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Leading Events of the Nineteenth Century.

Wars and Revolutions.

Battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon defeats Austrians and Russians, 1805.

Battle of Trafalgar, Nelson sinks French fleet, 1805.

Moscow burned by the Russians to entrap Napoleon, 1812.

Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon vanquished, 1815.

Battle of Navarino, securing Greek independence, 1827.

Crimean war, Great Britain, France and Sardinia against Russia, 1853-55.

India mutiny, in which native soldiers massacre English men, women and children, 1857.

Franco-Austrian war, 1859, followed by Garibaldi's campaign unifying Italy, 1860.

The great civil war in America, 1861-65. Surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

Austro-Prussian war. Decisive battle, Sadowa, July 3, 1866.

Franco-Prussian war. Decisive battle, Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870; followed by federation of German States in German empire.

Russo-Turkish war. Battle of Plevna, Dec. 10, 1877.

Bombardment of Alexandria by the British, 1882, followed by the occupation of Egypt.

War between Chinese and Japanese, 1894.

Americo-Spanish war, Manila, May 1, 1898; Santiago, July 3, 1898.

War by Great Britain against South African republics, 1899-1900.

France becomes an empire, 1803; a republic, 1848; an empire again, 1852; third republic, 1870.

General outbreak of revolutions throughout Europe, 1848.

Rome, seized from the Pope, becomes capital of United Italy, 1870.

Invention.

First steamboat, the Clermont, made a voyage from New York to Albany, '07; the first steamboat to cross the Atlantic, the Savanah, '19.

First railroad, Stockton and Darlington, England, '25; Baltimore and Ohio, fourteen miles long, '30.

Lighting the streets by gas, first experiment in London, '07.

Electric light produced by Edison's application of sub-division, '78.

The McCormick reaper invented, '34.

Howe's sewing machine, '46.

The electric telegraph, Samuel F. B. Morse, '37. First line in the Uuited States, '44.

The telephone first exhibited, '76.

The phonograph, '77-78.

Cable laid across the Atlantic, '57; perfected, '66.

Electric railroad at Edison's home at Menlo Park, '80.

Photography: First experiments by Deguerre, '29. First successful portraits by Morse, '39.

The spectroscope first used, '02; perfected, '59.

Roentgen rays found to penetrate solids, '96.

Social and Humanitarian.

Slavery abolished in the British dominions, '33.

Alexander II., emperor of Russia, emancipates twenty-three million serfs, '33.

Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation, '62.

First International exposition in Hyde Park, London, '61.

First settlement of an international quarrel by arbitration instead of war (Alabama claims of the United States against England), '71.

International Peace Congress summoned by Russia, meets at The Hague, '99.

Organization of the Red Cross Society at Geneva, '64.

Organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, '73.

First college settlement established, '66.

Religious.

Organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, '10. First missionaries sent out, '11.

Organization of the first Sunday School union in London, '03. American, '24.

British and Foreign Bible Society founded, '04.

American Bible society organized, '16.

First Young Men's Christian Association established by George Williams in London, '44.

The inquisition abolished by the Spanish Cortes, '20.

Beginning of the Salvation Army, '65.

Doctrine of papal infallibility formally indorsed by the Ecumenical Council, '70.

Bible revision: New Testament issued, '81; Old Testament, '85.

Organization of the first Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, '81.

Organization of the Order of King's Daughters, '86.

Disasters.

Earthquakes: Caracas, '12; India (2,000 killed), '19; Canton, China (6,000 perished), '30; Calabria (1,000 persons buried), '35; San Domingo (5,000 killed), '42; Southern Italy (14,000 lives lost), '52; Calabria (10,000 killed), '57; Quito (5,000 deaths), '59; Mendoza, South America (7,000 deaths), '60; Manila (7,000 deaths), '63; Mitylene (1,000 deaths), '67; Arequipa and district (25,000 deaths), '68; San Jose, Colombia (14,000 deaths), '75; Scio (4,000 deaths), '81; Cassamicciola (1,990 deaths), '83; Charleston, S. C. (property worth $5,000,000 and 41 lives lost), '87; in the Riviera (2,000 deaths), '87; Japan (4,000 dead, 5,000 wounded), '91.

Famines: Ireland, '46; Russia, '91; in India, '37, '60, '65, '76, '97, '99. In the last two named years there were large American contributions in money and grain through the Christian Herald. In '97 these contributions amounted to $409,000, including corn on board the City of Everett; in '99 and 1900 $600,000, including corn on board the Quito.

The great fire in Chicago, '71.

The Conemaugh flood, destroying Johnstown, Pa., '89.

Tidal wave at Galveston, Texas, 1900.

Tidal wave in Japan sweeps away 50,000 houses and kills 2,419 persons, '99.

Exploration.

In the Arctic: Expedition of Sir John Franklin, '45; De Long, '79; Greely, '81; Peary, '92; Nansen, '94; duke of the Abruzzi (farthesh north), 1900.

In the Antarctic: Briscoe, '31; Balleny, '38; D'Urville, '40; Ross, '41; Wilkes, '42; Borchgrevink, '98.

In Africa: Livingstone, '40-73; Stanley, '75-87; Speke and Grant, '63.

In America: John G. Fremont's journey westward to the Pacific, '42-46.

Literature.

Goethe publishes "Faust," '08.

Victor Hugo writes "Les Miserables," '62.

Thomas Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution" published, '37.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's "Essays, '71.

John Ruskin's "Modern Painters" published 43-60.

Whittier's Poems, '36-75.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," '51-52.

Darwin's "Origin of Species," '59.

Statesmanship.

President Monroe propounds the doctrine that bears his name, '23.

Sir Robert Peel premier of Great Britain, '34.

John Sherman, U. S. Secretary of Treasury, resumes specie payment, '79.

Abraham Lincoln elected President United States, '60.

W. E. Gladstone becomes premier of Great Britain, '68.

Bismarck made president of the Cabinet, Prussia, '62.

Count Cavour, liberator of Italy, appointed premier, '52.

Louis Kossuth dictator of Hungary, '49.

Miscellaneous.

Gold discovered in California, '48; in Australia, '51; in the Transvaal, '87; in the Klondike, '97.

Diamond mines worked in the Transvaal, '70.

Last spike of the Union Pacific railroad driven, '69.

Trans-Siberian railroad operated, '99.

Opening of the Suez canal, '69.

Alaska ceded by Russia to the United States, '67.

First session of the Parliament of United Canada, '67.

The Australias under one government, 1900.

Maximilian executed in Mexico, '67.

Expulsion of the emperor from Brazil, '89.

Assassinations: Lincoln, '65; Garfield, '81; Emperor Alexander II., '81; Carnot, President of France, '94; Shah of Persia, '96; King Humbert of Italy, 1900.

Expulsion of Jews from Russia, '82-91.

Massacre of Christians in Armenia, '95.

Massacre of missionaries and converts in China, 1900.

Army draft riots in New York, '63.

Chloroform ffrst used, '47.

Vaccination legalized, '03.

Pasteur discovers remedy for hydrophobia by inoculation, '84.

The Rosetta stone furnishes key to hieroglyphs, '41.

The New Methodist Church at Mt. Lake Park.

AFTER STRANGE GODS.

Grover Cleveland Again Tells What is Necessary.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland contributes to this week's issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia an extended article on the "Plight of the Democracy and the Remedy." Mr. Cleveland begins by reviewing the history of the party, and he discusses its defeat since 1864 in detail. In taking up the question of the present condition of the Democracy he says that the success of the party in 1892 was so decisive and overwhelming that a long continuance of its supremacy was anticipated. Then came "the fallacy of free silver" and Populism. Mr. Cleveland proceeds as follows:

"The culmination of Democratic woe was reached when its compact with these undemocratic forces was complete when our rank and file were summoned to do battle under banners which bore strange symbols and were held aloft in unfamiliar hands. The result of such a betrayal was foredoomed. This abandonment of the principals of true Democracy, this contemptuous disobedience of its traditions, and this deliberate violation of the law of its strength and vigor were, by a decree as inexorable as those of fate, followed by the inevitable punishment of stunning, staggering defeat.

"The disaster of 1872 invited by similar mad adventure, was quickly followed by a return to the professions and practice of sane Democracy. But the extent and persistency of our wanderings in 1896 is illustrated in a most astounding way by the command issued on the day of our rout and discomfiture, that a second battle should be fought on the same field, with the same false war cries and the same leadership that had brought us to the surrounding gloom of defeat."

Again he says: "Thus in 1900 the lesson of 1896 was contemptuously rejected, and every hope of Democratic success was wilfully cast aside. Again our long suffering rank and file whose loyalty and obedience deserved better things, were sacrificed in a cause theirs only in name, and again it was demonstrated, but more clearly than ever before, that the only forces that can win Democratic success are adherence to recognized Democratic principles and reliance upon Democratic councils and leadership.

"Why should we not return to these and in their name achieve victory no less glorious and renowned than were our days of courageous advocacy of our time-honored faith? Are our principles to be shopworn or antiquated as to require renovation or their displacement by others more fashionable?

"There is not an honest Democrat in this broad land that will not concede these things, nor is there one who would not hail the proclamation of the old faith with that fighting enthusiasm that foretokens Democratic triumph. As new conditions arise our principles must be applied to them but in the creed that has guided us through a century of party existence we shall find the key to every such application, nor shall we need the lexicon of Populism to aid us in interpreting this creed."

Mr. Cleveland touches in turn on free silver and the Federal courts, and believes that the true Democrats are against condemning "the General Government for protecting itself in the exercise of its functions against violent obstructions within a State." Further on he declares:

"I believe no Democrat will have the hardihood to deny that we have fought our last two campaigns in alliance with undemocratic forces, and that this alliance was immensely costly in defeat. Is there not good reason to suppose that even in success such an alliance would have proved unprofitable and dangerous?"

"We are dealing with the condition of a party that cannot be destroyed by external foes; and since its ruin can be wrought only from within it should be imperishable. Above all things, there should be a manly renunciation and avoidance of undue sectional control. Democracy will not operate efficiently on sectional lines.

"There is much for us to do, and the future is full of Democratic duty and opportunity. Our fighting forces will respond listlessly and falteringly if summoned to a third defeat in a strange cause; but if they hear the rallying call of true Democracy they will gather for battle with old-time Democratic enthusiasm and courage.

"If I should attempt to epitomize what I have written, by suggesting a plan for the rehabilitation and restoration of true Democraty, I should embody these words:

"Give the rank and file a chance,"

Old People Made Young.

J. C. Sherman, the veteran editor of the Vermontville (Mich.) Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Heart trouble, Constipation and Rheumatism, by using Electric Bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion, and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvellous remedy for old people's complaints." Only 50c at all druggists.

Life a Century Ago.

One hundred years ago a man could not take a ride on a steamboat.

He could not go from Washington to New York in a few hours.

He had never seen an electric light or dreamed of an electric car.

He could not send a telegram.

He couldn't talk through the telephone and he had never heard of the hello girl.

He could not ride a bicycle.

He could not call in a stenographer and dictate a letter.

He had never received a typewritten communication.

He had never heard of the germ theory or worried over bacilli and bacteria.

He never looked pleasant before a photographer or had his picture taken.

He never heard a phonograph talk or saw a kinetoscope turn out a prize fight.

He never saw through a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary with the aid of a Roentgen ray.

He had never taken a ride in an elevator.

He had never imagined such a thing as a typesetting machine or a typewriter.

He had never used anything but a wooden plow.

He had never seen his wife using a sewing machine.

He had never struck a match on his pants or anything else.

He couldn't take an anaesthetic and have his leg cut off without feeling it.

He had never purchased a 10-cent magazine which would have been regarded as a miracle of art.

He could not buy a paper for a cent and learn everything that had happened the day before all over the world.

He had never seen a McCormack reaper or self-binding harvester.

He had never crossed an iron bridge.

In short there were several things that he could not do and several things he did not know.

Made Young Aaain.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again" writes D. H. Turner of Dempseytown, Pa. They are the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at all druggists.

Bring your buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats and corn, if you want cash or trade. The Felty Roller Mill, Oakland, Md. 27-26t

MURDERER VEST RESCUED.

Gang of Masked Friends Take Fawcett's Slayer Away From Officers.

Thomas Vest, the railway foreman who shot and killed Charles Fawcett, restaurant waiter, at Elkins, W. Va., because he did not wait on him fast enough, was rescued Saturday by a masked band of fifteen friends armed with Winchester rifles while three officers were taking him in a carriage from Beverly to Elkins for a hearing. They stopped the team in a lonely place in the woods and run their gun muzzles in the officers' faces. Vest jumped out and the constable, a small man, fell on him. All the officers were covered with guns. Vest weighs 260 pounds and had no trouble in getting away. He fled through the woods in a westerly direction and will have woods all the way to Kentucky. He and his friends are desperate and the whole country is terrorized. People generally are reported to be arming in anticipation of trouble.

It is said Justice Bradley, before whom the hearing was to have taken place, ordered Vest brought from Beverly by train but the district attorney countermanded the order in spite of the fact that it had been whispered around that Vest's friedds would make an attempt to rescue him. The prosecuting attorney and the sheriff, it is reported, refused to take any action as their terms expired on Monday. Their successors are expected to use every effort to apprehend Vest. The people are anxious to organize a posse but have have no leader.

Fawcett, Vest's victim, died at the Western Maryland Hospital, Cumberland, Monday of last week.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; Infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at all druggists.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

A GREAT RECORD.

The Traffic On the B. & O. Is a Wonderful Feature of Railroad History.

The tremendous traffic of the B. & O. system at present is one of the most wonderful features of railroad history in the United States. They have been compelled recently to borrow engines from the C. & P., the Lehigh Valley system and from the P. & W., and yet within the past three years more than 140 new engines and 40,000 new cars were added to the equipment of the road. The borrowed engines are now being used on the main line and the Pittsburg division, where the freight business is the heaviest ever known and appears to be increasing rapidly. On the Chicago division, between Chicago and Bellaire and between Chicago and Pittsburg via the Akron and Pittsburg and Western divisions the freight business is phenomenally heavy. From Glenwood to Cumberland the road is crowded with trains and most of the Lehigh Valley borrowed engines are being used on this part of the road, while the C. & P. engines are kept on the main line. Each one of the new engines built for the B. & O. system in the past three years is capable of hauling almost twice as many cars as the standard engines that were in use when the the present managers took charge of the affairs of the road and started to rebuild it, each of the new cars will carry almost twice as much freight as the old cars, and yet with all the new engines and cars built for the system and the borrowed engines and cars, they are scarcely able to keep the traffic moving that is offered to them at present.

His Wife Saved Him.

My wife's good advice saved my life writes F. M. Ross, of Winfield, Tenn., for I had such a bad cough I could hardly breathe, I steadily grew worse under doctor's treatment, but my wife urged me to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me." Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, Asthma, Hay Fever and all maladies of Chest, Throat and Lungs are positively cured by this marvelous medicine. 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at all druggists.

IN HARBOR.

The ship's in the harbor—the white sails are furled;
Weary the voyage from over the world;
Weary the tossing on billowy foam;
But the captain is glad, and the sailors sing "Home!"
Home at last
From the wave and the blast,
Home at last—at last!

The ship's in the harbor—at anchor she lies
Under the stars of the shadowless skies,
Safe from the seas where the solemn wrecks roam,
And captain and sailors are singing of home.
Home at last
From the wave and the blast,
Home at last—at last!

The ship's in the harbor from ocean's black nights;
The shore bells rang sweetly, and Love's were the lights!
And fairly they twinkled far o'er the white foam—
The lights in the beautiful windows of home.
Home at last
From the wave and the blast,
Home at last—at last!

Oh, ship, safe in harbor for all the long years,
Are you freighted with love—are you freighted with tears?
Do you bring to my soul from the storm and the foam,
The lips that sing love and the heart that makes home?
Home at last
After wave and the blast—
Home at last—at last!
—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

Hard Luck

By W. Bert Foster.

"NOW, that's what I call a downright shame," exclaimed Milton Hartley, to his fellow-clerk, Ned Steele. "Old Bowes has more cheek than I gave him credit for. To think of his asking you to teach that young nephew of his the business, which means your walking ticket sure, as soon as he learns! I wouldn't do it!"

"It is rather hard luck," replied Ned, his voice trembling a little. "He knows just how much I need the money; and even if he were going to discharge me, he needn't have asked me to spend a fortnight or more teaching Charlie Page all I know about the work."

"It's taking the bread right out of your mouth," said the older clerk, indignantly. "Young Page don't need it, either. If I were you, Ned, I'd skip, and let the old man teach his nephew himself. No one can do your work as you do it, anyway."

"I shall be on the lookout for another job. Work's pretty scarce, you know, and it's hard enough living on six dollars a week now."

"You're right, Ned. I don't see how you do it. Why, I can't live half decent on $50 a month, and I've no one to look after but myself."

"Yet mother and Nan and I have got along very well so far, and probably there'll be a way opened," said Ned, cheerfully, as he turned to his desk.

"Well, you're a wonder to me," muttered Milton.

Young Hartley could not, and probably never would, understand the meaning of economy. He spent all he had and found that far from enough, although his income was twice that of Ned Steele.

Hartley was head clerk when Ned entered the employ of Bowes & Co., nearly a year before, and Ned had taken what the boys call "a shine" to the flashily-dressed and careless young man of the world. Not that Ned was led into the the certainly questionable company in which Milton Hartley shone; but he admired from a distance.

Their lives were entirely different, and always would be, Ned told himself. He had a mother and little sister to help support, and such pleasures as his fellow-clerk indulged in were not for him.

"Hard luck! that's what it is," he thought, as he leaned over his books.

Only that noon Mr. Bowes had called his youngest clerk into the private office, and shooting a piercing glance over his gold-bowed spectacles at Ned, as was his habit when talking, said, sternly:

"Mr. Steele, my nephew, Charles Page, will be here next Monday morning, and I wish you to teach him your work thoroughly. I intend to make some changes here shortly. That is all."

That was all; but it meant everything to Ned—more than he had even let Milton know; and now, as he bent low over the page of his ledger, two great tears splashed down on the neat rows of figures, and he dashed his hand across his eyes, and bit his lip in vexation at this little weakness.

"Hard luck!" he muttered, as he went home to supper; and it was a very grave Ned Steele that entered the little house that evening.

When little Nan had been put to bed, Ned told his mother the bad news, and received the comfort that a kind, Christian mother always has for her boy.

"Keep up your courage, my son," she said, as Ned kissed her good night. "Maybe good will come out of your 'hard luck.'"

"I wish I could think so," replied Ned.

True to promise, Mr. Bowes introduced Charlie Page into the office the following Monday morning, and it was well he did, for Milton did not make his appearance all day, and even a "green hand" was some help.

Mr. Bowes went about with a face like a thunder-cloud, and it was none the less dark when Milton came in the next day, as cool and placid as ever. Mr. Bowes' sharpest reprimand never ruffled the serenity of his head clerk.

Charlie Page and Ned had been school friends before Ned's father died; but Charlie's warmth of friendship was considerably chilled by his old schoolmate's very apparent coldness.

"I wonder what it can be that's changed Ned so," mused Charlie, entirely innocent of any such thought as displacing his former school-chum.

But as Ned's stiffness rather increased than diminished, Charlie gave him up entirely, determined that "he would show Ned Steele that his friendship couldn't be refused twice."

So, under the existing circumstances, they had anything but a jolly time of it in Bowes & Co.'s office, with Ned growing more stiff and solemn every day. Milt's absence becoming more and more frequent, and the proprietor's face like a storm-cloud from one week's end to another.

Giving up Ned in disgust, Charlie turned his attention to Milton Hartley, and soon an acquaintance sprang up between them that boded no good for Mr. Bowes' nephew. Unlike Ned, he not only admired Milton, but he longed to imitate him, at least in some things. In fact, Charlie wanted to be "a man of the world." He eagerly accepted Milton's invitation, one day given, to—

"Come downtown to-night, Page, and I'll teach you billiards, if you'd like to learn."

Ned looked up quickly from his work, and almost spoke the warning that was at his tongue's end. But the thought: "It's none of my business," kept him silent. Conscience, however, gave him no peace; so as they were closing up for the night, he said:

"Charlie, don't you go with Milt to-night. Your uncle won't like it."

"Is that any of your business?" snapped Charlie, who knew very well that his uncle would be far from pleased at such an escapade. "Don't give your advice, Steele, till it's called for."

Ned turned on his heel and left, angry with himself for speaking, yet knowing that Charlie was just entering a path that would be certain ruin to such an impulsive, head-strong fellow.

"It's nothing to me—none of my business," said Ned, savagely, thinking of the hard luck Charlie's presence in the office would bring him.

"Are you too tired to take the work I've finished over to Mrs. Coles for me after tea, Ned?" was Mrs. Steele's gentle inquiry, during the meal.

"Not at all, mother," was Ned's cheerful reply; and so he set out, immediately after his appetite was satisfied, for the long tramp across the city.

Though cheerful before his mother, Ned's thoughts were far from pleasant as he walked on through the almost deserted streets. Now and then fine carriages dashed past him, and he longed to be like the occupants—wealthy.

If he only had money enough to live in a big house as Mr. Bowes did, or like Charlie's folks, he'd ride in a carriage, too, and—but this unprofitable reverie was cut short by his arrival at Mrs. Coles'. He delivered the work and turned again toward home.

Two figures passed before him out of a brilliantly lighted billiard room and separated on the corner.

"Good night, Charlie. Guess you can get home all right," Ned heard Milton Hartley's voice say. "The air will do your head good. It was confounded hot in there, that's a fact."

"Won't you come a little way with a fellow?" said the other, leaning unsteadily against the lamp-post. "That stuff I had made me terribly dizzy."

"Oh, that'll be all right in a few minutes. I must be off. Good night."

"Scoundrel!" exclaimed Ned, as Hartley turned the corner. Then he stepped forward and grasped Charlie's arm. "Come on home, Page. I'll help you."

"Is that you, Steele?" said Charlie, thickly. "Let go of my arm. I can get along without your help. Let go, say."

He wrenched away from Ned and staggered half across the street, but slipped, and fell all in a heap, too confused for a moment to move. A carriage turned the corner, and had Ned not pulled him back in the nick of time, in all probability the foolish fellow would have been killed.

It was all done in a flash—the fall, the rush of hoofs, Ned's plucky action—then Ned Steele found himself lying on the edge of the sidewalk, feeling a little faint and with a badly-wrenched ankle. Mr. Bowes was bending over him, and Charlie Page sat on the curbstone beside him, now thoroughly sobered.

"Help me into the carriage with him, Charlie," said Mr. Bowes, huskily. "Had it not been for him I probably should have run over and killed my own nephew."

In his uncle's library, with Ned stretched on the sofa beside him, Charlie made a clean breast of the affair, and was freely forgiven. And Ned, after some urging, explained his own conduct toward his former schoolfellow.

"Why, did you think that I had any intention of discharging you, Edward?" said Mr. Bowes. "My intention was to discharge Milton Hartley, and give you his position as soon as Charlie was capable of doing your work. You are fully competent, my boy, so Hartley goes to-morrow, and Edward Steele will be head clerk for Bowes & Co."

This was good news indeed, and when Ned kissed his mother, before he left home to take his seat for the first time at Milt's old desk, he said, laughingly:

"It was all a mistake about my hard luck, mother. I'll never cry out again before I am hit."

And he never did.—Golden Days.

His Dim Idea.

A teacher was giving to her class an exercise in spelling and defining words.

"Thomas," she said to a curly-haired little boy, "spell 'ibex.'"

"I-b-e-x."

"Correct. Define it."

"An ibex," answered Thomas, after a prolonged mental struggle, "is where you look in the back part of the book when you want to find anything that's printed in the front part of the book."—Youth's Companion.

GOVERNMENT TREE PLANTING

Efforts of the Forestry Division to Encourage the Work in Treeless Regions.

The crusade for forest preservation and the propagation of scientific tree planting appear to be going hand in hand, and in both there has been aroused in all sections of the country an immense amount of interest. In New York city a powerful and wealthy organization known as the Tree Planting association has been formed to rehabilitate the great asphalt wastes of the metropolis; a prominent university has established a college of forestry; in more than a score of states countless village improvement associations are devoting especial attention to the fostering of the shade tree; and finally the United States government has taken up the subject of practical tree planting in a manner that promises some surprising results, says the Saturday Evening Post.

It was just a year ago that the division of forestry of the department of agriculture issued circulars describing a plan of cooperation by which practical assistance was offered to persons desirous of establishing wood lots, shelter belts, wind belts and other plantations of forest trees. The response to the proposition exceeded all expectations, and the division has been more than busy ever since, examining the land owned by persons who requested its cooperation.

The greater part of last year was devoted to what might be termed experimental or preliminary work, and a large number of applicants were visited in Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. As a result of the examinations made by the experts during this interval 33 working plans have been prepared and are being put into execution in various parts of the country. Each of these working plans is based upon the special needs of a particular class of farm. So great is the magnitude of this work that notices are now being sent out admonishing persons who desire the assistance of the division to make their applications some months in advance of the time when they desire to plant, in order that opportunity may be afforded for an agent to visit the land and complete the plans under which the work is to be carried out.

As soon as the officials of the division of forestry ascertain when an expert tree planter will be able to reach the land owned by an applicant, the latter is notified, and in places where suitable arrangements can be made a public meeting is called in order that all the persons in the neighborhood interested in tree planting may attend and confer with the agent. Afterward the agent goes over the ground of each of the proposed plantations, and obtains all available data. This personal examination is deemed necessary in all cases, because of the effect of local conditions on tree growth.

Later, the agent works up the data obtained and sends to the farmer complete planting plans. These include a carefully prepared map of the farm, with the proposed plantations planted, and there are embodied instructions which state specifically the way to plant and the number of each species required to complete the plantation. The department of agriculture does all this absolutely without cost to the farmer.

Applications for assistance in establishing plantations of forest trees have been received from every state in the union, but more than nine-tenths of them have come from the treeless regions of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas; regions where trees are most strongly needed for protection to stock, orchards and buildings, and for fuel. Naturally the experts have found it far more difficult to attain success in this wholesale tree planting in the open prairie than in regions originally wooded. The government tree planters have, however, gone on the theory that there is not a single inhabited region in the United States where some kind of trees may not be made to grow when given adequate assitance in the way of cultivation and irrigation, and they are making it the chief object of the cooperative system of tree planting to assist the farmers in overcoming adverse conditions.

The attention given to scientific tree planting seems to indicate that there assuredly will be a sphere of usefulness for future graduates of the New York State College of Forestry, a branch of Cornell university, which graduated its first class this year. The Cornell students, during the past year, with the assitance of a planting crew of 20 men, partially cleared 100 acres of burned land and planted it in pine, spruce and red fir. The United States division of forestry has already secured the services of several foth ese young men, who are the first professional foresters to receive degrees from an American institution.

Boon for Thirsty Welshmen.

The principal inn in the village of Llanymynech, on the borders of Shropshire, is the Cross Keys, which stands where the three counties of Denbigh, Montgomery and Shropshire meet. Two portions of the house are, therefore, in Wales, where the Sunday closing act is in force; but the door in the English side of the building admits of ingress for those possessing a seven-days-a-week thirst.—N. Y. Sun.

Irrational.

The girl with the great, seraphic, gray eyes complained bitterly of the timidity of her steady company.

"Give him the mitten!" advised her entourage, unhesitatingly.

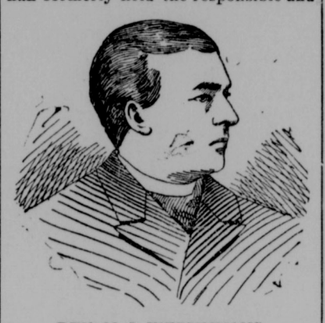
"What, for cold feet?" exclaimed she.—Detroit Journal.

NAMED VICAR GENERAL.

Father M. J. Fitzsimmons Appointed to the Second Office in the Archdiocese of Chicago.

Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, has appointed Father M. J. Fitzsimmons to be vicar general of the archdiocese of Chicago to succeed the late Very Rev. D. M. J. Dowling, whose demise occurred last July. The office is one high in the church, and the incumbent exerices all functions of the archbishop during the latter's absence, besides acting always in the capacity of chief counselor and adviser. The new vicar general is the present pastor of the Holy Name parish, the resident parish of the Chicago cathedral. The now Very Rev. Fitzsimmons has been concerned in the local work of his calling for many years, although he is comparatively a young man.

The new adviser to Archbishop Feehan formerly held the responsible and



REV. M. J. FITZSIMMONS.
(Vicar General of the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago.)

arduous position of chancellor and secretary of the archdiocese. He succeeded the late Father Dowling in that office. His promotion in ecclesiastical position came with his selection as rector of the parish over which he now presides.

Father Fitzsimmons was born in Morris, Ill., where he attended the country schools. Upon his determination to study for the priesthood he entered the church college at Kankakee, Ill. Graduating with honorable mention from that institution, he secured admission to the seminary at Baltimore, and 18 years ago was ordained.

The first assignment given to the then young clergyman was that of assistant pastor of St. Mary's church, Chicago. There he remained until Archbishop Feehan called him to the cathedral as one of his assistants. In that capacity he won both the affection and confidence of the archbishop, and his promotions were rapid until he succeeded to the chancellorship.

HUNTING ADVENTURE.

How a New York State Nimrod Learned Difference Between Coons and Porcupines.

Curtis Burgett, of Rochester, N. Y., now knows that the fretful porcupine is always loaded; further, that the animal is unexpectedly easy on the trigger.

Burgett, to say nothing of his dog, were out coon hunting. To hunt coons one goes on a darkest kind of night and falls over logs, steps into creeks, is scratched and bruised and maimed, and goes home at daylight for the arnica, imagining that at least he gave the dog a good time.

Well, on that particular night the dog sat on his tail at the root of a giant oak and bayed and bayed, till Curtis fell and crushed and crawled to the midnight scene. Then, as the dog couldn't climb, Curtis Burgett crawled upward toward the dark spot that ought to have been a coon.

But it was a porcupine.

The two mixed in mid air and came down together, where the dog sailed in and bit Burgett twice before he got his mouth full of quills.

Somebody found Burgett and the dog and the quills next morning, but the

POOR CURTIS BURGETT.
(How He Learned Difference Between Coons and Porcupines.)

porcupine was gone. With good nursing Burgett will get well. The dog, however, will look for game hereafter with only one eye.

A Census of Mussulmans.

The just completed census of the Ottoman government shows the total number of Mussulmans to be 196,500,000, of whom 18,000,000 belong to Turkey in Europe, 99,000,000 in Asia Minor, Beluchistan and the Indies, 20,000,000 to China, 36,500,000 to the north and northeast of Africa, and 23,000,000 spread in groups more or less numerous throughout the other countries of the world.

Sensitive Little Machine.

A machine in the Bank of England for weighing sovereigns and half-sovereigns is so extremely sensitive that it can denote a tenth of a grain difference in the weight of a coin. It automatically weighs 26 coins in a minute. The coins of full weight it throws to the right and the others to the left.

BUILDING UP TRADE.

Americans Do Not Seem to Understand the Art.

Francis B. Loomis, Our Minister to Venezuela, Tells Why Our Merchants Do Not Hold Their Own in South America.

To make sure of success in dealing with the Latin American, every business man should learn the Spanish language. Every young man who desires to succeed in business should master Spanish. Trade follows a spoken and written language more certainly and steadily than it follows a flag, says Francis B. Loomis, in Success.

The United States does not have in any part of Latin America the share of trade its productivity and proximity entitle it to. The Germans, the English, the French, and even the Spaniards, exhibit a higher degree of commercial intelligence in dealing with South Americans than do the people of the United States. Our merchants and manufacturers are loath to understand that in order to succeed in Central or South America they must conform to business methods to which centuries of usage have given the force and prestige of national custom. If we desire to do business with South Americans we must, in a large measure, do business in their way, and not try to force our methods on them, even though we may be convinced that our manner of conducting commercial affairs is superior to those used by them.

The South American merchant is accustomed to long credit. Six months is the usual period, but in some cases it is extended a full year. He will pay, but he must have time in which to do so, for it is the custom of the trader to act as banker as well as merchant. He makes large advances in money and supplies to the owners of coffee and other plantations, to enable them to pay their laborers, and the merchant-banker does not expect repayment until the coffee crop has been harvested and sold. As that is but once a year, it will be seen that long time in making payments is necessary for the continued success of his business.

In the matter of selling goods the Americans are far behind their European rivals in South America. As a

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS.
(United States Minister to Venezuela, South America.)

rule, an American salesman will come to Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, and stay between steamers—one week. The chances are that he will be unable to speak Spanish, and be equally ignorant of the business methods that obtain in the country. As a result, he usually has the time, labor and expense of his trip for nothing. The European salesman, who always speaks the language of the country, comes to Caracas and remains two months or more. He becomes acquainted with the people, and makes many personal friends. He appreciates, what the average American does not, that sentiment counts for a good deal in the business transactions of the Latin race, and takes advantage of this knowledge. He knows that it pays to have customers bound to him by ties of friendship. He secures a large order and remains away for a whole year, safe in the knowledge that his customer is not likely to buy elsewhere in his absence.

Venezuela has a population of about 3,000,000, but schould have five times as many inhabitants. It is a large country, with much fertile land, besides enormous mineral, timber and other natural resources. It is capable of becoming an important cotton and rice producing country. In fact, during our civil war its shipments of those products to Europe were considerable. At present its chief products are coffee, chocolate and hides. We are the largest buyers from Venezuela, but do not sell as much in return as we should. These conditions will change just as soon as American merchants appreciate the fact that, to do business with Latin Americans, it must be done according to Latin American customs.

Overwhelmed the Orators.

Prof. Tait, of Edinburgh, after having subdued a lady pianist who annoyed him by taking to the bagpipes, was troubled by an amateur elocutionist in the house. One day, the story goes, when the house was filled with oratory, a volley of explosions came from Tait's room, followed by smoke and unearthly smells. The lessons in oratory were suspended, and everyone in the house collected to find out what the trouble was. Tait, with unmoved conscience, said to the landlord: "As there seems to be no restrain on the nature of the studies pursued in these lodgings, I have begun a series of experiments in high explosives, from which I expect to draw much advantage." The elocution ceased.

DO YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

Pen Picture for Women.

"I am so nervous, there is not a well inch in my whole body. I am so weak at my stomach and have indigestion horribly, and palpitation of the heart, and I am losing flesh. This headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I nearly had hysterics; there is a weight in the lower part of my bowels bearing down all the time, and pains in my groins and thighs; I cannot sleep, walk, or sit, and I believe I am diseased all over; no one ever suffered as I do."

This is a description of thousands of cases which come to Mrs. Pinkham's attention daily. An inflamed and ulcerated condition of the neck of the womb can produce all of these symptoms, and no woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is absolutely no need of it. The subject of our portrait in this sketch, Mrs. Williams of Englishtown, N.J., has been entirely cured of such illness and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the guiding advice of Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass.

MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

No other medicine has such a record for absolute cures, and no other medicine is "just as good." Women who want a cure should insist upon getting Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when they ask for it at a store. Anyway, write a letter to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your troubles. Her advice is free.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE. The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere. BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the Itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. At druggists or by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA! 3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (310 page Settler's Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map, 25 cents. All above, $1.75. Address DICK T. MORGAN, PERRY, O. T.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

WOMAN AND HOME

THE FLOUR SHAMPOO.

A Common-Sense Substitute for the Horrible Messiness of Soap Suds and Water.

Isn't it a pity that women persist in ruining their hair by too much soap and water? says the London Mail. One of the most successful coiffures refuses to shampoo with it oftener than twice a year unless the hair is unusually oily. For other shampoos, given once a month, flour is used. The flour bath takes time, but is an effective shampoo. The powder is sifted into the hair in handfuls. Then the locks are divided into sections and brushed with a soft brush until every particle of white dust has been removed. Three or four applications of flour should be used at each shampoo, the color and consistency of the refuse proving that an amazing amount of dust is removed from the hair and scalp with each application.

Twice a year the hair should be singed at the season when trees and hedges are cut back. After the soap and water shampoo only the purest castile soap should be used on the hair—brilliantine should be applied, and then there will be no trace of the stiffness and dryness usually so noticeable after this shampoo. The hair should be brushed every night with fine, flexible brushes, and the brushes should be cleaned twice or three times a week with flour or ammonia and water.

If the hair is turning gray or falling out massage is the best remedy, and by massage is not meant a rubbing of the scalp, which will ruin the finest head of hair, but a rotary movement of the scalp. To massage properly a finger is firmly pressed against the head, and the loose scalp under it pushed with a rotary motion. The fingers are moved from point to point, but are never permitted to slide over or rub the scalp.

These new methods are abundantly successful, but some women, in spite of expert advice, persist in clinging to old and dangerous ways, and then they wonder why the hair becomes thin or unlovely. Much harm is often done by the use of noxious kinds of soap—a misguided passion for cleanliness should not mean the destruction of beauty, but its preservation or enhancement.

BABY'S FINGER NAILS.

Mothers Should Take Care of Them If They Would Preserve the Beauty of Darling's Hands.

If the mother would preserve the beautiful contour and texture of her baby's soft little hands she cannot begin too early to care for them. As it is, however, few girls ever own a manicure set until they are young women. By that time, as often as not, the hand is beyond reclaim. Baby's finger nails should be trimmed neatly and carefully from very birth. During the first year this will be sufficient, but from that time on the mother will give them a five minutes' treatment at least once a week.

Any little detached cuticle about the base of the nails must be trimmed off from day to day with the tiniest and brightest manicure scissors obtainable, and the flesh about the nail pressed away from it with a soft, old piece of linen. In this way the tender, delicate flesh about the finger tips will become firm and hard, and the child will not suffer from that painful affliction known as hang nails. This, while commonly regarded as a most trivial thing, is, nevertheless, often the cause of much graver troubles, ending in nervous diseases and blood poisoning.

Where a baby's nails have been properly trimmed from birth the habit of nail biting is never contracted. Where it has already been formed, however, the mother can overcome it immediately by putting the child through a careful course of treatment. If the nails are tough enough to stand the operation they will be filed instead of cut with scissors, and at first they will be kept very short.

Something will be done every day, even if it is only to rub them gently. As biting the nails is a purely nervous affection, it is imperative, in aggravated cases, to put the child under a physician's care. If baby should suddenly display a voracious appetite for its finger nails, as is often the case even in infants, you can depend upon it that something is not right, and the physician will probably tell you that the food is not agreeing with it.

Children should be taught from babyhood how to hold the hands gracefully and naturally while in repose, and when using them to do so daintily.

Each time after the hands are washed a good plan is for the mother or nurse to not only press back the flesh about the base of the nail as already described, but to also press the tips of the fingers very firmly on either side of the nail, and the result in a few years will be the beautiful tapering finger tips so rare and so much coveted by everybody, especially every woman.—N. Y. Herald.

His Opportunity.

Miss Atkyns—Do you know, sometimes it seems to me that the prettiest girls marry the homeliest men?

Mr. Wilkyns (promptly)—Am I homely enough for you, Miss Atkyns?—Somerville Journal.

Dip the Onions in Milk.

When fried onions are served with beefsteak, they may be greatly improved by dipping the onions in milk before frying.

SUPPORTS HIS MOTHER.

Tiny Boy Baby Poses Before the Camera and Is Paid Ten Dollars an Hour for the Work.

Just a tiny baby and yet the main support of his mother! Jersey City is the home of this unusual youngster, and the neighbors of tiny Max Fairchild watch him every day with a great deal of interest.

Little Max is as beautiful and as bright as it is possible for a child to be, and because nature has endowed him with such rare charms he is able to earn ten dollars an hour as a model for a New York photographer, whose special line of work is furnishing artistic baby pictures for advertisements. Baby Max's pictures are scattered all over the world by this time. Look at the boxes of powder in the druggists' show case and you are almost certain to see the dear little form and face of Baby Max.

When the tiny model was but a few months old his mother received a great

THE LITTLE BREADWINNER.

shock. The father of little Max was a traveling salesman and was killed in a train wreck. The young mother and her infant son were left with but meager means of support. One day Mrs. Fairchild learned that a New York photographer wanted a pretty baby for a model and so she took her little son to his studio. The man with the camera was immediately pleased and said that the youngster was just the one he had been looking for. The baby was undressed as for his bath and sat on a table merrily cooing and expecting his splash in the water. The bright little face and perfect form was all that any artist could wish. After an hour's posing there was a set of the prettiest baby pictures that ever came from a studio. The advertisers who had given orders to the photographer were decidedly pleased, and this is how dimpled Max Fairchild became a model, earning enough to support himself and his widowed young mother.

WINDOW GARDENING.

Haphazard Care Does Not Pay with House Plants; They Need Constant Attention.

Nine-tenths of the windows used for window gardening are too crowded for the plants to look well or do well. Turn a new leaf right now by throwing away every poor or insignificant growth. Better to buy new stock in the spring than to turn your precious window space into a hospital ward for sickly plants.

Keep the foliage immaculately clean. Wash the leaves once or twice every week. A plant's lungs are its leaves. Showering the foliage washes the dust out of the pores, refreshes the plant and imparts vigor. Besides this, clean plants do not harbor insects, the greatest foe of the indoor garden, and the hardest to fight.

Loosen the crusted earth at the top of the pots. The roots need air, and in soft, pliable earth they get it by capillary transmission. A hard top crust seals the soil up as though in a jug. Neither air nor water finds free entrance through it. Plants in hard soil often suffer from lack of moisture at the roots, though water has been given every day.

Slide the shades up to the top of the upper sash; take down the curtains at the plant windows, and let God's invigorating sun shine in. Sunshine to a plant is what gold is to a Klondike miner.

In extremely cold weather stay the watering pot. Plants need little water during severe weather, and they chill or freeze twice as quickly after a fresh drenching. If watering becomes absolutely necessary have it the temperature of the room, and give only in the morning. Watering in the evening during a cold snap is to invite a visit from Jack Frost.

Pet your plants. Turn them, train them into shape as they grow, pick off every dead leaf or faded flower. Haphazard care does not pay with house plants.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Composite Bird on a Hat.

Frank M. Chapman, assistant curator of the Museum of National History, is an observing ornithologist and is continually making interesting discoveries in the befeathered monstrosities with which some women adorn their hats. Of the many which have claimed his attention in none perhaps is the plumage of different birds so confusingly intermingled as in a hat he observed recently in a cable car of New York city. He discovered there a whippoorwill's wings, a black cock's tail, a grebe's breast, a bunch of aigrettes, paradise bird's plumes and a humming bird.

Man Against Man.

He—What are the chances of your father giving his consent?

She—Well, I think it's a fighting chance.—Yonkers Statesman.

Probably.

Goodun—There are no men like Solomon nowadays.

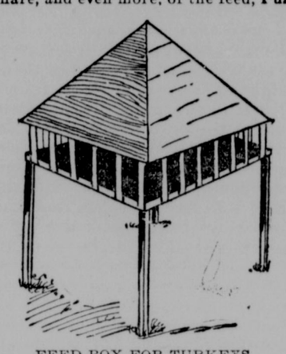
Badun—But isn't that because the marriage laws are different?—Puck.

THE FARMING WORLD

FATTENING TURKEYS.

A Feeding Arrangement Which Helps Them to Get Their Share of the Daily Rations.

It is often desirable to hasten the fattening of young turkeys. Where there are chickens, young and old, the feed scattered to the fowls mostly goes to the chickens, as they are faster eaters than turkeys. Turkeys are not as good "rustlers" as chickens. But to get them ready for market, they must be well fed. To give turkeys their just share, and even more, of the feed, I use



FEED BOX FOR TURKEYS.

an arrangement as illustrated. The feed stand is made of an orange box and a few laths. Taking a box head, I nailed two-inch strips around it, making a shallow box. The legs are laths; on the box I put another lid; and above all I made a peaked roof. Then I nailed strips around the box which left openings large enough for the turkeys to put their heads through. The grain is put in the box and turkeys can eat whenever they wish. If desired, instead of the peak, a few bricks can be placed on the box. It is marvelous how the cockerels can cling to the edge and stick their heads through the openings. The length of the legs must be determined by the size of the turkeys.—Cornelius Brauckman, in Farm and Home.

PURE WATER FOR SHEEP.

Unless They Get a Regular and Ample Supply Disease Is Apt to Decimate the Flock.

An important point in successful sheep management is the water supply. While good water is a great thing in growing all kinds of live stock, it is especially so with the sheep, which is not only a dainty feeder, but a dainty drinker, and will only take bad, stagnant water into its stomach when driven to it by thirst. Not only will it suffer for the want of drink when the supply is bad, but it is subject to more diseases, usually parasitic, that have their origin in polluted water, than any other of the domestic animals. Where the flocks get their supply from surface water courses liable to pollution of all kinds, sick sheep may be expected with the aggravation that it is often impossible to determine what is the matter with the animals or what to do for them. With such a source of supply, also, a rainy season which washes the soil from long distances and brings down accumulations of filth, is likely to increase the amount of obscure disease in the flock. It is also no unusual cause of scours in the lambs. We generally look for the cause of scours in the food, but quite as often it is due to impure water. Everybody is familiar with the disturbance in the human family, particularly in hot weather, which follows the use of bad water. The stomach of the lamb, and even the sheep, is quite as susceptible to dangers from this source as is that of the shepherd. We often see flocks on fairly good pastures, that ought to do well so far as feed is concerned, showing a lack of thrift and a general dullness for which there seems to be, at first blush, no apparent reason. Very often an examination of the water supply will reveal the cause.—Wool, Markets and Sheep.

Cut Green Bone for Hens.

We have seen it stated that there are some people who are of the opinion that cut green bone is of no advantage to laying hens, and even lean to the belief that the feeding of it is frequently attended with injury. You can find people who will contend that about every article of food which has ever been recommended by experienced poultrymen is unfit for that purpose, and it is likely to make serious trouble if so used. There are people in the world who find pleasure in being contrary, and some of them have gone into the poultry business. It is to be regretted if they have convinced any beginner that cut green bone cannot be fed to laying hens in reasonable quantity with entire safety.—Farmers' Voice.

Feeding Lambs for Market.

In feeding lambs for market, the feeder must have in view the fact that there is most demand for the lamb that has fat and is plump at the weight of 100 pounds. This type is one that is not too much boned and big framed, but such as require only a small amount of flesh to make the carcass smooth and plump at the weight indicated. When it comes to feeding yearlings, then a larger framed sheep, one with smooth and deep flesh at 125 to 150 pounds, is the one that is desirable. The feeder must have these facts in mind when he considers the ideal type for the feed lot, in addition to a consideration of that which gives the greatest gain.

DRESSED BIRDS ARE DEAD.

The Needed Lesson That Was Given a Fault Finding Poultry Dealer.

During last Thanksgiving week a poultryman of the northwest sent several barrelfuls of fat, dressed turkeys to a certain commission merchant, who is an extremely "close buyer" and never fails when he receives a consignment to claim an allowance for something alleged to have spoiled on the way. Heretofore, says the San Francisco Argonaut, he had dealt exclusively in live fowls, and probably the correspondence clerk got things mixed. At any rate the shipper was astonished to receive a letter by return mail about as follows:

"Dear Sir: We regret to advise you that four of the turkeys in your consignment of November reached here dead. Please make deduction for same and return correct amount. Yours truly."

The poultryman communed with himself and replied thus:

"Dear Sir: I am sorry to say I find it impossible to make the concession requested. I have established a rule requiring all customers who desire live dressed turkeys to notify us in advance, so we can send them in heated cars. Turkeys without feathers and insides are liable to catch cold if shipped in the ordinary manner. The mortality among dressed turkeys was very large this year. Yours mournfully."

Sandy as an Art Critic.

One day, while Millais was painting his famous picture, "Chill October," among the reeds and rushes on the banks of the Tay, a man came up behind him and stood looking at the picture, then at the surrounding landscape. Finally he asked in a broad Scotch dialect: "Man, did ye never try photography?" "No, never," replied Millais, painting slowly. A pause. "It's a hantle (great deal) quicker," said the man. "Yes, I suppose so." Another pause; then the Scotchman added, thoughtfully: "An' it's mair like the place!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Comforting Poor Papa.

A well-known business man whose head is bare, yet who wears a luxuriant growth of whiskers, was being railed recently for being bald by some of his intimate friends in the presence of his small daughter. Little Mabel didn't understand that it was all in jest, and crawling upon her parent's lap put her arms about his neck and turned defiantly toward his tormentors: "My papa w'ud ruvver hav' his top hair on his chin, w'udn't you, papa?"—Chicago Chronicle.

Something Very Difficult

to cure is Quinsy Sore Throat and any sufferer with this malady should never be without Palmer's Lotion. A few years ago Mr. C. W. Rosenbach, of 31st Street and Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, wrote: "I have been troubled with Quinsy sore throat over ten years and after using your Lotion find it the finest and quickest remedy I have ever tried." Palmer's Lotion is indispensable at this season of the year when sudden changes of temperature cause much sickness and disease. If your druggist does not happen to have it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for sample of Lotion and Lotion Soap.

A Mean Trick.

Hingso—Yes, I let my wife bowl all she wants.

Jingso—Why?

"I twit her about her strength and bet she can't carry up the coal from the cellar."—Syracuse Herald.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C stamped on it. [illegible] tations.

Judging by Appearances.

Dyer—Is that solemn-looking young man across the way an undertaker?

Gyer—Yes; that is, he is a grocery clerk who has undertaken to support a wife on a salary of six dollars a week.—Chicago Evening News.

Excursion Sleepers Via M., K. & T. Ry.

Weekly Excursion Sleepers leave St. Louis via Katy Flyer (M. K. & T. Ry.) every Tuesday at 8:16 p. m. for San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Weekly Excursion Sleepers leave Kansas City via the M. K. & T. Ry. every Saturday at 9:05 p. m. for San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Back Action.

"They say massage will cure baldness?"

"Nonsense! I know men who got bald trying to learn to pronounce massage."—Indianapolis Journal.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Hawkins—"I see a man out west rescued a widow from drowning, and she married him in three days." Robbins—"What caused the delay?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

You will never profit by your mistakes as long as you blame others for them.—Atchison Globe.

Complimented His Wife.

Some automobilists along a lonely country road stopped at a wayside cabin to get a drink. The man of the house answered their knock. When he withdrew for pitcher and glass there came a voice from within as of some one objecting—a high, feminine voice not likely to languish for want of practice. Through the open door the automobilists could see that an exquisite cleanliness prevailed. The orderliness without had already struck them. As they quaffed the water—"Your wife must be a fine housekeeper," remarked one of the party. "Ya-as," said the man, thoughtfully, his eyes fixed on the horizon, "she's h—l on dirt."—Chicago Chronicle.

She Strives to Please.—"I told Miss Oldgirl the other evening, for a joke, that every time she laughed I wanted to kiss her." "Did she think you meant it?" "Well, whenever I meet her now she begins to laugh for all she's worth."—Pick Me Up.

A Parasite.—Towne—"It seems Jenkins has just discovered that he has a family tree." Browne—"Yes; it's an outgrowth of his successful business plant."—Philadelphia Times.

Couldn't He Write It.—Patient—"C-c-can you c-c-c-cure st-st-stammering?" Physician—"Yes, sir. Do you wish to take the treatment?" Patient—"N-n-no. I j-j-just w-w-want to learn to s-s-say ch-ch-ch-chrysanthemum so I can tell the fl-florist what I w-w-want before the ch-ch—the fl-flowers w-w-wither."—Baltimore American.

Sister Sue—"Why, Willie! What do you mean by poking your finger against Mr. Gaboy's head that way?" Little Willie—"'Cause ma said he was awfully soft, an' I jus' wanted to see if ma knowed what she was talkin' about."—Omaha World-Herald.

If a woman has only three lines to write on a sheet of note paper she can't resist the temptation of writing two of them on the side margins and signing her name upside down over the date.—Chicago Daily News.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mrs. Leo Hunter—"Why are you so suspicious of Count Von Squint? He can't help being cross-eyed." Mr. Hunter—"I know it: but he looks crooked."—Smart Set.

Time to Go South.

For the present winter season the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has improved its already nearly perfect through service of Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and elegant day coaches from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, to Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, Thomasville, Ga., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Palm Beach and other points in Florida. Perfect connections made with steamer lines for Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau, West Indian and Central American Ports. Tourist and Home Seekers' excursion tickets on sale at low rates. Write C. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

If a man thinks he is wronged and tells you his troubles, don't say there is another side to the story, or he will think you are a fool.—Atchison Globe.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. Children may drink it without injury, as well as adults. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. All grocers.

"Jones' wife left him because he stole a kiss." "She must be particular." "She is. He stole it from the cook."—Cleveland Press.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once: delays are dangerous.

Old Party—"Do you enjoy going to school, my dear?" Up-to-Date Kid—"Pretty well; but I enjoy coming home from school a good deal better."—Somerville Journal.

Carter's Ink

is used by millions, which is a sure proof of its quality. Send for free booklet, "Inklings." Address Carter's Ink Co., Boston, Mass.

Abuse is doubly painful when wit is used as a conveyance.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Even the timid engineer whistles at danger.—N. Y. Press.

Check Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The bootblack begins at the foot.—N. Y. Press.

Dyspepsia is the bane of the human system. Protect yourself against its ravages by the use of Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

A Professional Opinion.

First Doctor—Bolus tells me it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of his discovery.

Second Doctor—Well, it may be difficult, but I guess he'll do it.—Puck.

The Census of 1900.

A booklet giving the population of all cities of the United States of 25,000 and over according to the census of 1900, has just been issued by the passenger department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and a copy of it may be obtained by sending your address, with two-cent stamp to pay postage, to the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

A Breach of Etiquette.—He—"I notice you don't speak to the Uptowns any more. What have they done?" She—Done? Vulgar things! Lost all their money!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A smile is the reflection of a light heart.—Chicago Daily News.

COME AND GO

In many forms

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Lumbago
Sciatica

make up a large part of human suffering. They come suddenly, but they go promptly by the use of

St. Jacobs Oil

which is a certain sure cure.

Dessert for To-Day.

You need not worry about it if you have Burnham's Hasty Jellycon in the cupboard. Only necessary to dissolve in hot water and stand away to cool to secure the most delicious jelly. Absolutely pure gelatine sugar and fruit flavors. Flavors: Lemon, orange, raspberry, strawberry, wild cherry, peach, also unflavored "calfsfoot" for wine and coffee jelly. Your grocer sells it.

To Self-Supporting Women

Without interfering with your regular duties, you can make money by means of our offer of $17.500 FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS. Send for full particulars. THE DELINEATOR, 7 to 17 W. 13th Street, New York.

A. N. K.—C 1841

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

PAIN OPENED HER SKULL

Mrs. Lasher's Remarkable Story—Dr. Greene's Nervura Cured Her.

MRS. FRED. C. LASHER, JR.

The case of Mrs. Fred. C. Lasher, Jr., a well-known woman of Westport, N. Y., is one of the most interesting on record. It is an actual fact that headaches caused her head to split.

"For thirteen years," she says, "I suffered from terrible headaches night and day, until the bones of my skull opened so that the doctor could lay his thumb right into the opening on to my brain. Two doctors attended me and claimed that I was on the verge of insanity. I was under their care for nine years, but got no relief. Then I tried Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and inside of a year the bones of my head had taken their natural shape again."

That Mrs. Lasher's statements are true is vouched for by reliable men of Westport, and by a Justice of the Peace there. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy cured Mrs. Lasher when all other remedies failed, and it cures thousands of suffering women every year. If your head aches, if you cannot sleep and are weak and nervous, remember that this great curative agent, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, will make you well and strong.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is a physician's prescription, formulated from a discovery after years of investigation and experiment. Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the discoverer. He can be consulted free personally or by letter.

THE REPUBLICAN.

ENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1901.

"God and the People."

Bishop Henry C. Potter says of the new century:

"A new century should be like a new volume in the great Encyclopedia of human history; and a true man may wisely resolve to write upon its first page, as the law to govern all the rest, Mazzini's motto: 'God and the people, now and forever!' the One, the Fountain of all best motive in service; the other, the one Fellowship large enough for all service and all heroisms."

To make matters plain to the editor of the *Journal* we will give him an opportunity to define some of the words used in that paper reflecting upon the character of the editor of THE REPUBLICAN in open court when it meets in Oakland at no distant day, as intimated in our issue of a few weeks ago. Harsher methods may be necessary, Mr. Hamill, before that time arrives, but we shall make an effort to forbear.

In your issue of December 20th you again applied the term "vulgar and idiotic" to us. If you can afford to use such language in your paper, Mr. Hamill, we are sure we are able to stand it, as no doubt the people of the county are perfectly aware that such epithets can injure only those who apply them. We are quite sure, Mr. Hamill, that by this time the public has formed its unbiased opinion of both of us. We are not aware of an act committed by us of which we are ashamed unless it is of having at one time lent a helping hand to you when you were unable to help yourself, but we are not quite sure of being ashamed of that, as the laws of humanity teach us to help those who cannot help themselves. We leave it to the sober judgment of our readers as well as yours, Mr. Hamill, that we have treated you as considerately as we well could during this last "break"—or since you so unfairly made an attack upon the teachers' institute. It has been said by a prominent Baltimore educator that unjust criticism upon any educational meeting usually comes from an enemy of education. We would be sorry indeed, Mr. Hamill, to class you as an enemy of education, looking back as we do over the great (?) efforts put forth by you both as an official and as an editor to advance the educational interests of the children of Garrett county, not taking into consideration the fact that you were a member of the School Board the year the Oakland school building was erected and the children of the county given an opportunity to attend a session of *twenty-nine* days the entire scholastic year. Not two months, Mr. Hamill, as you state in your paper of December 20th, *but just twenty-nine days*. If you were not equally responsible for the erection of the Oakland school building with the other members of the School Board, Mr. Hamill, you were certainly lax in your obligations as a public official. You are terribly afraid, Mr. Hamill, to have your actions as an official of the county brought before the people. It seems to put you on pins and needles to mention any act on your part as a member of the School Board. May we enquire why this is thus? Are you still afraid of public opinion? So far as we are concerned we were heartily in favor of the erection of the Oakland school building, but after the bonding measure was defeated, Mr. Hamill, you cannot truthfully assert that you or any other member of the School Board was importuned by us to erect the building for we knew it would result in the children of the county losing a year's schooling.

Now, Mr. Hamill, we have dealt with you as lieniently as we well could under the circumstances. You endeavor to draw other members of our family into this controversy and more than hint at a dishonest act committed by some one with whom we are connected. We give you leave, Mr. Hamill, to tell all you know—in fact we demand that you make your meaning plain. But we warn you, Mr. Hamill, that should you make any statement which cannot be borne out by the truth it will be a sorry day for you, sir. We may cease to forbear in that event.

Problems of the Twentieth Century.

When it is an impossibility to absolutely designate any of the many great problems solved during the nineteenth century as the greatest, it is promptly realized what an impossibility it would be to envelope any one of the problems which must be answered during the twentieth century with a superlativeness. Men's views and purposes are conflicting; that which impresses one as a matter of supreme importance in the mind of a neighbor is but secondary. One will look at the scientific advancement as of supreme importance, another will give the same position to the mechanical development, another will find his ultima thule in some phase of governmental development, and so on.

But despite these circumstances there have existed in the past centuries certain guide posts which seem to indicate the paths of the future. An analysis of the great events of past centuries generally reveals a close connection with industrialism. Even the greatest of moral reforms have not been seperated entirely from industrialism. In fact, it would seem that the great reform movements have been more truly an outgrowth of industrialism than being of spontaneous birth. When the great moral wave has swelled in unison with the surge of industrialism they have united and swept all before them. When they have met in opposition, the cause of reform has proven the weaker and been overswept by the other.

We are prone to speak of the widespread growth of representative goverment, one of the great achievements of the past century, as a victory of morality, a recognition of the rights of man. Go deeper to the cry: "No taxation without representation," and you find that the cause was industrialism, not reform. We look to the overthrow of slavery by the civil war as a great moral advance. Go back and you find that the civil war was precipitated by industrialism. The increasing conflict between the free labor of the North and the slave labor of the South had more effect in precipitating the civil war than the moral opposition to slavery. Industrialism, as in the revolution, here united with a great moral crusade and swept on to victory.

In view of these facts and guide posts speculative inquirers into the problems of the dawning century must be industrial, rather than moral. We find the great problem to be that of over-production. It has always been a difficult problem in every century, but the development of human energy in the past hundred years has been such as to increase it to an overwhelming importance. Tables prepared under the supervision of Mr. Wright show that in forty leading manufacturing industries taken together "the productive power of the labor unit was fifty per cent. greater in the ninth decade than in the eighth decade;" and it is probable that when the census just taken is analyzed as remarkable an increase will be shown during it. The surplus products of the various manufacturing nations must be disposed of or the mills must close. It is this grinding of industrialism that frequently forces us into violent conflict with our own moral impulses; into policies which are inexcusable on other grounds than those of necessity—an adherence to the all pervading law of self-survival.

The topic is a great one, with manifold radiations that will soon bewilder and perplex the investigator; indeed, from the start it will be found necessary to limit the area, if the single inquirer is to accomplish anything. In the light of the knowledge thus gathered many things that the future holds that may seem puzzling as thay arise will be rendered clear; just as those of the past appear now when subjected to its rays.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1900.

President McKinley has been assured by Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, that there would be no dalay in putting the substitute for the House Army Reorganization bill, prepared by his committee, through the Senate as soon as Congress reasembles. Senator Hawley also expressed the opinion that an agreement would be speedily reached with the House when the bill was sent to Conference. The latter opinion is fully shared by Chairman Hull of the House Military Committee, who made a careful personal canvass of the Senate before the recess. Secretary Root is naturally prejudiced in favor of some sections of the House bill, which was prepared by him or under his direction, but he says he will not stand in the way of legislation that is so urgently needed by opposing the substitute, or in any way raising obstacles to delay the passage of the bill just because it does not meet his personal views in all its details. He wants authority to enlist the men needed, and wants it quickly as possible, regardless of the details of the law providing therefor.

Mr. Charles S. Francis, Editor of the Troy, N. Y., *Times*, who is in Washington for the purpose of getting his commission and instructions as United States Minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia, is one of the few men who accept official position for sentimental reasons. In his own words, "I have little ambition to hold public office further than the sentiment that attaches to occupying the same position in the public service that my father had before me. I was with him in Europe during his diplomatic service as his Secretary."

A movement is on foot and being vigorously pushed to have the Senate inaugurate the 20th Century legislation by ratifying the treaty already favorably reported, which binds the United States to a prohibition of the sale of intoxicants in Africa, between twenty degrees north latitude and twenty-two degrees south latitude, and to add a resolution inviting the nations of the world to join in protecting barbarian native races everywhere, on the first legislative day of the new century, Thursday, January 3rd. The movement also includes the passage by the House, on the same day, of the Gillett bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicants or fire-arms by Americans to the natives of the New Hebrides islands, a traffic which England has already prohibited. The idea of this movement is to emphasize the attitude of the United States on progressive christianity and moral reform.

Among President McKinley's callers Saturday was Major John R. Lynch, the only colored paymaster in the army, who is home on a furlough from Santiago, Cuba, where he is stationed. Of the present situation in Cuba, he said: "The people are divided into three classes. The foreigners, which include the Spaniards, are the only people with any considerable amount of good will toward us. They like us better than any of the others. The next class is composed of Cubans who have amassed property. This class and the first-mentioned want annexation to the United States, or protection from us. The third class, made up of the mass of the people, wants independence, and wants it quick. They haven't a particle of good feeling for us and apparently do not remember us with the least gratitude. The men actually dislike being seen talking to an American, for fear that it will hurt them politically."

Dr L. H. Bugbee, of New York, who is the almost exact double of President McKinley in appearance, came to Washington for the express purpose of seeing the man for whom he was so often mistaken. As the two men shook hands, the likeness was remarked by everyone present. After the interview, which was the first time Dr. Bugbee had met the President, he said: "It is a great honor to look like the President, but it is an awful annoyance to have people making the mistake all the time. In Washington, it is different from other cities. People do not bother me here except to peer curiously at me as I sit in the hotel or walk on the streets. Occasionally they lift their hats in dignified salute, but rarely molest me. Several have approached me to ask favors, practical jokers having told them that I was the President. In other cities, especially if the President happens to be in the same place, I have much trouble. Once or twice the police had to almost rescue me from mobs of curiosity seekers. I guess I look more like the President's photographs than like the President himself."

Secretary Root says the charges preferred against Colonel Heistand, adjutant-general of the army in China, in connection with an alleged combination of officials to control the hemp output of the Philippines, by General Hawkes, who was dismissed from the volunteer service for making corrupt use of his position, are unworthy of notice; that they place Hawkes in an ugly and unenviable position; if true, they show that he had tried to get into a corrupt combination, and if untrue, that he was guilty of a malicious attempt to injure an innocent man.

Communicated.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Occasions are rare where I have attempted to answer articles appearing in the editorials of the great news and political organs, but an article in the Oakland REPUBLICAN of Dec. 20 clipped from the Baltimore *Sun*, in which the editor says: "A country which recklessly gives away $140,000,000 yearly in pensions must, of course, be very rich, or the tax payers must be a very small factor in legislation. Possibly the explanation of the enormous annual waste in Federal, State and municipal expenditures is that it a tax eating and not a tax paying class that runs things calls forth the act."

I am a pensioner and one of about 2,500,000 who, when the tocsin of war proclaimed danger to our free institutions and the probable disintegration of our federal compact responded to the call of the federal authority, to her loyal sons, to take up arms with a view if possible to save it and preserve the peace, the honored name and flag of our beloved land, which tottered on the the verge of destruction, by the hand of the incensed but mistaken South, and it would be a wanton waste of time to elaborate on the excellent results of the success of our arms now being felt, not only in our own great and prosperous country, but reaching out like the limbs of the cedar of Lebanon to shelter and protect the downtrodden and misruled people of the world and being guided by the spirit which dominated in those days of trouble, our several Republican administrations intervening that time and the present, have not a parallel in the annals of history, ancient or modern, save of their own wise, conservative yet firm legislation, and the administrations being in close touch and sympathy with both branches of the legislative bodies, few mistakes have been made and none of a serious nature; and the laws under which we are now receiving only a part of what we were promised in the days when our country's destiny trembled in the balance were enacted during the years between 1861 and 1900 by those bodies and approved by the administrations. Does the *Sun* know that in the beginning of that terrible conflict the bravest young men and youth of the land were the first to respond to the call to arms, both North and South, and rushed with that pride and fearless spirit that only Americans do into bloodiest conflicts and endured all other exposure and hardship entailed in armies with heroic zeal akin to desperation and without cavil or complaint — the Southern armies in defense of their mistaken cause and Northern armies with a knowledge of the awful consequences of a dissolution of the Union. We outnumbered them and after four years of the hardest fought and bloodiest battles recorded in history we accomplished what we undertook, and the country is today enjoying just what the sacrifice we made gave it—a united country, a republic governed in peace, a financial system equal to any under the sun, and above all unlimited resources for a hundred generations to come.

Does the editor of the *Sun* also know that the value of the greenback dollar was measured by the lenders of gold to the government, by their measure of belief in the government's ability to sustain itself, and that in the summer of 1864 they demanded and received $2.85 in greenbacks for $1.00 in gold? Does he also know that the difference between the greenback we received in payment for our services and the one the lenders received, exclusive of the interest, amounts to more than the whole amount of pensions paid since the close of the war, every dollar of which has been paid in gold, together with the accrued interest; or, in short, his dollar in value averaged about two and one-fourth times more than ours?

And now, veterans, who may read the facts stated here, beware of the leaven of that fickle organ, the Baltimore *Sun*, whose columns will tolerate such ill-fitting and unqualified statements, whose venom, if possible, would fasten stigma on the veterans because of the small pensions so deservingly paid us and on the chosen functionaries of our government for legislation in our our favor. And whatever you have done in the past in the future, when he painteth in gaudy and delusive colors a biographical sketch of his friend and holdeth him or his principles up in an editorial for your approval or painteth your friends in repulsive colors for your condemnation, be not deceived thereby, for at last he biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.

More anon. S. E. FLOWERS, SR.
Mt. Lake Park, Dec. 28, 1900.

Baltimore & Ohio Electromobile Service at New York, Washington and Chicago.

Electromobiles of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad meet all Royal Blue Line trains on arrival at New York City, Philadelphia, Washington or Chicago.

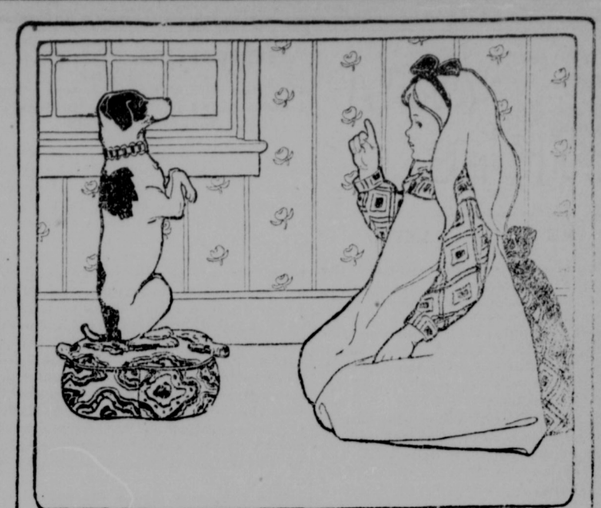
The automobiles are of the latest electric pattern, provided with luxurious seats, electric lights, etc. A pamphlet fully describing the service, giving rates and full information, is distributed on all trains approaching either of the cities, and passengers desiring any special class of vehicle can have same in readiness on arrival, if they will notify the conductor of the train in ample time to telegraph ahead for the service.

Close of the Catholic Fair.

The fair held by the members of the Catholic church in Oakland at the Glades Hotel during holiday week, closed Tuesday night, at which time articles remaining unsold were disposed of and the goods for which "chances" were taken awarded to the lucky ones. In all about $2,000 was realized during the continuance of the fair, which will be applied to the building of the proposed new church to be erected on the grounds adjoining the parochial residence on Third street, plans for which have been made and accepted by the building committee of the church.

Danger Signals.

If you are broken down, nervous and weak, have indigestion, cold hands and feet palpitation of heart, aching of bones and muscles or can't sleep at night and always tired in the morning, buy 3 or 4 boxes of HERCULEANS and follow the directions, then tell your afflicted friends the result. There is no better alterative pill compounded. They will renovate and renew your whole system. Get them of your druggist or merchant or send 35 cents to the ARMISS HEALTH ALLIANCE, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 3 Boxes by mail $1.00 5-1 y.



THE TRICK.

A TRICK may involve deceit or it may be a display of peculiar skill. There is deceit in some soaps, but there is none in Ivory Soap; it is a display of peculiar skill. It will stand any test and can be relied upon to do all that is claimed for it.

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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On Her Mind.

Recently, while Rev. J. Ed. Kildow, was located in Tucker county, he was up Dry Fork one Sunday delivering an address to a Sabbath school and was called upon while there to marry a young couple, which he did. Immediately after the ceremony the superintendent called upon all present to recite a scripture quotation. When he called on the bride she arose and in an absent minded manner repeated the passage, "Suffer little children to come unto me." This brought down the house and broke up the Sunday school and knocked out Rev. Kildow so badly that he at once packed up and left the county. We haven't heard from the groom yet and don't know whether he got away or not.—Kingwood Argus.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

Hayes Predicts Democratic Defeat.

During the new year an entire new House of Delegates, one-half the State Senate, a comptroller, a clerk of the Court of Appeals in the state and an entire new First Branch City Council and one-half of the Second Branch in Baltimore city will be elected.

Mayor Hayes, of Baltimore, in an interview, predicts the defeat in the spring elections of the Democratic nominees for city council.

It's Easy To Take

Thin, pale, anæmic girls need a fatty food to enrich their blood, give color to their cheeks and restore their health and strength. It is safe to say that they nearly all reject fat with their food.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA

is exactly what they require: it not only gives them the important element (cod-liver oil) in a palatable and easily digested form, but also the hypophosphites which are so valuable in nervous disorders that usually accompany anæmia.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a fatty food that is more easily digested than any other form of fat. A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health. You can get it in this way.

We have known persons to gain a pound a day while taking it.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Mountain Lake Park.

We begin the 20th century with a very encouraging outlook.

Messrs. C. M. Rathbun & Sons, the planing mill firm, have orders booked for building material for fifteen houses.

The oyster supper given by the Park Council of the N. U. on the evening of the 28th ult. was a social success and paid expenses as well.

The Park illustrated letter tablets are having a good sale. They are put up with twenty-five sheets of paper in a tablet. Last week forty tablets were sold. These tablets are mailed to any address for 15 cents.

Last week Manager Rudisill received fifteen fine half-tone cuts of views of the Park and nearby points. These cuts will be used in advertising the attractions of this summer resort. Mr. R. has contracted for 100,000 pages of illustrated printed matter to be delivered the latter part of this month.

In 1800 the United States had 815,244 square miles of territory. Today we have 3,768,521 square miles, and yet some people do not believe in expansion. In 1800 our population was 5,300,000. The last census gave us 76,000,000. This is unparalelled in the history of the world.

The personal property of Daniel Pleasants, deceased, was sold last week at public sale at good prices.

E. M. Williams, of Clarksburg, W. Va., expects to burn a kiln of brick at his yards in Loch Lynn the coming spring. It would be a wise thing to do.

C. S. May, of Swanton, was at the Park last Saturday to borrow ice tools for the purpose of cutting ice from Friend's lake near Swanton.

Constable Echard sold the household goods of Mrs. McCrobie, of Loch Lynn, last Saturday.

Preaching at the Methodist church by the pastor next Sabbath, 11 a. m. The first sermon of the new century.

C. F. Dawson is papering the audience room of the M. E. church at the expense of the Ladies' Aid Society.

J. N. Michael, of this place, was married at Keyser last week to Miss Claudia Smithwick by Rev. J. O. Thompson.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

A Gallon of PURE LINSEED OIL mixed with a gallon of

Hammar Paint $1.25

makes 2 gallons of the VERY BEST PAINT in the WORLD for $2.50, or PER GALLON

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of your paint bill. IS FAR MORE DURABLE than PURE WHITE LEAD and is ABSOLUTELY NOT POISONOUS. HAMMAR PAINT is made of the BEST OF PAINT MATERIALS—such as all good painters use, and is ground THICK, VERY THICK. No trouble to mix, any boy can do it. It is the COMMON SENSE OF HOUSE PAINT. NO BETTER paint can be made at ANY cost, and is

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NOT TO CRACK, BLISTER, PEEL or CHIP.

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Sold and guaranteed by

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DEER PARK, MD.

ESTD. 1872.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Justice Peter Nathan, of Grantsville, was here Monday.

Just received at Dixon & Kelso's big car corn to sell cheap. 2t

Mrs. Lou Waters is in Thomas this week on a visit to relatives.

Mr. Harry Faust, of Monaca, Pa., is in Oakland the guest of Mr. Bert Sincell.

Mrs. Kate T. Crane and son Wellington left on Friday last to visit friends at Buckhannon, W. Va.

Mr. G. A. Bolden, of Terra Alta, was an Oakland visitor one day last week.

Miss Bessie Offutt has returned to Baltimore to reenter school for the winter.

Veteran James L. Harvey, of District No. 8, was in Oakland Friday last and made this office a brief visit.

Mrs. James C. Peddicord and two children spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Schroeder at Grafton, W. Va.

Miss Agnes McVean, of Covington, Ky., who visited Miss Peddicord for a week or ten days, returned to her home yesterday morning.

The progressive euchre club was entertained on last Wednesday night by the Misses Margaret and Gertrude Sincell at their home on Liberty street.

If you would have an appetite like a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price, 25 cents. Sam free at all druggists.

County Treasurer Wm. M. Lohr spent Christmas Day with his family at the Cove. Mr. Lohr has been a faithful public official, this being his first holiday since he took charge of the office.

Vacant room to give in exchange to man or boy for small services such as keeping up fires, carrying water, etc. None but a reliable person need apply. Address Norman S. Heindel, Opera House Building.

Preston county has established a record in the line of rapid conviction of murderers. The case of Beatty will serve as a warning to other people who may be thinking of killing their neighbors or relatives.

It would be well for householders to be on the lookout for petty thieves and give them a warm reception when caught about the premises. The vagabonds are as a rule more able to work than the people they seek to rob.

The banks notes for the First National Bank have been received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and are being signed by Mr. Fred. A. Thayer, president, and Mr. U. G. Palmer, cashier. They will be put in circulation shortly.

A recent order promulgated by the Postoffice department at Washington makes Oakland the turning point for railway clerks running on train No. 4 from Cincinnati. Arriving here the clerks, three in number, register in a book kept for that purpose at the station and remain here until the following morning, when they leave on train No. 3.

Twelve complete sets of scenery, over two thousand square yards, all on a magnificent scale, and adjustible to any sized stage, are carried by the Frank Davidson company. This assures absolute scenic perfection to each of the plays presented, and will virtually make a new stage in our Opera House; all of the stock scenery being removed. Such a display of mechanical effect was never before attempted and is said to be alone worth seeing. The dates are Jan. 17, 18 and 19.

It has been reported to us that a young man living near town who does not enjoy the blessings of a clear brain, went into a certain public place in Oakland some days ago and was there subjected to an assault of a very aggravating nature. It is alleged that he was thrown upon the floor and some highly inflammable substance poured upon him which was set on fire, burning his face and neck very badly. The perpetrators of the "joke", as it had been termed, are fearing criminal prosecution.

At the annual election of officers for the Sunday school of St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland, Rev. John M. Davis was re-elected Superintendent for the 35th consecutive year. The other officers elected were: Mr. Fred. A. Thayer, assistant superintendent; Col. A. G. Sturgiss, assistant superintendent and treasurer; Mr. A. G. Ross, secretary; Mr. Judson Loar, librarian; Mr. James W. White, recording secretary. The school is in a prosperous condition in point of attendence and the interest manifested by those attending.

Miss Gertrude Sincell is in Keyser this week the guest of relatives.

Cashier Scott T. Jones was at Kingwood, W. Va., Tuesday on business.

Ex-County Commissioner Isaac W. Abernathy, of District No. 8, was here on business Monday.

Mrs. Getty, of Cumberland, is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kepner.

Mrs. D. Grant Smith and two children, who spent a week with relatives in Oakland, returned home yesterday.

Bowie Johnson went to Baltimore Sunday night to remain a few days visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. D. Y. Morris and grandson Bryne Thomas, of Kingwood, are visiting the editor and family.

Rev. W. H. Osmond is in Baltimore where Mrs. Osmond has been for the past month or two.

Mr. J. S. Keller, of Romney, one of the few remaining Democrats of West Virginia, is visiting his sister, Mrs. E. E. Sollars, near town.

The governor of West Virginia appointed Hon. William M. O. Dawson, Secretary of State and chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, colonel on the governor's staff.

FOR RENT.—Maryland Park Place, known as the J. Z. Browning, Arch Browning and Springer Farms, will be rented as a whole or in part as above described. For full information address Mrs. A. M. Frazee, 5637 Penn ave., Pittsburg, Pa. 41 4t

The Garrett County Bank has sent to its customers a neatly printed folder showing the condition of that institution at the close of business Dec. 13th last. The printing was executed at this office.

Mr. Edward H. Bartlett, who has been traveling for a Cincinnati drug house for the past few months, will embark in business for himself within a short time in a nearby West Virginia town.

Abram Lawton has purchased from Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co. the plumbing business carried on by that firm in Oakland and will be ready within a few days to give attention to any work entrusted to him.

Friday, December 21st, was the shortest day of the year. The days will be about the same length for some time and they will gradually lengthen until spring. There is an old saying "as the days lengthen the cold strengthens." This is usually true as winter sets in in earnest after the holidays if not before.

The members and friends of St. Paul's M. E. church on Monday night tendered a donation to the pastor, Rev. Asbury Mick. The occasion was one of great enjoyment to both the donors and recipients. After the articles had been delivered to the pastor a watch night service was begun and ended with the ringing in of the new year as well as the new century.

Mr. Eli McMillan, formerly of Accident, writes us from Washington, ordering his paper mailed there where he will reside during the winter. He states that he has had a pleasant time visiting friends and relatives in Pennsylvania and enjoyed himself accordingly where he spent a month after leaving Accident, and that now he is at the Capital City ready to take in the sights. Mr. McMillan is, we are happy to say, one of our warmest personal friends and his enjoyment is a real pleasure to us. May he live long and prosper!

Theatre goers differ largely in taste. Some enjoy drama, some orchestral music, some band music, some are appealed to more strongly by specialties, songs, dances, etc. Others are reached through the eye, beautiful scenery, elaborate stage settings, elegant costumes, correct colorings and artistic groupings please them above all else. The attraction gathering together and presenting all these things in a first-class manner is the one that will please everybody. The Frank Davidson Company has done this very thing, and is reaping a harvest. They will be at the Opera House for three nights beginning Thursday evening, January 17 and the people of this city will be with them.

Messrs. H. L. Grant and Samuel Lawton, the Oakland art photographers, have purchased a projectoscope and will give entertainments at points along the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio and the West Virginia Central railways. The class of picturis shown will deal particularly with the agricultural, mining and lumber industries of the country lying adjacent to the Baltimore and Ohio railway with the view of attracting new industries and developing the country. The matter is endorsed by the industrial department of the B. & O.—in fact it being originated by the department. The first entertainment will be given to-night at Tunnelton and on Saturday night an exposition will be given in Baltimore to the officials of the B. & O.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Brydon and son, formerly of Bloomington, but now residing at Baltimore, spent last Thursday in Oakland as guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt.

As the observers drew near, Tom with flushed face and clenched fists, was confronting another boy and counting rapidly. "I promised my mother,"—he said—"six, seven, eight—I'd never get into a fuss with any other feller—nine, ten, 'leven, twelve—till I'd counted twenty-five—thirteen, fourteen—you dirty-faced, ugly, mean, curly toothed scrub—fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen—I can lick you in two seconds and you know it—nineteen, twenty, twenty-one—you're nothing but a low down—twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five—biff!" And the fight was on.

Garrett County State Farmers' Institute. Oakland, Jan. 7-8—In Court House.

"A wise man profits not alone by his own experience, but by the experience of others."

The first afternoon and evening sessions will be conducted for the farm home. The subjects discussed will be of especial interest to ladies.

Program: Monday afternoon, 1.30 o'clock, Why we Educate, Capt. R. W. Silvester; Theory and Science on the Farm, Director H. J. Patterson; Question Box. Monday evening, 7.30, How to keep Boys on the Farm, Joseph E. Wing, of Ohio; Nature Study for Boys and Girls, Guy Stewart, agricultural agent B. & O. railroad. Tuesday morning, 10.00, Question Box; Commercial Fertilizers, H. J. Patterson; Alfalfa, the Queen of the Meadow, Joseph E. Wing. Tuesday afternoon, 1.30, Question Box; A Balanced Ration, or How and What to Feed, H. J. Patterson; Sheep Husbandry, Joseph E. Wing.

The institute workers do not come to the farmers to tell them what they must do to succeed, but relate only their experience on their own farms, that the farmer may know the methods of others, and decide for himself what he can do.

The State is doing this work for her farmers. Come early and get the benefit of the whole meeting.

"The early bird gets the worm."

W. L. AMOS, Director.

More Activity in Coal Lands.

For the past several months options on all available coal fields in the southeren end of this county have been taken quietly by capitalists from New York, Philadelphia and other cities which had the effect of stimulating business in this particular line to a great extent. The base of operations has been changed now to the northern end of the county where options are being taken on lands in and about the Cove, Grantsville and the surrounding country. Should these lands be developed quite a boom will be experienced in this county.

Garrett county is rich in minerals and with these developed along with additional transportation facilities now under construction along Casselman river her wealth as well as population will be materially increased.

A Card of Thanks.

We wish to tender heartiest thanks to the many kind friends who participated in the generous donation made to us on New Year's eve. You shall have a place in our kindest wishes and in our most earnest prayers continually. May the kindest smiles and richest blessings of our Heavenly Father be yours forever.

ASBURY MICK,
ELLA A. MICK.

A Card to the Public.

The officers of St. John's Lutheran church at the Red House have prohibited the further free use of their cemetery as a burying ground. Hereafter all persons not connected with said congregation who wish to bury their dead in the cemetery must pay a fee of $2 for each grave. Mr. Albert Roth, living near the cemetery, is authorized to oversee all business connected therewith.

DAVID GNEGY, Chairman.

Call For Your Letters.

Miss Allie Formen, Miss Nellie Miller, Mr. John A. Shaffer, Mr. W. M. Sturgis, Mr. George W. Smith, Messrs. J. Shaferd & Bro.

FOR RENT.—The Belmont Stock Farm in Dist. No. 2, known as the Fike Farm, below Selbysport, the Augustine Farm and the Groves Farm. Will rent as a whole or in part as above described. For full information address Mrs. A. M. Frazee, 5637 Penn ave., Pittsburg, Pa. 4

Notice.

"The week of Prayer" will be observed in St. Paul's M. E. church, Oakland, beginning on Sabbath, the 6th inst., and continuing and including Sabbath, the 13th. Services each evening during the week at 7.15. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Come and let us worship our God.

ASBURY MICK, Pastor.

January 1, 1901.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

THE GRAND SCHEMER

HE UNFOLDS A PLAN WITH MILLIONS IN IT TO A CREDITOR.

Major Crofoot Doesn't Succeed In Convincing His Wealthy and Skeptical Visitor, but Does Manage to Stand Him Off Once Again.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

As the man turned into the doorway leading up to Major Crofoot's office he had a look of determination on his face. As he ascended the well worn stairs his tread showed aggressiveness. As he banged the major's door open and entered he had the air of a creditor who'd get his money or carry away his pound of flesh. The major was in. He sat at his desk smoking a very short stub of cigar, but as the door opened he whirled with a bland smile on his face, and, rising, with both hands held out, he exclaimed:

"Well, now, but this is truly a coincidence—a coincidence! Come right in, my dear fellow—come right in!"

"Oh, I'll come in fast enough," answered the caller as he suited the action to the words and came to a halt

"AS THE WHEELS TURN A MOUTH ORGAN PLAYS."

in the middle of the room. "Now, then, no more skulking and dodging. You owe me $10 borrowed money, and I want it right off the reel."

"My dear Mr. Shine," said the major as he took a last puff at his stub, "you formerly had an office next door. We became acquainted. You learned that I was temporarily embarrassed, and, sizing me up as an honest, ambitious man, who would ultimately overcome his bad luck, you kindly forced a $10 bill upon me one day."

"I deny it!" shouted Mr. Shine. "Why, hang it, you were annoying me every day for a month before I let you have the money, and you told me a thousand lies to get it!"

"When you so kindly forced that money upon me," continued the major as he smiled and walked, "I said to myself that some day I would repay you a thousandfold. It was your trust, your confidence, in me that touched me. I was almost unknown to you. For all you knew I might be a deadbeat. You had only your judgment to go on, but your judgment was right. This very morning I should have telegraphed you to call in."

"Oh, you are going to pay, eh?"

"Major Crofoot always pays his debts, sir, and in some cases he returns $100 for $1. It will be so in this case. I could have paid you back long ago, but was waiting to make it a memorable occasion for you. The time has arrived. My dear fellow, let us shake hands."

"What for? You owe me $10. You say you are going to pay it. I don't see the object of shaking hands."

"Yes, you truly cast your bread upon the waters," said the major as he paced the width of the room and looked into vacancy, "and I am pleased that your returns will be so great. Do you know I love a man who trusts to my honor and integrity? Let a man show his confidence in me, and I would sell my shirt for him. Yes, you kindly forced $10 upon me, and"—

"And now you kindly force it back again," interrupted Mr. Shine. "It's no use dodging, old man. I'm here for my money and am going to have it."

"My dear fellow, you are one of the few who trusted to my integrity when I was down on my luck, and I therefore pass over your hard words now. You haven't heard of the Great American Combination Baby Carriage company, have you?"

"No, sir."

"Because it is just being incorporated and we are taking the greatest care not to let anything get out until we are ready. My own creation, sir, and the biggest thing of the decade. If we don't make a million dollars out of it the first year, I shall be more than surprised. I wouldn't take half a million in cash for my chances."

"That's all blamed nonsense!" shouted Mr. Shine as he began to bristle up. "I know you, you old soft soaper! You want to dodge that $10, but I'll have it before I leave!"

"My own inventive idea, as I told you, and it will astonish the world. The baby carriage can be changed into a cradle, a hammock or a sled by moving a lever. Good for summer or winter, you see. Is provided with a stationary milk bottle, a whistle and a rattlebox. Has an ice chest and a soothing sirup department. As the wheels turn a mouth organ plays. Provided with a patent brake, rubber tires and a mothproof cover; also has revolving fans to keep the flies away. After the baby gets out of long dresses he can use the carriage as a tricycle. That's the invention, Mr. Shine. Organized on a capital of $750,000, and shares to be sold at par. There's more than millions in it."

"I don't care a rap if there is. What I want is my $10, and I'll give you just five minutes to shell out."

"I was going to offer you the secretaryship," softly observed the major, "but the salary will be only ten thousand a year. What I shall offer you and what I was going to telegraph you about as you came in was the purchasing agency. We shall want a man to buy the milk and soothing sirup and see that they are pure. The salary will be at least $15,000 per year, with perquisites thrown in. My dear man, you trusted me. This is your reward. Now will you shake?"

"Not by a durned sight!" shouted Mr. Shine as he bobbed around. "None of this sort of rot will stand me off on my $10. Do you want me to take it out of your hide?"

"And you can buy stock at par, my dear fellow—stock that will be worth 150 inside of four weeks. I have arranged for that. That stock will pay you at least 100 per cent. Invest $10,000, and you have an income of $25,000 per year. That's what comes of trusting to the integrity of Major Crofoot. Is it enough? If not, just say so, and I'll add $5,000 from my salary as president."

Mr. Shine deliberately removed his coat and vest and flung them on a chair.

"Or if you want to borrow $10 for a day or two you can have it and welcome. I'll just step out and get it for you."

The major stepped, and Mr. Shine removed his collar, tie and cuffs. Then he spat on his hands and limbered up his arms and waited. He waited for half an hour—two hours. Then he got up and redressed himself and kicked over the chairs and desk and went out. The major had stood him off once more. M. QUAD.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Many Things of Which Its Graduates Are Ignorant.

The failure of the Sunday school as a means of giving a systematic and thorough knowledge of the Bible is great. A teacher in a city high school asked an advanced class of 40 or 50 pupils, who had been drilled for years in the International Sunday School Lessons, how to proceed in order to reach Palestine, and not one could give the desired information. Then she asked the class in what part of the world Palestine is located, and no one knew.

That is a very good specimen of Sunday school teaching and can be paralleled anywhere by those who will take the trouble to ask a few questions. The ignorance of the Bible on the part of most persons of average intelligence is something amazing. The simplest questions will elicit no answer on the part of most such persons.

That educated persons know something about the Bible may be assumed, but not unless the training goes much beyond the standard of the common school. Again and again it has transpired that those who were generally well informed, who were fairly well educated and regarded as bright and clever, were almost totally ignorant of the Bible. Their Sunday school training had given them no knowledge of the book that was of any value, and, however much they might have read it since, it was to them a sealed volume.—Boston Transcript.

Giving Him a Rest.

The energy of one of the oldest inhabitants of a Massachusetts town is a byword among his neighbors and a trial to his grandchildren, who have not inherited their full share of his active temper.

His grandson John in particular suffers from the old man's untiring industry, for John is his assistant in the little grocery shop, where everything, from codfish to brooms, may be found. A purchaser of gingersnaps lingered one day to hear the noontime address delivered to poor John by his grandfather.

"Now, Johnny, I'm a-going home for my dinner," said the old man briskly, "and on the way I'll carry up these pails to Miss Manson and fetch back her kerosene can. I shall be gone up'ards of half an hour. You'll have plenty of time to eat your luncheon, and while you're resting after that I wish you'd saw up that little mess of wood that lays out by the back door and split it up for stove kindling, for the weather's turning sharp a'ready.

"Most likely I'll be back 'fore you get out o' work, and anyways I don't want to keep you at it all the time, so if there's a few extry minutes jest set down and make out a bill or two. The fust of the month'll be upon us 'fore we know it."—Youth's Companion.

Helping the Enemy.

A coal heaver was getting in a load of coal in the suburbs of London. He was shoveling in the coals at a good rate when he was startled by a terrific yell from the house adjoining.

"Wot the dickens is the matter?" queried the coalman, starting up.

A disheveled looking individual made his appearance at the door.

"Matter, you thickhead!" shouted the man, frantically endeavoring to pull his hair up in clots by the roots, "you are putting the coal down the wrong hole. My wife's people live there!"—London Tit-Bits.

His Limit.

"I'm getting along," said Mr. Cumrox. "I'm progressing slowly, but surely."

"In what?"

"Culture. I've been traveling around with Mrs. C. and the girls until I'm getting right refined. But there's one thing I don't think I'll achieve. I don't believe I'll ever be able to go into an antique store and tell the difference between bric-a-brac and junk."—Washington Star.

"Opportune" once signified nothing more than "to be at the harbor." An opportune ship was a ship which had come to port.

Russia in Europe has a forest area of about 500,000,000 acres. One-third of the country indeed is forest.

COMMUNITY SHOCKED.

The Dead Body of Col. Theodore Luman Found—Head Bruised and Neck Broken.

Monday's Cumberland Times.

There was intense excitement in this city this morning when it became known that Col. Theodore Luman, clerk of the Circuit Court, had been missing from home since 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, at which time he started out to take a walk, telling the family not to wait dinner on him.

Not returning to his home the family made known the fact this morning when at once a searching party was instituted, which resulted in the finding of the body shortly after 11 o'clock this morning at the foot of what is known as "Devil's Slide," 2½ miles down the river, nearly opposite Wiley's ford, or at a point between the Alaska, W. Va., road and the river. His head was badly mashed and his neck broken. There was two or three hundred people searching for Mr. Luman when the body was found by Mr. Douglas LeFevre.

The remains were at once taken in charge by Undertaker Butler. The body having been found on the West Virginia side of the river, Dr. Carpenter was notified for the purpose of having an inquest held.

Dr. Carpenter, the coroner for Mineral county, West Virginia, upon viewing the remains turned them over to Col. Luman's friends and they were at once taken across the river in a boat and placed in charge of Undertaker Butler, who removed them to the establishment, where he is now preparing them for burial.

All of the valuables Col. Luman usually carried with him were found upon his person, and even a pink carnation, which he had worn in his buttonhole on yesterday, was found beside him, and his watch was running and in time. Dr. Brace, who was among the first to reach the body, says that death was caused by a blow received upon Col. Luman's head by falling a distance of 60 feet, and that the other injuries resulted from the continuous sliding of the body from that point to the bottom of the cliff, where it was found.

Tuffs of hair and blood were found upon the projecting rock just below the point at which the Colonel stood when he fell, and it is evident that Dr. Brace's statement is correct.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

Died.

SAUCER.—Elizabeth, wife of Philip Saucer, residing in District No. 8, died at her home on Dec. 28th, 1900, aged 75 years, 1 month and 12 days. The funeral took place from Fairview church, conducted by Rev. I. W. Abernathy, the interment being made in the cemetery nearby.

GARRETT.—Patrick Garrett, a very highly respected and quite aged resident of Deer Park, died at his home Tuesday. He was a native of Ireland and was the father of a number of children, all of whom are grown. He was a member of St. Peter's Catholic church in Oakland, from which edifice his funeral took place this morning.

WILSON.—Mrs. Wilson, an aged widow, residing in the east end of town, died Monday morning after a a protracted illness. Her funeral took place Monday.

MOON.—William Moon, a native of this county and a brother to John T. Moon, of Sunnyside, died on the 23rd of December, 1900, aged about 73 years, at his home at Wellman, Iowa. Deceased went west in 1853. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

Notice to Contractors.

The undersigned desires bids for the grubbing and making ready for the plow 20 acres of land. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
37-tf Deer Park, Md.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—Opera House,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK** of Oakland at Oakland, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business Dec. 13, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,231 69
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	9,200 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	437 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	4,875 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	5,193 04
Due from approved reserve agents	12,167 44
Internal Revenue stamps	100 00
Notes of other National Banks	590 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	11 08
Specie	858 00
Legal-tender notes	1,274 00
Expenses paid	349 45
Total	$43,266 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	20,685 00
Discount account	141 69
Due to other National Banks	72 50
Individual deposits subject to check	21,057 51
Time certificates of deposit	1,310 00
Total	$43,266 70

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, U. G. Palmer, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

U. G. PALMER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1900.

JOHN FELTY, JR.,
Notary Public.

Correct—attest:
F. A. THAYER,
ED A. BROWNING,
E. E. SOLLARS,
Directors.

☞ This bank has been in business twenty days.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

A Chestnutting Ghost

By Margaret Barringer.

"I CALL it downright mean, boys." "So do I, so do I, but what's that to him. He don't care a snap what we think of him. Well, we can show him there are more ways than one to make him care."

Tom Winslow was the leader among his friends, and what he said usually carried weight. The three boys were walking arm in arm from school, kicking the rustling leaves before them. They were greatly interested in the subject under discussion, and the lovely blue sky and twitter of birds on the mild October afternoon were lost to them.

"I'll tell you, boys. Let's go over to the house, out by the grape arbor, and talk this thing over. No one will catch a word, and I have a plan," suggested Tom.

The conference was held that afternoon and a plan laid which the boys were to carry out the next night. Tom was spokesman, and he talked earnestly between grapes.

"Now, this is my plan: We all have air guns, and there's plenty of good shot, and if we can't climb over his fence because of that great bulldog we can spoil his apples for him. We'll get Jim, Harry and Lou, and with ours there will be six guns. We can take some short ladders and climb up far enough to shoot, and we'll just pepper those apples so full of shot he won't have a tooth left if he tries to eat one. It's good moonlight, and we can see to aim pretty straight, and old bully can have a dose, too."

Mr. Brown, against whom this plot was laid, was a bachelor and a man of means, but was very close-fisted, and he showed his penurious spirit by never offering an apple to anyone, although the trees were loaded. The boys had even asked for a little fruit, but were refused, and soon after a high board fence with a barbed wire along the top was built around the orchard; and, what was worse, a surly bulldog took up his abode at Mr. Brown's.

The trio seemed to think the plan a fine one, and all ate another bunch of grapes to seal the compact. Mrs. Winslow called supper, and Bert and Ernest were invited to stay. This was an unexpected pleasure and always a treat, as the Winslow home was full of good cheer and welcome, especially to the boys of Medeville.

After tea Grandpa Winslow said:

"About nutting time, isn't it, boys? This warm weather won't last long. We'll have a frost one of these nights, and then hurrah for the hickories! That reminds me;" the boys nudged one another and winked sly winks, and grandpa had a merry twinkle in his blue eyes.

"Next to my father's farm," resumed the old man, "when I was about your age, there lived a man by the name of Silas Holmes, and he was as 'mean as dirt,' we used to say. He was honest enough and a good worker, but as stingy as people were ever made. We boys grew to hate Silas, and not without reason, for he watched us day and night, for fear we might somehow coax a melon or an apple over the fence.

"He seemed to gloat over the idea that he alone raised and ate chestnuts. We boys got more angry each year, and finally things came to a crisis. One evening just at dusk I was going from the barn to the corncrib and I saw a figure in the melon patch; supposing it was father or Brother Jim, I went on, but on second thought turned back just in time to see Silas climbing the fence with a big watermelon under his arm. I called out: 'Good evening, Mr. Holmes,' and he called back: 'G'd evenin', Tommy.'

"I was dumfounded, but concluded to keep my counsel until Bill, my younger brother, and I got to bed. Then we talked the matter over and decided to wait until chestnuts were ripe and have our revenge in some way. October days soon came, with the dropping leaves and the yellow corn, and we were busy making jack o' lanterns to light the barn, for we were to have the annual corn-husking bee at our place. All hands were set to work that day; the old barn was swept and great boughs hung about the sides and from the rafters, and the pumpkin men never shone so brightly.

"We had laid our plans, Bill, Jack Hardy, who lived the other side of Silas, and myself. Of course Silas would be at the husking, and as the women were all busy getting the supper his daughter, Sally, would be over early to help. We all liked Sally; she kept house for her father. Yes, she was a good girl, but she had to toe the mark. About eight o'clock the folks began to come, and by nine o'clock the barn was full. Supper was announced about 11 o'clock, and then came our chance.

"We stole away to the corncrib, where we had hidden our bags, and then crept back of the barn, through the melon patch, across Silas' garden to the other side of the house, over the fence and away across a field to where six big chestnuts stood, with the moonlight streaming over their heads. We decided that Jack should climb the tree and shake, while we filled our bags, and then one of us would take his place and the other help him fill his. We were getting on finely, when we were startled by a noise, not an unusual one, but a sound resembling a moan, then all was quiet.

"'Give us another shake, Jack,' I called; 'then I'll come up.' I had no sooner said it than a louder moan came from near by. We were frightened by this time, and Billy whispered: 'A ghost!'

"'Pshaw!' I said, 'ghosts don't make a noise, and there is no such thing, anyway,' and I bravely turned my head and looked about us. There it was, coming slowly towards us—white and specter-like—moving steadily from tree to tree, and you can imagine our hearts were thumping lively. 'Billy,' I said, getting close to him, 'hang on to your bag and we'll run.' I called to Jack, softly: 'Come on, Jack; drop quick, and you can have half my nuts.'

"Before he could answer we heard some one sobbing, and soon a voice called out: 'Oh, boys, come quick! I'm so sorry, so sorry!'

"This was no ghost, but Sally, holding Jack's head in her lap and trying to revive him. He had fallen from the tree and broken his arm in his hurry to follow us, and, frightened nearly to death at being left alone with the ghost, had fainted. Sally then told her story. She had overheard us boys talking one day and knew of our plan to 'coon' the nuts, and thought she would have some fun out of it.

"We all went home feeling glad Jack's accident was no worse. Sally told a straight story to her people, saying we all went over to her house and Jack fell from a tree. The doctor was there and set his arm, and he was our hero, but no one knew of our ghost and the stolen nuts."

"Is that all?" asked Tom.

"No," Grandpa Winslow said, "there's a sequel. At Christmas time we were all invited to Silas Holmes' to dinner, an unheard of thing, and we went with wonder and curiosity sticking out all over us. There was a big turkey and all sorts of good things, and in the center of the table a great dish of chestnuts, but they were not disturbed until evening, when we were all invited into the great kitchen, and Silas said while we roasted chestnuts he would tell us a tale. Then he told of how when he was a boy he fell in the creek and our father jumped in and helped him out, and another time when he grew up his house burned, and father and mother took him with his wife and Sally into their own home, and kept them until his house was rebuilt. Then when Mrs. Holmes died, leaving Sally a little girl, mother used to care for her and helped him get along until she was old enough to do the work herself, and so he rambled on.

"Father spoke up and said: 'There, there, Silas, that will do.' We wondered what was coming. Silas took the big dish of nuts and asked father to empty them on the hearth and as the nuts rolled out a big, yellow envelope fell on top of the pile. Father picked it up and on it was written: 'A Merry Christmas, from Sally and Silas.'

"Some years before this father had met with misfortune and was obliged to put a mortgage on our home. We boys knew the struggle he was having, and how mother was growing sad.

"I'M SO SORRY, SO SORRY."

There seemed only trouble ahead of us all. Silas said as father held the envelope: 'You boys, I know, have thought I was mean about the nuts, but I decided long ago to devote the proceeds of the sale of the chestnuts to my one desire—to in some way show my appreciation of your father's kindness to me. This money was all extra to me and I would not miss it, so Sally and I have carefully hoarded the nuts, not eating them ourselves. They are scarce about here and bring a good price, and I am the happiest man in the county this Christmas morning to be able to say to you, Joseph, that your home is clear.'

"Father had sunk into a chair and mother had drawn her chair close to Sally and they both cried, of course, but we boys gave one big cheer for Uncle Si, and I know he was as glad as we, and more so.

"But what about that melon he stole?" asked Tom.

"Oh, yes, the melon. "Why, I found out soon after that Sally had asked father for it, as she had company come unexpectedly, and Silas went to get it, and never dreamed I thought anything wrong of it. Then, too, about the ghost, Sally told Silas our plan and they needed the nuts to finish the payment and took that way to keep them, you see. We always liked Uncle Si after that, and we always had all the nuts we could eat and, what was better, we learned that we should not judge people by their seemingly unpleasant or rough exterior, for often underneath the surface there is a warm and tender heart."

There was silence for a time, and grandpa wondered if the boys guessed why he told the story or that he had been behind the grape arbor.

"I don't believe we had better buy any more shot, do you, Tom?" asked Ernest.

"No. Say, weren't Silas and Sally bricks?"—Detroit Free Press.

THE USEFUL ANGORA.

Its Value Is Just Beginning to Be Appreciated Here.

Many Western Farmers Are Now Breeding These Charming Goats to Clear Land and for Milk, Hair and Hide.

The problem of clearing the land from which trees have been removed and of exterminating the persistent growth of shrubbery has been solved by a Texas farmer, whose chief aid in the enterprise is the goat. A man who has studied the subject, speaking of the work done by the browsing goat, said that the animal shows his generosity by giving his relation, the sheep, an equal share of the pasture, and magnanimously turns over to the sheep all the rich and succulent grasses. The goat also acts as the protector of the sheep.

"We have never given the goat his just deserts," said the expert, "and have failed to give him credit for his moral worth and his physical usefulness. In Roquefort, France, the dairymen combine the milk of the sheep and of the goat in making the most delicious cheese, which we import at four times the price of our own dairy cheese, however excellent. We also import millions of kidskins, tanned and in French gloves, for both of which we pay high prices, to the detriment of home industries."

Near Kansas City a man has taken advantage of the Texan's discovery and has started to clear up with Angora goats a thousand acres of brushwood.

The value of the goat seems to be appreciated by the residents of the western states, a fact which was demonstrated at the fair of the American Angora association, which took place last month in Kansas City. About 3,000 goats were exhibited. They came from Kansas, Iowa, Texas, Missouri and New Mexico, and among them were some of the finest specimens in the country. Many people who visited the fair had never seen an Angora goat before, and all listened attentively to the papers which were read on the subject of the dainty animal and its habits, traits and peculiarities.

One breeder from Missouri said that the presence of the goats in his pastures afforded him ample compensation for his investment in a flock of 600 or 700. "Under the foot of the

PURE BRED ANGORA GOAT.
(Fifteen Months Old and Has a Fleece 10½ Inches Long.)

Angora," he said, "a rich carpet of blue grass has already covered what before was a bare, forbidding land surface, marred by many clumps of briars and bushy growths." These bad places had been done away by the goats, and the pastures had become picnic grounds. This was only the poetry of the industry, but other speakers were equally enthusiastic in discussing the economic points. It was asserted that the Angora goat was immune from tuberculosis, that its milk was consequently pure, and that the flesh as a food article was wholesome, and that Angora venison was a delicious food. Other points of which the breeders make much are the Angora hair, which is coming more into demand every year, and the tanned pelt, which is a good substitute for buckskin.

A Poor Town for Lovers.

A case which came before the Milan police court the other day amusingly illustrates the maxim "other times, other manners." There is among the city statutes a law rigorously prohibiting all kisses or other amatory demonstrations in public places as being contrary to morals. This statute, though dating from the days of the Sforzas, is still so strictly enforced that only the other day a pair of perfectly respectable lovers were taken before the tribunal for merely exchanging an embrace in a quiet corner of the park when they thought nobody was looking. Upon this case a city Solomon adjudged that though kissing under such circumstances could not be considered contrary to morals, it was not consistent with the ideals of advanced civilization as to decorum. A fine of 12 shillings was inflicted.

A Strange Medical Case.

A curious case has occurred in one of the Paris hospitals, which is exciting much comment in medical circles. Some time ago a woman named Legros, 55 years of age, was found lying in a road in a state of insensibility and absolutely rigid. She was removed by the police to the hospital, where for three weeks she remained in the same state. The doctors then decided that she was dead, and had been so since she was found, the preservation of her body being due to the amount of alcohol she had imbibed.

Value of Ostrich Feathers.

An ostrich annually furnishes feathers to the value of from $40 to $50. The prices vary from $7 to $200 per pound

AMERICAN INDIANS.

They Are Now Nearly as Numerous as They Were in the Time of Columbus.

The remarkable statement that the Indian population of the United States to-day is little diminished from what it was in the time of Columbus, Coronado, Raleigh, Capt. Smith and other early explorers is the chief feature of the annual report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs William A. Jones.

The report disputes positively the commonly accepted theory that, by constant contact with the whites, the extinction of the Indian is only a matter of time. The commissioner declares with emphasis that his research from the most reliable data obtainable proves that the red men are not decreasing in numbers. Since 1870, the time of the first reliable Indian census, the population has been stationary, the only decrease being attributable to Indians becoming citizens of the United States, says a Washington report.

The total expenditure by the government on account of the Indian service from March 4, 1789, up to and including July 30, 1900, was $368,358,217. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended last July amounted to $10,175,107. Of this amount at least $3,330,000 was devoted to the cause of Indian education.

Under the head of obstacles to self-support of the Indians the report deprecates the ration system, annuity payments and the leasing of allotments. The ration system, says the report, is the corollary of the reservation system. The Indian population of the United States is about 267,900, of which 45,270 receive a daily ration. The ration issued and its value vary according to the tribe. Nearly two-fifths of the number receiving rations belong to the great Sioux nation. The ration has been reduced gradually in the last few years, in accordance with the policy of the Indian bureau. If the Indians' claim for full rations as a right is conceded the commissioner predicts that the time when they will be self-supporting lies in the distant future, if it comes at all.

Altogether, there are 57,570 Indians receiving subsistence in some degree, exclusive of Indian children in boarding schools. The commissioner urges that the indiscriminate issue of rations should stop at once. The old and helpless, he says, should be provided for, but rations should be issued to the able-bodied only for labor, while those who have been educated in Indian schools should depend entirely upon their own resources.

There is now in the treasury to the credit of Indian tribes $33,315,955.09, drawing interest at the rate of four and five per cent., the annual interest amounting to $1,646,485.96. Besides this, several of the tribes have large incomes from leasing and other sources.

Two suggestions are made regarding the trust fund. They are: First, the gradual extinction of these funds, setting aside a sufficient sum to maintain the reservation schools a definite period of years, say 21, and then dividing the balance per capita and paying all members of the tribe at certain ages their share. Second, division of the land belonging to the tribe per capita. The subject of Indian schools also is discussed at some length.

NOT PLEASED WITH ROME.

A Kansas Man Who Was There Smashes the Idols of the Eternal City.

Here is a Missouri idol smasher who has the courage of his convictions in the matter of "speaking his mind," at any rate, says the Kansas City Journal. A Grundy county man, who is making a tour of Europe, "did Rome" one afternoon a few weeks ago with the following disastrous result, as described in his latest letter home:

"St. Peter's disappointed me. It is large enough, but too light and bare. The inside is of gray marble, and there is no stained glass. So it looks like an unfitted art gallery. The famous bronze statue of St. Peter, sitting in a chair, from which the toe has been kissed, would not catch your eye if it were not for the guide book. The great vatican palace is about as pretty as the brick row. It is very old, very irregular, and the pictures by Raphael and Michael Angelo were an utter disappointment to all of us. The Sistine chapel, in which M. Angelo's greatest paintings cover the walls and ceilings, is a large plain room. The pictures are all in a dark, purplish gray color, hard to make out and absurd when you do make them out. They remind me of rather plain and faded circus bills with the actors performing on the trapeze. Raphael's greatest pictures are rich in colors, but are not more interesting. He and Angelo never saw a naked woman or child, I guess, nor were ever even at Atlantic City. They give the children the muscles of a Roman gladiator or a Barnum strong man. The ruins of ancient Rome are also a great disappointment as a rule. With the exception of the wonderful Coliseum and a few more things all the rest are nothing but stone piles, so far as they appear to the common spectator."

Time Changes.

This is a baby. It is a girl baby. How sloppy its chin is! How red its eyes. What horrid contortions it makes with its face. See how savagely it kicks. How like a demon it yells!

Yet in a few short years some man will be half crazed with wild suspense, worshiping the very air this being breathes, devoutly kneeling at her feet and frantically begging for one word, one pressure of the hand, even a look, which will give him hope.—N. Y. World.

A NARROW ESCAPE. A GRATEFUL WOMAN.

MRS. F. J. LYNCH, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Mrs. F. J. Lynch, 324 South Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich., writes: The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"I earnestly recommend Peruna to any suffering women as it cures quickly. I had a most persistent cough which nothing seemed to cure. Two bottles of Peruna did more for me than all the doctors seemed to do. In a couple of weeks I found myself in excellent health, and have been enjoying it ever since. Hence I look on Peruna as a true friend to women." MRS. F. J. LYNCH.

Chronic Coughs and Colds Are Catarrhal Diseases.

Catarrh is the Continual Scourge of Christendom.

Catarrh hovers ominously over every city, and nestles treacherously in every hamlet. It flies with vampire wings from country to country, and casts a black shadow of despair over all lands. Its stealthy approach and its lingering stay makes it a dread to the physician and a pest to the patient.

It changes the merry laugh of childhood to the wheezy breathing of croup, and the song of the blushing maiden to the hollow cough of consumption. In its withering grasp the rounded form of the fond wife and mother becomes gaunt and spectral, and the healthy flush of manhood turns to the sallow, haggard visage of the invalid.

Cough takes the place of conversation, speech gives way to spitting, the repulsive odors of chronic catarrh poison the kiss of the fondest lovers, and thickened membranes bedim sight, impair hearing and destroy taste.

Like the plague-stricken Egyptians a cry of distress has gone out from every household, and the mildew of woe clings to every hearthstone.

Catarrh in some form, catarrh in some stage lurks as an enemy in the slightest cough or cold and finishes its fiendish work in heart disease and consumption.

No tissue, function, or organ of the body escapes its ravages; muscles wither, nerves shatter, and secretions dry up under its blighting presence. So stubborn and difficult is this disease that to invent a remedy to cure chronic catarrh has been the ambition of the greatest minds in all ages.

Is it therefore any wonder that the vast multitude of people who have been cured of chronic catarrh by Peruna are so lavish in their praise of this remedy? That the discovery of Peruna has made the cure of catarrh a practical certainty is not only the testimony of the people, but many medical men declare it to be true.

As a drug store in this age of the world is incomplete without Peruna, it can be obtained anywhere with directions for use. A complete guide for the prevention and cure of catarrh and all diseases of winter, sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

CALL OR WRITE FOR

ILLUSTRATED FOLDER GIVING COMPLETE DIRECTIONS HOW TO CROSS THE CONTINENT CHEAPLY AND COMFORTABLY.

CALIFORNIA WASHINGTON AND OREGON

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTIES, THROUGH SLEEPING CARS. FINEST SCENERY. THE BEST FOR THE MONEY.

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GEO. J. CHARLTON, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, CHICAGO, ILL.

Cigar Dealers Like

to have their regular customers smoke

Old Virginia Cheroots

because they know that once a man starts smoking them he is "fixed," and that he will have no more trouble with him trying to satisfy him with different kinds of Five Cent cigars.

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

DRINK HABIT

A treatment taken at home by the patient which renders Whiskey, Beer, Etc., Obnoxious.

Cures relapses from other treatments; endorsed by business firms of National Reputation. Write for convincing evidence. THE PAQUIN IMMUNE CO., Dept. 28, St. Louis, Mo.

AN EMPTY WHISKY BARREL.

How Harry Dean Learned a Temperance Lesson When It Exploded.

"What is the use of learning all this stuff, anyway?" yawned ten-year-old Harry Dean, as he was trying to learn a lesson in his Temperance Physiology.

"The book explains for itself," said his mother.

"I don't believe half of it. Jimmy Lark is a saloonkeeper's son, and he says there is not a bit of truth in it. That silly people only put that into books to hurt the liquor trade."

"Is Jimmy Lark a proper person to listen to?"

"He says wicked words sometimes, and has awfully soiled hands, but he knows something about the liquor trade, and if he did not tell me, mamma, I could see some things for myself. Now, you say there has never been a drunkard in our family—and how is it going to hurt me if I leave it alone? I don't believe there is half so much poison in the stuff as this book says. If it is really such a dangerous poison I shouldn't think people would be allowed to make it, sell it, or anything."

"Nor they shouldn't, my son. You may depend on it, everything in the book is true, and then, not half the evil

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

is told. But you are tired now. Put your book aside and go to the grocer's for me. Here is the order."

Harry Dean closed the book, took the slip of paper and started out.

It was a very hot day, and the street had a deserted look because it was the noon hour.

As he passed the corner of Fourth and Federal, he noticed a boy seated on an empty whisky barrel, under an awning, in front of a saloon. The boy was eating cherries.

As Harry was returning from the grocer's, he heard a loud report, and saw a boy flying into the air.

He ran with the others, and was one of the first to help up a bruised and bleeding boy. It was the one who had been sitting on the whisky barrel. He was hurried away to the hospital.

It was several days before the boy recovered from his wounds, and then he told how the accident happened.

After he had eaten his cherries, he began to wonder if there was anything in the barrel. In order to find out, he struck a match, dropped it through the bunghole into the barrel, and was just about to peer into the hole when there came a terrible explosion, and he bounced up against the awning and then out into the street.

"Why, the barrel was empty. How could it blow up?" Harry asked his mother, after narrating the event to her.

"That, my boy, is a lesson in natural philosophy. The barrel was full of poisonous gas, which the whisky left behind. The lighted match caused it to expand and explode. Is there no lesson to be learned in what you have seen?"

"Why, mamma, I was thinking if there is so much danger in an empty barrel where whisky has been, how much more there must be in a barrel full. I believe the books are right about alcohol burning up the stomach, and brain, and liver, and everything, and I never mean to taste a drop as long as I live. God never made alcohol, but wicked men made it, and I want none of it. I am so glad that temperance women introduced the study into the public schools, and I am just going to know it from begining to end before I am done with it."—Temperance Banner.

The Drink Curse in Austria.

The drink evil in Vienna has become so great that the authorities have declared in favor of closing all brandy shops on Sunday. From 1883 to 1893 the average annual consumption of beer in Austria rose from 50 to 63 liters (11 to 14 gallons) per head; wine, 15 to 18.5 liters; spirits, 5.4 to nine liters per head. In Vienna the consumption is much larger. In one month in 1899 within the police district of Vienna 694 persons were arested for drunkenness on Saturday, Sunday or Monday; 210 of these drank beer or wine, 475 spirits. The number of drunken cases in the year estimated at 8,000. There being no inebriate homes in Austria a large number of drunkards are found in lunatic asylums. In one of these 52 per cent. of males and six per cent. of women admitted were declared to have alcoholic madness.

In 1898 there were 177,000 drink shops in Belgium, or one for every 35 inhabitants. These figures do not include hotels, restaurants or small grocers.—National Advocate.

CIGARETTES AND SITUATIONS.

General Movement Throughout the Country Against Employing Those Addicted to Their Use.

That cigarettes are deadly poisonous is an absolute scientific fact. A physician made a solution of all the nicotine from one cigarette; one-half of it was injected into a full-grown frog, from the effects of which the frog died almost instantly; the other half was used upon another frog with the same result. The poison of the cigarette is as deadly to the human being as to the frog, but slower in its work. Diseases resulting from its use are well known to physicians. The same physician who experimented upon the frogs says that instead of the fancy pictures which accompany cigarette packages, each ought to bear a skull and crossbones and be marked "deadly poison," the same as other poisonous drugs.

Since Chief Moore issued his order a number of Chicago business houses have pursued the same course. The board of education does not permit cigarette smoking in its office; Montgomery Ward & Co. will not employ boys addicted to the use of cigarettes; bimonthly lectures on the evils of cigarette smoking are provided by Marshall Field & Co., for the benefit of their employes; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company has notified its employes that they must abandon cigarettes or forfeit their positions; several establishments have opened their doors to lecturers connected with the Anti-Cigarette league. The United States supreme court has declared the Chicago anti-cigarette law valid. Arkansas has an anti-cigarette bill which makes the sale or giving away of cigarettes to any person under any circumstances a misdemeanor, punishable by fine. That the civil service commission of New York city purposes to rid itself of "several hundred juvenile cigarette fiends," and substitute "office girls" is another straw that shows which way the wind blows.

The Anti-Cigarette league, with headquarters in the Woman's Temple, Chicago, is vigorously waging war against the cigarette. It is after the boys, and to further its work publishes a bright little paper entitled The Boy. School teachers are loud in their denunciations of the cigarette; their positions enable them to observe its effect and they have noted its viciousness. Men are assisting the league in its work and have secured from boys under their care pledges that they will not smoke cigarettes before they are of age. Antagonism to the cigarette is constantly increasing in force, and it is to be hoped that the earth will not have passed many milestones in the new century before the deadly "coffin nail" is relegated to obscurity.—Young People.

A FOOD OR A POISON?

Alcohol Cannot Play a Double Role—Tears Down But Does Not Build Up Tissue.

Kassowitz maintains that it is not so much a question as to whether alcohol per se is toxic or nutritive, for it can hardly be denied that it is an active poison capable of causing the death of any animal or vegetable protoplasm with which it comes in contact, but rather as to whether in spite of these injurious properties it can still be of value to the organism and serve to sustain it. A food stuff to be classed as such must not only be capable of supplying the organism with energy to be dissipated as heat and in the performance of work, but must also under proper conditions enter into the bodily structure and replace tissue that has become worn out. Recent investigation has shown clearly enough that alcohol is easily and abundantly oxidizable in the human body, but the mere proof that a substance is consumed in this way does not entitle it to rank as a food, and still less can this supposition be entertained if in addition it at the same time causes decomposition and destruction of living protoplasm. That alcohol does this is not to be doubted in view of the present knowledge of metabolic processes, and this granted, it is evident that a substance capable of destroying body tissue cannot also at the same time serve to build it up and replace damaged parts. Therefore the position that alcohol may play the double role of food and poison is untenable, and the sooner it is dropped from the list of drugs for internal administration the better it will be for physician and patient.—Medical Record.

What a Bottle of Whisky Did.

A South Australian paper made the following comment on the receipt of a little gift from an admirer of the journal:

"A present in the shape of a bottle of fine old Scotch whisky was kindly sent to the office at two p. m. on Thursday. Ten minutes past that hour not a dram of the liquor remained; ten seconds later the office boy had sold the bottle at the rag and bone shop next door. At 3:30 three men were charged with being drunk and disorderly.

"The editor of this paper returns thanks for the handsome gift, and would feel obliged if the donor of the whisky would send along 72s., a policeman's helmet, a new office boy, four panes of glass, a new street door knocker, and—no more whisky!"

Not a Helper.

Alcohol is not only not a helper of work, but it is a certain hinderer of work; and every man who comes to the front of a profession in London is marked by this one characteristic, that the more busy he gets the less alcohol he takes; and his excuse is: "I am very sorry, but I cannot take it and do my work."—The Late Sir Andrew Clark, M. D., Physician to the Queen.

GRAND OLD CHURCH.

New Yorkers Are Proud of Trinity and Its History.

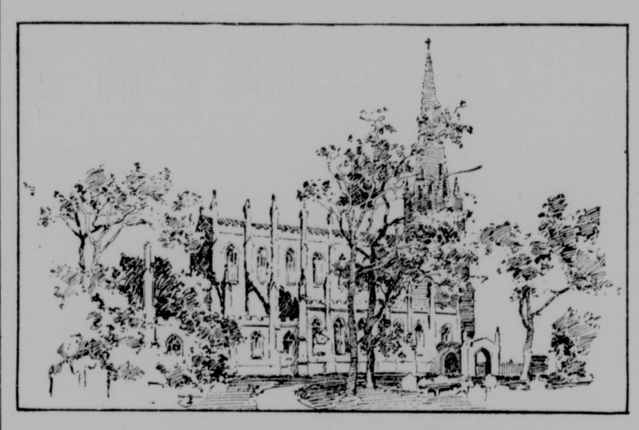
Famous Heroes and Statesmen Buried Where the Din of Traffic Is Almost Loud Enough to Arouse the Dead.

[Special New York Letter.]

FROM Wall street comes the roar of commerce. Just to the south, on New street, men are shouting themselves hoarse buying and selling stocks. From the Consolidated Stock exchange there comes a muffled sound like the rumbling of the sea. On Broadway there is a clatter of carts, a jangle of street car gongs and an everlasting, ceaseless human hum. There is a jungle of wagon spokes. There is a conglomerate mass of people reaching as far as the vision of the eye extends. It is pandemonium loose on earth without let or hindrance.

But at the head of Wall street, that great throbbing, golden thoroughfare of finance of America—on the west side of Broadway, that mighty highway of the people—in the midst of all the din, the confusion of tongues like unto which the confusion of Babel was as a summer song, a tall and stately spire arises as if to touch the sky. And amid all this traffic, the fiercest traffic of the greatest city of the new world, somber tombstones and tall shafts stand like silent sentinels guarding the dead who have slept for the centuries. If you listen you may hear the chimes in the belfry—soft and low, with melting tenderness—and you will forget the turmoil from the busy Broadway, and you will heed no more the shouts from Wall and from New streets. Before you is Trinity church. To the right and to the left of you is the graveyard where lie some of the heroes and the statesmen that have made an America a possibility for you and for me.

Just inside the gateway to the left the other day I saw an old sailor with a wooden leg. His cap was in his hand and he bowed his grizzled head in reverence before a polished granite shaft. One can almost read from the street the inscription to the memory of



TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY.

Capt. James Lawrence. I followed the old man and saw him read on the east face of the monument:

> The heroic commander of the frigate Chesapeake whose remains are here deposited, expressed with his expiring breath his devotion to his country. Neither the fury of battle, the anguish of a mortal wound, nor the horrors of approaching death could subdue his gallant spirit. His dying words were: "Don't give up the ship."

Over to the south, half way between Broadway and New Church street is the small obelisk erected to the memory of Alexander Hamilton by the corporation of Trinity church. Near the head of the first path to the north is the grave of William Bradford, the publisher of the New York Gazette, the first newspaper printed in this city.

IN TRINITY CHURCHYARD.

He was born in Leicester, England, and came to this country in 1682 with William Penn. He set his press up in Philadelphia—the third in the colonies, but on account of political differences removed it to New York and on October 16, 1725, issued the first number of his paper. On his headstone is this quaint inscription:

Reader, reflect how soon you'll quit this stage;
You find but few attain to such an age.
Life is full of pain: Lo! Here's a Place of Rest,
Prepare to meet your God, then you are blest.

Trinity is the parent of the Episcopal church in the United States, and aside from its early associations with the beginning of New York is filled with historic interest. The first church in this country was in a little chapel near the Battery which had been vacated by the old Dutch church for larger quarters. Under William and Mary a grant was made, in 1697, of a parcel of land which was then described as near a street without the north gate of the city, commonly called Broadway. In 1705 a further grant was made of a tract of land known as Queen Anne's farm which lay along the North river between what are now Vesey and Christopher streets. It was to this last tract of land that the heirs of Anneka Jans Bogardus laid claim. It stretches clear up along Broadway and is to-day estimated to be worth fully $100,000,000. Trinity parish does not now possess these domains. Had it been able to foresee the wonderful growth of the city it would to-day be worth a fabulous fortune. As it is its wealth is now estimated to be about $5,000,000, with an annual income of $500,000. This income is expended not only in the support of the parish and its missionary work, but also in that of some 20 sister churches.

When the revolutionary war broke out Trinity church was loyal to the mother country. The rector having retired from the city, the pulpit was occupied by Mr. Inglis, who, notwithstanding the fact that one Sabbath morning 150 men with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets marched into the church, invoked the blessing of God upon "our most gracious sovereign, King George."

The present Trinity church is the third of that name to be built on the same site. The first one was accounted the finest church in the city in those days. Its first pastor was Mr. Vesey and the second Henry Barclay, after both of whom streets in that vicinity have been named. The first church was burned down and rebuilt in 1778, but in 1839 this structure was adjudged unsafe and it was torn down and the present building erected. This was completed in 1846.

Trinity church building is undoubtedly one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the country. Despite the tall and wonderful buildings that have gone up in the last ten years it still remains clearly the most conspicuous and magnificent structure in the lower part of the city. It faces directly down Wall street as this thoroughfare opens into Broadway. It is constructed of brown stone and the groined roof is supported by rows of carved Gothic columns. The daylight enters through stained windows which soften and warm the rays into delicate tints. The altar and reredos are memorials of the late William B. Astor and were erected by his sons. The altar is of pure white marble with shafts of red upon which are capitals carved in foliated designs. The shafts are divided into panels on the front and sides, and the designs include passion flowers and a Maltese cross, in mosaic set with cameos, a Christ head and symbols of the Evangelists, flanked by two kneeling angels.

But it is the spire of Trinity that impresses one. It stretches far above up to a mere speck in the sky to a height of 284 feet. Some years ago the ascent of the steeple was one of the incidents of a visit to New York, but the custom has fallen into disuse, and indeed it is very difficult now to obtain a permit to climb to the top. The view, however, is one of the finest to be obtained in the city. One may look to the north up Broadway as far as Grace church, at the juncture of Tenth street. In fact Broadway is the only street that can be distinguished. Below the people look like ants. The street cars move in regular lines like bugs. In all directions is a sea of house-tops and chimney-pots—a desert of roofs; a forest of dwellings from the quaint squat Dutch brick that is still in evidence to the shapely thing of granite and marble. Away to the west is the North river, sparkling like a cloth of gold. Wharves line the shore and great ocean vessels, and little tugs, and white sails, and launches are hurrying here and there. On the other side one may see plainly the roofs and the church spires in Jersey City and Hoboken, with the Orange mountains and the Jersey Highlands beyond. Then, with a sweep to the south, is the glistening harbor of New York with the green islands and the statue of liberty, with arm upraised like a guardian angel over all, and then the Narrows, and in the distance Sandy Hook and the ocean. Eastward there is the inevitable Wall street, running like a cowpath to East river, which leads us on to the Long Island shore with the swelling Brooklyn heights rounding out the view.

Below us is that wasp nest; that mass of struggling humanity; some fighting for fame, some for gold, some for bread. Here we are above the maddening throng. The chimes are striking now. We are at peace in Old Trinity.

FREDERICK BOYD STEVENSON.

TRAMPS IN CHICAGO.

Many Who Are Used to the City Always Return for the Winter Months.

The tramps are coming back to Chicago to go into winter quarters. It used to be that with the approach of snow and ice the tramp winged his flight with the wild duck to the sunny southland. The tramp would explain his migration by saying he did not like snowballs as a steady diet, says the Chicago Tribune. But the tramp found that while there was plenty of sunshine and balmy breezes during the winter months in the southland, yet sunshine and balmy breezes were also far from fattening and that the opportunities for picking up sustenance during the weary winter months were much better in a big city than in the south. A large proportion of tramps continue to go south yet with the coming of the first frost, but a constantly increasing number each year turn their wandering footsteps toward the big cities, where a bed in the cheap lodging houses may be had for a dime and where philanthropic citizens with dimes may be had on the boulevards.

The tramps that come to Chicago in the winter do not remain at a permanent address during the cold months. Some of them live in the basements of deserted buildings and others occupy quarters in box cars on the side tracks in the railroad yards. In a yard in Eighteenth street are a large number of abandoned traction engines that were used last winter by the tramps as their homes. Old street cars shoved out behind car barns and left to decay are also quietly confiscated by tramps and used until the barn boss drives them away.

On extremely cold nights, when the box cars and the traction engines are cheerless and gloomy, the tramps walk the streets until they can collect the price of a bed at a lodging house, and failing to raise the necessary amount, they take refuge in the police stations. The policemen send them downstairs to the big room in front of the cells. They spread newspapers on the floor, and then lie down and sleep peacefully until morning. Every genuine hobo carries a piece of soap and a newspaper. On the rare occasions when they perform their ablutions they scorn to use any soap except their own, and they never think of lying down to their rest at night without spreading their newspapers under them. Tramps know the value of paper in keeping out cold, and sometimes an apparently thinly-clad tramp will have newspapers judiciously stuffed in his clothing in lieu of underwear.

The tramp usually dines in the winter months at the cheap saloons in Clark street and in Halsted and West Madison streets, where for five cents paid for a large vase of beer they are permitted to stand in front of the lunch counter and harpoon the tempting viands there displayed until the hoarse-voiced bouncer moves down upon them and demands: "Well, d'ye' tink dis is de Palmer house? How much perwisions d'y' think yer bought wid dat five cents?"

In the cheap lodging houses the tramps can find a bed for prices varying from five cents to twenty-five cents. The customary prices in the majority of the cheap lodging-houses are 10 and 15 cents. In the early part of the evening the big front rooms of the lodging-houses, which correspond to the corridors of the high-priced hotels in Michigan avenue, is filled by a miscellaneous crowd, among whom are many tramps and who sit as close to the red-hot stove as possible. As the evening passes on those of the crowd who have ten cents seek their beds. At ten o'clock a big red-faced bouncer appears and announces in clarion tones: "Now, youse fellers wot's got de price get to yer holes, and youse fellers wot got ter carry the banner, carry!"

Many tramps, however, scorn lodging-houses except on the coldest nights. They manage to live somehow, no matter how cold the weather may be, though how they do it is a mystery. They often drag considerable clothing into the nests they inhabit under sidewalks and in the basements of deserted buildings, and on cold nights, after putting on all the clothes they have, they build small fires and some one sits up and tends the fire while the others sleep.

"I'm a-goin' back ter Sheecago," said a tramp who sat by the side of the track at Oak Park, where the freight crew had put him off. "As de schoolboys uster say: 'De cole wind does blo' an' we shall hev snow, an' wot will de hobo do then, poor thing? Why, he'll sit in ther s'loon an' keep hissil' warm an' hide his head in de free lunch, poor thing.' Ain't it de truth. Dat's right. We uster alwuz go down to Orleans wen it came cold, but dere's so many goes down dat way dat it's poor pickin'. It ain't so hard ter get along in Sheecago in de winter time. De colder it is de quicker somebody'll say ter us: 'Poor man, wat a shame, an' it's cold ernuff ter freeze de tail offen er iron monkey.' Den dey coughs up er dime. In summer time dey wud jest say: 'You big hulkin' rascal, w'y don' you go ter wuk?' an' dey gives us de chilly mit. Sure, in de summer time, de chilly mit. Ain't it funny? An' in winter time dey give us de warm smile. Sure, the warm smile. Den we kin alwuz rustle up a few han'outs on de col'est day. It's dead ezy to pick up coal off de railroad tracks, an' we alluz fiu' some good place ter crawl into an' build a fire. It's me to Sheecago fer de winter."

Words of Consolation.

"Yes, father," said young Mr. Pompuss, who had been nominated for congress, "it is too bad that your ancestors will never be as proud of you as mine are of me."—Baltimore American.

RUDE, BUT CONVINCING.

Peter Bennett's Pleading Was Somewhat Raw But It Worked Upon the Jury.

Burnham's "Leading in Law" gives an amusing account of the trial of a case wherein a doctor sued to recover his fee. The case was tried in Georgia many years ago. Robert Toombs appeared for the plaintiff and Alexander H. Stephens for the defendant. When the evidence had closed Mr. Stephens told his client, the defendant, that the plaintiff had made out his case, and, as there was no offset, it was useless to proceed further, and the best thing the defendant could do was to pay the doctor's claim. The defendant, who was named Peter Bennett, scorned this advice and indignantly replied that he had hired Mr. Stephens to speak for him, and he must say something. Mr. Stephens answered that there was nothing to say; that if Peter thought he could say anything he might address the jury himself, whereupon Peter delivered himself as follows: "Gentlemen of the jury, you and me is plain farmers, and if we don't stick together these 'ere lawyers and doctors will jis skin and bury us. This 'ere doctor was a new doctor and I went fur him to come and doctor my wife's sore leg. He come and he put some salve truck to it and some rags, but never done it a bit er good. I don't believe he is no doctor nohow. There is doctors as is doctors, but this 'ere man don't yearn his money, and if you send fur him as Miss Sal Atkins did fur a nigger boy as was wuth $1,000, he jis kills him and wants pay for it!"

"I don't!" thundered the doctor.

"Did yer cure that nigger?" asked Peter. The doctor was silent and Peter proceeded:

"As I was sayin', gintilmin, we farmers, when we sells our cotton, has got ter giv vally for the money we asks, and doctors ain't none too good to be put to the same rule. And I don't believe this 'ere man is no doctor nohow."

"Look at my diploma if you think I'm no doctor," again interposed the plaintiff.

"His 'di-piplo-mu.' Gintilmin, that is a big word fur a printed sheepskin. It don't make no doctor uv the sheep as fust wore it, nor uv the man whut now totes it. . . . Ask his patients if he's a doctor, gintilmin. But how kin yer? Where is Miss Beaseley's man Sam? Miss Peak's woman Sarah was tended by him and her funeral was ap'inted and he had the corpse ready. Where is that likely Bill, as belonged to Mr. Mitchell? Where is that baby gal of Harry Stevens'? She has gone whur doctors cease from troublin' and the infants is at rest.

"Gintilmin, he has et chicken enough at my house to pay fur his salve, and I furnished the rags, and I don't s'pose he charged fur makin' her wuss."

The defendant proceeded along this line at some length, and, despite Mr. Toomb's logical statement of the case in reply, Peter Bennett won.

PUSSY AND DISEASE.

Cats as Transmitters of Dangerous Maladies Are Now Assuredly Known.

Domestic animals are susceptible to not a few of the diseases that afflict humanity. Influenza, whooping cough, diphtheria, fevers, skin diseases and tuberculosis are among the most common, says a writer in Good Health. Animals take these diseases from man and transmit them to one another, and back again to man. Sometimes an epidemic will rage through a whole neighborhood of cats. Pussy is usually exempt from all quarantine laws and visits promiscuously the sick and the well, carrying in her fur coat germs of disease warm from the afflicted one right into the embrace of some fondling toddler. I know a little girl who was isolated from the company of her playmates. One little companion, pitying her loneliness, sent in her pussy to amuse and comfort the sick one. The little one recovered, and after a few days the kitten was returned to its owner. Ere long it developed symptoms of sickness, and instead of being isolated was fondled by its healthy mistress, to whom it gave the identical disease which proved fatal to the child.

Diphtheria becomes very fatal when an animal intervenes as the transmitter of the disease from one child to another. A case comes to mind where a little pug dog carried this dread malady of childhood from one to all the other members of a family. The first sufferer recovered, but the dog and the other children died.

Animals as playmates teach children valuable lessons in care and tenderness for others; but parents should watch the animals with which their children so closely associate, in order to detect symptoms of sickness, and then at once isolate them until they are well. For the pets' sake, keep them away from the sick-room, and for the children's sake keep the pets strictly isolated when they are ill.

It is dangerous, to say the least, to permit cats or dogs to feed from the same dishes that we ourselves use, or to permit them too free access to our tables at mealtime. Give the house pets a place where they only must be fed, and provide them with their own dishes, which, by the way, should be washed separately from all others.

Keep cats and dogs under close surveillance, lest they roam where sickness is. If a pet is worth keeping, it is worth providing with shelter and comfort at night in a clean box.

Had the Dough.

Uncle George—Excuse me, Carrie, but I don't see how you came to take up with young Dumleigh. He's a perfect doughhead.

Carrie—But he's got the dough.—Boston Transcript.

ANXIETY OVER A TOMCAT.

A Mystery Which Was Explained by a Wall Street Man.

It was in a Broadway pharmacy. A reporter was waiting with others when the druggist stepped to the telephone and, after getting the number he called for, said:

"What is that tomcat doing?"

He listened with apparent excitement and added:

"How is spinach?"

After holding the receiver to his ear for a few moments he rang off and started to attend to his customers. He seemed nervous, however, and finally excused himself in the midst of filling an order and called up the same number on the telephone again.

"Sell my tomcat at the market," he said as soon as he had some one at the other end.

Then he returned to his customer with apparent ease of mind. The reporter wondered what the druggist meant by this strange conversation until it was explained by a Wall street speculator. "Tomcat," it seems, is a pet name among brokers for Tennessee Coal and Iron stock. "Spinach" is the familiar name for Southern Pacific. The druggist had evidently bought "tomcat" low, and his excitement was caused by his eagerness to "take profits."

These are not the only stocks that have pet names in "the street." People's Gas of Chicago is known as "Post-office," and Brooklyn Rapid Transit is known among many as "Little Manhattan." The names are not the same in all brokers' offices. The jargon enables customers to give orders over the telephone to their brokers with a certain amount of secrecy. The practice is as old as "the market."—New York Mail and Express.

MISPLACED SWEETNESS.

Mamma Suffered on Account of Her Son's Lovemaking.

She was pouring at a tea that afternoon, and she looked unusually bewitching. He was sitting at her left in a bower of palms that almost concealed him. He was holding one of her hands under cover of the tablecloth, while she tried to pour with the other.

She did not look at him as he talked, but he knew by her color and the little quiver of the hand he was holding that she heard everything he said.

"Dearest," he murmured as she sent one cup off without a spoon and another filled only with whipped cream, "dearest, if you don't mind my saying all this to you, just drop a spoon. Couldn't you manage it?"

A clatter of silver and more color in the girl's face as, in stooping to pick up the spoon, he kissed her hand. Spurred by this success, he went on, "Dearest, if—if you return it—that is, if you love me, you know—just put three lumps of sugar into the next cup you pour—'y-e-s'—or, if you don't, two, to spell 'no.'"

One, two, three! The tiny cup was almost full, but in her haste to hide her confession she covered the three lumps hastily with chocolate and cream and sent them off.

He asked his mother, as they drove home that night, if she had enjoyed herself.

"Ugh! No!" was her disgusted reply. "Such horrible stuff to drink as they gave one! Why, my cup was half full of sugar!"—M. S. Holbrook in Smart Set.

"Something-In-It"-ism.

Did you ever notice how many persons there are in the world who can be induced to admit there "is something in it?" Doesn't make any difference what it is. The most of the folks will sputter disbelief for awhile and then when some sudden recollection strikes them or you get some argument in under the solar plexus they will grudgingly admit that there's something queer about it or something we don't understand or generally "something in it."

The members for the society of psychical research, the spiritualist doctor, the medium, the Christian Scientist and some of the rest of the folks will explain to you just what "is in it" according as they practice the cult. For the rest of us the vague notion that there is something somewhere somehow, that we do not understand, must needs suffice.—Lewiston Journal.

That Tired Feeling.

"There's no doubt about it," says a prominent vegetarian, "that for endurance, for hard work, vegetarianism is the only thing. Do you know why? It is because in vegetables you eat no tiredness. In meat or fish or poultry you eat a great deal of tiredness, and that is why the meat eater after a hearty meal feels lazy and heavy and disinclined to work. He has absorbed with his meat a great quantity of uric acid, and the definition of uric acid has been given by an eminent scientist as the 'essence of tiredness.' He who eats only vegetables is never tired after a meal—never."

Toil.

If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it, and if pleasure you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through toil and not by self indulgence and indolence. When a man gets to love work, his life is a happy one.

Hardest Task of the Day.

Harduppe—I always do my hardest work before breakfast.

Borrowell—What's that?

Harduppe—Getting it.—Philadelphia Record.

Limited.

"Great Scott, and the bank has gone up for $500,000! For how much are the directors responsible?"

"Only for the failure."—Denver News.

Holiday Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies.

The choicest new designs, the most exclusive selection of patterns, the best quality only—but never high priced—one price always, plainly marked.

MINCH & EISENBREY,
216 TO 222 W. LEXINGTON ST.,
Baltimore.

Cure That Cold

And it can be done for 25 cents—a dose or two and relief is the result—a few doses more and the cure is complete.

Pine and Terpin Cough Syrup

It's a new remedy—contains new drugs and new chemicals—a trial will convince anyone of its merit—it cures where all else fails.

...GAN DRUG COMPANY,
...ggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned situated in Election District No. 13 of Garrett county, comprising Military Lots Nos. 122, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 156, 162, 163 and 650 acres of Bank Territory and also the tract of land called "Senior and Junior." All persons found trespassing either for the purpose of hunting or fishing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

JAS. H. WILSON,
DANIEL R. HARVEY,
DANIEL WILSON,
J. T. HARVEY.

1837 **THE SUN** 1901
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE,
FOR THE PEOPLE AND
WITH THE PEOPLE

HONEST IN MOTIVE
FEARLESS IN EXPRESSION
SOUND IN PRINCIPLE

A newspaper is an educator; there are all kinds of educators, but the man who spends money judiciously and liberally is better able to impart his knowledge than the man who has little or nothing to spend.

THE SUN is the highest type of a newspaper.

THE SUN'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS throughout the United States, as well as in Europe, South Africa, China, and, in fact, all over the world, make it an up-to-date newspaper.

THE MARKET REPORTS and commercial features put the farmer, the merchant and the broker in close touch with the markets at Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other places which are prominent centres.

From now on the news of the world promises to be more interesting than ever before and national and political questions will arise, making probably the most eventful period in the country's history.

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One Dollar a year. Inducements to getters-up of clubs for THE WEEKLY SUN. Both the Daily and Weekly Sun mailed free of postage in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Payments invariably in advance. Address

A. S. ABELL COMPANY,
Publishers and Proprietors,
Baltimore, Md.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road, said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagy's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad.

JACOB GNAGY,
RALPH ENGLE,
ROSS COMPTON.

48-3t

ORDER NISI.

Christian Hetz et al. vs. Mary Hetz et al.
No. 35 Equity. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County.

Ordered by the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, this 27th day of November, 1900, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Julius C. Renninger, trustee, appointed by a decree of the Court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of December, 1900; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 24th day of December, 1900.

The report states the amount of sale to be $665.00.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
ELIAS MERRILL, J. O. C.
THOMAS R. McROBIE, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:
J. W. WHITE, Register.

ORDER NISI.

Edward H. Sincell, Assignee, vs. Henry Lower.
No. 1078 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 1st day of December, in the year 1900, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in equity, that the sale of the real estate of Henry Lower, as made by Edward H. Sincell, Assignee, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 28th day of December, 1900; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett County, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 28th day of December, in the year 1900.

The report states the amount of sale to be $300.00.

True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN COLLINS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of December, 1900.

MAGGIE COLLINS, Administratrix,
39-5t Bloomington, Md.

Treasury Department

OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1900.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Oakland," in the Town of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Oakland," in the Town of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this 15th day of November, 1900.

CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 5623.

NOTICE.

The Farmers' Union Association and Fire Insurance Company will meet on the

26th Day of December, 1900,

for the purpose of electing officers of the Company, as the 25th inst. is Christmas.

WM. M. FRAZEE,
39 Secretary.

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent.

Illinois Central R. R.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO

CALIFORNIA

Pullman Excursion Sleeping Cars through to San Francisco every Monday and Friday from Cincinnati, and every Wednesday from Chicago

VIA NEW ORLEANS
AND THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

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Through Sleeping Car from Chicago without change, and through sleeping car reservations from Cincinnati, via Illinois Central and the

NEW THROUGH LINE OF

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.

Particulars, folders and general information of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Dec. 20, 1900.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

January 8, 9 and 10, 1901,

to appoint road supervisors and constables.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The Garrett County Bank
OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank
OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

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WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

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Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
U. G. PALMER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

TURNBULL'S Furniture, Carpeting and Curtains.

Elegance, moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our stock. It represents the best of everything in CARPETING, FURNITURE and CURTAINS.

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THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

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BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice that application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to locate a new public county road leading from the Ryans Glade and Kitzmillerville road near Lost Land Run and taking a westerly course through the lands of J. P. Hubbard and George W. Moon and to intersect the Eagle Rock road at George W. Moon's sheep pen, a distance of about 145 rods.

DANIEL WILSON.
J. T. HARVEY.
JAMES H. WILSON.
GEORGE W. MOON.

til jal

CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO
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THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
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KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Glessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

NOTICE.

The undersigned will have his office open at Gorman but two days of each week, viz.; Tuesday and Friday, unless something of importance requires his presence, when attention will be given to all business coming before him.

WM. A. HARVEY,
Justice of the Peace 8th District.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

135½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A Military Lot, containing fifty acres, situated near the Hoop-pole road, about three miles from Oakland and adjoining the farm of Cephas Dodge.

A part of the tract of land called "Factories," containing five hundred acres, well timbered with white oak and underlaid with three, four and six foot veins of coal, situated on the B. & O. R. R. about two miles west of Bloomington. Also sixteen acres of a tract of land called "Pig Iron," situated near the above tract, "Factories." These two tracts will be sold cheap and on easy time.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary out buildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax payers that if taxes now due and in arrear are not paid before Jan. 1, 1901, I will proceed by law to collect. For full information to all parties interested I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 506 of Act of General Assembly of Maryland, 1896.

W. M. LOHR,
2t Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

Shareholders' Meeting.

OAKLAND, MD., Dec. 4, 1900.

The regular annual shareholders' meeting of The First National Bank will be held at their rooms from 1:30 to 3 p. m.,

Tuesday, January 8, 1901,

for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before them.

U. G. PALMER,
39 4t Cashier.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.

STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

Office in McComas's Building, Main St. Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.

Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. feb4-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.

Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.

Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 1y

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.

Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.

Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-1f.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.

Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.

Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.

Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate

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E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, Md.

ANDREW J HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.

Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.

Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

JONAS C. BEACHY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

Will sell Real or Personal Estate

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ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.

Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 21, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 22, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily		3.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily		7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily		4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily		10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily		5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.53 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily		4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily		12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 08
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*9 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 50	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Oakelon	8 41	3 40
6 50	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
P. M.	NOON			A. M.
8 30*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv *7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P.M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

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MONUMENTS
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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 24. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901. NUMBER 44.

A GREAT CORN STATE.

Many Large Yields of Excellent Quality—Prizes Won at an Exposition.

A recent inquiry addressed to the Baltimore *Sun* by a school teacher in Indiana, asking about the yield of corn in Maryland, recalls the corn-growing competition which took place in Washington county in 1882. Mr. B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, offered that year, for the greatest yield of corn on one-fourth of an acre raised by boys under 18 years of age, five prizes, the first of $100, the second of $50, third of $25, the fourth of $15 and the fifth of $10. The prize money was in gold, and Mr. Newcomer sent it to Mr. Humrichouse, who was then president of the Agricultural Society ot Washington county. Governor Hamilton was selected to present the prizes to the successful competitors.

The competition excited great interest, not only among the twenty-six contestants and their friends, but among farmers, without exception, and the result shows what may be accomplished by careful cultivation. The winners were: John C. Harp, first premium, 47 bushels and 28 lbs., or at the rate of 188½ bushels per acre; Benjamin F. Emmerson, second, 41 bushels and 57 pounds, or 167 bushels to the acre; Joseph W. Harp, third, 37 bushels and 16½ pounds, or 149 bushels to the acre; William Cushen, fourth, 34 bushels and 68 pounds, or 139½ bushels to the acre: Frank E. Beeler, fifth, 34 bushels and 27½ lbs., or 137½ bushels to the acre.

The land on which the first prize crop was raised was heavy clay limestone. The corn was yellow, and planted April 17. On the land were used three one-horse loads of barnyard manure, three of hog manure and two bushels of wood ashes. Three loads of manure were plowed under, three on top and the ashes were sprinkled on the rows. Two kernels were planted in a hill, and the hills were three feet apart, and three hoeings were given. The tallest stocks measured 16 feet, and the general average was 14 feet. The crop was harvested October 5.

Master Emmerson's crop (second prize) was grown on sandy loam soil, was the variety then known as Chester Mammoth, two kernels in each hill, distance apart, 2 by 1 foot. He gave four hoeings, and used one ton of land plaster as top dressing. The corn was planted April 14. Six two-horse loans of barnyard manure were put on the land and plowed under. The crop was harvested October 4.

Joseph W. Harp's third-prize crop was raised on clay loam land planted May 4, same variety of corn as Emmerson's; land had 14 cartloads barnyard manure and two sacks Lister, which was broadcasted before plowing; one stalk to the hill, 3 feet 8 inches by 10 inches apart; harvested October 9.

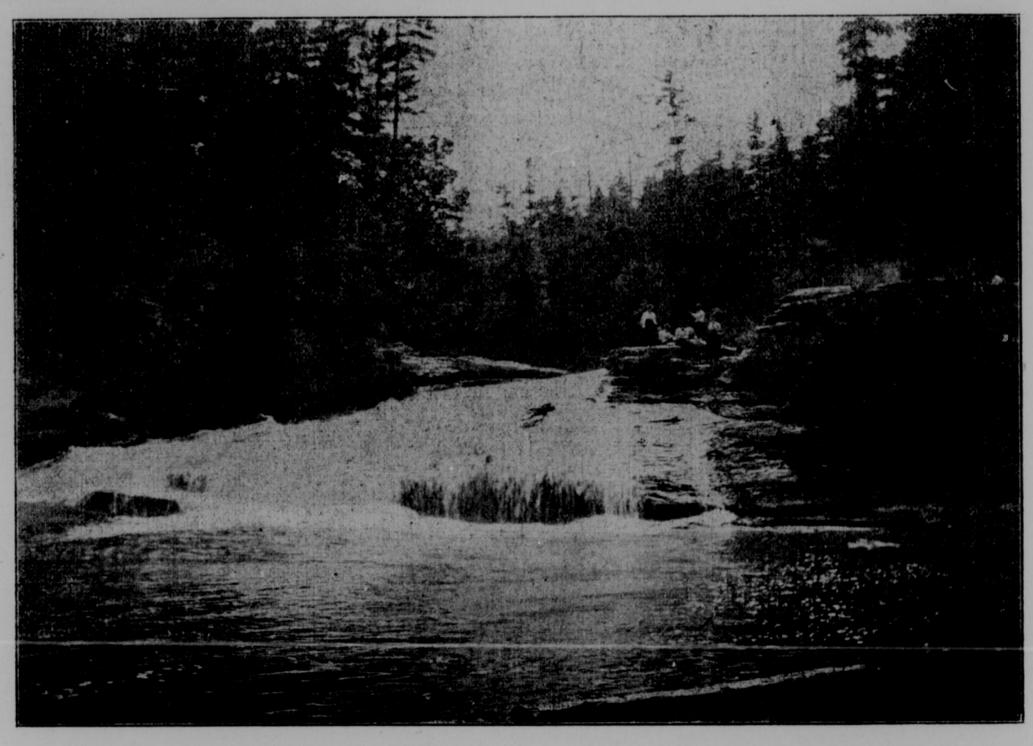
William Cushen, fourth-prize crop, was on clay loam soil, planted March 13 and 14; Mammoth. He used 10 cartloads of hog manure, and two sacks bone; top dressed April 1 and 15; one stalk in each hill, 1 by 3 feet apart, three hoeings; harvested October 9.

Frank E. Beeler's crop was raised on dark sandy loam soil, Mammoth, planted May 2; three four-horse loads barnyard manure spread on April 20, one stalk in hill, 3 by 1 feet, three hoeings; harvested October 12.

The manure used by John C. Harp was valued at $3; Emmerson's the same; Jos. W. Harp, $3.50; William Cushen, $3.25; and Frank E. Beeler, $4. The record does not give the number of days the crop of John C. Harp was worked. Emmerson's was worked 8 days in all; Jos. W. Harp, 3½ days; William Cushen, 2½ days, and Master Beeler, three days.

The rules which governed the competition required the contestants to be boys of Washington county under 18 years of age. Land to be measured by persons appointed by the directors of the Agricultural Society. Contestants were required to do all the work of raising the corn without any assistance. Any amount of or kind of fertilizers could be used; no stipulation as to the number times crop might be hoed. The corn had to be measured under the direction of the directors of the Agricultural Society. At the end of the season each contestant was required to make and sign a full report, giving shape, description and the location of land, when plowed, when and how manured, when planted, when and how many times hoed, when stocks were topped, if at all, when harvested, and how much raised, and as near as could be estimated the value of the manure and number of days' labor spent upon the crop, excluding the husking. The awards were made by the directors of the Agricultural Society. The corn was estimated as a bushel of ears at 75 pounds.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that Maryland corn was awarded first paize at the World's Fair at Chicago, and also at the recent Exposition at Paris. Maryland corn is not surpassed in quality by that of any State, and the yield per acre can easily be made to equal that of any State in the Union, as is shown by the results of the competition induced by Mr. Newcomer's offer.



Swallow Falls, Youghiogheny River, Near Oakland.

Communicated.

CLALLAM, WASH., Dec. 31, 1900.

To the Editor of The Republican.

DEAR SIR:—After having spent three months in the Wild West I will try to write a few items for your valuable paper.

We arrived in Seattle on the Great Northern flyer at 9 p. m. Although it was Sunday evening the saloons were open and a play was in progress at the theatre. After staying in the city three hours we went on board the steamer Alice Gertrude and took passage for Clallam, which is situated on the Strait of Juan de Tuca at about twenty-five miles from Cape Flattery and Vancouver Island about thirteen miles distant.

The second day after my arrival here I had the good fortune to kill a large buck. The way they hunt deer here they find where the deer cross a stream, then some one stands at the crossing and another goes on a ridge or feeding ground with the dogs and runs the deer in the water for the one standing there to shoot. That is the only way they hunt deer, as the forests are so dense they cannot get to see them any other way. Then occasionally one gets to kill a seal as there are a great many here, not the fur seal but the hair seal, and almost any time one can catch codfish that will weigh from ten to twenty pounds. I caught one a few days ago that was three feet long and weighed seventeen pounds.

It is exciting to see the Siwash Indians killing a whale. They have a harpoon with a seal skin filled with air attached to it, then when a canoe gets close enough they stick a harpoon in the whale and he will sound; as soon as he comes to the surface they will stick another harpoon in it with another seal skin attached and this canoe will fasten on to the first one behind and so on till the whale is towing sometimes eight or ten canoes and he will have so many air tight skins he cannot sound and he is then at the tender mercies of the Indians. They are natural born fishermen, as one Siwash will often make thirty dollars in a single day trolling for salmon with a hand line, and when they go fishing for halibut; they often return with a ton and a-half of fish, about six hours' work. As a race the Siwash are a short, square-built people, somewhat resembling the Chinese or Japs, as indeed they are supposed to be descended from that race of people, as there have been some Chinese coins two thousand years old found on the Pacific Coast. They speak two kinds of languages—the Siwash and Chinook—the latter a kind of jargon invented by the white man for trading purposes.

HARRY ASHBY.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Recruits for the Senatorship Fight Now Appear.

In discussing the senatorial contests last Sunday the Baltimore *American* said:

The talk is going around among politicians these days, Republican senatorial candidates are springing up thick and fast. There is every indication, at this early date, that the contest in the matter of Senator Wellington's successor will obscure everything else in local politics during the first year of the new century, and the ball has already started rolling. It is generally conceded that what was said in these columns two weeks ago, concerning the double game Congressman Mudd is preparing to play, is correct. Mr. Mudd has not denied it, and so accurate was it that it is known to have caused more than a little worry in certain quarters where his candidacy is not viewed with especial favor. But it has had the effect of concentrating public attention among the politicians on this matter.

That Mudd has the long end of the string at this time is acknowledged by all, and one of the most prominent Republicans of the state—a man who has never aided or abetted Mr. Mudd's aspirations—remarked a day or so after the publication of that story:

"The man who undertakes to belittle Mudd's influence, should the Republicans control the next Legislature, will make a serious mistake. The Fifth district congressman is going to be a big factor in the fight in the matter of Senator Wellington's successor."

That seems to be the opinion among the local workers, and it is believed that certain influences are at work to bring out a number of candidates in order to prevent Mudd from making a series of effective combinations. In the last two weeks there have been mentioned as probable candidates for senatorial honors, Congressman Geo. A. Pearre, of the Sixth congressional district, who, it is admitted, can control the delegations from Allegany and Garrett counties, should he desire to enter the race; Milton G. Urner, of Frederick county, who will name the legislative ticket in that county and dictate the casting of the county's vote should the Republicans carry it.

From the Eastern Shore, Philips Lee Goldsborough, state chairman, will, it is believed, enter the fight aggressively. He has a strong following in that section, but the opinion prevails that he will be unable to secure the backing of the whole Eastern Shore delegation, since it is believed that others, probably ex-Congressman Isaac A. Barber, ex-State Senator A. Lincoln Dryden and ex-State Senator Charles T. Westcott will enter the race and split up the contingent from across the bay. In 1896, Mr. Goldsborough was the leading candidate against Senator Wellington. He made his own fight then, and it seems to be generally accepted that he will have to make it the same way again, for no one expects Senator McComas to enter the lists in Mr. Goldsborough's behalf, unless it should become necessary in order to defeat Congressman Mudd.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Mr. M. E. Frazee, Who is Attending School in Ohio, Contributes to the Educational Column.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Not long since I noticed that THE REPUBLICAN was willing to give one column of its valuable paper to educational affairs for the benefit of the public schools, which I consider an excellent idea. It shows the intense interest that the editor is taking in the schools of our county. He has done his part and now it remains for the citizens and teachers to do theirs.

Almost without exception the best thought of civilization accepts the theory that school education for the young should be a public undertaking, conducted and supported by the community at large. This policy has easily justified itself to the reason. Childhood is ignorant and helpless. It does not know what influences to admit and what to avoid. If not given, in his youth, the benefit of the experience and learning that have preceded him man would consume the richest portion of his life in getting wisdom by the hard road of guesswork, experimentation and mistakes. He would exhaust his energies and capacity for new achievements in battling with crude difficulties that the race has long since overcome and gone on to the solution of the higher and more finely drawn questions of intellectual and ethical life and of social organization. So important is it, indeed, that every man and woman should be started in life with this preliminary equipment that the matter must not be left to the choice of the children themselves, nor even to the will of some of the parents, but some universal system must be provided which shall not only put educational opportunities within the reach of all, but shall guarantee to these future men and women the sound quality and usefulness of the instruction given them. Private enterprise can neither furnish this universal opportunity nor guarantee and enforce this necessary standard of educational work. The community must do it collectively and do it, if necessary, even against the will of the minority; this for the sake of social progress, and hence ultimately of the survival of civilization.

The providing of free public education has had the hearty endorsement of almost every school of political and social philosophers. In the United States the public school system has always been of the most popular features of our institutions. It even has become the center of a great deal of genuine sentiment and is generally described as one of the foundation stones of the republic. Now this may logically be said to be true of a county.

It is a noticeable fact that but very little protest against the increasing expense of providing education has arisen anywhere nor has the growing importance of the public school system in our national life been hailed with anything but satisfaction by political economists and students of social institutions.

Now, we need more school in Garrett county and I shall suggest a few ways by which we may secure money to keep open the schools seven months, which would be about as long as the majority of the children could remain in school, especially in the country. First, by having a poll tax. Many of the states have adopted this for the benefit of their schools; and I am sure no loyal citizen of Garrett would object to this if it be for the schooling of his children, brothers or sisters. Second, by having a dog tax. This I believe to be a good thing for the county. Not long since a person told me that he knew of a man in the county who owned fourteen dogs, and a farmer of that district told me that he had lost over $1000 worth of sheep by dogs. Third, by raising the taxes a few mills on the dollar. I am certain the majority of the citizens of the county will be willing to do that, providing it be to help the schools. We sometimes think we are paying heavy taxes, but if we compare the taxes of our adjoining counties we find that they pay from 15 to 25 mills on the dollar, while we pay not quite 10 mills on the dollar, and the assessed valuation of property is no higher in our county than in these counties.

The past has its lessons, the present has its duties and the future has its hopes. So with the financial development in our schools. The United States appropriated over $200,000,000 last year for public schools, or an average of about $3 per capita—almost all of this being raised by public taxation, State and local, from which we see that we have not been getting our share by about one-half.

Fellow-citizens and teachers of Garrett county, think this matter over for it is a serious one. Other states are passing on in the educational affairs, yea, other counties of our own State. Shall we stand still and be satisfied with five months of school? I should think not in this age of progress, the beginning of the 20th century.

Ada, Ohio. M. E. FRAZEE.

Old People Made Young.

J. C. Sherman, the veteran editor of the Vermontville (Mich.) Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Heart trouble, Constipation and Rheumatism, by using Electric Bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion, and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvellous remedy for old people's complaints." Only 50c at all druggists.

Mountain Lake Park.

J. L. Echard has contracted to fill Dixson & Kelso's ice house with Mountain Lake ice.

The week of prayer is being observed by the christians of the Park. The meetings are held in the cottages.

L. A. Rudisill made a business trip to Washington the first part of the week.

The lumber for Rev. J. H. Enlow's house is being placed on his lot on the corner of F and Oak streets.

The past week the ice harvest was a success in being put in the large ice house at the lake and also in P. T. Garthright's ice house.

"Parkview" and "Inwood" cottages were rented last Saturday to Miss Russell, of West Virginia.

Moonlight skating parties on the lake last week were all the rage. The ice was as smooth as a pane of glass.

MAYOR HAYES DEFIANT.

Throws Down the Gauntlet to Democratic Leaders.—Says He Is Not In Favor of Negro Disfranchisement.

Leading Democratic politicians are much chagrined at the attitude of Mayor Hayes in coming out flat-footed against an extra session of the Legislature to disfranchise the illiterate negro voter. The Mayor is recognized as being in the political confidence of State Senator Olin Bryan, and the latter's vote is absolutely essential to the Democrats in the Senate to secure a constitutional majority.

Under the circumstances there is great trepidation among the leaders that the scheme of disfranchising the ignorant negro vote and thereby making the State safely Democratic is virtually knocked in the head.

Mayor Hayes said this afternoon: "I am opposed to an extra session of the Legislature, and will fight any such proposition." The Mayor bases his antagonism to the project for several reasons. He says to deprive any set of men, white or black, of their Constitutional right to vote is a bad step backward. In Maryland the negro is not a menace to the lives of the whites, as in South Carolina.

He believes it would be undemocratic to deprive anybody of his vote, and that it would be in violation of all the teachings of the leaders of the Democratic party and the fathers of the Republic. While it may be true that the ignorant voter can be bought the Mayor says that he constitutes an effective check upon many of the unfortunate tendencies of the times. He does not consider it advisable to place the government in the hands of any one class, and says the more widespread the suffrage the more safeguards there are about the rights of the people as a whole.

"'Tom' Hayes has deliberately placed himself outside the breastworks," declared a Democratic politician this morning. "He has made other bad breaks, from a party standpoint, but this time he goes the entire route and throws down the gauntlet good and hard to every Democratic leader in the State. He promises to block the only chance we had to push through the desired legislation. Without Senator Bryan the necessary 14 votes in the Senate cannot be gotten. It is true there are 15 Democratic names on the Senate roll, but Senator Claggett is unable to attend, he being absent throughout the last session and is now in no better condition.

"The result in both city and State at the Presidential election affords no comfort to the Democrats, and our only opportunity to regain our control is by legislation disfranchising the illiterate vote, both white and black. Now, if 'Tom' Hayes was a good party man he would readily recognize the exigencies of the situation and throw whatever influence he posseses with the interests of his party. Unfortunately for the success of the plans laid out, he is just able to checkmate everything through his supposed influence with Senator Bryan. The latter is conscientious and honest, but he is apt to see things through the Hayes eyeglasses that he cannot be depended on in this emergency.

"It would be folly to go down to Annapolis to an extra session without a positive knowledge that the scheme would go through without a hitch. From all reports, Governor Smith could be induced to call the extra session provided the fences were all fixed. He cannot be blamed for holding off as he has done until sure of his ground. Mayor Hayes has, by this action, fashioned another and shorter nail for his political coffin."

State Senator Olin Bryan, who is also Mayor Hayes' appointee as First Assistant City Solicitor, opposed the project of disfranchising the illiterate negro vote last winter when it was being agitated at Annapolis. He was asked recently whether he stood now as he did last year on this question, and he replied that he did not. He said he was prepared to listen to party counsels on all party matters, but would not commit himself either for or against the disfranchisement proposition.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; Infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at all druggists.

Notice to Contractors.

The undersigned desires bids for the grubbing and making ready for the plow 20 acres of land. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
37-tf Deer Park, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

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CONTRA PORRAZO

By Philip Firmin.

THE winter climate of California is very delightful, especially at the great Hotel Balboa, but even there clouds are not unknown and storms occur at times. Similarly the relationship between Col. Talbot and his daughter Josephine was said by their sentimental friends, to be a beautiful one—for they loved each other devotedly, and were seldom separated—nevertheless, it had its periods of disturbance, when they failed to agree, and when each spoke freely according to the family custom.

The colonel was a man of large means, whose home was in an eastern city. He had taken a suite of rooms in the Balboa for the winter, for a party which consisted of himself, his daughter, aged 23, and his sister, a matron of about his own age. There was also a maid.

The season was about half-over when the trouble between the colonel and Miss Josephine began. The storm center at the outset was a certain Harry Grandin. Some time later a second area of disturbance was created around a widow, a Mrs. Bronson, but this was declared by the colonel not to be a genuine casus belli, but merely a counter-irritant—and an attempt to get up a side-issue.

"It seems very strange," said Josephine, "that the person I love best in all the world, my own father, is the only one that thinks I am a perfect fright."

"I don't think anything of the kind!" cried the colonel, indignantly. "You are an exceptionally handsome woman, as your mother was before you, and I know it, as well as—as you do." He finished with a grin.

"Then why do you always assume that every man that pays me the slightest attention does so merely because of your money?" She beamed on him, as one does who has scored.

"I don't assume it of everyone—" began the colonel.

"That is not rich and bald and stupid."

"My dear," said the colonel, solemnly, "there are some things in this world that your old dad knows a little more about than you do, and money is one of them. There are two parts to getting rich. One is to make money, and the other is to hold on to it. The first of these is easy enough, but the second is deadly hard. Who was the Englishman who said that whenever he woke up in the morning in the city of Paris and suddenly remembered that the place contained, according to police statistics, over 60,000 people who would rob him if they got a chance, it threw him into a blue funk? Now I have some money, I admit; there is enough to allow us to take life easy, and to do pretty much as we please, within reason. I have put it in the best possible shape to leave to you when I pass out. But how long do you think it will last, if some rascally young spendthrift should have a chance at it, as your husband? So I would rather suspect 99 innocent ones than have you caught on the hundredth one who would play the mischief with your happiness."

"You must be pretty well through with the 99," said Josephine.

"Like enough," said her father. "In that case our young friend Grandin must be the hundredth that is specially to be looked out for."

"Now to go back to the point from which this talk started," said Josephine, "I believe I told you that there was to be a fishing party to-morrow, and that Mr. Grandin asked Aunt Harriet and me to go. What do you think?"

"Do just as you please about it," said the colonel. "You can't lure me into forbidding things, so as to make in interesting. I am merely giving you a little tip, Dodie, my dear, because I love you."

Miss Josephine flung herself over the arm of the colonel's chair, and put her arms about his neck. "Oh, dad, I love you, too. Sometimes I almost wish that there wasn't any money for us to get all mixed up about."

"Stick to that 'almost,' Dodie."

"And, say, dad, you don't mind my giving you a tip, do you?"

The colonel looked a little uncomfortable.

"It's about the widow, you know."

"Whom do you mean?" he asked, with dignity; "Mrs. Bronson?"

"Who else? You are not interested in more than one widow, are you? I heard the other day that her first was a butcher. Think of it—the poor little lamb!"

"He was a Kansas City meat man," said the colonel, indignantly; "and I should think you and your aunt might find something better to spend your time in than mere gossip."

Whenever the conversation shifted to the subject of the widow, Col. Talbot felt himself at a great disadvantage, as is always the case with simple innocence, when it is called upon to face adroit insinuation and the suspicion that lurks in a tone rather than in the spoken words. It is true that he admired Mrs. Bronson, for she was pretty, and dressed in modest, becoming style, and she was a bright and entertaining talker. Yes, he must admit that he liked her best of all the women at the Balboa; the others, who were of suitable age for his companionship, were, too dull, or were taken up with daughters, or devoted to complaining husbands. Her father had been a Loyal Legion man, as he was, and she could remember something of the war—just enough for him to fix her age at 15 years less than his own—and this gave one fruitful topic of conversation. She admired Scott and Dickens, and disdained the "new stuff," as he did. Longfellow was her favorite poet—and his. Her tastes and interests were simple and domestic, yet she was greatly diverted by the colonel's experiences in business and politics. The other women were civil to her, but a little distant. This may have been due to the suspicious hints let fall by Josephine and her aunt, or it may have arisen simply from the fact that she was a widow. All single women and most married ones think that the widow should take her place on the funeral pyre, beside the body of the husband, after the Indian fashion.

When the fishing party had departed, the next morning, the colonel betook himself to the bowling-alley, whither none but a few old enthusiasts ever came. At one end of the long room, in a little alcove, there was a window that looked out over the ocean. The widow was fond of this quiet, secluded spot, and on days when Josephine and her aunt were away, the colonel usually found her there. She had a soft crepe shawl over her rounded shoulders, and she was busy over a beaded purse.

She scarcely looked up from her work as he approached and seated himself by her side. "Are you going to play?" she asked; and he replied, according to the regular formula: "Presently. May I sit here?"

"Certainly." She looked innocently beyond him, toward the alley. "Did your daughter come down with you?" Miss Josephine never played.

"She has gone fishing with her aunt and the rest of them. Why didn't you go too?"

As a matter of fact the widow had not been asked. "I do not care for fishing," she said, and as she did so she baited her hook with a sweet smile and threw it out toward him. The colonel's old heart gave a youthful jump, and his hand trembled a little, as he readjusted his eyeglasses.

"I took pains to find out whether you were to be of the party," said he; "and when I found you were not going, I decided that I did not care for fishing, myself."

It is about half a mile from the boat landing to the entrance of the Balboa. As the fishing party walked this distance one small detachment, consisting of Miss Josephine and Mr. Grandin, fell so far behind and moved so slowly that even the sympathetic Aunt Harriet glared fiercely at them as they came upon the steps.

Mr. Grandin was another who did not care much for fishing. He was saying: "People were altogether too thick in that beastly little boat. I have not had a word alone with you all day."

"Anything to say?"

"Only the same thing."

"You may say it just once."

"I love you."

"Walk faster: I can see my father looking at us from the corner of the piazza."

"And the widow is with him—your step-mamma that is to be."

"Don't you dare to say it. If I thought so, I would marry the first man that asked me."

"I will be the first."

Next morning a letter and a newspaper lay beside the colonel's plate when he came down to breakfast a little in advance of his daughter and sister. He recognized the same address on both—that of his attorney in the eastern city where he resided—and he broke the seal of the letter with some eagerness:

"My Dear Colonel: I got the stuff printed in the Times, just as you asked, though they would not use your name. It points to you plainly enough, however. I don't understand the game, but you probably know what you are doing. Is there a hen on in the Blue Elephant? Should I buy or sell? Sounds funny to read that the failure of the mine will affect your fortunes, remembering, as I do, how cleverly you sneaked out of it unscathed a year ago.

"As you requested, I have started an inquiry about the young man Grandin, and will be ready to report on him in a few days. What is the matter? Another moth at Josephin.'s flame? My dear fellow, I have told you a thousand times that you are too supicious.

"Yours, A. G. W."

Then the colonel unfolded the newspaper and, finding the marked passage, read as follows:

"Politics Is Money.—It is rumored that the true reason for the sudden withdrawal of a well-known citizen from the senatorial race, and his departure for California, was not at all his friendship for the governor, as was alleged at the time, but the disastrous failure of an enterprise in which he was financially involved to a very considerable extent. When the Blue Elephant went to pieces, the event was not supposed to have any political significance, but its largest owner was known to be a certain colonel who is now suddenly out of politics. It costs money to be a senator in this state, and the pastime is well enough for millionaires. But a fortune that is reduced to bare bones, and which perhaps scarcely exists at all, will not stand such a strain."

The colonel smiled grimly as he read the article, and several times during the course of the breakfast, which he ate by himself, without waiting for the ladies, he chuckled, as though something on his mind was affording him great amusement.

When Miss Josephine and her aunt came into the room he drew a long face and, handing his daughter the paper with the marked portion exposed, he said: "It is out at last. Excuse me, but I must go over to the city to be gone all day. Don't worry, my daughter; there is enough for us to live on, in a way." Then he hurried out of the room.

"Oh," said Josephine, "it was only yesterday that I said to father that I almost wished he would lose all his money."

"How could you wish such a wicked thing," cried her aunt, reproachfully. "Now you see what has happened."

They were just beginning to read the article through for the third time when Josephine looked up and said: "Here comes Mr. Grandin."

"Hide it," said her aunt.

"Indeed I shall not. I intend that he shall see it first of all."

"Good morning, Mrs. Blake; good morning, Miss Talbot. May I sit here? I did not see you ladies anywhere last evening."

"We played 'porrazo' in our rooms with the colonel and Mr. Edmunds. Do you play 'porrazo,' Mr. Grandin?"

"I tried it once, Mrs. Blake, but I do not approve of a game where you lay down a card and say 'porrazo,' with great triumph, only to have the next person to you lay down another card and say 'contra porrazo,' and take it all away from you. Where is the colonel, by the way?"

"He has gone to the city for the day."

"There is something here that I wish you to read, Mr. Grandin," said Josephine, handing him the paper.

The young man read the article, and brought his lips together in a bunch.

"This refers to Col. Talbot, I take it," said he.

Josephine nodded.

"And it means that he has lost his money?"

Josephine nodded again, and her aunt looked sadly into her coffee cup.

"Does this involve you in any way, Mrs. Blake?"

"Not at all."

Mr. Grandin smiled cheerfully.

"I suppose I ought to be decently sympathetic," said he, "but it is desperately hard work. This affects no one, it appears, but Col. Talbot, and my regard for him is entirely by proxy. I am ready to take his loving daughter's word for it that he is a delightful character, but he has never shown that side of himself to me."

"But it affects me," cried Josephine. "Don't you see that?"

"Not a bit of it," said Mr. Grandin. "I am going to take care of you, and I have a great plenty." Mrs. Blake looked up in surprise, and he addressed himself to her. "This is a matter which I would have taken up with Col. Talbot, if he had ever given me a chance, but his manner toward me during the last week or so has been such as to make it impossible for me to address him on any subject. I don't blame him. I am sure that if I had such a precious object to guard, I should be a Cerberus, too."

He took a card from his pocket and wrote some names upon it. "Here is a bank," said he, "and a firm of attorneys, and a well-known business house, all of them located in the city where I live. Now if the colonel wishes to make inquiry of any of these he will find out, I think, all that he needs to know about me as a son-in-law."

Mrs. Blake picked the card up doubtfully and placed it in the bag that hung at her side. She stood a good deal in awe of her brother.

When the young people were alone a few minutes later, Josephine said: "I heard where you were last evening."

Grandin shook his head sadly. "What a small place a big hotel is," he said.

"Are you anxious to make yourself still more unpopular with my father?"

"I wanted to see what sort of a step-mother-in-law I was likely to have—that was all."

"What do you think of her?"

"I agree with you. She won't do at all. Something must be—by Jove! Where is that paper? Let me have it for awhile, will you? I have an idea."

He took the paper and went off in search of the widow, whom he presently found sitting alone. She liked attentions from young men, and Grandin was a delightful talker.

A second letter from "A. G. W.," which arrived a day or two later, conveyed to the colonel some information about Mr. Grandin that caused him to open wide his eyes and whistle softly to himself. The colonel was not exactly a worshiper of wealth, but he found it easy to respect a man who was worth several times as much money as he was, and he started out immediately to apologize, and make amends. In his search he came upon the widow, bonneted and cloaked and accompanied by her maid.

"Good-by," she cried, airily; "I am off."

"Off!" exclaimed the colonel, in astonishment. He had seen but little of her during the last few days, but had supposed that was due to accident.

"Yes, to the Pizarro and then back east," she said. "Thank you and your dear daughter and sister for being so kind to me." Her manner was patronizing, not to say contemptuous, and the colonel, who had grown accustomed to her soft, confiding ways, was too astounded to do anything except stare at her as she vanished down the corridor.

Mr. Grandin would listen to no apologies or explanations, but grasped the colonel's hand and shook it warmly. Then they had a brandy and soda together.

"That newspaper story," said the colonel, "was a fake. I did not lose anything in the Blue Elephant."

"You didn't?" cried Mr. Grandin; and he laughed.

"No," said the colonel; and he explained how and why he had secured its publication. At this Mr. Grandin laughed a good deal more.

"You see," said the colonel, "I have always had a horror of a marriage in my family with any kind of a mercenary element in it. If such a marriage could be avoided by a little ruse like that, I thought I would be justified in resorting to it. Don't you agree with me?"

Mr. Grandin laughed again, but he said that he entirely agreed with the colonel. He had heard of the widow's departure, a little while before, and he knew that that danger was passed. He reserved his part of the confession, however, until some other occasion when it might be needed.
—San Francisco Argonaut.

Was All Fixed.

One of the churches in a little western town is so fortunate as to have a young woman as its pastor. She was called to the door of the parsonage one day, and saw there a much-embarrassed young farmer of the German type.

"Dey said der minister lifed in dis house," he said.

"Yes," said the fair pastor.

"Vell—m—I—I—vant to kit merrit!"

"To get married? Very well, I can marry you," said the ministress, encouragingly.

"Oh, but I got a girl alreaty," was the disconcerting reply.—Brooklyn Life.

In Doubt.

"After hearin' them summer boarders talk," said Farmer Corntossel, "I don't quite know what it is that's ailin' me."

"I reckon it's the same old shakes, ain't it?" answered his wife. "I don't see's the name makes much difference."

"'Mandy, they's distinctions thet you don't understand. If it's plain fever'n-aiger, all I want to do is to git some quinine. But if it's malaria fever I've got to send clear to town an' git some kee-neen."—Washington Star.

A Soft Answer.

The very superior saleslady had studiously ignored the efforts of the shopping person to attract her attention. Finally, however, she condescended to ask:

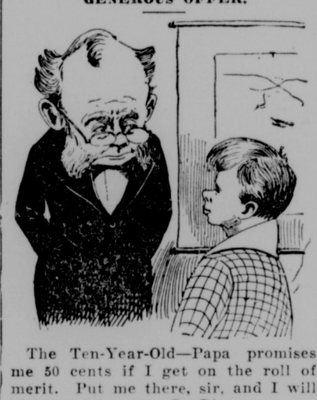
"Is anyone waiting on you?"

"I'm afraid not," replied the shopping person, sweetly; "my husband was—I left him outside—but I'm afraid he's become disgusted and gone home."
—Philadelphia Press.

The Grateful Lover.

In church I'm grateful through and through,
That Cecilia sits full in my view;
Her picture hat and lovely face
Adorn my day with generous grace.
—Detroit Free Press.

GENEROUS OFFER.



The Ten-Year-Old—Papa promises me 50 cents if I get on the roll of merit. Put me there, sir, and I will give you 25 cents.—Le Rire.

Eggs and Eggs.

First Actor—It was a case of Greek meeting Greek last night.

Second Actor—How was that?

"You know what a bad egg our comedian is?"

"Yes."

"Well, he was struck by another just as bad."—Brooklyn Life.

The Impossible.

"He is awfully nice," she sobbed, "but I can't—I can't."

"Can't what?" queries her mother.

"Give up my name of Willoughby for his of Snobkins," was the tearful answer.—Tit-Bits.

Able Financiering.

Grocer—Well, little one, what can I do for you?

Jenny—Please, sir, mamma says will you change a dollar for her and she'll give you the dollar to-morrow.—N. Y. World.

The Fickle Fair.

Cobwigger—Howell says the women read books while the men read the papers.

Merritt—That accounts for the fact that the popular novel changes as often as the fashions.—Judge.

Too Talkative.

Willie—Just one more question, pa. Our Sunday school teacher says I'm made of dust. Am I?

Pa—I guess not. If you were you'd dry up once in awhile.—Philadelphia Press.

The Why and Wherefore.

Peter—Why should the anchor be the symbol of hope?

Patrice—Well, I suppose it is because when a girl tells a man there is hope she expects to anchor him. — Yonkers Statesman.

One Thing Needful.

Nell—Now that you have a new engagement ring, of course you are perfectly happy.

Bess—No, not quite; I haven't found out what it cost yet.—Chicago Daily News.

Had It.

Sillicus—I was awfully downhearted before I got engaged. I married for sympathy.

Cynicus—Well, you've got mine.—Philadelphia Record.

Exceptions.

"I know it is said," averred Uncle Allen Sparks, "that every family has a black sheep, but sometimes it isn't a black sheep at all—it's an old goat."
—Chicago Tribune.

Looked That Way.

Jaggles—Do you really think he committed suicide?

Waggles—Well, he ate mushrooms he gathered himself.—Judge.

Profoundly Impressed.

"There's no use o' talkin'," said Bronco Bob, "this eastern education is splendid."

"Have you visited any of our public schools?"

"Yes, and they are fine. That scheme of havin' all the children hold up their hands every time the teacher speaks to 'em is great. It gives 'em practical trainin' fur the real battle of life, in which knowin' when to throw up both hands an' doin' it in a hurry may mean so much."—Washington Star.

Winning a Reputation.

He wouldn't run in debt,
And so the people said it
Was for the reason that
No man would give him credit.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

ONE ON HIS PAPA.

Teacher—You will have to bring me an excuse for your absence yesterday from your father.

Willie—Aw! he ain't no good on excuses; ma catches him every time.—Washington Star.

Two of a Kind.

"They say the barber looks like me,"
Said Mr. Newliwedded.
"The only likeness I can see
Is that we're both baldheaded."
—Philadelphia Press.

Liable to Seizure.

"This," said the freight handler, "is a box of feathers."

"What kind of feathers?" inquired the agent.

"Tail feathers of roosters. Shipped from New York millinery concern out here."

"Well, just put down one box of Manhattan cocktails."—Chicago Daily News.

The Qualifying Clause.

"I heard some very complimentary things about you," said the man who likes to be disagreeable.

"Indeed!" returned Senator Sorghum, with complacent glee.

"Yes. But the man who said them wound up with the remark that he believed in giving 'the devil his due.'"
—Washington Star.

The Hat Was Removed.

"Madam," complained the man behind the hat, "I can't see the stage; if you'd kindly remove—"

"Oh," snapped the lady, "I guess you're seeing your money's worth."

"You're right," he replied. "I only paid $4.50, but here I can see the price tag of your hat, and it's marked $3.98."
—Philadelphia Press.

He Was Sadly Overrated.

"That city man that was visiting me is an overrated cuss," remarked the farmer.

"How so?"

"Oh, the papers all said he was a great hand at watering stock, but I found he couldn't work the pump five minutes without laming his arm."—Chicago Post.

Not a Shining Light.

"My son, I'm very sad to say,"
The aged father said,
"You're not reflecting credit, sir,
Upon my hoary head."
"Alas, it's true!" the son replied;
"But what can you expect,
Since I have worn my credit out,
And have none to reflect?"
—Town Topics.

FAMILY SKELETON.

"I suppose you'll be telling people that I'm a fool."

"No, dear. There are some things we must keep to ourselves."—Chicago Daily News.

At Last.

There's trouble at the boarding house,
There's blood upon the moon.
The bold, bad, base monopolists
Have cornered the festive prune!
—Chicago Tribune.

A Timely Innovation.

Jack (at club window)—There goes Jenkins with his auto, and I'll be blowed if he hasn't a tiger up behind.

George—Tiger nothing! That's the repair man.—Brooklyn Life.

A Pocket He Often Used.

Benham—I'm afraid I'll forget to mail your letters.

Mrs. Benham—I don't believe you will; I put it in the pocket where you carry your cigar case.—Brooklyn Life.

Uncle Allen.

"Everything is run by combinations now," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "except the churches. They don't seem to get together any better than they used to."—Chicago Tribune.

Cannot Get Enough.

A letter received from Mrs. L. S. Magoon of Bagley, Iowa, reads as follows: "One bottle of your Lotion has given me so much relief from Tetter of many years' standing, that I am anxious to get more, and desire to know where in this region I can find it." Palmer's Lotion cures Tetter, Eczema, Barber's Itch and every kind of virulent cutaneous disease. Palmer's Lotion Soap possesses all the medicinal properties of Palmer's Lotion and in all cases should be used in connection with it in preference to any other soap. If your druggist does not keep it send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Her Pointed View.

Chappie (blase)—Don't you think society is an empty thing?

Miss Fuller—I think there are lots of empty things in society.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Too Refined.

"No," said Farmer Meddergrass, "that Boston feller that come here to run the paper doesn't seem to get along very well. Our folks ain't much for style, an' when he referred to a skin game as 'an epidermal pastime' they thought he was becomin' a little too highfalutin'."—Baltimore American.

Fair Helen—"I hear you have a secret." Fair Grace—"Well, I did have one, but it wouldn't keep."—Syracuse Herald.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Few men nowadays know how to lend money so that a gentleman can borrow from them without losing his self-respect.—Puck.

The true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them.—Goldsmith.

Carter's Ink has a good deep color and it does not strain the eyes. Carter's does n't fade.

Better skin a carcass for pay in the public streets than be idly dependent on charity.—Talmud.

Concerning two things advise no one; marrying and going to wars.—Spanish.

UPRIGHT

Straight and strong is the statue when the twists and curvatures of

Lumbago

are cured and straightened out by

St. Jacobs Oil

TRADE MARK

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00.

Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

One pair of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3 or $3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

REAL RAILWAY KING

Vast Power Exerted by J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York.

Has at His Command a Greater Army in Point of Numbers Than That Controlled by President McKinley.

By his action in uniting in the joint control of the Erie system three of the great railroad interests of the country, and securing for those interests, and for himself, the control of the anthracite output of the United States, J. Pierpont Morgan has made himself the greatest individual factor in railroading and transportation in the entire world.

By this action, says the Philadelphia Press, Mr. Morgan adds to a long series of brilliant achievements its crowning work. To-day he has under his direct control more men, more miles of railroad and greater interests than any man on either hemisphere. He has greater power for good or evil than the czar of Russia. He has at his command, and subject to his will, a greater army, in point of numbers, than that controlled by the president of the United States.

And throughout this splendid history of consolidation of interests and accumulation of wealth J. Pierpont Morgan has been a builder and not a destroyer. In this respect he is the antithesis of the late Jay Gould. The financial history of Jay Gould's life was filled with wrecks; that of J. Pierpont Morgan's career is dotted with monuments to his creative genius and financial skill.

The great achievements of finance of J. Pierpont Morgan are:

The Northern Pacific railroad, operating 4,956 miles, whose gross earnings for the years 1898-99 were $26,048,673, and whose total tonnage for that period was 5,816,639 tons.

The Erie railroad, operating 2,271 miles, with gross earnings for the same period of $33,752,703, with a total tonnage of 24,916,944 tons.

The Southern railroad, operating a total of owned and leased lines of 5,959

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
(Famous the World Over as the Reorganizer of Railways.)

miles, with a balance sheet showing gross earnings for the fiscal year 1899 of $25,028,990.

The Reading, with 1,452 miles and gross earnings for last year of $23,202,588, and a total combined of general freight and coal of 25,121,343 tons carried by it.

Lehigh Valley, with a total system of 1,402 miles, and gross earnings for 1898 of $19,742,538.

Baltimore & Ohio, operating 2,046 miles in its system, with gross earnings from all lines of $28,404,922.

A glance at the map will show that the influence and power of J. Pierpont Morgan includes a territory of more than half the United States. To the above list there should be added the Great Northern railroad, which by virtue of the recent combination effected with James J. Hill has come under Pierpont Morgan's influence, just as the Baltimore & Ohio, although reorganized and financed by Speyer & Co., is in reality a child of the fertile brain and magnificent resources of this man Morgan. His word is law to more multimillionaires than that of any man that ever lived.

In personal appearance, he is of medium height, well rounded, with a well-fed appearance, rather florid complexion and prominent nose. His eyes are the feature of an expressive face, just as his large, strong hands are the feature of his body. Men who have seen him in all his varying moods say that his eyes can assume all shades expressive of his emotions, from the steel blue tint of contempt or indifference, to the blazing red of anger and the softness of emotions that are bred of something besides money getting.

J. Pierpont Morgan is an Episcopalian. He is a consistent member of that denomination and a vestryman in one of its churches. His hobbies are his yacht and his collie dogs. The greatest evidence that Mr. Morgan can give of esteem or friendship for any man is to invite him on board his yacht or send him as a present one of his famous collies.

The Krupp Iron Works.

The large steel works of Krupp, in Essen, consumed in 1899 no less than 16,000,000 cubic meters of water, which equals about the consumption of the city of Frankfort, with 230,000 inhabitants. The Essen works consumed further, 1,682,000 tons of coal and 18,800,000 cubic meters of gas.

Political Buttons in Canada.

Political buttons cannot be worn in Canada during the heat of a campaign. This is due to a clause in the dominion franchise act which says that no persons shall exhibit any sign of his political faith after the election notifications are made.

SIR ALFRED MILNER.

Governor of Cape Colony Made Administrator of Britain's New South African Colonies.

Sir Alfred Milner has been appointed administrator of the new possessions of Great Britain in South Africa, now known as the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal. Her majesty's high commissioner for South Africa is thus given extended authority over the territory conquered by Gen. Roberts, and these extraordinary duties are added to his office of governor of Cape Colony. This increased burden on the shoulders of Sir Alfred Milner will hardly tend to give the high commissioner the rest

SIR ALFRED MILNER.
(Administrator of the Orange River and Transvaal Colonies.)

he sorely needs. It is learned that he has actually grown gray during the last two years from the inordinate strain upon his faculties caused by the Boer troubles. Thoroughly hated by the Dutch Afrikanders in Cape Colony, and not always escaping criticism from his own countrymen, his lot has not been a pleasant one. Yet his administration has been successful in most respects, and he has managed colonial affairs in Africa in a manner which has pleased the government.

Sir Alfred Milner is a comparatively young man, considerably on the best side of 50. His success as a diplomat has been a surprise to himself and to his friends, for such a career was far from his thoughts when, in 1881, having just been graduated in law, he became a member of the staff of the Pall Mall Gazette. Mr. Goschen made the young journalist his private secretary, and an appointment as under secretary of finance in Egypt decided his career. His great capacities were soon recognized, and after a few years of service at home he was sent to South Africa in 1897 as governor of the Cape. At that time he was knighted, and in the three years which have followed he has raised himself to his present notable position of importance in the colonial affairs of Great Britain.

THE FOOTBALL RECORD.

An Itemized Account of the Fatalities and Injuries Reported During the Season.

Nine young men were killed in playing football last fall. Four of them had their spines hurt, two were thrown head first, two were hurt in fierce games for which they had not trained, one broke a blood vessel and one died of blood poisoning from a broken arm which he was trying to hide from his parents.

Eight players were badly hurt, and some of these are expected to die. Among the injuries are a broken neck,

A GOAL FROM PLACEMENT.
(One of the Nicest Plays in Modern College Football.)

a stamped stomach, concussion of the brain, paralysis and internal injuries from being trampled on or thrown hard while running.

Twenty-two players suffered broken bones. The list includes a finger, an ankle, a knee, a cheek bone, two shoulders, three hands, four legs, five ribs and seven collar bones. The number of sprains, dislocations and bad bruises is legion.

As a result of this record, says the Little Chronicle, there is, as usual at this time of year, a good deal of talk about reforming football. The cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs threaten to stop the game and Chicago has thoughts of forbidding it in high schools. The Wisconsin legislature has been petitioned to suppress the game in that state. However, there seems no likelihood that the favorite college sport will be stopped.

Sermons by the Thousands.

It is related of Rev. Jotham Sewall, a missionary preacher of Maine, in the closing years of the last and the first half of this century, that during his long life he preached 11,389 sermons in Maine and 1,-04 in 11 other states.

Mines in South Africa.

Before the war the mines of South Africa gave work to between 60,000 and 70,000 men.

A KANSAS GAS TOWN.

Where Lights and Fuel Are to Be Had at Very Small Expense.

Coffeyville, Kan., the border town that some years ago sprang into public notice by reason of the great fight with "the Dalton boys," has now become a city of 10,000 inhabitants and possesses a fuel supply that, without any joking, easily supports its claim of being, even yet, the warmest town in the west, says the Chicago Chronicle.

This, however, does not consist in buckshot cartridges and Winchester ammunition, but in the flow of some 15 gas wells, all well within the city limits. These have been opened at various times during the past few years—not for the purpose of getting gas, for the average prospector looks on a gas well as a sort of rival, but with an idea of striking oil. Owing doubtless to the prospectors' antipathy for the "natural blowers" nothing was done with them until recently.

Their owners, in fact, generally abandoned them, and about a year ago the leading citizens of the place bought them all up and formed the Coffeyville Fuel Supply company. They piped the whole town, and in consideration of a 40-year franchise from the city put in a lamp every half block, agreeing to keep them burning 24 hours every day if the city council wished.

These street lamps are about as unique as anything of their kind; they are merely four-inch iron pipes run up from the mains to a height of about ten feet. There is no pretense at burners—when it is time to light them the lamplighter comes around with a handspike and a long-range torch, proceeds to pry the valve from the main open, and then, while the gas rushes up with a roar like a whirlwind, puts his torch to the top of the pipe. There is a flash and a big pop like the touching off of a lot of loose powder, and the light is going. The flame rises to a height of two or three feet, and when the wind blows whips and flutters into long streamers; and at all times the roar of the burning sounds as loud as the blast of a Kansas norther.

It is in the private use of the gas, however, that the system here is most remarkable. There is not a gas meter in the whole place. A two-inch pipe is run from the main to the house or building in which it is to be used. The fuel company gives the user the privilege of keeping the valve open all the time if he so wishes so long as he pays his 50 cents per month.

Controlling the pressure from the mains is left to the consumer, and many devices are in use which more or less successfully accomplish this object. Besides using the gas for a cooking fuel, most householders heat their homes with it. Grates are unknown. When it is desired to heat a room the gas is turned on to its fullest capacity, and the blaze looks like the blast from a furnace.

All this, which in a better developed region would be the worst sort of waste and extravagance, is here the best economy. There is simply no other use to which the gas can be put.

NOVEL THEORY OF MURDER.

Cruel Treatment of Animals Said to Be an Index to the Criminal Instinct.

According to an ingenious statistician who has been at work on the subject ever since the assassination of King Humbert of Italy, the greatest number of murders is likely to be committed in that country in which animals are treated with the most cruelty. He claims, too, that comparatively few murders are committed in those countries in which societies for the protection of animals flourish, says a London exchange.

Out of every million inhabitants, he says, there are in England and Ireland only six murderers; in Germany, 11; in Belgium, 14; in France, 16; in Austria, 23, in Hungary, 67; in Spain, 83, and in Italy, 95.

These figures, he maintains, are just what might be expected. In no country, he says, are animals treated with more kindness than in Great Britain and with more cruelty than in Italy, and the treatment accorded to them in the other countries may fairly be gauged according to the number of murders committed in each.

At the same time this statistician, who is a German and an influential member of the Berlin Society for the Protection of Animals, admits that climate is a considerable factor in the matter.

New Chamberlain Fable.

On the Quai des Fleurs in Paris, Mr. Chamberlain saw one day a rare orchid. "How much?" asked the future minister. "Twenty pounds, monsieur; it is the only specimen in France." "Here is the money," replied Chamberlain, and, drawing the notes from his pocket, he took the flower, tore it to pieces, and trampled it under foot, saying: "I have it in my own collection, but I object to a Frenchman having a duplicate." Voila l'homme.—Toulouse Express.

Optional, But Usual.

Tommy—When a member of parliament first goes into office does he have to swear?

Papa—Yes.

"When he goes out does he have to swear then?"

"Well, he is not compelled to."—The King.

Inopportune Questions.

When a man picks up a newspaper a woman is reminded of a day's accumulation of questions she wants to ask him.—Atchison Globe

END OF AN OLD FEUD.

The Last Participant in a Kansas Vendetta Removed by the Grim Reaper.

By the death of Charles Vaughn, 15 miles south of Cedarville, Kan., in the Osage reservation recently, the last survivor of a feud which was fought along the border with all the fierceness of a Corsican vendetta for months was wiped out. The participants were on the one hand Jim and Charles Vaughn, cowboys—who were cousins—and Tom Wilber and Dennis Amos, who ran a "joint" in Caney, Kan., in 1879 and 1880, and the feud began in this joint in August, 1880, when Tom Amos in a game of poker beat Jim Vaughn out of $70, relates the Kansas City Times.

Vaughn was by accident unarmed at the time, but left, swearing that he would return in three days and kill all the Amoses. Accordingly Vaughn returned to the ranch on which he was working in the territory, procured a brace of six-shooters and on the appointed day went back to Caney. The Amoses, barricaded in their joint and armed with three double-barreled shotguns, were waiting for him. Vaughn hitched his horse and pulling his six-shooters began firing and walking toward the Amos joint. The Amoses replied with a broadside from their shotguns and when the smoke had cleared away Vaughn lay in the street with his body full of buckshot and Tom Amos lay on the floor with his jaw shattered by a bullet. Blood poison set in and four weeks later Amos was buried. On the other hand, Vaughn, who was thought to have been mortally wounded, recovered, and in two months was able to go to work again.

Vaughn was a crack shot and the Amoses lived in constant terror of him, and after they found that he had gotten well they swore out a warrant for his arrest—which was an unusual proceeding in those days. A deputy sheriff, who was a warm friend of the jointkeepers, arrested Vaughn and put the Amoses and one of their friends on the force to guard him the night after the arrest. During the night while the deputy slept the Amoses shot and killed Vaughn. They claimed that he had tried to escape. However, three of the five shots which had pierced the dead man's body were fired after he had fallen—so the direction of the bullets' courses indicated.

The Amoses at that time did not know of the existence of Charles Vaughn—who was employed on a ranch in Texas—and, after they had killed Jim, settled down to quiet life. Wilber remained in Caney and Dennis Amos, with his young wife and child, located on a farm just east of Cedarville. A friend of Jim Vaughn in the meantime notified Charles Vaughn of the manner in which his cousin had been killed, and Charles thereupon boarded the next train and went to Caney. He remained quiet a day and by inquiry learned of the whereabouts of the Amoses. On the second day after his arrival he met Wilber Amos in a drug store, and, walking up to him, informed him that he was there for the purpose of killing him. Amos reached for his gun, but Vaughn was too quick for him and sent a 45-caliber bullet through his brain. The dead man had hardly struck the floor before Vaughn was on his horse riding at a breakneck speed toward town.

Dennis Amos was eating dinner when Vaughn reached his house, and without introducing himself the Texan opened fire and sent one bullet through Dennis' breast and another through his head. The infuriated cowboy then picked up the child and dashed its brains out against the floor. He also fired a shot at the woman, but she escaped into the bedroom, and Vaughn, thinking his pursuers were close upon him, mounted his horse and rode away. Although a posse pursued him for two days he was not overtaken and his whereabouts had never been known from that day to the day of his death. One day lately, when, after a six weeks' struggle with the fever, he found that he had to die, he told his attendants that he was Charles Vaughn and narrated the above story, which the older residents of Cedarville know to be true.

Two Parliamentary Bulls.

The session of the British parliament that recently ended was not particularly prolific of funny sayings, but there were a couple of good things unconsciously said. The first was by Mr. Field, M. P. He had made a statement at which Mr. Chamberlain shook his head a silent negative. Mr. Field turned to Mr. Chamberlain and proclaimed: "The right honorable gentleman shakes his head. I am sorry to hear it." The second was from an Irishman, Mr. Flavin, M. P. He was about to put a question to a cabinet minister when the right honorable gentleman reminded Mr. Flavin that a letter had been sent to him (Mr. F.) asking him to postpone the question until such time as the minister could obtain the information needed before an answer could be given. "Yes, sir," replied Mr. Flavin, "that is so. I have got the letter and have not had time to open it."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Wretch.

Mr. Kawdle—I wish you wouldn't interrupt me every time I try to say something. Do I ever break in when you are talking?

Mrs. Kawdle—No, you wretch; you go to sleep!—N. Y. World.

May Adopt the American Idea.

The Russian government intends sending an agent to the United States to study homestead legislation, with the view of its partial application to the peasant communities.

SIGNS OF UPHEAVAL.

Spasms That Presage the Approaching Period of Activity in Volcanoes.

Careful study of the behavior of volcanoes has enabled observers in recent years to predict with some degree of accuracy when a renewal of plutonic activity is impending. This was the case last summer, when Mount Etna for a few days attracted attention, after seven years of almost complete quiescence. The last eruption had occurred in 1892, but in the autumn of 1898 blue flames began to emerge from the mouth of the largest crater and a great deal of vapor was emitted from the lesser orifices.

It was then announced that Etna seemed to be preparing for an effusion of lava, probably on the south or southwest slopes. The expected eruption did not begin till the morning of July 19, 1899, when great volumes of smoke, with lava and sand, began to issue from the main crater, but after several days the activity subsided and Etna soon resumed its peaceful aspect. The present generation hears little of Santorin, among the Cyclades, in the Egean sea, but the volcano will again become a center of interest if the recent statement is true that Santorin is preparing for another series of the terrific explosions and outbursts of flame that have always marked its active periods.

For 30 years Santorin has been content with the continuous mild emission of gases, but according to Comtes Rendus, of the French Academy of Sciences, the volcano now exhibits much unrest and an active period is predicted. It is near the crescent western shore of Thera that Santorin has reared itself and two other lava islands above the sea. When it finally arouses itself after long periods of quiescence, no volcano excels it in the violence of its outbursts.

The eruptions between 1866 and 1870, when, according to Reclus, no less than 50,000 of partial eruptions were counted in five years, drew spectators from all parts of the world, including some men of science, whose observations made a distinct addition to our knowledge of volcanic action. In that period the ashes were sometimes thrown to a height of 4,000 feet and the immense outpourings of scoriae more than doubled the size of the island of Nea Kammeni.

Old reliable Stromboli, on its island 30 miles west of the Italian province of Calabria, can always be counted on to present the same kind of intensity of phenomena. The latest report says that seven craters are active, and that the volcano is "showing its normal explosive activity." Every few minutes lava bubbles up in the crater, explosions are heard and stones are tossed into the air. The spectacle, particularly at night, is pleasing, and the island olive growers gather their crop without fear that Stromboli will ever misuse them. It has its moments of irritation, however, and then the ashes may rise so high into the air as to be carried off to the coast of Calabria.

TOBACCO IN IRELAND.

The Growing of It Promises to Be a Profitable Industry in Coming Years.

During the year just closing a very extensive and interesting series of experiments in tobacco culture has been made in Ireland, and the results so far as can be judged at the moment are most satisfactory, says a London paper.

It appears that in 1899 Col. Everard, of Randlestown house, County Meath, made a great success in growing a plot of tobacco, and in consequence of this the Irish Agricultural Organization society planned a series of experiments in various parts of Ireland. The Irish department of agriculture took over the matter early in the year, and after a correspondence with a number of continental tobacco experts appointed Prof. Lecornet, of the Grignan Agricultural college, to superintend them.

In all 25 plots have been planted, the largest and best of all being that of Col. Everard. With the exception of those for Col. Everard's plot, the seedlings were all supplied from one nursery, and were not available until a month after the proper time for planting out. This year's experiments tend to prove that tobacco can be grown as well in Ireland as in the north of France, and it remains to be seen whether when manufactured the half ton of tobacco leaves, which are available from this year's experiment, will prove of good quality.

The experiment is to be repeated next year, when Prof. Lecornet will select the plots and arrange as to the most suitable manures, seed and varieties of plant to be used. A decisive answer as to the suitableness of Ireland for tobacco-growing ought then to be forthcoming.

Where Little Things Come From.

More small articles of household and office use are manufactured in Newark, N. J., than in any other American city. The output of cheap patented goods is almost incalculable, and in addition there are manufactories of all sizes turning out leathers, jewelry, brass goods, india rubber, celluloid, carriages, enameled cloth, machinery, varnish, chemicals, hats, sewing silk, thread, harness, cotton goods, clothing, boots and shoes, sewing machines, agricultural implements, cutlery, ales, beers and a thousand and one other things. The capital invested in manufactures exceeds $100,000,000.

Naturally.

"He is awfully nice," she sobbed, "but I can't—I can't."

"Can't what?" queries her mother.

"Give up my name of Willoughby for his of Snobkins," was the tearful answer.—N. Y. World.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

From the Bassin d'Archachon, in the Bay of Biscay, about 250,000,000 oysters are shipped annually to England.

A new nail factory in Belgium is equipped to produce not less than ten tons of nails per day, and, if required, as much as 250 to 300 tons per month.

When a coal fire is in use for heating and the electric light for lighting an inhabited room, the air is purer than by any of the other plans for heating and lighting.

The inferiority of the French miners to English colliers is shown by the fact that the average output of a miner in the department of the Nord or Pas de Calais is only 152 tons per annum, while that of a Durham collier is 333 tons, or more than double.

Only ten per cent. of our birds are resident through the year, and but few of these are resident as individuals, and it is this constant variation in our avi-fauna which gives to the study of birds in nature its greatest charm. One may go into the fields every day in the year without duplication of experience.

A balloon fitted with automatic instruments was sent up recently in Paris and came down safely. The instruments showed that it had risen to 56,000 feet, or over ten and a half miles. At that height the temperature outside the balloon was 102 degrees below zero.

Consul Hughes writes from Coburg, Germany, that in opposition to the determined vegetarians who condemn all animal food, there is a growing number of physiologists who insist that abstention from meat, if continued for ages and generations, is responsible for the feebleness and low intellect of certain races.

The ornithologists of Great Britain and America have just finished a spirited discussion, which has lasted for more than a year, as to which is the largest bird that flies. The prize has been awarded to an American bird, the great condor of the Andes. The second prize has been given to the fierce harpy eagle of the Philippines.

WAS HAPPY FOR A WHILE.

Woman Wears a Cloak of Quality While Inspecting Inferior Articles.

The shopping woman is the terror of merchants and their employes, but there is seldom seen a manifestation of a peculiar mania of some of the species as fell to the lot of a saleswoman in one of the leading stores of this city a few days ago, reports the Chicago Chronicle. A woman of that station in life whose means evidently did not allow her to indulge in luxuriousness in dress asked a saleswoman to allow her to try on a handsome wrap that was ticketed as being for sale at $85. "I cannot afford to buy it," she said, very frankly, "but I would really like to see how I would look in such a garment if I could afford it." There was no apparent hesitancy in making the statement as to her inability to buy and her reasons for wishing to try on the garment. As at the moment the customers in the department were few, the saleswoman good-naturedly allowed her to try on the coveted wrap. After admiring herself in the cheval mirror for a few moments she turned, with a sigh, and said: "Now, will you please show me something that is within my means—something that will cost about $10 or $12?"

There was no attempt to remove the costly garment. For 20 minutes, by the watch of a man who was there with his wife while the latter was having a garment fitted, this queer woman overhauled the cheap garments and commented on and criticised their lack of style and finish as compared with the one she had on her back, stopping at intervals to admire herself in the glass. Then, with a sigh, she removed the coveted jacket and, without even trying on one of the quality her means might have allowed her to buy, prepared to leave the store. She blandly thanked the saleswoman for allowing her to wear the costly wrap and so securing a brief quarter hour of happiness, and said: "If I decide to buy a new coat this winter I will come around and give you a call. Will you kindly give me your name, so that if I should buy you may have the credit of the sale?"

Ideal Community in Russia.

One of the most interesting districts of Russia is the government of Vyatka, which is very fertile. In it is a well-built town of about 2,000 inhabitants, situated, so to speak, in the backwoods, and named Orloff. It knows neither big landlords nor nobles, and it has not even a governor. There are no factories and no rich philanthropic merchants. Yet there is established a high school for girls, and of the 200 who attend it 190 are daughters of peasants. The fee is about $1.50 per year, and the board and attendance cost only about 27 cents per month, the meals being prepared from provisions supplied by the parents.—N. Y. Sun.

The Stanford Stock Farm.

The big Stanford stock farm at Palo Alto is now arranged on a basis where it can be run almost forever, the entire revenue going to the university. At the time of Senator Stanford's death there were 1,463 horses on the farm. The number has been systematically reduced till now there are about 300 horses, including about 80 brood mares. The purpose is to turn out trotters, in which the farm has been eminently successful. The colts now are not trained as trotters on the farm, but the income from sales is large.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901.

WHEN Mr. Perry Belmont observed in a late interview that "the attempt to establish international bimetalism by the United States alone, without the consent of foreign nations, was as foolish as would be the endeavor to create an international postal system in that way" he put his argument in an apt and striking form. International affairs must be regulated by international assent.

Mr. Bryan's Newspaper.

There is not much doubt of the immediate success of Mr. Bryan's latest enterpris. If every Bryanite Democrat who sincerely admires the candidate of 1896 and 1900 and wishes him well should send in his subscription for *The Commoner*, the money order desk of the Lincoln Postoffice would at once become one of the busiest places in the United States.

Next to real journalistic ability, wide popularity constitutes the most valuable capital which an editor and proprietor can bring to such a newspaper as Mr. Bryan purposes to establish. Its employment by him in that direction is legitimate and respectable. The choice of a profession and means of livelihood during the next three or four years probably lay between this and the law. Nobody could expect Mr. Bryan to resume the sword. The lecture platform, while it might be rewarding in the pecuniary sense, does not offer a career suited to the dignity of Mr. Bryan's recent public prominence. The time is long past when, seriously and without detriment to his self-respect, he could contemplate the theatrical stage as a proper field for his efforts. And for certain reasons of temperanent which we need not discuss, the practice of the law is to Mr. Bryan a less congenial occupation than that which he has deliberately chosen in preference thereto. If a weekly newspaper written by Bryan for Bryan should prove to be a failure, it will be a full twelvemonth before the original subscriptions run out. We do not believe that it will be a failure. Its financial success for one year at least is secured in advance, providing the editor's innumerable friends do their duty at the beginning, and providing likewise that Mr. Bryan is careful that *The Commoner* does not degenerate into *The Communist*.

Things to Forget.

If you would increase your life forget your neighbor's faults. Forget the temptations. Forget the peculiarities of your friends, and only remember the good points which made you fond of them; forget all personal quarrels or histories you may have heard by accident and which if repeated would seem a thousand times worse than they are. Blot out as far as possible all the disagreeableness of life; they will come, but they will grow larger when you remember them and the constant thought of acts of meanness or worse still, malice, will only tend to make you more familiar with them. Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday; start out with a clean sheet for to-day and write upon it for sweet memory's sake only these things which are lovely and lovable.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1901.

The Senate has made considerable progress in considering the Army Reorganization bill, and, although no time has been set for a vote, it is believed that the bill will be passed during this week. The date has compelled the opponents of the bill to acknowledge that the troops provided for in the bill are needed in the Philippines. They have been compelled to base their opposition on details of the bill, and some of them have gone so far as to propose furnishing the men in some other way. Their is no likelihood of such a proposition being accepted, however, as, with the exception of Senator Hoar, every Republican is believed to be prepared to vote for the bill. He is the only Republican who has spoken against it. Senator Teller rather amused his colleagues by stating that he withdrew his speech of two years ago, in which he scoffed at imperialism under the American flag, and professed to see imperialism in the acts of the Philippine Commission, which is engaged in setting up civil government in the pacified portions of the Philippines. Some of the Democrats pretend to see in the bill discrimination against the volunteer officers now in the Philippines, but that is the veriest nonsense.

The report on the River and Harbor bill, submitted by Chairman Burton, contains much information concerning the appropriation carried by that bill, a total of $59,935,415. The total number of improvements provided for are 408, of which 232 are rivers and 146 harbors. These were selected from improvements aggregating $300,000,000, which United States Army engineers had estimated for.

Both supporters and opponents of the Oleomargarine bill passed by the House, are putting forth their strongest arguments in the hearings before the Senate Committee on Agriculture. Present indications are that the bill will be favorably reported to the Senate, but whether it will get acted upon will depend upon other legislation largely.

C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, secured the honor of filing the first application for a United States patent, in the twentieth century, for Dr. Calvin J. Pollock, of Kirkville, Misouri.

Senator McComas predicts the formation of a Socialist party in the United States and that Mr. Bryan will be its leader and candidate for President. He cites Mr. Bryan's speeches in the late campaign as proof that he is already more of a socialist than anything else.

Those who pretended to see antagonism to the Ship Subsidy bill in the vote of the Senate giving the Army Reorganization bill the right of way held by the Shipping Bill are ignoring the facts. It was agreed at the time the Shipping Bill was made the regular business of the Senate that if it were not disposed of when the Army bill, which is an urgency measure, was reported to the Senate it should give way to that measure. That the move was in no way prejudicial to the Shipping Bill was shown by the fact that not a single vote was cast against the motion to put the Army bill ahead.

Some surprise was felt and expressed by the Republican leaders of the House, who had long ago decided that the question of the restriction of suffrage in the South should not be taken up at this session of Congress when Representative Olmsted, without conferring with anyone, and entirely upon his own responsibility, offered a resolution providing that such an investigation should be made before the Reapportionment bill was acted upon. Although Mr. Olmsted had a perfect right to do this, it was somewhat surprising, and of course, could have but one result—the shelving of his resolution, by sending it to the Census Committee. Even if there had been no other objection, it would not be possible to procure the information upon which to make even the most hurried investigation within the life of the present Congress. There was a regrettable wrangle between Chairman Hopkins, of the Census Committee, the author of the Committee Reapportionment Bill, and Representative Littlefield, of Maine, who is supporting the substitute introduced by Representative Burleigh, of Maine, in which both gentlemen used unparliamentary language, and had to be called to order by Acting-Speaker Dalzell. It is natural enough that Mr. Littlefield and the other Maine members should support the Burleigh bill, which retains the present number of members from their state, while the Hopkins bill reduces it by one, but it is none the less regrettable that he should have seen fit to make a personal attack upon Mr. Hopkins in supporting the bill. The fight over this bill is likely to go on all this week. It is entirely outside of party lines.

Hon. M. S. Quay is at his Washington home. When asked whether he entertained any doubts of his election, he said in a very positive tone: "I am just as confident of being elected to the Senate, if I live, as I am if the Pennsylvania legislature will meet on January 15th." Mr. Quay declined to discuss the story that he contemplated resigning shortly after reentering the Senate, but his closest friends say the story is all moonshine, and that, unless something not now expected should occur, should cause him to change his mind, he will serve the entire term. So certain is his election regarded in Washington that he is already being congratulated on his return to the Senate, where he has many warm friends.

Baltimore & Ohio Electromobile Service at New York, Washington and Chicago.

Electromobiles of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad meet all Royal Blue Line trains on arrival at New York City, Philadelphia, Washington or Chicago.

The automobiles are of the latest electric pattern, provided with luxurious seats, electric lights, etc. A pamphlet fully describing the service, giving rates and full information, is distributed on all trains approaching either of the cities, and passengers desiring any special class of vehicle can have same in readiness on arrival, if they will notify the conductor of the train in ample time to telegraph ahead for the service.

"PEARRE'S CORNER."

A Busy Spot for Marylanders at the Capitol.

"Pearre's Corner" is the most frequented spot at the Capitol. It is next to the new electric elevator on the west side of the House wing, and just by the door to the Appropriations Committee room. Across the corridors are the doorkeepers who take in cards to Col. Geo. A. Pearre, of Maryland—that is when Colonel Pearre is not to be found in the corridor with his back glued to the wall, trying to smile and look pleasant, while a semi-circle of political seekers besiege him.

From Maryland and Virginia the applicants for favors come in hordes, more from Maryland, because this is a Republican administration and because Maryland sends several Republicans to Congress. They lie in wait about a Representative's domicile; they waylay him on the Capitol steps; they pursue him as he tries to fly for a retreat in his committeeroom. There is never any let up for a member of the House from an adjacent Maryland or Virginia district.

Two of the Baltimore statesmen, Wachter and Denny, the latter a Democrat, escape to Baltimore at night and thus enjoy a little respite, or if they abide in Washington no man knows their habitations. When Wachter was young at the business he faced the clamor of applicants boldly for three or four hours daily, but he got a nervous and haunted look, and now it is more difficult to find him. On the east corridor Representative Rixey, of Virginia, is likewise a much-sought man, but Mr. Rixey is a Democrat, and that is an excuse that takes the keen edge off an applicant's persistency.

The Black Lick Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Application for a charter under the laws of the State of West Virginia will be made within the next few days for the incorporation of the Black Lick Gold and Silver Mining Company of Maryland. This is the company in which Judge of the Orphans' Court Eli Merrill is interested with Assemblyman Patrick E. Finzel as President. The articles of incorporation are being drawn by Attorney Julius C. Renninger. It is the intention of the stockholders to capitalize the company at $500,000, $50,000 of the stock to be issued and put upon the market at once with the intention of selling it at 20 per cent. in order to raise sufficient capital to instal machinery capable of developing the claim.

At present the work of shafting is going with slow strides owing to the water pouring in upon the workmen. As soon as a pump can be secured it will be placed at the shaft and kept going regularly and in this way it is hoped that the water can be kept down sufficiently so as not to interfere with the operations of the men employed.

The officers and directors of the company elected at a meeting held some days ago are as follows: President, Hon. P. E. Finzel; vice president, A. J. Merrill; secretary, Julius C. Renninger; treasurer, Eli Merrill; directors, the officers above named, with Messrs. Isaac H. Kooken, C. M. Metz, John A. Merrill and S. W. Sibert.

Pennsylvania capitalists have become interested in the working of the mine and are willing to invest their money in it for the purpose of development. Judge Merrill is very sanguine over the ultimate success of the venture and is of the opinion that as soon as the machinery can be purchased and put into operation a great demand for stock will be felt.

A Sensational Elopement.

A Phillipi special to the Wheeling *Register* says:

A sensation has been caused here by the elopement of Mrs. Frank Owens, wife of the private secretary of Congressman Dayton, with Stephen Holt, a young man well known here. Owens was in Washington where his duties required him, when the flirtation began which ended in the elopement. After they departed from here together they went direct to Washington, and calling on Mr. Owens, told him what they had done. He took the first train for Phillipi and instituted a suit for divorce. Mrs. Owens took her three little children with her. It is reported they are living together now at Clarksburg.

Winter Excursions to Washington—Very Low Rates—Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

On February 7 and April 11, 1901, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will run Popular Mid-Winter Excursions to Washington at very low rates for the round trip, allowing ten day limit on tickets, including day of sale.

Splendid trains, through coaches, Pullman parlor and sleeping cars.

Do not miss these splendid opportunities to visit the National Capital during the session of Congress. For tickets, time of trains and full information call on or address D. M. Mason, Agent B. & O. R. R. for full information.

Call For Your Letters.

Miss Laura Northcraft, Mr. Horace Hinebaugh, Mr. John McMahon, Mr. H. R. Harper, Mr. M. L. Casteel.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

OAKLAND CLUB MEETING.

The Library Committee Submits an Interesting Report. Letter From President Procter.

Friday night last the monthly meeting of the Oakland Club was held when the committee on library submitted a report which is both interesting and shows that the committee has been at work endeavoring to accomplish something that will be of lasting benefit to the organization. A letter from President Percy Procter was also read in which that gentleman conveyed to the members of the club the compliments of the season and made some valuable suggestions for the future welfare of the organization.

The Library Committee's report is as follows:

To the President and Members of the Oakland Club.

We, as the Committee on Library, submit the following report:

Last month there was presented to the Club by the worthy President, Mr. Percy Procter, the bound volumns of the *Century Magazine*, covering the period of the last ten years, viz., 1890 to 1900 inclusive.

This is a very handsome present and the committee suggests that the Club tender a vote of thanks to the donor.

The President made the suggestion to the committee that it would add to the attractiveness of the reading rooms, especially to the ladies of the members' families, if there could be obtained from a central free library books for a short period of time. This committee acting on the suggestion immediately wrote to Miss Mamie Perry, assistant librarian of the Pratt Library, Baltimore, asking her if books could be so loaned, also for any other information on the subject that she might possess. As yet we have received no reply but hope to have a report at the next meeting of the Club. We believe that if an arrangement could be made to obtain books from a free library for a short length of time the reading rooms would be much improved and that the ladies would find it a more pleasant place to spend the afternoons than they now do.

The committee has also written to Senator McComas and Hon. George A. Pearre, Congressman from this District, asking them to obtain for the Club such books as they, as members of Congress are able to get. The answer of Hon. Geo. A. Pearre is herewith given.

Mr. McCullough Brown, one of this committee, has notified us that he has purchased and had mounted a map of Garrett county which he will present to the Club. Although the map has not yet been received the Committee suggests a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Brown.

While the committee has accomplished comparatively little as yet toward the welfare of the Club, it stands ever ready and willing to contribute so far as lies in its power to make this club not only the most pleasant and attractive place in Oakland but also a model club which shall be the basis of similar organizations to be formed in other small towns in the country. In pursuance of this policy this committee intends at once to communicate with persons of standing to enlist their services to put the Club and library on a good footing.

CHAS. H. LOAR,
Chairman Committee on Library.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1901.

C. H. Loar and John T. Sincell, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I have your favor of December 29th, stating that Oakland Club proposes the formation of a library for the use of its members, and asking me to furnish such publications as may be available to me as member of Congress. In reply I beg to say that it will give me great pleasure to send you such publications as may come into my hands.

Wishing you a Happy New Year, I am Very truly yours,

GEO. A. PEARRE.

Mr. Procter's letter is as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Allow me first to wish you all a happy and prosperous New Year.

I hope that all the chairmen of all the special committees have called the members together, elected secretaries, arranged for regular meetings and outlined the duties to be performed. Last year, the first of the Club's existence, was one of experiment; this year should be one of action. Each committee can do something that will benefit the town, and to benefit the town means to help ourselves. I think that each committee should meet once a month at least, the secretary of the committee notifying the members of the time of meeting, and accomplish something at every meeting. All movements in the larger cities toward improvement, both in attractiveness and business, emanate from commercial and social organizations such as is the Oakland Club.

I urge each member to constitute himself a committee of one to bring up the membership of the Club to the limit of one hundred. We can maintain the Club on the income of dues from fifty members only, but we should have the dues of a second fifty with which to pay for advertising matter, for prizes, for entertainments, for committees expenses and for a club house. This money all will come back to us in one way or another. Prospective members can be reached by one of these inducements. Some men will join because of the games, the reading matter and the social features. Others will join because they think a Club like ours should be maintained as a beneficial place of resort for men seeking company. Others still will join the Oakland Club from motives of pure public spirit, believing that the organization is a good thing for the town and willing to contribute the amount of the annual dues for its support. Care should be taken to invite men to join who are able to pay the dues promptly and who will stay in after they are elected.

The Oakland Club is a unique organization, there being nothing like it in any other town of the size of ours. It is being watched by people elsewhere, and if it maintains a healthy existence similar clubs will spring up in towns and villages all over the United States. But remember our motto: "Nihil Sine Labori"—"Nothing can be be accomplished without work."

PERCY PROCTER.

TUB TRUTHS.

A DROP of ink will color a whole glass of water. It is an inch of yeast which makes a pan of bread rise, and a single cake of soap containing unabsorbed alkali can ruin a hundred times its cost in laces and fine embroidery. After all, is it wise to take such risks with common soap? Of course you can get along without Ivory Soap. So can a wagon without axle grease—but it goes hard.

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His Wife Saved Him.

My wife's good advice saved my life writes F. M. Ross, of Winfield, Tenn., for I had such a bad cough I could hardly breathe, I steadily grew worse under doctor's treatment, but my wife urged me to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me." Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, Asthma, Hay Fever and all maladies of Chest, Throat and Lungs are positively cured by this marvelous medicine. 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at all druggists.

Danger Signals.

If you are broken down, nervous and weak, have indigestion, cold hands and feet palpitation of heart, aching of bones and muscles or can't sleep at night and always tired in the morning, buy 3 or 4 boxes of HERCULEANS and follow the directions, then tell your afflicted friends the result. There is no better alterative pill compounded. They will renovate and renew your whole system. Get them of your druggist or merchant or send 35 cents to the AHMISS HEALTH ALLIANCE, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 3 boxes by mail $1.00 5-1 y.

FOR RENT.—The Belmont Stock Farm in Dist. No. 2, known as the Fike Farm, below Selbysport, the Augustine Farm and the Groves Farm. Will rent as a whole or in part as above described. For full information address Mrs. A. M. Frazee, 5637 Penn ave., Pittsburg, Pa. 4

Help... Nature

Babies and children need proper food, rarely ever medicine. If they do not thrive on their food something is wrong. They need a little help to get their digestive machinery working properly.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA

will generally correct this difficulty.

If you will put from one-fourth to half a teaspoonful in baby's bottle three or four times a day you will soon see a marked improvement. For larger children, from half to a teaspoonful, according to age, dissolved in their milk, if you so desire, will very soon show its great nourishing power. If the mother's milk does not nourish the baby, she needs the emulsion. It will show an effect at once both upon mother and child.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

TO BENEFIT STATE BANKS.

Treasurer Vandiver Maturing a Plan to Throw Safeguards About These Institutions.

State Treasurer Murray Vandiver was in conference Monday with Bank Examiner Col. W. E. Griffith in connection with a plan which the State treasurer is preparing for the government of the various financial institutions under control of the State. Col. Griffith, who is a national bank examiner, performs similar service for the State, covering State banks, etc.

Treasurer Vandiver is engaged in examining the charters of these institutions, and is maturing a plan to throw greater safeguards about these institutions for the further protection of depositors. There has been no complaint against any of these institutions, but, in view of the suspension of business recently by a State bank, the State treasurer considers it advisable to surround the State banks and trust companies which receive deposits with all possible safeguards, without affecting their business or legitimate operations. National banks, as is known, are under the control of the federal government, and stockholders are responsible double the amount of their stock for such time such bank may be embarrassed.

Bloomington—Delayed.

Never in the history of our town has Santa Claus been more royally welcomed nor the Christmas holidays more universally observed than the one that has just closed—the nineteenth century. The church people led off on Christmas eve with a splendid entertainment that delighted a house crowded to the doors. Later on the swells directed the celebration and with cannon crackers that shook the town, tin horns, anything and everything that could make a noise, kept up the din till morning—everybody entered into the spirit of the occasion and old Kris Krinkle must have felt very proud at the magnificent reception we tendered him.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Warnick returned home Monday after spending the holidays with relatives near Tunnelton.

Mrs. J. Silcott and little daughter Hattie, of Pennsboro, W. Va., who have been guests of Dr. Kemp's family for the past few days, left for home Monday morning.

Miss Lizzie Tibbetts, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Freely Tibbetts, of Clarksburg, is the guest of friends and relatives in this vicinity.

John H. Smith moved to Corinth, W. Va., last week.

John Harmon, of Barnum, one of the oldest German residents of Garrett, was in town Monday on business.

Mrs. Shafer, of Cumberland, sister of the late John Collins, is visiting Mrs. Maggie Collins.

A Mr. Martin and Miss Fox were married in the county road between this place and Westernport on last Monday morning. The ceremony was short and brief and was performed by Rev. Howard, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. John McMahon entertained a number of friends at their home on New Year's eve. An oyster supper was served at ten o'clock, after which the party danced the old year out and the new one in.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

A twenty-five foot addition is being built to the Oakland Pharmacy.

The addition to the Schley House is being pushed to completion by Contractor Ault.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

Capt. P. A. Chisholm on Friday last fell backward down a flight of steps and was badly bruised.

Merchant P. T. Garthright returned Friday night from a trip to his old home in Richmond, Va., where he spent the holidays.

Get the Louden hay sling carriers in your barn if you want to make money. For sale by H. Weber & Sons. 44—2t.

A. D. Naylor's big carriage repository and blacksmithing establishment on Liberty street is being painted—a noticeable improvement.

E. M. Norman, & Co. of Elk Garden, W. Va., are giving in trade for buckwheat flour $2.80 per 100 lbs.; choice apples $1.00 per bu.; fresh butter 25c per lb.; solid cabbage 2c per lb. 44tf.

Mrs. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, who was here visiting the editor's family for a week or two, was taken suddenly ill on Friday last, but is now quite recovered.

The Hon. George A. Pearre, M. C., from this District presented to the Oakland Club a handsome set of fifteen volumes for the library. A vote of thanks at the last meeting was tendered the kind donor.

If you would have an appetite like a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price, 25 cents. Sam free at all druggists.

John H. Sinnell, of Nebraska, formerly of Oakland, passed through here Monday night on train No. 12 for his old home in Washington, D. C., to visit relatives for a month. On his return west he will stop here for a few days.

School Examiner Ed A. Browning left for the northern section of the county yesterday for the purpose of visiting the schools. He will not return to Oakland until Saturday, the 19th inst., during which time the School Board office will be closed.

There are, so the report goes, a number of immoral women in Oakland whose company the community could very well do without. These women are not only a disgrace to their own sex but also to the town and should be driven out. The town officials have the power to remove them and it should be done at once.

Any plan for the improvement of the roads so that the intolerable mud may be knocked out for even any part of the year, will be better than the present lack system. But under a system of scientific roads there will be plenty of reason for the farmers and others who use the roads to throw up their hats.

The town of Deer Park is now connected by telephone with the other towns of the county, the line having been finished from that point to the Oakland central office Tuesday. The new line is owned by the Garrett County Telephone Company and its patrons will be given the privilege of "helloing" to our sister town without extra charge.

Twelve complete sets of scenery, over two thousand square yards, all on a magnificent scale, and adjustible to any sized stage, are carried by the Frank Davidson company. This assures absolute scenic perfection to each of the plays presented, and will virtually make a new stage in our Opera House; all of the stock scenery being removed. Such a display of mechanical effect was never before attempted and is said to be alone worth seeing. The dates are Jan. 17, 18 and 19.

Thus far during the season numerous ice houses have been filled with the best quality of ice cut from the ponds and lakes about town. The ice averages about nine inches in thickness and is as clear as crystal. At the Park Superintendent Rudisill has begun filling the company's house in which 1,500 tons will be stored for next summer's use. He expects to ship some ice this winter to points along the B. & O.

Within the past two or three years Garrett county has made wonderful strides in the production of coal and other minerals In nearly every section mines have been opened and are being successfully worked. We have a number of veins underlying the entire county, varying in thickness from four to eleven feet. Whilst the development has only begun the output is far above the expectations of persons interested.

Miss Daisy Grace, of Baltimore, is here visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Harned.

The second floor of the Offutt building is being finished—plastered and steam heat installed.

Bowie Johnson has returned from a short visit to Baltimore and Washington.

Messrs. H. Weber & Sons have purchased a saw mill which they will have erected upon their farm near town.

Supt. Rudisill went to Washington Monday morning. He was accompanied by his son Wesley who is a student in a Pennsylvania college.

Services will be conducted in the Lutheran church at Deer Park Sunday morning and evening by Rev. George I. Uhler.

The Louden sling carrier will take in grain in sheaf and drop it at any height of load in barn or mow. For sale by H. Weber & Sons, Oakland, Md. 44—2t.

J. M. Falkenstein has been laid up since Friday last as the result of being cut in the ankle with an ax which fell from his hand. He suffered considerable pain, and it will be several days before he can resume work.

Another cold wave is said to be headed this way but as it is accompanied by a low barometer it is not expected to be very severe when it arrives. In the west, however, it has made things hum for the past several days.

It is now claimed that the Chinese discovered America 1,000 years previous to the time Columbus spied these shores, but as the inhabitants at that time had very little laundry work to do they dropped it until a more favorable opportunity.

Another extension of the Garrett County Telephone Company's line was staked off yesterday from Accident to the Cove country. The stakes have been set as far as County Treasurer Lohr's house. Work on the construction of the line will be actively commenced as soon as men can be secured to do the work.

Washington is preparing to have the biggest inauguration that they ever had on the occasion of the second accession of McKinley to the Presidential chair. They have already raised the $50,000 necessary to pay the expenses of the affair. There are to be more soldiers in line than there has been for many years, since the close of the civil war in fact.

A meeting of the Accident Creamery Company was held this week at the office of the corporation when the old officers were re-elected for another year with the single exception of Mr. W. M. Lohr, whose duties as County Treasurer require his entire attention. Mr. C. C. Speicher was elected in his stead as one of the Board of Directors.

A meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank was held on Tuesday of this week when the entire Board of Directors as selected at the organization of the institution were elected to serve for a term of one year. Mr. Fred. A. Thayer was again elected president; M. N. Wilson, vice prefident; U. G. Palmer, cashier, and Mr. M. R. Hamill, assistant cashier.

Good-bye to the good roads that we have had all fall and winter. This county will not know what it is to have good roads all the year round as it should until the plan of building roads on scientific principals is followed. Why the old plan is still followed although there is every reason against it is hard to understand yet we do follow it and the chances are that it will be followed until the end of the chapter.

The following unique claim is posted on a mine in the Grand Encampment, in Wyoming: "We found it, and we claim it by the right of founding it. It's our'n. It's 750 feet in every direction except southwest and northeast, and there is 300 feet on each side of this writin'. It's called the Bay Horse, and we claim even the spurs, and we dont want nobody jumping on this Bay Horse—that's what these trees is around here for, and we've got the same piece of rope that we had down in old Missouri."

The County Commissioners in session this week appointed constables and road supervisors for the several districts of the county and also awarded the county printing and publishing. Bids were submitted for this work by the three printing establishments of Oakland. Mr. Hamill, of the *Journal*, received $165 for publishing whilst THE REPUBLICAN for like work will receive $850. The printing will also be executed at this office for which $75 will be paid. Mr. Hamill bid $145 and Mr. Litzinger $197 for the latter.

Rev. W. H. Osmond, rector of St. Matthew's Parish, will return from Baltimore on Saturday and preach in the chapel here Sunday morning at 11 and Sunday afternoon at 4. Sunday school at 2.30.

FOR RENT.—Maryland Park Place, known as the J. Z. Browning, Arch Browning and Springer Farms, will be rented as a whole or in part as above described. For full information address Mrs. A. M. Frazee, 5637 Penn ave., Pittsburg, Pa. 41 4t

Dr. W. M. Nihiser, of Keedyville, Washington county, came up to Oakland Tuesday night and on Wednesday returned home, accompanied by Mrs. Nihiser and little daughter, who had been here several days visiting Mrs. Weems.

The week of prayer is being observed in St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland and is being conducted by the pastor, Rev. Asbury Mick. At the end of the week the meeting may be continued indefinitely, the pastor having sent out cards to his membership asking their help in the conducting of a revival or protracted meeting.

A recent ruling of the Postoffice Department prohibits us from mailing to our patrons along with the regular issue of our paper the calendar we have prepared for distribution and in consequence we will be compelled to procure envelopes and send the calendars out in them, which we hope to do the latter part of this week.

It is stated by the Uniontown papers that the sale of fire arms is increasing rapidly down there and that nearly every one goes about armed to the teeth. One of the papers warns women who are left alone at night to refuse to open the doors on any pretext and it also warns people to look out how they walk around at night. There have been innumerable hold-ups and murders in the town and county.

Local housewives can now have a chance to pay for the fight that the coffee and sugar men have been waging for some time as the rivals have agreed to get together and bury the hatchet. They will now make the dear public pay for the losses incurred in cutting each others throats and the fight that has been hailed with so much joy by those who were profiting by it will then be seen to be a bad thing for us since we have to pay the bills.

The Messrs. Speicher Bros., of Accident, Md., have the goods on the way for their new store, which they purchased in the eastern cities last week. This will make the third store for that enterprising little town. Until recently these young men were farmers, but having disposed of their farm, they now enter into business lines in which we hope they will be very successful. Mr. C. A. Bender, of Grantsville, Md., a veteran in merchandising, accompanied the representative of the firm east and assisted in selecting the first stock of goods.—Meyersdale Commercial.

John Reynolds was before Justice Gonder Monday afternoon charged with having poured oil upon the person of Richard Kerens and setting it on fire. Reynolds conducts a saloon on Second street and Kerens went into his place the night before Christmas where he indulged to some extent, after which the proprietor of the place "jokingly" made a human torch of Kerens whose whiskers, hair and eye lashes were almost completely singed off. Reynolds was fined which with the costs of the prosecution amounted to $8.00, which was paid.

Many of our friends while in town this week attending the sessions of the farmers' institute and the meeting of the County Commissioners, made us pleasant visits, among the number being Messrs. James H. Wilson, Elisha Aronhalt, James Aronhalt, R. P. Davis, James Chisholm, Sidney Harvey, J. H. Sanders and Chas. E. Hilleary, all of District No. 8; Election Supervisor C. E. Ellithorp, ex-County Treasurer Thomas B. Wiley, Joel Orendorf and Jonas Bittinger, of District No. 12; J. G. Elsey, Esq., of near Cranesville; Andrew Sebold, of near McHenry, and others.

The Maine man who has been engaged for 20 years in trying to find an ear of corn with an odd number of rows might learn a lesson from the old slave who succeeded in finding one and thus won his freedom. While the corn was still growing and the rows had but formed on the ears, he carfully pulled down the husks and with his pen-knife scrapped out a row. The corn matured in due season and the slave easily met the conditions upon which he was to be set free. That the number of rows of corn is always even under normal conditions is no more remarkable than is the fact that a capital M may be seen on the back of every blade of oats just before that grain has begun to ripen. On some blades it may not be well defined but it is there nevertheless and in many cases, as distinct as if the impression were made with type.

Suit for Divorce.

Susan Zwoll, wife of Lawrence Zwoll, of near Thayerville, has entered suit in Allegany county for absolute divorce, charging desertion.

Local Institute.

A local teachers' institute will be held in the Oakland Public School building on Saturday, the 19th inst., for which an interesting program has been prepared by the committee.

At the morning session, which will begin at 9.30 o'clock, after the exercises incident to the opening, the sentiment roll will be called. Miss Jennie Miller will read a paper. Prof. C. S. Friend will discuss the subject, "Promotion of Pupils," and Mr. W. E. Beeghley will talk upon the "Science of Teaching." "Teachers' Examinations" will also form a subject for discussion, which will be participated in by Mr. S. H. Ralston and Miss Mae Evy.

In the afternoon at 1.30 "Phonetics" will be discussed by J. H. Lawson. Prof. J. S. Gnegy will tell of his experiences during the past summer in the gold fields of the Cape Nome district—a subject which cannot fail to interest the public as well as the teachers. Miss Lizzie Leary will tell of her experience in teaching Primary Reading. Miss Mollie Hamill will read a paper on "Moral Culture." Examiner Browning will close the institute with an address.

Coal Lands Sold.

The latter part of last week three parcels of land in the coal basin along the Potomac river in this county changed hands and became the property of the West Virginia Coal Company or the Elkins syndicate. While three parcels were sold the mineral under but one of them became the property of the coal company, the surface being purchased with the intention of laying out a town and erecting buildings suitable for the miners to be employed when the when the works are put in active operation. These lands lie up in District No. 8, adjacent to the West Virginia Central Railroad.

From R. P. Davis, Esq., 100 acres of surface was bought for which $2000 was paid by the company. J. T. Conneway sold 125 acres and received $2800. Daniel Conneway sold the mineral right under 137 acres for the sum of $5000. A shaft will be put down and operations begun immediatety upon the property.

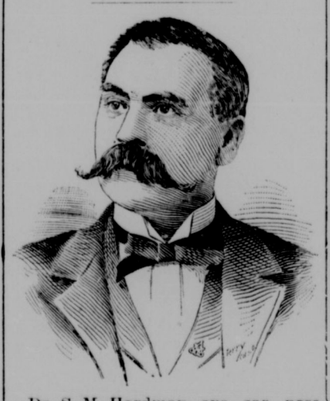
An Attempted Robbery

Ernest Harne, son of Mr. A. J. Harne, of Oakland, a young man who assists his brother with the delivery of express goods in Oakland, was held up Saturday night and again Sunday night at the corner of Third and Centre streets in Oakland and asked if he had delivered a package of money to a lady which had arrived Saturday afternoon late on a train from the east. Being answered in the negative the men warned him to keep the matter quiet or he would be severely dealt with.

It is presumed that the men intended to rob the lady had the money been delivered to her.

Struck By an Engine.

B. O. Sharpless, aged about nineteen years, was struck by train No. 72 at Swanton last Saturday afternoon while attempting to run across the tracks ahead of the train. His leg was broken and he was badly bruised but not fatally hurt. He was carried some distance on the pilot of the engine and thrown off again before the train came to a stop.



Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Accident on the Grade.

Saturday night last passenger train No. 12 ran into helping engine No. 1930 on the 17-mile grade and caused a slight wreck. The engineer of the helper stated that he was going down the grade at the rate of 20 miles per hour when the engine hauling No. 12 ran into him.

Theatre goers differ largely in taste. Some enjoy drama, some orchestral music, some band music, some are appealed to more strongly by specialties, songs, dances, etc. Others are reached through the eye, beautiful scenery, elaborate stage settings, elegant costumes, correct colorings and artistic groupings please them above all else. The attraction gathering together and presenting all these things in a first-class manner is the one that will please everybody. The Frank Davidson Company has done this very thing, and is reaping a harvest. They will be at the Opera House for three nights beginning Thursday evening, January 17 and the people of this city will be with them.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Interesting Sessions Held in the Court House Monday and Tuesday.

The Director of the State Farmers' Institutes, Prof. Wm. L. Amos, called the Garrett county farmers' institute to order on Monday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock in the court house here for a session of two days, this being the first institute for the year held in the State.

At every session the court room was crowded to the doors by interested farmers from all sections of the county who listened to the theories advanced by the lecturers very attentively and we have no doubt they were greatly benefited thereby.

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The director and others were gratified on account of an additional appropriation which assures a longer institute. We are assured that by a concerted action of the people and some gratuitous work institutes can be held at points of the county.

The director insisted that written questions be presented for discussion and needful information will be freely given.

The director insisted on the people of this county to raise more and better stock on account that the western stock ranges are being occupied for farming purposes instead of stock raising.

Capt. R. W. Sglvester, president of the Agricultural College, was then introduced and discussed the question, "Why we Educate." The professor showed very clearly that natural laws are in operation all around us which influence our vegetables and animals and for us to understand their operation and results as soon as possible. It has been shown that one half of the value of a corn stalk is in the fodder if properly prepared. By having a practical knowledge of the raw material we can transform them into finished product economically. Again, our boys are educated from the farm instead of for the farm.

Prof. H. J. Patterson was then introduced and took up the subject of "Theory and Science on the Farm." The professor showed that State inspection of fertilizers saves over fifty per cent. to the farmers. By applying scientific principles in combining proper foods gave much better results in producing beef or milk than has been done in the past. He showed that the Babcock test is needful to the dairyman, both by producer and the consumer.

Science shows us that plants become diseased equally to the human and the animal and remedies are being found to restore them to health.

The bulletins published by the Experiment Station are free to every one in the State by the asking for them. There are forty thousand farmers in the State and only eight thousand have asked for the Bulletin.

Director Amos urges the farmers to send our sons and daughters to the Agricultural College and take the short course of study if the longer course cannot be secured.

Mr. Steward, agricultural agent B. & O. R. R., was then introduced. He says the largest part of this county is well adapted to apple growing, but many orchards are sadly neglected, both in the way of pruning and cultivation. He showed the importance of hand-picking and careful packing and shipping directly to the markets.

Mr. C. M. Miller says an apple tree should be carefully pruned and shaped properly in the early stages.

Captain Sylvester also spoke of the great importance of cultivating the orchard.

Question, "Is a Silo Profitable?" answered in the affirmative by Prof. Patterson.

MONDAY EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Stewart spoke, subject "Nature Study for Boys and Girls." He recommends nature study every day or two in the public schools, such as the propogation of plants and vines from stems, vines and seeds and how light seeds are carried by the wind to propogate a new plant or tree. The farmers sow the heavy seed to produce crops. We were reminded that school lots should be decorated with trees and shrubbery.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Director Amos gave an interesting talk introductory to the important day's work.

Prof. Patterson gave a splendid talk on the subject of "Commercial Fertilizers." He urged the farmers to make the best use of stable manure. As far as practicable take the manure from the stable and spread upon the ground at once.

We are told that we can raise a sufficient quantity of nitrogen upon the farm by producing clover and other legume crops. To make the plant food already in the ground available a well pulverized soil is necessary, and in addition to this the application of lime changes the chemical condition of the soil to a profit.

Bulletin No. 66 from the Experiment Station fully explains the value of lime. Can be had by the asking.

The soils are most deficient in phosphoric acid. Phosphoric acid can be secured from the bone, South Carolina rock, blood, meat, fish and other sources and is equal in value from whatever source it is obtained.

Bulletin No. 68 from the Experiment Station fully explains the true value of phosphoric acid.

Potash if obtained from wood ashes, kanit, munate and other sources, but kanit is the cheapest source. Fruit trees are heavy drawers on the soil for potash. Home mixed fertilizer is the most profitable. Fertilizer should be applied to the ground by the use of a drill for wheat, oats, etc., but for corn and pototoes broadcasting is best.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Question box, "Are the middle grains of corn more prolific than the end grains?" was argued pro and con with the weight of argument in favor of selected grains from the middle of the ear.

Question, "At what age should a boy enter an Agricultural College?" Mr. Sylvester says as soon as he has a good moral character and is well along in a general education.

Question, "What is the proper age of an apple tree to be transplanted?" Answer (by Mr. Steward) the second year. Again we are reminded that commercial fruit growing should only be a few varieties. The Ben Davis is considered the best for shipping.

Question, "What is the best crop to be grown in an Orchard?". Answer, crimson clover.

Mr. Joseph E. King, of Ohio, was then introduced, who gave us a good talk on "Sheep Husbandry," also on "Alfalfa." Alfalfa requires a good, deep, rich soil and makes good hay and pasture. In feeding lambs it is considered best to keep them pretty well housed in good, airy sheds. Corn and clover are considered a balanced ration for lambs; they need need exercise in the yard a short time each day. They good, pure water, and should be kept as quiet as possible. One hundred and twenty days are required to properly fatten lambs. Ration for young lambs, "Wheat bran 45 pounds, chiseled corn 45 pounds, oil meal 10 pounds." This for getting them ready for early market.

Question, "What quantity of Alfalfa seed per acre?" Answer, 15 pounds per acre sown on clean ground and free from any crop.

Prof. Patterson took up the subject, "A Balance Ration, or How and What to Feed." Bulletin No. 69, Experiment Station, fully explains the balanced ration and can be had for the asking. Portein is one of the important parts of a ration and can be supplied most direct by feeding wheat bran, but the cost is too great by having to buy too much. Clover hay has the greatest quantity of portein of our grasses grown here.

Questions for Women

Are you nervous?
Are you completely exhausted?
Do you suffer every month?

If you answer "yes" to any of these questions, you have ills which Wine of Cardui cures. Do you appreciate what perfect health would be to you? After taking Wine of Cardui, thousands like you have realized it. Nervous strain, loss of sleep, cold or indigestion starts menstrual disorders that are not noticeable at first, but day by day steadily grow into troublesome complications. Wine of Cardui, used just before the menstrual period, will keep the female system in perfect condition. This medicine is taken quietly at home. There is nothing like it to help women enjoy good health. It costs only $1 to test this remedy, which is endorsed by 1,000,000 cured women.

Mrs. Lena T. Frieburg, East St. Louis, Ill., says: "I am physically a new woman, by reason of my use of Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black Draught."

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE of CARDUI

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the road connecting the Eagle Rock and Kitzmillersville road, leading from the Ryan's Glade and Kitzmillersville road near Lost Land Run and taking a southerly course through the lands of J. P. Hubbard and Geo. W. Moon and to intersect the Eagle Rock road at or near Geo. W. Moon's sheep pen, a distance of about 145 rods, and examine whether the said Eagle Rock road should be located, will meet on the eleventh day of February, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said Eagle Rock road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JAMES L. HARVEY,
P. T. LIPSCOMB,
JAMES LISH,
Examiners.

44—td

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass upon my lands lying near McHenry, known as "Crabtree Bottom," either by riding, driving or passing over the same or throwing down the fences. All persons so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

ANDREW SEBOLD.

44—3t

THIS WIDOW TROUBLETH ME.

A Police Court Scene—Heart-Broken Mother Strikes Saloon Keeper Who Ruined Her Boy.

"No. 25!"

"Bring in No. 25!"

"The court is waiting for No. 25!"

There is a little hanging back on the part of the usually prompt official, but in a moment more a tall, fine-looking woman was brought in and waited the usual questioning.

There was something so piteously desperate in the prisoner's appearance, and her great haunted eyes had such a look of anguish that the judge, accustomed to all sad sights and sounds, hesitated before asking with unwonted gentleness:

"What is your name, my woman, and where were you born?"

"My name is Aleen Burne, yer honor, an' I were born in Aberdeen, off the Scottish coastland."

"And you are charged with striking a man."

"I am, yer honor."

"And you meant to?"

"I did, indeed, yer honor. He's kilt me, yer honor."

The woman spoke with a low, impassioned wail which caused respectful attention.

"McGinnis testifies that he never laid a hand on you," returned the judge.

"He stabbed me to the heart, yer honor."

"Stabbed you! Suppose you tell me about it."

"I will. Ye might no ken wha' it is, yer honor, to hev one bonnie laddie, an' none else. I lef' the gude father o' my

"YOU ARE CHARGED WITH STRIKING A MAN."

lad a sleeping in the kirkyard when I brought my wee bairnie to this land. For many a year I toiled in sun an' shade for my winsome Robbie. He growed so fine an' tall that he were ta'en to a gentleman's store to help. Then this man McGinnis set his den on my way to an' fra' the bread store, an' he minded 'twas mesel' hated the uncanny look o' the place. An' one morn' as I passed by he said I needn't be so grand about my b'y; he were no above ta'en a sup o' the liquor wi' the rest. I begged my chiel for the love of God to let the stoof alone. Me Robbie promised to bide me wishes; but the mon McGinnis watchet o' the nights when 'twere cauld and stormin', an' gave the lad many a cup o' his dredful drinks, to warm him, he would say. I got on me knees to me bairn and prayed him pass the place no more, but to gang to hame by some other road. Then I went mesel' to the mon, an' p'raps ye ken, yer honor, how a mither wud beg an' pray for the bone o' her bone an' flesh o' her flesh; but he laughed in me face. Las' night, yer honor, the noise at me door frightened me; I runned wi' all me micht to see wha' were the trouble, an' me Robbie swayed into the room an' fell at me feet—he were drunk, yer honor! Then McGinnis poket his face in at the door an' asked: 'Wha' think ye now, Mistress Burne?' Did I mean to strike the mon, yer honor? An' I could, I'd a struck the breth fra' his body! Ye'd better keep me wi' lock an' key till me gloom dies out; but, oh, jedge, jedge, I wish mesel' an' me lad were in the kirkyard aside the gude father! They tell me if I could prove the mon sold liquor to the bairn under age, the law could stop him. I tell ye, jedge, there's naught but God's vengeance can stop his ilk. It's well enough to arrest the mither as strikes the mon as ruins her bairn, but wait ye till the Lord Almighty strikes—aye—wait ye for that!"

"Does the reporter tell no more?" our readers will demand. "Surely the magistrate discharged the woman?" Yes, she was pronounced discharged. But does that meet all the claims of justice? The civil government owes that widow and all the mothers of the land protection from this heartless enemy which for gain seduces and ruins their children. When shall their importunate cry be regarded? We read concerning the importunate widow that at last even the unjust judge said: "I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me."—Presbyterian Banner.

Tennessee Law Holds Good.

State regulation of the sale of cigarettes has been declared by the United States supreme court to be valid and no infringement of the right of congress to control interstate commerce. The decision was handed down in the case of William B. Austin vs. the state of Tennessee, and sustained the judgment of the Tennessee supreme court upholding the validity of the statute now in force in that state.—Union Signal.

TRACE CRIME TO LIQUOR.

Illinois Jurists Say Lawlessness and Increase in Divorce Can Be Traced to Drink.

Much of the crime of the day and the growing evil of divorces are traceable, Illinois judges declare, to the drink evil, says the Chicago Tribune. Some jurists say that in their opinion half the divorce cases and more than that percentage of criminal cases are caused by the use of alcoholic drinks. These statements are made in response to inquiries made recently by prohibition leaders whose intention is to use the evidence thus gathered in a renewed war on the saloons.

Justice Jacob W. Wilkin, of the state supreme court, refers to and adopts as his own a statement of the supreme court of the United States in the case of Mugler vs. Kansas 137 U. S., which is as follows:

"We cannot shut out of view the fact, within the knowledge of all, that the public safety may be in danger by the general use of intoxicating liquors, nor the fact, established by statistics accessible to everyone, that the idleness, disorder, pauperism and crime existing in the country are, in some degree at least, traceable to this evil."

Replies from the judges of the circuit courts of the state are in part as follows:

A. N. Waterman, Chicago—The use of intoxicating liquors causes many divorces. What proportion it is impossible to tell. Crimes of personal violence, with no element of robbery, are frequently caused by intoxicants, my observance being that one-half of all fights, murders, and assaults, where no robbery or theft is intended, result from this cause. Temperance would tend to lessen crime.

Edward P. Vail, Decatur—While my statement is indefinite, I would say that I have a general notion that a large proportion of both crimes and divorces can be directly traced to the use of liquor.

O. A. Harker, Carbondale—That the liquor habit has caused many divorces, increased court expenses and sent many to the penitentiary and poorhouse every man who has been circuit court judge in Illinois must admit.

A. K. Vickers, Vienna—I have no doubt that a large percentage of crime is traceable directly or indirectly to the excessive use of intoxicants.

John D. Crabtree, Dixon—Probably half of the divorce suits that come into the circuit courts are traceable to the drink evil. It is the most fruitful source of pauperism, crime, riot, disorder, insanity and death known of.

Jefferson Orr, Pittsfield—My experience has been that the drink habit causes divorces, family differences, brawlings, poverty, idleness, insanity and murder. At least one-third of our court expenses is due to this cause.

George W. Herdman, Jerseyville—The use of intoxicating liquors is the curse of curses. During a period of 15 years on the bench I have observed that at least half the crime and half the divorces are directly or indirectly traceable to the drink habit. The habit is the mother of crime.

J. R. Roberts, Cairo—Most prisoners who confess their crimes charge the cause of it to intoxication.

John C. Garver, Rockford—No one questions the evil of the drink habit.

James Shaw, Mount Carroll—Divorces are particularly traceable to the drink habit.

Thomas F. Tipton, Bloomington—I have sent 250 men to the penitentiary, and it is my judgment that all of them committed the crime directly or indirectly on account of drink.

FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Interesting Account of Its Organization at Moreau, Saratoga County, N. Y.

The first total abstinence society in the United States is said to have been organized at Moreau, Saratoga county, N. Y., on April 13, 1838. On that date four young men met in the surgery of Dr. B. J. Clark, of that village, then called Clark's Corners, to consider what could be done to stay the tide of drinking habits in the place. After many plans thought of, the temperance society and pledge signing were at last hit upon, and a constitution was framed and a pledge made out which received the four young men's names. Dr. Clark became the president; Gardiner Stow, a young lawyer, the secretary, and Rev. Lybius Armstrong and James Mott, a Quaker farmer, were made a committee to secure members. In a short time the society was enlarged and the name was changed from Moreau to the Moreau and Northumberland Temperance society, which name it bore when the semicentennial celebration took place, April 13, 1888, at Reynold's Corners, two miles north of the site where it first originated.

This was a regular temperance jubilee, with delegates from far and near, and fine speakers and music. "Half a Hundred Years Ago," a poem written and read by a young lady poet of the town, Miss Lura Anna Boire, added much to the exercises. All the original signers were present. Dr. Clark presided, looking hale and hearty after 50 years of hard work as a country doctor. He lived to the ripe old age of 86, working for the cause he so dearly loved, and in his will he left a fund, well invested, the interest of which was to furnish temperance literature to the schools and Sunday schools of his native town.

There is still a temperance society known as the Town of Moreau Temperance society, which holds monthly union services in the three different churches of South Glen Falls—the only village of the town. At the last annual session the principal of the high school, Prof. Sanford, was chosen president. Several quite noted Sunday school and temperance workers had their home and early training in the school district where Dr. Clark's home was situated.—Canadian Royal Templar.

Less Smoking in France.

It is said that French medical men have, to a considerable extent, lately abandoned the use of tobacco. American physicians attending the Paris congress intimate that the government monopoly in tobacco has done much to bring this about. The cigars of the "Regie," that is, those made at the government manufactory, are so bad, they say, and the tax on all other brands so prohibitive, that the thing to do in France is not to smoke at all.

NOTES OF FASHIONS.

What Is Catching the Eyes of the Ladies in Costume Effects for the Winter.

Women who feel the winter cold severely are making their usual purchase of albatross or soft French or Scotch flannel night dresses, which this year are more gracefully shaped and daintily trimmed than ever. For stout figures, the kimono models are made in plain white wool or with delicately colored dots or stripes. A large and varied assortment of these gowns can be found at all the best dry goods houses, says the New York Post.

Some of the new round hats to wear with demi-dress costumes turn up in a very deep curve at each side, and the retrousse portions are entirely covered with ermine fur. The crowns of some of these hats are made of gold-wrought satin; others are of tri-colored panne, and, again, the softly draped center is of white velvet, figured with black silk or chenille dots matching the black and white effects of the fur.

Ribbon scarf ends for the neck, shoulder-knots, belt bows and sleeve straps are finished with small gold aiguillettes; also the long, pliable sash ends of India silk, crepe de chine and liberty satin, on belted tea gowns and expensive French negligees.

A new French model for a tea gown a l'empire is made of lustrous white crepe de chine over orange yellow silk. The soft, beautiful semi-transparent fabric falls in front from a yoke of white lace over orange crepe. The bodice portion at the back and on the side is laid from the yoke in fan-shaped plaits, held at the waist by a pointed girdle, made of orange satin straps laid over silk-covered featherbone. The lace at the throat is gathered into a pretty dog collar of mock pearls, laid over the yellow silk; and the sleeves at the top are close and not more than eight inches in length, but from the lower edge fall the full gathered forearm portions, which are made of the lace and banded at the wrist with the beaded passementerie.

There are but few of the fancy effects in dress that are not repeated upon the sleeves. They are gathered and draped, and tucked, stitched, strapped, buttoned, braided, or laced and trimmed with fine gold braid, beaded applique pieces, plaited frills, laces, nets, velvet ribbon, etc., and the "picture" models on French importations copy the styles of queens and empresses of nearly every age of history, including the open flowing sleeve of Eugenie's time, with undersleeves made of embroidered silk muslin.

Among the winter fads of fashion is that of attaching gold tags to many articles of wear. These vary in size, and on many wearers the effect of these dangling ornaments is somewhat ludicrous; for instance, on a little dumpy woman, her woolen gown trimmed with flying ends of velvet or other ribbon, from which suspend these little metal tags, one might well suppose that an arrangement of gilded bootlaces or staylaces had been devised to furnish a novel decoration for the upper portion of the gown.

Steamed Pudding.

Scald two cupfuls of milk and add one cupful of some cereal food (except oatmeal) and cook seven minutes in a double boiler. Remove from the fire, add a half cupful of molasses, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one tablespoonful of soda and one cupful of dates, stoned and coarsely chopped. Pour in a buttered mold, cover tightly and steam three hours. Serve with a foamy sauce. Cream one-third cupful butter; add one cupful brown sugar and the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, then one-third of a cupful of scalded milk. Cook over hot water till the mixture thickens, then beat in the whites of the eggs whisked to a stiff froth. Flavor with three-fourths of a teaspoonful of vanilla and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of lemon extract. Raisins can be subsituted for the dates, as also figs.—Detroit Free Press.

Oyster Frites a la Bearnaise.

Blanch 24 large oysters in their own juice; drain, and put the oysters in a covered dish with one teaspoonful seasoning salt, one finely-sliced onion, the juice of one lemon, half bunch of parsley, cover and let them marinate one hour. Shortly before serving mix the yolks of two eggs with half cupful milk, one teaspoonful butter, a quarter teaspoonful salt, the same of pepper, two tablespoonfuls flour and the beaten whites of the eggs; wipe the oysters dry, dust with flour, dip in the batter and fry in hot fat to a delicate brown. Pour half pint Bearnaise sauce on a warm dish, dress the oysters over it, and serve with French bread and butter.—Ledger Monthly.

Girls and Fathers.

I always like to see a girl and her father good friends, who can talk like equals about anything that comes up, in the family life or out of it. Such a girl is likely to be level-headed. She is apt to make up her mind more slowly, and to keep it made up when she has once done so, after she has observed the cautious and judicial way in which her father's mind sets to work. —Helen Watterson Moody, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Cream of Chestnut Soup.

Cream of chestnut is a delicious soup, and is made in this way: Peel about 60 chestnuts and blanch until the skin will rub off between the thumb and forefingers, then cook gently in a rich, well-flavored stock until soft enough to rub through a sieve. Dilute to the proper consistency with the stock in which they were cooked and serve very hot with croutons.—People's Home Journal.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"But why," the fair maid was asked, "why are you about to marry Mr. Wiggles, when Mr. Waggles loves you so devotedly?" "Because Mr. Wiggles asked me to," replied she, simply.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

She—"I wonder if there ever was such a person as the fool killer?" He—"Don't ask such nonsensical questions. How do you suppose I know?" She (sweetly)—"Of course, dear, I know you never met him." — Philadelphia Record.

"Now, John, see here!" she began, with set jaw. "I must have $20 today." "All right," said John, promptly, "here it is." "Goodness, John!" she exclaimed, paling visibly, "what's the matter? Aren't you well?"—Philadelphia Press.

Giles—"When you look over a family photograph album do you ever speculate about the thoughts of the originals of the pictures?" Wilton—"Yes, I think most of them, if they could see their pictures to-day, would devoutly wish they hadn't."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Meddergrass—"The postmistress doesn't seem to like the new professor of the school." Mr. Meddergrass—"No, I reckon not. I heerd some of the fellers at the store say he had wrote all his postal cards in Latin, or some other furrin' language."—Baltimore American.

"It's easy enough to make friends," remarked the dyspeptic-looking man, "but it's hard to keep them." "Oh, I don't know," replied the other, who was jovial and wealthy and notoriously "easy." "I find that my friends are quite satisfied to let me keep them."—Standard and Times.

Lawyer—"You say that you were in the saloon at the time of the assault referred to in the complaint?" Witness—"I was, sir." Lawyer—"Did you take cognizance of the barkeeper at the time?" Witness—"I don't know what he called it, but I took what the rest did."—Boston Gazette.

Couldn't Fool Him.—"This," said the chromo peddler, "represents an oriental dance." "What does 'oriental' mean?" asked the head of the house. "Belonging in the east." "You git out! They don't stand fer no dances like that in the east. I'm from Connecticut, an' I know."—Indianapolis Press.

A WOMAN'S CLEVER RUSE.

How an American Correspondent Took a Bogus Baby Into a London Crowd.

For ingenuity the American woman journalist is hard to beat, as an incident of the reception in London to the City Imperial volunteers will show, says an exchange of that city.

During the terrific crush a young woman with a baby in her arms was carefully protected by the police. They stood around her, they passed her through the volunteer lines, a mounted officer backed his horse and made a passage for her, an inspector took her arm and deposited her on the pavement, a shopkeeper, taking pity on the infant, lifted her over his barrier and gave her a seat. She saw the procession in comfort, and when the crowd had thinned she went her way profuse in her thanks. I had witnessed the occurrence and it had somewhat startled me, for I thought I recognized the bearer of the infant. When she went up the street I followed her and spoke a name aloud behind her. She turned, and I saw that my suspicion was correct. It was Miss ——, an American lady journalist.

"Why, what do you mean by bringing somebody's baby out with you on such a day as this?" I exclaimed. "Oh, don't give me away!" exclaimed the lady of the pen. "I wanted to see the show from the street and to pick up copy for my paper, and I'm afraid of big crowds because I'm such a little body. I was wondering what I should do, when I remembered that an English crowd is always sympathetic to a woman with a baby. So I brought one with me, and it has answered wonderfully well, I assure you." "A brilliant idea!" I said, "but what about the infant? Weren't you afraid of getting it killed? And where did you find a mother willing to let you have her child for such a desperate purpose?" "Oh, that's all right," exclaimed the lady, with a twinkle in her eye. "This baby could stand a lot of squeezing. Look!"

She gently raised the infant's veil. I gazed at its placid features and burst into laughter. The baby that the police had protected, that the volunteers' officer had championed, that a British crowd had divided to give a safe passage to, the baby for whose sake a sympathetic shopkeeper had presented its terrified mother with a two-guinea seat gratis—was a doll.

The Business Instinct.

Poverty-Stricken Suitor—Sir, I have come to ask you for your daughter's hand.

The Merchant Prince—I am quite willing to believe you love my daughter, but I am anxious to know why you have brought your kodak at such an inopportune time?

"I am passionately fond of photography; besides, I am entered in an amateur photographers' competition, and I wished to take a snap at your astonished face when you heard my proposal. It will secure me a prize. Thus I shall profit either way."

"My son, come to my arms; I shall make you a partner in my house."—Collier's Weekly.

Artistic Appreciation.

"Grocer, can't you come down a little on the price of this turkey?"

"Madam, you ask too much; if I knocked off a cent on the price of this elegant turkey my conscience would compel me to come over and help you eat it."—Indianapolis Journal.

A WINDOW BOOKCASE.

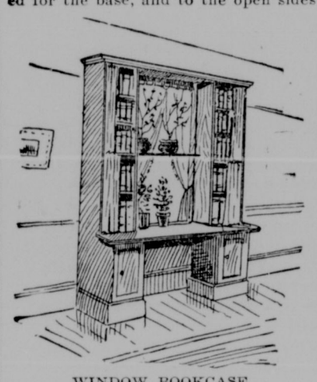
Ornamental Piece of Furniture That Can Be Made at the Expense of Very Little Money.

A window bookcase and writing desk is a novel and useful piece of furniture for almost any room, and while it may seem an odd idea for the embellishment of a window, its adaptability can readily be appreciated from a glance at the illustration, which was drawn from a case actually made and in use.

This is a piece of furniture that any carpenter can make from clear pine or white wood at a nominal cost, and it may be painted or stained and varnished as a matter of choice.

An inexpensive one can be constructed from boxes and boards with matched edges, a few feet of cornice molding, some hardware, and with the tools to be found in most any home.

Two boxes of equal size are selected for the base, and to the open sides



WINDOW BOOKCASE.

doors are attached by means of hinges. These boxes are placed on end so as to support the desk ledge and bookcases.

Three boards are driven together and placed across the upper ends of them, and made fast with screws.

The bookcases can be two long shoe boxes of even size, and arranged with shelves somewhat as shown in the drawing.

Across the top a shelf is placed and made fast. This will bind the cases together and prevent them from moving, while at the same time the bottom of each box can be made fast to the desk top.

Simple curtains of some light material are fastened at the top and halfway down at the front of the cases by means of light rods and rings, so that when desired they may be drawn across to hide the shelving and books.

Drawers can be made in the lower cases to accommodate writing materials, and the closets below them will be quite large enough to harbor magazines, pamphlets, etc.

Half-way from the desk ledge to the top of the window a shelf can be arranged to hold two or three glass bowls from which growing vines can climb on the curtains or on fine wires strung across from case to case.

The shelving in the cases should be placed the proper distances apart to accommodate books of various sizes, the smaller volumes at the top and the larger ones at the bottom as shown.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BABY'S CREEPING RUG.

It Should Be Made of Strong Material and as Large as the Nursery Will Permit.

The creeping rug has quite taken the place of the creeping bag for the baby, as the former allows more freedom to the little one, who is less hampered than by the clumsy bag gathered about its chubby knees.

For the creeping rug some strong, firm material should be used. Canton flannel is sometimes employed. It should be doubled and the edges bound with bright braid or finished with buttonhole stitching in colored wool. Denim is even more desirable than the flannel, as, having a smoother surface, the child can creep over it more easily and not drag it up into bunches.

The rug is generally bordered with a procession of animals, cut from a contrasting material—cioth, linen or cotton, and appliqued near the outer edge of the rug. Instead of making the animals from a single bright color of cloth, it is better to have the rug of a bright hue and the animals, as far as possible, in natural colors. An effective rug is made of blue denim, with a border of black cats in all possible attitudes and antics.

As to size, the rug should be as large as the nursery will permit. Too small a rug is practically worthless, because the baby is never on it.—N. Y. Tribune.

Woman's Enlarged Sphere.

Women earn their daily bread in almost every branch of human industry. Women make or help to make coffins, bricks, tiles, sewer pipes, tools, boxes, barrels, furniture. They are in all the professions; they are stockholders and partners in various kinds of business, and as to the more conventional occupations of women they are galore. In the more unusual ways we have had a woman anthropologist, a woman forester, women who mine and women who deal in stocks. One woman spent 50 years making a bead house and lately was found dead with her unfinished work before her.

CAROL WITH A CAUTION.

Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer Talks About Christmas Giving and Draws a Moral.

NO MAN ever was more beloved by those who know him than Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, for many years pastor of the Church of the Messiah, at New York. When asked, a few years ago, to say something about Christmas and Christmas giving he expressed himself as follows:

"When I was a boy in Scotland I used to get up at four o'clock Christmas morning, and a crowd of us would go through the village shouting at the top of our voices: 'A merry Christmas! Wake up! Wake up!' This sounded the keynote to our Christmas. There was little gift-giving; it was necessarily a frugal holiday, but it was full of good-natured merriment and we felt the thrill of the true Christmas spirit. It was and is a glorious time. It is the children's carnival; the midsummer of charity; the spring-tide of good will to men; the time of year when the heavens open and angels come down to sing in the lone reaches of new colonies, to people in hospitals, poorhouses, and mansions, and 'the huts where poor men lie.' I would not degrade the beautiful festival by overdoing it. The man who does most for his fellow-men, according to his means, does best.

"Still, I think it is not hard to see how we may spare even at the Christmas-tide, and do more and better than if we spend. If a man spends the money he ought to save to pay his debts, when he knows very well that he can pay them only by saving, the giving what he buys right and left with an open hand, is to his own shame. Not a penny ought to be laid out in gifts we can well let alone. We should never spend when we ought to spare, especially if we have families. One of the saddest things I have seen in my life has been families left destitute through a certain easy-going generosity in the man out of whose life they sprang, who laid up nothing for a rainy day. I can easily imagine how such a man would be glad to exchange his harp and crown, if he should find himself in Heaven, for good six-per-cent. stock—supposing a man could go there who, through his own carelessness, has left a wife and family of little children without a penny in the world."

NO FRAME HOUSES.

South Africa Uses a Great Deal of Brick and Cement in Building.

South Africa is without a peer as a customer for cement, says United States Consul General Stowe at Cape Town in a recent communication to the department of state, according to the Washington Star. All the buildings there, he says, all the warehouses, stores and residences, are built of brick, cemented on the outside, and no wood or "frame" houses are to be seen.

The bricks used in South Africa are larger than American bricks, and are "laid up" principally with "mud," the inferior clay found in that region, instead of lime mortar or cement. The cement comes into play in the outside finish of the buildings. It is laid over the whole surface, and the expert Malay masons in South Africa produce very pleasing and unique effects in finishing up caps, columns and moldings, closely imitating the natural stone in this decorative work. A striking effect is produced by "spattering" some of the larger buildings with cement, which presents a rough exterior very striking and pleasing to the eye, and also durable.

The greater part of the cement imported into South Africa last year, states the consul general, came from Great Britain, and over 125,000,000 pounds into the country, all told. "When I left the United States," says Mr. Stowe, "our manufacturers of cement were producing an article which was proved by tests to be as good as the English, and that cement ought to find a large market here. While the United States at the present time would be hampered on account of the excessive steamship rates to this country, which would prevent competition with the German and Belgian cements, yet I am convinced with equal rates the United States cement could find a market here in large quantities. Cement of the desired quality will never be manufactured here, as the ingredients do not exist."

Best Way to Treat Sprains.

In treating a sprain wring a folded flannel out of boiling water by laying it in a thick towel and twisting the ends in opposite directions; shake it to cool it a little, lay it on the painful part and cover it with a piece of dry flannel. Change the fomentations until six have been applied, being careful not to have them so hot as to burn the skin. Bandage the part if possible and in six or eight hours repeat the application. As soon as it can be borne rub well with extract of witch hazel.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Paint Spots on Dress.

If these are rubbed at once with turpentine they come off quite easily, but if they have been allowed to dry a little ammonia should be mixed with the turpentine, provided it is a "fast color" material. If the color is one that is likely to be injured, drop a little sweet oil on the spot, then rub with turpentine, removing the grease spot afterward by rubbing with benzine or ether.

THIS WIDOW TROUBLETH ME.

A Police Court Scene—Heart-Broken Mother Strikes Saloon Keeper Who Ruined Her Boy.

"No. 25!"

"Bring in No. 25!"

"The court is waiting for No. 25!"

There is a little hanging back on the part of the usually prompt official, but in a moment more a tall, fine-looking woman was brought in and waited the usual questioning.

There was something so piteously desperate in the prisoner's appearance, and her great haunted eyes had such a look of anguish that the judge, accustomed to all sad sights and sounds, hesitated before asking with unwonted gentleness:

"What is your name, my woman, and where were you born?"

"My name is Aleen Burne, yer honor, an' I were born in Aberdeen, off the Scottish coastland."

"And you are charged with striking a man."

"I am, yer honor."

"And you meant to?"

"I did, indeed, yer honor. He's kilt me, yer honor."

The woman spoke with a low, impassioned wail which caused respectful attention.

"McGinnis testifies that he never laid a hand on you," returned the judge.

"He stabbed me to the heart, yer honor."

"Stabbed you! Suppose you tell me about it."

"I will. Ye might no ken wha' it is, yer honor, to hev one bonnie laddie, an' none else. I lef' the gude father o' my

"YOU ARE CHARGED WITH STRIKING A MAN."

lad a sleeping in the kirkyard when I brought my wee bairnie to this land. For many a year I toiled in sun an' shade for my winsome Robbie. He growed so fine an' tall that he were ta'en to a gentleman's store to help. Then this man McGinnis set his den on my way to an' fra' the bread store, an' he minded 'twas mesel' hated the uncanny look o' the place. An' one morn' as I passed by he said I needn't be so grand about my b'y; he were no above ta'en a sup o' the liquor wi' the rest. I begged my chiel for the love of God to let the stoof alone. Me Robbie promised to bide me wishes; but the mon McGinnis watchet o' the nights when 'twere cauld and stormin', an' gave the lad many a cup o' his dredful drinks, to warm him, he would say. I got on me knees to me bairn and prayed him pass the place no more, but to gang to hame by some other road. Then I went mesel' to the mon, an' p'raps ye ken, yer honor, how a mither wud beg an' pray for the bone o' her bone an' flesh o' her flesh; but he laughed in me face. Las' night, yer honor, the noise at me door frightened me; I runned wi' all me micht to see wha' were the trouble, an' me Robbie swayed into the room an' fell at me feet—he were drunk, yer honor! Then McGinnis poket his face in at the door an' asked: 'Wha' think ye now, Mistress Burne?' Did I mean to strike the mon, yer honor? An' I could, I'd a struck the breth fra' his body! Ye'd better keep me wi' lock an' key till me gloom dies out; but, oh, jedge, jedge, I wish mesel' an' me lad were in the kirkyard aside the gude father! They tell me if I could prove the mon sold liquor to the bairn under age, the law could stop him. I tell ye, jedge, there's naught but God's vengeance can stop his ilk. It's well enough to arrest the mither as strikes the mon as ruins her bairn, but wait ye till the Lord Almighty strikes—aye—wait ye for that!"

"Does the reporter tell no more?" our readers will demand. "Surely the magistrate discharged the woman?" Yes, she was pronounced discharged. But does that meet all the claims of justice? The civil government owes that widow and all the mothers of the land protection from this heartless enemy which for gain seduces and ruins their children. When shall their importunate cry be regarded? We read concerning the importunate widow that at last even the unjust judge said: "I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me."—Presbyterian Banner.

Tennessee Law Holds Good.

State regulation of the sale of cigarettes has been declared by the United States supreme court to be valid and no infringement of the right of congress to control interstate commerce. The decision was handed down in the case of William B. Austin vs. the state of Tennessee, and sustained the judgment of the Tennessee supreme court upholding the validity of the statute now in force in that state.—Union Signal.

TRACE CRIME TO LIQUOR.

Illinois Jurists Say Lawlessness and Increase in Divorce Can Be Traced to Drink.

Much of the crime of the day and the growing evil of divorces are traceable, Illinois judges declare, to the drink evil, says the Chicago Tribune. Some jurists say that in their opinion half the divorce cases and more than that percentage of criminal cases are caused by the use of alcoholic drinks. These statements are made in response to inquiries made recently by prohibition leaders whose intention is to use the evidence thus gathered in a renewed war on the saloons.

Justice Jacob W. Wilkin, of the state supreme court, refers to and adopts as his own a statement of the supreme court of the United States in the case of Mugler vs. Kansas 137 U. S., which is as follows:

"We cannot shut out of view the fact, within the knowledge of all, that the public safety may be in danger by the general use of intoxicating liquors, nor the fact, established by statistics accessible to everyone, that the idleness, disorder, pauperism and crime existing in the country are, in some degree at least, traceable to this evil."

Replies from the judges of the circuit courts of the state are in part as follows:

A. N. Waterman, Chicago—The use of intoxicating liquors causes many divorces. What proportion it is impossible to tell. Crimes of personal violence, with no element of robbery, are frequently caused by intoxicants, my observance being that one-half of all fights, murders, and assaults, where no robbery or theft is intended, result from this cause. Temperance would tend to lessen crime.

Edward P. Vail, Decatur—While my statement is indefinite, I would say that I have a general notion that a large proportion of both crimes and divorces can be directly traced to the use of liquor.

O. A. Harker, Carbondale—That the liquor habit has caused many divorces, increased court expenses and sent many to the penitentiary and poorhouse every man who has been circuit court judge in Illinois must admit.

A. K. Vickers, Vienna—I have no doubt that a large percentage of crime is traceable directly or indirectly to the excessive use of intoxicants.

John D. Crabtree, Dixon—Probably half of the divorce suits that come into the circuit courts are traceable to the drink evil. It is the most fruitful source of pauperism, crime, riot, disorder, insanity and death known of.

Jefferson Orr, Pittsfield—My experience has been that the drink habit causes divorces, family differences, brawlings, poverty, idleness, insanity and murder. At least one-third of our court expenses is due to this cause.

George W. Herdman, Jerseyville—The use of intoxicating liquors is the curse of curses. During a period of 15 years on the bench I have observed that at least half the crime and half the divorces are directly or indirectly traceable to the drink habit. The habit is the mother of crime.

J. R. Roberts, Cairo—Most prisoners who confess their crimes charge the cause of it to intoxication.

John C. Garver, Rockford—No one questions the evil of the drink habit.

James Shaw, Mount Carroll—Divorces are particularly traceable to the drink habit.

Thomas F. Tipton, Bloomington—I have sent 250 men to the penitentiary, and it is my judgment that all of them committed the crime directly or indirectly on account of drink.

FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Interesting Account of Its Organization at Moreau, Saratoga County, N. Y.

The first total abstinence society in the United States is said to have been organized at Moreau, Saratoga county, N. Y., on April 13, 1838. On that date four young men met in the surgery of Dr. B. J. Clark, of that village, then called Clark's Corners, to consider what could be done to stay the tide of drinking habits in the place. After many plans thought of, the temperance society and pledge signing were at last hit upon, and a constitution was framed and a pledge made out which received the four young men's names. Dr. Clark became the president; Gardiner Stow, a young lawyer, the secretary, and Rev. Lybius Armstrong and James Mott, a Quaker farmer, were made a committee to secure members. In a short time the society was enlarged and the name was changed from Moreau to the Moreau and Northumberland Temperance society, which name it bore when the semicentennial celebration took place, April 13, 1888, at Reynold's Corners, two miles north of the site where it first originated.

This was a regular temperance jubilee, with delegates from far and near, and fine speakers and music. "Half a Hundred Years Ago," a poem written and read by a young lady poet of the town, Miss Lura Anna Boire, added much to the exercises. All the original signers were present. Dr. Clark presided, looking hale and hearty after 50 years of hard work as a country doctor. He lived to the ripe old age of 86, working for the cause he so dearly loved, and in his will he left a fund, well invested, the interest of which was to furnish temperance literature to the schools and Sunday schools of his native town.

There is still a temperance society known as the Town of Moreau Temperance society, which holds monthly union services in the three different churches of South Glen Falls—the only village of the town. At the last annual session the principal of the high school, Prof. Sanford, was chosen president. Several quite noted Sunday school and temperance workers had their home and early training in the school district where Dr. Clark's home was situated.—Canadian Royal Templar.

Less Smoking in France.

It is said that French medical men have, to a considerable extent, lately abandoned the use of tobacco. American physicians attending the Paris congress intimate that the government monopoly in tobacco has done much to bring this about. The cigars of the "Regie," that is, those made at the government manufactory, are so bad, they say, and the tax on all other brands so prohibitive, that the thing to do in France is not to smoke at all.

NOTES OF FASHIONS.

What Is Catching the Eyes of the Ladies in Costume Effects for the Winter.

Women who feel the winter cold severely are making their usual purchase of albatross or soft French or Scotch flannel night dresses, which this year are more gracefully shaped and daintily trimmed than ever. For stout figures, the kimono models are made in plain white wool or with delicately colored dots or stripes. A large and varied assortment of these gowns can be found at all the best dry goods houses, says the New York Post.

Some of the new round hats to wear with demi-dress costumes turn up in a very deep curve at each side, and the retrousse portions are entirely covered with ermine fur. The crowns of some of these hats are made of gold-wrought satin; others are of tri-colored panne, and, again, the softly draped center is of white velvet, figured with black silk or chenille dots matching the black and white effects of the fur.

Ribbon scarf ends for the neck, shoulder-knots, belt bows and sleeve straps are finished with small gold aiguillettes; also the long, pliable sash ends of India silk, crepe de chine and liberty satin, on belted tea gowns and expensive French negligees.

A new French model for a tea gown a l'empire is made of lustrous white crepe de chine over orange yellow silk. The soft, beautiful semi-transparent fabric falls in front from a yoke of white lace over orange crepe. The bodice portion at the back and on the side is laid from the yoke in fan-shaped plaits, held at the waist by a pointed girdle, made of orange satin straps laid over silk-covered featherbone. The lace at the throat is gathered into a pretty dog collar of mock pearls, laid over the yellow silk; and the sleeves at the top are close and not more than eight inches in length, but from the lower edge fall the full gathered forearm portions, which are made of the lace and banded at the wrist with the beaded passementerie.

There are but few of the fancy effects in dress that are not repeated upon the sleeves. They are gathered and draped, and tucked, stitched, strapped, buttoned, braided, or laced and trimmed with fine gold braid, beaded applique pieces, plaited frills, laces, nets, velvet ribbon, etc., and the "picture" models on French importations copy the styles of queens and empresses of nearly every age of history, including the open flowing sleeve of Eugenie's time, with undersleeves made of embroidered silk muslin.

Among the winter fads of fashion is that of attaching gold tags to many articles of wear. These vary in size, and on many wearers the effect of these dangling ornaments is somewhat ludicrous; for instance, on a little dumpy woman, her woolen gown trimmed with flying ends of velvet or other ribbon, from which suspend these little metal tags, one might well suppose that an arrangement of gilded bootlaces or staylaces had been devised to furnish a novel decoration for the upper portion of the gown.

Steamed Pudding.

Scald two cupfuls of milk and add one cupful of some cereal food (except oatmeal) and cook seven minutes in a double boiler. Remove from the fire, add a half cupful of molasses, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one tablespoonful of soda and one cupful of dates, stoned and coarsely chopped. Pour in a buttered mold, cover tightly and steam three hours. Serve with a foamy sauce. Cream one-third cupful butter; add one cupful brown sugar and the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, then one-third of a cupful of scalded milk. Cook over hot water till the mixture thickens, then beat in the whites of the eggs whisked to a stiff froth. Flavor with three-fourths of a teaspoonful of vanilla and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of lemon extract. Raisins can be subsituted for the dates, as also figs.—Detroit Free Press.

Oyster Frites a la Bearnaise.

Blanch 24 large oysters in their own juice; drain, and put the oysters in a covered dish with one teaspoonful seasoning salt, one finely-sliced onion, the juice of one lemon, half bunch of parsley, cover and let them marinate one hour. Shortly before serving mix the yolks of two eggs with half cupful milk, one teaspoonful butter, a quarter teaspoonful salt, the same of pepper, two tablespoonfuls flour and the beaten whites of the eggs; wipe the oysters dry, dust with flour, dip in the batter and fry in hot fat to a delicate brown. Pour half pint Bearnaise sauce on a warm dish, dress the oysters over it, and serve with French bread and butter.—Ledger Monthly.

Girls and Fathers.

I always like to see a girl and her father good friends, who can talk like equals about anything that comes up, in the family life or out of it. Such a girl is likely to be level-headed. She is apt to make up her mind more slowly, and to keep it made up when she has once done so, after she has observed the cautious and judicial way in which her father's mind sets to work. —Helen Watterson Moody, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Cream of Chestnut Soup.

Cream of chestnut is a delicious soup, and is made in this way: Peel about 60 chestnuts and blanch until the skin will rub off between the thumb and forefingers, then cook gently in a rich, well-flavored stock until soft enough to rub through a sieve. Dilute to the proper consistency with the stock in which they were cooked and serve very hot with croutons.—People's Home Journal.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"But why," the fair maid was asked, "why are you about to marry Mr. Wiggles, when Mr. Waggles loves you so devotedly?" "Because Mr. Wiggles asked me to," replied she, simply.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

She—"I wonder if there ever was such a person as the fool killer?" He—"Don't ask such nonsensical questions. How do you suppose I know?" She (sweetly)—"Of course, dear, I know you never met him." — Philadelphia Record.

"Now, John, see here!" she began, with set jaw. "I must have $20 today." "All right," said John, promptly, "here it is." "Goodness, John!" she exclaimed, paling visibly, "what's the matter? Aren't you well?"—Philadelphia Press.

Giles—"When you look over a family photograph album do you ever speculate about the thoughts of the originals of the pictures?" Wilton—"Yes, I think most of them, if they could see their pictures to-day, would devoutly wish they hadn't."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Meddergrass—"The postmistress doesn't seem to like the new professor of the school." Mr. Meddergrass—"No, I reckon not. I heerd some of the fellers at the store say he had wrote all his postal cards in Latin, or some other furrin' language."—Baltimore American.

"It's easy enough to make friends," remarked the dyspeptic-looking man, "but it's hard to keep them." "Oh, I don't know," replied the other, who was jovial and wealthy and notoriously "easy." "I find that my friends are quite satisfied to let me keep them."—Standard and Times.

Lawyer—"You say that you were in the saloon at the time of the assault referred to in the complaint?" Witness—"I was, sir." Lawyer—"Did you take cognizance of the barkeeper at the time?" Witness—"I don't know what he called it, but I took what the rest did."—Boston Gazette.

Couldn't Fool Him.—"This," said the chromo peddler, "represents an oriental dance." "What does 'oriental' mean?" asked the head of the house. "Belonging in the east." "You git out! They don't stand fer no dances like that in the east. I'm from Connecticut, an' I know."—Indianapolis Press.

A WOMAN'S CLEVER RUSE.

How an American Correspondent Took a Bogus Baby Into a London Crowd.

For ingenuity the American woman journalist is hard to beat, as an incident of the reception in London to the City Imperial volunteers will show, says an exchange of that city.

During the terrific crush a young woman with a baby in her arms was carefully protected by the police. They stood around her, they passed her through the volunteer lines, a mounted officer backed his horse and made a passage for her, an inspector took her arm and deposited her on the pavement, a shopkeeper, taking pity on the infant, lifted her over his barrier and gave her a seat. She saw the procession in comfort, and when the crowd had thinned she went her way profuse in her thanks. I had witnessed the occurrence and it had somewhat startled me, for I thought I recognized the bearer of the infant. When she went up the street I followed her and spoke a name aloud behind her. She turned, and I saw that my suspicion was correct. It was Miss ——, an American lady journalist.

"Why, what do you mean by bringing somebody's baby out with you on such a day as this?" I exclaimed. "Oh, don't give me away!" exclaimed the lady of the pen. "I wanted to see the show from the street and to pick up copy for my paper, and I'm afraid of big crowds because I'm such a little body. I was wondering what I should do, when I remembered that an English crowd is always sympathetic to a woman with a baby. So I brought one with me, and it has answered wonderfully well, I assure you." "A brilliant idea!" I said, "but what about the infant? Weren't you afraid of getting it killed? And where did you find a mother willing to let you have her child for such a desperate purpose?" "Oh, that's all right," exclaimed the lady, with a twinkle in her eye. "This baby could stand a lot of squeezing. Look!"

She gently raised the infant's veil. I gazed at its placid features and burst into laughter. The baby that the police had protected, that the volunteers' officer had championed, that a British crowd had divided to give a safe passage to, the baby for whose sake a sympathetic shopkeeper had presented its terrified mother with a two-guinea seat gratis—was a doll.

The Business Instinct.

Poverty-Stricken Suitor—Sir, I have come to ask you for your daughter's hand.

The Merchant Prince—I am quite willing to believe you love my daughter, but I am anxious to know why you have brought your kodak at such an inopportune time?

"I am passionately fond of photography; besides, I am entered in an amateur photographers' competition and I wished to take a snap at your astonished face when you heard my proposal. It will secure me a prize. Thus I shall profit either way."

"My son, come to my arms; I shall make you a partner in my house."—Collier's Weekly.

Artistic Appreciation.

"Grocer, can't you come down a little on the price of this turkey?"

"Madam, you ask too much; if I knocked off a cent on the price of this elegant turkey my conscience would compel me to come over and help you eat it."—Indianapolis Journal.

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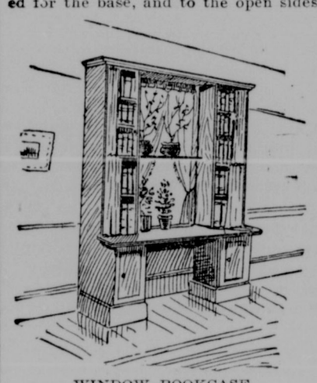

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It Should Be Made of Strong Material and as Large as the Nursery Will Permit.

The creeping rug has quite taken the place of the creeping bag for the baby, as the former allows more freedom to the little one, who is less hampered than by the clumsy bag gathered about its chubby knees.

For the creeping rug some strong, firm material should be used. Canton flannel is sometimes employed. It should be doubled and the edges bound with bright braid or finished with buttonhole stitching in colored wool. Denim is even more desirable than the flannel, as, having a smoother surface, the child can creep over it more easily and not drag it up into bunches.

The rug is generally bordered with a procession of animals, cut from a contrasting material—cioth, linen or cotton, and appliqued near the outer edge of the rug. Instead of making the animals from a single bright color of cloth, it is better to have the rug of a bright hue and the animals, as far as possible, in natural colors. An effective rug is made of blue denim, with a border of black cats in all possible attitudes and antics.

As to size, the rug should be as large as the nursery will permit. Too small a rug is practically worthless, because the baby is never on it.—N. Y. Tribune.

Woman's Enlarged Sphere.

Women earn their daily bread in almost every branch of human industry. Women make or help to make coffins, bricks, tiles, sewer pipes, tools, boxes, barrels, furniture. They are in all the professions; they are stockholders and partners in various kinds of business, and as to the more conventional occupations of women they are galore. In the more unusual ways we have had a woman anthropologist, a woman forester, women who mine and women who deal in stocks. One woman spent 50 years making a bead house and lately was found dead with her unfinished work before her.

CAROL WITH A CAUTION.

Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer Talks About Christmas Giving and Draws a Moral.

NO MAN ever was more beloved by those who know him than Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, for many years pastor of the Church of the Messiah, at New York. When asked, a few years ago, to say something about Christmas and Christmas giving he expressed himself as follows:

"When I was a boy in Scotland I used to get up at four o'clock Christmas morning, and a crowd of us would go through the village shouting at the top of our voices: 'A merry Christmas! Wake up! Wake up!' This sounded the keynote to our Christmas. There was little gift-giving; it was necessarily a frugal holiday, but it was full of good-natured merriment and we felt the thrill of the true Christmas spirit. It was and is a glorious time. It is the children's carnival; the midsummer of charity; the spring-tide of good will to men; the time of year when the heavens open and angels come down to sing in the lone reaches of new colonies, to people in hospitals, poorhouses, and mansions, and 'the huts where poor men lie.' I would not degrade the beautiful festival by overdoing it. The man who does most for his fellow-men, according to his means, does best.

"Still, I think it is not hard to see how we may spare even at the Christmas-tide, and do more and better than if we spend. If a man spends the money he ought to save to pay his debts, when he knows very well that he can pay them only by saving, the giving what he buys right and left with an open hand, is to his own shame. Not a penny ought to be laid out in gifts we can well let alone. We should never spend when we ought to spare, especially if we have families. One of the saddest things I have seen in my life has been families left destitute through a certain easy-going generosity in the man out of whose life they sprang, who laid up nothing for a rainy day. I can easily imagine how such a man would be glad to exchange his harp and crown, if he should find himself in Heaven, for good six-per-cent. stock—supposing a man could go there who, through his own carelessness, has left a wife and family of little children without a penny in the world."

NO FRAME HOUSES.

South Africa Uses a Great Deal of Brick and Cement in Building.

South Africa is without a peer as a customer for cement, says United States Consul General Stowe at Cape Town in a recent communication to the department of state, according to the Washington Star. All the buildings there, he says, all the warehouses, stores and residences, are built of brick, cemented on the outside, and no wood or "frame" houses are to be seen.

The bricks used in South Africa are larger than American bricks, and are "laid up" principally with "mud," the inferior clay found in that region, instead of lime mortar or cement. The cement comes into play in the outside finish of the buildings. It is laid over the whole surface, and the expert Malay masons in South Africa produce very pleasing and unique effects in finishing up caps, columns and moldings, closely imitating the natural stone in this decorative work. A striking effect is produced by "spattering" some of the larger buildings with cement, which presents a rough exterior very striking and pleasing to the eye, and also durable.

The greater part of the cement imported into South Africa last year, states the consul general, came from Great Britain, and over 125,000,000 pounds into the country, all told. "When I left the United States," says Mr. Stowe, "our manufacturers of cement were producing an article which was proved by tests to be as good as the English, and that cement ought to find a large market here. While the United States at the present time would be hampered on account of the excessive steamship rates to this country, which would prevent competition with the German and Belgian cements, yet I am convinced with equal rates the United States cement could find a market here in large quantities. Cement of the desired quality will never be manufactured here, as the ingredients do not exist."

Best Way to Treat Sprains.

In treating a sprain wring a folded flannel out of boiling water by laying it in a thick towel and twisting the ends in opposite directions; shake it to cool it a little, lay it on the painful part and cover it with a piece of dry flannel. Change the fomentations until six have been applied, being careful not to have them so hot as to burn the skin. Bandage the part if possible and in six or eight hours repeat the application. As soon as it can be borne rub well with extract of witch hazel.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Paint Spots on Dress.

If these are rubbed at once with turpentine they come off quite easily, but if they have been allowed to dry a little ammonia should be mixed with the turpentine, provided it is a "fast color" material. If the color is one that is likely to be injured, drop a little sweet oil on the spot, then rub with turpentine, removing the grease spot afterward by rubbing with benzine or ether.

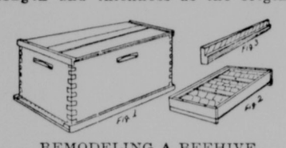
THE FARMING WORLD

IMPROVING A HIVE.

How to Remedy Defects Which Are Apt to Interfere with the Health of Its Occupants.

Fig. 1 shows a hive in quite common use, and one that has really much to commend it. It is dovetailed at the corners, and this fact gives it its name. The beveling of the roof boards, to give the necessary slant, makes the outer edge so thin that it is liable to warp and form a crack, so that wind and storm can blow into the top of the hive.

To remedy this I nailed on strips, as shown in Fig. 2. The end strips are straight-edged pieces of the same length and thickness as the original



REMODELING A BEEHIVE.

ones; the side pieces are either rabbeted out or made of two pieces of boards, as shown in Fig. 3.

This gives a cover with some space above the hive, but not enough or in the right shape to put in any covering over the brood chamber. To obviate this I lay the quilting in and hold it in place with two cleats, as shown in Fig. 2. This covering, held up from the brood frames by cross strips, I consider quite essential. The bees themselves would make provision for a way to cross from one brood frame to the other, but their plans are thwarted by the changes incident to the removal of the honey boxes.

I know I lost the first two swarms I tried to winter in the hives in their original shape, and succeeded in carrying two through the following winter in these hives altered as I have indicated. It is very little trouble to make the change, and the hives are much more satisfactory, anyhow.—Richard H. Mitchell, in Country Gentleman.

HORSES IN WINTER.

Feed Liberal Quantities of Nitrogenous Food and Keep the Stables Scrupulously Clean.

Why are horses more spirited, more inclined to go, and in good health generally in winter? Is it because cold is one of the best tonics as an invigorator of digestion, as well as of nervous energy and muscular contractions, says a good authority. Judge a horse by yourself. We all know the invigorating effect of a bright, frosty morning, how the blood tingles and flashes through the veins and the whole system is stimulated as with new wine. Coming out of a morning in the atmosphere pure and sparkling one feels as if he was walking on air. It is the same with the horse. He feels good and sometimes the most staid old Dobbin will fling his heels in the air in the very exuberance of spirits. Heat, on the other hand, takes out the tension from all the tissues, lessens the appetite and enervates all the functions. It is depressing because the appetite and digestion are weakened. Special attention should be given the horse in winter, in view of his peculiar surroundings, so that his health may not suffer. Feed him nitrogenous food, but not too abundant of fat producing material. Have a care to the stable. This is of the utmost importance. Keep the stable clean. None of us need be told what a heat producer stable manure is. Heat causes the rapid escape of ammonia, which causes weakness of eyes, and is injurious to the lungs. Therefore keep the stable well cleaned out. The practice of letting the manure remain in the stable all winter is simply reckless. It should be cleaned out every day.—Rural World.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

One way to warm a vessel of drinking water is to drop a clean, hot stone into it.

It is better not to let the fowls out at all on days when the wind is cold and the snow blows.

Cut cornstalks make the very cleanest of litter for the scratching shed The fowls will eat much of it, too.

An excellent addition to the winter food is very sweet milk, and the fowls may be given all they will drink of it once a day.

"Table scraps" may or may not be good poultry food. We have seen such scraps that might at least be marked "doubtful." Moldy bread, cake and pie, spoiled canned fruits, tainted meat, chunks of salt meat, masses of fat meat, bits of greasy paper, basting strings from roast fowls, cherry pits and many other like articles that are commonly dumped in the chicken bucket had better be thrown on the compost heap or buried.—Farm Journal.

Taking Care of Fall Pigs.

Pigs farrowed in the fall must have better care than those farrowed in the spring, and unless this better care is given them they will give little if any profit. Some breeders say that it is better to give the pigs away outright than to keep them on a starvation diet. A stunted pig will seldom if ever develop growing power. The fall pig must have warm, dry quarters, and unless the pigs are kept warm it will be found about impossible to induce any growth. When the little pigs are exposed to cold it takes all the food they can consume to keep warm.

FILLED ALL REQUIREMENTS.

She Wanted a Real Sensible Book and She Took Robinson Crusoe.

The trials of librarians in city libraries have often been cited; those of the guardians of small country libraries are of a different character, but require perhaps the exercise of even greater patience, says Youth's Companion.

"Ma wants you should pick her out a book," said a freckle-faced girl to the bright young woman in charge of the free library of a New England village; "and she don't want a serious one, she says, nor she don't want a love story, without it's founded on fact. Nor of course, she don't want anything she's ever read before."

The librarian tapped her pencil thoughtfully on the desk, without a trace of despair which a chance listener to this dialogue expected to see on her face.

"Nor she don't want anything that's chopped up into short stories, she says," continued the girl, bent on the librarian's further enlightenment, "and she wants consider'ble going on, and a lot of pictures, ma does. And she told me partic'lar to say she didn't want no dil'ec' stories; she says she knows well enough how folks in the country talk."

Still the librarian thoughfully tapped her pencil, apparently waiting for further instructions.

"She wants a real sensible book, the kind grandma likes and I like, too," volunteered "ma's" emissary; then suddenly she leaned over the librarian. "Say," she whispered, hoarsely, "if there's one of the Robinson Cruzo books in, ma said you'd better gimme that."

"Certainly," said the librarian, pleasantly, and a moment later the well-thumbed copy of the famous adventures had changed hands, and the happy possessor of it departed wreathed in smiles.

The good man alone is free, and all bad men are slaves.—Maxim of the Stoics.

And He Did.—He—"Do you think it is proper etiquette for a gentleman to take a lady's arm?" She—"No; but he might ask her for—her hand."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Better Goods Wanted.—Clerk—"Perhaps you'd like to look at some goods a little more expensive than these." Shopper—"Not necessarily, but I would like to look at some of better quality."—Philadelphia Press.

She—"Yes, I consider that he paid a very flattering compliment to my good sense." He—"In what way?" She—"He didn't attempt to say anything flattering to me."—Catholic Standard.

Brown (slapping total stranger on back)—"Hullo, old man, haven't seen you for an age. Don't you remember me?" Stranger—"I don't remember your face, but your manner's very familiar."—Punch.

Sportsman (to Smith, who hasn't brought down a single bird all day)—"Do you know Lord Peckham?" Smith—"Oh, dear, yes; I've often shot at his house." Sportsman—"Ever hit it?"—Fun.

Not the Same.—Caller—"Your big sister Emma and that Mr. Sophtie seems to be pretty thick, don't they?" Ethel—"O, my! no! Sister Emma is, but Mr. Sophtie's just as thin as he can be."—Philadelphia Press.

Hoax—"What are you thinking about?" Joax—"I was just wondering." Hoax—"What?" Joax—"Can a man be said to be on a terra cotta bust when he's painting the town red?"—Philadelphia Record.

An Atchison widower writes this office to note how times have changed. "When I first married, 20 years ago," he said, "I had to ask the girl three times before she would have me. Yesterday I mailed a proposal to a Topeka girl, and received an acceptance this morning by telegraph."—Atchison Globe.

A Wonderful Old Lady.

Lord Rosebery's mother, the duchess of Cleveland, is a wonderful old lady. Though she is in her eighty-first year she is full of energy and is a delightful companion. The London King mentions, as an illustration of her activity, that she did not indulge her love for travel until she was over 70 years of age, and since then she has made many a journey, including a tour to India, the West Indies and British South Africa. The duchess was married to the late duke of Cleveland in 1854, three years after the death of Lord Dalmeny, Lord Rosebery's father.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Parting Stab.

"Sarah," said the lady of the house, breaking the news gently to the new servant girl, "we shall have to get along without your services after the first of the month." "Yes, mum," replied Sarah; "I'm sorry the master's affairs are in such bad shape, mum."—Philadelphia North American.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

The Commercial Instinct.

Mamma—Tommy, do stop that noise. If you'll only be good I'll give you a penny.

Tommy—No; I want a nickel.

"Why, you little rascal, you were quite satisfied to be good yesterday for a penny."

"I know, but that was a bargain day."—Philadelphia Press.

Excursion Sleepers Via M., K. & T. Ry.

Weekly Excursion Sleepers leave St. Louis via Katy Flyer (M. K. & T. Ry.) every Tuesday at 8:16 p. m. for San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Weekly Excursion Sleepers leave Kansas City via the M. K. & T. Ry. every Saturday at 9:05 p. m. for San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Genuine charity is after all not so very particular as to where it begins.—Detroit Journal.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Photographer—"Now, smile, please." Sitter—"I can't; I am a humorist by profession."—Ally Sloper.

He that will not look before must look behind.—Gaelic.

"Don't Care" has no house.—Negro Proverb.

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.—Disraeli.

They Wouldn't Rip.

"What do you call these?" he asked at the breakfast table.

"Flannel cakes," replied the wife of his bosom.

"Flannel? They made a mistake and sold you corduroy this time."—Baltimore American.

Time to Go South.

For the present winter season the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has improved its already nearly perfect through service of Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and elegant day coaches from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, to Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, Thomasville, Ga., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Palm Beach and other points in Florida. Perfect connections made with steamer lines for Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau, West Indian and Central American Ports. Tourist and Home Seekers' excursion tickets on sale at low rates. Write C. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Too Talkative.

Willie—Just one more question, pa. Our Sunday school teacher says I'm made of dust. Am I?

Pa—I guess not. If you were you'd dry up once in awhile.—Philadelphia Press.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

A woman's faith in her husband is built on a solid rock it a visit from her mother for three weeks fails to shake it.—Atchison Globe.

Drugs have their uses, but don't store them in your stomach. Beeman's Pepsin Gum aids the natural forces to perform their functions.

It is folly for a pair of fond lovers to gaze into each other's eyes in public and try to persuade themselves that the observing public isn't next.—Chicago Daily News.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Everyone cherishes the secret notion that he has an unknown friend who will come forward in a time of peril and declare himself.—Atchison Globe.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by all druggists.

Maiden Auntie—"Now, Geraldine, when I was young as you—" Geraldine—"Was you ever young, auntie? It seems impossible."—Ohio State Journal.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Assistant Editor—"I've found out at last who 'Vox Populi' is." Editor—"Who?" Assistant Editor—"'Constant Reader' under a nom de plume."—Syracuse Herald.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself.—Young.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER

WITH TEN DAY'S FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete catalogue, cut this ad. out and mail to us.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

PINE CREAM

SOLD ON ITS MERITS.

Excellent for Chapped Lips and Hands. Tan, Sunburn and Roughness of the Skin. Unexcelled for use after shaving. Decorated Tin Box, 10 cents. Handsome Porcelain Jars, 25 and 50 cents. Mailed on receipt of price. COAL TAR PRODUCT CO., 71 Commerce Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SISTERS OF GOOD SHEPHERD

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grippe and Catarrh—A Congressman's Letter.

IN every county of the civilized world the Sisters of the Good Shepherd are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard.

Columbus, O., July 10, 1900.

The Peruna Medicine Co., City:

Gentlemen—"A number of years ago our attention was called to Dr. Hartman's Peruna, and since then we have used it with wonderful results for grip, coughs, colds, and catarrhal diseases of the head and stomach.

"For grip and winter catarrh especially it has been of great service to the inmates of this institution."—Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio:

The Peruna Medicine Co., City:

Gentlemen—I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing. — David Meekison.

Congressman Meekison.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Peru-na. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country. Send to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the Itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. At druggists or by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Prune building, New York.

The Best Plate Lifter and Turner. Has a ball on each plate while in the oven. Fits any pie plate or pudding dish. A set of 4 balls and handle by mail, 25c. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., GARDINER, ME. AGENTS WANTED.

A Quick Dessert.

Get a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon at your grocer's, dissolve it in a pint of boiling water and let it cool. The result is a delicious and healthful dessert. The flavors are: lemon, orange, raspberry, strawberry, peach, wild cherry and the unflavored "calfsfoot" for wine and coffee jelly. All grocers sell it.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 83 S. California Ave., Chicago.

A. N. K.—C 1843

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

Diseases of the Kidneys

will stand no trifling because no disease is so deceptive and none more fatal. Statistics show that more people die from Kidney Diseases than any other disease.

U. S. SENATOR DAVIS DIES FROM KIDNEY DISEASE.

Senator Davis made a prolonged and gallant fight with disease.

The trouble, of which the kidney affection was the fatal outcome, first appeared about Sept. 20.

* * * * * * * *

Trouble Stealthily Encroached.

The trouble had, however, steathily encroached upon a vital organ, and on Nov. 11 examination of the urine proved the presence of inflammation of the kidneys.

Both acute nephritis and diabetes made their appearance, and Dr. Murphy, of Chicago, was summoned. He agreed with Doctors Stone and Lankester as to the presence of these serious ailments in acute form, and, while not making any public statement, he made known privately to some of Senator Davis' business associates his opinion that the case was hopeless.

* * * * * * * *

To those, however, who were familiar with the symptoms of acute kidney troubles the bulletins held ominous information, the rapid respiration, fluctuating pulse, delirium and approaching coma telling the story of death's nearness.

—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

Is This What Ails You?

Does your back ache?
Do you have scanty flow of urine?
Do you have frequent severe headaches?
Do you urinate too frequently either day or night.
Have you sand, gravel, brick dust or white mucous in your urine?
Have you dark or bloody looking urine which scalds when voiding?
Have you dark circles around the eyes, puffiness under the eyes, or bloated appearance of the face in the morning?

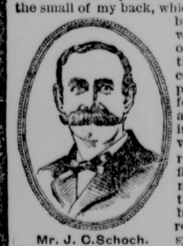
Your Kidneys are Sick

AND HERE IS WHERE YOUR DANGER LIES:

Kidney Disease does not make itself felt until it has secured a firm hold on your system.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids

are made for Kidney Diseases and that they cure Kidney Diseases can be attested by a "cloud of living witnesses," three of which give voluntary testimony below:



Mr. J. C. Schoch.

Mr. J. C. Schoch, of DuBois, Pa., convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that Morrow's Kid-ne-olds cure kidney troubles promptly and to stay cured.

"For about a year I had a dull, heavy pain in the small of my back, which would be attended by a sharp, stining pain when lifting or stooping over. On account of the pain in my back I could not sleep and get proper rest, and would feel dull and tired when arising in the morning instead of fresh and vigorous. When Morrow's Kid-ne-olds were first advertised I did not have much faith in their curative qualities, but after seeing them recommended to relieve symptoms like my own, I procured some at Vosburg's drug store, and took them according to directions. In a few days the pain in my back stopped. The Kid-ne-olds have done away with that dull, tired feeling and I am enjoying better health than I have for years." Mr. Schoch, lives at 117 Olive Ave., DuBoise, Pa. and is always glad to say a good word for that peerless kidney remedy—Kid-ne-olds.

Mrs. Gold Campman.

Mrs. Gold Campman 48 River St., Sharon, Pa., graphically describes her condition before and after she used Morrow's Kid-ne-olds, hoping by so doing she will help some other woman to get rid of the debilitating backaches so common to the female sex.

Sharon, Pa., Nov. 8, 1900. John Morrow & Co. Dear Sirs:—"I take pleasure in recommending your medicine to the public in the hope that it may benefit others as it has me. Three years ago in March I was attacked with a severe fever which left me in a miserable, weak condition. About one year ago, after my kidneys became affected, the pain in my back was so bad I could not sit up or lie down. I saw Morrow's Kid-ne-olds highly recommended and procured a box and took them according to directions, which resulted in a cure. I have taken in all three boxes and consider the medicine so good for kidney troubles that I will take no other." Yours truly, Mrs. Gold Campman.

Graphic interview given our reporter by Mrs. D. S. Sterner, of Altoona, Pa., who suffered for years with kidney troubles.

Mrs. D. S. Sterner.

"I suffered several years with kidney trouble and did considerable doctoring, even going to the hospital for a time, but it seemed that my disease was incurable. My suffering was terrible, especially with my back. I saw Morrow's Kid-ne-olds advertised and recommended so highly by other persons whose symptoms were similar to my own that I decided to try them. I began to improve in two or three days after I commenced to take them, and continued to improve until the pain in my back has all disappeared. I have felt like a new person since taking Kid-ne-olds and am only too glad to be able to recommend such a valuable medicine." Mrs. Sterner resides at 1615 7th Ave., Altoona, Pa.

All the Testimonials and letters published by John Morrow & Co. are true. They are proof positive of the great merit of **Morrow's Kid-ne-oids.** Each name and address is correctly given; if you write them enclose a postage stamp to pay for the answer.

MORROW'S KID-NE-OIDS are for sale by all druggists or by mail prepaid on receipt of 50 cents.

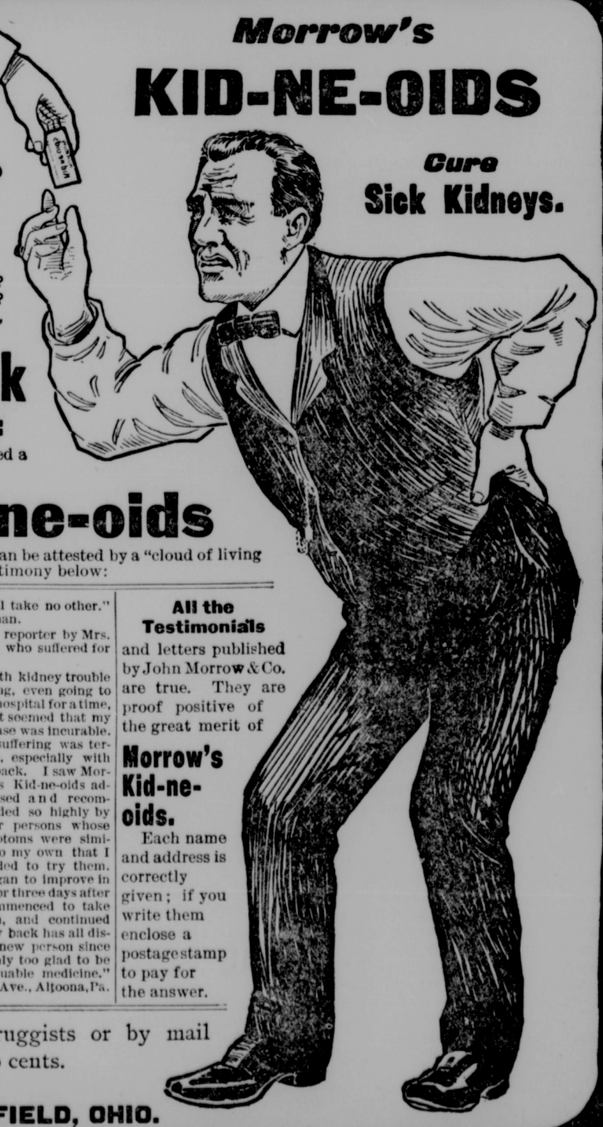
Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are made only by

JOHN MORROW & CO., CHEMISTS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Morrow's

KID-NE-OIDS

Cure Sick Kidneys.



SOME MEN GROW ON TREES.

This Is the Belief of an Indian and Some Other Tribes.

The Sioux Indians still share with the old Aryan and Semitic tribes in the belief that there are trees that bring forth human beings and others that bear various portions of the human body, and in the fourteenth century an Italian traveler, on arriving at Malabar, was told by the natives that the country abounded with a tree that bore men and women. The latter were attached to the limbs by the nether extremities and were full formed when the wind blew, but when the wind died out they soon withered. These specimens of humanity reached the length or height of three feet.

In the first book of the Mahadharata mention is made of forms of dwarfs that were to be found on a large fig tree. The Arabs are still strong in the belief that somewhere in the southern ocean there is a tree that bears a nut that resembles the face of a man and when in its fullness the mouth opens and gives voice to the cry: "Wak! Wak!" The Chinese reverse the order of things and, instead of believing that the trees give birth to men, claim that in the beginning the herbs and grass sprang from the hair of the human family. They have preserved the tradition, too, that somewhere within the borders of the beautiful Flowery Kingdom there is a wonderful lake by whose margin grew trees whose leaves developed into birds and also that, if a jar be broken on the waters, birds of the most brilliant plumage will at once arise from the pieces and fly off.

In central India there is a tribe called Khatties that claim to have their origin from a stick of wood. When the five sons of Pandu, the heroes whose exploits are told in the Mahadharata, had become simple tenders of sheep, Karna, their illegitimate brother, wishing to deprive them of their last resource, prayed to be gods to assist him. He struck the earth with his staff, which opened, and from it sprang a man who was called Khat, meaning begotten of wood, and by this name have his descendants ever since been known.—St. Louis Republic.

LINCOLN WAS GRACIOUS.

Invited the Theater Usher to a Seat In His Box.

"I never was much of a Republican," said a gentleman who was born and reared in Washington, "but I loved Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the most lovable men I ever met. I was an usher at the National theater, and about two weeks before the assassination John Wilkes Booth and Susan Denin were playing there. Mrs. Lincoln having expressed a desire to see them in 'Romeo and Juliet,' I was sent to the president's house to say that a box had been reserved. In the evening, Mrs. Lincoln being indisposed, the president and little Tad Lincoln came, and I showed them to the box.

"As Tad entered he turned and said, 'Come in, Lew.' 'Oh, no,' I replied; 'that would not be right.' Tad then turned to his father and said, 'Pap, you have no objection to Lew coming in?' Mr. Lincoln, with a smile and motioning me to a seat, replied: 'No, Tad; certainly not for any of your friends. We will be glad to have your company.'

"I told Tad that my business would not allow me the privilege, and, thanking both father and son, I returned to my duties with a light heart and with an admiration for the president I have felt for but few men, and since that incident I have often recalled it and expressed my sorrow that he met with a death so untimely."—Washington Star.

Jupiter Warmer Than the Earth.

The gigantic mass of Jupiter has a much larger warmth than that of the earth. It is the result of the molecular movement produced by the compression of the strata and must be greater the more powerful the masses, and hence the larger the pressure of the strata is. Jupiter surpasses the earth in point of mass 307 times, and for this reason the inner temperature or individual warmth of the planet is probably high enough to evaporate the water upon the surface quickly, so that water vapor forms the principal substance of the atmosphere of Jupiter. Water vapor is an excellent reflector and readily accounts for the bright radiation of light emitted by the planet.—Professor Hughes in Chicago Tribune.

Awkward Compliment.

There is such a thing as being too persistently complimentary. A candid and well meaning professor who had witnessed the performance of a little play in a private house in which his hostess had taken the leading part met the lady as she came from behind the curtain.

"Madam," he said, rushing up to her, "you played excellently. That part fits you to perfection."

"Oh, no, professor," said the lady modestly. "A young and pretty woman is needed for that part."

"But, madam," persisted the professor, "you have positively proved the contrary!"—Pearson's Weekly.

In the Dumps.

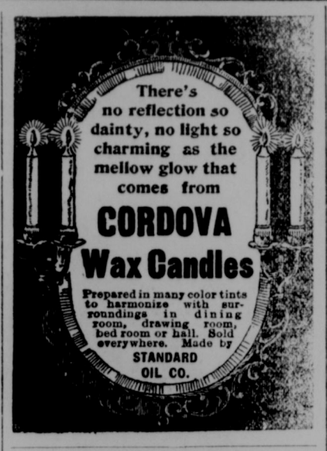
There was once upon a time an Egyptian king, so it is said, who built a pyramid and died of melancholy. His name was Dumops, yet there are probably few persons who know that they are perpetuating the memory of his tragic history when they remark that they are "in the dumps."

Extraordinary Temerity.

"I told that Boston girl I didn't like Emerson."

"Was she displeased?"

"Displeased? She got nearly as mad as she did when I said that beans could be baked without salt pork."—Chicago Record.



Holiday Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies.

The choicest new designs, the most exclusive selection of patterns, the best quality only—but never high priced—one price always, plainly marked.

MINCH & EISENBREY,
216 TO 222 W. LEXINGTON ST.,
Baltimore.

What it Cures

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, SORENESS, HOARSENESS, LARYNGITIS, PNEUMONIA.

PINE AND TERPI COUGH SYRUP

Is the new remedy that is astounding the medical world with the rapidity and permanency of its cures—it never fails—one dose relieves while a few more cures—price, 25 cents a bottle.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
At all Druggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned situated in Election District No. 13 of Garrett county, comprising Military Lots Nos. 125, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 156, 162, 163 and 650 acres of Bank Territory and also the tract of land called "Senior and Junior." All persons found trespassing either for the purpose of hunting or fishing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

JAS. H. WILSON,
DANIEL R. HARVEY,
DANIEL WILSON,
J. T. HARVEY.

1837 **THE SUN** 1901

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE,
FOR THE PEOPLE AND
WITH THE PEOPLE

HONEST IN MOTIVE
FEARLESS IN EXPRESSION
SOUND IN PRINCIPLE

A newspaper is an educator; there are all kinds of educators, but the man who spends money judiciously and liberally is better able to impart his knowledge than the man who has little or nothing to spend.

THE SUN is the highest type of a newspaper.

THE SUN'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS throughout the United States, as well as in Europe, South Africa, China, and, in fact, all over the world, make it an up-to-date newspaper.

THE MARKET REPORTS and commercial features put the farmer, the merchant and the broker in close touch with the markets at Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other places which are prominent centres.

From now on the news of the world promises to be more interesting than ever before and national and political questions will arise, making probably the most eventful period in the country's history.

This together with the corps of editors and reporters at Baltimore, Washington and New York, make THE SUN invaluable to its readers.

By mail, Fifty Cents a month; six months, $3; one year, $6.

THE
BALTIMORE WEEKLY SUN

The Best Family Newspaper.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IN ATTRACTIVE FORM; AN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT SECOND TO NONE IN THE COUNTRY; MARKET REPORTS WHICH ARE RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY; SHORT STORIES, COMPLETE IN EACH NUMBER; AN INTERESTING WOMAN'S COLUMN, AND A VARIED AND ATTRACTIVE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD INTEREST.

One Dollar a year. Inducements to getters-up of clubs for THE WEEKLY SUN. Both the Daily and Weekly Sun mailed free of postage in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Payments invariably in advance. Address

A. S. ABELL COMPANY,
Publishers and Proprietors,
Baltimore, Md.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road, said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagy's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad.

JACOB GNAGY,
RALPH ENGLE,
ROSS COMPTON.

43 5t

ORDER NISI.

Christian Hetz et al. vs. Mary Hetz et al.
No. 35 Equity. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County.

Ordered by the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, this 27th day of November, 1900, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Julius C. Renninger, trustee, appointed by a decree of the Court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of December, 1900; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 24th day of December, 1900.

The report states the amount of sale to be $605.00.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
ELIAS MERRILL, J. O. C.
THOMAS R. McROBIE, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:
J. W. WHITE, Register.

ORDER NISI.

Edward H. Sincell, Assignee, vs. Henry Lower.
No. 1078 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 1st day of December, in the year 1900, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in equity, that the sale of the real estate of Henry Lower, as made by Edward H. Sincell, Assignee, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 28th day of December, 1900; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett County, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 28th day of December, in the year 1900.

The report states the amount of sale to be $390.00.

True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN COLLINS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of December, 1900.

MAGGIE COLLINS, Administratrix,
39 3t Bloomington, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the proposed change of the public county road leading from Mountain Lake Park to Gorman; said proposed change in the present location of said road beginning at the foot of the Nydegger hill and running up Nydegger Run, through the Wilson sugar camp, intersecting the present location of said road at a point near J. M. White's hog house, a distance of about one mile, and examine whether the said road should be located will meet on the eleventh day of February, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOSEPH W. KING,
HENRY BOBET,
JOHN W. OURS,
44—td Examiners.

Treasury Department

OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1900.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Oakland," in the Town of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Oakland," in the Town of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

(Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this 15th day of November, 1900.

CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 5623.

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent.

Illinois Central R. R.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO

CALIFORNIA

Pullman Excursion Sleeping Cars through to San Francisco every Monday and Friday from Cincinnati, and every Wednesday from Chicago

VIA NEW ORLEANS

AND THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

Pullman Excursion Sleeping Cars through to Los Angeles every Friday from Chicago

VIA OMAHA

AND THE SCENIC ROUTE

Through Sleeping Car from Chicago without change, and through sleeping car reservations from Cincinnati, via Illinois Central and the

NEW THROUGH LINE OF

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.

Particulars, folders and general information of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

Ed A. Browning, - Oakland, Md.
C. E. Ellithorp, - Bittinger, Md.
L. E. Friend, - Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
U. G. PALMER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Ass't Cashier.

TURNBULL'S Furniture, Carpeting and Curtains.

Elegance, moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our stock. It represents the best of everything in CARPETING, FURNITURE and CURTAINS.

JOHN TURNBULL & CO., 16-18-20 W. Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000

Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice that application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to locate a new public county road leading from the Ryans Glade and Kitzmillerville road near Lost Land Run and taking a westerly course through the lands of J. P. Hubbard and George W. Moon and to intersect the Eagle Rock road at George W. Moon's sheep pen, a distance of about 145 rods.

DANIEL WILSON,
J. T. HARVEY,
JAMES H. WILSON,
til jal GEORGE W. MOON.

CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO

CASH

Produce Buyers,

Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs, Eggs and Butter,

204 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.

Write for Our Present Paying Prices.

It Pays to Employ an Architect.

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY, ARCHITECT,

Office 7 North Liberty St.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

I HAVE PURCHASED
THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

NOTICE.

The undersigned will have his office open at Gorman but two days of each week, viz.; Tuesday and Friday, unless something of importance requires his presence, when attention will be given to all business coming before him.

WM. A. HARVEY,
Justice of the Peace 8th District.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅛ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 300 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A Military Lot, containing fifty acres, situated near the Hoop-pole road, about three miles from Oakland and adjoining the farm of Cephas Dodge.

A part of the tract of land called "Factories," containing five hundred acres, well timbered with white oak and underlaid with three, four and six foot veins of coal, situated on the B. & O. R. R. about two miles west of Bloomington. Also sixteen acres of a tract of land called "Pig Iron," situated near the above tract, "Factories." These two tracts will be sold cheap and on easy time.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax payers that if taxes now due and in arrear are not paid before Jan. 1, 1901, I will proceed by law to collect. For full information to all parties interested I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 506 of Act of General Assembly of Maryland, 1896.

W. M. LOHR,
2t Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

Shareholders' Meeting.

OAKLAND, MD., Dec. 4, 1900.

The regular annual shareholders' meeting of The First National Bank will be held at their rooms from 1:30 to 3 p. m.,

Tuesday, January 8, 1901,

for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before them.

U. G. PALMER,
39 4t Cashier.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—Opera House,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. 16-14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

DR. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6y

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER.
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26*

JONAS C. BEACHY,
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Will sell Real or Personal Estate
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished.
40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 21, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 22, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily.....2.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily.....7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday.....9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily.....4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily.....10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily.....5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily.....6.58 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily.....4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun.....2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily.....8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily.....12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD		STATIONS	NORTHWARD	
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 25	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 51	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 06
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 80	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 24. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17. 1901. NUMBER 45.

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

Appointed By the County Commissioners at Their Late Session.

DISTRICT NO. 1

ELIJAH HOWELL, Road from Frankville to Custer's, $40, and road from Custer's to Swanton, $37.50.....$77 50

JOHN E. BARNARD, Road from Meadow road to Custer's corner.....$37 50

ELIJAH MOON, road from Swanton to Edmonds road.....$37 50

WM. BRENNEMAN, road from Mason's to Narrows of Deep Creek, to line district No. 1.....$25 00

ALVERIA WILSON, Old State road from river road near Jos. Paugh's, and road from new road to Folly Run.....$45 00

AUGUST BARNARD, road from Swanton to Folly Run.....$24 00

J. L. SHARPLESS, Road from Folly Run to Kitzmillers, Altamont road, and Kitzmillers to Swanton.....$33 00

J. L. FITZWATER, road from Beckman's gate to Meadow Mountain road near Geo. O'Brien's.....$35 00

JOHN SMITH, road from Glendale Church to Altamont road.....$33 00

J. B. FRIEND, road from Swanton road to Wilson's Store, $20, and road from R.R. at Swanton to Altamont road, $30.....$50 00

CHAS. E. BRAY, road from top of mountain to mountain ridge road at Kitzmiller's.....$75 00

COLUMBUS PAUGH, road from Sell's to Wilson's fields.....$57 00

ROBERT WILSON, Kitzmiller road to Chaffee.....$15 00

DISTRICT NO. 2.

SILAS TEATS, Road from railroad crossing at Kolb's to district No. 5, by old Furnace, $70; road from finger-board to Horseshoe Bend, $25.....$95 00

JOSEPH JEFFRIES, road from schoolhouse to line district No. 5; road from School house via Zadoc Green's to State line; road from Neill's Mill to district line No. 5, $38; Cove road from Neill's Mill to district line No. 5, $10; and Mineral Spring road, $20.....$68 00

JAMES GUARD, road from M. E. Church at Selbysport to Guard's bridge, $17; road from M. E. Church to Mill Run by James Guard's, $20; road from John Riley's to Mill Run road by McCleary farm, $20...$57 00

JOHN RILEY, of Geo., Morgantown road from west end of Selbysport bridge to line of dist. No. 5 on Winding ridge...$70 00

A. J. TEATS, road from Selbysport bridge to Bear creek bridge at E. Friend's....$75 00

WALTER CODDINGTON, road from railroad crossing, by Kolb's, in Friendsville, to line of dist. No. 5, by Elder Hill.....$110 00

MOSES HILEMAN, road from Selbysport bridge to Hiram Humberson's, $35; road from covered bridge to Morgantown road at Frey farm, $10.....$45 00

MATTHIAS FRAZEE, road from S. K. Frazee's to Pennsylvania line at Daniel Umbel's house.....$40 00

AZARIAH HUMBERSON, road from east end of Friendsville bridge to Reckner's lane, by James H. Rush's.....$35 00

BENJAMIN HOFF, road from Reckner's lane to W. Va. line; from A. Thomas' to W. Va. Line.....$35 00

LIEUTELLUS FRAZEE, road from Rush's watering trough to Buffalo Run.....$15 00

ALFRED SCHROYER, road from Ira E. Friends to Sand Spring Road at Jefferson Schroyers.....$20 00

TAYLOR FRIEND, road from Sand Spring to Blooming Rose church.....$55 00

NEWTON MYERS, road from Jeff Frazee's to McDermott from $30.00; road from Sand Spring to I. M. Umbel's, $25.00; Glade road to West Virginia line, $5.00.....$60 00

GEORGE HUMBERSON, road from Rickner's farm to Sand Spring road.....$25 00

JOHN W. FRIEND, road from L. H. Johnson's to Ira E. Friend's, $20.00; road from L. H. Johnson's to White Rock run.....$40 00

NEWTON SAVAGE, road from White Rock road to John H. Friend's.....$25 60

GARRETT V. DIXON, road from Friendsville bridge to gate at Hook farm.....$40 00

C. W. FRIEND, road from gate at Hook farm to line leading from Blooming Rose church, $30.00; road from Morgantown road by Blooming Rose church to Friendsville road, $10.00; road from lane leading from Blooming Rose church to cross-roads at Ira E. Friend's, $30.00.....$70 00

JEREMIAH BITTINGER, road from cross-roads at Ira E. Friend's to West Virginia line; road by Falkner's saw mill to West Virginia line.....$45 00

ZADOC GREEN, road from Guard's bridge via Swalp's to State line; Mill Run road to school house; Melville Coddington and Bowser roads.....$30 00

DISTRICT NO. 3.

JONAS FOLK, road from Ridgely's school house to railroad crossing and road from J. L. Durst's to Ben Beachy's place....$25 00

F. OTTO, road from cross-roads at M. E. church to district line No. 12 at J. M. Durst's.....$25 00

WM. H. DURST, road from Engle's school to cross-roads near J. Gnagy's, $10.00, and from cross-roads at Uriah M. Stanton's barn, $25.00.....$35 00

GID. GNAGY, road from National road by G. Gnagy's to cross-roads, and Little Glade road.....$30 00

J. H. MILLER, road from P. Royer's to Amish road, $25.00, and Mud pike from National road to district line, $10.00....$35 00

HARVEY MILLER, road from National road at Bonig farm by H. Miller's to State line, $18.00, and road from H. Miller's to State line at Wm. Wright's, $7.00.....$25 00

J. BAKER, road from Kinsinger bridge to National road, $60.00, and road from Engle's school house to covered bridge, $15.00.....$75 00

E. S. MILLER, road from Smouse's shop to State line.....$40 00

NOAH HERSHBERGER, road from S. Beachy's to State line.....$40 00

JACOB FOLK, road from Aaron Beachy's to Pennsylvania line, $25.00, and road from Shade Hollow to Widow Miller's, $12...$37 00

WESLEY DURST, road from National to McKinlie's saw mill.....$30 00

JAMES FANCEY, road from Geo. Hetz's to Avilton.....$20 00

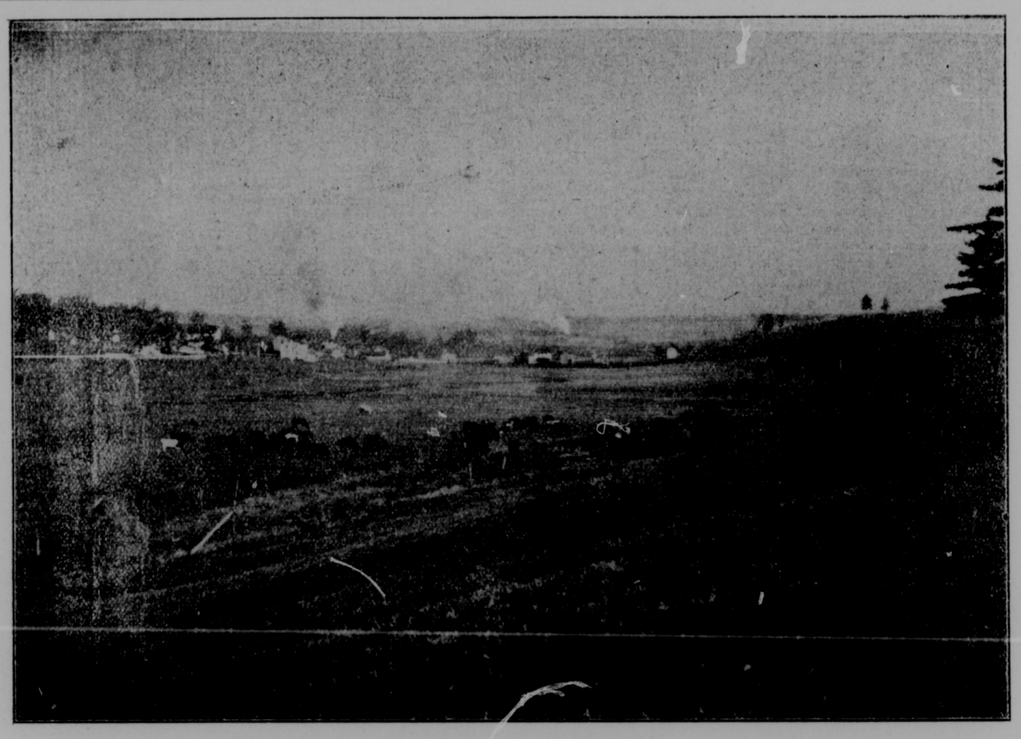
THOMAS CHANEY, road from Piney Grove to Widow Brown's.....$30 00

WM. TURNER, road from Bepler farm to State line.....$30 00

RALPH ENGLE, road from Bender farm to Engle's school house.....$30 00

SAM. WILAND, road from Swauger's Mill by McAndrews to cross roads at M. E. church.....$25 00

A. DURST, road from Swauger's Mill to cross-roads near Jacob Gnagey's, $55; and road from Compton's school house to Nat'l road near Stone House, $30....$85 00



DEER PARK.

T. J. BROADWATER, road from Burnt Camp to Savage river bridge.....$35 00

C. J. OTTO, road from C. J. Otto saw mill by M. E. church to National road at Bepler farm.....$55 00

JOHN MOST, road from National road near Stone House to State line.....$40 00

J. L. FRESH, road from south end of Bancord's lane by Dorsey's to top of Red Hill, $25; and road from Dorsey's school house to district No. 11, $30.....$55 00

S. W. BITTINGER, road from east end of Kinsinger's bridge to line of district No. 12 (Oakland road).....$40 00

M. CUSTER, road from railroad crossing by M. Custer's to Meadow Mountain road near Widow Bittinger's.....$30 00

H. A. REICHELT, road from Keyser ridge to end of district No. 5.....$10 00

PETER BEACHY, Amish road from Aaron Beachy's to line district No. 12.....$20 00

DISTRICT NO. 4.

WM. TITCHNELL, road from Frankville to Watson's Wheel House.....$55 00

FRED. O. MICHAELS, road from Westernport by Firm Rock church to district line No. 11; Mill Run road, and road from Phil. Michael's to Firm Rock church, also from Michael's to John H. Wilt's..$75 00

FRANK M. GREEN, road from Frankville to mouth of Crab Tree run, thence to line district No. 12, $60; road from district line to Meadow Mountain road at Riley's $20.....$80 00

NATHANIEL ROUNS, road from ford of Savage to Jesse Michaels', $20; road from mouth Dry run to ford of Savage, $20...$40 00

WM. GROVES, road from Garrett county line to Phil. Michaels', and from Race bridge to Allegany county line.....$60 00

P. R. TITCHNELL, road from Bloomington to Folly run.....$55 00

GILBERT B. WARNICK, Bloomington road From Allegany county line near Mountain to Folly run.....$65 00

DISTRICT NO. 5.

HARMON GEORG, Brenneman road to top of mountain, $15; road from Boyer's to Georg's, $10.....$25 00

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ, road from Widow Hetrick's to top of mountain.....$15 00

HENRY KOLB, road from Wm. Fisher's to Morgantown road by Danl. Hileman's and from Caroline Frazee's to Fike road and from Morgantown road to Bear creek bridge.....$60 00

MILTON FISHER, Morgantown road from line district No. 12 to Cove road, and from Cove road to National road; Lewis Harmon road.....$40 00

FREEMAN DEWITT, road from Matthew Frazee's by Solomon Boyer's to Accident road at Rock Lick; road from Ode DeWitt's to near Chas. DeWitt's, and from Solomon Boyer's to Weller's mill.....$33 00

NATHAN AUGUSTINE, Cove road by Jerry Strawn's to National road; Spruce Hollow road; Mill road to district line of No. 12.....$30 00

JOSEPH BOWMAN, road from Engle's Mill to line of dist. at C. Hetrick's.....$30 00

D. C. BOWMAN road from Accident by Georg's to Bear creek.....$65 00

CHRIST. BEITZELL, road from Grantsville road to Amish church; from Grantsville road to Bear creek, $32; road from district line No. 12 to Joel Bender's and thence the Bender road through to line of district No. 7, $55.....$87 00

SILAS TEATS, road from Accident to line of district No. 2; from Jenner's gate to Bear Creek bridge.....$82 50

BENJ. KELLER, road from Accident to district line at Bethel church; from M. J. Miller's bridge to district line of Daniel Mosser's.....$45 00

JACOB FEIK, road from Wm. Hartman's to the Shartzer farm, and from Miller's distillery to cross-roads at William Englehart's.....$20 00

J. B. FRIEND, Legislative road from Ode DeWitt's to line of district No. 2, and from Legislative road at Flat Rocks to the Bishoff school house, and by school house to Legislative road by Bryson Welch's farm.....$50 00

JACOB BECKET, road from Cove church by A. Fisher's to Morgantown road; road from church by Wm. Fisher's to Wesley Hileman's, $48; road from Bear creek bridge (south side) to Cove church, and from Brethren ch. to dist. line, $55.....$103 00

JOHN WEBER, road from Horseshoe Bend to Kasey's mill.....$45 00

DISTRICT NO. 6.

HENRY LEWIS, road from Crane's lane to Hinebaugh's mill road, and from same road to W. Va. Line by Elsey's.....$70 00

EDMUND ALBRIGHT, road from Crane's lane to White Rock run.....$35 00

JAMES DEWITT, road from Wm. Lowdermilk's to Elijah Friend's on the mountain.....$25 00

DANIEL THAYER, road from coal bank to Joseph Frantz's.....$30 00

WESLEY SAVAGE, road from Sang run to Hoy's run.....$40 00

JOHN SINES, road from Hoy's run to Deep creek.....$40 00

DOUGALD McLEAN, road from McHenry to line district No. 5.....$15 00

BRYSON WELCH, road from Ode DeWitt's to McHenry, $40; road from Seabolt's to Glotfelty's fields at McHenry, $10; road from Johnstown to district line No. 5, $15; road from McHenry to district line No. 5, $20; road from Deep creek to McHenry, $40; road from finger board to Glendale church, $20.....$145 00

THOS. BISHOP, road from Jos. Frantz's to Johnstown, $25; road from Seabolt's to Ed. Bishoff's school house by the Casteel farm, $20; and road from Jos. Frantz's to Seabolt's, $10.....$55 00

JESSE GLOTFELTY, road from Bender's to McHenry road.....$30 00

JONAS HOSTEDLER, Grantsville road from Sand Hole to Bear creek bridge, and road from Mud pike by Jonas Hostedler's to intersect county road.....$30 00

ANDREW SEABOLT, road from Hoy's run to Andrew Seabolt's.....$30 00

DISTRICT NO. 7.

G. B. M. Friend, White and Bernard road, $55; road from bridge near Alex. Lower's to Lewis Thompson's, and road from bridge near Alex. Lower's to near Glendale school house, $20.....$45 00

JACOB ECHARD, Gordon road, $50; road from Shaffer's to Mt. Lake Park, $27; road from Ryan's Glade road near Mt. Lake Park to Bolling Springs, $25; road from Bolling Springs road to the Corporation line at Deer Park, $5; all roads north of railroad by Mt. Lake Park between railroad and Hooppole, $25.....$130 00

HENRY FREDLOCK, road from King's run to Broadford, $15; road from Broadford by Perry farm to cross-roads, $10; from Broadford to Maddigan's, $10.....$35 00

ANDREW SHARTZER, road from Schooley's fence to Oakland, $80; road from Oakland to Broadford, $45.....$125 00

SAMUEL RODEHEAVER, road from Hooppole by Pysell's to Corporation line at Deer Park.....$40 00

ALLEN PAUGH, Luke Male road from Fundenburg farm to Dodge's, h.....$20 00

CHRISTOPHER KOCH, road from Oakland to Hinebaugh's mill road by William Hall's.....$80 00

JOHN W. OURS, Baker road from railroad at Mt. Lake to district line No. 8.....$60 00

JNO. HARNED, Terra Alta road to Cranesville road by Davis'.....$45 00

WM. WHITE, road from Gortner's mill to Corporation line of Oakland, $80; road from West Union road at Totten farm by White's to Crellin road at Glotfelty's farm (on location), $70.....$130 00

FRANK ASHBY, Ashby and Hutton road and road from Crellin to W. Va. line, and from Crellin to Glotfelty's farm.....$40 00

LINCOLN SINES, road from Cranesville road to Sang Run road by the river, $20 road from Deep creek to Bray's school house, $25.....$45 00

JOSEPH GLOTFELTY, road from Corporation line of Oakland to White road, and from same road to Crellin by Stephen Brownings.....$70 00

BERT SCOTT, road from finger board to W. Va. line and same road to Hutton Switch, $35; new road from Hutton Switch to W. Va. line, $10.....$45 00

CHAUNCEY KIMMELL, road from Oakland to Bray's school house.....$75 00

UPTON CUPPETT, new road from Hooppole road to Sang Run, $25; road to Henry Jordan's and to Dodge sch. h., $20...$45 00

JOSIAH BECKMAN, Beckman road.....$60 00

P. H. RODEHEAVER, road from Schooley fence to Deep creek bridge (north end) and to Delawder's, $80; road from Narrows to Legislative road, $10; Altamont road to J. Sell's, $10.....$100 00

GEO. P. WHITE, Perry road, $10; road from Corporation line of Loch Lynn to bridge near Alex. Lower's gate and to Ryan's Glade r'd via Foglepole's, $20..$30 00

DISTRICT NO. 8.

J. W. HARVEY, Wilson road to Wilson, $70 00

ELISHA ARONHALT, road from Pike to White's lane by B. F. Harvey's.....$20 00

J. H. SANDERS, Mansfield road.....$25 00

W. P. LEE, Bayard county road.....$20 00

HURLEY MILLER, road from West Union road at Gortner's Mill by Mason's to top of mountain.....$45 00

W. ABERNATHY, Abernathy road from top of mountain at Pike to Wilson road, $55; road from Wood place to Dobbin, $55.....$110 00

DAVID GNAGEY, Shaffer road.....$50 00

JEREMIAH HARVEY, Mason road from Clement's.....$50 00

JAMES MORELAND, road from Gorman to Kearney.....$60 00

W. G. RILEY, road from Kearney to top of mountain and road from White church to Davis' saw mill road.....$45 00

J. M. MILLER, Miller and Gauer road from Red House to W. Va. line.....$40 00

JOE CONEWAY, Northwestern Pike from top of mountain to Gorman.....$75 00

PETER F. NINE, Sunnyside road, $25, and road from Glotfelty's farm to W. Va. line $10.....$35 00

H. G. SANDERS, from Mason's school house to Bowman's; Pike from top of Mountain to W. Va. line at Chisholm's Mill.....$60 00

ELISHA HARVEY, King and Wilderson road.....$50 00

JONAS YUTZY, road from Gortner's Mill to Chisholm's Mill; road from Marion Houser's to Red House.....$50 00

JACOB SANDERS, the Parker Ashby and Thos. Dewitt road.....$25 00

THOMAS K. HARVEY, Thos. K. Harvey road.....$40 00

DANIEL CONNEWAY, Wilson and Cooper road.....$45 00

DISTRICT NO. 9.

LEVI CATON road from Johnson's to Pa. line.....$35 00

JACOB NEDROW, road from Wilhelm's to Pa. line.....$55 00

WM. BROWN, Lowery road to Pa. line..$20 00

BENJ. GREEN, road from top of Savage Mountain to line of district No. 11.....$45 00

WM. WARNER, road from top of Savage to Pa. line.....$40 00

DISTRICT NO. 10.

JEREMIAH HARVEY, road from Jerry Tasker's to river.....$40 00

JAMES LISH, road from Boling Spring road to line of district No. 8.....$60 00

GEO. W. MOON, road from Jerry Tasker's by Paugh's sch. house to Eagle Rock...$60 00

JAMES H. WILSON road from Kitzmiller's to Paugh's school house; from Bush farm to Ryan's Glade road.....$70 00

JAMES WALTERS, Paradise road.....$25 00

W. H. CHADDERTON, road from Wilson's to Riley farm; Hamill road from Delawder's school house to Deer Park.....$45 00

FRANK McROBIE, from Wilson's fields to top of mountain by Wilson's Store..$35 00

WM. MALE, road from Wilson's Store to Deer Park, and Mt. postoffice road.....$35 00

JAS. L. HARVEY, Buzzard road.....$35 00

DISTRICT NO. 11.

JOHN WILHELM, road from J. Goodwin's to Frostburg; road thence to line of dist. No. 9.....$40 00

A. J. LANCASTER, road from Wilhelm's by A. Lancaster's to J. Goodwin's.....$25 00

D. MERRILL, road from Lancaster's lane by Jno. Robinson's to Savage river bridge at E. Merrill's.....$30 00

WM. CLARK, road from Alvin Fazenbaker's to Jesse Michael's.....$15 00

JONAS WEITZELL, road from Fairview church by Wesley Broadwater's to Gregg school house, and Bear Pen road from Fairview church to ford of Savage.....$55 00

NORMAN JACOBS, Barton road from Allegany line to church at Stricklands...$25 00

W. S. WAMPLER, road from church at J. Strickland's to Frostburg road.....$40 00

WALTER WARNICK, road from J. Strickland's to P. Layton's, $65; thence to P. Kolmer's gate, $45.....$110 00

PETER KOLMER, road from Allegany line at Langhan's gate to P. Kolmer's gate.....

PETER McINTYRE, road from west side of Savage river bridge to P. Layton's..$30 00

JOHN GREEN, Lonaconing road from church at J. Strickland's to co. line....$35 00

DISTRICT NO. 12.

JACOB BRENNEMAN, road from line of district No. 3 to river bridge (east end) at Beachy's, $70; road from Lutheran ch. at south side of Meadow Mountain, thence to Harmon Bittinger's, $40.....$110 00

JONAS C. BEACHY, road from east end of river bridge at Mary Beachy's to line of district No. 6, $20; from Mary Beachy's to Harmon Bittinger's, $25; road from Mary Beachy's to Soelder farm, $10.....$55 00

JAMES P. WILEY, road from Shook Shop to district line No. 5 near Becket place, $40; Amish road from M. Lagear's to district No 3, $15; from Orendorf's to cross-roads, $15.....$70 00

J. J. BRENNEMAN, road from Bittinger to south side of Meadow Mountain at Burkey place, $50; from Bittinger to Mill road near Widow Hetrick's, $35.....$85 00

C. F. BROADWATER, road from J. M. Durst's gate to Fairview church.....$20 00

PAT. ENGLE, road from Backwoods road to S. Swauger farm.....$25 00

DANIEL J. BRENNEMAN, road from Meadow Mountain road by D. J. Brenneman's to John Bender's place, $30; road from Custer's lane to Widow Otto's lane, $25.....$55 00

NATIONAL ROAD.

JACOB WILSON, National road from toll gate to second mile-stone west of Allegany county line.....$70 00

RICHARD McKENZIE, second mile west of Allegany county line.....$30 00

HENRY BLOCHER, third mile.....$30 00

GEO. W. BLGCHER fourth mile.....$30 00

THOS. H. LAYMAN, fifth mile.....$30 00

DAVID POPE, sixth mile.....$30 00

PETER POPE, seventh mile.....$30 00

JAMES TURNER, eighth mile.....$30 00

NORMAN DURST, ninth mile.....$30 00

HENRY SAUSMAN, 11th and 12th mile..$60 00

PETER BEACHEY, 13th and 14th mile..$65 00

LEWIS GINGRICH, 15th and 16th mile..$65 00

CHRIST. S. FOLK, 17th and 18th mile...$65 00

Z. DUCKWORTH, 19th mile.....$25 00

GEO. SIBERT, National road from end of 19th mile to State line.....$25 00

The appointees named in the aforegoing list are requested to promptly execute and return to the Clerk of the Board the bonds furnished them.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

DISFRANCHISEMENT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

An Amendment to the Organic Law Necessary Before Action Can Be Taken.

Should the Democrats in Maryland conclude to have an extra session of the legislature and succeed in passing a law which would result in the disfranchisement of the illiterate voters, they may run up against a constitutional objection which may invalidate the act and probably result in the National Congress taking a hand.

Representative Mudd, who has given the subject careful study and is understood to reflect the views of the ablest constitutional lawyers in Congress, gave your correspondent recently a comprehensive statement which presents very good reasons why the proposed law will not be effective.

"As to the expediency and wisdom of the calling of an extra session of the legislature by the governor for the purpose of restricting suffrage," said he, "I have nothing to say. I am not adviser to the Democratic party in Maryland. If I were I should be inclined to suggest that such a course would be unwise and impolitic from its standpoint. The restriction of suffrage by imposing what is tantamount to an educational qualification might result in a Democratic candidate for the Senate obtaining a certificate of election; it would not necessarily seat him in the Senate, if the Republican majority of that body should be of the opinion, as is almost every lawyer of any standing down here, that such action by the legislature would be unconstitutional.

"In this connection it might be well to state that wherever an educational qualification has been prescribed—and it has been done in quite a number of states, both North and South—it has been done by an amendment to the constitution of the state or by constitutional convention. To say that no man can vote who cannot mark his own tickets does not prescribe an educational qualification is a pretense of the worst sort. When you say that no man shall vote who cannot read the names of the candidates he votes for you prescribe an educational qualification. No lawyer of prominence in any state of the United States has ever yet found who thought that such legislation could be had without constitutional warrant therefor.

"The disposition of those Democrats in Maryland who seem to favor the calling of an extra session of the legislature to restrict suffrage in the interests of the Democratic party is in marked contrast to the spirit manifested by the Republican majority in Congress. It was, perhaps, as much due to the action of the Maryland delegation in Congress as to anything else that action looking to the reduction of representation in several states of the Union was not had, or was at least deferred.

"I have seen a statement to the effect that if the provision of the Fourteenth amendment, providing for the reduction of representation in Congress because of the restriction of suffrage for other cause than crime or participation in rebellion, were invoked, Massachusetts would lose about one half of her representatives and that other Northern states would suffer similiar loss.

"Any statement of that kind, by whomsoever made, is in reckless disregard of the truth, as the slightest investigation would show. The total percentage of illiterates in Massachusetts—the highest claimed by anybody—is about 7 per cent. of the population. That includes, I am informed, as well persons non-naturalized as those who are citizens. The 14th amendment cannot affect anyone except citizens of the United States, and the persons who are not naturalized, who are denied suffrage, cannot figure at all as a basis or a part of a basis for reduction of representation under the 14th amendment. The actual percentage of illiterates is, I understand, of native people and persons naturalized, not more than 3 or 4 per cent., not enough to lose a single representative.

"The fact is that in no state which has passed laws restrictive of the franchise would there be a loss of a single representative if the provisions of the 14th amendment referred to were put into effect, with the exception of North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

"The general feeling upon the part of the Republican membership of Congress here is that where there has been a feeling of real bona fide necessity to restrict suffrage because of widespread and hurtful illitracy, the constitutional power to reduce representation should not be invoked; yes, I will go further than that, and say that where there has been felt such a necessity to restrict suffrage because of what our Southern friends call 'negro domination,' as exemplified in states where the colored people have a decided majority, by a complete assumption of government upon their part over the whites, going to the extent, as it is claimed, of a destruction or serious impairment of Anglo-Saxon civilization—there is a disposition not to invoke the constitutional power because of such a condition.

"On the other hand, should this restriction of suffrage go on and extend to states where there is no such fear of negro domination, where, as in Maryland, the percentage of the colored population to the white is about only one-fifth of the whole, and where, therefore, such restriction is a mere partisan device to advance the interests of certain political regimes, or to obtain advantage by one party over another, the feeling, if I judge aright, is emphatic to the effect that Congress would be called upon and justified in interfering, either to prevent such movements or to give to them their natural and constitutional consequence of a reduction of representative power proportionate to their own reduction of voting power.

"The feeling here among the Republican members is that if this new century is to be marked by any conspicuous readvent of sectional and partisan legislation, that it would be better that such a movement did not originate with the Republican party, but to give the Democratic party a monopoly of it; and then, if in the end the Federal government, out of an enforced sense of respect to constitutional provisions, should feel called upon to step in and to restore the disturbed equilibrium of voting or representative power of its different sections, the people will take note of the occasion for such action and place the responsibility where it belongs."

As Mr. Mudd speaks with authority it behooves the Democrats in Maryland to consider well before acting.

Money to Loan.

$10,000 to loan on first mortgage in sums of $1,000 and upward upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

1900 CHRONOLOGICAL 1900

An Orderly and Concise Review of Important Happenings of the Past Year

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CHINESE CRISIS

Business Failures, Startling Disasters, Crimes and Lynchings—Foreign Events, Including a Brief Account of the Boer War—Necrology, Politics, Sports, Etc.

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

(The Boxers, or "Society of the Righteous Fist," were a formidable organization in China fully a year before the recent uprising at Peking. Missionaries and other "foreign devils," and native Christians as well, were murdered, and churches and missions of all denominations destroyed. By April and May last hardly a day passed without rumors from China of repeated atrocities. These finally led to protestations of the powers, and the Boxer uprising became a matter of international political importance.

* * *

May 28—Boxers reported marching toward Peking burning bridges en route.
Jun 1—Marines guard legations at Peking at A Taku 23 foreign warships gather.
4—Many mission stations reported destroyed; Minister Conger wires Peking government inactive....Russia offers to put down Boxer uprising.
5—Admiral Kempff lands U. S. marines at Taku, and engages Boxers.
8—Pres. McKinley's cabinet decides to protect foreigners in China, but to avoid entangling alliance with powers....China refuses use of railroad to Peking to foreign troops.
9—China protests against presence of foreign troops....City of Tung-Chow burned, and 20 missionaries killed.
10—Foreigners in Peking compelled to seek refuge in legations, which are surrounded by armed Boxers.
12—Allies marching to Peking defeated; 62 killed, 312 wounded.
14—Japanese legation burned and chancellor killed.
16—Von Ketteler, German minister, murdered.
17—Chinese forts at Taku ordered to surrender to allies, open fire on allied fleet....Oregon ordered to Taku.
25—Gen. Chaffee selected to command American troops in China.
27—Seymour's expedition returns to Tientsin.
Jul. 1—Prince Tuan reported in full control at Peking.
6—In Peking 5,000 native Chinese Christians massacred.
16—Col. Liscum, of 9th U. S. infantry, and Capt. Davis, of U. S. marines, with many of their men, killed in battle at Tientsin, in which allies were repulsed by Chinese.
17—Chinese routed and Tientsin captured after fierce battle.
30—Wave of massacre sweeps through central and southern provinces.
Aug. 2—Allies begin march on Peking.
9—German Field Marshal Count von Waldersee appointed commander-in-chief of allies.
15—Peking captured after hard fight, and legationers relieved. Empress dowager and Emperor Kwang-Hsu flee to Hsian Fu.
23—Army of 10,000 Chinese routed near Tientsin.
24—Military administration, consisting of a representation of each of allied powers, established at Peking.
Sep. 8—Orders cabled to Gen. Chaffee to prepare his forces for withdrawal from Peking.
25—Gen. Chaffee's forces ordered to Manila, leaving only legation guard of 1,400.
30—Russia withdraws troops to Tientsin, showing accord with American policy.
Oct. 8—Emperor and dowager remove to Singan Fu, alleging scarcity of food in Shansi.
18—China's peace commissioners send peace proposals to envoys of powers, admitting liability for indemnity.
25—Minister Conger authorized to begin peace negotiations.
Nov. 1—Prince Tuan flees to Mongolia.
2—Five officials of Pao-ting-fu sentenced to death for outrages on missionaries.
12—Envoys in Peking agree on preliminary conditions to peace negotiations, demanding execution of 11 guilty high officials.
16—Prince Tuan banished by imperial decree; 8 other princes punished.
Dec. 3—Over 200 Christians massacred in Shansi.
5—Envoys at Peking sign new protocol....Li Hung Chang reports execution of 80 Boxers....Russian report estimates massacre of native Christians thus far at 250,000.
10—Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching found to be without credentials from Chinese emperor.
24—Minister Conger signs international agreement with explanatory statement of exact position of U. S. government.
25—Chinese viceroy has 1,500 reformers massacred in Pechili.
28—Massacre of 21 Catholics by Boxers reported.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Jan. 3—Wabasha, Minn., People's bank.
6—Rahway, N. J., Union county bank....New York, Hulbert H. Warner, patent medicine manf.; $2,319,027.
9—Plankinton, S. D., State bank.
17—Chicago, Francis P. Owings, real estate; $5,264,977.
Feb. 7—New Bedford, Mass., Henry E. Holcomb, manf.; $1,258,438....Boston, Miner, Beal & Co.; clothing firm, $450,000.
26—United States milling combine (flour trust); $15,000,000.
Mar. 3—Port Jervis (N. Y.) Nat. bank resumes; had suspended payment in December.
5—J. F. Seiberling, formerly manufacturer at Akron, O., files bankruptcy petition; $800,000, assets, $30.
19—John Kehoe, builder of New York, files bankruptcy petition; $1,520,085; no assets.
22—D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers; $3,000,000.
26—Rutland, Vt., Merchants' Nat. bank....Keene, N. H., Five Cent savings bank for $1,342,058; and Guarantee savings bank for $718,573.
Apr. 3—Cambridge (Neb.) State bank; $40,000.
10—Columbus, O., Reinhard & Co.'s bank; $749,000.
12—Yates Center, Kan., Citizens' state bank.
27—Adolph Landauer, dry goods dealer of Milwaukee; $391,945.31.
May 11—Frank L. Fuller's private banks at Rockford and Cedar Springs, Mich.
21—Pentwater, Mich., Nelson & Co.'s bank.
26—Price, McCormick & Co., of New York, cotton brokers and shippers; $12,000,000.
28—Seymour, Johnson & Co., stock and cotton brokers of New York; $500,000.
Jun. 5—W. C. Shields' bank at Mulberry Grove, Ill.
15—McNair & Alexander, cattlemen at Ashland, Kan.; $542,000.
Aug. 13—Henry J. O'Neill, the "barley king," files petition in bankruptcy; $500,000....Kingfisher (Col.) bank; $61,000.
17—Somerset (Ky.) Nat. bank.
Sep. 6—Lamont (Ill.) state bank; $12,000.
7—Fifth Avenue Savings & Loan Ass'n., of McKeesport, Pa.; $500,000.
18—Hatch & Foote, New York brokers; $2,000,000.
19—South Danvers Nat. bank, at Peabody, Mass.
Nov. 17—German Nat. bank, at Newport, Ky.
Dec. 12—Bank at Brillion, Wis.
13—Order of Chosen Friends, large fraternal insurance association.
21—American nat. bank of Baltimore, Md.
25—Isaac Robinson, of Baltimore, Md., manufacturer; $800,000.

CASUALTIES.

Jan. 2—Schooner Puritan wrecked on Cabot island, N. F.; 8 of crew lost.
21—Los Angeles, Cal., 11 entombed by cave-in.
26—Near Wilkesbarre, Pa., 5 in railroad wreck.
Feb. 5—Schooner Mary C. Ward capsized near Newbern, N. C.; 5 drowned.
8—Escanaba, Mich., 9 in railway wreck.
12—Near Stoney Creek, Va., 7 in burning house.
19—Roanoke Marshes, Va., 6 by capsizing of schooner.
Mar. 4—New York, 6 in burning building.
6—Near Fire Creek, Va., 34 by mine explosion.
12—Newark, N. J., 14 in tenement house fire.
Apr. 7—Claremont, Va., 5 in burning home.
22—Near Jackson, Miss., 7 in flood.
27—At Waco and Blackshear, Tex., 10 by cloudbursts....At Ottawa and Hull, Can., 7 in fire.
May 1—Near Schofield, Utah, 250 by explosion in mine of Pleasant Valley Coal Co.
12—Philadelphia, 7 by railroad collision in tunnel....Tom's Creek, Va., 6 by explosion in mine.
17—San Francisco, 6 deaths to date from bubonic plague.
22—In Cumnock coal mines, N. C., 30 by explosion.
30—Near Montgomery, W. Va., 12 from eating poisoned provisions.
Jul. 2—Near Hamilton, O., 5 in railroad wreck.
7—Near Stockbridge, Wis., 8 by fall of heavy timbers.
9—Glouster, O., 8 by gas in mine.
13—Canmal, Pa., 6 on a logging railroad.
15—Near Port Philip, B. C., 23 by shipwreck.
23—Near McDonough, Ga., 41 by railway wreck caused by a washout....Beaver county, O. T., 5 by cyclone.
24—Depere, Wis., 6 by railroad wreck....Thatcher, A. T., 5 in burning home.
30—Hoboken, N. J., about 175 by fire on docks of North German Lloyd Co....Norfolk, Va., 19 negroes by sinking of barge.
Jul. 2—Chicago, 5 by intense heat.
3—Hoboken, N. J., 8 in tenement fire....Off Behring sea coast sloop Seattle capsized; 7 drowned.
4—Fourth of July celebrations throughout country killed 59 and injured 2,767 people....Near Tacoma, Wash., 30 by plunging of car into deep chasm....Parkersburg, W. Va., 6 by oil tank explosion.
9—Near Calico Rock, Ark., D. J. Fink and family (9 persons) by eating toadstools.
13—Coleman, Tex., 16 in cloudburst.
18—New York city, 70 by excessive heat.
23—Near Akron, O., 11 by capsizing of skiff.
26—Thirty-Mile rapids, Alaska, 40 by overturning of steamer.
Aug. 6—Aurich, Ark., 5 in railroad wreck.
20—Chicago, 47 deaths, 131 prostrations and 6 driven insane, the record of a week of excessive heat.
12—Slatington, Pa., 15; train crashed into omnibus....New York, 9 in storm.
15—Chicago, 5 in burning house....Pierson, Mich., 7 in railroad collision....Nome, Alaska, 15 by shipwreck.
21—Kensico, N. Y., 7 by rear-end collision.
Sep. 8—Galveston, Tex., about 5,000 lost in flood; 75 other Texas towns report loss of 114 lives.
12—Mound City, Ill., 9 in railroad wreck....Lake Erie, barge John B. Lyons foundered; 14 drowned.
16—Eau Claire, Wis., 6 by capsizing of boat.
19—Off Chatham, Mass., 18 in gale.
24—Morristown, O., 5 by cyclone.
Oct. 7—Near Biwabik, Minn., 9 in cyclone.
15—Sells, Ark., 6 by dynamite explosion.
17—New York, 8 in tenement house fire.
21—Lodi, Tex., 6 in tornado.
29—New York, 18 by chemical explosion and resulting fire in drug house....De Hart, Mont., 7 in railroad wreck.
Nov. 4—Berrysberg, W. Va., 12 by dynamite explosion.
16—Near Polk, Pa., 6 in railroad wreck.
18—Oswayo, Pa., 6 in burning hotel.
20—In western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, about 80 by cyclone....In Wisconsin 20 days' hunting season results in 12 men killed and 12 wounded.
29—San Francisco, 13 by falling in of roof over glass furnaces....U. S. cruiser Yosemite lost in typhoon in Philippines; 5 seamen drowned.
Dec. 3—Chicago, 6 by boiler explosion in railroad power house.
6—Fishing boat Cora S. McKay given up for lost with crew of 20 residents of Provincetown, Mass.
7—During past season on great lakes 110 lives said to have been lost.
9—Off Erie, Pa., tow barge Charles Foster foundered; 8 lost.
15—Cannonball, N. D., 6 by gasoline explosion.

CRIMES.

Jan. 2—Jas. L. Moore, aged 65, kills wife, aged 22, at Manes, Mo., and commits suicide.
6—During murder trial at Otter Creek, Ky., 2 men killed in free fight.
9—During trial in court at Oak Ridge, Miss., quarrel resulted in killing of A. D. Rolland, R. S. Stephenson and Dr. Otto Austin.
11—At Proud Gap, Ky., 4 killed in quarrel over game of cards.
13—Fred C. Bonfils and I. H. Tammen, proprietors of Denver Post, shot by Wm. W. Anderson, a well-known attorney, during quarrel.
16—Ex-Cong. David G. Colson kills Ethelbert Scott, at Frankfort, Ky.; 2 bystanders also killed; feud.
Feb. 7—Entire family of 6 Indians, by name of McTavish, killed by vigilance committee in British Columbia; charged with being witches.
28—Jos. Glean, farmer living near Bluefield, W. Va., kills daughter, her lover and self.
Mar. 1—Frank Scott, of Omaha, kills wife, shoots Rev. A. F. Nelson who sprang to her rescue, and commits suicide; domestic trouble.
22—Tom Jones (negro) kills Ella Jones and 5 of her children, at Garner, N. C.
Apr. 13—August Young shoots Katie Van Klostere, in Murphysboro, Ill.; disappointed love.
May 14—L. D. McAllister, of Heloise, Tenn., kills wife and self; jealousy.
15—Mrs. Moser and 3 children found murdered near Fremont, Neb.
Jun. 4—In feud at San Augustine, Tex., Sheriff Noel and 2 brothers are killed.
22—Jessie Morrison kills Mrs. Olin Castle, and wounds herself, at Eldorado, Kan.; jealousy.
Jul. 6—Rufus T. Wright kills wife of 3 days, and self, at Columbia, S. C.
24—In race riot in New Orleans Robert Charles (colored) kills 2 policemen.
Aug. 4—Five dead as result of feud between Dooley and Harris families, at Doe Run, Mo.
14—At Jamestown, O., A. G. Bingamon kills wife, son-in-law and self; family trouble.
20—Dr. S. Harrington while drunk at Parley, Mo., kills uncle, mother-in-law, Sheriff Dillingham; is then killed by sheriff's son.
Sep. 4—Paul Cronin at Waukesha, Wis., kills Mrs. E. Miller and shoots himself, because she refused to marry him.
17—Four Indians kill each other at Turtle Mound, Fla., in a fight; all wanted to marry chief's daughter.
Oct. 1—Walter Evans kills wife and self, at Beattysville, Ky.; domestic trouble....At Falmouth, Ky., C. S. Anderson kills wife and self; she would not live with him.
3—Because husband intended becoming a farmer Mrs. Valentine Roullier drowns daughter and self, at Two Rivers, Wis.
Nov. 6—In fight over politics at Caseyville, Ind., Wallace Graves killed and 8 others wounded.
Dec. 6—Theo. Wallert pleads guilty to murder of wife and 4 stepchildren, at Arlington, Minn.
15—Four dead as a result of mysterious poisoning at Forsythe Mines, O.
24—Jos. Douglass, of Crawfordsville, Ind., kills one man and wounds another for calling on his wife.

FIRES.

Jan. 13—Iowa City, Ia., business block; $150,000.
Feb. 1—Dayton, O., fire in business section; $750,000.
4—St. Louis, among business houses; $1,500,000.
27—Newark, N. J., $1,000,000 fire in retail dry goods district.
Mar. 7—Philadelphia, $700,000 fire in retail dry goods district.
8—Lead City, S. D., 50 business buildings; $500,000.
Apr. 2—Newport, Ark., $500,000 fire in business section.
4—Kansas City, Mo., democratic convention hall and other buildings; $400,000.
Apr. 5—Menominee, Mich., Spies building; $200,000.
7—Pittsburgh, Pa., Jos. Horne & Co.'s department store; $2,000,000.
9—Green Point, N. Y., several factories; $600,000.
26—Hull, Ont., entirely destroyed and Ottawa half burned; $17,000,000.
30—Forest fires in Michigan reach alarming proportions.
May 6—New York, Mallory line steamship pier; $1,000,000.
27—Apalachicola, Fla., 6 business blocks; $500,000.
Jun. 5—Ste. Etinne du Saguenay, Can., Price Bros. & Co.'s lumber plant; $400,000.
7—Virginia, Minn., destroyed; $500,000.
18—Bloomington, Ill., $2,000,000 fire in business section....Pearce, A. T., Commonwealth Mining Co.'s mill; $500,000.
29—Morencia, A. T., Detroit Copper Mining Co.'s smelting plant; $1,000,000.
30—Hoboken, N. J., fire on docks of North German Lloyd Co., and ocean liners Saale, Bremen and Main destroyed; $10,000,000....Black Rock, N. Y., lumber yards; $400,000.
Jul. 5—Constable Hook, N. J., Standard Oil Co.'s plant; $1,500,000.
14—Prescott, A. T., business section and 60 dwellings; $1,500,000.
23—St. Paul, Minn., Cold Storage & Warehouse Co.'s warehouse; $750,000.
24—Buffalo, N. Y., Eastern elevator; $750,000.
Aug. 4—Ashland, Wis., Baker & Stewart and Keystone Lumber Co.'s lumber yards; $1,000,000.
19—Alexandria, Ind., Kelly Ax Manf. Co.'s plant; $800,000.
21—Forest fires in Colorado and Wyoming; estimated damage at $10,000,000.
Sep. 12—Narragansett Pier, $350,000 fire.
16—Houston, Tex., Merchants' & Planters' oil mill; $400,000....Near Plymouth, Mass., forest fires; $500,000.
20—New York, Terminal stores; $1,000,000.
25—Baring Cross, Ark., Iron Mountain railway shops; $400,000.
Oct. 6—New York, Atlantic Transport line pier; $1,000,000.
29—New York, drug house of Tarrant & Co. and other buildings, from chemical explosion; $1,500,000.
Nov. 9—Biloxi, Miss., large part of business section; $500,000.
25—Sherman county, Tex., 20 big ranches.

FOREIGN.

Jan. 2—Earthquake in Achalkalak, Russia, destroyed 10 villages; 600 lives lost.
Feb. 3—Most terrible heat ever experienced in Buenos Ayres; 93 deaths from sunstroke.
25—Mexican troops and Yaqui Indians fight near Potam; 500 Mexicans killed and wounded.
Mar. 1—Earthquakes do great damage in southern Mexico.
29—Turkey prohibits imports of American pork.
Apr. 14—Paris exposition opened.
May 4—Fourth centenary of Brazil's discovery celebrated at Rio Janeiro.
11—Czar abolishes deportation to Siberia of Russian convicts and forbids sentencing of prisoners without trial.
Jun 5—In India 6,770,000 people receiving famine relief.
21—Count Mouravieff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, dies in St. Petersburg.
Jul. 4—Lafayette statue, gift of American children, presented to France by Commissioner Peck.
29—King Humbert of Italy, aged 56, assassinated at Monza by Bressi.
Aug. 2—Italian cabinet swears allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel III.
9—Turkish troops massacre 200 Armenians at Spaghank....Funeral of King Humbert at Rome.
18—Lord Roberts appointed commander in chief of British army to succeed Lord Wolseley.
Sep. 1—Ali Mahomet Bay, rebel leader seeking to usurp Persia's throne, defeated and imprisoned by Persian troops.
6—Duke d'Abruzzi of Italy returns from arctic region after having gone within 241 miles of pole.
Oct. 8—Canadian parliament dissolved.
17—Prince von Hohenlohe resigns chancellorship of Germany; Von Buelow named to succeed him.
19—Lord Curzon says famine has caused 500,000 deaths in India.
Nov. 7—Sir Chas. Tupper defeated in Canadian election; liberals overwhelmingly successful.
12—Paris exposition closed.
29—Typhoon at Tourane, Japan; 1,600 lives lost.
Dec. 2—Pres. Diaz of Mexico inaugurated for sixth time.
4—Flood in river Tiber causes $7,500,000 loss in Rome.
7—Russian consuls in Turkey report killing of hundreds of Armenians daily.
25—Yaqui Indians ambush Mexicans, killing 30 in Sonora....Another revolution in Venezuela.

The War in the Transvaal.

Jan. 1—Gen. French takes Colesburg.
10—Roberts and Kitchener land at Cape Town.
12—Gen. Buller begins second attempt to relieve Ladysmith.
24—Gen. Warren captures Spion kop....Gen. Woodgate killed.
26—Spion kop abandoned.
Feb. 9—Buller checked in third attempt to relieve Ladysmith; 1,747 lost in the three advances.
14—Roberts pushes over Orange Free State border.
15—Gen. French enters Kimberley.
27—Cronje with 4,000 men surrenders at Paardeberg.
28—Ladysmith relieved.
Mar. 13—Salisbury rejects peace overtures of Boers.
15—Roberts enters Bloemfontein....Steyn moves capital to Kroonstadt.
28—Gen. Joubert dies in Pretoria.
Apr. 6—Boers capture five companies British troops near Bloemfontein.
10—Battle of Meerkatsfontein; British loss 600 killed and wounded and 900 are taken prisoners.
25—Boers driven from Wepener.
May 6—Severe fighting along Vet river.
12—Roberts occupies Kroonstadt without opposition.
18—Mafeking relieved, ending siege of 216 days.
31—British enter Johannesburg.
Jun 3—Kruger shifts seat of government from Pretoria to Lydenburg.
5—Roberts takes Pretoria....Battalion of Irish yeomanry captured by Boers in Orange Free State.
11—Boers capture 600 British at Roodeval ....Boer capital at Machadodorp.
Jul 23—De Wet captures British supply train and 100 Highlanders.
30—Gen. Prinsloo with 5,000 Boers surrenders unconditionally at Fouriesburg.
Aug. 1—Commandants Rouse, Fontenel, Deploy, Potgrieter and Joubert with their troops surrender to English.
27—Roberts reports capture of Gen. Olivier, a Boer leader.
Sep. 3—Roberts proclaims Transvaal British territory.
7—Lydenburg captured by British.
10—Buller inflicts heavy loss on Boers at Spitz kop.
Oct. 7—Roberts reports 16,000 British prisoners to have been taken from Boers.
19—Kruger embarks at Lorenzo Marques on Dutch cruiser, sailing for Holland.
22—Renewed Boer activity in southern part of Orange River Colony.
Nov. 9—British defeat De Wet, taking 100 prisoners.
22—Kruger receives extraordinary welcome on landing at Marseilles.
25—Pres. Loubet welcomes Kruger to Paris.
29—British surrender 400 men and two guns to Boers at Dewetsdorp, southwest of Bloemfontein.
30—Roberts turns over command of troops in South Africa to Lord Kitchener.
Dec. 2—German emperor announces inability to receive Kruger.
3—Emperor Francis Joseph refuses to receive visit from Kruger.
8—Czar writes to Kruger, expressing sympathy, but announces inability to receive him or aid cause.
11—British parliament votes $80,000,000 to continue war.
15—Boers take 120 British at Zastron....De Wet captures and destroys immense quantities of supplies and ammunition.
19—Gen. Knox abandons pursuit of De Wet and seeks to stem tide of Boer invasion of Cape Colony and Natal.
20—Boer invaders occupy Colesburg.
23—Boers occupy Britstown.
26—Boers surprise and capture British cavalry squadron near Britstown.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS.

Jan. 4—Italy agrees to open door policy in China, completing list of powers approving Sec. Hay's proposal....W. Murray Crane inaugurated gov. Mass.
10—Jos. C. S. Blackburn (dem., Ky.) elected U. S. senator.
16—Jas. H. Gear (Ia.) reelected U. S. senator....Gov. Longino (Miss.) inaugurated.
25—Brigham H. Roberts excluded from congress by vote of 268 to 50.
30—Senator Goebel, contestant for governorship of Kentucky, shot at Frankfort.
31—Democratic members of Ky. legislature meet and declare Goebel and Beckham elected gov. and lieut. gov., are sworn in by chief justice of court of appeals. Gov. Taylor declares state of insurrection and adjourns legislature to meet at London.
Feb. 2—Martial law in Frankfort, Ky.
3—Beckham sworn in to succeed Goebel.
5—Hay-Pauncefote treaty relating to Nicaragua canal signed.
6—Judge Wm. H. Taft (Cinn., O.) appointed pres. of commission to organize government for Philippine islands....Thos. R. Bard (rep., Cal.) elected U. S. senator.
Mar. 5—Admiral Remey selected to command Asiatic fleet.
Apr. 3—U. S. senate passes bill providing civil government for Porto Rico, and levying a 15 per cent. tariff on certain exports to U. S., and providing free trade Mar. 1, 1902. ..Dewey decides to run for president.
6—Kentucky court of appeals decides J. C. W. Beckham is governor.
7—Gen. Otis allowed to retire from command; Gen. Arthur MacArthur selected to succeed him.
10—House passes Porto Rican bill.
24—U. S senate refuses to seat Matthew S. Quay (Pa.); vote, 33 to 32.
May 1—Pres. Dole selected as governor of Hawaii....Chas. H. Allen inaugurated civil governor of Porto Rico.
2—Rev. F. C. Swallow (Pa.) nominated for pres. by United Christian party, at Rock Island, Ill.
8—Flag hoisted over island Tutuila, Samoa.
10—People's party in national convention at Sioux Falls, S. D., nominated W. J. Bryan (Neb.) and Chas. A. Towne (Minn.) for pres. and vice pres....Middle-of-the-road populists nominate Wharton Barker (Pa.) for pres. and Ignatius Donnelly (Minn.) for vice pres., in convention in Cincinnati.
15—U. S. Senator W. A. Clark (Mont.) finding himself unable to hold the seat resigns.
21—U. S. supreme court decides Kentucky governorship contest in Beckham's favor on ground of no jurisdiction; 4 justices dissented....Gov. W. W. Head (La.) inaugurated....P. G. Rathbone, director general of posts in Cuba, suspended.
25—Virginia votes for constitutional revision to disfranchise negroes.
Jun 4—Oregon republicans carry state election.
12—U. S. Senator Geo. P. Wetmore (rep., R. I.) reelected....U. S. court of claims decides Rear Admiral Sampson to have been in command during sea fight with Cervera.
21—Pres. McKinley unanimously renominated by republicans for pres.; Theodore Roosevelt, for vice pres.
28—Gov. Dole (Hawaii) inaugurated....Prohibitionists at Chicago nominate John G. Woolley for pres., Henry B. Metcalf for vice pres.
Jul. 4—Democratic national convention at Kansas City; Jas. D. Richardson, chairman.
5—Wm. J. Bryan nominated by democrats for pres.; platform adopted.
6—Adlai E. Stevenson nominated by democrats for vice pres....Silver republicans in convention at Kansas City indorse Bryan's nomination.
12—Pres. McKinley formally notified of nomination at Canton, O.
16—Nat. League Republican clubs in session at St. Paul.
23—International surveyors locate Canada-Alaska boundary according to modus vivendi.
Aug. 1—Ex-Gov. Wolcott (Mass.) appointed ambassador to Italy.
4—E. V. Debs, social democrat presidential nominee, issues letter of acceptance.
6—Wm. J. Sanford (dem., Ala.) elected gov.
15—"Liberty congress" at Indianapolis; Geo. S. Boutwell (Mass.), chairman.
Sep. 4—Wm. W. Stickney (rep., Vt.) elected gov....Seth H. Ellis nominated for pres. by national union reform party.
Oct. 2—Quadrennial convention of democratic clubs at Indianapolis.
9—Trial by jury inaugurated in Cuba and writ of habeas corpus established.
Nov. 2—Roosevelt ends record-breaking campaign tour having traveled 21,209 miles and made 673 speeches in 8 weeks.
5—Cuban constitutional convention meets in Havana.
6—McKinley and Roosevelt elected pres. and vice pres. of U. S.; electoral vote 292; popular plurality, $7,718....O. O. Bacon (dem., Ga.) reelected U. S. senator.
23—Isthmian canal commission favors Nicaraguan route; estimated cost $120,000,000.
27—U. S. Senator J. T. Morgan (dem., Ala.) reelected.
Dec. 1—Pres. McKinley inaugurates civil service system in Philippines.
3—Pres. McKinley's annual message read on opening of 2d session of 56th congress.
5—Chas. A. Towne (Minn.) appointed to U. S. senate.
6—Army reorganization bill passed by lower house of congress....Chas. P. Eagan reatored to army and Bethune to navy.
10—Oklahoma and Indian territories organize joint convention to unite on single form of government.
11—Gov. J. C. W. Beckham (Ky.) inaugurated.
12—Centennial of establishment of capital at Washington celebrated.
17—Constitutional status of Porto Rico and Philippines argued in U. S. supreme court.
19—Grover Cleveland advises against attempt at democratic reorganization.
20—T. S. senate ratifies (55 to 18) Hay-Pauncefote treaty
26—Inauguration of 20th century national gospel campaign in New York.

INDUSTRIAL.

Jan. 1—Indiana glass factories start up after 6 mos. idleness....Carnegie iron works in Pittsburgh resume operations, advancing wages of 10,000 men, increasing pay roll over $1,000,000 yearly....Pennsylvania railroad pensions 950 old employes.
15—United Mine Workers in national gathering at Indianapolis; John Mitchell re-elected president on 19th.
17—Chicago drainage canal (costing $33,000,000) opened....Large bridge building concerns consolidate; capital, $32,000,000.
Feb. 5—In Chicago 1,000 carpenters' contractors' new rules and walk out; during subsequent week number of strikers increases to 7,000.
14—Sheet steel mills of country combine at Pittsburgh; capital, $52,000,000.
Mar. 6—Over 35,000 men idle in Chicago.
26—Actual work on $36,000,000 underground rapid transit tunnel in New York begun.
30—Strike of 6,000 Chicago machinists settled.
Apr. 12—In Chicago, 200 union pickets attacked 20 nonunion workers; 17 men injured during riot.
23—Spring Valley (Ill.) Co.'s 5,000 coal miners ordered to strike.
26—Estimated 150,000 men and $25,000,000 capital made idle in Chicago by strikes.
May 5—Standard Oil Co. raises wages of 35,000 men 10 per cent. and reduces working hours.
7—In Chicago Judge Tuthill declares contract for county work invalid because of clause requiring exclusively union labor.
....In St. Louis 3,000 street car men strike.
15—Three strike sympathizers shot in St. Louis in fight with men who attempted to run street cars.
17—During 21 days of St. Louis street car strike 5 persons killed and 75 wounded.
28—St. Louis street car wrecked with dynamite.
Jun. 3—Boy killed and woman stripped and beaten for riding on St. Louis street car.
24—Traffic successfully resumed on all St. Louis street railway lines.
Jul. 2—St. Louis street car strike settled, both sides claiming victory....Wall paper trust dissolved.
7—Interstate commerce commission reports railroad mileage of 252,364 and number of employes at 925,924....Provision exports for fiscal year reach $180,000,000, breaking record.
26—Schooner Pretoria, largest wooden boat ever built (350 ft. long) launched at Bay City, Mich.
Aug. 16—International Typographical union, in session at Milwaukee, declares against indiscriminate boycotts.
Sep. 16—Strike of Pennsylvania anthracite miners ordered.
21—Two killed and 10 wounded in strike riots at Shenandoah, Pa.; governor orders out troops....Glass chimney manufacturers concede wage advance of 6 per cent., ending strike of 14,700 employes.
Oct. 10—One man killed and several injured during attempt of strikers to close colliery at Osceola, Pa.
13—Anthracite miners in convention at Scranton decide to accept 10 per cent. wage increase offered by operators providing same rate hold till April, 1901; sliding scale abolished; other questions to be arbitrated.
25—Coal strike declared off, operators having agreed to 10 per cent. advance. Strike lasted 39 das. with 140,000 men out, entailing total loss of $10,000,000; 90 per cent. of anthracite mines had been tied up.
Nov. 1—Nine months' strike of 2,500 New York cigar makers ended by men resuming at old rates.
13—Indiana coal field idle on account of hoisting engineers' strike.
Dec. 8—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. telegraphers strike.

LYNCHINGS.

Jan. 5—Newport News, Va., W. W. Watt (white) shot; assault.
16—Near Benning, Tenn., Anderson Gause (colored), bad aided escape of 2 murderers.
20—Fort Scott, Kan., George and Ed Meeks; murder.
26—Canon City, Col., Thos Reynolds, an escaped convict.
Feb. 10—Port Arthur, Tex., James Sweeney; had been acquitted on murder charge.
Mar. 3—Letohatchee, Ala., Jim Crosby (colored); had threatened revenge for lynching of friend.
23—Ripley, Tenn., Louis Rice (colored), for testimony given in murder trial.
24—Emporia, Va., O'Grady (white) and Walter Cotton (colored); murder.
Apr. 3—Near Perryville, Ga., Allen Brooke (negro); assault.
5—Ivor, Va., negro; started fire which wiped out the village.
21—Allentown, Pa., John Hughly and Ed Ames; attempted assassination of white people.
28—Marshall, Mo., Mindeo Chowgoe (colored); assault.
May 4—Douglas, Ga., Marshall Jones (negro); murder.
5—Near Geneva, Ala., unknown negro; assault of 12 yr.-old girl....Alaska miners lynch comrade to save trouble of guarding him as prisoner.
22—Pueblo, Col., Calvin Kimblern (negro); shot wife and murdered 2 children.
Jun. 2—Tutwiler, Miss., "Dago Pete" (negro); by negro mob; assaulted colored woman....Bridgeton, N. J., Smith Alvord tarred and feathered; said to have abused late wife.
4—Near Mississippi City, Ala., Askew and Ross (negroes); suspected of murder.
25—Near O'Brien, Fla., Jack Thomas (negro); attempted assault.
Jul. 6—Near Columbia, Ala., John Roe (negro); attempted assault.
27—Robert Charles, in New Orleans, for killing 2 policemen.
Aug. 13—Corinth, Miss., Jack Betts (negro); assaulted 10-yr.-old girl.
22—Akron, O., mob of 3,000 surrounded jail clamoring for a negro; officers fired, killing 2. Mob burned Columbia hall and blew up city building. Troops ordered to scene. Negro had assaulted 5-yr.-old white girl; was afterwards sentenced to life imprisonment.
29—Cheneyville, La., Thos. J. Ames (colored); murder.
Sep. 21—Ponchatoula, La., 4 negroes; charged with burglary.
25—Mansfield, O., 2 Dowie elders coated with tar and driven from town.
Oct. 2—Electric, Ala., Winfield Townsend (colored) burned at stake; attempted assault.
18—Elkton, Ky., Fratus Warfield (negro); attempted to enter house where white woman and child were only occupants.
—Bristol Landing, La., Milley Dodson (colored); shooting white man.
23—Near Vicksburg, Miss., Gloster Barnes, colored wife murderer, by negro mob.
24—Liberty Hill, Ga., Jas. Guer and Jas. Callaway (colored); charged with firing into farmer's house.
30—Duke, Ala., 18-yr.-old negro; criminal assault on 14-yr.-old white girl.
Nov. 8—Near Coahoma, Miss., Lit Nabors (colored); murder.
15—Jefferson, Tex., 3 negroes taken from jail and hanged; murder.
16—Near Limon, Col., Preston Porter, Jr. (negro), burned at stake; murder of Louise Frost.
27—Near Lake City, Fla., Spencer Williams, desperate negro gambler.
Dec. 2—Near Ivanhoe, Va., Dan Long (negro); criminal assault.
16—Rockport, Ind., Bud Rowland and Jim Henderson (both colored); murder.
17—Rockport, Ind., John Rolla (colored); implicated in murder.
19—Arcadia, Miss., 2 negroes who robbed and burned trading boat and killed Thos. Thompson, its owner.
20—Gullport, Miss., negro named Lewis; murder.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Jan. 1—Mississippi freezes over at St. Louis....Six inches of snow at Macon, Ga., establishes new record.
Feb. 3—Tornado sweeps coast of Newfoundland.
8—Temperature drops 50 degrees in 15 hours in Chicago....Collinsville struck by windstorm.
Mar. 1—Heaviest snow since 1888 in northern New York and New England; business at standstill.
15—Heavy snowstorms in Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama.
Apr. 4—Lightning strikes during snowstorm at Cheyenne, Wyo.
6—Cloudburst at Water Valley, Tex.
7—Dam at Austin, Tex., swept away; $2,000,000 damage and over 50 lives lost.
15—Tornado sweeps over Winfield and Clearwater, Kan.
16—Tornado at Hamburg, Ia.
May 6—Tornado at Wilsonville, Neb., and in central Kansas.
7—Cyclone in Jerseyville, Ill....Terrific hailstorm at Toledo, O....Tornado at San Antonio, Tex.
28—Eclipse of sun viewed; in belt of totality clear sky in strip running from Norfolk to New Orleans....Cyclone in Sebawa township, Mich.
Jun. 7—Faulkner, Kan., almost entirely demolished by tornado....Many buildings wrecked by wind at Miami, I. T.
23—Cyclone in Beaver county, Okla.... Damaging windstorm near Blanchardville, Wis.
26—Mississippi at unparalleled low mark....Streets of Mobile, Ala., submerged by cloudbursts.
Jul. 6—Cyclone destroys Steamboat Rock, Ia.
14—Llano, Tex., destroyed in part by storm.
16—Cloudburst at Coleman, Tex.
20—Snow at Marshall, Mich.
28—Forgerings, N. D., wiped out by tornado.
31—Cloudburst floods canyons and valleys in Arizona.
Aug. 1—Tintic mining region, Utah, shaken by earthquake.
6—Intense heat in Chicago causes nine deaths.
15—Hailstorm destroys 40,000 acres wheat near St. Thomas, N. D.
16—Storm in eastern Illinois destroys $500,000 broom corn.
20—Tornado at Sheboygan, Wis., does $200,000 damage.
24—Hurricane off coast of Cape Nome, Alaska....Hailstorm does $500,000 damage to tobacco in Brock county, Wis.
Sep. 6—Earthquake at Lituya bay, Alaska.
7—Tropical gale sweeps Florida coast.
9—West Indian hurricane wrecks Galveston, Tex.; vessels driven miles inland and rice crop destroyed; property loss estimated at from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000.
12—Storm does $500,000 damage to fruit around Buffalo, N. Y., and several Pan-American exposition buildings partially wrecked.
25—Waterspout and tornado at Ferguson, Ia.
27—Sharps, Ia., almost destroyed by cyclone.
Oct. 4—Red Wing, Minn., cut off from outside world by storm.
7—Cyclone does $500,000 damage at Biwabik, Minn.
16—Earth in tremor 6 hours from 27 earthquake shocks at Kodiak, Alaska.
31—At Jacksonville, Fla., 8 earthquake shocks.
Nov. 20—Tornado lays waste plantations in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi.
Dec. 15—Earthquake felt at Santiago de Cuba.
16—Joplin, Mo., shaken by earthquake....Gale upsets houses in San Francisco.
17—Earthquake in East Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina.
25—Earthquake at Santiago de Cuba.

NECROLOGY.

Jan. 7—McGlynn, Rev. Edw., Catholic priest and single-taxer, at Newburg, N. Y.; 62.
20—Ruskin, John, author and poet, at Brantwood, Eng.; 81.
21—Blackmore, Richard D., author "Lorna Doone," at Teddington, Eng.; 75.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT

TWO SIDES.

"Dear! dear! How it rains!" growls little Jack,
With a frown and a pout and a gathering tear.
"Of all the days in the almanac,
To think of its raining to-day. Dear! dear!

"There were so many things I wanted to do.
There's my brand-new stilts that I haven't tried,
And my big velocipede, red and blue,
That I never shall get a chance to ride.

"If only it hadn't rained! Oh, dear!
It's perfectly dreadful. I don't know how
I'm going to stand it, poked up here.
It's just too horribly mean—so now!"

"Well, well, it's raining!" says little Sue,
With her sunny smile, no whit less gay;
"And now let me think what I can do,
For I certainly can't go out to-day.

"There's the beds to make and the floors to sweep.
I'm going to help. I can, I know.
There's the darling baby to rock to sleep.
There's the blocks of my patchwork quilt to sew.

"Oh, I'm sure there are plenty of things to be done,
And I'm sure, too, it's the nicest way,
For I shan't have a minute of time—not one—
To be sorry that it's a rainy day."
—Emma A. Opper, in Golden Days.

HEROIC LIFE SAVERS.

A Deed of Daring and Devotion Which Deserves to Be Immortalized in Prose and Verse.

In St. Nicholas Lieut. Worth G. Ross, United States revenue cutter service, tells of an extraordinary rescue on the shore of Lake Superior. A schooner and steam barge were stranded at Marquette, and after making heroic efforts all day long to succor the survivors, the would-be rescuers telegraphed to a regular life-saving crew. Some one proposed this as a last resort. It seemed like a forlorn hope, for the nearest station was then at Ship canal, 110 miles distant! However, the chance, meager as it looked, was considered worth taking, and arrangements were at once begun to bring the life-boat and its crew. A telegram, which had to be carried six miles by a tug, was sent to the keeper of the station, telling of the peril of the sailors. The managers of the

RUSHING THROUGH THE TEMPEST.

railroad offered a special train to bring the surfmen and their apparatus to Marquette. As soon as the keeper received the message, he and his men, with the life-boat, wreck-gun, and all necessary appurtenances, were taken on the tug, which steamed as fast as she could to Houghton, where was waiting a train consisting of an engine, a passenger coach and two flat cars. It took the life-savers but a short time, with the helpers who volunteered, to put the apparatus on board the cars and secure it, after which the train sped swiftly out into the night on her merciful errand, followed by the resounding cheers of the crowd of persons who had come upon the scene.

Perhaps no life-saving crew had ever before started out on a journey so exceptional. They were stirred to the noblest impulses by its intense significance, and had determined among themselves to do or die in the perilous task before them. Although the track was heavy with snow, the powerful locomotive raced on at high speed through the driving tempest, at times almost reaching the rate of a mile a minute. The coating of snow made the engine and cars look strangely grotesque as the train pulled into the railway station at Marquette, after a run (with its necessary stoppages) that had never been matched under the circumstances. It was nearly midnight when the crowd of expectant and cheering men helped the life-savers and their appliances from the cars. Wagons and sleighs had been provided to take them to the lake, and also a plentiful supply of food for the half-starved sailors when they should be brought ashore.

After a hard trip along the dark beach, in the wash of the surf, which was thick with driftwood, the station-crew finally arrived abreast of the vessels. A throng of people were there before them, anxiously awaiting their arrival. The bonfires which had been kept burning gave needed light to the workers, and, in view of the great seas that were tumbling in, it was thought best to attempt first a rescue by means of lines. One was fired over the steam-barge amidships, but it appears that the sailors were prevented from getting it by the rush of breakers across the decks. The keeper now decided to use the boat. There were two reefs to pass, over which the waves were dashing with frightful fury. The lifeboat crossed the first one, shipping three seas on the way; but, the rudder becoming disabled, the men were obliged to return. While repairs were being made another shot was fired over the vessel, but no one reached the line.

At daybreak the boat was again launched, and by strenuous and undaunted exertions the oarsmen held to their work, succeeded in crossing the reefs, alive with foaming breakers, and got alongside the barge. By this time the lifeboat was sheathed with ice, the seas having frozen on the planking, and being thus weighted down, it was considered prudent to take in only nine of the vessel's crew. With these a start was made for the shore, which was regained after another valiant and perilous passage.

Two more trips were made to the wrecks by the life-savers, their boat at times being flooded and partially beaten back, and once nearly thrown end over end on the reef. The men themselves were drenched with icy water, which made their work much harder to endure.

Their heroic and indomitable efforts were crowned with full success, every one on the two vessels, 24 in all, being saved. Many of these were almost frozen and nearly starved, and were immediately taken by the citizens to the fires on the beach where there was food.

I cannot do better here than to quote from the report of the general superintendent of the life-saving service touching this memorable achievement of the Ship canal crew: "To have come rushing through the night and tempest over so many snowy leagues to the rescue of a group of despairing sailors, and then, with hearts greater than danger, to have gone out again and again through the dreadful breakers and brought every man ashore, was a feat so boldly adventurous that the current accounts of it in the public journals roused, at the time, the whole lake region to intense enthusiasm, and sent thrills of sympathy and admiration through the country."

WITCH HAZEL SEEDS.

They Are Expelled from the Pods with a Force and Sound of Fairy Artillery.

What boy or girl who has ever gone nutting in October has not been arrested among the underbrush by a sound of fairy artillery, or even been hit on the cheek by a solid piece of ammunition in the shape of a glossy black seed? asks Dora Read Goodale in St. Nicholas. Looking about for your assailant, you see only a tall shrub, whose leafless branches are hung with fringes of gold, and wonder, perhaps, why those delicate blossoms mature at a time when most wild flowers have finished their season's work—when, as Bryant says:

"Frosts and shortening days portend
The aged Year is near his end."

But look closer among those tardy gold fringes and you will see clusters of oddly shaped pods, some empty and yawning like miniature cannon, others still loaded and ready to fire their handsome little missiles when the right moment arrives.

This curious shrub, which takes a whole year to mature its fruit, is the witch-hazel, or hamamelis—the same that we know as a bottle-genius ready to cure our cuts and bruises. To see how the shooting is done, it is worth while to bring a branch of the seed-pods indoors and to study their mechanism more at leisure. As the fruit ripens the outer coat of the pod separates from the inner, and this outer shell splits down from the top, while the elastic inner covering also splits,

POP GO THE LITTLE SEEDS.

and its edges press on the seeds. This pressure in time expels the hard little nut in much the same way that an apple-seed (almost identical in shape) is "fired" by the pressure of a boy's thumb and forefinger.

The witch-hazel always impresses me as a very spirited plant, full of will power and energy, and determined that its children shall have a good start in the world. It is said that its seeds are sometimes thrown a distance of 45 feet, and, while I cannot vouch for this, I do know that they will strike one very forcibly at a distance of 12 or 15. By this ingenious contrivance the young witch-hazel folks begin life at a distance, where the ground has been neither shaded nor exhausted by the parent bush.

The witch-hazel is common over all eastern America, and any young naturalist may see it sowing its crops or lighting the woods with its elfin smile as late as Thanksgiving day.

New Names for the Zones.

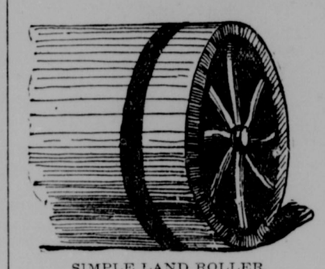
"How many zones have we, Willie?" asked the teacher of a pupil in the junior class. "Four," was the reply. "Well, then, name the four," said the teacher. "The frigerated, the horrid, the temperance and the intemperance," answered the little fellow.

FARM AND GARDEN

GOOD LAND ROLLER.

What an Ingenious Man Can Do with a Couple of Old Mowing Machine Wheels.

To make this roller, take two old mowing machine wheels and connect them by a one and one-half inch iron axle, as olng as roller is to be wide. Fit 2x3-inch scantlings round rims of the wheels, and hold by means of a



SIMPLE LAND ROLLER.

band of wagon tire directly over each wheel, as shown in the accompanying cut, which shows one end of the roller. It is a good plan to have at least four of the scantlings bolted to rims by small bolts, holes being drilled in rims for this purpose. Make a frame of 2x4-inch material to set roller in, fit tongue or shafts to front and attach an old mowing machine seat to rear piece of frame. The roller should not be made too wide, unless four wheels are used, and the roller made in two sections. If made about four feet wide it might make a good one-horse roller.—J. G. Allshouse, in Ohio Farmer.

SOIL FOR POTATOES.

The Early Varieties Require Loamy Ground and the Most Perfect Drainage Possible.

A deep, loamy, warm, fertile soil is preferred. In the absence of such requisites the grower should choose one that nearest fills the description. A loamy soil, overlying a porous clay subsoil, is better than the same soil over a gravel or sand bed. Light soils, that is, such as are easily moved by the plow or less difficult to cultivate and more conducive to an early harvest than are heavy, compact soils. No matter what the character of the soil—light or heavy, poor or rich in necessary plant food—thorough drainage is essential to the best success with Irish potatoes. Shortly after a continued, heavy rainfall dig a hole in the ground about 15 inches deep. The distance to which water will rise in this hole will show the distance below the surface of the ground beyond which the roots of plants will be as effectually submerged in water as if lowered beneath the surface in a tub filled with the same liquid. If the water level is gradually lowered, so that within 24 to 36 hours after rain has ceased no water stands over the bottom of the hole, no artificial drainage is needed. If, on the other hand, water sinks much more slowly, open surface drains, properly placed, should remedy the trouble. A properly drained soil warms quicker in the spring, retains water necessary for the development of plants longer, admits more air and gives far better results from plant food already in the soil, to say nothing of that added in fertilizers, than does a poorly drained soil.—Farmers' Review.

TIMELY DAIRY NOTES.

Silage, and especially good corn silage, when compared with dry corn fodder or other feeding stuff, produces results so satisfactory as to surprise the chemist and which chemistry cannot explain.

A silo or two, well built, but not too large or too expensive, are convenient and economical, on most farms, to save crops which at times might otherwise be lost, if not to preserve some crops specially grown for silage.

A good grade butter cow will make more butter from a certain amount of feed than a common cow will and it is certainly reasonable that the more butter or milk secured from a given amount of feed the better the opportunity for profit.

With butter as with other products of the farm appearance is an important factor. On this account with a good quality of butter it will be found a good plan to use parchment paper with which to wrap the prints as rolls rather than cloths. The paper now can be secured so cheaply that all considered it will be found most economical.—Rural World.

New Berry from England.

From London comes the report of a new fruit shown for the first time at a recent meeting of the Royal Horticultural society. It is called the Mahdi and is a hybrid between the raspberry and blackberry, its seed parent being the Belle de Fontenay, a very large red raspberry of European origin. The Mahdi has very much the habit of the blackberry, but its fruit resembles to some extent the dewberry. There is the same bloom, but the number of fruitlets is greater. Most important is the time of fruiting, for it comes into bearing as the raspberries are failing and before the blackberries are ripe. The Mahdi is very prolific, and has considerable claim to be a decorative plant. The plants have not yet been placed upon the market.—American Agriculturist.

DRUNKEN MAN IN CHURCH.

Preacher Puts a Drunkard Into His Pulpit as a Horrible Example.

There was a dramatic scene at the Presbyterian church in Kokomo, Ind., the other night, where a revival is in progress, conducted by Evangelist Merton Smith, of Chicago. On a front seat near the pulpit sat a drunken saloon porter, who had wandered in the place in a dazed condition. The preacher was waxing loud and eloquent on the temperance question, when the intoxicated man arose and in a stentorian tone denounced him as a scoundrel and a liar. A number of women fainted. "Don't take him out!" exclaimed Evangelist Smith, as the janitor pushed the man towards the door. "It is not the man, but the liquor in him, that speaks. He is no worse than I was once." With the sot standing by his side in the pulpit the minister continued his discourse, with the living subject for a horrible example. After the outburst the man repented and wept. It was a touching scene, and there were few dry eyes in the house.

CLOSENESS PERSONIFIED.

Dreamed He Had to Pay a Dollar for a Cab and Was Afraid to Go to Sleep Again.

There's a good story told of a young fellow here noted for his closeness. He went to spend the night with a friend. During the entire night he betrayed much restlessness, which kept the host wide awake, and finally the slumberer betrayed signs of violent emotion. "He's going to have a nightmare," said the friend, "but he always grimbles so when you wake him up that I hate to disturb him." He waited awhile longer, sitting up in bed staring at the miserable sleeper, and, finally becoming alarmed, he roused him. He sprang up in bed, glared wildly around and said: "Where am I? I don't see the storm?"

"Why, here in my room," said his host, soothingly; "you remember you stayed all night with me? I beg your pardon for waking you up, but you carried on so I had to."

"Beg your pardon," gasped the guest. "I shall never be grateful enough to you. I dreamed I was out with Miss Bud and a terrible storm came up, and my shoes were new, and I was just ordering a coupe for two when you roused me. Old boy, you have saved me a dollar."

And the host says he was actually afraid to go to sleep again that night for fear the coupe would come, says the Louisville Times.

VICE REWARDED.

The Oracular Passenger Gives the Conductor a Tip and Gets Left Himself.

"The man who gave me that," said the conductor to the only passenger in the car, "must have thought I was a chump."

The passenger examined the lead five-cent piece with a smile, says Puck.

"You're stuck," he said, oracularly. "Unless," he added, unscrupulously, "you can pass it off."

"I wouldn't do that," returned the conductor, polishing the bogus coin on his coat sleeve. "Besides, no one would take it.

"Not alone, but you might slip it among two or three good ones," suggested the passenger.

The conductor shook his head virtuously, as the car began to fill up.

An hour later the ex-passenger fished up some small change to buy a cigar, and the first thing he saw was a lead five-cent piece.

"I gave him a quarter," he mused, "and he gave me four nickels in change. The man," he added, still musing, "who gave me that, must have thought I was a chump."

Celebrated Oculists Fail

To relieve many cases that Palmer's Lotion has permanently cured. Some time ago Mr. V. M. Green, of Huntington, West Virginia, wrote: "After trying the most celebrated oculists of Boston, Albany and New York City, for Granulated Eyelids, with no success, a few applications of Palmer's Lotion relieved the inflammation and its use has effected a permanent cure." This Lotion will also be found valuable in curing Pimples, Red Spots or any eruptions on the skin and is particularly efficacious if used in connection with Lotion Soap. If you can't find them at your druggist's send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York City, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Free.

An Irishman was once standing in the streets of an Irish town looking on with great interest at a fight which was taking place. He said to a gentleman, standing near:

"Sir, can you tell me, is this a free fight or a faction fight?"

The gentleman replied:

"It is a free fight."

"Oh," said the Irishman, and rushed into the thick of the fray, he dealt with his shillelah destruction and devastation all around him.—London Spare Moments.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

A feast fit for a king is not always fit for a man who has to work for a living.—Puck.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE must have Signature.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SKIN TORTURES

And every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with

Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. This treatment, when followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, is the most speedy, permanent, and economical cure for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair ever compounded.

Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

COLONEL M. S. Quay was elected United States Senator Tuesday by the Pennsylvania legislature at Harrisburg.

The House and Senate voted separately at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and Mr. Quay received a majority vote in each body.

LAST week's *Journal* wants to know how "the taxpayers of Garrett county relish the idea of paying $850 for half the county publishing when they are only paying $165 for the other half."

Why not make the question general, Mr. *Journal*, by adding: How do they relish the idea of paying the *Journal* an advance of more than 300 per cent. over the price paid last year for the same work?

Of course, you did not intend to practice any deception upon your readers when you penned that sentence, did you Mr. *Journal* man? You believe in making everything clear, according to your own ideas. If we remember correctly you made the assertion some time ago that the money received for the publishing last year ($50) was sufficient and that money could be made at it. Of course this has slipped your memory.

America's Progress.

The progress that has been made in this country during the nineteenth century is emphasized by the taunts that were made at this country's expense in earlier days when the United States had not made the impress on civilization that is now universally recognized.

Sydney Smith wrote in the Edinburg Review, in 1820:

"In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book? Or goes to an American play? Or looks at an American picture or statue? What does the world yet owe to American physicians or surgeons? What new substances have their chemists discovered or what old ones have they analyzed? What new constellations have been discovered by the telescopes of America? What have they done in mathematics? Who drinks out of American glass? Or eats from American plates? Or wears American coats or gowns? Or sleeps in American blankets?"

How different all is now. American authors are foremost in literature, American inventors have made more abundant contributions to the conveniencies of mankind than those of all other nationalities, and America leads the world in manufacturing supremacy.

Good Roads.

How important good roads are comparatively few persons realize. The effects of good roads upon any country district is almost to be compared with the effect of a good circulation of the blood upon the vigor and heartiness of the human body. It is all-pervading; it is felt every day and every hour. Roads poorly built, or kept in a slovenly state; roads that are everlastingly being repaired, but are never in repair; roads that are no sooner free from mud than they become intolerable with dust; roads that are full of ruts and stones and holes—all this is not only injurious directly through the wear and tear of wagons and the personal inconvenience of travel. Indeed, great as are these evils, they are by far the least part of the injury; for the habit of seeing and using such roads constantly, and of becoming contented with them or impotently grumbling about them, insidiously effects the whole tone of life, the habits of thought and action of the people of any country district. People ought to be made to feel what is the actual fact—that the possession of thoroughly good roads is the most vital of all the needs of any county.

Items From Bryan's "Commoner."

Good morning.

Have you subscribed?

This is no free lunch.

Our terms are cash in advance.

Bring on your chickens. We can use them on our farm.

For editor's terms for lectures, etc., last page of this paper.

Our boy, William Jennings Bryan, Jr., wants to trade a set of croquet for a golf outfit.

The boasted prosperity Mark Hanna talked so much about has not struck this town hard. Everybody is complaining of a bad cold.

We understand Mr. McKinley, the hired man in the White House at Washington, smiles whenever the name of our paper is mentioned. We'll make him smile on the other side of his mouth before we are done with him.

"Inqusitive" wants to know whether we travel on a pass or not when we go out lecturing. We'll bet a quart of paste we know how "Inquisitive" voted last month. When a Republican askes you any fool question about us you tell him its none of his by ginger business.

All kinds of job work done at this office. We have opened a department for the sale of photographs of the Peerless Leader of the Democracy of the United States in 1896 and 1900. We have also a few copies left of "The First Battle," valuable for its historic research, unanswerable logic, and masterly style from a literary point of view. Persons wishing to make arrangements for lectures, magazine articles, subscriptions or job work will always find us in our sanctum, except on publication days when we are helping to work the press and make up mails. Marriage notices free, if accompanied by cake. Now is the time to subscribe.—Chicago Tribune.

Oakland Schools.

ED. REPUBLICAN:—I wish a very small space in your valuable paper to say a word in reply to an article published in the *Journal* signed "Citizen." I regret very much to feel compelled to do so, and shall notice only such portions as refer directly to our schools. I shall take it for granted that "Citizen" is all he claims to be—that he has an interest in the public schools; an interest that he will maintain and defend. Also that his hope for the "*betterment* of the public schools of Oakland," especially, will be realized.

The statement that a teacher gave a grade in his charge but one recitation in a week is without foundation. "Citizen" must have picked up this false information by the wayside. I am sure he did not get it through the proper channel, viz., by a personal visitation of the schools.

It does seem to me that the proper thing for "Citizen" to have done, upon getting such information, would have been to have called personally upon the principal and stated the matter and learned the facts, instead of "rushing into print." Suppose he had found this wrong to have been perpetrated, the proper step would have been to have called the attention of the school authorities to it—in other words, demanded an *investigation*.

I claim that in order for schools to be what they should be there must be what I term "co-operative unity."

Now, my friend, whoever you may be, can't you come out and tell us who you are? *Come visit the schools*, or do this—formulate the matter into charges and have done with it. I court the *fullest investigation*.

R. R. SANNER,
Principal.

Oakland, Md., Jan. 14.

Mountain Lake Park.

The January number of the *Mountain Chautauqua* will be mailed in a few days.

J. L. Echard drove over to Gormania last Friday and brought Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Cornwell home from their visit to points in West Virginia.

Mrs. C. Michael went to Clarksburg, W. Va., to nurse her son Clarence, who is confined to his room with pneumonia.

Levi Hewitt, L. A. Rudisill and Albert Shrock were all "housed up" the early part of the week with the grip.

The audience room of the Methodist Episcopal church is as "neat as a pin." Thanks to the ladies. A nice carpet has been put down in the front part of the room and matting on the aisle.

T. J. Harris expects to have the roof on Mrs. L. Haymond's house by today. He then will begin work on F. P. Arnold's house.

F. P. Arnold is lathing W. M. McConnell's house and as soon as the lath can be had will lath the Haymond house.

J. L. Echard is hauling saw logs for Jacob Gauer.

Rev. T. D. Richards, of Germantown, Md., was a visitor at this place Tuesday.

Congressman Pearre has appointed L. A. Rudisill, of this place, a member of Board of Examiners for the candidates of West Point appointments. This board will meet at Washington some time next month.

OLD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. Jacob Brown Writes of Patented Lands in Garrett County.

To the Editor of The Republican.

In the more early history of old Allegany county, especially that part of it which now forms Garrett county, a large number of extensive tracts of land were secured by various parties, mostly vacant lands, under patents upon common warrants. Prominent among these tracts was "Walnut Hills," about 4,000 acres, patented to Gen. John Swan, of Revolutionary distinction, about the beginning of the late century. "Yough Manor," about 10,000, patented to the same patriot about the year 1800. "Potomac Manor Resurveyed," for the same party in 1799, for 10,749 acres; "Emancipation" surveyed for Robert Oliver and James Cunningham in 1830, 7,137 acres; "Latent Worth," for same parties, 10,761 acres, and "Cheviott Dale," about the same time, for the same parties, about 15,000 acres. There were many other large tracts patented to various persons in olden times as well as in later years, but time and space will not allow a reference to them.

"Walnut Hills," situated in the north eastern part of Garrett county, merits special attention, on account of the foresight and judgment with which its original proprietor dealt with it. Originally it contained the finest forests of white pine timber in the State. Gen. Swan, or his heirs, had the whole tract surveyed and laid off into lots, numbered 1, 2, &c., of about 200 acres each, more or less, and in this way they were sold and conveyed to nearly as many purchasers. The first sale, lot No. 13, 236 acres, was made to John Durst, then a citizen of Pennsylvania, "Lightfoot John," as he was often called, in 1826. He built the first saw mill in about 1833 in Garrett county, except the one at Little Crossings, by Jas. Tomlinson. The former mill disappeared many years ago. And here it can be appropriately stated that the first steam saw mill in the same county was built on one of these tracts in 1837. All the other lots were sold and conveyed from time to time, but not in the order they were numbered. Wm. Frost got No. 1; Samuel Durst No. 2; Isadore McKinzie No. 3; Isaac Crow No. 4; Wm. Robinson No. 5; Eli Whetzell No. 6; D. Potter No. 7; David Potter No. 8; John Garlitz No. 9; B. Wilhelm No. 10; Meshack Frost and A. Beall No. 11, John Blocher No. 12; J. Durst No. 13; M. Durst and N. Beall No. 14; same parties No. 15; John Layman No. 16; Nelson Beall No. 17; S. Durst No. 18, J. Durst No. 19; M. S. Durst No. 20 and J. Durst No. 21. It is supposed none of the original purchasers of these lands now hold them. All passed into other hands. One of the present owners is Patrick Dorsey, who owns one, and his home is one of the most beautiful houses in the county, with a fine farm attached in excellent cultivation.

All, or nearly all these plats of land have been made into farms under fair cultivation and occupied by prosperous and respectable people. Scarcely a pine tree is left standing on these lands, but plenty of stumps. Some of the timber operators did well in times past, while others failed or had a hard struggle for livings. It is well known now that the present owners as farmers are in far better condition than when they relied upon timber and lumber for a livelihood. There are now upon this ancient tract, to say nothing of farms and kindred property, one thriving village, Avilton, with its stores, postoffice and shops; four churches: German Reform, Methodist, Catholic and German Baptist, with about as many school houses. One old time grist mill still alive. This region is known as Pea Ridge and New Germany, with quite a dense population of good, law-abiding citizens, numbering many hundreds.

With this example in view, it would at once be observed and remarked: Why were not more of these numerous manors of lands handled in like manner? Had such a course been generally pursued the county of Garrett would now have twice its present population. However, in a few years, all the timber, other than pine, will be exhausted, when the people will be forced to resort to the soil for an independent and bountiful living. Besides a good soil and unsurpassed climate capable of producing all the cereals, vegatables and fruits, the county has vast deposits of coal and other minerals almost untouched—only sufficient to show the article is there, and its development and wants near at hand.

Additional to the coal resources, there are now developments being made near the boundaries of Walnut Hill of the precious metals, particularly silver. It is estimated that, after further penetrations in the ores, silver will be found of paying richness. Still it is not certain by any means that this is the find of the old hunter, George Layman, over 65 years ago in that region of country, then an unbroken forest. His story or statement was this: That upon one of his hunting excursions for deer he came upon a rock or rocks that had the appearance of silver. He broke off some pieces of the rock with his little hunting axe and put them in his shot pouch, and brought them to Frostburg and showed them to Messrs. Jos. Dilley, Meshack Frost and Robt. McCulloh. They were favorably impressed with the specimens, and sent to Philadelphia and had them tested, when it was found to be rich silver ore. These respectable parties at once entered into a written agreement with Layman, but he was never able afterwards to find the precious spot, though often searched for. He died in Frostburg about the year 1862. All three of these reliable men told the writer all about the discovery, and they believed it to be a reality up to their deaths.

J. B.

Cumberland, Md. Jan. 21, 1901.

Deer Park.

Postmaster L. D. Thrasher was an Oakland visitor Monday.

Miss Josephine Grimm is visiting Cumberland friends.

Mrs. Scott Cormany is on the sick list.

Clarence Gilpin is visiting in Grafton.

Mrs. C. R. Savedge and children have returned from a two weeks' visit to Cumberland friends.

Mr. and Mrs. James Griffin were visiting friends in Oakland Saturday.

Mrs. F. N. Reis and Miss Grace Morley spent Sunday with Altamont friends.

Miss Prudence Rhodebeaver is visiting in Swanton.

Miss Mamie Grimm, of Cumberland, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Van Grimm.

May, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Walters, is quite sick of pneumonia.

Messrs. W. B. Miller and Edward Grimm have returned from a trip to Fairmont and Clarksburg.

Mrs. W. R. Thrasher has returned from a week's visit to Oakland friends.

Mr. Joseph Marville, of Blaine, was in town recently.

Misses Minnie and Bertha Stemple, of Frankville, were visiting their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lashorn during the holidays.

Miss Josephine Chiddester is spending the winter in Wheeling.

Mrs. Michael Garrett, who has been quite ill for some time, is improving slowly.

Hobart, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, has pneumonia.

Miss Ellen Hoye was visiting in Oakland last week.

C. R. Jones, who spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones, has returned to Buckhannon, where he is attending school.

Mrs. L. Lohm and son Louis, were visiting in Grafton this week.

Miss Margaret Grimm, who is teaching school in Hutton, was home, sick, last week.

Misses Nettie and Lizzie Rowan, of Altamont, were the guests of Misses Katie and Joda Griffin, Tuesday.

Mrs. S. A. Laughlin is spending the winter in Dunbar, Pa.

Mrs. Brook Reese, of Cameron, W. Va., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wheeler, last week.

Miss Nellie Hoye and cousin, Miss Josephine Hoye, were visiting friends in Oakland last week.

Alan Thrasher has returned from a visit to Gorman friends.

Rev. J. S. Harvey, of Mountain Lake Park, will preach in the M. E. church Sunday evening. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Miss Sada Laughlin, who has been attending school in Waynesburg, Pa., is home for the winter.

A. H. Lohm of Grafton, spent Sunday with Deer Park friends.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. George were Oakland visitors Monday.

Will Grimm returned to Piedmont Tuesday.

Bert Wolf, of Schell, W. Va., was in town last week.

Mrs. Edward Grimm and children were visiting relatives in Mountain Lake Park last week.

Installation services at the Epworth League Sunday evening at 6.30, a welcome to all.

Miss Fannie Chidester, who spent the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Francis Chidester, has returned to Piedmont.

Saturday evening the following officers were elected by the Epworth League for the coming term: President, Rev. J. S. Harvey; first vice president, Mrs. John Savedge; second vice president, Miss Nellie Thrasher; third vice president, Prof. W. E. Beeghly; fourth vice president, Miss Sada Laughlin; secretary, Mrs. O. J. Harvey; treasurer, Scott Schreaves; organist, Miss Sada Laughlin.

The oyster supper and entertainment held by the Deer Park Cornet Band in Laughlin Hall, Dec. 31st and Jan. 1st, was a decided success, socially and financially. The handsome oak wardrobe was won by Mr. W. H. Chadderton, and the band extend their thanks to all who contributed and assisted them in any way to make their entertainment a success. The band has always been willing to help at whatever entertainment has been in the town and when they get up an entertainment the public shows their appreciation by doing what they can for the band. One good turn deserves another, and while a number of the band have left town during the winter, the others are doing their best, and when the summer comes and the others come home, Deer Park will still have the best band in the county, and it will always be sure of all the assistence the town can give in whatever way it is needed.

M. A.

MONDAY.

IT all depends upon what you want in a soap. If you require simply a dirt remover, almost any soap will do. But if you care at all about the thing which is to be washed, you must think twice before you act. Any soap will clean linens and muslins, but Ivory Soap leaves them as white as snow. Any soap will clean sheets and table cloths, but Ivory Soap leaves no coarse, strong odor. Try it once!

IT FLOATS.

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His Wife Saved Him.

My wife's good advice saved my life writes F. M. Ross, of Winfield, Tenn., for I had such a bad cough I could hardly breathe, I steadily grew worse under doctor's treatment, but my wife urged me to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me." Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, Asthma, Hay Fever and all maladies of Chest, Throat and Lungs are positively cured by this marvelous medicine. 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at all druggists.

Theatre goers differ largely in taste. Some enjoy drama, some orchestral music, some band music, some are appealed to more strongly by specialties, songs, dances, etc. Others are reached through the eye, beautiful scenery, elaborate stage settings, elegant costumes, correct colorings and artistic groupings please them above all else. The attraction gathering together and presenting all these things in a first-class manner is the one that will please everybody. The Frank Davidson Company has done this very thing, and is reaping a harvest. They will be at the Opera House for three nights beginning Thursday evening, January 17 and the people of this city will be with them.

Getting Thin

is all right, if you are too fat; and all wrong, if too thin already.

Fat, enough for your habit, is healthy; a little more, or less, is no great harm. Too fat, consult a doctor; too thin, persistently thin, no matter what cause, take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

There are many causes of getting too thin; they all come under these two heads: over-work and under-digestion.

Stop over-work, if you can; but, whether you can or not, take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, to balance yourself with your work. You can't live on it—true—but, by it, you can. There's a limit, however; you'll pay for it.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the readiest cure for "can't eat," unless it comes of your doing no work—you can't long be well and strong, without some sort of activity.

The genuine has this picture on it, and no other. If you have not tried it, send for a sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists,
409 Pearl Street,
New York.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

B. & O. ORDERS 100 MORE ENGINES.

Total of 265 in a Year—May Spend $1,000,000 at Locust Point.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says: "The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is in the market for 100 new locomotives. This order will be in addition to the 100 locomotives now being delivered to that company."

The ordering of more locomotives by the B. & O. R. R. is not a surprise to those familiar with the heavy and continuous increase in the business of the road. The new order will mean the expenditure of something like $1,500,000.

About a year ago the company ordered 65 new locomotives and before these were delivered a new order for 100 more was given. Deliveries of the last order are now being made. With the second hundred which the dispatch from Philadelphia states has been decided upon the company will have ordered 265 new locomotives within about a year. This is probably a record breaker in ordering equipment, as it means an aggregate expenditure of approximately $3,500,000 for locomotives alone. Some of these new engines are for the passenger service, which, like the freight business of the company, has been steadily increasing.

The company has under contract—on which deliveries are now being made—9,000 new cars, 500 flat cars and 6,000 steel coal cars. There are also under contract 25 new passenger coaches of the vestibuled modern type.

In all these contracts for cars represent an expenditure of nearly $8,000,000. This huge sum, added to the aggregate for locomotives, will make a total outlay on orders for equipment placed within a year in the neighborhood of $11,500,000.

This large sum is only a part of what has been expended for equipment alone since the receivership. Including the locomotives now being delivered and the new order just determined upon, about 500 engines will have been added to the property since that time. The number of new cars, not including those now under contract, which have been secured is over 30,000. Notwithstanding these additions the business of the road provides employment for all the new equipment and there is a demand for more.

Another heavy expenditure which is contemplated provides for further improvements of the Locust Point terminals. It is proposed to build five or six new piers for the use of ocean steamers. The new piers will be planned according to the latest ideas and will necessitate an expenditure of over $1,000,000.

Baltimore & Ohio Electromobile Service at New York, Washington and Chicago.

Electromobiles of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad meet all Royal Blue Line trains on arrival at New York City, Philadelphia, Washington or Chicago.

The automobiles are of the latest electric pattern, provided with luxurious seats, electric lights, etc. A pamphlet fully describing the service, giving rates and full information, is distributed on all trains approaching either of the cities, and passengers desiring any special class of vehicle can have same in readiness on arrival, if they will notify the conductor of the train in ample time to telegraph ahead for the service.

Danger, Signals.

If you are broken down, nervous and weak, have indigestion, cold hands and feet palpitation of heart, aching of bones and muscles or can't sleep at night and always tired in the morning, buy 3 or 4 boxes of HERCULEANS and follow the directions, then tell your afflicted friends the result. There is no better alterative pill compounded. They will renovate and renew your whole system. Get them of your druggist or merchant or send 35 cents to the AHMISS HEALTH ALLIANCE, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 3 Boxes by mail $1.00 5-1 y.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Elliot C. Harvey, Esq., of District No. 8, was in the city Monday.

Messrs. D. E. Bolden and Joseph Helbig visited Rowlesburg yesterday on business.

Parley DeBerry, Esq., one of Terra Alta's leading business men, was in Oakland yesterday.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

Postmaster L. D. Thrasher, of Deer Park, was in the city Monday and made this office a brief visit.

Congressman Pearre is making an effort to have the pension of Capt. Elijah M. Friend increased.

Get the Louden hay sling carriers in your barn if you want to make money. For sale by H. Weber & Sons. 44—2t.

Special Agent John Shartzer is expected to arrive here Saturday or Sunday from Alaska he having obtained a furlough from his duties.

Superintendent Rudisill is bed ridden with an attack of the grip which he contracted on a recent trip to Washington City.

E. M. Norman, & Co. of Elk Garden, W. Va., are giving in trade for buckwheat flour $2.80 per 100 lbs.; choice apples $1.00 per bu.; fresh butter 25c per lb.; solid cabbage 2c per lb. 44tf.

Some of our exchanges are complaining about muddy steeets in their towns. They needn't think that our silence on the subject indicates that we have clean streets.

A telegraph office has been established at Swanton on the line of the B. & O. As soon as the improvements at that place now being made by this company are completed the office will be removed to 40 water station and the block system established.

Rev T. D. Richards, of Germantown, Md., owner of Hotel Chautauqua, Mountain Lake Park, spent Monday and Tuesday in Oakland trying to effect a sale of his property with a resident of Oakland. The matter was not closed up, but the sale may be made within a few days.

Twelve complete sets of scenery, over two thousand square yards, all on a magnificent scale, and adjustible to any sized stage, are carried by the Frank Davidson company. This assures absolute scenic perfection to each of the plays presented, and will virtually make a new stage in our Opera House; all of the stock scenery being removed. Such a display of mechanical effect was never before attempted and is said to be alone worth seeing. The dates are Jan. 17, 18 and 19.

At the opening of bids by the Postoffice Department early during the winter it was found that no bid had been made for carrying the mails from Oakland to Accident and in consequence a readvertisement for the performance of the service has been posted at the postoffice in Oakland. The present contract price is $443, of which the carrier under the old system received $400 for his labor.

A man starts in with an advertisement and runs it a month or so, and then stops it for a while, and after a little time begins it again. Half the strength of the first ad is lost and it will take at least two months' extra advertising or the equivalent in space to connect the new ad with the old. The readers have had a chance to forget, and have forgotten at the expense of the advertiser. To a certain extent he must begin all over again. It would be cheaper to run a small ad during the intervening time.

The changeable weather of the past week or two has had the effect of making the roads in our county and the streets of Oakland in a well-nigh impassable condition. This condition of affairs, especially in Oakland, could be remedied in a great extent if the proper attention was paid to the drainage of the streets which have not yet been payed. The property owners themselves should endeavor to keep their platforms clear of mud which could be done without the expenditure of much labor.

Two classes of wild game especially annoying to farmers and the community in general—foxes and wild cats—are very numerous this season in the mountains about Grantsville and New Germany. A few days ago a hunting party consisting of Henry Turner, Daniel Dorsey, Thomas McKenzie and others started a large catamount from its lair on Meadow Mountain, about three miles north of the National Road. After a chase of several miles with six hounds the animal was killed by Mr. Turner. He was a monster, being over four feet in length and weighing something over sixty pounds. A smaller cat was shot about the same time by Calvin May and his brother.

Harry L. Grant has been suffering for some time with carbuncles on his neck.

Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer and E. H. Sincell were over near Blaine on business yesterday.

Ex-County Commissioner Brison Welch, of McHenry, was here yesterday on business.

Thomas T. Nelson made a business trip to Clarksburg, W. Va., yesterday where he may locate for the winter.

The Louden sling carrier will take in grain in sheaf and drop it at any height of load in barn or mow. For sale by H. Weber & Sons, Oakland, Md. 44—2t.

The Otter Creek Boom and Lumber Company, whose mill was burned at Humbleton some months ago, is rebuilding and expects to be in operation soon.

If you would have an appetite like a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price, 25 cents. Sam free at all druggists.

County Attorney Sincell advertises today the sale of a number of tracts of land which will be sold under the redemption clause of the County Treasurer's law covering the sale and purchase by the county of lands sold at tax sale.

Wm. Guisbert, of Friendsville, Md., since Xmas has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Miller, the latter his sister. When this coal region made its first strides Mr. Guisbert was a well known figure here and one of our best carpenters. From here he returned to his old home in Maryland, but every few years returns to meet and greet his old friends.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Harry West and two children arrived in Oakland Saturday from Tecumseh, Nebraska, where they had been residing since Mr. West's return from Cape Nome. Oakland will be their future home. Mr. West expects to return to Cape Nome in the spring with other members of the Maryland Mining Company composed of Garrett countians.

An attempt was made on Sunday morning to blow the safe of the German Savings Bank at Cumberland, but the would-be robbers were put to flight by Officer Gross who opened fire upon them. About forty shots were exchanged. Two suspects have been arrested. It is thought that the officer wounded at least one of the men and that he is being hidden by friends in or near Cumberland.

A representative of the People's Telephone Company was here on Monday in communication with Mr. William A. Smith, president of the Garrett County Telephone Company, endeavoring to make arrangements with the home corporation for the extension of its lines east from Deer Park to a point near Piedmont where connection with the line of the People's company could be made which would give the subscribers of the local concern the advantages of long distance communication with but a slight increase in cost. Whether the terms are satisfactory to the parties concerned we are unable to state. If the extension should be made it would be a great convenience to the whole county, especially to business men who buy largely in the east.

"Raised" Money.

One day last week Frank Wheeler, B. & O. ticket agent in Oakland, accepted what apeared to be a $5 Treasury note in payment for a ticket purchased by a stranger. Upon closer examination later in the day and after the man who had given him the bill had left town an examination of the note revealed the fact that it was a $1 bill "raised" to a $5 bill. The manner of "doctoring" the note was clumsily done and the deception would have been noticed at a glance by an expert. The figure 1 had been erased in every case on the bill and in the two corners the figure 5 had been cut from an internal revenue stamp and pasted on.

Internal Revenue officials have been notified and placed in possession of the facts concerning the matter.

Murdered at Uniontown.

Arvilla Biggs, daughter of Mrs. Jno. D. Hartman, and the divorced wife of Oscar Notes, colored, formerly of Oakland, was murdered by her husband at Uniontown, Pa., on last Saturday morning. Biggs, after the commission of the crime, cut his own throat, and was found on Tuesday in a dying condition by officers who were searching for him. A letter left by Biggs directed that their household goods be shipped to Mrs. Hartman here, and gave as a reason for the crime that his wife was unfaithful to him.

GRIP.

Our Russian Friend Again With Suffering Humanity.

Every winter grip makes a circuit. The victims are numbered by the hundreds and every community feels the weight of the visitation. During its prevalence the victims have only the very poorest opinion of life and few of them think that it is worth living while they are under the spell of the Russian visitor who like many others from foreign countries makes itself very much at home with us.

This winter is no exception to the rule and the epidemic is now here. For several weeks it has been making it highly interesting for people of other towns but at last it has reached Oakland with its attendant train of evils in the shape of coughs, colds, sore eyes, headache, bone ache, rheumatism, neuralgia and other delightful cousins.

Every physician is busy with grip patients. From every hand comes complaints of the ravages of the epidemic. No one ever dies or very rarely does such a fate overtake the victim but everyone who has it feels that he will be unfortunate enough to survive the ordeal when death would be much more pleasant affording a blessed relief from the tortures inflicted by the malady.

It is claimed that the visitation this year is much milder than formerly and that we are becoming immune from the attack. It may be the case but few people who have the disease will admit this while the boiler factory is in full blast in their craniums.

The theory of those who make this claim of mildness is that we have had it so often that it is losing its power over us as in the case of the Persians who know nothing whatever of pure water or sanitation also know nothing whatever of typhoid fever. The germs which kill us are but meat to the stomach of a Persian.

For the past few days the weather conditions have been extremely favorable to the development of grip and it has florished like a green bay tree all over town.

Increase in House of Delegates.

Governor Smith will probably issue his proclamation early in February reapportioning the House of Delegates according to the new census. Under the Federal census of 1900 the House of Delegates of Maryland will be enlarged from 91 members to 98. This increase of seven is derived one each from the increased population of the following counties: Anne Arundel, Charles, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Washington.

Brakeman Stoned From Ambush.

Third Division Brakeman George H. Michael's, while standing on the top of a box car as his train was nearing McGuire's tunnel Sunday night was struck in the head with a large piece of ballast that was thrown from some bushes beside the track. He was knocked prostrate to the roof of the car. The supposition is that it was the act of some tramp, who had been ejected from a passing train.

Announcement.

Elsewhere in today's REPUBLICAN Mr. James W. White, the present efficent Register of Wills, announces his candidacy for the nomination of County Treasurer by the Republicans of Garrett county. Mr. White has always been a model public official and should he be named for County Treasurer he will no doubt be elected and fill the office acceptably.

Water in Henry Shaft.

Work on the Davis Coal and Coke Company's shaft at Henry, is progressing very rapidly and the water is now under control. The company is experiencing some difficulty in securing all the men they need. They are paying from $2.25 to $2.75 per day for men.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Old People Made Young.

J. C. Sherman, the veteran editor of the Vermontville (Mich.) Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Heart trouble, Constipation and Rheumatism, by using Electric Bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion, and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvellous remedy for old people's complaints." Only 50c at all druggists.

FIRST COAL MINED IN GARRETT.

Was Over a Century Ago—Development Now to Begin Aright.

The announcement in THE REPUBLICAN last week of the purchase of coal lands in the Potomac basin in Garrett county by the Elkins syndicate and the proposed plans for development brings out the fact that the first coal mined and used in Western Maryland or Pennsylvania was opened upon the old Brown farm near the Pennsylvania line, two miles south of Salisbury, in Garrett county.

This mine was opened over a century ago. Several years later the Thistle Mine, two miles west of Grantsville, near the national road, was opened and has been worked continuously for nearly a century. This is a four foot vein of clean merchantable coal. Negro mountain is underlaid with this vein, nearly every farmer working a drift mine.

In 1866 a company was formed in Allegany county to search for coal oil. They sank a well on Shade Run, one mile west of Grantsville in the Casselman valley. Inside of 140 feet from the surface they found three large veins of coal, the lowest 12 feet thick. The entire valley is underlaid with these veins.

On the North branch of the Casselman vein some years ago Mr. Bittinger faced or opened a vein of coal 7 ft thick. Last summer coal operators from George's Creek pronounced this coal of superior quality. The railroad under construction will be ready for traffic by April 1st, 1901. This road will open the Casselman valley, one of the fairest and most fertile in the state.

A vein of coal is said to have been discovered on the farm of James R. Bishop, just west of Oakland and adjoining the Bradley farm.

Henry Cross.

Henry Cross, who died at his home at Tunnelton, W. Va., was born at Eckhart in 1844, and, with the exception of the four years he served in the war, he had lived in the vicinity of Bloomington and along George's Creek valley. He was a miner by occupation and was well known to every old miner in the region. He was an old veteran and belonged to the Army of the Potomac, participating in some of the hardest fought battles of the war. In the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded in the left knee. He leaves four sons and three daughters, all of whom are married except Ernest, the youngest boy who is a volunteer soldier in the Philippines. His wife is very sick and was unable to attend the funeral.

Dropped Dead on the Street.

George Bucher, at one time mail carrier on the star route between Oakland and Accident, but later a soldier in one of the Maryland regiments during the Spanish-American war, dropped dead near the residence of D. E. Bolden on Second street in Oakland last Thursday night where he was found some time later by Register of Wills James W. White, who had a physician summoned and upon examination a death certificate was issued declaring the cause of death as being heart failure.

The body was removed from the street and taken to the undertaking rooms of Messrs. Bolden & Brown, where it was prepared for burial and on Saturday morning taken to Accident and interred.

Woman Appointed Jailor.

Grant is the only county in West Virginia and so far as known the only one in the United States, which has a woman for a jailor. The new sheriff of Grant county has just appointed as jailor Mrs. Anna MacDonald, a handsome widow, who will care for the prisoners and see that none of them escape from the jail in Maysville. Mrs. MacDonald is said to be nervy and cool and a good shot with a revolver. Those who know her think she will perform the duties of her office as well as a man.

A Gallon of PURE LINSEED OIL mixed with a gallon of
Hammar Paint $1.25
makes 2 gallons of the VERY BEST PAINT in the WORLD for $2.50, or PER GALLON.
Saves 25 Per Cent
of your paint bill. IS FAR MORE DURABLE than PURE WHITE LEAD and is ABSOLUTELY NOT POISONOUS. HAMMAR PAINT is made of the BEST OF PAINT MATERIALS—such as all good painters use, and is ground THICK, VERY THICK. No trouble to mix, any boy can do it. It is the COMMON SENSE OF HOUSE PAINT. NO BETTER paint can be made at ANY cost, and is
Guaranteed 5 years
NOT TO CRACK, BLISTER, PEEL OR CHIP.
F. HAMMAR PAINT CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold and guaranteed by
J. W. LAUGHLIN.
DEER PARK, MD.
Estab. 1872.

WHITE SALE!

Our SECOND ANNUAL WHITE SALE will take place on SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th.

This the BIGGEST STORE will attract the BIGGEST JANUARY CROWDS ever seen.

Owing to the greatly reduced prices offered us by the manufacturers we are in a position to offer you the greatest bargains ever heard of. Many of these garments are lower than the actual cost of the bare muslin.

GOWNS. Pleated or inserted yoke, $ .49
" " tucked " .73
" " lace " with collar .98
" " " " " 1.19
" " " " " 1.48
" " " " " 1.98

SKIRTS. Ladies' heavy muslin skirts, finished with hem, .49
" " " " embroidered tucked, .69
" " " " finished with lace and tuck, deep flounce, .89
Ladies' heavy muslin skirts, finished with lace and insertion flounce, $1.18, and 1.98

DRAWERS. Good quality drawers, made with tucks, .24
Heavy quality muslin drawers, with ruffle, .49
" " " " " and tucks, .69
Heavy quality muslin drawers, heavy flounce, trimmed with lace, .98

CORSET COVERS. Ladies' perfect fitting corset covers, felled seams, at only .18
Women's fine muslin or cambric corset covers, trimmed with lace, .49
Women's fine nainsook and cambric "French" with full fronts and plain backs, trimmed in lace and inserting, 59c, 79c, 98c, $1.09, $1.24, $1.49

CHEMISES. Women's short or skirt length chemises, yoke of lace and embroidery, .34 and .49

BABIES' DRESSES. Babies' short or long white cambric dresses, sizes up to 4 years, .29
Babies' fine cambric and nainsook dresses, yoke of embroidery and tucks, embroidered ruffles over shoulders, two months to five years, 49c, 69c, 79c, 98c, $1.09, $1.24, $1.48

Buy your linens at this sale if you want to effect a saving of 25 to 50 per cent.

NAPKINS. 5-8 and 3-4 size table napkins, bleached and unbleached, 6¼c, 9¼c, 11¼c, 12½c, 15c, 18c and 24c each
Fringed table napkins, all pure linen, 12½c each

TABLE CLOTHS. You will not find a more complete or handsomer line of all linen table cloths in the prettiest designs than in our store; these we are selling at this sale from $1.25 to $4.48

TOWELS. All linen German damask towels, splendid bargains, fringed and white and colored borders, 7c, 9¼c, 12½c, 14¾c, 16¾c, 22c, 26c and 32c each

PILLOW CASES. 45x72 inches, 10½c, 12½c, 15c and 19c each
Bolster Cases. Full size, 45x72 inch., 12½c, 16¾c, 18¾c

SHEETS. Full size, 81x90 inches, 57c, 68c, 72c
Full size, 54x90 inches, 42c

Bed Spreads. The finest and most elaborate assortment of bed spreads ever seen in Oakland. These for this sale, $1.09, $1.19, $1.38, $1.79, $1.98

The sale of Manufacturers' Trial Leagths and Sample Strips of Embroideries and Insertings has made a great hit and this sale price is just one-half their actual value, 7c, 9c, 12½c, 16c, 18c yd.
All-over laces and embroideries in white and ecru at such prices as 39c, 79c, 89c, $1.09 and $1.49 per yd. This is a swell line and it would pay you to see it.

It will be to your advantage to buy your lace curtains at this sale as the prices are in reach of everybody.

A big assortment of lace ends at 24c and 49c each, worth $1.00.
A very fine assortment of Scotch, in handsome Renaissance, Rococo and Madras effects, in 54 inch wide and full 3¼ yards long, at $1.69, $1.98, $2.48, $2.98, $3.48 and $3.98 per pair.
A big assortment of Swiss curtains, with knife pleated ruffles, with Fleur de Lis and Bow Knot patterns, at $1.98 per pair.
We are showing a fine line of curtain goods by the yard, in a great assortment of patterns, at 12½c, 16c and 18c per yard.

We have added to our line for this sale a very attractive line of piece goods, such as India Linens, Batiste and Persian Lawns. These are in black and white, 12½c, 16c, 18c, 22½c and 29c.

We are making a great run on Men's Shirts for this sale alone. We have 112 dozen of these, guaranteed four-ply linen bosoms, collar and cuff bands, reinforced all over, worth 75c, this sale price, 49c.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Contingent Fund Account.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., JAN. 1, 1901.

In conformity to requirements of Chapter 22, Laws of Maryland of 1890, I submit the following Contingent Fund Account for the year 1900:

1900.			
April 12,	By Levy,		$3,731 04
June 20,	" Fines, Levi Fike, magistrate,		25 00
Nov. 9,	" Cash, J. T. Garey, for old lumber sold,		2 50
Dec. 21,	" Fines, B. F. Crane, magistfate,		4 85
			$3,763 39
1900.			
June 28,	Paid J. M. Jarboe, P. M., for stamped envelopes,	$122 20	
Sept. 10,	" H. F. Marshall for taxes in error,	23 13	
" 11,	" I. T. Meyers, for taxes paid in error,	1 46	
" 11,	" S. L. Allen, taxes paid in errors,	7 09	
" 14,	" F. A. Thayer, premium on insurance,	63 00	
" 15,	" E. Z. Tower, for juror box and balls,	24 25	
" 22,	" Western Whal Scraper Co., for repairs,	12 00	
Nov. 9,	" C. E. Ellithorp, Election Supervisor, for postage,	13 60	
" 9,	" A. G. Ross, for postage,	8 00	
Dec. 31,	" Discounts allowed,	854 52	
	Amount to balance,	2,624 14	
		$3,763 39	
	By balance,		$2,624 14

A. G. ROSS, Clerk

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass upon my lands lying near McHenry, known as "Crabtree Bottom," either by riding, driving or passing over the same or throwing down the fences. All persons so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

ANDREW SEBOLD.

44—3*

FOR RENT.—The Belmont Stock Farm in Dist. No. 2, known as the Fike Farm, below Selbysport, the Augustine Farm and the Groves Farm. Will rent as a whole or in part as above described. For full information address Mrs. A. M. Frazee, 5637 Penn ave., Pittsburg, Pa. 4

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the road connecting the Eagle Rock and Kitzmillersville road, leading from the Ryan's Glade and Kitzmillersville road near Lost Land Run and taking a southerly course through the lands of J. P. Hubbard and Geo. W. Moon and to intersect the Eagle Rock road at or near Geo. W. Moon's sheep pen, a distance of about 145 rods, and examine whether the said Eagle Rock road should be located, will meet on the eleventh day of February, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said Eagle Rock road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JAMES L. HARVEY,
P. T. LIPSCOMB,
JAMES LISH,
Examiners.

44—td

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

MOTHER'S GRIDDLE CAKES.

When mother puts the griddle on
And rings the breakfast bell,
The way we boys our jackets don
And tumble down pell mell,
And get around the table quick
And ready to commence,
Just beats the biggest circus trick
You ever saw in tents.

At first we bow each little pate
While father says the grace;
Then mother sets a heaping plate
Of cakes at father's place.
Because he has his work to meet
We wait till he is through—
But it is hard to watch him eat
When we are hungry, too.

At last he's done, and says: "Good-by"
To mother with a kiss,
And then she makes the batter fly
And that hot griddle hiss,
And then we boys, who had to wait
For father, feast galore—
But fast as mother fills a plate
It's clean with yells for more.

I tell you what, those cakes are fine
With 'lasses on the top
And buttered over till they shine—
We don't know how to stop.
We stuff till mother cries: "Land sakes!
When will you boys be through?
To fill such appetites with cakes
Is more than I can do."

"Don't take the griddle off," cries Ned.
"I want some more," cries Will.
"I've only had nineteen," says Fred.
"I'm hungry yet," says Phil.
And so we keep our mother sweet
A trying might and main
To bake as fast as we can eat
And she just tries in vain.

At last she brings a heaping plate
With: "Boys! This must be all;
As long as I can stand and bake
For some and more you'll call.
I don't suppose you think that I
Am tired and hungry, too—
The batter bowl is nearly dry
And—well, I want a few."

That's just like ma. She never takes
A bit of breakfast till
Her boys, who love her griddled cakes,
Have had their royal fill,
And I don't blame her either, for
Not wanting cakes each day
And standing hungry on the floor
While we just stuff away.

The only trouble eating cakes
Is waiting for enough,
Because one person never bakes
As fast as four can stuff.
I'd have four persons bake for one,
And that one would be me,
And then no starving would be done
Between the plates, you see.
—H. C. Dodge, in Chicago Daily Sun.

WOODMAN'S TRIP AFTER DUCKS

WOODMAN had been waiting with no little impatience ever since the duck season opened for some water to get into the marsh, so he could go and get some mallards. It was a very simple proposition, as he stated it to the office. The marsh was now all dried out and the birds wouldn't linger. There was nothing there but a few yaller-legs and redheads. It was understood that Woodman was in telegraphic communication with the marsh daily, and as soon as the water began to come in he would be off, and great would be the slaughter of the birds.

Herbert said he thought the game law ought to be amended so a man couldn't kill more than a dozen birds a day, just as it is in the matter of taking perch and pickerel, bass or wall-eyed pike; but Woodman said that would only affect pot hunters, and pot hunters wouldn't mind the law, anyway.

Nearly every day disreputable-looking characters would come into the office to talk to Woodman, and the manager regarded them with evident suspicion. They generally resembled thugs, and one was quite evidently a porch-climber. Sometimes they had dogs with them that acted as if they were away from home and fearful of bad treatment.

At length it rained and sleeted for a couple of days. The office shivered and hugged the radiators, but Woodman sat in his shirt sleeves with his window open two or three inches and his face wreathed in smiles. Bromley said something about rheumatism, and also made remarks about some people getting out on the roof, but Woodman heeded him not. He whistled tuneful bird calls as he read letters from the agents. All the others had taken their vacations in July and August, but Woodman had his coming.

One morning Woodman came down with his gun in a canvas case. He took it out and put it together, and the girl stenographers ran into the back room. He expatiated on the barrels, which were indeed of glassy smoothness, and looked quite regular and straight. He said they were double-and-twist and made of welded horseshoe nails. Bromley said they were probably made in Germany of welded fiddlesticks, but Bromley was promptly silenced. Woodman exhibited the action and the butternut stock, which was the finest ever put on a pair of barrels. The air-cushion was explained, and the weight and composition of the cartridges was dwelt upon at great length.

Woodman also divulged a secret, known only to a chosen few, of so splitting or manipulating a cartridge, by cutting it open and contracting the air chamber by the insertion of a bit of chewing gum or something of that sort, that the shot would carry a tremendous distance without scattering, to the inevitable and complete annihilation of any unfortunate bird that got in the way.

Bromley made notes of this to send to the game warden and to illustrate his next lecture before the Audubon society.

Then came the anxiously looked-for wire that the water was in the marsh and some ducks had been seen in the neighborhood of Brown's island, and Woodman announced that he would be lost to the world for the next two weeks.

His scheme was mapped out, in strict confidence, as follows: He and his companions would go down to Wilder's and there take a tent-raft and a canoe and float down the Kankakee, taking the birds as they went. When they got into a flock they would stay till they got them, and then go on at their leisure. In about ten days or so they would reach the confines of civilization at Shelby, laden with the spoils of the final day's shooting, and would leave the raft and boat and take a train for home. For companions he would have only Lon Hayman and Al Marks, the former a noted sportsman and the latter a native, a very child of the marsh. At Shelby they would have time for a couple of days with old Sandy, a noted tub-setter, and young Sandy, who had graduated into his father's profession as pusher. Woodman had no great liking for tubs, however. They were too confining, and, moreover, were against the game law. He could always get birds enough without using tubs. When he sat all day in a hole in the mud and ice to have a couple of men drive the ducks up to his gun he'd join the Pot-Hunters' union and cease to be a sportsman.

The Kankakee, as it finds its way through the nearly level marsh from English lake to the Des Plaines river in Will county, Ill., is a remarkable stream. It seems to follow a path along the watershed between the Laurentian and Ohio systems and is in constant doubt which way it shall go. The result is that every mile presents a succession of interrogation points. It twists and turns and doubles upon itself in a most extravagant fashion, so that a mile across lots is usually ten miles by river. But again, the curious part of it is that there are no cross lots. There are no paths through the Kankakee swamp. Except in the river it is neither land nor water, just swamp. The river itself has no bank—nothing but the fringe of ragged birch, maple and white-limbed sycamore, and patches of boggy prairie. No roads, houses, docks, bridges or other evidences of civilization are to be seen. It is as much a wilderness as when La Salle floated down the snag-obstructed stream two centuries ago.

While the boys were toasting themselves at the radiators in the stuffy office, or fighting sleetstorms to and from the cars, the fortunate Woodman was lazily floating down the Kankakee, with his commissariat and kitchen in his tent on the raft, and a swift skiff or canoe in which to steal quietly after the birds, his trusty gun ever in his hand and a wicked-looking knife in his belt. The knife, by the way, was ex-

FINE FOR DUCKS.

tremely useful in cutting bacon. So Woodman was lost to the world for a space of 14 uneventful days, and the office boy drew pictures of Robinson Crusoe on the blotters.

The Saturday before his vacation was up the boys spent much time and artistic labor in decorating his corner. Ducks, as large as life and twice as natural, were cut out of wrapping paper by an advanced class of kindergarten scholars and pinned up on the wall and on the window shade. One fine flock was shown flying across the file cabinet, the top one just falling from a shot from the victorious hunter.

Monday morning came, and with it the hunter, somewhat the worse for wear. Despite a labored effort at jauntiness, his joints were evidently stiff, and his face had the color and texture of Texas beef.

"Ah;" he exclaimed, as he saw the display. "Ducks!" And the shade of sadness on his brow gave place to an expression of joy and satisfaction, as if he had found something that filled a long-felt want.

"How many did you get?"

"We didn't count them."

Now, when a hunter says he didn't count them his name is Ananias and the truth is not in him.

"We got a few," he went on, "but the marsh was dry and there weren't many there. We got enough, and I'm no hog for game, anyway."

"How was the weather?"

"Fine—for ducks. Rain, principally, and some snow. And a good deal of wind. The fact is, the marsh is played out. They have drained it to death, and the birds don't stop there any more. They have through tickets to the Red river, with no stopover allowed."

That afternoon one of the porch-climbers came in with a picturesque tale of 163. And Woodman said that all men are liars.

But the worst jar was when the light of the stenographers spoke up, in the honeyed voice she usually reserved for the telephone, and asked him if he had that mallard's wing he promised her. He was never the same man after that. —Chicago Daily Record.

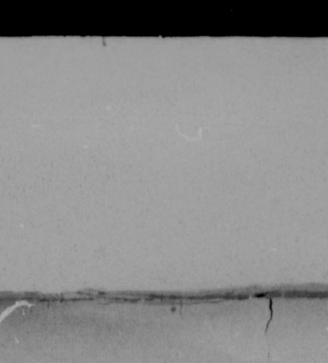
Socialistic Experiment by Swiss.

The city of Bern, Switzerland, is making the socialistic experiment of building free—or practically free—workshops for artisans.

AN ALL-AROUND GENIUS.

Maurice Thompson, the Indiana Author, Is at Last Obtaining National Recognition.

Maurice Thompson is a western writer whose name is not at all new to the reading public. He was born in Indiana on the 9th of September, 1844, but his early education was received in Georgia, to which state his father moved when Maurice was a child. In 1868 young Thompson returned to Indiana, and, having become a civil engineer, he took charge of the construction of a railroad. Civil engineering was not to his taste, and he gave it up for the law. Having married, he and his brother opened a law office in Crawfordsville, Ind., and for some years



MAURICE THOMPSON.
(Indiana Author Who Has Suddenly Become a Celebrity.)

they practiced law with much success.

Maurice Thompson was versatile in his natural gifts, for he was successful not only as a lawyer, but also in politics and as a lecturer. Yet never has he struck quite so high a note as in his latest book, "Alice of Old Vincennes."

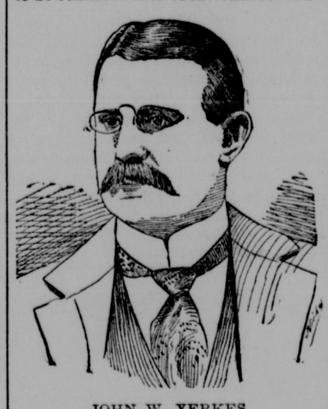
We have here a remarkably strong book dealing with the romantic history of the old French trading post and other incidents connected with the history of the American revolution. It will be a surprise to many intelligent readers to know that the town of Vincennes was founded nearly 200 years ago, and that it is the oldest town in the state of Indiana. The French founded a mission here in 1702, and they also erected a fort at a later period. Its first settlers were all French. In the year 1779 Gen. George Rogers Clarke attacked the fort and captured it from a British garrison. Gen. Clarke also captured the commandant of the fort, Gov. Hamilton, who was charged with the serious crime of inciting the Indians to attack the few settlements in the territory. There is not in all American revolutionary history a more striking incident than Gen. Clarke's capture of the fort. He had but 200 men, and the capture of the fort was a deed of wonderful daring and military skill. A year later, during the absence of Gen. Clarke, the fort was retaken by a detachment of British troops from Detroit.

With a force of but 175 men Gen. Clarke set out in the dead of a bitter winter to again take possession of the fort. For five days the intrepid general and his brave men marched through icy water up to their knees, but they had their reward in the recapture of the fort and the routing of the British.

YERKES' NEW OFFICE.

Leader of Kentucky Republicans Appointed United States Internal Revenue Commissioner.

The president has recently nominated John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, to be commissioner of internal revenue.



JOHN W. YERKES.
(New United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue.)

He is one of the best known politicians of Kentucky. He is a native of Warminster township, Bucks county, Ky., where he first saw the light on April 10, 1854.

John W. Yerkes graduated from Danville college, Kentucky, in 1873, and three years later took the degree of master of arts. In 1877 he graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of LL. B. After having practiced his profession at Danville, Ky., for a year he was appointed register in bankruptcy, and from 1877 to 1892 he was master in chancery. From 1891 to 1896 he was chairman of the republican state central committee, and in 1893 he was appointed state commissioner to the world's fair at Chicago. Two years later he went to Atlanta in a similar capacity. He has been a member of the republican national committee since 1896. He was appointed counsel for the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroads in 1892, and in 1897 received the appointment of United States collector of internal revenue. He was nominated on the republican ticket for governor of Kentucky, but was defeated at the recent election by Gov. Beckham.

SAVED BY AN EAGLE.

Mr. Buckham Preserves a Dainty Bit of Indian Folklore.

How Waukewa, a Kind-Hearted Child of the Forest, Was Rescued Just in the Nick of Time by a Noble Bird.

In the story of "Waukewa's Eagle," in St. Nicholas, James Buckham preserves the legend of an Indian lad who saved a wounded eaglet, and nursed it back to strength, and found, a year later, that in doing so he had cast his bread upon the waters.

The riffles were full of salmon, big, lusty fellows, who glided about his canoe on every side in an endless silver stream. Waukewa plunged his spear right and left, and tossed one glittering victim after another into the bark canoe. So absorbed in the sport was he that for once he did not notice when the head of the rapids was reached and the canoe began to glide more swiftly among the rocks. But suddenly he looked up, caught his paddle and dipped it wildly in the swirling water. The canoe swung sidewise, shivered, held its own against the torrent, and then slowly, inch by inch, began to creep upstream toward the shore. But suddenly there was a loud, cruel snap, and the paddle parted in the boy's hands, broken just above the blade! Waukewa gave a cry of despairing agony. Then he bent to the gunwale of his canoe and with the shattered blade fought desperately against the current. But it was useless. The racing torrent swept him downward; the hungry falls roared tauntingly in his ears.

Then the Indian boy knelt calmly upright in the canoe, facing the mist of the falls, and folded his arms. His young face was stern and lofty. He had lived like a brave hitherto—now he would die like one.

Faster and faster sped the doomed canoe toward the great cataract. The black rocks glided away on either side like phantoms. The roar of the terrible waters became like thunder in the boy's ears. But still he gazed calmly and sternly ahead, facing his fate as a brave Indian should. At last he began to chant the death song, which he had

WAUKEWA AND THE EAGLE.
(Floating Outward and Downward Through the Cloud of Mist.)

learned from the older braves. In a few moments all would be over. But he would come before the Great Spirit with a fearless hymn upon his lips.

Suddenly a shadow fell across the canoe. Waukewa lifted his eyes and saw a great eagle hovering over, with dangling legs, and a spread of wings that blotted out the sun. Once more the eyes of the Indian boy and the eagle met; and now it was the eagle who was master!

With a glad cry the Indian boy stood up in his canoe, and the eagle hovered lower. Now the canoe tossed up on that great swelling wave that climbs to the cataract's edge, and the boy lifted his hands and caught the legs of the eagle. The next moment he looked down into the awful gulf of waters from its very verge. The canoe was snatched from beneath him and plunged down the black wall of the cataract; but he and the struggling eagle were floating outward and downward through the cloud of mist. The cataract roared terribly, like a wild beast robbed of its prey. The spray beat and blinded, the air rushed upward as they fell. But the eagle struggled on with his burden. He fought his way out of the mist and the flying spray. His great wings threshed the air with a whistling sound. Down, down they sank, the boy and the eagle, but ever farther from the precipice of water and the boiling whirlpool below. At length, with a fluttering plunge, the eagle dropped on a sandbar below the whirlpool, and he and the Indian boy lay there a minute, breathless and exhausted. Then the eagle slowly lifted himself, took the air under his free wings, and soared away, while the Indian boy knelt on the sand, with shining eyes following the great bird till he faded into the gray of the cliffs.

Bones of Pere Marquette.

Surprise has been occasioned in Milwaukee by the report of the discovery of the supposed bones of Father Marquette near Frankfort, Mich. It has been generally supposed for the last 20 years that the remains of Father Marquette are in possession of Marquette college in Milwaukee. They were located by Father Jacker, an Indian missionary, in 1878, at St. Ignace, Mich., on the site of the chapel of the Mission of St. Ignatius, which Father Marquette founded in 1671. Father Jacker found the ruins of the chapel, and, digging beneath the altar's site, discovered the relics. They were sent to Marquette college, which was then being built. A celebration was held at St. Ignace in August, 1879, on account of Father Jacker's discovery.

A Resemblance.

"Isn't our grocer somewhat eccentric?" said Mr. Snaggs to his wife.

"Yes, and even his breakfast wheat is cracked," replied Mrs. Snaggs.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Perils of Civilization.

If we are driven to the hard labor of opening oysters for the sake of avoiding preservaline and to milking cows to keep clear of formaldehyde it is evident that the highest civilization has not lightened our burdens, but rather added to them. By the way, embalmed beef has gone out of fashion, hasn't it?—Detroit Free Press.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Little Left to Stand On.

A scientist has now arisen who declares the Gulf stream is a myth. If science continues its devastating way we shall soon have nothing left to cling to but esoteric Buddhism and the significance of cat tracks. —N. Y. Press.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Not the Genuine Article.

"That girl is only an imitation Boston girl."

"What makes you think so?"

"She says 'whom to' instead of 'to whom.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once: delays are dangerous.

The Marches, Perhaps.

Mrs. Proudleigh—Yes, my daughter plays the piano by ear entirely.

Mrs. Nexdoughre—Indeed? Sometimes it sounds to me as if she were using her foot. —Baltimore American.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Transposed.

Beatrice—Did you observe Mr. Flashleigh's beautiful hose? They're the most exquisite clockwork.

Constance—I fear you have Mr. Flashleigh transposed; the machinery you speak of, my dear, is in his head.—Ohio State Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

At the Door—"Hey, little boy, I'll give you ten cents to shovel off the snow." On the Sidewalk—"Ye will, will ye? An' wot'll yer gimme not ter swipe ye wid a snowball?"—Indianapolis News.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

To those whose god is honor, disgrace alone is sin.—A. W. Hare.

Cynicism.

"At this," wrote the author, "the great, strong man broke down and wept. For the first time in her young life Lucille saw that agonizing sight—a man's tears."

Here the Demon of Cynicism, which so pervades our literature, moved him to write: "For none of Lucille's folks were given to the jag habit."

Now he realized he had done wrong, yet left the line unchanged, with the perversity of genius.—Indianapolis Press.

It is not at all infrequent for a man to meet death bravely, for there is much nobility in the sons of men. But rarer and finer yet is the courage to live bravely on in the face of age, decaying strength and faculties, ill health, poverty, disillusion, and the failing away of friends.—Atchison Globe.

McJigger—"What do you think of Jigley marrying that girl who stutters so?" Thingumbob—"He's in luck. She certainly won't be able to talk to him." McJigger—"Nonsense! They say she's very determined. Just imagine how frightfully long it will take her to give him a piece of her mind."—Philadelphia Press.

Kash—"What was Jones fired for?" DeSales—"For giving away one of the trade secrets, I believe." Kash—"You don't say?" DeSales—"Yes, he told one of the customers that the boss was an old blockhead, and the boss overheard him."—Philadelphia Press.

Sure Sign.—Mamma—"You have become very fond of Mr. Huggard in quite a short time." Daughter—"Why, mamma, what makes you think that?" Mamma—"I overheard you telling him last night that he was 'too hateful for anything.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Her Conscience Wasn't Troubled. — "If any call, Norah, be sure to tell them I am out. What are you waiting for? It doesn't disturb your conscience, does it?" "Oh, no, ma'am. I'm hardened to it. I've worked for society liars before, ma'am."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There Is a Class of People

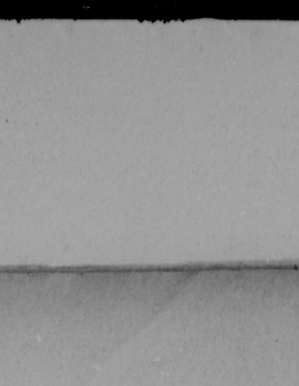
Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Tess—"Jack tried to kiss me last night." Jess—"Indeed? Of course you resisted?" Tess—"Certainly; every time."—Philadelphia Press.

Dyspepsia is the bane of the human system. Protect yourself against its ravages by the use of Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the U. S. Treasury Recommends Peruna.



Dr. Llewellyn Jordan

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

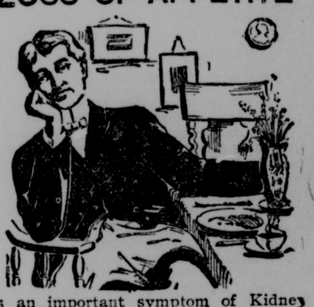
"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systematic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does. Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve-centers which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute scientific certainty. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

A free book written by Dr. Hartman, on the subject of catarrh in its different phases and stages, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

LOSS OF APPETITE



is an important symptom of Kidney Trouble which is frequently overlooked. Pain in the back, scalding urine, nervousness and general debility also indicate the presence of this deadly disease.

If any of these symptoms are present let a quantity of urine voided in the morning, stand for 12 hours and look for sediment in bottom of vessel.

Delay is fatal. Don't wait.

MORROW'S

KID-NE-OIDS

will cure any case of kidney trouble and the symptoms arising therefrom under $50 forfeit by a responsible company. This is a bona-fide offer.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA

People cure by KID-NE-OIDS. In writing them, please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

Mr. James A. Kinney, 242 W. Wheeling St., Lancaster, O.
C. H. Stoner, 362 Main St., Massillon, O.
Mrs. Lena Sturgis, 54 W. Main St., Massillon, O.
John C. Zepiln, 1420 Spruce St., Ashland, Pa.
Phoebe Potts, 369 Fayette St., West Washington, Pa.
Rev. H. N. Minnigh, M.E. Church, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. Jas. C. Thomas, 1908 La Fayette St., Scranton, Pa.
Ernest B. Bowers, 21 N. Shamokin St., Shamokin, Pa.
Mr. G. R. Campman, 48 River St., Sharon, Pa.
A. L. Conn, 230 W. Edwin St., Williamsport, Pa.
Mr. E. E. Eyman, 314 Broadway, Lorain, O.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets, and sell at fifty cents a box at drug stores.

JOHN MORROW & CO., SPRINGFIELD O.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER

WITH TEN DAY'S FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING, compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete catalogue, cut this ad. out and mail to us.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

THE SHORTHAND ADDER

As much superior to ordinary addition as stenography is to long writing. Simple, rapid, accurate. Can add and prove quicker than any adding machine. No mental strain. A child can become proficient in 60 days. Complete instructions in 4 lessons. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1. Learner can re-imburse many times over teaching others.

Address MIDLAND PUB. CO.,
189 La Salle Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears the Signature Of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Not Up to Date.

"O, the disgrace of it all," wept the unhappy wife of the defaulting bank employe.

"Alas! Alas!" moaned her friends, not knowing what else to say.

"O, the disgrace!" continued the sorrowing woman. "To think Henry only got away with $8,000, when everybody else is taking all the way from a hundred thousand to a million."

Now, when it was too late, she realized her mistake in marrying an old-fashioned man.—Baltimore American.

Too Strong a Temptation.

"Yes, George asked me how old I would be on my next birthday."

"The impudent fellow! Of course you said 19?"

"No, I said 26."

"Mercy, girl, you ain't but 24!"

"No, but George is going to give me a cluster ring with a diamond in it for every year."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Causes the Gout.

Rich Patient—What is the cause of gout, doctor?

Doctor—Excessive eating and drinking will produce gout. Mental worry will also cause it.

Patient—My, my! Well, I must stop worrying over my excessive eating and drinking.—N. Y. Weekly.

Quite True, Quite True!

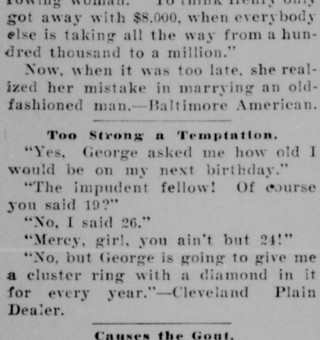
Walking Lady (late for rehearsal)—Oh, I'm so sorry to be late. I do hope you haven't all been waiting for me?

Stage Manager (icily)—My dear Miss Chalmers, incompetence is the gift of heaven; but attention to business may be cultivated.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Distribution.

You must do what you're able to; not what you would,
An' the glory consists in a-doin' it good.
If wishes was facts, we'd be all kings an' queens,
An' there wouldn't be no one to raise bread an' beans.
—Washington Star.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.



Willie—Say, Marie, I saw your big brudder kiss my big sister.

Marie—Dat's good. Now, let's play Wild West an' hold up brudder.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Achievement.

Through weary years he chased Success,
And never seemed to gain an inch,
Till, one day, his rich uncle died,
Then on Success he had a cinch.
—Brooklyn Life.

A Blow Emphasized.

"Did you feel the blow when that young woman threw you over?"

"Feel it? She wrote on a postal card that I needn't come to see her any more; and I board in a house with three spinsters and five giggling girls."—Detroit Free Press.

Told by the Cards.

"Don't you believe a person's fortune can be told by cards?"

"Well, I can tell that anybody must be poor if their cards are printed instead of engraved."—Stray Stories.

More Dangerous.

Judge—And you say he had murder in his eye?

Victim—No, sor, I think it wuz in his hond. Thot's where he hild th' rock.—Chicago Daily News.

Effective.

"Funniman has a dry sort of humor."

"Yes; his jokes are enough to drive one to drink, if that's what you mean."—Brooklyn Life.

The Height of Agony.

He—Did your friend, the soprano, ever reach the high C?

She—Yes, one day while she was at the dentist's, I believe she did.—Tit-Bits.

Fought to Get It.

"Did you hear what Mrs. Wedder call's her alimony?"

"No. What?"

"The spoils of war."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Practical Financiering.

"The widow seems to take a great interest in old Goldthwaite. She thinks that if she takes interest now she'll have the principal later."—Tit-Bits.

His System.

The Young One—Dad, give me a point er about married life. How do you ge on so well with mother?

The Old One—Easy enough, my boy. First, I have cultivated a habit of never understanding her. Second, I am a good listener. And third, I never allow her to have anything she doesn't want —Brooklyn Life.

HIS ETIQUETTE.

Mrs. De Mon—I gave you my card yesterday; why did you not call for the clothing I promised you?

Procrastination Bill—Beg pardon, ma'am, but yesterday was Monday and de card said: "At home Thursdays."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Reconciliations.

Man loves his life with ardor great;
He soon forgets each transient pain.
We have our fallings out with Fate—
And then we make it up again.
—Washington Star.

His Diagnosis.

Teacher—Suppose you had one pound of candy and gave two-thirds to your little sister and one-fourth to your little brother, what would you have yourself?

Scholar—Well, I guess I'd have the measles or something so's I wouldn't feel much like eating!—Puck.

Recognized Him.

Mrs. Casey (reading war news)—Wan soldjer wor morthal wounded, an' his lasht words wor: "Gimme whisky."

Mrs. Dolan (whose husband is at the front)—Hivin hilp me fatherless childer; thot wor Pat.—Harper's Bazar.

No Sinecure.

Jaggles—That young poet has become a fad and gets a dollar a head from people to hear him read his poems. That's an easy way to make money.

Waggles—Easy? Say! I guess you never tried to read that fellow's poetry. —Puck.

In Self-Defense.

Towne—I'm surprised at you trying to borrow a dollar from that fellow Harduppe. You're surely not in such awful need of money.

Browne—No, but I felt sure Harduppe was, and I merely anticipated him.—Philadelphia Press.

Conversation and Talk.

"Yes," he said reflectively, "conversation is a lost art."

"Lost art!" she cried. "Why, you just ought to hear us at our whist club."

"I was speaking of conversation," he replied; "not merely talk."—Chicago Post.

Not at Present.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to his friends hath said:
"What did I say? I told you so.
I called the turn a month ago."
—Boston Journal.

HARD LINES.

"I told her mother that she looked as young as her daughter."

"That caught the old lady, I suppose?"

"Yes, but it lost me the daughter."
—The King.

The Ladder of Preferment.

First Lawyer—Young Blackstone has political aspirations, hasn't he?

Second Lawyer—Why do you think so?

First Lawyer—I notice he calls all the barkeepers by their first names. —N. Y. Weekly.

A VICTIM OF MORPHINE.

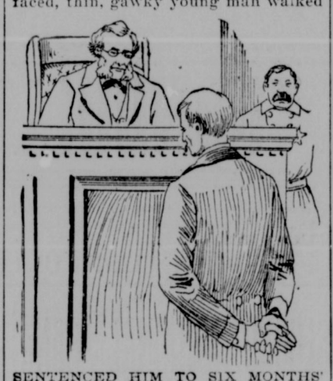
Gifted Physician and Surgeon Has Himself Committed to the Workhouse to Get Away from Drug.

Among the prisoners in the workhouse on Blackwell's island is a talented young physician about whom there is a deep mystery. Dr. "John Hamilton" was the name he gave when he appeared before Magistrate Olmsted about six weeks ago and asked to be sentenced for six months that he might make one last desperate effort to free himself from the morphine habit.

Now that he has been wrested from the clutches of the drug to which he had become a veritable slave, "Dr. Hamilton" is frequently called on to serve as an assistant to the surgeons in operations in the workhouse hospital, and his skill as a physician is recognized. That he is of high social position and refinement no one can doubt after seeing him. His manner is that of a gentleman at all times, but he has confided nothing of his history to anyone on Blackwell's island.

Dr. James B. Moore, of 335 East Forty-first street, visiting physician to the prison on Blackwell's island, told, however, how Dr. Hamilton came to be there.

"One day last September a sallow-faced, thin, gawky young man walked



SENTENCED HIM TO SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

into my office at No. 319 East Forty-first street," Dr. Moore explained, "and consulted me about treatment for the morphine habit. He said he was a physician, and implored me pitifully to help him overthrow the sway of the drug."

Dr. Moore asked the young man as to his identity, but a shake of the head was his only response.

Dr. Moore then suggested to his caller that he go to a police court and ask to be sentenced to the workhouse on Blackwell's island, to which he readily consented. Dr. Moore accompanied him to court, and Magistrate Olmsted sentenced him to six months' imprisonment on the formal charge of narcotism. That very day the prisoner was sent to Blackwell's island, and Dr. Moore began work on him.

"I ascertained," said Dr. Moore to a World reporter, "that Hamilton had begun his downward course by taking an elixir, because he was a sufferer from rheumatism and wanted to relieve himself from the pain. Then he began taking doses of codein. This became too expensive as his doses became more frequent, and he then began to take morphine by hypodermic injection. The day he came into my office he was almost a complete wreck.

"Well, we have cured the man. He never takes the drug at all, and has been tempted in many ways lately. It is left all about him, but he does not touch it. He says it is his intention to practice medicine in New York city. He is apparently a good physician, judging from the assistance he has rendered us in the workhouse hospital. He positively refuses to tell anything further about himself, but I am convinced that his name is not Hamilton—certainly not John Hamilton."—N. Y. World.

Liquor for South Africa.

A British steamer recently carried 1,000 tons of spirits from Hamburg for South Africa. Speaking of this shipment, New Africa says: "The liquor traffic is a curse. It is an appalling sin—the degradation of Africa. It is no exaggeration to say that there exists no greater enemy to Africa and her peoples than this debasing and deteriorating evil. There is no greater obstacle to the progress of civilization in Africa than the increasing importation of spirituous liquors. It is spreading greater desolation and ruin than any other evil, and is worse than African superstition and barbarism. Thousands are daily sinking to depths of sin and shame by this virulent poison, which unprincipled merchants are constantly importing in enormous quantities to destroy manhood and arrest the development of the continent."

Says Breweries Don't Pay.

Henry Hagemeister, treasurer of the Wisconsin Brewers' association, says beer drinking is on the decrease in the Badger state. The days of fortune making in breweries has passed, and several large establishments now fail to return their fair percentage on the money invested. This condition has been brought about in large measure by increased consumption in homes. "When people drink beer at home," says Mr. Hagemeister, "they are satisfied when thirst is appeased. In saloons the social or treating feature makes them drink a great deal more. The result to the brewer can be easily understood."

DANGERS OF ALCOHOL

French Physician Who Furnishes Leaflet to All His Patients Warning Against Alcohol.

At the meeting of the Paris Hospital Medical society, M. Legendre, alarmed by the ever-increasing amount of drunkenness, asked if it would not be possible to withstand this by means of meetings, insistence on the dangers of alcohol, and by what he considered an even better method, that of getting up for the instruction of patients lantern shows with exhibitions of anatomic preparations to show the dangers of alcohol. M. Legendre has had printed for the use of all his patients a little leaflet, the text of which runs as follows:

Most of the diseases treated in the hospitals arise from alcoholic drinks—that is to say, they are either caused or aggravated by the use of alcohol. All alcoholic drinks are dangerous, and the most harmful are those which contain aromatics in addition to alcohol—as, for instance, absinthe and the so-called aperients, called ainers.

Alcoholic drinks are more dangerous when taken on an empty stomach or between meals. A man necessarily becomes alcoholic—i. e.: slowly poisoned by alcohol—even if he never gets drunk, when every day he drinks alcohol in the form of liquor or too much wine, more than one liter per diem.

Alcohol is a poison the habitual use of which destroys more or less quickly, but none the less certainly, all the organs most necessary to life—the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the blood vessels, the heart, and the brain. Alcohol excites man, but does not strengthen him. It is no substitute for food, but takes away the taste for it. Those who often drink alcohol or too much wine (more than one liter a day) are much more liable to illness, and when ill are much worse, for the disease is often complicated with fatal delirium.

Alcohol is a frequent cause of consumption by its power of weakening the lungs. Every year we see patients who attend the hospitals for alcoholism come back some months later suffering from consumption. Fathers and mothers who drink often have children who are deformed or idiots or who die from fits.—London Lancet.

A JUDGE ON LIQUOR.

In His Charge to the Jury He Urges Total Abstinence During Term of Service.

In opening the superior court in Charlotte, the other day, the presiding judge said, in his charge to the jury:

"Gentlemen of the Jury, if any of you are in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors, I hope you will desist from the habit this week. A man is not fit for the discharge of any duty when he is under the influence of whisky. It is not only a contempt of court, but it is a misdemeanor for a juror to become intoxicated. I wish, also, to impress the fact on the minds of the suitors, the witnesses and the officers of the court, that you cannot properly discharge your duty when under the influence of liquor."

Undoubtedly this testimony is true. Whisky does incapacitate men for business. No one wants to trade with an intoxicated merchant, or intrust his interests to an intoxicated lawyer or have an intoxicated physician prescribe for him, or an intoxicated jury decide a case in court. Yet men will drink it, and many who do not drnk will vote for it and keep the evil in the reach of those who are addicted to the habit. We do not see how such persons can hope to justify their conduct in the sight of God, when they help to keep a stumbling-block or an occasion to fall in their brother's way.—Our Young People.

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

A bill has passed the imperial diet of Japan prohibiting smoking by minors.

Westhofen, Germany, enforces an old ordinance, which forbids anyone walking in the street with a lighted cigar.

The production of beer increased 2,749,637 barrels last year. The total product in 1899 was 36,581,114 barrels, and in 1900 it was 39,330,849 barrels.

The intemperate use of tea and coffee produces results as real as those of drunkenness. Total blindness is often the result of excessive coffee drinking.

The remnant of the one great Penobscot tribe of Indians now living on an island near Oldtown, Me., have their own form of government. At their recent election they chose a prohibitionist chief named Mitchell Attean, by a vote of 25 to 23.

The number of wholesale dealers in beer and other malt liquors in this country increased from 6,577 in 1898 and 7,257 in 1899 to 7,739 in 1900, and the number of retail dealers from 12,071 in 1898 and 12,327 in 1899 to 12,716 during the same period.

A confirmed toper of Franklin, Pa., made a bet previous to the election that if McKinley was successful he would subsist entirely on whisky for six months. He essayed to fulfill his obligation, but after a few days his stomach revolted and he found it physically impossible to continue drinking. He has now become a strict teetotaler.

Drink Leads to Suicide.

Larcar Dorn, 60 years old, killed himself at New York by swallowing carbolic acid the other night. He tried to induce his wife to die with him, and when she refused he attempted to force the acid down her throat. While the couple were struggling, their daughters, Anna and Sophie, 29 and 25 years old, respectively, interfered. Dorn became enraged and dashed some of the acid on both of the girls. As a result, Anna will probably lose the sight of her right eye and Sophie is severely burned. Mrs. Dorn is not badly injured. Dorn died after drinking a big dose of the drug. He had been drinking heavily —Pittsburgh News.

THE DISCOVERER OF

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends.

Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who asks you to buy something else when you go into his store purposely to buy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has no interest in your case. He is merely trying to sell you something on which he can make a larger profit. He does not care whether you get well or not, so long as he can make a little more money out of your sickness. If he wished you well he would without hesitation hand you the medicine you ask for, and which he knows is the best woman's medicine in the world.

Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,

The Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Moral—Stick to the medicine that you ***know*** is Best.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free and helpful.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The factory of the Waltham Watch Company is the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in this or any other country.

Waltham Watches are the most accurate pocket time-pieces it is possible to make.

"The Perfected American Watch", an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company,
Waltham, Mass.

DR. BULL'S FAMILY MEDICINES — A. C. MEYER & CO. — TRADE MARK

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents.

Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Trial box, 5 cts.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or address the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; D. E. CAVEN, Columbus, Ohio.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Do You Know

Burnham's Hasty Jellycon will satisfactorily answer the question: "what shall we have for dessert to-day?" You have the choice of six delicious flavors: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry, and the plain "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. Every where Jellycon is having a large sale. Your grocer sells it.

PATENTS without fee unless successful. Send description; FREE opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 3, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 93 S. California Ave., Chicago.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1901.

President McKinley has practically recovered from the attack of the grip, but Dr. Rixey will not let him take any chances of a relapse; consequently he is, as yet, doing very little work. Being a man of robust health naturally, the forced confinement to his room has been particularly hard on the President, and it required all the persuasion of Mrs. McKinley to make him obey the doctor's orders.

Friends of the army reorganization bill are dissappointed that the measure has not yet reached a vote in the Senate, but they find some consolation in the positive promise of leading Senators that the bill will be passed this week. The delay is particularly aggravating to Secretary Root, because it keeps all his arrangements for bringing the volunteers home from the Philippines up in the air so to speak.

When the House took up the River and Harbor bill it was confidently expected that it would pass after about two days debate, but the general debate only came to an end to-day. The debate has consisted largely of complaint of the leaving out of projects in which members are interested.

Eulogies on deceased members are usually of the perfunctory order in Congress, but those on the late Senator Davis were not in that class. Mrs. Davis and a party of friends occupied seats in the Executive gallery during the delivery of the orations, of which a veteran newspaper man said: "In recent years in the Senate, no more beautiful, heartfelt and eloquent eulogies have been pronounced upon the memory of any Senator."

The D. B. Hill boom for 1904 reached Washington forty-eight hours ago in charge of Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York. That it is not a secret boom may be seen from Mr. Coler's very frank reply when asked what brought him to Washington: "I have been seeing Democratic Senators and Representatives in the interest of David B. Hill's nomination for President. I believe Mr. Hill will be the nominee in 1904. I think he will have the support of Democrats of every state in the Union. His friends have taken hold of this matter in earnest, and are going to push his claims for the nomination with great vigor from this time on. I have not heard a single objection to Hill's nomination, and I have talked to many leading Democrats from different parts of the country. On the contrary, what I have heard confirms me in the belief that Hill will be the next Democratic nominee for President." The invasion of the Hill boom seems to have taken the thick and thin Bryan Democrats by surprise. Their private talk indicates that the Hill Democrats and the Bryan Democrats may indulge in a little figurative throat cutting before long.

The Burleigh Reapportionment bill only needs President McKinley's signature to become a law, and that it will get during the present week. It went through the House by a majority of 63 and through the Senate without a division.

At a single sitting the House passed 170 private pension bills, which was the largest number disposed of in one day since the fifty-first Congress.

By a vote of 32 to 19, the Senate has again put itself on record in favor of the Philippine policy of President McKinley. The vote was an amendment to the Army Reorganization bill offered by Senator Hoar, providing that no further military force shall be used in the Philippines, except such as might be necessary to keep order in places already in the peaceable possession of the United States. The effect of the amendment, if it had been adopted, would have been to encourage the Filipino rebels to gather a big army in any portion of the islands not actually garrisoned by our troops, without fear of molestation, while supposedly in the interest of peace, such an amendment would actually operate to prolong hostilities. History has taught that rebellion cannot be put down by Pacific legislation; that those who appeal to arms against the powers that be must be whipped into subjection. That has been true even in advanced civilized nations. Any other method of ending a revolt of the semi-barbarous Filipinos would convince them that the Americans were afraid of them.

Senator Platt, of Conneticut, stated the case in a nut shell when he said of the Democratic pretense of believing that the President would abuse the discretion vested in him by the Amy bill to increase the Army when necessary: "If we could eliminate politics and argument for political effect from this chamber for a single day, I believe it would be the unanimous sentiment that there should be some flexibility in the army."

Senator Hanna usually declines to take notice of charges made against him by unfriendly newspapers, but he made an exception of the charge that he had a personal interest in the passing of the Ship Subsidy bill, and authorized the following explicit denial: "I say that the assertion that I am interested in any way or in any company that has given orders for the construction of colliers through which it is expected to participate in the benefits to be derived from the passage of the Shipping bill is absolutely false and without foundation. My sole interest in the Shipping bill is that of of an American citizen who honestly believes in the upbuilding of the Merchant Marine."

Holiday Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies.

The choicest new designs, the most exclusive selection of patterns, the best quality only—but never high priced—one price always, plainly marked.

MINCH & EISENBREY,
216 TO 222 W. LEXINGTON ST.,
Baltimore.

Your Best Fellow

Will like you better for having white, smooth hands, free from chaps and such like detracting things—

GIRLS GET LILY CREAM

An article that cures skin—soothes and feels good—dries instantly and is perfectly invisible.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY
WHEELING, W. VA.
15 and 25 cents. At your Druggist

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned situated in Election District No. 15 of Garrett county, comprising Military Lots Nos. 122, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 156, 162, 163 and 650 acres of Bank Territory and also the tract of land called "Senior and Junior." All persons found trespassing either for the purpose of hunting or fishing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

JAS. H. WILSON.
DANIEL R. HARVEY.
DANIEL WILSON.
J. T. HARVEY.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Jan. 17, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

February 5, 1901,

for the purpose among other business of hearing appeals on assessments and making transfers.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

HENRY FEIK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1901.

JACOB FEIK, Executor.
45 3 Accident, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the proposed change of the public county road leading from Mountain Lake Park to Gorman; said proposed change in the present location of said road beginning at the foot of the Nydegger hill and running up Nydegger Run, through the Wilson sugar camp, intersecting the present location of said road at a point near J. M. White's hog house, a distance of about one mile, and examine whether the said road should be located will meet on the eleventh day of February, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOSEPH W. KING.
HENRY BOBET.
JOHN W. OURS.
44—td Examiners.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road, said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagy's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad.

JACOB GNAGY.
RALPH ENGLE.
45 5t ROSS COMPTON.

County Commissioners' Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of authority conferred upon the County Commissioners of Garrett county by Section 41 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Garrett county, the undersigned County Commissioners of Garrett county will, on

Friday, Feburary 8, 1901.

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the Court House door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, to wit:

1st. All that tract of land containing

107 2-5 Acres,

being a part of the original tract called

"REPUBLIC,"

and which, on the 22nd day of June, 1895, was sold by Samuel Lawton, Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, as the property of George T. Wilt. Said property lies near Frankville in said Garrett county.

2nd. All the one-half undivided interest in and to all those tracts of lands called

"FACTORIES," containing 1016 1-4 Acres; **"MILL SEAT,"** containing 597 Acres; **"PIG IRON,"** containing 16 Acres, and also a tract of land called **"LOG YARD,"** containing 14 1-2 Acres,

which said undivided half interest in said several tracts of land was conveyed to John D. Sellers by deed dated the 25th day of May, 1891, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 16, folio 766, etc., one of the land records of Garrett county, and sold to the County Commissioners of Garrett county on the 8th day of January, 1898, for the taxes due and in arrear thereon. Said tracts of land are situated in Election District No. 4, near Bloomington, Garrett county.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on day of sale.

JOHN T. GAREY,
President.
EPHRAIM W. KELSO,
PETER J. STEPHENS,

The County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland.

Any further information concerning the above lands will be given upon application to Edward H. Sincell, Counsel to the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Oakland, Maryland.

TRUSTEES' SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1054 Equity in said Court, wherein Calvin Anderson is plaintiff and Arthur P. Amick and George W. W. Amick are defendants, the undersigned were appointed trustees to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and we hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
the 9th Day of February,

1901, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day in front of the Postoffice in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that tract of land situate, lying and being in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county, called

"Mount Cenis,"

containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE AND FIVE-SIXTEENTH ACRES, more or less, and being the same tract of land which was patented to a certain John Phillips by the State of Maryland on the 3rd day of February, 1859.

Said tract of land lies adjoining the tracts called "Mount Cynthia," "Elk Garden" and "Uncultivated," and is situate about two miles from the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad near Wilson.

This land is underlaid with

Valuable Veins of Coal

and is covered with Spruce, Hemlock, Oak and Chestnut Timber.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers. Conveyrncing at cost of purchaser.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
JAMES W. THOMAS,
45-4t Trustees.

Treasury Department

OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1900.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Oakland," in the Town of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Oakland," in the Town of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this 15th day of November, 1900.

CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 5623.

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

The Garrett County Bank
OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank
OF OAKLAND, MD.
Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

Ed A. Browning, - Oakland, Md.
C. E. Ellithorp, - Bittinger, Md.
L. E. Friend, - Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
T. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
U. G. PALMER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

TURNBULL'S Furniture, Carpeting and Curtains.

Elegance, moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our stock. It represents the best of everything in CARPETING, FURNITURE and CURTAINS.

JOHN TURNBULL & CO., 16-18-20 W. Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice that application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to locate a new public county road leading from the Ryans Glade and Kitzmillerville road near Lost Land Run and taking a westerly course through the lands of J. P. Hubbard and George W. Moon and to intersect the Eagle Rock road at George W. Moon's sheep pen, a distance of about 145 rods.

DANIEL WILSON.
J. T. HARVEY.
JAMES H. WILSON.
til jal GEORGE W. MOON.

CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO
CASH
Produce Buyers,
Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs, Eggs and Butter,
204 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
Write for Our Present Paying Prices.

It Pays to Employ an Architect.

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY,
ARCHITECT,
Office 7 North Liberty St.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

I HAVE PURCHASED
THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

NOTICE.

The undersigned will have his office open at Gorman but two days of each week, viz., Tuesday and Friday, unless something of importance requires his presence, when attention will be given to all business coming before him.

WM. A. HARVEY,
Justice of the Peace 8th District.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supolies

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A Military Lot, containing fifty acres, situated near the Hoop-pole road, about three miles from Oakland and adjoining the farm of Cephas Dodge.

A part of the tract of land called "Factories," containing five hundred acres, well timbered with white oak and underlaid with three, four and six foot veins of coal, situated on the B. & O. R. R. about two miles west of Bloomington. Also sixteen acres of a tract of land called "Pig Iron," situated near the above tract, "Factories." These two tracts will be sold cheap and on easy time.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax payers that if taxes now due and in arrear are not paid before Jan. 1, 1901, I will proceed by law to collect. For full information to all parties interested I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 566 of Act of General Assembly of Maryland, 1896.

W. M. LOHR,
2t Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

Shareholders' Meeting.

OAKLAND, MD., Dec. 4, 1900.

The regular annual shareholders' meeting of The First National Bank will be held at their rooms from 1:30 to 3 p. m.,

Tuesday, January 8, 1901,

for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before them.

U. G. PALMER,
39 4t Cashier.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—Opera House,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. feb4-1

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. 38 10

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-1f.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-99

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8:30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 52 5m

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

JONAS C. BEACHY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Will sell Real or Personal Estate
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties, Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 21, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 22, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily		3.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily		7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily		4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily		10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily		5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.58 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily		4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily		12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv *7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 24. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901. NUMBER 46.

HER LONG REIGN HAS ENDED.

Death of Queen Alexandrina Victoria, of England.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH IS NOW KING.

For Nearly Sixty-four Years the Late Queen Has Occupied the Throne--Sketch of Her Life and Some of the Events of Her Reign.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 22.—The Victorian era has ended. After a reign of nearly 64 years, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, is dead. She passed away at Osborne at 6:55 this evening. (6:55 P. M., Greenwich time is 1:55 P. M. standard time at Baltimore.)

A telegram sent by the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor of London, timed at Osborne, 6:55 in the evening, announced the Queen's death.

At her bedside at the end were gathered the Emperor of Germany, the Prince of Wales and the remaining members of the royal family. The end was peaceful, the Queen seemingly falling into a peaceful sleep at the end.

Early today her physicians announced that yesterday's rally was but temporary, and that she was rapidly sinking. It was given out that the end was near, and the members of the royal family were summoned to her side.

She lingered throughout the day, contrary to expectation, and died shortly after sunset.

At about 4 o'clock the Prince of Wales caused a notice to be posted at the Mansion House stating that the Queen's life was in the gravest danger. That was taken as an evidence that the end was near, and everyone prepared for the worst. Several hours later the Queen passed away.

The Queen passed away quietly, without a struggle. She sank to rest in the presence of the Prince of Wales (now King and Emperor), the Princess of Wales, the Duke of York and other members of the royal family.

With the members of the royal family gathered at the Queen's bedside, the Bishop of Winchester and the rector of Whippingham read prayers for those in extremis. Happily the Queen was able to recognize those around her. They came to her bedside, but the physician had warned them against attempts to speak to her. Naturally, the family, while recognizing the claim for public information, insist that the details of the events around the deathbed shall be sacred for the present, and imposed the strictest secrecy on the whole household.

The arrival of the Lord Clarendon (the Lord Chamberlain) is considered ominous, because the arrangements for the succession to the throne will be in his hands.

The Queen is said to have bid farewell, in a feeble monosyllable to her family, assembled at her bedside at midday. She first recognized the Prince of Wales, to whom she spoke a few words of great moment: then Emperor William and the others present filed past and heard a whispered goodbye. All those in the bedroom were in tears.

The Prince of Wales will be immediately notified of the Queen's death and will be proclaimed King. According to the programme, this will be done an hour after the Queen's death. The Prince takes the oath of King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its territories. Many of the highest officers in the Cabinet and in the Privy Council flow at Osborne or near at hand will attend to the formalities of making the new King. The Prince of Wales will appear before the Earl of Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, and Frederick Temple, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in one of the private apartments of the castle. Lord Halsbury will formally notify the Prince of the death of the Queen and of his accession. Then the Prince will take the oath.

London, Jan. 22—7:07 P. M.—The full text of the Prince of Wales' dispatch to the Lord Mayor is as follows:

"Osborne, 6:55 P. M.—My beloved mother has just passed away, surrounded by her children and grandchildren."

QUEEN'S BUSY LIFE.

Her Career Marked with Acts that Brought Good to Her People.

Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Empress of India, was born May 24, 1819. She was the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. Victoria was born at Kensington Palace. Her mother was Victoria Marie Louisa, a daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and sister of Lepold, King of the Belgians.

Victoria's mother was twice married, her first husband being the Prince of Leiningen, who died in 1814. Four years after his death Victoria Marie Louisa, mother of England's dead Queen, married the Duke of Kent, the Queen's father. The Duke died two years later; after his child—his only child—had been born. At the time of his death the late Queen was only 8 months old. The infant was baptized with the names Alexandrina Victoria.

The Duchess of Northumberland was associated with the mother in the work of educating the Princess. Her early political education tended to make her a Whig, her father having been affiliated with that party in England. To the Viscount Melbourne is due credit for having thoroughly instructed her in the British Constitution. The daughter of the Duke of Kent ascended the throne of the United Kingdom on the death of her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837. Her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, became King of Hanover by virtue of the law excluding females from the throne, and so the long connection between the crowns of Hanover and England was terminated.

Victoria was proclaimed Queen on June 21, 1837, and crowned at Westminster on June 28, 1838. She found on her accession that Viscount Melbourne was at the head of the government. On a change of the administration, in 1839, she refused to change, in accordance with precedent, the ladies of the bed-chamber. The result was that Peel resigned and Melbourne's administeation was prolonged until 1841. A year earlier, February 10, 1840, the young Queen was married, in St. James' Palace, to Prince Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and second son of the then reigning Duke.

The long reign, nearly 64 years, is the longest in the history of England. It has also been of the greatest, and so closely was the Queen identified with it it was known as the Victorian era. In it Britain has grown both internally and externally, her possessions becoming more numerous in the various parts of the world, and her civilization keeping pace with her growth. Her reign was not a peaceful reign, as wars and rumors of war were never wanting during her long career. She lived to see England triumphant over the country's enemies, however, and maintain her position as the empire power of the world.

In 1861 Victoria's husband died, and for several years the Queen secluded herself from public life. She never neglected her duties as Queen during this time, however. In 1876 she was further honored, the title "Empress of India" being added to her royal titles.

No former monarch ever so thoroughly comprehended the great truth that the powers of the Crown are held in trust for the people, and are the means and not the end of government. This enlightened policy entitled her to the glorious distinction of being the most constitutional monarch Britain ever possessed. Many claim that the Queen's power was curbed to such an extent that she was little more than a figurehead, but there can be little doubt that she was a real power and that she was instrumental in bringing to England many of its richest blessings.

Queen Victoria had four sons and five daughters — Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg; Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught; Victoria Adelaide Marie Louisa, Empress (Frederick) of Germany; Helena Augusta Victoria, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Louise Carolina Alberta, Marchioness of Lorne, and Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, Princess Henry of Battenberg.

During her reign she also had 11 administrators. In this list of administrators are found the names of many of England's most famous men. Among them were Sir Robert Peel, Earl Russell, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone (four times), Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury.

The wars during Victoria's reign were many in number and almost in every case successful. A list of these wars is as follows:

1838, insurrection in Canada; 1839, British forces occupy Cabul and take possssion of Aden; 1840, war expedition to Syria, Mehemet Ali sues for peace; 1841, successful insurrection in Cabul: British invade China and take Canton and Amoy; 1842, British take Boer Republic in Natal; 1845, outbreak first Sikh War; 1848, insurrection in Ireland attempted; outbreak second Sikh War; Boers establish Republic; 1850, Taiping rebellion in China; 1851, Burmah provoked British hostilities; 1854, Crimean War; 1856, Crimean War finished; England attacks China; Persians occupy Herat but British drive them out of India; 1857, outbreak of Indian mutiny; 1860, Anglo-French expedition to Pekin; 1861, England sends a fleet to Mexico; 1867, Fenian insurrection in Ireland; 1874, Ashantee War; 1877, British take Transvaal Republic; 1878, war against Afghanistan; 1879, war against Zulus; Roberts enters Kandahar; Transvaal uprising; 1881, Majuba Hill; Mahdi revolt in Soudan; 1882, war against Arabi Pasha; 1885, Gordon killed in Khartoum; 1893, war in Matabeleland; 1896, Kitchner occupies Dongola; Ashantees accept British sovereignty; 1896, revolt of Indian hill tribes, and in 1899, Transvaal declared war, October 11.

Her Majesty, it is said, paid the penalty for her devotion to the affairs of state. It is generally recognized that until a few days ago there was no harder worker in the kingdom. Roughly estimated, she signed 50,000 documents yearly. No dispatch of any gravity was ever issued from the Foreign Office until seen by the Queen, and some idea of the work thus entailed is gathered from the fact that the Foreign Office handles considerably over a thousand dispatches weekly.

After every sitting of the House of Commons the Government leader in the House was in the habit of forwarding to the Queen an abstract of the business done. She personally attended to these abstracts and frequently returned them with marginal notes, asking for explanations.

Ellen Terry's appearance at Sandringham before the Queen is recalled as being the only occasion on which Her Majesty ever prompted an actress. Mistaking a pause by Miss Terry for forgetfulness, the Queen gave her the cue very softly. As Miss Terry did not take the cue, the Queen repeated it more loudly, and the actress, suppressing her merriment, accepted the cue and proceeded with her part.

Of pathetic interest now is the inscription on the last wreath from the Queen which was placed on the Bishop of London's coffin on Thursday last. It did not bear her own signature, and this is the first instance on record of such a happening. It was regarded at the time by the court officials as a sign of serious importance.

The Queen received for her services from the British people something like $120,000,000. Her official income was $1,875,000 a year, $2,500,000 less than that of the Emperor of Austria, $1,000,000 less than King Victor's, $500,000 less than the Shah of Persia's and only half as much as the Kaiser's.

EDWARD VII. KING.

Was Prince of Wales for Over Half Century.

King Edward VII., for over half a century Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, was born on November 9, 1841. He was the second child and oldest son of the Queen.

The boyhood of the King was uneventful. His early education was conducted at home under the tutilage of Rev. H. M. Birch, rector of Prestwick; Mr. Gibbs, barrister at law; the Rev. C. F. Tarver and Mr. H. W. Fisher. He then studied for a session at Edinburg, and later entered Christ Church, Oxford. Here he attended public lectures for a year, and afterward resided for several terms at Trinity College, Cambridge, for the same purpose.

His earlier appearance in a leading part on any public occasion was in 1859 at the laying of the foundation stone of the Lambeth School of Art at Vauxhall. After the death of his father, in December, 1861, he naturally became the most desirable functionary at all ceremonies in which beneficent and charitable undertakings were to be recognized by royal approval.

This work has ever since occupied a large share of his time and has always been performed with dignity, tact and patience. Indeed, no Prince of any country has ever personally exerted himself more faithfully to render services of this sort to the community. The multiplicity and variety of his engagements on behalf of local and special enterprises make a surprising list, and necessarily involve a sacrifice of ease and leisure which few men of high rank would care to make.

In the summer of 1860 he paid a visit to Canada and the United States. Everywhere he was received with enthusiasm. He danced at a ball given in his honor at Washington, where he was cordially welcomed by President Buchanan. He also visited Baltimore the same year.

In 1863 his engagement was announced to Princess Alexandra, the eldest daughter of the King of Denmark. She was three years younger than him, and though comparatively poor, was beautiful and accomplished. The marriage was celebrated in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on March 10, 1863. The new King made his maiden speech in the House of Lords in 1884.

He has five children, the eldest of whom, Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, was born on January 8, 1864, and died in January, 1892. The second son, George Frederick Ernest Albert Duke of York, was born on June 3, 1865; married Princess Mary of Teck on July 6, 1893. He is next to his father in succession to the throne. Louise Victoria Alexander Dagmar, born on February 20, 1867; married the Duke of Fife in 1889. Victoria Alexander Olga Marie was born on July 6, 1868. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria was born on November 26, 1859; married Prince Charles, the second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark on July 22, 1896.

At Brussels on April 4, 1900, while Albert Edward of Wales was passing through on a railway train, Jean Baptist Sipido, a youth, fired a pistol at the Prince, missing the mark. Sipido said he fired the pistol in vengeance for the bloodshed of the South African war. He was sentenced to a reformatory.

Teachers' Institute at Grantsville Feb. 23.

Washington's Birthday exercises Friday night, Feb. 22, by school.

Saturday at 9 a. m., opening exercises. Paper, "How can the Value of Time and the Importance of an Education be most Effectually Impressed upon the Minds of the Pupils?" Miss Mollie Dorsey, followed by a discussion of the subject.

Literature, L. J. Beachy.

"What Part has the Teacher in the Pupil's Education?" L. A. Leatham; alternate, Miss Bertha Bittinger.

School Ethics, Principals H. M. Speicher and Charles Fike.

1 p. m., sentimental roll.

"The Value of Psychology in an Elementary Education," Rev. E. C. Bedford.

"Is Corporal Punishment a Relic of the Past? If not, should it become such?" C. J. Hanft; alternate, Miss Althea Otto.

The Model Recitation, Henry Baker, Miss Minerva Custer.

"Compulsory Education," Prof. Ed A. Browning.

Quirks and quibbles.

Teachers and the general public cordially invited to attend all these sessions.

Winter Excursions to Washington—Very Low Rates—Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

On February 7 and April 11, 1901, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will run Popular Mid-Winter Excursions to Washington at very low rates for the round trip, allowing ten day limit on tickets, including day of sale.

Splendid trains, through coaches, Pullman parlor and sleeping cars.

Do not miss these splendid opportunities to visit the National Capital during the session of Congress. For tickets, time of trains and full information call on or address D. M. Mason, Agent B. & O. R. R. for full information.

A Proof of Life.

The manager of the Glen Island resort on Long Island Sound says that the place is so well known and the excursions are so popular that no advertising is needed to attract as many visitors as the island can hold. Still he advertises in all the New York newspapers "to keep the name before the public and prove that the management is alive and enterprising."

. Money to Loan.

$10,000 to loan on first mortgage in sums of $1,000 and upward upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

TALK BECOMES SERIOUS.

Democrats Believe Extra Session a Certainty.

Governor Smith Returns to Baltimore After Visit to Frederick. Baughman Has A Boom.

Monday's Baltimore News.

In Democratic circles the talk of an extra session of the Legislature has settled down into a strong belief that Governor Smith will very soon issue a formal call for the lawmakers to meet at Annapolis. This conviction is so strong that many of the camp-followers who are always on the look-out for places are figuring on the possibility of securing a committee clerkship or a position as doorkeeper or folder. Those who held similar positions last winter are hoping that they will be retained, and the "outs" are trusting that there may be a new organization, with new employees.

Governor Smith had not visited his local office today, although he has reported in town. As the guest of L. Victor Baughman at Frederick on Saturday the Governor had an opportunity to hear the views of a number of Western Maryland Democrats. A dispatch from Frederick to The News today says:

Governor John Walter Smith, who for the past two days has been the guest of Gen. L. Victor Baughman at Poplar Terrace, near Frederick, left late yesterday afternoon for Baltimore.

During his visit Governor Smith found the party leaders of this county absolutely in harmony with any desire that General Baughman may entertain in regard to the calling of an extra session of the Maryland General Assembly. The Governor carefully refrained from expressing himself upon the subject of an extra session, and while General Baughman has likewise been reticent upon that matter, it is generally understood that he is anxious for a change in the present ballot system.

The fact that the party is entirely harmonious in this county under the leadership of General Baughman, together with the recent visit of Governor Smith, has had the effect of launching a big boom for him as the next Democratic nominee for Governor. Party leaders do not hesitate to say that General Baughman will have the earnest support of Governor Smith in his fight for the nomination.

Governor Smith will meet the recently appointed members of his staff, including General Baughman, at his local office to-morrow to make arrangements for attending the inauguration of President McKinley, and it is thought important developments concerning the extra session of the Legislature may occur.

Republicans generally are keeping very quiet on the subject of the extra session. The position they assume is that they are not looking for trouble, but if it comes their way they will be ready for it. Should the Democrats decide to put the extra session through, it is said that Messrs. Goldsborough, McComas, Mudd and Mason will camp out in Annapolis until the fight is through, and the best checker-board fight possible will be put up by these and the State and city leaders they will summon to their assistance. The Democrats can count on getting a good run for their money at any rate, if good parliamentary knowledge and resourceful tactics will amount to anything. A prominent Republican, in speaking about the matter today, said:

"I can hardly believe that Governor Smith will call an extra session of the Legislature. From all I can learn, he is the man who has most to lose by the scheme. Even supposing that the Massachusetts law or some such law is passed there is not a man in this state who can fortell the outcome of the experiment and notwithstanding the many assurances which the Governor has received that it will come out all right, I am informed that he is still dubious on the question, and strictly from a party standpoint. The Democrats can make an awful mess out of this matter and the Governor knows it as well as any other man in the State.

"Mr. Gorman might go in and clean up the Senatorship in the first year, but just where the party would stand in 1903 is not as plain. The trouble with the whole matter is that the number of illiterates, as returned by the election supervisors throughout the State is by no means correct. Many a man who can sign his name to a receipt will make oath that he can read and write, when in point of fact the reading and writing of his own signature is about the extent of his education.

"White men particularly object to having it known that they cannot read and write, and the real number of illiterates in the State when men go into the election booths and are forced to pick out of a jumbled-up list the candidates for whom they wish to vote is an unknown quantity. Contests over the ballots will be innumerable.

"In making the claim against the negro controlling the elections in this State one might just as well say that the blue-eyed men hold the balance of power, or the Southern Methodists or any other race or set of people. There is such a small balance of power that it could belong to almost any class. One thing is true, if the negroes are responsible for the Republicans winning and the condition of politics being so much changed in this State; if they are responsible for a condition where both parties are trying to put up their best candidates and are vying with each other in promising reform legislation; if it is to them we owe the situation as it exists now that practically every resident of the State and city feels that the money he pays in taxes is going to the objects for which it was intended and not into the pockets of political hunkers; if we owe it to the negro that Mr. Rasin disgorged $19,000 which he owed to the State, and that without even the formality of a trial, then I say that the white people of this State owe the negro a vote of thanks instead of disfranchising him. There is no claim of Republican misrule in this state. There is no defalcation to point to. To the unbiased, the Republican State and city government has been just as good, if not, indeed, better, than the Democrats gave."

Deer Park.

Frank Wheeler, of Oakland, was in town Sunday evening.

Miss Josephine Hoye is visiting in Oakland.

Henry Smith, of Altamont, was in town Monday.

Mrs. John Savedge is on the sick list this week.

Hon. A. F. George, of Swanton, was in town Monday.

Robert Marville, of near Friendsville, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Cynthia Marville.

Jack Enlow, of near Oakland, was in town Sunday.

Erner Beeghly, of near Accident, was visiting his brother, Prof. W. E. Beeghly, last week.

Mrs. L. Lohm and son Louis have returned from a visit to friends in Keyser.

Mrs. F. N. Reis and Mrs. J. Morrison were visiting friends in Oakland Friday.

Messrs. Will B. Miller and A. C. George were Swanton visitors Tuesday.

Lucile, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Reed, is quite ill with pneumonia.

Quite a number of cases of the grip in town.

Miss Ada Thrasher was visiting in Oakland last Wednesday.

The Deer Park Sporting Club has rented the Chadderton building for a club room.

Miss Georgia Hoye was visiting in Oakland Thursday.

Our people are having great times "helloing" through the 'phone these days.

Mrs. Scott Cormany and Master Olin Rexroads were visiting in Oakland Thursday.

Miss Maud Cassidy, of Altamont, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hoye Thursday.

Quite a number of our young people have received invitations to the party to be given by the Misses Enlow, of Oakland, next Saturday evening.

Mrs. Frank Thrasher was an Oakland visitor Thursday.

Rev. C. H. O'Brien has opened a mission room in the Savedge building. Services each evening. A cordial welcome extended to all.

The sermon delivered by Rev. J. S. Harvey in the M. E. church Sunday evening was one of the best that has ever been heard in this town and was listened to with great attention by an appreciative audience.

On account of the sickness of several of the newly-elected officers of the Epworth League the installation service has been postponed for two weeks. This society meets each Sunday evening and every one is cordially invited to be present.

Prof. W. E. Beeghly had the middle finger of his left hand broken Friday while handling a refractory pupil.

Mr. G. W. Cole, of Huntingdon, Pa., and Mrs. M. F. Hunt, of Thayerville, were married by Rev. Wm. E. George at his residence Tuesday afternoon. We wish the happy couple a long and prosperous journey through life.

M. A.

THE LORD'S REWARDS.

Trust the Lord to see you when you play a Christian's part,
Trust the Lord to hear you when you soothe the orphan's heart;
Trust the Lord to guide you through the dangers of the day,
Rise up in the morning always trusting that the Lord
May be always pleased to keep you in the narrow, righte us way—
Trusting on and hoping on to gain the sweet reward
That never is forgotten when you kneel at night to pray.

Trust the Lord to see you when you do a noble deed,
Trust the Lord to know it when you fill the widow's need;
Trust the Lord to watch you and to keep you in His care,
Trust to be rewarded when it's time for your reward,
But waste no precious moments beating blindly in the air—
Calling out for blessings and for favors from the Lord—
Just a little duty done is worth a life of solemn prayer.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

HER COUSIN IDA

By Mrs. Moses P. Handy.

(Copyright, 1900, the Authors' Syndicate.)

"WELL, Abby, Ida will be here next week; she wants me to take her to board for a spell."

Abby Merrill walked across the room, sat down, and began to knit, before she answered: "Why? It isn't summer."

"No, but her father and Mrs. Stanton are going to Seattle, and Ida don't want to take the trip. I have an idea she is not any too fond of her stepmother. Anyhow, she wants to stay here until they come back."

"Of course we shall have to take her."

Mrs. Merrill looked at her daughter in astonishment. "Of course! Have you anything against it? I thought you would be delighted. You didn't want to let her out of your sight when she was here two years back. For my part, I'm glad she's coming. She is such good company, and she never gives a mite of trouble, just fits in, and is always ready to help. It isn't every girl who has been used to the best of everything, like Ida, who would be so fond of her country kinfolks."

"I'm sure, mother, her mother was your own first cousin."

"Yes, but some girls wouldn't like me any better for that. To be sure, we are not to say poor, but we are different to the fine folks Ida goes with in town."

"Yes," assented Abby, "I suppose we are. But I don't know why you think I mind her coming. I just thought it queer."

To tell the truth, Abby Merrill did not share her mother's satisfaction in the expected arrival. She admired her cousin extravagantly, and it was for that very reason that, just now, she would have preferred that she should stay away. Abby understood perfectly that she was overshadowed by her brilliant cousin. Ida Stanton was unusually pretty, she had had every advantage of education and travel; moreover, she was clever, and possessed of personal magnetism in a high degree. Abby dreaded her coming; how much she did not want her mother to know. For the girl was in love, and believed her affection returned, although no vows had passed between her and her lover. There was a new minister at Merrill's Corner, young, unmarried, and in Abby's eyes altogether lovely. He liked her better than any other girl in the congregation, she was sure of that. But Cousin Ida was coming, and how could any man fail to fall in love with her? "I wouldn't mind," poor Abby said to herself, "if there was any chance that she would fall in love with him. But she won't, she will just break his heart, and make him miserable. I always feel like a sparrow by the side of an oriole when I am with Cousin Ida, and I don't suppose Mr. Kirkland will look at me while she is here."

Ida Stanton was really fond of her cousins. She was a born flirt and held all men as her legitimate prey, but she would not have hurt Abby for a great thing, still less a small one. When Mr. Kirkland called soon after her arrival, she welcomed him as something superior to the young farmers whom she expected to meet. However, her long-lashed, hazel-gray eyes were quick to see, and Abby's blush and look of apprehension enlightened her instantly. "Hands off," she said to herself, and gave her whole attention to the shawl which she was knitting for her cousin Jane. Nevertheless, she was conscious that the minister looked, not once, but many times, in her direction, although, like a good little girl, she spoke only when she was spoken to. Was it her fault that Mr. Kirkland thought her voice one of the sweetest he had ever heard, and listened intently to the few words which she spoke during his visit? When he left, his visions were not of Abby's child-like blue eyes, but of hazel ones, veiled by long lashes, and of slim white fingers flitting among meshes of crimson wool.

When he called again, matters were even worse. Mr. Merrill was at home, and, intent upon entertaining the minister, he insisted that Ida should sing and play. It was impossible for her to refuse, and her voice simply entranced Arthur Kirkland. He was passionately fond of music, and Ida's was of a kind which he rarely heard.

"You will join our choir, won't you, Miss Stanton?" he begged.

But Ida smiled a negative. "It would hardly be worth while for the short time I shall be here; but I always sing in church, where there is congregational singing."

It was all up with the reverend Arthur Kirkland from that time forth. It was useless for Ida to endeavor not to attract him. Besides, Miss Stanton reckoned without her host. The reverend Arthur was accustomed to be admired, not to say pursued; her indifference piqued him, and made him all the more attentive. Not that she gave him much chance for attention. On the contrary, she handed him over to Abby, ostentatiously, upon all occasions. His visits to the Merrills became more frequent, and the whole neighborhood settled it that he was going to marry Abby. No one dreamed of Ida except that young woman herself, and Abby, who grew pale and thin, to the distress and wonder of her mother, who dosed her with herb teas, of course to no purpose.

Miss Stanton was honestly provoked. Why upon earth should the magnet fancy the silver churn? I fear she very nearly snubbed the reverend Arthur, but he seemed impervious to neglect, and she dared not be openly rude to Cousin Jane's minister.

"What can I do?" she asked herself. "I cannot stay here and see that idiot who don't know a good thing when he has it, breaking that foolish child's heart, yet what excuse can I make for leaving before papa comes home?"

In all her life Ida Stanton was never so thankful for an invitation as for one which came while she was worrying over the situation. She had come to the Corner for rest and quiet, and had told no one her address, so that the letter, from an intimate friend in a distant city, was a surprise.

"I saw Mrs. Stanton on her way west," wrote the friend, "and she told me you were buried in that out-of-the-way country place. At this time of year, such conduct on your part is absurd, and I don't mean to allow it, especially as I need you badly. Come to me at once. John says we are to do a lot of entertaining this winter, and I want you dreadfully. Start immediately, and wire me, at my expense, of course."

The sincere regret with which Cousin Jane and her husband heard of Ida's intended departure was more than counterbalanced by the expression of joyful relief which illuminated Abby's face when she was told the news. "Ah, well, it is better that she should blame me," Ida thought. "She will forgive her dear Arthur the more readily. And why should I care?" Nevertheless she was so much upset that she went for a long walk, in order to put herself into tune.

It was with no pleasant emotions that, after she had tramped for a mile or so, she beheld the reverend Arthur advancing from the opposite direction. Escape was impossible, but she felt that she hated him, as he hastened to meet her with his hand outstretched.

"I am glad to see you, Miss Ida," he said, as he shook her reluctant fingers. "But you ought not to wander so far, alone."

"I don't think there is any danger," the girl replied.

"Better keep on the safe side. What would you do if you met a tramp?"

"Wish for a man to take care of me, I suppose," she answered, flippantly, and then turned red with vexation as she saw her mistake.

"I wish you would let me take care of you from this time henceforth," said the reverend Arthur, eagerly.

Ida laughed, and shook her head. "You would find me a handful."

"Don't laugh; I am in sober earnest. I love you with all my heart; indeed I do."

Ida's face was serious enough now. "No, you do not. You don't know me at all, you have an ideal that isn't like me in the least. I am worldly, I am selfish, the last woman you know, whom you ought to marry. Fancy me a country minister's wife! Why I am not even orthodox. I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, beyond that I am sure of nothing, and I follow Him afar off. I could not even join your church. And I do not love you, not the least little bit. I love luxury, and I shall never marry any but a rich man.

"Besides, you are so foolish that I have no patience with you. Think how you have treated Abby, dear little Abby who loves you so. You made her believe you loved her, and you won her pure little heart. She is better than I every way. You want me to think that you love me, as if I could be such a fool. I am going away to-morrow. After I leave you will come to your senses, at least I hope so. Good-by." And she walked off quickly in the direction of home, leaving Arthur Kirkland too much astonished to answer, or indeed to do anything but stare.

He was angry and hurt; his vanity stung to the quick, and he told himself that never had he been so deceived in anyone, and thanked Heaven for a great deliverance.

A year or so later, when Abby showed Arthur the beautiful wedding present which her cousin had sent them, he scarcely noticed it, and without saying a word he took from his pocket a newspaper clipping which he handed her.

Abby read: "It is said that Miss Ida Stanton, daughter of David Stanton, of the V. K. & Q. R. R., is engaged to John Neilson, the Idaho mining magnate. The engagement is not yet announced, but neither of the parties denies it."

"Oh!" exclaimed Abby. "Why, he is one of the richest men in the United States, isn't he?"

"So reported," replied the reverend Arthur. "Well, that is what she wants. Miss Stanton, I fear, is thoroughly worldly."

Abby's eyes filled with tears. "Please don't say that," she pleaded, then after a pause: "Do you know I thought you were in love with her a year ago?"

Her Arthur smiled. "Did you? As if she could be compared to you!" And he really meant it.

BLUSHES IN THE SHOWERS.

A Small Florida Tree That Turns a Beautiful Crimson When the Rain Falls on It.

"Among the many wonders of those strange swamps there is nothing more surprising than the blushing tree," said Albert F. Dewey, of Punta Gorda, Fla., who, according to a local exchange, recently passed a month in the everglades of Florida.

"The blushing tree," continued Mr. Dewey, "is by no means common. It is found only in the densest thickets of those interminable marshes, whose luxuriant vegetation is a revelation to explorers. It is called the blushing tree by those who know it because it actually blushes when the rain falls upon it. The phenomenon is apparently incomprehensible. It never fails to astound those who see it for the first time. The mysterious and beautiful glow of color which it assumes in a rainstorm baffles description. The Seminole Indians, who once ruled Florida, have always known of the tree, and in their musical language, now fast disappearing, have words which mean 'the maiden tree, which reddens at the coming of her lover, the rain.'

"In company with a taciturn Indian guide I journeyed 40 miles to see this marvelous bit of vegetable life. I could scarcely believe the story he told me, yet curiosity at length overcame incredulity, and we set forth one morning in a small canoe. We spent nearly three days paddling and poling our way over the winding waters. In the afternoon of the third day I began to wonder if he had only been deceiving me for the sake of the boat hire and his pay as guide, when he gave a grunt of satisfaction and pointed to the right.

"Distrustfully I followed him ashore and through the underbrush. Beneath great cypress trees, hoary with the gray hanging moss, and past immense bay trees we wended our way inland. Eagerly he led the way until reaching the edge of a little open space he stopped, and with silent pride pointed toward the center. Gracefully a tree with broad, banana-like leaves reared itself aloft. Widespreading branches hung down, slightly waving in the warm breeze. Its emerald-hued foliage was the most beautiful I had ever beheld. It rose to a height of 20 feet and its thick, substantial trunk indicated many years of existence. This, the old Seminole informed me, was 'the blushing tree.'

"I told him to prepare to camp here until it rained, regardless of time. We unrolled our blankets, stretched our mosquito bars, without which one cannot sleep in the glades, cooked supper and rolled up in our blankets for the night. That night, the day following and the next night passed without rain.

"I began to think it would never rain, when about noon a cloud darkened the sky overhead. I put a rubber poncho over my shoulders and fixed my eyes on the green and pretty tree a dozen yards away. It was covered with a greenish insect, the size of a large woodtick, which intensified its color. The rain began to fall in torrents, after its custom in that region. Beside me, grinning confidently, with a pipe in his mouth, stood the Seminole.

"As the cool water drenched the tree I was amazed to note a changing of color. Gradually, yet unmistakably, the green hue was giving way to pink. The Indian had told the truth. The tree was blushing at the rain.

"In a few minutes the green had faded from sight. Only in a few half-hidden spots beneath broad branches and on its trunk was there a large tint of green to be seen. The tree was as pink as the cheek of a healthy girl.

"After an hour or more the shower passed over, and I watched with no less interest the wonderful tree assume its familiar green once more. As it was changing back to emerald I suddenly realized the secret of the phenomenon. The tiny insects and not the tree itself changed color. These peculiar parasites are possessed of the power of chameleons. In the bright warm sunshine they are greener than the tree on which they live, but when the chilly rain falls upon them they contract their little backs and become a pretty pink in color. Millions of them thus change the tint of the tree. They are found only upon one species of trees which grow in certain portions of the everglades."

Spread of the Coffee Tree.

Some interesting facts regarding the coffee tree have been printed recently. The native home of this plant is said to be Kaffra, in southern Abyssinia. It was not until it had been in use for centuries by the Arabians that a plant was carried to Java. In 1706 a tree from Java was sent to Amsterdam, and when it flowered and ripened seeds a young seedling was presented to Louis XIV. From this plant seedlings were sent to Martinique, and from these plants again seedlings were sent to Jamaica, Cayenne and San Domingo; while from Amsterdam plants were sent to Surinam. In fact, it was from the one plant, sent from Java in the beginning of the eighteenth century by Governor General Van Hoorn, that everything in the French possessions and West Indies sprang. In this way have traveled the progeny of the original coffee plant, introduced from Arabia at the end of the seventeenth century.—Chicago Chronicle.

Secrets Not to Be Kept.

He—You know they say a woman can't keep a secret.

She—That's a libel. A woman can keep a secret as easily as a man can—all but two kinds. There are secrets that aren't worth keeping and others that are too good to keep.—Boston Transcript.

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

A Look Backward That Infuses New Courage and Hope for Cause of Reform in Future.

There is so much said concerning the prevailing intemperance that many are discouraged and conclude that the temperance cause is making no progress. There has been, in certain directions, a painful and dangerous increase of the liquor power, and we have much reason to feel the deepest anxiety concerning the future, but we believe there is too much discouragement. The range of view is not as wide as it should be; a sufficient length of time is not taken in. The movement of a meteor must be measured in the fraction of a second, but months, or even years, are required to measure the movement of a glacier. In many directions the changes have been so rapid and so great, that we unconsciously demand that all movements for the betterment of men should move at the same rate. We forget that the mightiest forces are unfelt as they change the world. The evil of intemperance is of giant power and of unmeasured resources, and has withal its chief source of power in the restless nervousness of this age, in which a demand for stimulants is created by our overtaxing energy. But the moral forces working for temperance are also mighty and are moving with a force that should give us great encouragement. The results already attained give confidence as to the future.

Make a comparison in which many years are included. Set the stake at, say, fourscore years ago; it was about that time the temperance reform began its wonderful movement. In our earlier years we heard the old people tell of the condition of the social life at that day, and we are amazed at the statements made of the good people who regarded liquors as a part of ordinary, even necessary, provision for life. Not many years ago the ruins of still-houses were to be seen on numberless farms in western Pennsylvania, still-houses once owned and operated by devout Scotch-Irish Presbyterians without a thought of wrong. The right to distill was questioned by very few, and the use of the product of the still was condemned by a number equally small. Whisky was in every house and was used as an expression of hospitality. The jug in the field was one of the requirements for harvesters, and a dram was taken at the end of almost every round, the farmer and his helpers being together members in good standing in orthodox churches. The bottle was on the sideboard, or table, and common courtesy offered a glass to the pastor when he called—a courtesy that few had the enlightened conscience to decline—often with the result of an unhappy condition by the time he returned to his home in the evening. Even so short a time ago as 30 or 40 years, drinking booths were open at the polls; whisky and ballots went together, and many a voter, sober at other times, went home from the election drunk. When the temperance reform began it met with no little resistance from church members. On what records of presbyteries and synods of that period are there resolutions enjoining total abstinence, or debarring even the liquor seller from communion? What public man was turned down 40 years ago for intemperance? The change in the moral sentiment and social standard has been very great, so great that we feel ourselves strengthened for the future work. Another generation of this seemingly slow movement—we would it could be hastened—will fill the world with blessing and joy.

Conditions have changed, and we do not always take proper note of this in our discussions. Formerly the manufacture and sale of liquors were distributed over the country. Distilleries were everywhere, taverns lined every stage and principal wagon route, and many a night of high carnival was seen in houses now occupied as quiet residences. Now the liquor business is in the hands of a few, whose great capital has become a terrible menace, and our lower-grade foreign population, then unknown, greatly aids in furnishing customers to the saloons. In this there is the same capitalistic movement which marks the legitimate industries, its power for evil being multiplied indefinitely by the nature of the business. This must be met, and to meet it successfully the moral sentiment of the people must be awakened and aroused. To this we are encouraged by the past success of the temperance reform. Let the smoldering fires be fanned into a blaze that will run as on the dry prairie.—United Presbyterian.

Kipling on Drinking in South Africa.

So far as I could see in South Africa, it did not much matter what sort of spirits a man fancied, because there was not the least danger of his getting more than was good for him. On the other hand, men who could do without liquid, who did not fancy that they needed to flood their insides every two or three hours, got on better than men who, through mere physical incontinence and carelessness, were always sucking at their water bottles. In this, as in all things, the man who is temperate, in the full sense of the word, survives.—St. James' Gazette.

KICKED OUT.

A Picture from Real Life Setting Forth a Grim Tragedy of the Saloon.

It was a cheerless winter night. The fierce wind from the north blew the falling snow full into the face of the bloated wretch who forced his way with bowed head and bent frame against the storm that cut to the marrow of his bones.

In the heart of the great city, with its hundred thousand homes, he was all alone. No place to sleep, no home, no friend. God, how the cold clutched at his heart! He must be warmed without and within, or die. There is a saloon across the street, a warm fire and plenty to drink. Just one drink. How it would warm and cheer him! Just one. He will try. No money with which to buy, he must beg, but he will try. He crosses the street and enters. How cheerful. He hugs the stove a moment and its warmth cheers him on to the attempt. He stands at the bar. Almost within reach are the tempting bottles full of the liquor for which his whole being craves. Oh, how he would love to clutch them one by one and drain them to the last drop. He begins to plead.

"Mister, just one drink. I have no money and no place to sleep. It's a bitter cold night. Just one drink, please, sir!"

"Out, you sot!" The words cut like a knife to his heart. "Get out! You are a disgrace to my house!"

He reeled from the counter as if he had been struck. Again he hugs the

OUT AGAIN IN THE STORM.

stove, trying to warm the wretched rags that cover his shivering body.

"Come, get away there," cries the barkeeper. "John, kick this loafer into the street."

John, a burly negro, seizes him by the shoulder, drags him to the door, and kicks him far out upon the pavement. The door is shut behind him and he is out again in the storm.

The cat purrs upon the window sill and rubs her hairy sides against the panes. The dog warms his cold nose by the fire within; but there is no comfort for him. The wind howls and moans and tugs at his rags, as if it were trying to tear them from him. He draws them closer to his shivering frame and wanders away into the night.

The morning comes, clear, bright and cold. Two blocks away from the saloon door in a narrow, dark street he was found half buried by the white drift in the gutter, frozen to death.

Dead! Buried in the potter's field, unhonored, unwept— Unwept, did I say?

Ah, no. A thousand miles away in the old homestead the white-haired mother weeps for her erring, wandering boy, and prays that she may be spared to see his dear face once more. Years ago he wandered away and she has lost all trace of him. Every night since he left she has prayed the good God to help him and bring him back again to the home he used to love so well. But he will never come. Thank God, she will never know that the last night he spent on earth he was kicked from the place of his ruin, a vagabond, into the street. She will never know that with the cry of "Lost! Lost! Lost!" echoing through the chambers of his soul, he sank into the gutter, and his life currents froze where he fell. God be praised, this cup of sorrow she shall not drink!

Young man, take your choice—temperance or intemperance. Temperance is a virtue; intemperance a vice. Temperance brings prosperity; intemperance adversity. Temperance gives joy, peace and comfort; intemperance sorrow, trouble and want. Temperance brings strength of body and mind, a rugged life, a hale old age; intemperance a polluted body, a feeble mind, a wretched life and a besotted old age, filled with a thousand unspeakable woes. Temperance is a blooming flower; intemperance a piercing thorn. Temperance is an orange tree, rich with a crown of golden fruit; intemperance a barren tree withered in leaf and branch. Temperance is a beautiful virgin with an angel's face; intemperance a painted harlot. Temperance is honor; intemperance dishonor. Temperance is divine; intemperance brutal. Temperanec is lovely; intemperance hateful. The one makes the heart leap for joy, the other creates a hell in the human breast.

Look upon this sad picture of a wasted life and dreadful death, and then, young man, take your choice. —A. B. Campbell, in National Advocate.

A Successful Experiment.

The good condition and good behavior of the troops in South Africa is recognized as largely due to the fact that they have had no strong drink. Gen. Kelly, L. A. G., said lately to a newspaper correspondent: "This campaign has been run entirely on teetotal principles, and the experiment has proved wonderfully successful."

BANANA PLANTERS COMPLAIN.

Fruit Rotting Along the Monkey River, Honduras, and No Steamships to Carry It.

The Clarion, a newspaper published at Belize, British Honduras, gives voice to the troubles of the banana planters on the Monkey river, south of that port. They depend wholly upon the banana crop for a livelihood. The Mobile Steamship Company has for six years been running a fortnightly service to the river which has been its chief source of banana supply, but to-day its vessels are steaming past the port and buying their cargoes in the harbors of Guatemala and Honduras, leaving the Monkey river planters in the lurch, says the New York Sun.

So the planters are writing letters telling of their grievances. They say the steamship company has heretofore paid a fair price and everything has been satisfactory. In September, however, the company confronted the planters with a contract and told them they must sign it or the service would be discontinued. The planters say the proposed contract so changes the classification of fruit that they would be robbed of a third of their income if they assented to it. They told the company they would not sign, and now they sit on the wharf, where the fruit is rotting, and see the steamers pass by in the offing on the way to the republics south of them to load up with bananas for the American market.

The planters are tasting the bitterness of having commodities to sell without any means of transporting them to market. They say they will not sign the contract, for it means ruin, and they will not assent to injustice. So they appeal to the colonial government to redress their wrong. Why, they ask, did not the government compel the company to ship the fruit of the colony when a contract was given it to carry the mails? What will the government do to secure transportation now that the planters are helpless and living in enforced idleness while their crops are spoiling on their hands? These planters have from 3,000 to 4,000 bunches of bananas to ship every week, and there is work for any steamship company that wants the job.

British Honduras is the least important colony in the British empire. The interior has been little developed and everything has gone in a happy-go-lucky way, just as Belize was named. The English who settled there named the town Wallace. The Spaniards had difficulty in pronouncing the name and they corrupted it to Belice, and later it came to be called Belize. The Englishmen in that warm country were too lethargic to oppose this corruption of the name, and so they lazily acquiesced in the Spanish version of it.

Few regions abound more in natural resources. J. Bellamy wrote 11 years ago: "A remarkable peculiarity of the climate and soil is that almost all the tropical products of commercial value may be grown in the same zone. I have frequently seen maize, rice, bananas, pineapples, oranges, coffee, cacao, cotton, cassava, rubber and cocoanuts all flourishing on the same piece of ground. There is an abundance of fibre-producing plants and a large extent of land suitable for cattle and mule breeding."

The crying need just now is transportation for fruit, and it is to be hoped that some day the development of this neglected corner of the world may be commensurate with its large resources.

THE CHANGE OF LIFE

Is the most important period in a woman's existence. Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are symptoms of a dangerous, nervous trouble. Those hot flashes are just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are cry-

MRS. JENNIE NOBLE.

ing out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

It builds up the weakened nervous system, and enables a woman to pass that grand change triumphantly.

"I was a very sick woman, caused by Change of Life. I suffered with hot flushes, and fainting spells. I was afraid to go on the street, my head and back troubled me so. I was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."— MRS. JENNIE NOBLE, 5010 Keyser St., Germantown, Pa.

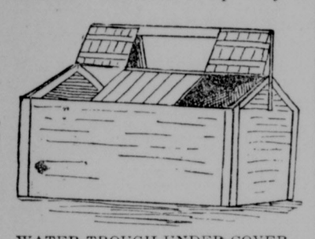
25 CTS. FISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE FARMING WORLD

PROTECTING TROUGHS.

Suggestion for a Simple Device by Which Water for Stock Can Be Kept Clean.

Water for stock should be kept clean and cool. A water trough in which ducks have been paddling and on which an August sun has been beating for hours is not an attractive drinking place for animals. Where large tanks supplied from a wind wheel are needed and especially if



WATER TROUGH UNDER COVER.

they are metal tanks, they should be boxed in, a good plan being shown in the engraving. If horse and cattle yards are separated, the tank may occupy a place in the fence between them. The inclosing box is brought in the square to a level with the tank and then roofed over at an angle of from 30 to 45 degrees. At each end a section of the roof is hinged, and may be thrown up against a strip directly over the ridge of the roof, where a U-shaped iron, or a horseshoe, will prevent it falling or being blown down. The separation of these drinking places promotes peaceable relations among the stock while drinking and by keeping the doors closed the water is kept clear and cool in summer, and in winter it helps to prevent hard freezing.—Orange Judd Farmer.

THE PURE FOOD BILL.

A Measure Whose Passage and Rigid Enforcement Will Benefit American Farmers.

It is gratifying to learn that all opposing interests in congress have been unified on a pure food bill and that the measure may become a law soon. Senator Mason and Representative Brosius have now made their respective bills exactly alike, and both branches of congress will support the measure. For two years strenuous efforts have been made to obtain legislation to prevent the adulteration, misbranding and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs and condiments throughout the United States. The Mason-Brosius bill is the final embodiment of these labors and will make a desirable law.

Under this measure it will become the duty of the chemical bureau of the department of agriculture to inspect food and drug products sent to it for that purpose by the various branches of the government. The bill prohibits the shipment of adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs from one state or territory to another or from this country to a foreign nation, under pain of a fine of $200 for the first offense and $300 for succeeding offenses, with imprisonment for one year, at the discretion of the court. Great care has been taken to define exactly the meaning of the terms "adulteration" and "misbranding," so that the law may not be easily evaded. It gives promise of being a businesslike and effective measure for protecting consumers against frauds of this kind.

There has long been urgent need of a federal law against food adulteration. The general government can deal much more effectively with such frauds than can the state or municipal government. It has better facilities for chemical analysis and better legal machinery for bringing offenders to justice. With the present vast development of interstate commerce any matter of food adulteration naturally becomes a national rather than a local question. There is reason to believe that a federal law will accomplish much good in curing existing abuses.—Chicago Tribune.

Sticking to One Thing Pays.

Farmers who stick to the crops and system of farming they have found most profitable in the long run are wisest. The low price of hops last year induced many New York farmers to change to other crops and now they are regretting it. The New York Farmer says: "Hops have doubled in price since the close of the season of 1899. Last year at this time they sold at seven to ten cents in Otsego and other counties have received from 17 to 20 cents a pound for all the good hops they have on hand. Some hop growers turned to potatoes, and lost their season's work by drought. Others tried beans, cabbage and other truck, and probably not one of them all has bettered his condition by turning to other crops. Some of them are decidedly worse off as a consequence of the change."

Rapid Growth of Pigs.

The pig has the reputation of being able to produce a greater weight of meat and in a shorter time from a certain quantity of food than any of our other farm animals, says the Farmers' Advocate. As illustrative of this, it may be mentioned, that while a well fed, comfortably quartered pig will increase in weight at the rate of one pound for every five or six pounds of dry food which it consumes, an ox requires to consume from 12 to 15 or 18 pounds of dry food (depending on the materials used) in order to produce the same weight of meat.

THE ANIMAL MANURES.

A Source of Income Whose Importance Is Underestimated by Many Western Farmers.

Andrew H. Ward, writing very intelligently of conditions in a Boston paper, incidentally makes reference to a fact concerning western methods of agriculture which ought to arouse the farmers in this section to the loss they suffer through treating as a negligible factor the animal manures produced on their farms. He quotes from the report of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture the statement that: "The encouraging feature of the dairy business is the fact that the fertilizers necessary to keep up the fertility of the soil are furnished as a waste product. Experiments of chemists show that the excrements of a well-fed cow in 12 months contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, worth at the market price of those articles more than $45. This sum is no mean addition to the value of the milk and butter product of the cow. These elements are absolutely necessary to replace what our crops take from the soil, and should be counted as part of the income from the business." Mr. Ward follows this with this statement:

"At the west they do not count this income from the cow, which gives the east a great advantage over the west. It will be somewhat reduced as the market prices of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in fertilizers are lowered by the fertilizer trust now being formed."

This is true of too many of our western farmers who, blessed with soil of wonderful richness, have treated it as though it were a bank which could honor all drafts indefinitely without any deposits being made against them. We are glad to say that this is not true to-day to the extent it was but a few years ago; yet it too correctly describes conditions on a majority of western farms. The reform should come before it is too late; before we of the west are compelled, as were the farmers of the east, to recognize nature's mode of restoring and maintaining soil fertility. For if we wait until that time, we shall have to pay for fertilizers from the products of poor, worn-out farms—a task but one remove from involuntary bondage. Let us learn from the experience of the east and put into practice now the methods which that section has demonstrated will insure the continued productivity of the land.—Farmers' Voice.

WHEAT IMPROVEMENT.

Among the Ordinary Varieties Known at Present Rust Resistance Is Not Obtainable.

In 1894 the division of vegetable physiology and pathology of the United States department of agriculture began experiments on an extensive scale to test the comparative rust resistance of different varieties of cereals, especially wheat. This work was carried on for three seasons, and during that time it became apparent that constant rust resistance is not to be obtained among the ordinary bread wheats known at present, though on an average a few such varieties are fairly resistant during a long period of years. By the results obtained it was rendered highly probable that this quality must be bred into a variety either by rigid selection of the most resistant individuals of that variety or by crossing with resistant varieties of other wheat groups and selecting from the resultant progeny such types as combine in the highest degree the usual qualities of the bread-wheat group with that of rust resistance.

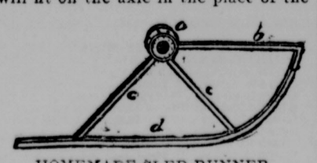
It was also found that in regard to other qualities than rust resistance it is not possible to obtain varieties which even approximate perfection, and it is rare that many desirable qualities are found in the same variety.

It was, therefore, determined to study thoroughly wheat varieties themselves in all relations and investigate all associated problems, such as drought resistance, early maturity, yielding power, and other matters of great economic interest.

WAGON ON RUNNERS.

No Farmer Who Has a Grain of Ingenuity About Him Need Be Without a Good Sled.

These can be easily made by taking off the wheel and putting on a runner. Fig. a shows the hub, made of hard wood and measured so that it will fit on the axle in the place of the



HOMEMADE SLED RUNNER.

wheel hub. Figs. c c are spokes 14 inches long, extending from hub to runner. Holes have to be made for spokes to fit in both hub and runner. They are about 2½ feet long. Fig. d is the runner, 20 inches long, which is strengthened by an iron rod (Fig. b.) The nut used on the wagon or carriage axel may be used to hold on this sleigh hub.—Alfred C. Sealander, in Farm and Home.

A Word About Fertilizers.

Cheap fertilizers are the best for some crops. It is possible that the land may be well supplied with nitrogen from the growing on the soil of clover or cow peas. The farmer will then need only potash and phosphoric acid, which can be purchased for about five cents per pound. As nitrogen sells for about 15 cents per pound, its cost is three times as much as the other substances. The cheap fertilizers are therefore the most efficient according to circumstances.

WHEELER WAS TOO POLITE.

Embarrassing Dilemma in Which "Fighting Joe" Lately Found Himself.

At Washington the other day it was raining hard, and the street cars were crowded with passengers more or less bedraggled. Among them was Gen. Joe Wheeler. Next to him was a woman wearing a mackintosh, who rose to get off at Fourteenth and F streets. Gen. Wheeler noticed an umbrella leaning against the car seat.

He grabbed the umbrella, ran after the woman, caught her at the door and said: "Pardon me, madam, but you left your umbrella."

The woman looked puzzled, but took the umbrella. Gen. Wheeler resumed his seat. Then a woman on the other side of him gave a little scream and said: "Why, you nasty little man, you gave that woman my umbrella." Then she appealed to the conductor.

Gen. Wheeler apologized, but the woman said: "Now you just get right off the car and get it for me or I'll notify the police."

Meekly the veteran of three wars tumbled off into the rain and ran after the woman with the mackintosh. He made a hurried explanation, got the umbrella and rushed back to the waiting car.

As he handed it back to its owner he said: "I trust you will pardon me, madam. I assure you it was all a mistake."

The woman glared at him. "I don't know about that," she sniffed. "I don't believe you are any better than you ought to be."

A Crisis at the Dinner.

Mr. Gooph (to guest)—Which do you prefer, dark or white meat?

Eight Guests (in chorus)—White.

"Sorry, but our cook prefers the white meat. Can't you change your minds?"—Baltimore American.

Logic.

Bystander—Poor fellow! One of his wounds is fatal, I believe.

Policeman—So it is; but the other wan ain't, so he has an even chance.—Philadelphia Press.

He Was Emphatic.

"I am informed that your husband is a professor of languages, and I called to find out what his terms are."

"Well, when he's excited they are unfit for publication."—Richmond Dispatch.

A man is never very busy around a house unless he is doing something that requires five women to wait on him. — Atchison Globe.

Father—"Where did you learn that new piece?" Daughter—"It isn't a new piece. The piano has been tuned."—Indianapolis News.

There is no great achievement that is not the result of patient working and waiting. —J. G. Holland.

A bad conscience burns.—Ram's Horn.

The young man who thinks that he is having a game with a girl is like many another gambler, and loses all he has before he has properly learned the game.—Ally Sloper.

An Exception.—He—"Some men can't keep their eyes off the ladies." She—"Unless those men happen to be sitting in a street car, while the ladies are standing."—Philadelphia Press.

Easy.—"Jinks has no faculty for keeping money!" "Lets it go to whoever asks him for it, I believe!" "Why, I'm told that even his wife can get money from him, if he has it!"—Detroit Journal.

"I understand she loved him at first." "Yes, that was before." "Before what?" "Before she had found out that she had mistaken him for his rich cousin."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bent—"I have no use for a girl who is a jilt." Kent—"I have—for one. She jilted the other fellow after I met her, and married me."—Sommerville Journal.

"I see so much in the newspapers about subsidies. What does a subsidy mean, John?" "A subsidy, Mary, is where I give you $20 for going to see your mother instead of having her come to see you."—Denver News.

He (feeling his way)—"What do you think of a man who leaves his friends and goes off to the north pole?" She (artlessly)—"It depends upon the kind of man you mean, you know. You don't mean to say that you think of going, Mr. Buffer? Well, I hope you will have an enjoyable trip."—Boston Transcript.

Carrying Out the Rule.—"Some editor who has been giving advice to people on how to live to be old says that one of the main rules to follow is to go away from the table at each meal feeling as if you could eat more." "Well, say! if that's right, every fellow at our boarding-house ought to live to be 100!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Trick of the Trade.

"I—I think I would like to look at a diamond ring," said the young man as the jeweler came forward.

"Exactly, sir. A diamond ring for a lady?"

"Yes."

"A young lady?"

"Yes."

"A young lady to whom you are engaged?"

"What's the difference whether I'm engaged to her or not?" asked the customer, with considerable tartness.

"A great deal, sir. You intend this ring for a Christmas present, probably?"

"I probably do."

"Very well. We have diamond rings for $25 and diamond rings for $50, $75 and $100. If not actually engaged to the girl, take a $25 ring, and when she brings it in here to find out the cost we'll lie $50 worth for your benefit. If really engaged, take a higher price, and you can pawn it for two-thirds of its value after marriage. Now, then, make your selection."—Washington Post.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Grade Doses by Rank.

One Marshal Le Febvre fell ill of an ague, and his servant, an old soldier, caught the malady at the same time. The servant was quickly cured, but the fever clung to the marshal until it occurred to his energetic duchess that the doctor had blundered by giving the marshal the same doses as to a private soldier. She rapidly counted upon her fingers the different rings of the military ladder. "Here, drink this; this is suited to your grade," she said, putting a tumbler to her husband's lips. And the duke, having swallowed a dozen doses at one gulp, was soon on his legs again. "You've a great deal to learn, my boy," was the lady's subsequent remark to the astonished doctor.—Chicago Chronicle.

Where Physicians Failed.

When I. W. Kesler was a general news agent at 524 Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, he wrote: "Palmer's Lotion has cured a very distressing and unsightly eruption on my face of over two years' standing, after the best physicians I could find failed in affording me any relief. The first application removed much of the soreness and pain, and very soon a complete cure was effected." In all such cases Palmer's Lotion Soap should be used in preference to any other. If your druggist does not have them, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

The flower of civilization is the finished man, the man of sense, of grace, of accomplishment, of social power—the gentleman. —Emerson.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Miss Newrich—"I know nothing about the world." Mrs. Chaperon—"That is immaterial. Does the world know anything about you?"—Indianapolis News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

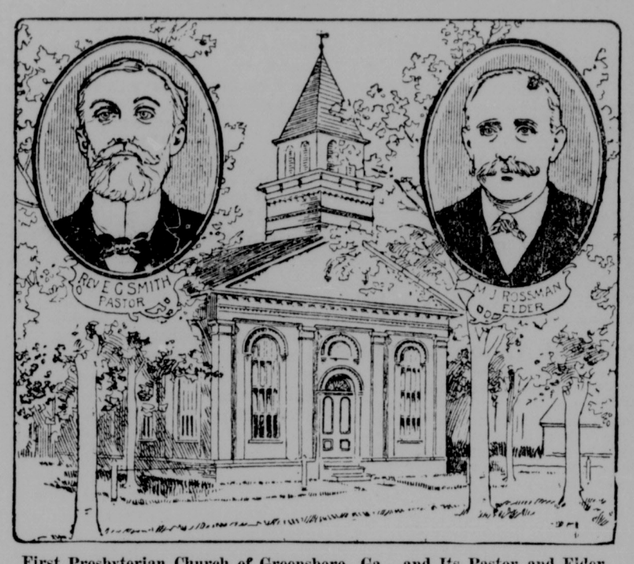
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

It is wonderful how much easier it is to notice what people leave undone than it is to observe what they do.—Ally Sloper.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

THE day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains trus to-day of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

A dignified representative of the Presbyterian church in the person of Rev. E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state publicly that he has used Peruna in his family and found it cured when other remedies failed. In this statement the Rev. Smith is supported by an elder in his church.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"Having used Peruna in my family for some time it gives me pleasure to testify to its true worth. My little boy seven years of age had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific. As a tonic for weak and worn out people it has few or no equals."—Rev. E. G. Smith.

Mr. M. J. Rossman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., and an elder in the Presbyterian church of that place, has used Peruna, and in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, writes as follows:

"For a long time I was troubled with catarrh of the kidneys and tried many remedies, all of which gave me no relief. Peruna was recommended to me by several friends, and after using a few bottles I am pleased to say that the long looked for relief was found and I am now enjoying better health than I have for years, and can heartily recommend Peruna to all similarly afflicted. It is certainly a grand medicine."—M. J. Rossman.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

"SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH"

This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.

Combination Corn. Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.

Billion Dollar Grass. Greatest marvel of the age. 12 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing.

What Is It?

Catalogue tells.

FOR 10c. STAMPS and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Speltz (80 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rape, Barley, (173 bu. per A.) Peas, etc. Worth $10, to get a start.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER

WITH TEN DAY'S FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete catalogue, cut this ad. out and mail to us.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or address the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; D. E. CAVEN, Columbus, Ohio.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the Itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. At druggists or by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PILES **ANAKESIS** gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 83 S. California Ave., Chicago.

A. N. K.—C 1847

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Bilious--Got a Cold?

You're bilious, got a cold, you have a throbbing sensation in your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow with dark rings under your eyes, your lips are parched and you feel ugly and mean, as if you wanted to kick a lame infant or kill a canary bird. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, but send out at once for a box of CASCARETS and work off the cold while you sleep.

Be sure you get CASCARETS! Don't let them sell you a fake substitute.

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 459

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Four years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Add: STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

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First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

Mr. Bryan's Farewell.

Mr. Bryan, like the late Cardinal Wolsey, bids, with tears in his eyes, farewell, a long farewell, to all his greatness. To some it might seem more accurate to say his dreams or his hopes of greatness. We are not sure, however, that the greatness of candidacy, of diurnally posing before the public eye and of making his own personality the paramount issue of a once great party's campaign, was not to him a greatness almost as satisfying as actual accession to the Presidency would be to others. Unlike Wolsey, however, in his lament he casts chief blame not on his own misguided zeal, his misplaced confidence and his high blown pride and ambition, but rather upon the treacherous desertion of his cause by Democratic leaders. It was because they would not follow him that defeat came. The men who were Democratic standard bearers before he was known even as a boy orator declined to bow even to his imperious will. Hence Mr. Bryan's tears. It is quite true that they did not follow him, but it may be doubted whether they were therefore guilty of desertion. "Indian not lost!" exclaimed the wandering savage. "Wigwam lost. Tribe lost. Indian not lost. Indian here!" It is the role of that Indian which Mr. Bryan has assumed.

Mr. Bryan has apparently never recognized, and now in his farewell scene does not recognize, his own radical departure from Democratic principals and his own surrender—in another case he might call it treacherous—to Populism, Socialism and Anarchy. His fondness for quoting from Jefferson seems to indicate that he regards himself as being the custodian of the true Democratic faith, once delivered and ever since kept unchanged. He seems to be still blind to the fact, so obvious to the vast majority of his fellow citizens, that almost every one of his paramount issues is directly opposed to the traditions and practice of the Democratic party. His opposition to National growth and expansion, his efforts to cripple and circumscribe governmental authority, his assault upon the integrity and independence of the judiciary, his campaign against sound money and National credit, his incendiary appeals to class hatreds, are all directly contrary to the precept and example of his gratest predecessors in Democratic leadership. The real Democrats did not desert him. He wandered away from them. The tribe and the wigman are where they were. It is the one lone Indian who is wandering in the wilderness, protesting that it is not he but the wigwam that is lost.

Mr. Bryan fails, also, to realize how he himself has played the part of a trimmer. When the war fever swept the land and brass buttons were badges of popularity he hastened to seek a commission and to raise a regiment, and then with the return of peace took up the burden of his prophecy against the sins and the menace of militarism. When the nation was rejoicing in the Treaty of Paris he put himself forward as the advocate of its ratification; yet a few months later he organized the extremest antagonism to the fulfilment of its terms. He inveighed against trusts, yet he hobnobbed and co-operated with and sought the support of the heads of some of the most offensive trusts in existence. He declaimed austerely against corruption, yet in the very heyday of red light debauchery he made himself the sworn blood comrade of the high priests of iniquity, and effusively and ostentatiously proclaimed that "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet!" These are the things that alienated Mr. Bryan from the best men of light and leading in the Democratic party, which assured his defeat, and which now compel even himself to recognize his deposition from the headship of the party. They may not be pleasant to recall. But the simple truth of history requires them to be taken into consideration as the forerunners and the causes of Mr. Bryan's lachrymose farewell.

"Slick Vic."

Col. L. Victor Baughman, "Slick Vic," is anxious for the disfranchisement of voters in this State. This is easy to understand. Mr. Baughman wants to run for governor on the Democratic ticket and he realizes, with his record hanging over him, that it is utterly impossible for him to win unless he resorts to some unusual piece of political jugglery. He is famous for those sort of things. He is a keen manipulator and a consciousless politician. His record shows that nothing is allowed to stand in the way of his political aspirations, and just now he seems to be filled with a mad desire to be elected to a State office. To accomplish this he would disfranchise voters. The Democratic machine has made a saturnalia of the State affairs since its return to power. The people of the State are thoroughly disgusted, and the ring knows that its doom is sealed unless something drastic is done.

The people feel safe, however, and know that the assaults of political autocrats like Baughman, the product of the Democratic machine, on their rights and liberties will prove futile.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

Interesting Sketch of This Historic Old Town on the Potomac.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Some other cities may perchance have gained higher sounding names by reason of important events recorded in their histories, but there are very few cities that furnish more of real interest to the studious tourist than quaint Alexandria of Old Virginia. It is situated upon a lovely incline forming the western bank of the Potomac river about seven miles below Washington City. Strangers who visit Washington now-a-days and fail to see Alexandria may be classed with those who visit Egypt and fail to see the Pyramids or the Sphinx.

In 1608 the surpassing beauty of its long green slope attracted the landing of Capt. John Smith, the pioneer governor of Jamestown, while exploring for a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean. He was the first white man to admire the scene. The other attractions of the river and its palisades enticed him no further north. The fertility of its soil attracted the tobacco planters of St. Mary's at the mouth of the river when religious dissensions destroyed that colony in 1634 and it was then named Bell Haven. It grew in wealth more than in population. Every dwelling was indeed a castle surrounded by a fortress-like wall made of imported English bricks, which remain strictly in evidence to this day. It was then a city of luxury and commerce. It attracted many capitalists and brooked no rival on the Chesapeake.

Recently while sight-seeing we paid our respects to Alexandria. We alighted from the car upon our arrival where once stood the Marshall House. It was during the early days of the civil war that James Jackson, the proprietor, hoisted a Confederate flag over the hotel. Colonel Ellsworth proceeded to haul it down, but when he descended to the foot of the stairs he was instantly killed by the discharge of a double-barrel shot gun in the hands of Jackson. In a breath Jackson was slain by Federal soldiers. Now Virginia is full of Jacksons who claim to belong to the F. F. V.'s and point with exultant pride to James Jackson as their distinguished ancestor of noble blood.

Alexandria was one of the seats of Confederate sympathy. Only one square from the Mansion House we saw a monument of Barry granite crowned with a bronze statue of a Confederate soldier and dedicated to the memory of the Confederate dead May 24, 1889. It is inscribed as follows:

"They died in the consciousness of duty faithfully performed."

Christ church is a relic of sacred interest. It was built in 1773 of bricks imported from England. Washington attended this church, was a vestryman and paid $160 annually for his pew which is kept cushioned and carefully preserved. Services are held in this church every Sunday. On the left of the altar is a marble tablet on which is inscribed: "To the memory of George Washington," and on the right of the altar is another tablet inscribed: "To the memory of Robert E. Lee." Lee was christened in this church.

From the church we proceeded to the Masonic lodge room. Here Washington's Masonic relics are kept. He was Master of the lodge here when he officiated at the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol building at Washington.

Across the street we find the Braddock House. In 1689 the British built a formidable fortress here of imported stone for protection against the French and Indians and also to command the river, which at this point is about one mile wide. The eastern wall formed the bank of the river from which was the main entrance. Here a British boat containing 24 soldiers upset and all were drowned. On the left of the river entrance we find inside the wall two dungeons still intact. They are perhaps eight feet high in the centre and in shape they remind one of a stone arch over a small ravine. They have damp walls, dirt floors, and each has an opening at the top large enough to admit rain and light, but not large enough to permit a prisoner to escape. No doubt they are on a par with the dungeons of the Bastile which were battered down July 14, 1789, during the French revolution. Leading from the fortress to the water on the north side is a deep underground passage to enable the defendants to escape unseen if necessary.

This fortress became the private property of a wealthy retired merchant named John Carlysle, who in 1732 built upon the western end what is called the Carlysle Mansion or Braddock Headquarters, surpassing in richness and convenience nearly all other mansions then in Alexandria. During the summer of 1755 General Braddock occupied this house for his army headquarters while he drilled his 2000 Virginia Provincials previous to his memorable defeat at Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburg, Pa.), where he was killed and buried.

After the American Revolution Alexandria discovered that her runious commercial rival was Baltimore. Her commerce began to wane and she saw her doom in the Egyptian City from which she derived her name.

To aid in reviving the prosperity of Alexandria men of wealth purchased the Carlysle Mansion and built around it on three sides an extensive hotel, known as the Braddock House. At the door of this hotel we were met by an African descendant of gingerbread complexion. He bowed graciously and informed us that "The Braddock headquarters is in the cote (court) of the hotel." When we entered the court we gazed upon the Carlysle Mansion with amazement. Where can be found another such a structure built when it was? It is a strange relict. The material was prepared in England. All the pieces were numbered so that they could be put together with scarcely the sound of a hammer.

The odor one finds and the imported material one sees makes the visitor feel that he is in a foreign country. Upon the first entrance we find ourselves in a spacious hall. The guide opened the door on the left and we entered the Blue Room. This was Gen. Braddock's office. In this room he met five governors and planned his campaign against the French and Indians. In this room Washington at the age of fifteen received his first commission. There were no stoves in those days and the fireplace in which the cooking was done was large enough to contain an upright piano. Adjoining the Blue Room is a bed chamber containing a bureau—the only piece of Braddock furniture. Across the hall we were shown a large double parlor connected by folding doors. In these parlors we were informed that Washington in his youth first met and danced the graceful minuet with the charming daughter of Lord Fairfax.

The mahogany stairway leading to the second floor is very wide. Up stairs we found five rooms provided with call bells for servants. In the basement we found that at one time some of the subdivisions of the abandoned fortress had been used for smoke-house, kitchen, wine-rooms, etc.

When we returned to the street we paused to look at that weather beaten hotel which for fifty years had been the most popular hotel in Northern Virginia.

One of the events, somewhat connected with this hotel, is so shrouded in mystery that it would perhaps be regarded as a myth if it were not for a certain grave in St. Paul's cemetery, one-half mile distant, called "The Female Stranger." A remarkable story regarding this grave has been handed down to the present generation. According to this legend a vessel from Halifax landed at Alexandria in the summer of 1816. Among the passengers were a man and woman who took lodging at the Braddock House. She was very ill and they called in the leading physician of Alexandria to treat her but she died and was buried in St. Paul's cemetery. A large tablet resting upon a very substantial foundation marks her grave, enclosed with a wide granite coping at one time mounted with a heavy iron railing. At the head of the grave is a dead willow tree. The tablet inscribed is as follows:

"TO THE MEMORY
OF A
FEMALE STRANGER.
Whose mortal sufferings terminated on the 4th day of October, 1816, age 23 years and 8 months.

This stone is erected by her disconsolate husband in whose arms she breathed out her last sigh and who under God did his utmost to sooth the cold, dull ear of death.

How loved, how honored once avails thee not
To whom related or by whom begot:
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art and all the proud shall be."

The husband after erecting this costly and conspicuous contribution to his wife's memory, took his departure without disclosing a word regarding himself or his ill-fated wife. Who they were and where they came from is as mysterious now as then. His care of her and the costly memorial he placed at her tomb indicate that he possessed a strong intellect and also wealth.

It has been surmised that they were a runaway bride and groom who intended that her fate should never be discovered by their friends.

A. U. REVOIR.

THE BEST THEY KNOW.

YOU remember the old lady who rode for the first time on a railway train. There was a frightful collision, but when the rescuers reached her she was quite calm. She said she supposed they always stopped that way. The story well illustrates why so many women are satisfied to live without Ivory Soap. They have never tried it! Naturally enough, they think that annoying odors, sharp chemicals, and wasteful greasiness are common to all soaps.

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Wedding Announced.

The marriage of Mr. George Bertram Ryland, formerly of Grantsville, and Miss Elizabeth Woods, of Allegheny, Pa., took place on January 8th, the information being conveyed through a handsomely engraved announcement received at this office recently, which reads as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. John Woods
announce the marriage of their daughter
Elizabeth
to
Mr. George Bertram Ryland
on Tuesday, January eighth,
nineteen hundred and one,
Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

The young people will be at home after March 1st, at Rosedale Apartments, Pittsburg.

The groom is well and favorably known throughout the county and is held in high esteem. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ryland, of Grantsville. To the young couple we extend our congratulations and wish for them a long, happy and prosperous life.

Agents Wanted

For the sale of the Midget Harness Riveter. Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit, with big box of rivets, 50 cents. Agents write for prices to

S. T. WILSON & Co.,
46y Box 104, Wilson, W. Va.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Rheumatism.

Nobody knows all about it; and nothing, now known, will always cure it.

Doctors try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, when they think it is caused by imperfect digestion of food. You can do the same.

It may or may not be caused by the failure of stomach and bowels to do their work. If it is, you will cure it; if not, you will do no harm.

The way, to cure a disease is to stop its cause, and help the body get back to its habit of health.

When Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil does that, it cures; when it don't, it don't cure. It never does harm.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

TAX SALES
—OF—
Real Estate

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland, by Section 51, Chapter 566, of Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the year 1890, title "Garrett County" sub-tile "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566 as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, the undersigned, as late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Maryland, will on

WEDNESDAY,
The 20th day of February, 1901,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all of the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett County, Maryland, to wit:

No. 1. LOTS NOS. THIRTY-EIGHT AND THIRTY-NINE IN BLOCK 6 AND LOTS NOS. ONE AND TWO IN BLOCK 8, in the town of Loch Lynn Heights, Garrett county, Maryland. Said lots or a sufficient number of them will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of Garrett county in the name of Charles B. Lee.

No. 2. MILITARY LOT NO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, and being the same land that was conveyed to Sarah Mail by John W. Veitch, attorney, by deed dated November 30, 1883, and recorded in Liber W. H. No. 9, folio 28, &c., one of the land records of Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxss due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of Garrett county in the name of Sarah Mail, together with interest and costs.

No. 3. TWENTY-FOUR AND ONE-EIGHTH ACRES OF LAND, situate in Election District No. 6 of Garrett county, Maryland, which is particularly described in a deed from Adaline Sloan and Zacheus Sloan, her husband, to Catherine Miller, bearing date May 24, 1895, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 28, folio 20, &c., one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Catherine Miller.

No. 4. TWO ACRES OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS, situate in Election District No. 2, Garrett county, and fully described in a deed from Dennis Groves and wife to Jennie D. Grove, bearing date March 16, 1899, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 15, folio 609, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county, Maryland. This land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1896, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Jennie D. Grove.

No. 5. TOWN LOT WITH DWELLING THEREON IN THE TOWN OF DEER PARK, in Election District No. 10, Garrett county, and particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Davis and wife to Samuel C. Hoye, bearing date Nov. 3, 1883, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folio 431, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county, Maryland. This property will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Samuel C. Hoye.

No. 6. NINETY ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "REPUBLIC," situate in Election District No. 11, Garrett county, and described in a deed from Margaret A. and W. A. Adams to Ellen Brady, bearing date September 4, 1884, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 9, folio 321, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county, Maryland. Said land will sold to pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Mrs. Ellen Brady.

No. 7. ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "WRIGHTS GROVE," situate in Election District No. 3, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Benjamin F. Michaels and wife to Wm. R. Michaels, bearing date September 26, 1896, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 32, folio 304, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county, Maryland. This land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of William R. Michaels.

No. 8. THIRTY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, situate in Election District No. 9, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Elizabeth and Charles O. Michaels to William F. Michaels, bearing date July 10, 1896, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 30, folio 352, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county. This land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of William F. Michaels.

No. 9. FIFTY AND THREE-FOURTH ACRES OF "CHEVIOT DALE," situate in Election District No. 1, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from William A. Green to Julian Custer, bearing date August 24, 1888, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 13, folio 780, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county. This land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1896, as is charged on the assessment books of Garrett county aforesaid in the name of Julian A. Custer.

No. 10. FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, situate in Election District No. 1, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from C. M. Miller and wife to Media C. Harvey, bearing date March 23, 1895, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 26, folio 453, &c., one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and arrear thereon for the year 1896, as is charged on the assessment books of Garrett county aforesaid in the name of Media C. Harvey.

No. 11. EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF BROWNING'S MANOR AND BORDER LIFE (save and except 114 acres of same formerly sold to Albert Shahan, 50 acres to George W. Wilhelm and 40 acres to Peter Sines) situate in Election District No. 6, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Joseph M. A. Kelley and others to Sylvester Rynard, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1882, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 6, folio 430, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county. The above land, with the exceptions aforesaid, will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1896, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Sylvester Rynard.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on the day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon, at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs.

Conveyancing at cost of parcheser.

THOMAS B. WILEY,
Late Treasurer.

Trustee's Sale
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, passed in a cause wherein Catherine Hoenshell and husband are plaintiffs and Susan House and others are defendants, the same being No. 1051 Equity, said decree bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

THURSDAY,
the 21st Day of February, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, situate near the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland: All that piece or parcel of land called

"Chalons,"

beginning for the same at the end of sixty-five perches on a line drawn North from the end of the twenty-fifth line of the whole tract called "Chalons," and running thence North forty-eight perches, thence crossing said tract East one hundred and fifty-one perches to the end of three hundred and twenty-two perches on the twentieth line of the whole tract, thence with the lines thereof South forty perches, East forty perches, South one hundred and eight perches and thence by a traight line to the beginning, containing

Ninety-eight Acres

more or less. About sixty or sixty-five acres of said land is cleared and under cultivation, is improved by a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, together with a small orchard.

The property is located in a desirable part of the county, can be made very productive and is a desirable small farm.

TERMS OF SALE:—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on day of sale, one third in six months and the balance in one year from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER,
46-td Trustee.

Bring your buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats and corn, if you want cash or trade. The Felty Roller Mill, Oakland, Md. 27-26t

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Elwood Offutt is out again after a week's attack of the grip.

Miss Hoye, of Deer Park, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Felty, Jr.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

Mrs. George I. Uhler was seriously ill several days last and this week with a severe attack of the grip.

Mr. E. J. Fringer, who was at Eglon, W. Va., a few days last week, returned to Oakland Monday.

Day Officer Hessen, who visited relatives at Martinsburg for a week or ten days, returned to Oakland Tuesday morning.

Get the Louden hay sling carriers in your barn if you want to make money. For sale by H. Weber & Sons. 44—2t.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will give special rates for tickets to the inauguration of President McKinley. The tickets will be valid for return until March 8th.

The Louden sling carrier will take in grain in sheaf and drop it at any height of load in barn or mow. For sale by H. Weber & Sons, Oakland, Md. 44—2t.

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord after spending two or three weeks in Oakland looking after his professional business left on Monday afternoon for Baltimore and Washington, to be gone a week or ten days.

Mrs. M. J. Haymond's property at Mountain Lake Park was sold on Saturday to satisfy a judgment obtained against her in the Circuit Court here at a recent term. Mr. L. A. Rudisill became the purchaser of the property.

If you would have an appetite like a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price, 25 cents. Sam free at all druggists.

A new mine on the Fickey farm, recently purchased by Messrs. D. E. Offutt & Sons, has been opened and will be operated. The vein at the outcrop near the river faces three feet which will propably become heavier as the hill is penetrated.

School Examiner Ed A. Browning returned to Oakland last Saturday from his trip through the Northern end of the county where he had been visiting the schools. He reports school affairs as being satisfactory and the attendance up to the standard.

A recent order of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for new and larger engines has made it necessary to spread the tracks so as to give eleven feet from the centre for the engines to pass. This will require the moving of almost the entire trackage from Cumberland to Grafton and in some places where cuts are encountered they will have to be widened considerably.

Dr. W. L. Davidson, of Washington, Superintendent of the Mountain Chautauqua, came up to Oakland Saturday and spent the night here with his brother Frank S. Davidson, who played "Up Willow Creek" in the opera house here on Saturday night. Dr. Davidson left with his brother Sunday morning for Martinsburg, W. Va.

Messrs. D. E. Bolden and Truman West have purchased the old woolen mill on the outskirts of town and a number of men are now employed in tearing it down, after which the lumber will be moved to Oakland and utilized in the erection of a two-story, iron front office and business block at the intersection of Second and Liberty streets. The lower floor of the proposed building will contain two large rooms, one of which, we understand, will be occupied by King Delawder who will conduct a green grocery. The other will be for rent. The upper floor will be made into office rooms. The improvement on this corner will be very marked.

The editorial room and business office of THE REPUBLICAN has been newly papered and oiled and to our friends we extend a cordial welcome when they are in town. In the spring we expect to erect a thirty-foot, two-story, solid brick addition to our present quarters. The addition will be used exclusively for the mechanical department. All the machinery will be moved to the ground floor and set upon concrete which will give the presses a firm and rigid foundation. This will have the effect of increasing the output of the establishment as well as making an appreciable improvement in the class of work. The second floor of the addition will be utilized as a composing room, while the present room occupied by the mechanical department will be cut up into office suites and rented.

Counterfeit money is bound to come to pass.

The thermometer and the college student rise by degrees.

The Misses Scherr, of Eglon are visiting their sister, Mrs. J. C. Rennenger.

Dr. Henry W. McComas returned on Sunday from a professional visit to New York City.

Mr. Chas. S. Davis left on Tuesday for Pittsburgh where he will purchase goods for his store.

Capt. James W. White, of District No. 8, was in the city for a few hours yesterday on business.

Services in St. Mark's Lutheran Church Sunday morning and evening at usual hours. A cordial welcome.

Mrs. H. S Whetsell, of Kingwood, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Fleming at their residence on Alder street.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church will give a supper on the night of Feb. 14th for the benefit of the church.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Lakin and son Offutt, of Terra Alta, spent last Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt in Oakland.

Grip is about in its most aggravating form. Nearly every family in town has one or more members down with the disease.

E. M. Norman, & Co. of Elk Garden, W. Va., are giving in trade for buckwheat flour $2.80 per 100 lbs.; choice apples $1.00 per bu.; fresh butter 25c per lb.; solid cabbage 2c per lb. 44tf.

One of our exchanges contains the information that the Preston Lumber and Coal Company will extend its railway from Aurora, the present terminus, to the West Virginia Central at Parsons, W. Va.

A local teachers' institute will be held at Selbysport on Friday and Saturday of this week, the program for which reached us too late for publication last week, but which we publish in to-day's issue.

Addison Laughlin, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Laughlin, of Deer Park, who has been Baltimore and Ohio railway agent at Flemington, West Va., for some months, has resigned his position to accept a position with the Flemington Coal and Coke Company, at that place.

State's Attorney Fred. A. Thayer, acting as attorney for Thomas B. Wiley, late Treusurer of Garrett county, advertises in to-day's REPUBLICAN the sale of a number of pieces of real estate for the non-payment of taxes, the sale to take place on Wednesday, February 20th.

Mr. John Shartzer, Special Agent of the Government, who has been stationed in Alaska for the past year or more, returned to Oakland Tuesday morning, having left Sitka on January 1st. His son Earnest, who occupies a government position at Skagway, Alaska, intended returning home also but has delayed his visit until some time during the early spring. Mr. Shartzer expects to remain here until March, when he will return North.

The uses of the telephone are multiplying every day, and the newest thing is to use them as a kind of alarm clock. When a man wants to take an early train he says to Central before going to bed, "ring me up at five in the morning," and central puts him "on call" for that hour just as they do with their guests at a hotel. It is not much trouble to central, who is on duty all night and it is a great convenience to the traveler who has no alarm clock.

A Boston merchant has written to a leading newspaper that he has found newspaper advertising a "successful experiment." As a matter of fact it is not an experiment, but a common sense branch of business enterprise. Advertising began when the first salesman spoke favorably of his wares and business methods, and when goods were first placed on display to attract the attention of the public. Newspaper advertising is simply an extension of the salesman's talk, so that it may reach thousands of possible buyers.

The center of population of the United States, as determined from the figures of the last census, appears to be in Southern Indiana, a slight shift to the westward having been made in the past ten years. Of course this is a purely imaginary center which shifts with every succeeding census, but it is rather odd to note that the population of Southern Indiana is not at all dense; on the other hand, it is considerably scattered, that is when compared with the many densely populated districts of the country, or those districts which lay claim to being "centers of population."

Hon. A. F. George's Residence Burned.

Hon. A. F. George, of near Swanton, was in Oakland Monday purchasing household goods to take the place of those consumed Sunday morning about nine o'clock, at which time his residence with its entire contents except an organ, sewing machine and one chair, was burned to the ground.

The fire originated in the attic of the building and the first intimation that Mr. George and his family had of the state of affairs was when something fell from the attic to the floor beneath which attracted their attention and upon investigating it was found that the entire building above the second floor was a mass of flames. Seeing that nothing could save the house Mr. George set about removing his furniture but succeeded in saving very little. Besides the furniture lost in the fire the wardrobes of the entire family and a well selected and very valuable library was consumed.

Being left with neither house or clothing Mr. George's neighbors tendered their assistance and the family was made very comfortable. A house near the one burned has been secured by Mr. George and he will soon be "at home" again. The insurance carried was $1,000 which covers about half the loss sustained.

Death of John J. Brenneman.

The community of Bittinger, in the death of the venerable John J. Brenneman, which occured on Thursday last, the 17th inst., lost one of its most valuable and respected citizens. Mr. Brenneman was one of a large family and was born more than seventy years ago. He was a member of the Amish church and a thorough Christian being of a genial nature, kindly disposed and lending a helping hand to all who sought relief. His funeral took place on Saturday, the interment being made on his farm—"Cherry Tree Meadows," one of the best kept and most highly cultivated pieces of land in the county.

Don't Want Him Hung.

A petition is being circulated at Kingwood praying Governor Atkinson to commute to life imprisonment the sentence imposed upon J. Wesley Beatty for the killing of David A. Nine. The petition sets forth the good character of the condemned man previous to the one act which laid him liable to the death penalty, his influence as a good citizen and his connection with the church and his family. The paper is a very strong one and is being widely circulated by his friends.

Newspaper men generally capitalize the word "Heaven," while its antithesis, "hell is printed in lower case. There appears to be some philosophy underlying this. The newspaper man thinks it best to leave capitalization of the lower region alone. He may get there some time—on a visit, of course—and be able to capitalize the whole outfit with dues collected from delinquent subscribers who invariably take up their abode in the hot climate.

Inaugural Excursions to Washington Mar. 1, 2 and 3—B. & O. R. R.

For the Inaugural Ceremonies of President McKinley and Vice-President Roosevelt at Washington, D. C., March 4th, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets at one rate for the round trip, good going on all regular trains of March 1, 2 and 3, valid for return until March 8, 1901, inclusive.

Solid vestibuled trains of elegant coaches, Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, observation cars. Excellent dining car service.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping car accommodations call on or address D. M. Mason, agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. John Henry, Mrs. John C. Brady, Mrs. F. Carey, Miss Maggie M. Browning, Mr. Walter R. Morgan, Mr. Peter J. Stevens, Mr. John Westencamp.

Church Dedicated.

The new union church at Barnum, to be used jointly by the Lutheran and Methodist congregations, was dedicated Sunday.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Made Young Aaain.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again" writes D. H. Turner of Dempseytown, Pa. They are the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at all druggists.

OBITUARY.

John H. Barnard.

John H., son of Otho and Martha A. Barnard, died January 12, 1901, at his home near Chestnut Grove, of an abcess resulting from typhoid fever, which he contracted in July. The deceased was in his 22nd year, had just budded into manhood.

The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. J. H. Howard, of Bloomington, to one of the largest concourse of friends and relatives ever seen on a like occasion. The community has met with such a loss that it cannot soon recover, as John was one of the very best young men. He was a living example—sober, quiet and industrious at all times. About ten days before his death, when the abcess opened, he told his mother, who was waiting on him at the time, that he was ready to die and requested that his sister, who was absent, meet him in heaven.

We would say to the parents, brothers and sisters, weep not as those who have no hope.

Dearest Johnny, thou hath left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who hath bereft us—
He will all your sorrows heal.

Wherefore should we make our moan
Now your darling boy is dead?
He to early rest is gone;
He to Paradise is fled.
You can go to him but he
Never can return to thee.

—B. H.

Local Institute at Selbysport.

A local institute will be held at Selbysport on January 25 and 26. The first session will convene Friday evening at 7 o'clock, which will consist of a literary program rendered by the school, after which different educational topics will be discussed by the County Superintendent, Mr. Miller and Rev. Jacobs. During the Saturday session the following subjects will be discussed by the teachers of this section and Superintendent Ed A. Browning: 1. "How to secure regular attendance." 2. "How to teach fractions to beginners." 3. "Some of the needs of the schools of Garrett county." 4. "How can these needs be supplied?" 5. "Reading, its importance, when and how should it be taught?" 6. "Value of a libraay in school."

The question box will be one of the interesting features of the program.

A special invitation is given to all patrons of the public schools.

By order of COMMITTEE.

Weber's New Carnations.

Mr. Henry Weber, florist of Oakland, was in the city, last night, on his way to Boston on a business trip. He had with him specimens of the "Norway," a magnificent white carnation, which took a silver medal and five certificates of merit at the Chicago show and of the "Egyptian," a mammoth dark red carnation, a new variety, bound to be popular.—*Cumberland News, Tuesday.*

Old People Made Young.

J. C. Sherman, the veteran editor of the Vermontville (Mich.) Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Heart trouble, Constipation and Rheumatism, by using Electric Bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion, and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvellous remedy for old people's complaints." Only 50c at all druggists.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

Questions for Women

Are you nervous?
Are you completely exhausted?
Do you suffer every month?

If you answer "yes" to any of these questions, you have ills which Wine of Cardui cures. Do you appreciate what perfect health would be to you? After taking Wine of Cardui, thousands like you have realized it. Nervous strain, loss of sleep, cold or indigestion starts menstrual disorders that are not noticeable at first, but day by day steadily grow into troublesome complications. Wine of Cardui, used just before the menstrual period, will keep the female system in perfect condition. This medicine is taken quietly at home. There is nothing like it to help women enjoy good health. It costs only $1 to test this remedy, which is endorsed by 1,000,000 cured women.

Mrs. Lena T. Frieburg, East St. Louis, Ill., says: "I am physically a new woman, by reason of my use of Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black Draught."

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

Rasin Paid Over $19,000.

Mr. I. Freeman Rasin, of Baltimore, on Monday paid over to the state the $19,000 recovered against him for interest on the state's money which he had received, by the judgment entered in Baltimore on Saturday. Two other suits are still pending against other officers of the Baltimore city courts, for interest on their deposits. Their practice was to deposit the state funds in a bank receiving two per cent. interest theron, and to keep the interest, which accrued while there and before they paid it over to the state.

When Mr. Goldsborough became comptroller and was informed of this practice, he made claim against these officials for this interest and employed Messrs. Geo. R. Gaither, Benjamin A. Richmond and Edgar H. Gans to bring suit for it. Suits were brought by these gentlemen, resulting so far in the recovery of $19,000. No doubt recovery will also be had in the other cases.

Died.

MAY.—At the residence of his son, Chas. S. May at Swanton, at 3 a. m. Wednesday, D. L. May, of Everett, Pa. The deceased was aged about 69 years. His remains were taken to Everett for interment, where they were accompanied by Mrs. May and other relatives.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass upon my lands lying near McHenry, known as "Crabtree Bottom," either by riding, driving or passing over the same or throwing down the fences. All persons so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

44—3* ANDREW SEBOLD.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the road connecting the Eagle Rock and Kitzmillersville road, leading from the Ryan's Glade and Kitzmillersville road near Lost Land Run and taking a southerly course through the lands of J. P. Hubbard and Geo. W. Moon and to intersect the Eagle Rock road at or near Geo. W. Moon's sheep pen, a distance of about 145 rods, and examine whether the said Eagle Rock road should be located, will meet on the eleventh day of February, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said Eagle Rock road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JAMES L. HARVEY,
P. T. LIPSCOMB,
JAMES LISH,
Examiners.

44—td

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County for the appointment of reviewers to locate a new public county road leading from William Coddington's gate to run on the north side of Bear Creek to the covered bridge on Selbysport road through the lands of William Coddington, R. T. Frazee and William Steele, a distance of seventy-five rods.

SILAS TEATS.
G. KOLB.
WILLIAM STEELE.
W. E. FRIEND.

46

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

WHITE SALE!

Our SECOND ANNUAL WHITE SALE will continue from JANUARY 19th to JANUARY 31st.

This the BIGGEST STORE attracts the BIGGEST JANUARY CROWDS ever seen.

Owing to the greatly reduced prices offered us by the manufacturers we are in a position to offer you the greatest bargains ever heard of. Many of these garments are lower than the actual cost of the bare muslin.

GOWNS. Pleated or inserted yoke, $ .49
" " tucked " .73
" " lace " with collar .98
" " " " " " 1.19
" " " " " " 1.48
" " " " " " 1.98

SKIRTS. Ladies' heavy muslin skirts, finished with hem, .49
" " " " embroidered tucked, .69
" " " " finished with lace and tuck, deep flounce, .89
Ladies' heavy muslin skirts, finished with lace and insertion flounce, $1.18, and 1.98

DRAWERS. Good quality drawers, made with tucks, .24
Heavy quality muslin drawers, with ruffle, .49
" " " " " " and tucks, .69
Heavy quality muslin drawers, heavy flounce, trimmed with lace, .98

CORSET COVERS. Ladies' perfect fitting corset covers, felled seams, at only .18
Women's fine muslin or cambric corset covers, trimmed with lace, .49
Women's fine nainsook and cambric "French" with full fronts and plain backs, trimmed in lace and inserting, 59c, 79c, 98c, $1.09, $1.24, $1.49

CHEMISES. Women's short or skirt length chemises, yoke of lace and embroidery, .34 and .49

BABIES' DRESSES. Babies' short or long white cambric dresses, sizes up to 4 years, .29
Babies' fine cambric and nainsook dresses, yoke of embroidery and tucks, embroidered ruffles over shoulders, two months to five years, 49c, 69c, 79c, 98c, $1.09, $1.24, $1.48

Buy your linens at this sale if you want to effect a saving of 25 to 50 per cent.

NAPKINS. 5-8 and 3-4 size table napkins, bleached and unbleached, 6¼c, 9¼c, 11¼c, 12½c, 15c, 18c and 24c each
Fringed table napkins, all pure linen, 12½c each

TABLE CLOTHS. You will not find a more complete or handsomer line of all linen table cloths in the prettiest designs than in our store; these we are selling at this sale from $1.25 to $4.48

TOWELS. All linen German damask towels, splendid bargains, fringed and white and colored borders, 7c, 9¼c, 12½c, 14¼c, 16¼c, 22c, 26c and 32c each

PILLOW CASES. 45x72 inches, 10½c, 12½c, 15c and 19c each
Bolster Cases. Full size, 45x72 inch., 12½c, 16½c, 18¼c

SHEETS. Full size, 81x90 inches, 57c, 68c, 72c
Full size, 54x90 inches, 42c

Bed Spreads. The finest and most elaborate assortment of bed spreads ever seen in Oakland. These for this sale, $1.09, $1.19, $1.38, $1.79, $1.98

The sale of Manufacturers' Trial Leagths and Sample Strips of Embroideries and Insertings has made a great hit and this sale price is just one-half their actual value, 7c, 9c, 12½c, 16c, 18c yd.
All-over laces and embroideries in white and ecru at such prices as 39c, 79c, 89c, $1.09 and $1.49 per yd. This is a swell line and it would pay you to see it.

It will be to your advantage to buy your lace curtains at this sale as the prices are in reach of everybody.

A big assortment of lace ends at 24c and 49c each, worth $1.00.
A very fine assortment of Scotch, in handsome Renaissance, Rococo and Madras effects, in 54 inch wide and full 3½ yards long, at $1.69, $1.98, $2.48, $2.98, $3.48 and $3.98 per pair.
A big assortment of Swiss curtains, with knife pleated ruffles, with Fleur de Lis and Bow Knot patterns, at $1.98 per pair.
We are showing a fine line of curtain goods by the yard, in a great assortment of patterns, at 12½c, 16c and 18c per yard.

We have added to our line for this sale a very attractive line of piece goods, such as India Linens, Batiste and Persian Lawns. These are in black and white, 12½c, 16c, 18c, 22½c and 29c.

We are making a great run on Men's Shirts for this sale alone. We have 112 dozen of these, guaranteed four-ply linen bosoms, collar and cuff bands, reinforced all over, worth 75c, this sale price, 49c.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

HIRAM'S FAM'LY TREE.

I recolleck when I wuz young
I clum an apple tree,
An' all ter once a lim' cracked off
An' fell, ker smack! with me.
One min'it I wuz feelin' smart
Away up in the air;
The nex', I dropped. I swan! I felt
Right foolish lyin' there.

Well, when Hi Muggins' cousin Tom,
Down York way, struck it rich,
An' went an' wed a city gal
With ancestors an' sich,
Hi Muggins sez: "Dum blaze my hide!
Her folks can't outdo me;
Ef they kin sport a coat o' arms
I'll hev a fam'ly tree!"

So Hiram he begun ter climb
An' sort o' raise the dead
A-nosin' round' in dockyments
An' graveyards, "fer," he said,
"That's where a feller's got ter hunt
Ter find his pedigree;
They're sort o' branches thet you use
Ter climb yer fam'ly tree."

The more thet Hiram hunted out
O' them dead kin o' his
The more Hi's notion o' the wuth
O' Hiram Muggins riz;
An' when he found thet his great-great-
Gran'dad hed crossed the sea
In seventeen-ten, he sot an' crowed.
Up in his fam'ly tree.

Et galled me some ter see his airs,
But all I sez was: "Hi,
I reckon she's a good stout tree,
But don't you climb too high."
But Hi sez: "Shucks! These I've found
Ain't none o' high degree,
I've got an idee there's a king
A-top my fam'ly tree."

Well, He he writ ter England where
His grandad's grandad's pa
Hed lived, an' when his letter went
He most talked off his jaw,
A-tellin' us poor common folks
How happy he wud be
When he got word some earl or dook
Wuz on his fam'ly tree.

Hi he hed clum plum out o' sight
An' then there come one day
A letter, an' et sez: "We've looked
An' we regret ter say
Thet Obadiah Muggins wuz,
In sixteen ninety-three,
A-caught a-stealin' money
An' hung up on Tyburn tree."

So thet's how come thet Hiram is
So meek an' lowly now;
Becuz he kep' a clim'in'
Till he struck a rotten bough,
An' fell so hard et mashed him flat;
Thet's why et seems ter me
Et's risky fer us common folks
Ter climb a fam'ly tree.
—Ellis Parker Butler, in National Magazine.

THE HOODWINKING OF FERNANDO

By Mrs. L. M. Terry.

WHEN rich old Don Antonio Jesus Maria del Valle, the wealthiest mine owner in Morelos, reluctantly departed this life, being assisted thereto by most of the physicians in the state, and all the prominent bishops and priests, his only child and heiress, pretty Ynez, was left to the guardianship of her aunt, grim Dona Antonia.

Heartbroken as she was at being thus left an orphan, for her pretty American mother had died years before, Ynez felt that being thus left to the tender mercies of her aunt was the unkindest cut of all. Everyone else thought so, too; everyone, from John Ward down, pitied the girl, and so for that matter would you, did you happen to have the extreme ill-luck of knowing that belligerent dame, Dona Antonia del Valle.

Tall and masculine in port, heavily mustached, as regards face, and made up, as to mental powers, of a combination of three parts utter intolerance and another part fanaticism and bigotry, Dona Antonia knew two ruling passions, an intense love of money, and an overpowering hatred of Americans. Had you given the dona her choice between going to hell and consorting there with the devil and his tribe, or to America and the Americans, she would have cheerfully selected the former sulphurous place. People said there was a reason for the old woman's detestation for foreigners. As a very young and beautiful girl, she had been engaged to, and deeply in love with, a young lieutenant. He was killed afterward in that very unequal and unjust war between Mexico and America. The shock of his death had left Dona Antonia a totally different woman, and her love for Lieut. Coronado had straightway changed into a terrible hatred toward the nation at whose door her lover's death lay.

Such being the case, imagine Dona Anontia's feelings when her only brother took unto himself as wife a pretty, fair-haired American woman. She neither forgave nor spoke to the couple during the short years of their married life, though living in the same town with them. Only upon the death of her sister-in-law did Dona Antonia condescend to even notice her brother, and only when he lay upon his dying bed did she so far unbend as to enter his house. Once there, however, so effectively did she work upon his feelings as to induce him to appoint her Ynez's sole guardian. Not that Dona Antonia loved the daughter of the American woman—far from it. She merely wished to direct the life and fate of the girl, who, after all, was a Del Valle and the last of her name. "There will be no more hated Americanos now," thought the dona, grimly. She would see to it that the last of the Del Valles made a fitting marriage with one of her own class and race, an old man—un hombre serio—preferably. As for that vile gringo at the "Mina de Buena Vista" (for so did she designate John Ward, manager of the Buena Vista mine), she would far rather see Ynez dead or in a convent than married to the American.

Which you will agree was certainly hard lines on poor Ynez, who had received a half American education, and was at heart far more American than Mexican. Also it was hard on young Ward, who had never loved before he met the Mexican miner's lovely daughter, and who therefore had all the harder attack. Neither of the young people was very tractable, nor inclined to give in to the bigoted old woman, whose only objection to Ward was that he belonged to the race she haated. For they continued to meet, as of yore, while Dona Antonia was settling several of her departed brother's affairs. When she discovered that the two were still seeing each other daily, in spite of her commands to the contrary, her rage was something terrible. Young Ward was forbidden the house, and poor Ynez, struggling and in tears, was forcibly dragged to her room, where she was kept captive on bread and water until her better senses returned, and she gave her oath to see no more of the gringo, and to marry, instead, the husband selected for her by her Aunt Antonia.

This latter dignitary had been fixed upon by the overbearing aunt, and if anything more could have been possible for the discomfiture of hapless Ynez, this choice would have settled it. For Don Fernando Casaneuva, a dyed-in-the-wool old reprobate, owned to at least 60 years of age. He had been twice married, both luckless spouses dying from the pure misery of being wived to him. A life of absolute profligacy had left him a wreck, both morally and physically, and, worst of all, he was really desperately in love with the pretty heiress of his old companero. So ugly, yellow and wrinkled was he that even Dona Antonia perforce had to admit that Fernando was not very good looking; but, after all, women did not marry for that. Rather should a modest, sensible muchacha select for her husband and the guardian of her fortune an experienced man of certain age. Was not "el buen Fernando" a devoted Romanist, who weekly confessed to no less a person than the bishop himself? Was he not of noble birth, own cousin to the great house of Del Valle? Was he not said to have great influence with the president himself, and was he not worth at least half a million pesos? All these things being true, what more, in the name of Dios and the Virgen, could any woman desire or expect? And, at any rate, willing or not, her niece, la senorita Ynez del Valle, might as well make up her mind to marry Don Fernando Casaneuva or betake herself to a nunnery.

Tears, prayers, expostulations—nothing, in fact—had any effect on the hard-hearted aunt. No, there was not another word to be said. Her niece would marry according to her guardian's desire, or enter a convent. Meanwhile, until a choice was made, confinement in her room, on a very slim diet, would be in order. So, as Senorita del Valle could not and would not hear reason, or be guided thereby, in her room did she remain for several days, weeping a great deal, and storming at her implacable aunt a great deal more. For Senorita Ynez had a good, hot temper, and a strong American will of her own, and she was determined that only by force would she be dragged to the altar with old Casanueva.

Her room, locked and barred as to doors, and grated as to windows, was on the second floor, and even if her balconies were so strongly grated that she could not escape through them, small notes to John—her John—could. Wherefore many billet-doux fluttered down by night to the raging lover beneath, and the situation, in all its exasperating hopelessness, was laid before him. What was to be done?

One unfortunate night, however, Senorita Ynez was discovered in the very act of letting down a note to her gringo lover—she had first drawn up one from him on a cord which they used for the purpose. Of this letter, Dona Antonio knew nothing; enough to realize that this shameless, American-hearted girl had once more defied and gotten the best of her. Wild and furious were the words of dona, who swore that her niece, since she would not consent to marriage with that good caballero, Don Fernando, should be sent without delay to a nunnery which she had in view—a place where shameless girls were soon brought to a realizing sense of their own thanklessness and wickedness, where, above all, there would be no fortune-seeking gringos hanging around.

Dona Antonia's tirade necessarily interrupted, on account of a momentary lack of breath, gave her niece an opportunity to put in a few calm and contemptuous words: "It is not necessary, my aunt. For I have decided already to accept Don Fernando. This prison life is no longer endurable."

For a time, Dona Antonia could hardly believe her ears. Was it possible that the girl could mean what she said? After all her objections, was she at last consenting, and in good faith, to marry Don Fernando? As a realization of what it meant—for her dead brother's fortune was strictly tied up in the hands of the executors, and Don Fernando had offered a good sum in cash for Ynez's consent to his suit—came over the dona, she could have wept with relief. All the same she was careful to let Ynez know that until her marriage day itself was over with, she would be strictly watched and guarded. There was to be, as she expressed it, no gringo-like games played, no deceiving of Don Fernando. Therefore it behooved the senorita to be particularly circumspect.

So that Ynez, being off with the old love could now afford to be on with the new. And the enraptured old Fernando lost no time in "playing the bear" to his pretty young inamorata, who, even as her aunt had threatened, was as strictly looked after and guarded as ever. Every afternoon, at the time of the Angelus, the old don would appear tottering up the street, his servants accompanying him so as to direct the half-blind suitor to the right house. Then, this naturally somewhat weighty matter settled, the servant would retire, leaving Don Fernando to his own devices.

Anyone who knows Mexico will remember that very quaint custom of Mexican lovers—"playing the bear." In her balcony stands the adored, half or wholly sheltered by vines or curtains, while below in the street, on the pavement directly under her or across from her (according to circumstances), paces the adorer. No word is spoken. She stands in the shadow, moving or fluttering a handkerchief occasionally, her face hidden by her lace mantilla, while the don below, pacing up and down, gazes upward with amorous mien, saying more with his eyes, perhaps, than he could with his tongue had he the chance.

In this manner did rheumatic old Don Fernando disport himself, evening after evening, until his poor old bones must have creaked, and his poor stiff old neck must have had innumerable "cricks" in it. But he kept it up nobly; it would not last very much longer, anyway, and the pleasure of seeing his lady-love on her balcony, montionless in her white gown and black mantilla, was quite enough to repay him. After he got her safely, she should be amply repaid for the long delay and the manner in which she had denied his suit.

Ynez, meanwhile, took things quietly, sewing a little in her own room, and trying on patiently the magnificent trousseau which Dona Antonia was having made for her, and for which Don Fernando—as per the usual Mexican custom—would foot the bills. Some of the Mexican customs are beyond improvement; this is one of them.

To see that her bird did not escape, Dona Antonia kept the room locked invariably, and on the rare occasions that the girl went to mass, escorted her in person, with a guard of two servants. She had dealt with refractory Spanish girls before, but this one was half American; one had to be extraordinarily careful. As time went on, however, the old woman grew a little less cautious. For example, at the hour when Don Fernando appeared to "play bear," and she had seen Ynez safely stationed in the barred balcony, with both doors locked, Dona Antonia would go across the street to have a chocolate and gossip with an old friend of hers. From the place where she sat with her friend she could see the girl's dim form and fluttering draperies out on the balcony, and could watch Don Fernando as he tottered up and down beneath her, now mopping his tired face and now and then casting up amorous glances at his bride-elect above. Knowing full well whom she had to deal with, and even in spite of the fact that the keys of Ynez' room were in her pocket, the dona never removed her eyes from the white figure in the balcony. So long as it was there things were all right.

One day—one fatal day—Dona Antonia left her niece a little earlier than usual, having to see a certain modiste; later, she would go to see her crony, as usual. Ynez, at the time of her departure, was busily trying a new white gown on a new-fangled American dress form. So occupied was she with her work that she did not even seem to hear her aunt as she withdrew, closing and locking the door, taking the heavy keys in her hand. Three minutes later the girl did hear the heavy Spanish street door swing to below, and knew that she had at least five minutes' respite before Don Fernando arrived on the street below for his "bear-playing" act.

With trembling hands she dragged the white-robed dress form close to the balcony, twisting a heavy black mantilla about the neck and pinning a fluttering handkerchief to the waist. Then, watching carefully, she slid the cleverly made-up form into the very corner of the heavily-grated balcony, pulling down the curtains and vines so as to conceal the fact that the body had no head. For that matter, she knew well that in the gray dusk neither the dim eyes of her aunt across the street nor the bleary ones of old Fernando below the balcony could see more than the white outline of the figure's skirt.

Then she set to work with a file that she had guarded carefully in her bag of bicycle tools. It was a fiesta day; not a servant remained in the great house; her aunt was safe for more than an hour in the house opposite, and down in the street paced Don Fernando, leering at the dim white figure on the balcony, and thinking fondly of how he would tame the pretty vixen, once she was safely his. Ten minutes' filing did the work; and shortly thereafter Ynez, with her money and jewels hidden safely in a big purse, made a quick flight from the room, down the servants' stairway and out of the back of the house. There, running hurriedly down a back street, she was met by John Ward, who had with him a couple of fleet horses. In half an hour they were "over the border and awa'," and next morning were safely married.

The scene upon Dona Antonia's return I leave you to imagine. The open door and young Ward's file told the story, and she promptly went into violent hysterics. As for Don Fernando, he had an attack of fury when he heard the news that finished his career. And a good riddance of bad rubbish at that, you will doubtless say. —Mrs. L. M. Terry, in San Francisco Argonaut.

To remove mildew from white cotton rub the stain with lemon juice and place in the sunshine. It is a simple and old-time remedy that will not fail you.

MONEY IN PATENTS.

The Progressive Development of American Inventive Genius.

About One Invention in 25 Pays for the Expense of Patenting It, But Some of Them Reap Considerable Fortunes.

An article by the late E. V. Smalley, in the Century, tells how patents are taken out in Washington, what they cost, and what some of them yield to the inventors.

The progressive development of inventive genius in this country, as indicated by the number of patents issued each year, has been by successive waves rather than by a regular and continuous advance. Taking the first year of each decennial period, we find that in 1880 the number of patents granted was 41; in 1810, 223; in 1820, 155; in 1830, 554; in 1840, 473; in 1850, 995; in 1860, 4,538. The great increase in inventions during the decennial period 1850-60 is a remarkable feature in patent office history. This period was one of rapid national development, and was characterized by the great extension of steam-transportation, the general introduction of the telegraph, and the perfection of the sewing-machine, the reaper, the mower and many other valuable devices. During the civil war the production of patents fell off, but no sooner had the volunteer troops returned to their homes than a wonderful fertility of invention was displayed. Ideas that had been developing in the minds of the soldiers during their life in the camps were put into models by the thousand and sent to Washington. In 1865 the number of patents granted was 6,616, and in 1867 it had run up to 13,026. It remained for a time at about that annual figure, being, in 1870, 13,947; but in 1876, the year of the Centennial exhibition, which powerfully stimulated inventive genius, it reached the highest number yet attained, 17,026. Then there was a steady re-

A DISAPPOINTED INVENTOR.
(Patent Office Does Not Consider Perpetual Motion Devices.)

cession, and by 1880 the patent crop had fallen back to 12,947. Since 1883 the number of patents annually issued has exceeded 20,000. During the calendar year 1899 there were issued 25,527 patents.

One of the old examiners in the patent office estimates that about one invention in 25 repays the cost of taking out a patent. Yet inventors as a class are sanguine men, and no knowledge of the enormous percentage of chances against them will deter them from multiplying ingenious devices. Every one expects a fortune from his particular piece of mechanism. Every one has heard not only of the enormous sums realized from the great inventions of the last half-century, but also of the large returns yielded by things apparently trifling which have struck the public fancy or met the public need. The toy called the returning ball, a small ball attached to an elastic string, is said to have produced a profit of $50,000 a year; the rubber tip on lead-pencils has yielded a competence to the inventor; more than $1,000,000 has been earned by the gimlet-pointed screw, the inventor of which was so poor that he trudged on foot from Philadelphia to Washington to get his patent; the roller-skate has yielded $1,000,000 after the patentee spent $125,000 in England fighting infringements; the dancing Jim Crow is set down for $75,000, and the copper tip for children's shoes at $2,000,000; the spring window-roller pays $100,000 a year, the needle-threader $10,000 a year; from the drive-well $3,000,000 have been realized; the stylographic pen is credited with $100,000 a year; and the egg-beater, the rubber stamp and the marking pad for shading different colors, with large sums. These are only a few examples among hundreds that might be cited. No wonder inventors are hopeful when they reflect that comfort for life and fortune for their children may come from a single fortunate idea.

Buried in a Deep Well.

Two men, or rather a man and a boy, were digging a well in a New Jersey village, when the well caved in, as is not unusual. Being in sandy soil, the precautions had been taken to board the well as it was being sunk, and it happened that the planks fell over the digger, and the sand on the planks. The boy, who was doing the hauling with a bucket and windlass, started to dig out the man, but only succeeded in bringing down more sand. So he ran for help, and, although it looked like a hopeless task, a tunnel was run in a slanting direction, and the digger was rescued alive. He was found huddled up, with his knees touching his chin, in which position he had been for nearly 30 hours.

The Professional Designer.

Just as a man has always depended upon his tailor to make him "the latest," just so women are now coming to depend upon the professional people whose mission it is to dress a woman according to her needs.

It is only a short time since women have learned this secret of good dressing. You can remember, yourself, when a woman boasted that she had designed her own costume. Now you rarely hear such an admission. It is considered so much more chic and even elegant to allow a professional designer to do it for you.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, [Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Designing Landlord.

Traveler—Why do you allow that waiter to remain constantly so close to that young married couple? It evidently annoys them.

Landlord—Oh, because they keep ordering things, so as to get him out of hearing!—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Getting Old.

Despondent Fair One—Do you know, dear, I'm afraid I must be getting very old.

Consoling Friend—Nonsense, darling! Why do you think so?

"Because people are beginning to tell me how very young I am looking!"—Punch.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

When a man asks a woman for her advice he not only wins her undying admiration, but at once stamps himself to her as the possessor of rare good sense.—Town Topics.

Millions Use Carter's Ink

which is sure proof of its excellent quality. Is made chemically accurate. Therefore the best.

There is no doubt but that a judicious grumble is of great use, for many a bike is never oiled until it squeaks.—Ally Sloper.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

There is only one thing which, properly speaking, always has its face value, and that is a kiss.—Town Topics.

The amateur camera fellow may have a hard time of it, but he also has a snap.—Indianapolis News.

We fancy wireless telegraphy has a tendency to make couples who have been married by wire feel dreadfully old-fashioned.—Detroit Journal.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The silence of a friend commonly amounts to treachery. His not daring to say anything in our behalf implies a tacit censure. —Hazlitt.

We refund 10c for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo. Sold by all druggists

The third day after a man has put an article on sale, he becomes something of a cynic on friendship.—Atchison Globe.

Throw physic to the dogs—if you don't want the dogs—but if you want good digestion chew Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

NIGHT-SWEATS

arise from weakness of the whole system caused by disordered kidneys. They are rapidly followed by the extreme stages of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Heart Disease, Paralysis or Chronic Female Weakness.

If you suspect that your Kidneys are affected, place some of the urine passed on arising in the morning in a bottle and let it stand for 12 hours. If brick-dust or other sediment is found, it is positive proof that you need treatment.

MORROW'S

KID-NE-OIDS

are an absolute specific for every form of Kidney Disease, and their wonderful efficacy is guaranteed by a forfeit of $50 for every case they will not cure.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA

People cure by KID-NE-OIDS. In writing them, please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

C. R. Cryder, 613 W. Gambier St., Mt. Vernon, O.
John H. Mongold, 356 S. Mulberry St., Chillicothe, O.
Mrs. Mary Watters, 325 South St., Steubenville, O.
Capt. John Enright, 615 Michigan St., Toledo, O.
Mrs. Jas. C. Thomas, 1908 La Fayette St., Scranton, Pa.
Ernest B. Bowers, 21 N. Shamokin St., Shamokin, Pa
Mr. G. R. Campman, 48 River St., Sharon, Pa.
A. L. Conn, 233 W. Edwin St., Williamsport, Pa.
Mr. E. E. Eyman, 314 Broadway, Lorain, O.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at drug stores.

JOHN MORROW & CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.

The Question of Dessert

Is easily and simply solved with a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon. It is only necessary to dissolve a package of it in boiling water and set away to cool. The result is a delightfully pure jelly, and an ideal dessert. The flavors are orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and the unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. All grocers sell it.

Insomnia Wrecks the Nerves.

Dr. Greene's NERVURA Makes Health.

INSOMNIA is a forerunner of nervous prostration; what organism is strong enough to stand up under the strain of sleepless nights? It is plain that nothing in the world can possibly take the place of restful sleep, yet many try to eke out an existence without this sustaining power. Their nerves are in such a state of tension that sleep is an impossibility, or at best is a series of hideous dreams. It is not strange that physical and mental weakness, amounting soon to complete prostration, follows inability to sleep. There is no let-up to the strain. Vital forces are drawn upon, confirmed invalidism results.

The recuperative power of natural sleep is wonderful. Complete physical and mental exhaustion gives place, after a few hours of quiet slumber, to a full renewal of energy. The fatigue of body and mind disappears entirely while all the muscles are strong and the nerves absolutely calm.

Dr. Greene's NERVURA FOR THE BLOOD AND NERVES.

Sleep is the indication given by Nature as a guide to human plans to restore health. It shows that there are inherent in the wonderful human organism powers of recuperation which must have opportunity to assert themselves. Based on this clear demonstration, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy was constructed by Dr. Greene to help Nature combat the ills that attack men and women. What no amount of powerful drugs could possibly accomplish, can be successfully and promptly effected by healthy blood and nerves, the kind of blood which flows in strengthening flood to every portion of the body, the condition of nerves which permits awakened Nature to seize its opportunity to restore to perfect health.

Mrs. FLORENCE TAYLOR, of 4 Courtland Place, Bridgeport, Conn., writes:

"For four years I was troubled with nervous debility and hysteria in a most aggravated form. It caused sleeplessness and mental depression, and for months I was confined to my bed. My constitution wasted and I totally lost my appetite. I had many doctors, but they failed to give me any relief. I was advised to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I was in a terrible condition when I began its use, and almost immediately there was a wonderful change came over me. I regained my appetite, the dizziness in my head departed; it renewed my interest in life and made me feel, in fact, like another person. After taking six bottles I thankfully proclaimed myself strong and well. Those six bottles did for me what hundreds of dollars and numerous physicians failed to do."

Dr. Greene's Nervura is the Remedy that Cures.

Full explanation of these matters given by Dr. Greene on request, without charge. Dr. Greene's address is 35 West 14th Street, New York City. Consultation with him either by call or letter is absolutely free.

PRINCE OF MONACO.

Ruler of Gambling Principality Would Be Free Again.

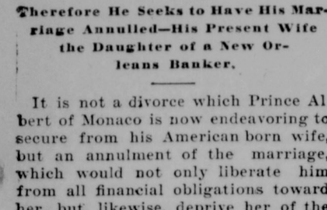
Therefore He Seeks to Have His Marriage Annulled—His Present Wife the Daughter of a New Orleans Banker.

It is not a divorce which Prince Albert of Monaco is now endeavoring to secure from his American born wife, but an annulment of the marriage, which would not only liberate him from all financial obligations toward her, but, likewise, deprive her of the title of princess of Monaco, besides paving the way to his third marriage with some princess of the blood, the name of the widowed duchess of Aosta, only sister of Princess Louis and Victor Bonaparte, being freely mentioned in connection with this matrimonial project.

The grounds on which the prince is seeking to secure an annulment of his union to the daughter of the New Orleans banker, Michael Heine, are that there was a serious legal flaw in the marriage. His first matrimonial alliance was with Lady Mary Hamilton, sister of the late duke of Hamilton, the wedding taking place in the presence of Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugenie in Paris.

This marriage was subsequently annulled ecclesiastically by the vatican on the ground that Lady Mary had been forced into the match against her will, the decree at the same time recognizing as legitimate the child born of the union, Prince Louis, who is now heir to the throne of Monaco. This decree was confirmed by the late prince of Monaco in July, 1880.

But Prince Albert's first marriage had been contracted in France while he was still heir apparent, and consequently entitled to no extra territorial privileges, ranking merely as a French nobleman; that is to say, as duke of Mazarin, of Valentinois and of Mayenne. But in 1880 there was no such thing as divorce in the French code, the divorce laws now in existence only



PRINCE ALBERT OF MONACO.
(Real Owner of the Gambling Resort at Monte Carlo.)

coming into operation several years later.

In 1889, says the New York Journal, Prince Albert married, in France, Alice Heine, widow of the French duke of Richelieu, without having taken any steps to have either the vatican decree of his annulment or the Monaco decree of his first marriage recognized and confirmed by the French divorce courts. Indeed, on the register of marriages of the eighth district of Paris, where the second marriage of the prince took place 11 years ago, the word divorce is not mentioned, the only reference to the prince's first wife being a remark that he had previously married Lady Mary Hamilton.

According to French law the prince was, therefore, not free to wed the widowed duchess of Richelieu in 1889 having neglected to take the necessary legal steps to liberate himself from his matrimonial bonds. Hence his second marriage is from the point of view of French law invalid, and even bigamous. It may be argued that the prince as a reigning sovereign is exempt from the jurisdiction of the French courts But the very fact that he should have appealed to the latter to rid him of his American-born wife indicates that he is willing to recognize their competence, in which he is undoubtedly right. For, besides being prince of Monaco, he is, as stated above, a French nobleman and territorial magnate.

Both his marriages have been contracted in France. His principal residence is in Paris, and the principality of Monaco is within both the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the French courts.

The success of the project of the prince is regarded as assured. For by refraining from any opposition the princess will evade the scandal of a divorce suit and the legal associations of her name with that of the co-respondent. Being immensely rich in her own right, she can well afford to forego any alimony from the prince while in losing the title of princess of Monaco and of duchess of Mazarin, she has a right to resume her former style as widowed duchess of Richelieu, which is assuredly a more illustrious name than that of either Mazarin or Monaco Nor has she borne any children to the prince of Monaco since her marriage to him, so that she need not be influenced by considerations of that character.

Deposits in Savings Banks.

The first savings bank in the United States was established in 1816. In 182(there were ten savings banks in all with 8,635 depositors. In 1899 there were 942 savings banks, with 5,687,00(depositors, and with total deposits of $2,230,000,000.

Vegetation in the Tropics.

The tropical regions of Africa are not as rich in species of plants as South America.

LEGEND OF ARCTIC NIGHTS.

How the Greenlanders Account for Their Long Season of Darkness.

A member of one of the former Peary expeditions to Greenland tells of a curious tradition of the Eskimos to account for the long arctic night and its intense cold, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"There was a time," they say, "long generations ago, when the sun never set on the regions of the north and when the strands along the sea were forever hidden with mantles of living green.

"Hence it was that peace and plenty fell to the lot of this people and sorrow was unknown among them. But one day a strange thing came to pass. As the people were resting and feasting among the trees, as was their custom throughout their wakeful hours, a beautiful canoe, as white as ivory, was seen drifting silently toward the shore from the direction of the castle where dwelt the spirit of the winds.

"Now, when the ivory white canoe had floated quite up to the shore, a great awe fell upon the people, for there, fast asleep among the folds of an ermine robe, lay a beautiful maiden, whose skin was as fair as the snow flower and whose hair was like a mantle of sunshine. But when the chief had borne the maiden to the shore and questioned her whence she came he was troubled in his heart, for she had answered him:

"'I am Delfa, the daughter of the spirit of the winds, and I have drifted here from yonder snow-white castle in the north. But I will return there no more. Henceforth my home shall be with you and your people.'

"And immediately the spirit of the winds arose in the north and in a terrible voice commanded that his daughter be restored to him immediately. But when the people of the tribe sought out their chief and counseled him to give the princess into her father's hands the youth stood mute before them. Then, in obedience to a gesture, they entered his ruined house, and there on a couch lay the beautiful princess, with her white hands—whiter than the snow flowers—folded silently over her breast.

"When the spirit of the winds looked forth and beheld the princess cold in death on the desolate strand his anger was yet more terrible against the kneeling multitude and he commanded darkness to come down upon them. And the ice and the cold and the darkness continued for the space of many days before the offended spirit would relent and suffer the sunshine to return for a brief season."

GOLD HOARDED BY MISERS.

Through Them Millions in Yellow Coin Disappear Annually from Circulation.

The world is full of millions and millions of long-lost sovereigns. A competent authority has just completed some investigations which, he declares, show that in three years the Bank of England has lost trace of no fewer than 20,000,000 golden coins of the realm. This wholesale disappearance of the elusive sovereign has been going on for years. A river of gold has flowed unceasingly from Threadneedle street to all parts of the world, but it has come back only a tiny yellow streamlet. What has become of the surplus in its wanderings? "Misers" is the unpoetical explanation for a greater part of this disappearance. There still exist in this and other countries people who are unbusinesslike enough to hoard up gold and keep it lying idle by them for the sole pleasure of knowing it is there and occasionally counting it, says the London Mail.

The people of India appear to be particularly addicted to a habit that is more reminiscent of medieval times than of an age when money is generally saved so that more can be made with it. In the regency of Bombay it is estimated that 12,000,000 golden sovereigns are hoarded. If that is the record of Bombay alone what is the full tale for the whole country? China, too, absorbs a vast amount of gold that never sees the light again. As a matter of fact, while the whole world is searching for and trying to acquire gold, a goodly part of it appears to be engaged in the less thrilling pastime of hiding it away.

Great Britain is not guiltless of this commercial sin. Dotted all over the kingdom are graveyards of gold which if discovered and opened might restore to circulation a vast amount of wealth at present absolutely useless. At a spot about two miles from Herefordshire Beacon a treasure chest is recorded in the local history as having been buried by a great family once resident in the district. But the money cannot be found. There is a similar record in connection with Hulme castle, formerly a branch of the Prestwich family. Somewhere near Stokesey castle, Shropshire, there is believed to be hidden a great oaken chest filled with gold coins, but up to the present all efforts to find it have ended in failure.

Ancient Relics in Algeria.

In some grottoes in Algeria French explorers have recently discovered stone implements mingled with the remains of extinct animals belonging to quaternary times. Further explorations indicate that during the age when the grottoes were inhabited the coast of Algeria had a configuration different from that of today. Among the animals associated with the ancient and human inhabitants of Algeria were the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus and various species of ruminants.—N. Y. Times.

For Young People

THE FIVE PAIRS OF TWINS.

Polly, Polly, Polly, tell the five pairs of twins
(The tiny scraps of small ones,
The slim and toppling tall ones,
The cunningly devised ones,
The four just middling-sized ones)
We're going to have a candy-pull—to-night the fun begins—
So Polly, Polly, Polly, tell the five pairs of twins.

Polly, Polly, Polly, tell the five pairs of twins
They may make some candy dollies,
Like the china one of Mollie's,
And some yellow candy kittens,
And a pair of candy mittens,
And a lot of tiny candy toads with walnut meat for skins,
And a pile of candy fishes with the sweetest set of fins.

But Polly, Polly, Polly, if the five pairs of twins,
Go to swimming in molasses,
Or to smearing grandma's glasses,
Or to setting fire to paper,
Or—well, any kind of caper,
They'll all be tied together till they're sorry for their sins,
So Polly, Polly, Polly, warn the five pairs of twins.

And Polly, Polly, Polly, when the five pairs of twins
And the children of our neighbors
Have finished all their labors,
While without the sleet is pelting,
And within the candy's melting,
You must scrub those sticky infants till they're neat as jeweled pins,
Did you know your thumbs and fingers were the five pairs of twins?
—Ethelwyn Wetherald, in Youth's Companion.

ON CATARACT'S BRINK.

Unique Way in Which a Canadian Lumberman Was Saved from Almost Certain Death.

The horrible experiences of one who has been swept away by some merciless current and finds himself at last at the brink of a cataract, may possibly be imagined; but there are few who survive to relate to us the particulars of such an ordeal. Yet there is one instance where a man was saved at the very edge of the falls.

There are few more imposing bits of scenery in Canada than where the Ottawa river pours thundering and

SWUNG IN BY A DERRICK.

foaming over the Chandiere falls. When the water in the river is low, as it is in the autumn, there is a fall of about 40 feet, but when the river is swollen by melting snows in the spring the apparent depth of the fall is lessened. At any time the rush and swirl of the great river over this ledge of rock is a sight worth seeing.

In some places the water pours over in a dense and irresistible volume, while at other points a shallow stream will spray itself over a higher table of rock.

On the upper Ottawa are floated booms of logs which feed the large lumber industries of that region. Handling these wet logs is a treacherous business, and it is easy to lose one's foothold and fall into the swift stream. Accidents of this kind occur frequently. The only case that did not have a fatal termination is the one referred to here.

The man was busy forking these logs with those sharp prongs used to swing them about and draw them in, when he missed his footing and fell into the river. Though a strong swimmer, he could not withstand the current, and he was swept out into the stream and on toward the falls. Nearing the falls he found himself still conscious, and it happened that he was being floated over one of those tables of rock where the water was so shallow that he felt himself touch. He struggled to regain his feet and was successful in so doing, so that he found himself standing in, perhaps, a foot of rushing water, at the brink of the cataract, a great torrent surging by him on every hand.

But it seemd hopeless. He saw no way of getting to shore, and no one from the shore could get to him. Many people on the banks of the river were watching him and trying to study out some plan to save him. Finally a large derrick was brought to bear, such as is used in building operations. A great arm with ropes was swung out over the torrent, and when the man had fastened himself securely with the ropes, he was raised up high and swung in, just as a large stone would be raised in constructing a building.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Why, Indeed?

"Say, Borroughs, how about that 'fiver' you've owed me for the last two years?"

"Oh, come, old man, why can't you let bygones be bygones."—Philadelphia Press.

THE KING OF DOGS.

Nero, a Vermont Mastiff, Is Considered the Largest Canine Now Living in the World.

In the town of Rutland, Vt., lives Nero, a huge German and English mastiff, who enjoys the distinction of being probably the largest dog in the world.

Nero is owned by Judge Wayne Bailey, of Rutland, who is very fond of

LARGEST DOG IN AMERICA.

his pet. From tip to tip Nero measures seven feet four inches, and he tips the scales at 285 pounds.

He stands nearly three feet in height, and he measures round his girth 52 inches. The circumference of his brass collar is 32 inches, and his foreleg measures 16½ inches.

Nero is very fond of the fair sex, and is a special favorite with ladies and children.

But when a strange man approaches his kennel, in Judge Bailey's back yard, let him beware, for Nero is not partial to strangers. One day a peddler visited the judge's house, and when Mrs. Bailey refused to buy of his wares, he threw himself in a fit of rage upon the floor. Mrs. Bailey called Nero, and with a bound the mastiff came to her rescue. The peddler went away in a hurry.

Nero's daily rations consist of a big pan of corncake and milk. This is his only meal, and, strange to say, for so large a dog he has a light appetite.

Judge Bailey has been offered large sums for Nero, but has never shown any desire to part with him.

In Rutland Nero is a prime favorite with all who know him.—Youth's Companion.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

South African Baboon Attacks a Man and Is Vanquished Only After a Fierce Battle.

Face to face on the mountain side a man and an ape battled to the death.

It was in South Africa, in that part of Cape Colony inhabited chiefly by Boers. And the man that battled with the ape was of that race which defied the power of Britain.

His name is Van Niekerk. The encounter took place on his own farm.

The ape was of the baboon variety. It was almost as large as the farmer and possessed the strength of four men.

There had been good success and the dogs were keyed up by victory when an unusually large male baboon was espied clambering down a precipice. When he reached the bottom the pack assailed him with great fury, and the men by common consent rested on their rifles to watch the combat.

It was a fine spectacle. The baboon seemed to enjoy himself. But what was play to him was death to the dogs. They began to retire from the arena one by one, whimpering and licking their wounds. Some had their bones laid bare. One or two were disemboweled.

A huge boarhound which had no rival on the veldt in the chase of big game had his throat ripped open and ran to crouch at his master's feet with eyes glazing and blood spurting from his jugular vein.

The situation was becoming serious, for among the remaining dogs were some valuable animals and the baboon was gradually retreating toward safety.

Fearing to fire lest he should injure the dogs, Van Niekerk plunged into the melee, armed only with a knife.

As the farmer rushed forward the ape swung with his right. No cat ever dealt a swifter blow, and yet the wary farmer managed to throw up his shoulder to meet it.

He was knocked down like a ninepin, but if it had not been for his quick defense he would have received the blow on the point of the jaw and that would have been the end of him.

As it was he scrambled to his feet before the baboon had time to leap upon him, and when the brute cast its hairy arms about him he delivered an upward lunge in the Mexican fashion and plunged his knife to the hilt in the big monkey's body.—N. Y. World.

He Was.

Miss Pertie Goodwin—So you've asked papa? It wasn't such a terrible ordeal, was it? You didn't need to get excited, you know. All you had to do was to keep perfectly cool.

The Young Man—Cool? I was so cool you could have heard my teeth chatter!—Chicago Tribune.

Force of Habit.

Wife—Just think of your having to be away from home three long weeks! I'm sure you'll miss me, won't you, dear?

Husband—Of course I will. I wish you would write me a curtain lecture every day, so I'll be able to go to sleep nights.—Chicago Daily News.

No Need to Worry.

Mistress—Margaret, what does that policeman want around here so much? Whom does he come to see?

Maid—I don't think, ma'am, he comes to see you; so there's no occasion for you to worry yourself about him.—Boston Transcript.

INCYCLEDOM.

MOTOR TRICYCLING.

Amateur Authorities Predict That It Will Be the Coming Sport in the United States.

With the passing of the bicycle there comes in its place another form of outdoor sport which gives promise of becoming just as popular as wheeling. Although comparatively new, the motor tricycle has already gained a foothold in this country and before another year the choo-choo of the three-wheeler will become as familiar as the singing of the wind through the spokes of the old ordinary some ten or 12 years ago.

Automobiles were the opening wedge and following close on their rear wheels comes the three-wheeled machine that comes as close to cycling as anything could well be. In France and England the new vehicles are now a common sight. The French in particular are just as enthusiastic as they ever were over the bicycle, and that is saying a good deal. They ramp and tear across country on the tricycles at a pace that vies with the speed of the express trains, while on the race tracks the motor events are just as popular as the bicycle races.

Over in England good old "has-beens" are having a good lease on life and the racegoing public is treated to the sight of their old cycling champions once more straining every nerve to cross the tape first. In this country the eastern cities were the first ones invaded. Boston can be safely said to be the real center of the new sport and in the Hub the motorists are increasing in numbers.

One thing that motoring does, says the Chicago Record, is to give the champions of the American path something to do. Having seen their best days as speed merchants, they eagerly seize this chance to again get into the game. Eddie Bald, for years the American champion, has turned to the three-wheeler, and in and about Boston town the dashing Eddie and his motor tricycle are familiar sights. Down near Boston quiet Willie Windle, as fleet as any champion America ever had, and as true a sportsman as ever straddled a bicycle saddle, finds plenty of sport on a three-wheeler. After Zimmerman trimmed up Windle so neatly in the early '90s, Willie dropped out of sight and mind, but now the chances are that if motor tricycle racing becomes as popular here as it is in the old country the Milbury lad will be one of the first in the new game.

George A. Banker, of Pittsburgh, twice the world's champion, has just returned from France, and announces

WILLIAM W. WINDLE.
(Ex-Cycling Champion, Now an Enthusiastic Motorist.)

that he has discarded the bicycle for the three-wheeler.

It was not until the last week or so that the first motor tricycle appeared in Chicago. It is a clumsy-looking vehicle, but how it can go! The rider sits on it and does not have to pedal, only to get it started, while the poor sparrow cop is driven distracted in his efforts to hail the rider and tell him to look out for the special ordinance. James Levy, for years one of the scratch men in the big road races, is the possessor of Chicago's first three-wheeler. At every stopping place he is surrounded by a curious crowd, while every scorcher on the boulevards makes an effort to "hook on" as the clumsy-looking but speedy machine dashes past. Gasoline is the motive power.

BRAKES ON BICYCLES.

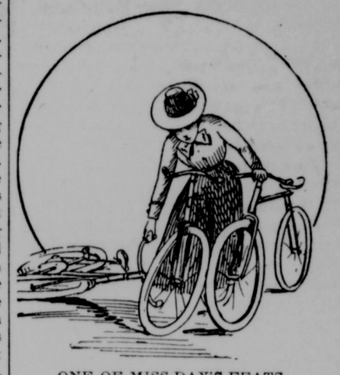
Those Applied to the Tire Are the Safest and Have Always Been the Most Popular.

Brakes may be applied to bicycles in five ways—to the tire, to the rim of the wheel, to the inside of a small rim attached to the hub, to the outside of the rim, and by compressing the hub endwise. Brakes applied to the rim of the wheel have been used to some extent in England, but have never been favored by American riders or manufacturers. While it is not certain that wood rims are not entirely sufficient to resist the wear of a brake, the unsightly mark on the rim, the risk to the brake from accidental distortion of the wheel, and the spokes from accidental displacement of the brake, are among the reasons which have prevented the American wheelmen from looking upon the rim brake with much favor. On the whole, it appears that the brake may be most safely applied to the tire. Only one objection is urged against this method. Some persons say: "It wears the tire out." When such a person is cross-examined, it is generally found that what he meant to say was: "I should think it would wear the tire out." As a matter of fact, the wear on the tire is so very slight as to be unworthy of consideration. Curious as it may seem to the uninitiated, nevertheless the fact is that the steel spoon wears faster than the tire.—Golden Days.

FINE BICYCLE RIDER.

Young Englishwoman Who Holds the Undisputed Record for the Standing Balance.

Miss Day, who is an Englishwoman well known in bicycle circles, is said to be one of the best amateur trick riders. She is said to hold the record for the standing balance, having maintained her seat for two hours, balancing the wheel without moving. Another of her feats is that of riding one wheel and leading two others, which she picks up from the floor



ONE OF MISS DAY'S FEATS.

while on the move and entirely without the use of the handlebars.

This clever rider commences by mounting in the usual way, and by riding to the spot where a bicycle has been already placed upon the ground. This she reaches on her left side when the left pedal is descending. She takes advantage of this favorable moment to stoop and catch hold of the bicycle by the left handle; quickly swinging it up, she then transfers her grasp to the middle of the handlebar. A revolution of the pedals brings her within reach of the second machine lying to the right. Coming to a halt, she balances herself on the led bicycle, the tires of both front wheels touching, repeating the above operation with the right foot, and raising the second machine in a similar manner. The resumption of pedaling is a very difficult matter, partly on account of the cranks being in an unfavorable position for that operation, and also because the front wheel has a tendency to swing around and collide with one of the other of its neighbors—a tendency which, if not smartly checked, would cause a bad fall, as the rider has no means of saving herself. When the difficulties of the forward movement have been overcome, great care must still be exercised to avoid entanglement of pedals with steps, spokes or each other, and interlacement of handlebars. The rider keeps slightly in advance of her charges and executes circles very prettily, although the skill required to determine the exact relative positions when each machine must describe a different length of curve is of a very high order of merit.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

AVOIDED STARVATION.

How Jack Prince, Old-Time Bicycle Champion, Raised the Wind Down in Texas.

It is not often that a man has to do it, but he can run a race meet under necessity in the way named by Jack Prince, whose experiences cause many a smile. At San Antonio, Prince ran a race meet with but one other rider beside himself, and with no officials or ticket sellers or anything else but himself and one carpenter. It was a motor tandem race against 20 horses. In the first place, the street car company provided the lumber and the track was put up in the base ball park at San Antonio. One carpenter was employed and Prince and Oscar Julius put down the track with his aid. The track was all right, and Prince secured 20 horses with riders to go against the motor for $50. The track cost $75, and the advertising about $25. The horses, with their riders, and the motor on a wagon paraded the streets. The band—six pieces—played for 50 cents each and tickets of admission. Prince sold the tickets, and Julius took them at the gate. When all the people had reached the grounds Prince donned his racing clothes and got up to steer the motor. Then the race was started. "Those horses," said Prince, "just ran away every time, and I yelled at the fellow to let them loose every lap. Most of them went right to the fence and tried to kick it down. The horses made about seven miles and we made 15. The horses spent the rest of their time kicking at that fence. When the race was over I got off the motor and announced the race, telling them that it was won by Jack Prince, the old-time champion of America on the high wheel, and Oscar Julius, the champion of Sweden. Then we counted up the receipts. We had taken in $350 and had about $150 to pay out. That was not a bad thing at all, and it helped us that time for sure. It only goes to show that a man hasn't got to starve to death in this land of the free."

Youngest Bicycle Expert.

Little Katie Perry Cleveland is the youngest bicycle rider in America. The little girl is the daughter of P. W. Cleveland, of Latonia, Ky., and is only two years old. Mounted upon her tiny wheel she resembles a fairy. She rides a 12-inch wheel, and the wheel and rider combined only weigh 25 pounds. Her father has issued several challenges to parties claiming to have the youngest bicycle rider in America, but none of his challenges have ever yet been accepted. The little girl has a brother five years old, who also rides a wheel almost as small as his sister's. When the two little ones appear on their wheels together they attract great attention.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1901.

President McKinley has resumed his regular duties, but his physician has warned him not to work too hard for awhile. As a precationary measure, all his social engagements for a week or two ahead have been canceled. He shows no bad effects of his wrestle with the grip.

Secretary Root is now having a turn with the grip, but his assistants in the War Department are working over time, so as to rush the enlistments under the Army Reorganization bill, which is now in conference, but is expected to become a law during the present week. As there has never been any doubt that the bill would become a law, all the arrangements have been made in advance as far as possible.

The action of the Republican Senatorial caucus in deciding not to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill until the British government had signified its intentions concerning the amended Hay-Poncefote treaty, is regarded as a delicate hint to the British government that the Senate would like to know as soon as possible what it intends doing with the treaty. The House, after passing the Postal Codification bill, will at once take up the Naval Appropriation bill, which is expected to be promptly passed, as there are no features of the bill calculated to call for an extended debate.

Senator Hanna, who has a very creditable war record, although he never mentions it in talking and has not included it in his biography in the Congressional Directory, has been persuaded by Gen. Rassieur, commander in chief of the G. A. R., who has been in Washington lending his aid to that Pension Committee of the organization, to promise that he would become a member of the G. A. R.

Secretary Hitchcock is a strong advocate of Congressional legislation for the irrigation of the arid lands of the West. In a letter to the House Committee on Public Lands the Secretary urges the policy of public irrigation, taking the ground that a vast acreage, capable of supporting a population of fifty million people, should not be allowed to remain a desert. In support of his argument he cited the case of Egypt, which has in recent years been practically redeemed from a condition of bankruptcy by a general system of irrigation.

A single Republican Senator voted against the Army Reorganization bill—Wellington, and he is not considered a Republican by his colleagues—while four Democrats—Lindsay, McLaurin, Morgan and Sullivan—voted for it.

Senator Perkins seldom loses an opportunity to back up his arguments with a story. Here is one he told to show why he opposed attempting to prohibit the shipping of intoxicants to the Philippines: "When Alaska was a prohibition territory everybody was engaged in smuggling. On every ship that went up to Alaska the firemen, engineers, waiters and sailors tried in every way to smuggle liquor. I was the representative of a ship that went up there and was wrecked. She sank. We rescued the vessel and among the goods saved were thirty barrels that formerly contained sugar. In twelve of the barrels there were five gallon kegs of whiskey that had been hidden in the sugar. The sugar had melted but the whiskey was still there."

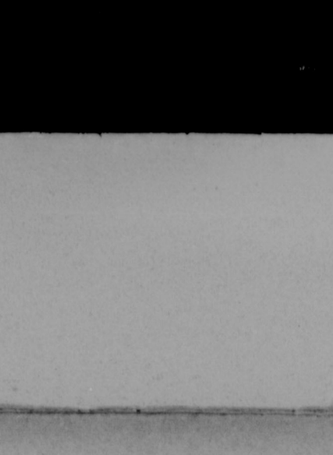
The Army Reorganization bill authorizes the President to enlist not exceeding twelve thousand natives of the Philippines for service in those islands, and army officers think there will be no trouble in getting as many recruits among the natives as it may be deemed advisable to enlist. The number is not likely to reach half of those authorized, for awhile at least.

Senator Proctor, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, says the Oleomargarine bill will be reported to the Senate this week, and that he will insist upon getting a vote upon it, if it be possible to do so, before the end of the session.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee, disposed of all the idle talk about the Revenue Reduction bill being hung up in that committee when he said that the bill would positively be reported to the Senate in a few days, probably this week.

Senator McMillan, who has been classed by some newspapers as an opponent of the Ship Subsidy bill, which is again the unfinished business of the Senate, thus defines his attitude toward the measure: "I have been for the bill from the beginning and, in connection with several Senators, urged certain amendments solely for the purpose of perfecting the measure in such details as seem necessary, and which will undoubtedly improve the prospects of the bill. I will give the measure my earnest support, and have little doubt that every Republican Senator will do the same." The amendments referred to by Mr. McMillan have been agreed to and the bill is to be considered whenever appropriation bills are not before the Senate until disposed of. There is little, if any, doubt of the passage of the bill.

The equestrian statue of Gen. John A. Logan, made by Franklin Simmons, the famous American sculptor, has arrived in Washington and workmen are engaged in placing it on the handsome pedestal in Iowa Circle. President McKinley has promised Mrs. Logan that he will preside at the unveiling exercises and deliver a short address. The unveiling will not take place until the weather is suitable for an out door meeting.



Holiday Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies.

The choicest new designs, the most exclusive selection of patterns, the best quality only—but never high priced—one price always, plainly marked.

MINCH & EISENBREY,
216 TO 222 W. LEXINGTON ST.,
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Cure That Cold

And it can be done for 25 cents—a dose or two and relief is instant—a few doses more and the cure is complete.

Pine and Terpin Cough Syrup

Is a new remedy—contains new drugs and new chemicals—a trial will convince anyone of its merit—it cures where all else fails.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Druggists, WHEELING, W. VA.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned situated in Election District No. 13 of Garrett county, comprising Military Lots Nos. 122, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 156, 162, 163 and 650 acres of Bank Territory and also the tract of land called "Senior and Junior." All persons found trespassing either for the purpose of hunting or fishing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

JAS. H. WILSON,
DANIEL R. HARVEY,
DANIEL WILSON,
J. T. HARVEY.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Jan. 17, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

February 5, 1901,

for the purpose among other business of hearing appeals on assessments and making transfers.

By order of the Board,

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

HENRY FEIK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1901.

JACOB FEIK, Executor.
Accident, Md.

45 3

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the proposed change of the public county road leading from Mountain Lake Park to Gorman; said proposed change in the present location of said road beginning at the foot of the Nydegger hill and running up Nydegger Run, through the Wilson sugar camp, intersecting the present location of said road at a point near J. M. White's hog house, a distance of about one mile, and examine whether the said road should be located will meet on the eleventh day of February, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOSEPH W. KING,
HENRY BOBET,
JOHN W. OURS,
Examiners.

44—td

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road, said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagy's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad.

JACOB GNAGY,
RALPH ENGLE,
ROSS COMPTON.

43 5t

County Commissioners' Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of authority conferred upon the County Commissioners of Garrett county by Section 41 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Garrett county, the undersigned County Commissioners of Garrett county will, on

Friday, Feburary 8, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the Court House door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, to wit:

1st. All that tract of land containing

107 2-5 Acres,

being a part of the original tract called

"REPUBLIC,"

and which, on the 22nd day of June, 1895, was sold by Samuel Lawton, Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, as the property of George T. Wilt. Said property lies near Frankville in said Garrett county.

2nd. All the one-half undivided interest in and to all those tracts of lands called

"FACTORIES," containing 1016 1-4 Acres; "MILL SEAT," containing 597 Acres; "PIG IRON," containing 16 Acres, and also a tract of land called "LOG YARD," containing 14 1-2 Acres,

which said undivided half interest in said several tracts of land was conveyed to John D. Skiles by deed dated the 25th day of May, 1891, and duly recorded in Liber E. A. T. No. 16, folio 766, etc., one of the land records of Garrett county, and sold to the County Commissioners of Garrett county on the 8th day of January, 1898, for the taxes due and in arrear thereon. Said tracts of land are situated in Election District No. 4, near Bloomington, Garrett county.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on day of sale.

JOHN T. GAREY,
President.
EPHRAIM W. KELSO,
PETER J. STEPHENS,

The County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland.

Any further information concerning the above lands will be given upon application to Edward H. Sincell, Counsel to the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Oakland, Maryland.

TRUSTEES' SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1901, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1054 Equity in said Court, wherein Calvin Anderson is plaintiff and Arthur P. Amick and George W. W. Amick are defendants, the undersigned were appointed trustees to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and we hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
the 9th Day of February,

1901, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day in front of the Postoffice in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that tract of land situate, lying and being in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county, called

"Mount Cenis,"

containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE AND FIVE-SIXTEENTH ACRES, more or less, and being the same tract of land which was patented to a certain John Phillips by the State of Maryland on the 3rd day of February, 1859.

Said tract of land lies adjoining the tracts called "Mount Cynthia," "Elk Garden" and "Uncultivated," and is situate about two miles from the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad near Wilson.

This land is underlaid with

Valuable Veins of Coal

and is covered with Spruce, Hemlock, Oak and Chestnut Timber.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
JAMES W. THOMAS,
45-4t Trustees.

Treasury Department

OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1900.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Oakland," in the Town of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Oakland," in the Town of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this 15th day of November, 1900.

CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 5623.

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

The Garrett County Bank
OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank
OF OAKLAND, MD.
Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their baiances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

Ed A. Browning, - Oakland, Md.
C. E. Ellithorp, - Bittinger, Md.
L. E. Friend, - Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
U. G. PALMER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

TURNBULL'S Furniture, Carpeting and Curtains.

Elegance, moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our stock. It represents the best of everything in CARPETING, FURNITURE and CURTAINS.

JOHN TURNBULL & CO., 16-18-20 W. Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors..$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart.
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice that application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to locate a new public county road leading from the Ryans Glade and Kitzmillerville road near Lost Land Run and taking a westerly course through the lands of J. P. Hubbard and George W. Moon and to intersect the Eagle Rock road at George W. Moon's sheep pen, a distance of about 145 rods.

DANIEL WILSON,
J. T. HARVEY,
JAMES H. WILSON,
till jal GEORGE W. MOON.

CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO
CASH
Produce Buyers,
Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs, Eggs and Butter,
204 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
Write for Our Present Paying Prices.

It Pays to Employ an Architect.

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY, ARCHITECT,
Office 7 North Liberty St.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

I HAVE PURCHASED
THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

NOTICE.

The undersigned will have his office open at Gorman but two days of each week, viz.: Tuesday and Friday, unless something of importance requires his presence, when attention will be given to all business coming before him.

WM. A. HARVEY,
Justice of the Peace 8th District.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅝ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A Military Lot, containing fifty acres, situated near the Hoop-pole road, about three miles from Oakland and adjoining the farm of Cephas Dodge.

A part of the tract of land called "Factories," containing five hundred acres, well timbered with white oak and underlaid with three, four and six foot veins of coal, situated on the B. & O. R. R. about two miles west of Bloomington. Also sixteen acres of a tract of land called "Pig Iron," situated near the above tract, "Factories." These two tracts will be sold cheap and on easy time.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax payers that if taxes now due and in arrear are not paid before Jan. 1, 1901, I will proceed by law to collect. For full information to all parties interested I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 566 of Act of General Assembly of Maryland, 1896.

W. M. LOHR,
2t Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

Shareholders' Meeting.

OAKLAND, MD., Dec. 4, 1900.

The regular annual shareholders' meeting of The First National Bank will be held at their rooms from 1:30 to 3 p. m.,

Tuesday, January 8, 1901,

for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before them.

U. G. PALMER,
39 4t Cashier.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—Opera House,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. 1e14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 6

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

JONAS C. BEACHY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE
IN EFFECT NOV. 21, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 22, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.40	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.37	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.21	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.47	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.05	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.53	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	2.26	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.30	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 41	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45†	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	10 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar NOON	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15 P. M.
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15 P. M.
	3 15* ar P. M.	Beallington	lv	*11 40 A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 24. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901. NUMBER 47.

CONDEMN EXTRA SESSION.

Scheme to Form Maryland Into "Gorman Satrapy."

Reform League to Express Disapproval This Afternoon—Messrs. Bonaparte and Cull Emphatic.

From Friday's Baltimore News.

The growlings of the people on the subject of an extra session of the Legislature is just beginning to be heard. This afternoon the executive committee of the Reform League will meet, and it is entirely safe and proper to prophesy that their condemnation of the plan will be emphatic enough to leave no doubt as to their position in the matter.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, was the first business organization to condemn the plan. They did not go into details about the matter, but their resolution was very much to the point. This will be an offset to the letters which Governor Smith says he has urging him to call an extra session. Politicians on both sides, however, know that public opinion will not have a great deal to do with deciding whether or not an extra session shall be called. The main question with which Governor Smith has to do at present is whether the session will accomplish the purpose for which the session is called, namely, to perpetuate the Democratic party.

Governor Smith had not visited his local office at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the impression prevailed there that he had gone to Annapolis. Treasurer Vandiver was also said to be out of town. A number of callers discussed the proposed extra session in a desultory way, and agreed that, from a Democratic standpoint, it was a necessity.

A large number of well-known men have been disposed to treat the probabilities of an extra session lightly until the last few days. They have hardly believed it possible that such a matter was in serious contemplation, but now they seem to have thoroughly waked up to what seems to be an official notification that the extra session is to be summoned.

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, in an interview published below, pronounces the attempt "to bring back the days of 1875 and 1885, when they could cheat just as much as was needful to keep themselves in office, so that they might continue to steal from the State Treasury and sell legislation to the highest bidder."

Mr. Roger W. Cull wants to know if the State of Maryland is to be formed into a Gorman satrapy again, and says that any man may recognize under the thin disguise adopted "the hateful determinatian to undo the good work of a quarter of a century."

Mr. Bonaparte: "I have already expressed my views on this question, but it is of so much importance and, I fear, so imperfectly understood by people not specially interested in politics that I think every good citizen should do what he can to let in the light of day on the shameless and dangerous conspiracy. There is not the slightest legitimate reason for a special session; no one wants it except Democratic professional politicians and they want it only to tinker with the election laws. Any other reason they may allege is only an impudent subterfuge. Of course, subsidized newspapers, or papers in quest of a subsidy, may try to misrepresent and mislead public opinion, but every public man in the State knows perfectly well that the people are opposed to this project now and would be much more opposed to it were it better understood. Indeed, it is because its authors know that the people are against them, because they know that they will be beaten next November and would be beaten now on a fair vote; it is just because of this that they are trying to rob a part of the people of their votes, trying to bring back the days of 1875 and 1885, when they could cheat just as much as was needful to keep themselves in office, so that they might continue to steal from the State Treasury and sell legislation to the highest bidder.

"As for the suggested change in the ballot laws, by which illiterate voters would be obliged to vote like blind men, but not allowed the help blind men receive, it would be as plainly a violation of the Constitution as if the names of the candidates were required to be printed in Hebrew. Every Delegate and every Senator who voted for such a law, and the Governor, if he signed it, would be foresworn, and I cannot believe that the strongest partisan on the bench of Maryland would be willing to sustain its validity. A newspaper of this city has recently pointed out in its news columns that a similar law exists in Massachusetts, but has, very characteristically, suppressed all mention of the fact that in that State every voter is required by the constitution to read and write. Whether a similar provision in our Constitution would be wise or just is a question I need not discuss, but without it any such legislation as is proposed is worse than unconstitutional—it is a revolutionary usurpation."

Mr. Roger W. Cull said:

"The announcement, for such they should be taken to be, by Governor Smith and Ex-Governor Brown that an extra session of the Legislature will be held mean simply that the old and discarded leaders of the Democratic party have adopted the desperate policy of 1895, as then stated by Ex-Senator Gorman—that being in possession they intended to remain in possession. There is, it is true, a difference in the means to be employed to accomplish this end. Then it was disfranchisement by the roughs; now it is disfranchisement by law. Then disfranchisement was frankly brutal; now it is disguised under the form of an appeal to race antipathies and even to the thought, for an educational qualification is the form it takes. But under this disguise any man may read the hateful determination to undo the work of a half century, reaching its fruition in the election law of 1896, which made our election day as quiet as a Sabbath, converted the rough into a decent citizen, made every vote tell and the independent citizen master of the political situation in Maryland.

"To undo this great work, to make the independent citizen once more a negligible quantity, to make possible again and to perpetrate as far as may be the deplorable political condition antedating 1895, is the intention of the advocates of the extra session. Every good citizen, every body of citizens, every business interest, should speak out now emphatically against the nefarious scheme. Let the Republican party in Maryland once cease to be a formidable opposition, as it will be for years under the law, whatever its form, which is proposed, and this State will become another Pennsylvania, yielding for years to come its legitimate fruits of mis-government, scandals and Quays. We have had Gorman, and we know what he means, as the Pennsylvanians have had and have again Quay, and we know what he means. Is Maryland to become a Gorman satrapy as Pennsylvania is a Quay satrapy for the want of an independent, incorruptible and controlling opposition? I trust not. I cannot believe that we are to be subjected to such humiliation.

"This is not the time to speak of the constitutional and legal side of the considerations involved in the proposed disfranchisement of the negro, or of the action of Congress if the legislation is passed; these considerations are grave and difficult, but will be met when they arise. It is sufficient now to appeal to the conscience of the people to reject any encroachment upon their political rights and powers contemplated by the unworthy and desperate policy of the leaders of the Democratic party."

Mr. S. S. Field said: "The Constitution provides that the Governor may convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions.

"As it looks like the Democratic party is to be handicapped in the campaign this fall by the same issue upon which it was defeated in 1895 and 1897, I suppose an extraordinary occasion exists to try to get rid of some Republican votes; and as the Presidential election is over and the negroes are not needed now to cooperate with sound-money Democrats in voting for honest dollars, some voting two honest dollars and some for the privilege of manufacturing thousands of rags, I suppose the negro vote ought to be got rid of.

"I think the pure Australian ballot would be an improvement, for a voter ought to know at least the names of the men he is voting for; but far more crying needs are laws to insure fair primaries, where the people, and not a few bosses, may choose their candidates, and to prevent bribery at elections. The extent to which votes are bought is a disgrace to our State which honest men of both parties ought to unite to wipe out. If an extra session will give us these measures of relief, by all means let us have it."

May be Convened in March.

It was reported in Democratic circles that the Legislature will be convened in special session the first Wednesday in March. Governor Smith reiterated his former statement that he has not decided what he will do.

MANY CANDIDATES.

Wellington's Senatorial Toga in Demand by Republicans of Maryland.

Since the Republicans of Maryland have a chance of carrying the next legislative election a number of aspirants for the United States Senate have sprung into existence, all of whom are anxious for the toga now worn by Senator Wellington. Among them are:

Philips Lee Goldsborough, of the Eastern Shore, chairman of the State committee.

Representative Sidney E. Mudd, of Southern Maryland.

Representative George A. Pearre, of Cumberland.

Ex-Postmaster General James A. Gary, of Baltimore City.

Ex-Representative Isaac A. Barber, of Eastern Shore.

Ex-State Senator Lincoln A. Dryden, of the Eastern Shore.

Ex-State Senator Charles T. Westcott, of the Eastern Shore.

Thomas J. Shryock, of Baltimore City, former State treasurer.

John V. L. Findlay, of Baltimore City.

President John K. Cowan, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Mr. Cowan is not suggested as a Republican. He is classed as an Independent Democrat.

It has been persistently rumored that Ex-Postmaster General James A. Gary, who is particularly strong in Southern Maryland, would be a strong contestant for the place. Mr. Gary has so far declared himself out of the race.

Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. 3t

Mountain Lake Park.

Wednesday Miss Millie Clark was notified of the death of her niece, Miss Grace Tannehill, of Confluence, Pa., which occurred on that day.

P. T. Garthright has put into his home a bath room, flushing the same from a tank.

The dining room of Maryland Home is to be greatly enlarged and a new kitchen built.

The Virginia Home is to have an addition put to it. These cottages are to be run by Miss Mollie Hays.

Thos. J. Harris and his men have commenced work on Judge Cuppet's home.

M. M. Shrock has commenced to frame Rev. J. H. Enlow's cottage.

The Mountain Lake Hotel Company are going to build an ice house on the hotel grounds.

The Messrs. Echards are talking of putting up tanks to supply their homes and livery stable with water.

Snow and plenty of it. For the present out door work is abandoned.

Mrs. Wm. Hocking has opened a boarding house at Fairmont, W. Va.

The date for the Camp Meeting has been fixed for July 6-15.

A number of families will move to the Park in April.

Winter Excursions to Washington—Very Low Rates—Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

On February 7 and April 11, 1901, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will run Popular Mid-Winter Excursions to Washington at very low rates for the round trip, allowing ten day limit on tickets, including day of sale.

Splendid trains, through coaches, Pullman parlor and sleeping cars.

Do not miss these splendid opportunities to visit the National Capital during the session of Congress. For tickets, time of trains and full information call on or address D. M. Mason, Agent B. & O. R. R. for full information.

Oil Company at Elkins, W. Va.

The Middle Fork Oil Company of Elkins, Randolph county, W. Va., has been chartered for the purpose of boring oil wells, gas wells, constructing and operating tanks, tank and pipe lines, pumping stations for the storage and marketing of oil and gas, to acquire, by purchase or lease, land, oil and gas, mineral rights or supplies and to handle merchandise. The chief office or place of business will be kept at Elkins, W. Va. The capital is $500, and the right to increase it to $150,000 is reserved. The incorporators are Davis Elkins, Colin Livingstone, Howard Sutherland, of Elkins, W. Va.; Samuel D. Brady and A. Spades Brady, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Made Young Aaain.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again" writes D. H. Turner of Dempseytown, Pa. They are the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at all druggists.

Bloomington.

We regret to hear of the illness of the aged Judge W. H. Barnard, a prominent citizen of this end of Garrett.

A four-year-old girl of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, living at Everetts' Tunnel, died of diphtheria last Friday evening. Five other children of same family were quite ill with the disease, but have so far recovered to be out of danger.

Mrs. Sarah Kight, of Cumberland, widow of the late Sylvester Kight, a prominent B. & O. conductor, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Little Burla Simpson, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Simpson, while her mother was absent at the store on Wednesday morning, got hold of some matches and paper, went upstairs and started a fire on a feather bed. The bed was soon ablaze which extended to a wardrobe in the room in which was kept the best clothing of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. This was an entire loss and it was with great difficulty that the house was saved.

The protracted service in the M. E. church is still going on and the religious fervor is intense. Large crowds attend nightly. Over forty people have been converted, with about eighteen or twenty seekers.

Deer Park.

Mrs. James Griffin is on the sick list this week.

Rumor says we are to have a wedding in the near future.

Postmaster L. D. Thrasher is confined to his home with a severe attack of la grippe.

Miss Bessie Paugh spent Saturday and Sunday with Mt. Lake Park friends.

Miss Hallie Gilpin, who has been spending the winter in Pittsburg, returned home Monday.

W. S. Cormany, of near Friendsville, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Cormany.

Services in the M. E. church Sunday evening at 7.30, by Rev. J. S. Harvey, of Mt. Lake Park. A welcome for all.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Baldwin, of Elk Garden, were visiting friends in town last week.

Mrs. John Felty, of Oakland, was visiting relatives in town last week.

Mrs. John Savedge, who has been quite ill the past two weeks, is improving slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cole left for their home in Huntingdon, Pa., Friday.

Hon. A. F. George, of Swanton, was in town Friday.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin is on the sick list.

Miss Nellie Hoye and Miss Josephine Hoye, who have been visiting relatives and friends in Oakland, have returned home.

H. H. Hardman, of Alma, W. Va., was in town last week.

Mrs. Edward Grimm and children, who have been visiting friends in Elk Garden, returned home Wednesday.

Miss Mayme Grimm, of Cumberland, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Van Grimm.

Mrs. S. A. Laughlin, who has been visiting relatives in Dunbar, Pa., returned home Friday.

Miss Florence Thrasher, who has been visiting Oakland friends, returned home Monday.

A. L. Lohm, one of Deer Park's prominent young men, is studying law in Grafton with Col. J. T. McGraw.

Mrs. W. R. Thrasher is visiting Oakland friends.

Miss Margaret Grimm, who has been teaching school at Hutton, is home on the sick list.

Prof. W. E. Beeghley was an Oakland visitor Saturday.

Mr. R. A. Rafter, of Blaine, was in town Sunday.

H. J. Somerville, of Pittsburg, is a guest of the Freeland House.

W. R. Thrasher is a Cumberland visitor this week.

Miss Lorene Macelway, of Keyser, is the guest of Miss Bessie Paugh.

W. H. Savedge returned to Friendsville Tuesday.

Messrs. Shay and Beamer, of Cumberland, were guests of the Lashorn House last week.

Prof. F. B. Laughlin, of Oakland, spent Sunday with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Laughlin.

Mrs. W. A. Thrasher is on the sick list.

Epworth League Sunday evening at 6.30. Come and enjoy yourself.

M. A.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; Infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at all druggists.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Mr. Nimrod Glotfelty's Barn With Its Contents, Including Cattle and Horses, Burned Friday Night.

A telephone message to THE REPUBLICAN Saturday morning from the home of Mr. Nimrod Glotfelty, residing on the Grantsville road east of McHenry, conveyed the information that the night previous fire had destroyed his large barn, with its contents, consisting of eight head of horses, thirty-six head of fat cattle, 80 tons of hay, 200 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of oats and about 50 bushels of buckwheat, besides farming implements, spring wagons, road wagons, harness, etc., entailing a loss of over $7,000, upon which an insurance policy in the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company for $2,200 was in effect.

How the fire originated is unknown, Mr. Glotfelty saying that no member of his household had been to the barn after nightfall and in consequence no light had been carried into it. The fire was discovered at one o'clock Saturday morning when the building was falling in and after it was impossible to save anything from the flames. In a shed built under the foreshoot of the barn was quartered 33 head of cattle, which succeeded in breaking out after some of them had been burned to a more or less extent.

The barn was an immense structure, it being 70x115 feet, well planned and built and was situated a short distance from the farm house. While Mr. Glotfelty is in comfortable circumstrnces the loss falls heavy upon him.

Money to Loan.

$10,000 to loan on first mortgage in sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

David Franklin May.

On Tuesday David F. May, a well known citizen of Everett, died at the home of his son, Charles S. May, at Swanton, Md., after a brief illness of bright's disease, aged 67 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The deceased was born at Centreville, in Cumberland Valley. His parents were the late John and Mary May. He was united in marriage with Miss Helen Bruner when he reached young manhood. This union was blessed with five children, four of whom with their mother survive, Henry E. and Charles S., of Swanton, Md.; Kate L., wife of Andrew J. Rouzer, and Nora L., wife of B. F. Heffner, Everett. He is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. J. C. Harper, of Hagerstown, and Mrs. Lottie Smith, of Shelby, Ohio, and three brothers, Joseph and Talbert May, of Dallas, Texas, and Ambrose May, of Shelby, Ohio.

Mr. May followed the trade of carpenter for many years.—*Everett (Pa.) Republican.*

Died.

SPOERLINE.—At Sylvan Retreat, Cumberland, on Friday last, August Spoerline, of Accident, aged about 55 years. The diseased was afflicted from birth but only a short time ago had he become unmanageable and was sent to Cumberland for treatment. His remains were brought to Oakland and conveyed to Accident, where the funeral took place Saturday.

News of the B. & O.

The new Atlantic type locomotives soon to be adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio are model pieces of railway equipment. They are of wide firebox style and will be operated by the use of bituminous coal. The grate in area is 42.5 square feet and the total heating surface 2,663 square feet of which 150 square feet is in the firebox. The tubes are 10 feet one inch long. The firebox length 102 inches. The cab is at the rear end and Vaulain system of compounding is used. The total weight of the engine in working order is 149,60 pounds, and the weight on drivers is 83,400 pounds.

These locomotives have four driving wheels and by reason of pony wheels back of the drivers to carry the big fire box they will excite attention by their unusual appearence.

Railroaders say these engines "run like a scared dog." They will haul the fast trains.

His Wife Saved Him.

My wife's good advice saved my life writes F. M. Ross, of Winfield, Tenn., for I had such a bad cough I could hardly breathe, I steadily grew worse under doctor's treatment, but my wife urged me to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me." Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, Asthma, Hay Fever and all maladies of Chest, Throat and Lungs are positively cured by this marvelous medicine. 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at all druggists.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

Three amendments to the Constitution of Maryland will be submitted to the voters of the whole State for ratification at the general election November 5, 1901, as follows:

I. Dividing the city of Baltimore into four legislative districts of as nearly equal proportions as may be, and of contiguous territory, and giving the city one senator from each of the districts, making four instead of three senators, as heretofore.

II. Increasing the representation of the city of Baltimore in the House of Delegates from 18 to 24, by allowing to each of the four legislative districts so created representation equal to that enjoyed by the largest county, which is six delegates.

The county basis of apportionment is not changed, the effect of the two amendments being simply to provide for Baltimore city one additional legislative district, one more senator and six more delegates in the General Assembly of 1904.

III. Providing that State's attorneys of the counties shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary, not exceeding $3,000, as may now or may hereafter be prescribed by law. Fixing the salary of the State's attorney for Baltimore city at $4,500 a year with power to appoint one deputy at $3,000 a year, and such other assistants at not exceeding $1,500 a year as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city may approve; all of such salaries to be paid out of the fees of the State's attorney's office, as has heretofore been the practice.

Spell Out Your Words.

Our correspondents and others, says an exchange, who occasionally contribute to these columns are requested not to depend on making their ideas known by the use of abbreviations. We have all these to decipher if the goat dosen't get the entire manuscript. The editor dosen't understand abbreviations very well; the business manager is too busy to devote time to them, the foreman is dead, and to send your abbreviations to the devil would be an imposition on that sulpher-fumed functionary who has his fires to keep up.

Wear Bright Colors.

People often wonder why lumbermen wear bright-colored clothing. In the conduct of the business of this world very few things are done without good reasons. It is the object of the man whose life is spent in the woods to make himself as conspicuous as possible, so that he cannot be shot by accident by a sportsman or felled by a tree that a fellow workman is chopping down.

Gray, blue and brown, the common colors of workaday clothing, are too near the shades of earth and sky and the barks of trees and the fur of wild animals to be readily distinguished, so foresters and tree choppers wear the brightest colors, often in plaids of clear green, yellow, red and blue.

In early pioneer days the red flannel shirt was the universal badge of the rail-splitter, because that could be got. Now, however, there is a wide choice, and every lumber camp generally has a different outfit.

"Florida Fast Mail" by the Seaboard Air Line Railway. "Florida and West India Short Line" to the Winter Resorts of the South. The Only Line Operating Daily Trains to Florida.

The "Florida Fast Mail," another of the Seaboard Air Line Railway's splendidly equipped trains, leaves New York daily at 12:10 A. M., 23rd Street Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, with Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car and Day Coaches to Raleigh, Southern Pines, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, where connections are made for St. Agustine, Tampa and all Florida points. This train connects at New York with train leaving Boston 7:00 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia 3:50 A. M., Baltimore 6:22 A. M., Washington 10:55 A. M., Richmond 2:40 P. M., arriving at Southern Pines 9:35 P. M., Columbia 1:45 A. M., Savannah 5:00 A. M., Jacksonville 9:10 A. M., St. Augustine 11:10 A. M., Tampa 5:30 P. M. Through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeper New York to Jacksonville. Through Vestibuled Passenger Coaches and perfect service.

For information call on or write to all Pennsylvania Railroad offices, or Seaboard Air Line Railway representatives at 306 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; 1196 and 371 Broadway, New York; 30 South Third St., Philadelphia; 205 East German Street, Baltimore; 1434 New York Ave., Washington, or to R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

Inaugural Excursions to Washington Mar. 1, 2 and 3—B. & O. R. R.

For the Inaugural Ceremonies of President McKinley and Vice-President Roosevelt at Washington, D. C., March 4th, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets at one rate for the round trip, good going on all regular trains of March 1, 2 and 3, valid for return until March 8, 1901, inclusive.

Solid vestibuled trains of elegant coaches, Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, observation cars. Excellent dining car service.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping car accommodations call on or address D. M. Mason, agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

GIVING.

Old Hardenhart sat in his pillowed arm-chair;
A gleam from the grate gilt his scanty gray hair,
As he gazed at the flame, faint, flickering and low,
And he fancied his long, lonely life was just so,
A burnt-out fire
Soon to expire,
And wondered if he was as ready to go.

Then spake a small voice in his dark, troubled breast:
"You have still work to do ere you go to your rest.

"Though the light of your knowledge you freely have spent,
You too rarely the warmth of your bounty have lent;

"Yet all wealth—won with labor of muscle or brain—
Should descend on your fellows, like blessings of rain;
Use ennobles man's being—that of all life is true;
Know, that fagot has done its full duty; have you?"

Then the dreamer awoke, in the dark and the cold,
Half resolved to reverse selfish habits of old.

"What I gathered with toil cost me worry to keep,
And the hate of my fellows—who steal if I sleep.
Better give while I live," thus the poor rich man said,
"Else no one will be sorry when I am dead."
—Chicago Daily Record.

When Beggar Lady Won

A young Baltimorean and his wife celebrated the second anniversary of their marriage by coming over to Washington on Monday morning last to see congress assemble, and they remained over a day for the purpose of having a look at the Benning racing. Despite Tuesday's vicious weather, they went out to the track. It was the first time the young man had "seen 'em run" since his marriage, although before that solemn event he had been an often-bitten victim of the "horse bug." Like all men who have sworn off on fooling with the thoroughbreds, however, he had kept a pretty fair "line" on the runners by assiduously reading the results from all of the tracks, so that when he went to the track on Tuesday he thought that he had a fair chance of breaking about even with the layers of odds. His wife had never seen a horse race in her life before, and when the horses clamped around through the mud in the first race she exhibited considerable excitement, despite the cheerless surroundings caused by the weather conditions. Her husband, however, didn't look particularly inspirited when the number of the winner was hung up. His face wore a sheepish grin, in fact.

"Why," said his wife, noticing his chagrined look, "didn't the horse that you bet on win?"

"No," he replied. 'He was beaten a head on the wire."

"Well, it looked to me as if they both passed by just at the same time," she said, with rather an aggrieved air. "I don't think it ought to make any difference if one of them is just a teeny little bit ahead of the other, do you?"

"Well," he explained, "there's got to be a winner, you know, unless the race's a dead heat, which this wasn't."

"I don't care one bit," she replied, "I think that horse that the old things in the judges' stand say came in second is just as good as the one they say came in first."

"They wouldn't admit that, though, if you were to tell them," said the husband. "Funny I couldn't pick the winner in a field of only four horses, isn't it? Well, I'll run down to the ring and see what the betting is on the next."

She looked as if she had something to say, and she said it before he got away.

"Jack," she said, in a wheedling tone, "let me bet a teeny weeny little bit, too, won't you? It makes it so much more exciting."

"Jack" looked at her with a grin.

"You bet, eh?" he said. "What d'ye suppose your mother 'ud say to me if she found out that I let you bet? And, say, isn't it enough to have one hoodoo loser in the family? Can't you have just as much fun 'rooting' for the one I bet on?"

"Oh, but it would be so much nicer if I could bet just a teenchy weenchy little bit on one of the pretty things that I picked out myself on the programme," she answered.

"Oh, that's all imagination, and you—"

"Please," she said, still more wheedlingly.

"Oh, well, then, beggar lady, go ahead," he said, stripping off a $5 note from his roll of bills, and then he rushed down the stairs to the betting ring.

Her eyes sparkled as she looked over the names of the horses for the second race on her programme.

"Beggar Lady!" she exclaimed, half aloud, as her eye caught the name of one of the horses to run. "Why, that's just what Jack just this minute called me! Beggar Lady!"

At that instant one of the grand stand messengers passed by, with his list of odds against the horses in his hand. She stopped him.

"Can Beggar Lady run real fast?" she asked him, demurely.

"I don't know, ma'am," answered the messenger, smiling. "The filly's never run before in a race. This is her first time out."

"Well, if she wins, how much do I get for this?" she said, showing him the five-dollar bill.

The messenger grinned and glanced at his list of prices.

"Beggar Lady's one o' the outsiders, ma'am," he said. "She opened at 40 to 1. I'll give you that. If she wins you get back $205."

The little woman paled a little.

"Goodness gracious—very well, then," handing him the five-dollar bill. "I will bet you on Beggar Lady, then."

The messenger dotted down the bet and the young woman's initials, immediately after which another grand-stand messenger rushed up to him and said something to him in a low tone. The messenger who had registered the betting transaction with the young woman approached her again.

"Well, you just were in time, ma'am," he said to her. "That Beggar Lady filly has been hammered—"

"Hammered!" exclaimed the young woman. "Why, the brutes! Is the poor thing—"

"Oh," hastily explained the messenger, "I mean that they've been knocking her price down in the ring, and now she's only five to one, so that it looks like she may be what's called a 'good thing.'"

"Well, I declare!" ejaculated the young woman, and just as the messenger went away her husband came up wearing an easy smile of confidence.

"There's only one in this," he said to his wife in a cock-sure tone, pointing to Zenaide's name on the programme, "and that's the favorite. Zenaide'll win romping all the way. I bet $20 on her—got $50 to $20 against her."

"Can Zenaide run so much faster than all the rest of the horses in the race, then?" she asked him, with big eyes.

"Sure," he replied. "It's a cinch. A lot of yaps down in the ring think they've got a good thing in this Beggar Lady, and they are more than eating it up. Played the filly down from 50 to 1 to five to one, and they're still hammering at it. I've seen too many of these good things go wrong in my day, though. No more good things for me. Friend of mine out in the paddock told me that Beggar Lady—she's never faced the starter before, by the way—stood a rattling show to land in the money, and advised me to string a few along on her, one, two, three, across the board—but not for me! Zenaide's the trick. By the way, what did you do with your money? Play any of 'em?"

"Yes, I bet," she replied. "I felt awfully wicked, but I bet, all the same."

"Which one?" he inquired.

"It'll be more fun telling you after the race is all over," she replied, slyly.

Then the horses paraded in front of the stand and went to the post. After a short delay away went the large field, the favorite, Zenadie, in front. It was a fair start for all except Beggar Lady, who was standing flat-footed when the flag dropped. A laugh went up in the stand.

"The 'good thing' can't find her feet," was the cry. "She's all but left."

Beggar Lady was last away, it was

BEGGAR LADY WALKS.

true, but she quickly shot after her field, and at the far turn, so great a flight of speed did she exhibit, she was right on even terms with the leaders, and still going like a seasoned campaigner. She led the field of 13 by a head in turning into the stretch.

"By jing!" muttered the young Baltimorean to his wife, "why didn't I have gumption enough to put a few dollars on that Beggar Lady? She's passed the whole bunch and she's just galloping in, that's all—just galloping!"

"Beggar Lady walks!" howled the crowd of long-shot players who had taken a bit of the good thing. "Beggar Lady swims in!"

The little lady from Baltimore turned her pale face away from the sight of the horses tearing down the stretch and sat down.

"And I had the tip strong!" growled her husband, as Beggar Lady flashed by the wire two lengths to the good. Then he noticed his wife's pale face. "What's the matter?" he asked her, anxiously. "Are you faint?"

"Well," she replied, "a little bit, but it'll pass. I suppose sudden great wealth always affects people this way."

He looked at her searchingly and amazedly.

"You don't mean to tell me that you put those five dollars on Beggar Lady?" he gasped.

"Well, what did you call me a 'beggar lady' for when you gave me the bill?" she asked him, regaining her color. "I've won $200 just because of your habit of calling names!"

"Oh, you can't beat 'em," the Baltimorean said to a friend that night.

He wasn't referring to horses, but to women.—Washington Star.

ESTIMATING MINE VALUES.

Method of Ascertaining Worth of Deposits Employed by Experts.

With the news that John Hays Hammond's proposal to take charge of the Independence gold mine had been accepted by the London owners came the report that the mine had been "worked out." This statement had been made many times before, and much doubt existed in the minds of interested parties when Mr. Hammond's latest report was received, says the New York Tribune. This document showed that the property which for a long time yielded a 40 per cent. dividend on a large investment, was still rich in ore, and capable of producing large profits. Mr. Hammond said that the "ore in sight" warranted him in guaranteeing a dividend of ten per cent., or $488,000, and that would leave about $500,000 out of the year's deposits to be used toward the further development of the property and locating new ore beds.

The phrase "ore in sight" is one that is well understood by people who are interested in the mining business, but is misunderstood by the average layman. The ore is not "in sight" on the surface, but its existence is established by a series of operations which are in many instances exceedingly difficult, expensive and laborious.

Speaking on this subject, Dr. A. R. Ledoux said: "There is no way to determine the existence of gold ore, its quantity, quality, or anything about it unless one gets on three sides of the deposit, and even then there is an element of uncertainty about it. Ore in sight is what has been found after 'blocking' out a certain section of ground. The 'blocking' is accomplished in various ways in keeping with the nature of the ground. Thus, by sinking a shaft of 20 feet in width 100 feet into the earth and then running a level from this, say 200 feet, to another shaft the same depth and width as the first, and then taking samples of the ore or rock from all parts of this block one would have a good idea of the yielding qualities of that particular block. This block would be 400,000 cubic feet, or about 20,000 tons, and the assays from the four sides, the two shafts, the tunnel and the surface would be the 'gold in sight.' The center of the block, which cannot be reached until actual operations are begun, might yield much more than the assays indicated, and, on the other hand, it might be found worthless or barren rock. In cases where the block of 100x200x20 feet would be deemed insufficient for determining the value of the mine, another block of similar size may be laid out below or beyond the first, and by this series of blocking the value of the mine as a gold producer is estimated. It is a well-known fact that gold is often deposited in 'shoots' that run in oblique and tortuous directions from the surface, and one must be posted on the geology of the country to arrive at a correct estimate of the value of the land that has been blocked out. A shaft, for instance, may run for 100 feet through rich ore and another parallel shaft 200 feet away may not strike any ore until a depth of 100 feet or more has been reached. The next shaft 200 feet further away may have to be sunk still further before the valuable rock is reached, and this would indicate that the shoot runs diagonally from the surface. This is only one of the many phenomena in the matter of gold veins that present themselves to the miner, and no set rule can be followed in order to locate the valuable ore or to determine its extent. But the term gold in sight' or 'ore in sight' is usually applied to the block or to the series of blocks which have been examined and assayed on three sides."

WANTED TO FIGHT OLD NICK.

Pat Thought He Was in Fit Condition to Lick His Satanic Majesty.

Pat Brophy was one of the characters of the county some 35 years ago, says the Maysville Ledger. He belonged to a family of six stalwart brothers, immigrants from the Emeraid Isle, who seemed to have an inherent love of the "crathur."

On one occasion Pat had been to church, and hadn't forgotten to get his jug filled for the week.

Now, among other virtues claimed by the Brophys was one that they could whip anything between the river and the North Fork, and frequent brawls were the consequence.

On this particular occasion, Pat being alone, no fisticuffs had come off, and the blithe son of Erin had nearly reached his home, when he was seized with a desire for a wee drop.

The jug was in his sack across his saddle, and, in dismounting, everything went to the ground together.

The consternation depicted on Pat's countenance at the untoward state of affairs as the jug gave way was something to behold, but it was soon superseded by one of anger.

Pat couldn't do the subject justice, but according to a gentleman who happened to be near "unbeknownst," he issued a challenge to his Satanic majesty in these words:

"Domned if I don't dare, the devil to come up and fight one round wid me."

Unappreciated Activity.

"I tell you that idleness doesn't pay. The surest way for a person to get ahead is to keep moving."

"I fancy you're right. That's the way four of my tenants got ahead of me last week."—Stray Stories.

Wouldn't Keep.

Fair Helen—I hear you have a secret Fair Grace—Well, I did have one, but it wouldn't keep.—Syracuse Herald.

A FITTING REBUKE.

Administered by a Heroic Messenger Boy to a Cowardly and Stingy Man.

There was a trifling fire in a west side street the other day which caused a good deal of excitement and incidentally gave a fat man a lesson in courtesy. The fire started in the apartments where the man and his mother lived. The man started about the time the fire did and got down four flights of stairs to the street before his mother knew what was up. When she discovered the fire she promptly fainted, says the New York Mail and Express.

Meanwhile the fat man stood in the street yelling: "Save my mother! Save my mother!" A messenger boy who was passing stopped, saw the smoke, ran up the stairs, aroused the woman and brought her out in safety. The neighbors cheered and the fat man looked uncomfortable.

"Here, boy," he whispered. "Here's a quarter for you."

The boy's face expressed his disgust.

"Aw, save it," he said, "and buy yourself some nerve food."

The crowd laughed, the fat man blushed and the boy went whistling down the street. He didn't know that he had been a hero, and the fat man felt himself a coward.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sherlock Holmes.

"What will you gimme on this?" asked the musician.

The pawnbroker took the battered tuba, fingered the keys, noticed the wire netting across the big end and asked:

"Say, does a feller have much fun travelin' with them one-night burlesque companies?"—Indianapolis Press.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

The Result.

Towne—Newman took part in an automobile race not long ago.

Brown—"That so? How did he come out?"

"On crutches, about a month later."—Philadelphia Press.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Inopportune.

"See here!" exclaimed the shopper, excitedly, "there's a man just dropped dead in that bargain crush!"

"How inopportune!" cried the floor walker. "We have not yet opened our undertaking department."—Philadelphia Press.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The commonest grub looks good when a fellow can't eat.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

If you desire to be contented don't appreciate favors by comparison.—Atchison Globe.

Each package of PUTNAM'S FADELESS DYES colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists.

Know thyself, by all means; this is an acquaintance which never ripens into love.—Detroit Journal.

"Do you think?" asked the landlady, "that death ends all?" "Not for four or five days, in the case of a turkey," said the savage boarder, who had won his position of star by sheer brutality.—Indianapolis Press.

MISS FRANCES M. ANDERSON, daughter of HON. JUDGE ANDERSON, of Virginia, is at present in Washington, D. C., as Corresponding Secretary of the Higher Educational League, of that city. Cured of la grippe by Peruna.

MISS FRANCES M. ANDERSON, Corresponding Secretary of the Higher Educational League, writes from the "Astoria," Washington, D. C., the following:

"About two months ago I was taken very ill with la grippe and was obliged to go to bed. I took three bottles of Peruna with very beneficial results, and was able to leave my bed in a week and regained my usual strength very soon.

"I have nothing but praise for Peruna and recommend it to those similarly afflicted whenever I can."—Frances M. Anderson.

La grippe is, strictly speaking, epidemic catarrh—that is to say, a variety of acute catarrh which is so contagious and runs a course more or less definite, the same as scarlet fever, whooping cough, etc.

During the acute stages of la grippe it is not a very fatal disease, but the condition in which it leaves the system has caused the death of a countless number.

Indeed nearly every person who has had la grippe within the last three years finds himself more or less deranged by the pernicious effects of this disease. The majority of those who have escaped death find life scarcely worth living.

If this vast multitude of people could only know with what certainty Peruna would relieve them of all the bad effects which la grippe has brought upon them, what an untold amount of suffering could be averted!

Thousands have already heard how quickly this remedy will cure in these cases and have been saved; but tens of thousands have not yet heard, and continue to suffer on, dropping into the grave one by one.

Peruna cures catarrh in all stages and varieties, whether acute or chronic, and is therefore the most effective remedy ever devised for removing all the derangements which follow la grippe.

Samuel M. York writes from Union Grove, Ala., the following letter:

Dear Sir:—"Last week I was taken with la grippe and catarrhal deafness. I wrote you for advice and followed your directions. After taking two bottles of Peruna I found myself well of la grippe, and my hearing was fully restored. My health is better than it has been in five years.

"My wife improved in health very much after taking Peruna."—Samuel M. York.

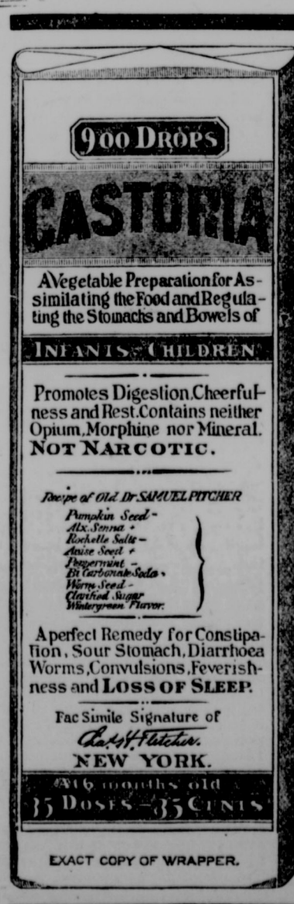
Miss Caroline J. Kahl, Otisco, Ind., writes as follows:

"Three years I had la grippe and pulmonary trouble. I was very sick. I had hemorrhages of the lungs nearly evrey day for a year, and three bottles of your Peruna cured me. The doctor said I had consumption. I am now in better health than I have been for many years.

"I highly recommend Peruna to all my neighbors and friends. Peruna is my favorite medicine. I shall always have Peruna in the house."—Miss Caroline J. Kahl.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.



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1 "	Emerald Green Cucumber Seed,	.10
1 "	City Garden Beet Seed,	.10
1 "	15-Day Radish Seed,	.10
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Worth $1.00 for 14 Cents.

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As much superior to ordinary addition as stenography is to long writing. Simple, rapid, accurate. Can add and prove quicker than any adding machine. No mental strain. A child can become proficient in 30 days. Complete instructions in 4 lessons. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1. Learner can re-imburse many times over teaching others.

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25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

GREEN TERROR OF FRANCE

Absinthe, the Drink That Is Enslaving the Nation and Ruining It Body and Soul.

When the French house of deputies passed a bill recently which forbids the manufacture or sale in France of absinthe and other alcoholic liquors which are pronounced "dangerous" by the Academy of Medicine, it recognized the terrible spread of the "green terror," which is said to be responsible for the great increase in insanity and other similar afflictions among the French people. Since 1894, as was pointed out in the chamber of deputies, the amount of absinthe consumed in France has doubled, it now reaching the amount of 10,000,000 litres, or nearly 10,060,000 quarts annually. This amounts to one quart of absinthe to each three inhabitants, including men, women and children. In Paris the reports of the ministry of finance show that there is an absinthe seller to every three buildings in the metropolis. Already the green terror has killed many of the brilliant men of the country. Guy de Maupassant, Alfred de Musset, Baudelaire, who translated Poe's works into French; Theodore Barriere, Andre Cill, the artist, and a host of other men of letters and of genius burned their brains away with the green flame and died miserable deaths. Even four years ago, before the habit had reached half its present strength, Henri Rochefort started a crusade against its use. In his appeal to the people he said: "Absinthe is the bane of the nation and is killing France."

THE ABSINTHE HOUR IN PARIS.

But absinthe is not the only drink of fashionable and cultivated Paris. It has come to be the national drink of all classes of the French people. Women drink it as well as men, and the children of absinthe drinkers are often deformed and partially paralyzed.

Absinthe is a liquor made by pounding the leaves and flowering tops of various varieties of wormwood which grow from two to four feet high in great profusion under cultivation, and various other aromatic plants and covering the mass with alcohol. After soaking for eight days the compound is distilled, yielding a green liquor, to which a certain percentage of anise seed oil is usually added. It was first made by a couple of old Swiss women, who found it a good remedy and preventive for fevers. It is said to be still possible to get the pure absinthe in the better class of French cafes, but in this country and in England, as in the greater number of French drinking places, the stuff served as absinthe is said to be adulterated with all sorts of vile drugs, including even vitriol, to give it an extra "bite." The best absinthe is still made in Switzerland, immense quantities of it being turned out at Neufchatel, from which canton more than 1,000,000 gallons is annually exported, a considerable portion eventually coming to the United States.

The effects of absinthe on people who drink it habitually are admitted by medical men to be worse than those which follow the use of brandy or other strong spirits. It soon becomes to its devotees the first necessity of life. To get it they will sacrifice anything. Taken by a novice and in small doses, it has for a time pleasant effects.

In Paris and in the south of France its devotees are almost numberless. A Frenchman who goes to his cafe for luncheon or dinner sits at a table in front, and, while his order is being prepared, sips his glass of absinthe as he looks over the papers. From five to seven o'clock in the evening is the recognized "absinthe hour." The absinthe is usually prepared by being poured into a glass with some sirup or lump sugar, into which water is allowed to fall drop by drop. The fashionable Frenchman is not likely to drink more than one glass before a meal, and that diluted, though French women are said to drink it pure, and in the poorer sections of the city it is drunk before, during and after meals. In the better cafes it is sold at ten cents a drink, and in the slums it may be had for a penny a glass. The allowance of an absinthe drinker must be regularly increased in order to produce the desired and accustomed effect, and so sooner or later the boulevard absinthe sippers are almost certain to become slaves of the liquor.

On men who are far gone with its poison the "green terror" sometimes has most remarkable effects. Baudelaire, for instance, the poet who translated Poe into French, wrote poems to "The Green Spirit" and addressed it as his mistress. He lived apparently for nothing else than to drink absinthe and once in a fit of crazy enthusiasm actually painted his hair a vivid green so that it might correspond with the color of the poison to which he was a devotee.

Tortoni's famous cafe was in the old days the resort of a coterie of writers and artists who came there before the dinner hour to drink their absinthe. For many years the green liquor was drawn from the same old barrel, which was periodically filled with absinthe brought from Neufchatel. Among the young men who were present every evening in the crowd was Theodore Barriere. He became a victim to the absinthe demon in its worst phases and his disordered brain was filled for months with the weirdest and most terrifying dreams and visions.

Alfred de Musset, the poet, became such a devotee to the green terror that he made no effort in his later years to stop its use. Regularly night after night he went to his cafe and sat there consuming glass after glass, until he was in such a condition that he was often picked up unconscious on the streets.

During the Paris exposition, just over, there was an example of the mad freaks of an absinthe fiend, which for a moment startled thousands of people. President Loubet was driven in his carriage to the exposition grounds, surrounded by cuirassiers, when a wild-eyed man broke from the crowd on the sidewalk, tore his way through the line of soldiers and threw himself at the door of the president's carriage. All who looked on thought him an anarchist and were certain that he was about to assassinate the president. Instead, however, of making any hostile demonstration he simply tossed an envelope into the carriage. It contained the photograph of his niece. He was Jaques Mara, a waiter, in one of the many phases of an absinthe drunkard.

It would be unpleasant reading to detail the manner in which most of the devotees of the green terror come to their death. One of the early effects of absinthe is to practically destroy the power of the digestive organs. A little later it paralyzes the nerves and upsets the mind. In the end it leaves nothing that can be said to resemble a man.—Chicago Tribune.

DRINK QUESTION IN INDIA.

Becoming a Serious One According to Sundar Singh Bhatia, of That Country.

At the world's temperance congress a paper on the above topic was read by Sundar Singh Bhatia, chairman of the Zafarwal Temperance society. "The consumption of drink in India," says the author, "is fearfully on the increase among all classes, and signs of general deterioration are becoming apparent every day."

He then takes a brief survey of the teaching of the various religions of that land, from which we cull the following:

The intoxicants are prohibited by the Koran, and are therein described as "sins" and "acts of the devil."

A few words now as to custom and tradition, which so long enforced the above precepts. Tradition has preserved a saying which shows the horror in which intoxicants used to be held. We are told: "The man who even touches by his feet the broken pieces of an earthern wine-can, throws seven of his paternal ancestors down the depths of hell."

To a Mohammedan—"Prohibited is the flesh of a goat which has partaken of grass grown where even a drop of liquor fell." His prayers would not be heard when drunk.

Prompt exclusion from caste used to be the penalty for drinking.

The teachings did not confine themselves to mere personal abstinence, but the liquor traffic also came in for its share of evil repute and odium. The Kalals, or the publican class, came to be regarded as a low and disreputable class in the community, with whom eating and mixing were absolutely interdicted.

It now remains only to add a few words as to the duty of religion. We must all appeal to the Almighty to open the eyes of our brethren who are falling from their former position, and especially the class which acted as the counsellor, guide and friend of the people in this land.

But the people of England must also share the blame. As Dean Farrar said: "The bottle has everywhere accompanied the Bible," and has in India, at any rate, made this curse of mankind a popular and respectable companion, that which the Indian civilization thought to be low and disreputable. We acknowledge that they are doing us good now and are grateful, but I appeal with confidence to the representatives of the cause in this congress assembled, to help us in stemming the tide ere it is too late. Will they not heed this appeal from a distant land, peopled with fellow-subjects of the same crown—the poorest in the whole civilized world, yet with the millstone of drink round their neck? Famine is attracting attention, pestilence is evoking sympathy, and I trust this prayer for help against the common foe will not go in vain.

Is Alcohol a Muscle Food?

Prof. Bunge, of Switzerland, cites Baer on Der Alkoholismus, Berlin, 1878 (page 103): "Better than through all the laboratory experiments and deductions is the demonstration of the complete uselessness, indeed harmfulness, of even the most moderate doses of alcohol, which demonstration has been made through the thousandfold experiments by the commissariat of the army and which have already established conclusively that soldiers in times of peace and in times of war, in all climates, in heat, cold and rain, endure best of all the fatiguing exertions of the most exhausting marches and maneuvers when they are deprived absolutely of all alcoholic drinks."—Union Signal.

WIDOW OF FREMONT.

Still Retains a Lively Interest in the Active World.

Lives Happily in a Dainty Cottage in Los Angeles—Memories of the Days When She Was a Social Leader.

One of the points of interest in Los Angeles, southern California, is the Fremont cottage, given by the women of California to Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, known as the Pathfinder because of the important part he took in the acquisition and development of California.

The cottage is surrounded by beautiful grounds, and the interior is charming with fine old furniture, souvenirs of foreign travel and relics belonging to Gen. Fremont. Mrs. Fremont's life has been exceptionally full of incident, much of it being of historical interest, as she is over 70, and has been until late years associated with the best political and social circles of Washington and Europe, her father having been United States senator for 30 years.

As Miss Benton her first appearance into the really fashionable world occurred when, at 14, she was chosen one of the eight bridesmaids for the wedding of the elderly Russian ambassador, Count Bodisco. Count Bodisco's bride, a girl of 16, was, with Jessie Benton, being educated at the Georgetown seminary.

At this wedding Henry Clay gave the bride away, and the guests included President Martin Van Buren; the English minister, Henry Fox; James Buchanan, then senator; Chevalier de Martini, from The Hague; Farragut, then young, and a long list of cabinet officers, all the diplomatic corps and army and navy officers, with their wives and daughters. Among others of Mrs. Fremont's early memories are those of the grand balls and dinners given

JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.
(Widow of Gen. Fremont, Known as the "Pathfinder.")

to the prince de Joinville, the son of the "King of the French," who visited Washington in 1841, when Tyler was president and Webster secretary of state; also, the functions given in honor of Lord and Lady Bulwer (the latter, it may be remembered, was niece of the duke of Wellington), who came over direct from England in a man-of-war with a whole legation, only dropping anchor in the Potomac. Attached to this legation was the young author of "Lucile," afterward known as viceroy of India.

While in Europe in 1852 and 1853 Mrs. Fremont's life was full of interest, from her first evening out in London at the town house of the duke of Northumberland, through a long list of brilliant functions. In Paris she witnessed the entrance of Louis Napoleon as emperor, for, although her parents had opposed her marriage to a "poor lieutenant," John C. Fremont early acquired distinction.

The culminating point in Fremont's life was his candidacy for the presidency in 1856. He was the first republican candidate for president, and Mrs. Fremont was a prominent factor in the campaign. When the war came and Fremont distinguished himself by freeing his slaves, Mrs. Fremont was in sympathy with his action; when he refused to serve under Pope she upheld him; when their life was beset with poverty and suffering she shared adversity with patience.

In her old age, says the New York Tribune, Mrs. Fremont still retains her interest in the active world, and the many persons of distinction who visit Los Angeles seldom fail to pay their respects to her.

The Bicycle Wheel in Astronomy.

At the Yale observatory an interesting use has been found for the bicycle wheel. By fitting such a wheel with a series of opaque screens placed at regular intervals and then rotating it with the aid of a small motor at the rate of from 30 to 50 turns in a minute in front of the cameras used to photograph meteors, Dr. Elkin has succeeded in measuring the velocity of the meteors' flight. The principle depends upon the intererruptions produced by the screen in the trails of light made upon the photographic plates by the flying meteors. The velocity of the wheel is known at every instant by means of a chronographic record, and the length of the interruptions indicates the speed of the meteors.—Youth's Companion.

Negro Laughs at Everything.

Scot Owens, an aged negro who resides near Navasota, Tex., laughs at everything that is said to him, no matter how serious the communication may be. Sometimes he throws himself on the ground, and there wriggles with uncontrollable merriment. When the spasm of laughter is over, he gravely gets on his feet and looks as solemn as a statue.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Russia has decided to estabish an archaeological school at Athens, on the models of the other foreign archaeological schools already founded.

Greece imports from other countries of Europe and from America over $1,500,000 worth of wood for manufacturing and building purposes a year.

Joplin, Mo., is to have a big automobile factory, which will employ about 200 men and which will begin operations as soon as the machinery can be put in.

American excelsior is exported to Central America, to the West Indies, to England, and other foreign countries, several thousand tons of the fiber being shipped yearly.

For all purposes of laboratory filtering, paper is superseding every other appliance, and there is a large plant which is doing a very profitable business in manufacturing nothing but filter paper.

An enormous quantity of old iron, in the shape of old anchors and chains, is annually rescued from the sea. During one period of 12 months as much as 150 tons' weight was dredged up on the east coast of England alone.

The use of pontoon boats made of aluminum for the construction of flying bridges for armies was suggested some years ago, but recently a practical test of material of this kind was made by the engineering section of one of the Austrian dragoon regiments stationed at Stockerau, near Vienna, with very satisfactory results.

The body of every spider contains four little masses, pierced with a multitude of holes (imperceptible to the naked eye), each hole permitting the passage of a single thread, all the threads, to the amount of 1,050 to each mass, join together when they come out and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web, so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than 4,000 threads united.

CANAL IDEA IS AN OLD ONE.

Early Navigators Discussed Cutting Through the Isthmus of Panama.

The advantages of a canal or navigable channel through the isthmus of Panama is so obvious that it is not surprising to find the idea of such a waterway was seriously considered in the early days of Spanish conquest in the new world, says the Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

In the year 1527 the famous Cortes, being then in Mexico (or New Spain), sent three ships on a voyage to the Moluccas in charge of Alvaro De Saavedra. The expedition was an unfortunate one, as two of the ships were lost on the outward voyage, and Saavedra did not live to carry out his intention of returning by way of the city of Panama, on the Pacific side, and thence across the isthmus. His view was that at Panama he "might unlade the cloves and merchandise that he had, that so in cartes it might be carried across the planes fouer leagues, to the river Chagre, which they say is navigable, running out into the North sea not far from Nombre de Dios, where the ships ride which come out of Spaine."

In his "Discoveries of the World" published in 1555 and translated by Hakluyt and published in England in 1601, Antonio Galvano, governor of Ternate, in the Moluccas, says of Saavedra:

"If he had lived he meant to have opened the land of Castilia de Oro and New Spain from sea to sea, which might have been done in four places—namely, from the Gulfe of St. Michael to Uraba, which is 25 leagues, or from Panama to Nombre de Dios, being 17 leagues distant; or through Zaquator, a river of Nicaragua, which springeth out of a lake three or fouer leagues from the South sea, and falleth into the North sea; whereupon doe saile great barks and crayers. The other place is from Tecoantepec, the river of Vera Cruz in the Bay of Honduras, which also might be opened in a straight, which, if it were done, then they might saile from the Canaries into the Malucos under the zodiake in a temperate climate, in lesse time and with much lesse danger, than to saile through the Cape of Bona Speranza or by the Straight of Magellan, or by the northwest."

Tale with a Moral.

There was once a Woman who had Never Learned how to Swim, although she Went in Bathing every day in the Summer. She had a Friend who had Acquired this Art with Some Trouble, and was very Proud of her Proficiency in it.

"It is Absurd," said this Friend, "to Live near the Water and not Swim. It makes you very Attractive to Good Swimmers if you can Go Out with them, and they do Not Feel that you are a Drag on their Pleasures. What would you Do in Case you Fell off the Pier? Now, Watch me!"

With these words she Dived off into the Water and Swam about by Herself.

"It is a Good Thing to have a Woman Swim so Well," said one of the Men near by; "Now, if any of the Children fall into the Water, she can Rescue them."

Just then the Woman who Could Not help Herself uttered a Scream and Fell into the Sea. Instantly Five Men leaped in to Rescue Her, and Spent the Rest of the Day Resuscitating her and Inquiring How she Was, leaving the Swimmer to Dive by Herself.

This teaches us that Nothing Succeeds like Distress.—Century.

Becoming Personal.

Mr. Saphed—Aw—do you bwelieve thawt monkeys tawk, Miss Smawt?

Miss Smart—I know they talk—I have heard them.—Ohio State Journal.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Puzzling.

Dickerman—"There's one thing that puzzles me."

Rawley—"And, pray, what is that?"

"How it happens that the new woman is generally not a very young one."—Boston Transcript.

Good Thing for Friends.

In a letter to the manufacturer of Palmer's Lotion, Mr. J. W. Byrer of Leesville, Ind., wrote: "Your Lotion has cured me of a most distressing case of pimples on the face, and I want to procure a further supply for friends." This wonderful beautifier should be found at any druggist's, as it has been before the public over fifty years and among the millions who have used it, not one can be found who will not recommend it over all other preparations, for like uses. If your regular druggist does not keep it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for free samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

The stomach has to work hard, grinding the food we crowd into it. Make its work easy by chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

She—"Did he meet his wife by accident?" He—"Oh, no; he knew she had money."—Town Topics.

The history of mankind is an immense volumne of errors.—Chicago Daily News.

A Child's Query.

The recent death of the third duke of Wellington called to mind memories of the first bearer of this historic title. A pretty story was told at the time of a little girl who witnessed the great duke's funeral from the windows of Lord Ashburton's house. The child watched the mournful procession pass by, and said nothing until the hero's horse appeared, its saddle empty and the duke's boots reversed in the stirrups. "Mother," queried the little one, "when we die will there be nothing left of us but our boots?"

There is no flattery more delicate to an unmarried man than to know a pretty woman's tears.—Town Topics.

Some people help others; others help themselves.—Atchison Globe.

On Ohio man aged 112 years is threatened with nervous prostration. His physician attributes it to the excessive use of tobacco during the last 97 years.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

He—"I've lost a wealthy aunt." She—"By death?" "No. Her neice jilted me."—Town Topics.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

"I am so Glad you are well, Dear Sister."

This picture tells its own story of sisterly affection. The older girl, just budding into womanhood, has suffered greatly with those irregularities and menstrual difficulties which sap the life of so many young women.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system.

Could anything prove more clearly the efficiency of Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine than the following strong statement of Grace Stansbury?

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was a sufferer from female weakness for about a year and a half. I have tried doctors and patent medicines, but nothing helped me. I underwent the horrors of local treatment, but received no benefit. My ailment was pronounced ulceration of the womb. I suffered from intense pains in the womb and ovaries, and the backache was dreadful. I had leucorrhœa in its worst form. Finally, I grew so weak I had to keep my bed. The pains were so hard as to almost cause spasms. When I could endure the pains no longer, I was given morphine. My memory grew short and I gave up all hope of getting well. Thus I dragged along. To please my sister I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her answer came, but meantime I was taken worse and was under the doctor's care for a while.

"After reading Mrs. Pinkham's letter, I concluded to try her medicine. After taking two bottles I felt much better; but after using six bottles I was cured. All of my friends think my cure almost miraculous. I thank you very much for your timely advice and wish you prosperity in your noble work, for surely it is a blessing to broken-down women. I have full and complete faith in the **Lydia E. Pinkham Vegetable Compound.**"—GRACE B. STANSBURY, Herington, Kansas.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Hacking Coughs, Sore Lungs, Grippe, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in a few days. Why then risk Consumption? Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Don't be imposed upon. Refuse the dealer's substitute. It is not as good as Dr. Bull's.

Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism and all Pain. Price, 15 and 25 cents.

CANDY CATHARTIC 434
Cascarets
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists.
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

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EXPERT SERVICE. CHARGES MODERATE.
D. W. GOULD, LL. M.,
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Can be made with Burnham's Hasty Jelly-con. Delicious jellies from purest ingredients. Dissolve a package in hot water and set away to cool. Get a package at you Grocer's to-day. There are six flavors: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and the unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Fominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.

Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

To "Manacle and Muzzle Voters."

As the Maryland Democrats read the census returns the painful conclusion is borne in upon their minds that the most rapid rate of growth in population in their State is in sections whose instincts and traditions are Republican. In their dilemma, with Baltimore Republican whenever the currency issue is raised, with western Republican counties developing new industries daily and in close touch with progressive West Virginia, with eastern counties drifting away from them, the Maryland Democrats not knowing how to account for all these things in any other way consistent with their own claim of giving the best government, have hit upon the plan of challenging the accuracy of the census of 1900. Their leaders and newspapers are dwelling upon the discrepancy of growth between such counties as Harford which almost stagnates, and Allegany and other Republican counties that are booming, and declare that the returns must have been pruned in one case and padded in the other to suit the exigencies of the Republicans.

There is not the slightest proof of this, but the Democrats are doing a great deal of figuring, and they are putting forth vague stories about enumerators in Harford county losing their books and making up their enumerations from memory. Such figuring is naturally more agreeable to Democrats than figuring out election returns that show that McKinley had a plurality of nearly 7000 in the State outside of Baltimore. How to disfranchise without disfranchising too much, how to lay upon the negroes the responsibility for Maryland's Republicanism when negroes are scarce in Western Maryland and constitute but a small percentage of the population of Baltimore, are some of the problems that will confront an extra session of the Maryland Legislature assembled to agree on a method of manacling and muzzling the voters.

The illiteracy test in a State of the general cultivation of Maryland will not cut deep, and if it cuts at all, not in the strong Republican counties. To complicate the ballot itself will work as much hardship to the Democrats as to the Republicans. To gerrymander a State in which party lines are no longer sectional is always difficult and might in this instance be futile, for the wealth, industry and education of Maryland has a cultivated apprehension of anything that suggests a possible return of Gormanism to power. If the Democrats undertake disfranchisement they must go at it in a way that will at once expose to the country their fear of fair play, and will rouse all the antagonism to Gormanism which may yet remain latent in Maryland.—Boston Transcript.

Aid for Maryland Roads.

The movement that has been inaugurated in Baltimore county to reconstruct the old and construct new roads under the supervision of a competent road engineer has had an excellent effect throughout the State where the seed of interest in the utility of good roads has already been sown to good effect by the Highways Division of the Maryland Geological Survey. In Frederick, Harford and Washington counties the services of the experts of the Highways Division have been taken advantage of by the County Commissioners, who have invited their co-operation and arranged the expenditure of the road funds to comply with the modern requirements for road improvement. There has been no decided rush to extend the roads of the counties, but the idea of making the best use of the public moneys available for road improvement has been adopted, and it is likely that in the future the roads of the State will become what they ought to be—safe, solid, substantial highways for the traffic of the farmers, and procured at a cost certainly not greater, and in some instances less, than they have involved for years past under the old system.

In Allegany county, the Commissioners have received a letter from Congressman Pearre offering to procure for them through the Agricultural Department the services of one of its agents to instruct the people in the method and superintend the making of model highways. It is proposed to construct under their supervision a sample of roadway from a quarter of a mile to a mile in length over the most traveled portion of the county, in order that the people may see the advantages of properly constructed roads and have the idea of construction followed out in all road-building in the county hereafter. The county is to bear the expense of constructing the sample road, but the services of the Government experts are to be given free to the Allegany countians. In this way the county will secure the benefits of the scientific knowledge these men have of road-making. The awakening to the good-roads movement has been slow in this State, but there has always been a strong sentiment in favor of better highways among the enterprising farmers. Not until the present time has it been possible to secure State and Government aid in the furtherance of good road-building. It is creditable to the public spirit of the men controlling these interests in the counties that they have been prompt in their recognition of the opportunity that presents itself for bringing the roads of their districts up to the very best standard.—*Balto. News.*

Are You Drifting?

Are you drifting along in life with only vague, meager aims and no real prospect of anything better than your present environment, your present opportunities and your present achievements? Do you expect to go on as you are doing and to reap the natural harvest of your listless, indefinite thinking and misapplied labor? If so, no wonder you are dull, torpid, discouraged. No wonder you think nothing pays and life isn't worth the candle. Wake up a bit! Look out upon the glorious earth with its infinite variety of interests, its stupendous array of elemental, mineral, vegetable, animal and human peculiarities and individualities. Get your eyes open and view all that falls in the range of your vision, with a child's wonderment and a child's faculty of seeing that which delights. Avoid seeing those things which annoy or offend; they tire you. Look for that which amuses and pleases; it will rest you. In the infinite of nature one has a choice between the thoughts that are tiresome and the thoughts that are restful. There are elements of beauty in the plainest of pictures. There are redeeming traits in the most antipathetic of our acquaintances. There is hope even in desperate situations. It depends upon the way we look at things. Moods make or break us. Abjure your dyspeptic mood, your vinegar mood, your porcupine mood, your weary, weary mood, and live a new thought life. You will find the change ever so restful and refreshing. Forget yourself, get outside of yourself and be interested in your surroundings or in thoughts of impersonal matters. Thus you will draw to you more of the bounding life of the universe and not be eating your soul out by grieving over your wants and your limitations.

Remember that this is a world of infinite resources and unlimited possibilities, and that your own happiness, your own peace and content, must depend upon the healthful activity of your mind. There is nothmore wonderful than the joy and rest which come to one as a result of thinking the right thought and of catching the inspiration of a new hope. No use in turning the old thoughts over and over. That is not thinking in the true sense of the word. Rather keep your eyes open, your mind active and discriminating. Snatch at the new ideas; consider them; throw them aside if need be, but be on the outlook for others; and soon new thoughts, new hopes, new dreams and new experiences will flock to you in battalions.

Reapportionment in West Virginia.

The Republicans of the West Virginia legislature have agreed on a plan for the apportionment of the five Congressional districts. The second district which borders on the Sixth district of Maryland will be composed of Barbour, Upsur, Berkely, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker counties.

Extra Session Talk.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore News* writing under date of January 26th, thus treats the much talked-of call of the Governor for an extra session of the Maryland Legislature:

The interview with Governor Smith recently reported in a morning paper appears to be an apology in advance for the extraordinary session of the Legislature he proposes to call. The reasons he advances and the manner of stating them reveal our Executive as a pronounced weakling, apparently under the control of a stronger and perhaps unseen hand.

His first excuse is a desire to abolish bribery. This crime has existed for more than a score of years, largely in Worcester county, his own home, and few men in the State have had more or better opportunities than he has had to know the full extent of this lawless practice; and perhaps a portion of his princely contributions to the campaign fund of 1899 that assisted in his own election may have been expended by some of his wicked political partners to bribe the voters of the Eastern Shore, for it is a fact that the peerless Bryan secured nearly 2000 less votes in this portion of the State in 1890 than the sage of Worcester received in 1899. The other counties of the State where vote-buying is not largely known as a political accomplishment show no such relative fluctuation. It was currently reported during last fall that the Democratic party had no election funds east of the bay, as it had spent all of its available cash in 1899.

No one doubts the natural affiliation of the colored vote. Those who can read, as well as the illiterate, are with the Republican party; hence the buying of any part of the vote must of necessity commence with the party that has not got it, but wants it. And this is Governor Smith's party. The conditions now existing are not new. Why did not our zealous Governor use his great influence with the last Legislature, which has been away from the Capital less than 10 months, not long enough for its malodorous record to be forgotten? Did not the *Sun* say editorially on April 2, 1900: "The Legislature of Maryland adjourns at midnight to-night. If it had never met, the people of Maryland and the Democratic party would have been better off. The Democratic Legislature of 1900 'takes the cake' as a body utterly out of touch with the people and conspicuously indifferent to public interests. Besides 'taking the cake' it might just as well have taken everything else in sight, including the State House, which seems to have become of no further use to the people. The result of this legislative session may be a 'grand inquest' by the people on the Democratic party at the next State election." This body, so forcibly described by the *Sun*, was succeptible to the Governor's influence. Why did he not promote the passage of the corrupt-practices act? It would have become a law had he so desired.

The Improvement of Public Roads.

The avidity with which the boards of commissioners of the various counties of the State are taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey to obtain the assistance of the officers of that department in planning for the remodeling of the public highways is a credit to their good sense and public spirit. The other day in Frederick, the Commissioners agreed to invite the co-operation of the Highway Division in laying out a considerable stretch of road in that county, and Monday the Harford County Commissioners passed a resolution accepting the proffer of the department to assist in the preliminary work of laying out a section of model road provided for under the Woolsey bequest for good roads to Harford county.

It has taken some time to arouse the Commissioners to the fact that scientific road-building is as important to the farmer and the tax-payers' interests as scientific farming or scientific dairying, but with the awakening has come an abundance of zeal for the benefits to be derived from the modern system of road construction. It will be some years, perhaps before Maryland has the number and kind of highways she ought to have to give her distinction in this direction, but with county after county falling into the spirit of the movement the future of the public highways is undoubtedly assured. Much of the awakening in this direction is due to the missionary work that has been done by the Geological Survey, a fact which the farmers and the County Commissioners are manifesting a very great willingness to admit. The result has already proved the wisdom of the creation of the survey, the money expended upon which is being returned to the tax-payers in benefits that they might otherwise have waited years to acquire. The counties are beginning to realize that it is just as easy, and hardly any more expensive in the end, to have good roads as bad ones. This point reached, the remainder of the work of converting the highways of the State into fine roadways ought to be comparatively easy to accomplish. The counties that have taken the iniatory step in the matter have set an excellent example for the rest of the State to follow.—*Baltimore News.*

The African in the Woodpile.

When the reasons in favor of an extra session of the legislature have been exhausted the unanswerable fact still remains that no such urgency as would justify the governor in calling the General Assembly together exists. The prosperity and welfare of the state are not at present more seriously menaced by the venality of the illiterate voter than at any previous time. If a conspiracy, conceived in ignorance and corruption and directed against Maryland's institutions, threatens, the extra session advocates have so far failed to produce any evidence thereof. They seem not even to have thought of advancing such a preposterous assertion, and appear to consider the circumstance that they have the power to take whatever action they please in the premises quite sufficient for their purpose.

As a matter of fact, the influence of the illiterate voter in Maryland affairs is distinctly less potential than in previous years, and must steadily wane with the advance of education. At each election the number of votes cast by citizens unable to read and write grows smaller, and before long it will be reduced to insignificant proportions without restrictive legislation. More than this, it is undeniably true and will be conceded by every fairminded person that the will of the people finds more adequate expression at the polls than at any previous time. If vote buying is practiced—and a general disposition prevails to concede as much—the number of votes for sale has been larger in past campaigns than now, and is certain to undergo constant diminution. That the adoption of the modified Australian ballot system has contributed signally to the purification of political contests and correspondingly narrowed the opportunities and barter is too patent for argument.

Such being admittedly the case, what excuse can be offered for saddling upon the state the expense of an extra session? Have the Representatives in the legislature from the counties become so generous that they are willing to saddle the taxpayers with an outlay of perhaps $80,000, chiefly in order that the city of Baltimore may be able to build sewers without further delay? One might suppose from all the clamor which has been raised that the illiterates throughout Maryland, actuated by a common impulse, have banded themselves together to overthrow the party now in power, and that they must be speedily disfranchised as a means of averting a veritable calamity. No Marylander with the slightest knowledge of local conditions will advance so ridiculous a plea, which could be rightly construed as an insult to intelligence.

Not a single one of the pretexts put forward in support of an extra session deserves a moment's consideration. Closer examination serves to divest them of all force, and nothing remains except the underlying motive—the expectation that disfranchisement will deliver the state over to a combination of conscienceless ringsters—a consummation in which patriotic and public spirited citizens may well hesitate to assist.

Threatened With Assassination.

WASHINGTON Jan. 30.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderslip has been threatened with an assassin's bullet. He received several anonymous letters during the past two weeks, which he has turned over to Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, and the latter is investigating the case.

A Chance to Rise.

The Baltimore and Ohio has put into effect a new rule that all track men who are eligible by education and physical condition shall be in line for promotion to locomotive firemen and those that are in that department are to be given all preference. Formerly there was no promotion of any consequence for these men otherwise than being made foremen of gangs, which was very slow.

Beatty Granted a Reprieve.

J. Wesley Beatty, who was sentenced to be hanged February 15 for the murder of David A. Nine, near Terra Alta, in Preston county, W. Va., in November last was today granted a a reprieve until April 13, pending the consideration of a petition for the commutation of sentence to life imprisonment. The petition is signed by Beatty's neighbors.

Old People Made Young.

J. C. Sherman, the veteran editor of the Vermontville (Mich.) Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Heart trouble, Constipation and Rheumatism, by using Electric Bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion, and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvellous remedy for old people's complaints." Only 50c at all druggists.

A Frenchman Killed.

Francis Yerris, a Frenchman, aged 45 years, employed by R. F. Whitmer & Co., as woodsman, near Wallman, on the West Virginia Central railway, was killed Thursday night by a logging engine, three miles from the mill. The dead man had the name Elris tattooed on his arm, and besides a small amount of money, had several letters on his person from a New York lawyer advising him to return at once to France and receive a large sum of money left him by a wealthy relative.

THE BEST THEY KNOW.

YOU remember the old lady who rode for the first time on a railway train. There was a frightful collision, but when the rescuers reached her she was quite calm. She said she supposed they always stopped that way. The story well illustrates why so many women are satisfied to live without Ivory Soap. They have never tried it! Naturally enough, they think that annoying odors, sharp chemicals, and wasteful greasiness are common to all soaps.

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THE GOVERNMENT WILL AID.

Representative Pearre is Anxious That Allegany Have Good Roads.

Representative George A. Pearre of the Sixth Maryland district, has written the members of the board of Allegany county commissioners to lay before them a suggestion, which he thinks will be of great benefit to the county. Under an existing law there is a division of road inquiries attached to the Agricultural Department. The purpose of the establishment of this division is to ascertain the best methods of making roads in the various states, and to lend such aid as may be in its power and within the appropriations of Congress to the various states in model road making. This branch of the inquiry and work in connection with the Agricultural Department is new, and Col. Pearre is anxious that the people of Allegany county should have the benefit of the scientific knowledge, which the experts of the Agricultural Department possess.

Col. Pearre believes that he can arrange, through the Agricultural Department, to send one of its agents to Allegany county to instruct the people in this work, and to superintend the making of a sample piece of road, say a quarter of a mile, a half a mile or a mile in length. The expense of providing material and labor, of course, must be borne by the county, but the government sends its men and pays their expenses. If the county commissioners are now engaged in improving any portion of the county roads, it might be well to arrange to have a sample road constructed in some portion of the public highways in the coming spring.

Col. Pearre suggests that the board take some action looking to this result and communicate with him in order that he may have a definite basis upon which to work at the Department of Agriculture. The benefit of this work will arise from the fact that while it is being done, the people may be present and learn the best methods of road making, which in the future they can follow.

"Florida and Metropolitan Limited" by the Seaboard Air Line Railway. "Florida and West India Short Line" to the Winter Resorts of the South—The Only Line Operating Daily Trains to Florida.

Effective January 14th, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the only line operating daily limited trains to Florida, put on its magnificent new train, "Florida and Metropolitan Limited," solid from New York via Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington to Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Connections at Jacksonville for Tampa and all Florida points and at St. Augustine for the East Coast. This train also carries DoawingRoom Sleeping car New York to Atlanta. Leaves Boston 12.03 a. m., New York 12.55 p. m. (from 23rd Street Station Pennsylvania Railroad), Philadelphia 3.29 p. m., Baltimore 5.45 d. m., Washington 6.55 p. m., arriving at Southern Pines, N. C., 5.56 a. m., Columbia, S. C., 10.00 a. m., Savannah, Ga., 12.25 p. m., Jacksonville 3.50 p. m., St. Augustine 5.00 p. m., Tampa 6.30 a. m., Charlotte 9.51 a. m., Atlanta 4.25 p. m. Connections are made both at Miami on the East Coast and Port Tampa on the West Coast for Key West and Havana. The "Florida and Metropolitan Limited" is luxuriously equipped in every respect, with Pullman Drawing Room car, Compartment car with Drawing Rooms and State Rooms, Observation car, through Day Coaches and unexcelled Pullman Dining Car service.

For further information call on or write to all Pennsylvania Railroad offices, or Representatives of the Seaboard Air Line Railway at 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; 1206 and 371 Broadway, New York; 30 South Third street, Philadelphia; 207 E. German street, Baltimore; 1434 New York avenue, Washington, or to R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va. 2t

Call For Your Letters.

Lawrence Szwall.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

New Three Cent Piece.

A new coin, 3-cent piece, has been authorized by act of Congress to take the place of the old coin, which was so much like a dime that its coinage was stopped. The new 3-cent piece is ordered to be made of nickel, the size of an old bronze cent, only thicker. In the center there is to be a hole one-fourth of an inch in diameter. This will make the coin more easily distinguished by sight or touch.

Hebrews May Be Disfranchised.

Prominent Hebrews of Baltimore have joined the opposition to the scheme for an extra session of the legislature to pass the educational qualification bill. While the proposed law is directed solely to disfranchising the negroes, it has been found that thousands of Hebrews in Baltimore will be affected by it. State Senator Jacob Moses, who is a Democratic politician, says that only about five hundred Jews will be barred by the proposed law, but Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, who is well known among the Hebrews of Baltimore, and who is a trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund in Baltimore, said: "I think that from five to six thousand Hebrew voters live in the lower wards of the city, and that a large proportion of them would be completely at sea in an election booth, with no emblems to guide them and no assistance extended to them by the ballot clerks."

Rheumatism.

Nobody knows all about it; and nothing, now known, will always cure it.

Doctors try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, when they think it is caused by imperfect digestion of food. You can do the same.

It may or may not be caused by the failure of stomach and bowels to do their work. If it is, you will cure it; if not, you will do no harm.

The way, to cure a disease is to stop its cause, and help the body get back to its habit of health.

When Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil does that, it cures; when it don't, it don't cure. It never does harm.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Special Agent John Shartzer is in Washington this week.

Ex-Sheriff Austin Brown is down at his old home in District No. 2 this week on business.

Dr. Henry W. McComas was called to Kingwood Tuesday morning on professional business.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

Messrs. William Hamill and W. H. Lewis have been appointed game wardens by Governor Smith, for this county.

Rev. George I. Uhler, the pastor, will conduct sevices morning and evening in St. Mark's church, Oakland, on Sunday next.

W. L. Boughner, of Fairmont, son-in-law of Mr. G. W. Delawder, has been appointed assistant clerk in the West Virginia Senate.

Rev. James W. Beeghley, of near Accident, was in Cumberland last Sunday where he conducted services in one of the churches there.

E. M. Norman, & Co. of Elk Garden, W. Va., are giving in trade for buckwheat flour $2.80 per 100 lbs.; choice apples $1.00 per bu.; fresh butter 25c per lb.; solid cabbage 2c per lb. 44tf.

Owing to a big freight wreck near Petroleum, W. Va., Monday evening in which five men were killed, train No. 2 Tuesday morning was several hours late.

Nick Boyer, Tom Chambers and Arthur Hinebaugh left Oakland Sunday morning for Clarksburg, W. Va., where they expect to secure employment.

Owing to the severe weather prevailing Monday and Tuesday but one session of the schools was held on those days, the scholars being dismissed at one o'clock.

Services at Episcopal Church, Rev. W. H. Osmond, Rector, every Sunday morning at 11 and afternoon at 3:30. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Sewing School every Saturday at 3 p. m. at the Rectory.

If you would have an appetite like a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price, 25 cents. Samfree at all druggists.

Mr. F. H. Hibberd, a well known life insurance agent, has been employed by the Prudential Insurance Company as general agent for the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland. Mr. Hibberd expects to visit Oakland shortly on business.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Arnold, who recently sold their farm and other property situated on the Aurora road, left Monday morning for Colorado, where Mr. Arnold goes in the hope of being benefitted physically, he being a sufferer from consumption.

Representative George A. Pearre has succeeded in obtaining a pension of $15 per month for Mrs. Jennie M. Jackson, of Oakland, mother of the late Lieut. George M. Jackson, who died in the service in the Philippines. Mrs. Jackson is also the mother of Mrs. George T. Brew.

Grant Shrout, a tenant on the farm of D. E. Offutt near Oakland, was arrested Monday evening by Deputy Sheriff Wiley on a peace warrant sworn out by another man employed by Mr. Offutt upon whom Shrout had made an assault. He gave bond to keep the peace and was released from custody.

Mrs. Lou Thayer Waters left Oakland, where she has been residing since the death of her husband, on Thursday morning for Carlsbad, New Mexico, to visit her brother Walter who went west in 1891. She will go via Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La., arriving at her destination this evening where she will take a stage for the home of her brother, whose ranch is 40 miles in the interior. She will return to Oakland about April 1st.

Some of these days several men of this city, who are in the habit of rubbering at every opportunity, will break their necks while screwing their heads to look into other people's business. A case in point happened on Market street yesterday morning which illustrated how many men will stop to crook their necks by watching what is going on. A pretty young lady was walking hurridly along the street when she felt something part in the back. Instantly her right hip fell like a punctured bicycle tire, making her left one look ridiculous by contrast. Thereupon every man on the street stopped to rubber, and quite a crowd gathered before the humiliated girl could escape to the shelter of a neighboring millinery store.—Parkersburg State Journal.

Miss Ellen Connell, of Terra Alta, was in Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. William T. White, of Terra Alta, was in the city Saturday last on a brief visit.

While spring is but six weeks in the future winter is seemingly just upon us. Rough weather and plenty of it is still in store for mankind in this section.

Rev. Mr. Cecil, pastor, is conducting a successful revival in the Methodist Episcopal church at Bloomington. At last report there were 40 conversions and 20 penitents at the altar.

Mr. Charles S. Davis returned Monday afternoon from Pittsburg where he spent a week purchasing goods for his hardware store and also on a visit to his brother Rev. W. C. Davis and family.

Rev. Oliver C. Miller, a former pastor of the Oakland Lutheran congregation, has returned from the Philpines, where he was a Chaplain in the regular army, and is now stationed in Washington, D. C.

Arthur I. Kelso, of Kingwood, son of County Commissioner Kelso, spent several days with his parents and with relatives in Oakland last and this week, returning to Kingwood yesterday morning.

Richard Swauger, of Grantsville, was struck on the head two weeks ago by a falling limb and rendered unconscious, in which condition he remained for over a week when he rallied and is now in a fair way to recover.

Rev. Brown, of Terra Alta, who is also pastor of the Oakland congregation of the Presbyterian church, spent Sunday here, preaching morning and evening. During his stay he was entertained at the residence of Mr. E. L. Mitchell.

Mr. Moses R. Hamill, assistant cashier at the First National Bank, was taken suddenly ill on Tuesday morning with an attack of the grip while transacting business at the counter of the bank, and fell over unconscious in which condition he remained for some time. Later he was conveyed to his home where he is now resting quite easy.

Several cars of an eastbound freight train were derailed at a point east of Terra Alta Monday afternoon and as a consequence trains were delayed for some time. While the track was blocked eastbound trains were switched to the north track and run east to Corinth where they were again switched to the south, or eastbound, track.

J. W. McNemar was acquitted of the charge of assisting in the attempt to rob the German Savings Bank at Cumberland in the Allegany County court Saturday night. He showed conclusively that he was in Keyser on the night of the attempted robbery. Moore and Evy, two men convicted as being implicated in the robbery were sentenced Monday afternoon by Judge Sloan to twenty-one years each in the Maryland Penitentiary.

This community is being flooded just now with printed matter setting forth the advantages of the new gasolene lamps being manufactured in different sections of the country. If the lamps will do all that is claimed for them by their makers they will come into general use before many months roll round, thus displacing the kerosene lamps and electric lights. Already there are a number of the new lamps in use in Oakland which seem to give general satisfaction.

In a letter to the *Manufacturers' Record*, Baltimore, Messrs. Jennings Bros., of Lopez, Pa., write that they expect to begin track laying upon a railroad they are building in Garrett county, Maryland, between Niverton and Bittinger, in the spring. The road is nearly graded, and the necessary equipment has been secured. The line will reach several tracts of timber land owned by this firm, also coal deposits. It is stated that it is intended to open the other coal beds, and that saw mills and other industries will be located along the line.

A lady drummer, selling shoes for a wholesale house, was in Oakland Monday. She was quite petite, and got around among our merchants in quick order. She carried a couple of good sized sample cases, and gave strict attention to business. She wore a rainy day skirt, a neat fitting seal skin jacket and her dress was appropriate and in good taste for a traveling woman. She looked after her baggage in a quiet, dignified manner, showing she was experienced in traveling. She did not make one-tenth the fuss that a big fat male drummer would make, one of the kind who takes everything by storm and blows like a wind mill and kicks everything.

Mrs. John M. Davis has been seriously ill during the past few days.

Mr. C. Elwood Offutt is on a visit to friends and relatives in Baltimore.

The Board of Pension Examiners will meet in Oakland on Wednesday next.

It will pay you to visit Sincell & Co.'s store during the continuance of their "White Sale."

A local teachers' institute will be held in Oakland on Saturday, Feb. 9. Program is published elsewhere in today's issue.

County Commissioners' meeting on Feb. 5th when appeals from assessments will be heard and transfers made.

If you want the greatest bargain in sleighs Naylor's is the place to get it. Must be sold to make room for spring goods. Come quick. 47 3

The McCoy Shoe Company, wholesale, Wheeling, W. Va., has gone into the hands of a receiver. The assets are $100,000 and liabilities $80,000.

Troy P. Sliger, of near Terra Alta, a soldier in the Philippines, died on on December 15th near Manila. His remains will be brought home for burial.

The protracted meeting held for a number of weeks in St. Paul's M. E. church by the pastor, Rev. A Mick, closed on Monday night.

State's Attorney Fred. A. Thayer, Messrs. G. S. Hamill and Edwin L. Mitchell will attend the John Marshall celebration in Baltimore on Monday.

It is said that a number of Oakland's fair sex have indulged in the society manner of being vaccinated and in consequence they have a decided limp in walking.

Attorney William R. Offutt will open his office for the practice of his profession in the Ravenscroft building, occupying the rooms vacated by the Republican Committee.

On account of the bad weather for the past two weeks we will continue our "White Sale" for 10 days longer. SINCELL & CO.

James J. Fahey, of Cumberland, who a few years ago married Miss Annie Sebold, formerly of Oakland, died at his home in Cumberland last Saturday and was buried at Westernport Monday.

The monthly meeting of the Oakland Club will be held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 5th. Mr. Percy Procter, president of the Club, expects to be in Oakland that day and will preside at the meeting.

Mr. R. B. Lemmon, a brakeman on the First district, was badly injured at Terra Alta yesterday morning by being struck by a helper engine. Mr. Lemmon had just stepped off his train when the helper approached unobserved and struck him. No bones were broken, although he was badly bruised.

One of the very latest triumphs of human ingenuity is the counterfeit vaccination scar. It is manufactured and sold by an enterprising resident of Goshen, N. J. In that town there are many persons who are opposed to vaccination, believing that it often introduces other diseases into the systems. These are patrons of the counterfeiter. The "scar" is in the form of a very delicate plaster, cunningly tinted and marked as to deceive the eye. It is said that 200 school children wearing these bogus marks "passed."

The statement going the rounds of the press that a vein of bituminous coal fifty feet thick had been discovered in Randolph county is without foundation—merely a pipe dream. The coal alluded to in the papers runs fro n seven to nine feet in thickness and is the Upper-Freeport vein. It lies in Mingo district, and is as fine a specimen of the Freeport coal as there is in America. The prominent young attorney who gave the fifty feet in thickness story to the press was simply misinformed.—Elkins Enterprise.

D. E. Bolden, of the firm of Bolden & Brown, furniture and undertaking, Oakland, spent several days in Terra Alta during the past week, looking up a business location, it being the intention of the firm to establish a branch of their business at this place. They will most probably erect a building on the Odd Fellows' lot opposite Hotel Dunnington, Washington st. The same to run the entire length of the lot. The new erection will have an iron front and plate glass windows, and will be quite an improvement to that section of the town.—Terra Alta corr. Kingwood Argus.

Success in business is not to be reached nowadays in the easy-going method that obtained a generation or two ago. Times have changed and people have changed with them. Push is the only thing that will carry a man ahead, and it is the liveliest pusher that gets there first. As a general rule the chronic pusher is the chronic advertiser. Printer's ink is the lubricating oil of his business wheels, and he never allows them to creak or grow rusty for want of it. Hard times and poor business are incentives to increasing his advertising, rather than any argument to him for cutting it down. It will pay the semi-occasional advertiser to ponder over the pusher's success.—Printer's Ink.

Local Teachers' Institute.

The teachers of this community will hold a local institute in the Oakland Public School building in Oakland on Saturday, Feb. 9th, 1901, the sessions beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., for which the following program has been arranged:

Music.
Sentiment Roll.
State's Attorney Fred. A. Thayer will deliver an address of welcome, to be responded to by Prof. J. S. Gnegy and Mr. Ira E. Culp.
Music.
Queries.
Miss Gertrude Lang and Miss Mollie Hamill will both read specially prepared papers for the occasion.
Mr. J. H. Lawson will speak upon the subject of "Phonetics," when the institute will adjourn until 1.15 p. m.
Mr. William E. Beeghley will speak upon the "Science of Teaching."
Topical discussion:
Messrs. S. C. Friend and S. H. Ralston will discuss the subject, "Classification."
"The Teacher," by Capt. R. R. Sanner, principal of the Oakland school, followed by music and queries.
Examiner Ed A. Browning will close the institute.

Free Bible Discourse.

Mr. Frank Draper, under the auspices of Zion's Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, publishers of Millennial Dawn Series, etc., will give one of his very interesting Bible discourses in Odd Fellows' Hall, Loch Lynn, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock and Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Also at Sturgiss' Hall, Oakland, on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. Draper having spoken in this city on previous occasions, needs no recommendation, other than that his clear knowledge of scripture, together with his positive and harmonious use of the same cannot fail to interest and benefit any who may be present and who may have ears to hear. You are invited; no collection.

A Severe Storm.

Friday last marked the beginning of the winter in earnest in this section, when the snow fell to the depth of an inch or two. On Saturday an inch or more fell and then on Sunday there was a continuous fall. Along toward night the wind rose to a gale and continued during the night with no let up all day Monday, which resulted in the closing of the roads to such an extent that the mail from Accident failed to reach Oakland, the carrier getting as far as McHenry, ry, when he was compelled to return to Accident. Aside from the cold, cutting wind, the weather was not at all unpleasant during the three or four days.

The owners of a coal mine in the vicinity of Deer Park have entered into an agreement whereby a forfeit of $25 is worked should any of them sell coal for less than $1 per ton or deliver it without the cash—a sort of trust. This has stimulated trade at another mine recently opened where the product sells at 75c per ton.

Bring your buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats and corn, if you want cash or trade. The Felty Roller Mill, Oakland, Md. 27-26t

Skull Crushed by Flying Clay.

Albert Bolden, of near Finzel, while blasting in the Mt. Savage fire clay mines, was struck by the flying clay, receiving a crushed skull and a broken arm. He is said to be improving.

Death of Howard Bittinger.

Howard Bittinger aged 31 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Bittinger, of Grantsville, who was employed as a telegraph operator at Ellerslie, Md., died on Monday morning of typhoid fever, after an illness of one week. The deceased was an exemplary young man and leaves besides his young wife and parents, a child eight months old. His funeral took place at Ellerslie on Tuesday.

Announcement of Mr. Andrew Shartzer.

Elsewhere we to-day publish the announcement of Mr. Andrew Shartzer, of near Oakland, for the nomination of Sheriff for this county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention. Mr. Shartzer has always been an uncompromising Republican and we feel sure that should he be nominated and elected he will give the office his best attention.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Danger Signals.

If you are broken down, nervous and weak, have indigestion, cold hands and feet palpitation of heart, aching of bones and muscles or can't sleep at night and always tired in the morning, buy 3 or 4 boxes of HERCULEANS and follow the directions, then tell your afflicted friends the result. There is no better alterative pill compounded. They will renovate and renew your whole system. Get them of your druggist or merchant or send 35 cents to the ARMISS HEALTH ALLIANCE, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 3 Boxes by mail $1.00 5-1 y.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that **cures a cold in one day**

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

Guaranteed 5 Years

NOT TO CRACK, BLISTER, PEEL OR CHIP.
F. HAMMAR PAINT CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold and guaranteed by

J. W. LAUGHLIN,
DEER PARK, MD.

Estab. 1872

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Peter Nathan, Trustee, vs. Beachy & Orendorf. No. 1085 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Beachy & Orendorf to file their claims properly authenticated, in the above cause with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, on or before the 15th day of February, 1901, as I shall on that day proceed to state an audit distributing the funds in the hands of Peter Nathan, Trustee.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, Auditor.
47 3t

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass upon my lands lying near McHenry, known as "Crabtree Bottom," either by riding, driving or passing over the same or throwing down the fences. All persons so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

ANDREW SEBOLD.
44—3t

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, passed in a cause wherein Catherine Hoenshell and husband are plaintiffs and Susan House and others are defendants, the same being No. 1051 Equity, said decree bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

THURSDAY,
the 21st Day of February, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, situate near the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland: All that piece or parcel of land called

"Chalons,"

beginning for the same at the end of sixty-five perches on a line drawn North from the end of the twenty-fifth line of the whole tract called "Chalons," and running thence North forty-eight perches, thence crossing said tract East one hundred and fifty-one perches to the end of three hundred and twenty-two perches on the twentieth line of the whole tract, thence with the lines thereof South forty perches, East forty perches, South one hundred and eight perches and thence by a traight line to the beginning, containing

Ninety-eight Acres

more or less. About sixty or sixty-five acres of said land is cleared and under cultivation, is improved by a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, together with a small orchard.

The property is located in a desirable part of the county, can be made very productive and is a desirable small farm.

TERMS OF SALE:—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on day of sale, one third in six months and the balance in one year from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER,
46-td Trustee.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. **15c, postpaid.**

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

TAX SALES
—OF—
Real Estate

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland, by Section 51, Chapter 566, of Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the year 1890, title "Garrett County" sub-tile "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566 as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, the undersigned, as late Treasurer in and for Gar-rett County, Maryland, will on

WEDNESDAY,
The 20th day of February, 1901,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all of the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett County, Maryland, to wit:

No. 3. TWENTY-FOUR AND ONE-EIGHTH ACRES OF LAND, situate in Election District No. 6 of Garrett county, Maryland, which is particularly described in a deed from Adaline Sloan and Zacheus Sloan, her husband, to Catherine Miller, bearing date May 24, 1895, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 28, folio 20, &c., one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Catherine Miller.

No. 5. TOWN LOT WITH DWELLING THEREON IN THE TOWN OF DEER PARK, in Election District No. 10, Garrett county, and particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Davis and wife to Samuel C. Hoye, bearing date Nov. 3, 1893, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folio 431, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county, Maryland. This property will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Samuel C. Hoye.

No. 6. NINETY ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "REPUBLIC," situate in Election District No. 11, Garrett county, and described in a deed from Margaret A. and W. A. Adams to Ellen Brady, bearing date September 4, 1884, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 9, folio 321, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county, Maryland. Said land will sold to pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Mrs. Ellen Brady.

No. 7. ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "WRIGHTS GROVE," situate in Election District No. 3, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Benjamin F. Michaels and wife to Wm. R. Michaels, bearing date September 29, 1896, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 32, folio 364, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county, Maryland. This land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of William R. Michaels.

No. 8. THIRTY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, situate in Election District No. 9, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Elizabeth and Charles O. Michaels to William F. Michaels, bearing date July 10, 1896, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 30, folio 352, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county. This land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of William F. Michaels.

No. 11. EIGHT HUNDRED & SIXTY ACRES OF BROWNING'S MANOR & BORDER LIFE (save and except 114 acres of same formerly sold to Albert Shahan, 50 acres to George W. Wilhelm and 40 acres to Peter Sines) situate in Election District No. 6, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Joseph M. A. Kelley and others to Sylvester Rynard, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1882, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 6, folio 430, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county. The above land, with the exceptions aforesaid, will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1896, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Sylvester Rynard.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on the day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon, at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs.

Conveyancing at cost of parcheser.

THOMAS B. WILEY,
Late Treasurer.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the road connecting the Eagle Rock and Kitzmillersville road, leading from the Ryan's Glade and Kitzmillersville road near Lost Land Run and taking a southerly course through the lands of J. P. Hubbard and Geo. W. Moon and to intersect the Eagle Rock road at or near Geo. W. Moon's sheep pen, a distance of about 145 rods, and examine whether the said Eagle Rock road should be located, will meet on the eleventh day of February, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said Eagle Rock road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JAMES L. HARVEY,
P. T. LIPSCOMB,
JAMES LISH,
44—td Examiners.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County for the appointment of reviewers to locate a new public county road leading from William Coddington's gate to run on the north side of Bear Creek to the covered bridge on Selbysport road through the lands of William Coddington, R. T. Frazee and William Steele, a distance of seventy-five rods.

SILAS TEATS,
G. KOLB,
WILLIAM STEELE,
46 W. E. FRIEND.

MICKEY FINN AND THE BUMBLE BEE

By Ernest Jarrold.

(Copyright, 1900, by Doubleday & McClure Co.)

As a delineator of Irish character Ernest Jarrold has had but few equals. His "Mickey Finn" stories have been read throughout the entire English speaking world, and have everywhere been popular. The late C. A. Dana said of them: "They contain the most admirable delineation of character, together with a rare felicity in the description of the woods and fields." The following story is taken from one of Mr. Jarrold's books recently published by Jamieson-Higgins Co., Chicago.

The air of Cooney Island palpitated with the fervent heat of a day in July. The hot air radiated up from the meadows and the dusty road like heat from a furnace. Even the chickens sought the shade of friendly trees, and the locusts lazily chanted their midsummer threnody as Mickey Finn came down Murray street with a tattered geography, a worn spelling book and a thumbed first reader under his arm.

The boy's face shone from its recent application of soft soap and water, so that the freckles stood out like spots of brick dust on either side of his nose. He had a stone bruise on one of his toes, and was forced to walk on one heel. As he limped along the roadside, half a mile away in the hazy perspective he could see the little red schoolhouse in the hollow, with its monotonous suggestions of: "Can-the-dog-catch-the-cat? Yes-the-dog-can-catch-the-cat."

In fancy he heard the dreary iteration of the schoolroom, and saw the blank white walls speckled with paper "spit-balls." He was hot and tired and dusty, and his toe hurt. The truth was, that he had asked his mother to permit him to stay away from school, and she refused to allow him to do so. Mrs. Finn's attention had been pathetically drawn to the sore toe, and she had said that the injured member would not hurt him any more at school than at home. And so the boy looked cross and felt ugly towards the distasteful "eddication," which his mother forced upon him. As he limped along the dusty road, he looked off over the meadow and saw the maples and pines in Lindsley's wood whispering to each other, as they waved in the breeze which blew fresh and cool from the Hudson river. These whispers Mickey interpreted as coaxing invitations, which sounded to him as follows:

"Come, little Mike, and lie under our protecting branches! Here you will find the tender birch bark and the juicy sassafras root! Upon our shady hillocks hidden by glossy green leaves, hide the red wintergreen berries awaiting your coming! The tree toad will sing his little song for you, the bubbling spring is distilling a sparkling liquor for your thirsty lips, and the shady coverts of our sylvan dells await you!"

With these enchanting voices in his ear the temptation to play hookey was a strong one. The tempter of men came to him with the liquid melody of birds, the soft wooing of fluttering leaves, the rustle of the pine's thin fingers, and the gurgle of brooks. And as he stood in the dusty road and looked down into the hollow at the sun beating fiercely upon the windows of the little red schoolhouse, and realized how stifling was the air inside, what wonder that he hesitated!

Then the reproachful face of his mother rose before him. As little Mike loved his mother and feared her rebuke more than he did her heavy hand, the thought of her grief impelled him onward toward the school. But he could not shut out of his mental sight the picture of the cool paradise in the wood where the little lake rippled in the sunlight, and where, far below, ran the wide reaches of the Hudson river as it loitered to the sea. And in this entrancing picture his mother's face was blotted out as with a sponge from the slate of his mind; the schoolhouse was forgotten and he limped eagerly toward the stone wall to which clung the riotous wild raspberry bushes laden with fruit. Forgotten was the sore toe, lost sight of was the long, black strap hanging on the kitchen wall, and left behind was the dusty road and all the suggestions of work

On arriving at the summit of the hill little Mike turned in his tracks and looked down upon the schoolhouse. He saw the master come to the door and ring the bell, and his schoolmates scamper like corralled sheep into the building. Then the door was shut and Mickey realized that his sin was irrevocable. He trembled, too, when he thought that he would have to make confession to the priest. But it was too late to retrace his steps. He was now in the narrow path leading to the woods. He took off his tattered cap and the cool fingers of the breezes lifted the hair from his forehead. As he sat down on the grass a striped chipmunk stopped, palpitating, on the stone wall, and little Mike's fingers itched for his bow-gun. After hiding his books in the stone wall and covering them with dead leaves he began picking and eating raspberries until his bronzed cheeks were covered with the juices of the fruit. The scent of clover blooms and fresh grasses made his notrils dilate, and while the birds sang for him from the trees the nodding buttercups and daisies shook their heads at him and seemed to say:

"Little boy, you're playing hookey!"

When Mickey entered the woods he lay down upon the brown needles at the foot of the pine trees and watched the butterflies flitting over him on yellow wings. And as he lay there the luxury of indolence stole in upon his senses and the gentle soughing of the pines fell with a soothing influence upon his ear. The drowsy hum of bees and the inarticulate voices of the wood lulled him to sleep. How long he lay there Mickey could not tell. He was rudely awakened by a big black ant which had crawled up his trousers leg, and a great yellow, hairy caterpillar crossing the bridge of his nose. As he sat up and brushed away these insects a cat-bird in a tree near by began to jeer at him with what to Mickey's excited fancy were the words:

"Playing hookey! Playing hookey!"

In some mysterious manner gladness seemed to go out of the day for little Mike at this cruel taunt. The odors of the flowers were just as sweet as they had been before, the moss at the foot of the pine trees was as vivid a green, the swallows dipped as gracefully over the field of billowy wheat, but the charm of all this beauteous panorama was gone. His toe began to hurt again. With drooping head and limping gait, Mickey plunged deeper into the woods. At the foot of a big rock he found a spring. Lying at full length upon the sward he put his lips down to the water and drank deep of the champagne of the woods. The reflection of his face in the spring grinned sardonically at him. And from the brown eyes shining from the cool depths came a reproachful glance which seemed to say:

"The leather strap is waiting for you in the kitchen!"

All that afternoon he wandered through the woods seeking happiness, but finding none. He flew for refuge to the birch tree, but the bark had lost all its old-time sweetness. The sassafras root which often had tasted like honey in his mouth now took on the flavor of worm-wood. As he retraced his steps to the stone wall where he had hidden his books the awful consciousness came to him that he would be obliged to tell a lie in order to escape a whipping. Like a thief in the night he sneaked down the steep hillside up which he had climbed so cheerfully in the morning, and five minutes later entered the shanty. So downcast was he and so furtive in manner that his mother's attention was attracted to him. Just at this moment a big bumble bee wearing a black velvet vest with yellow stripes blundered into the room.

"Are ye sick, Mickey?" said his mother, solicitously.

"No; I'm not sick, mother," said little Mike, "but me toe is hurtin' me."

"Well, what makes ye act so quare?"

This was uttered in such a tone of solicitude and with so kindly a look that little Mike's eyes began to overflow as his mother tried to "shoo" the bumble bee out of the room.

"I'm glad you're not a wicked little boy, Mickey, like thim Doolans," continued Mrs. Finn. "If ye were I'd be thinkin' that bumble bee would be afther stingin' ye. Shure that's what bumble bees does be doin'—stingin' little boys fur their sins!"

Slap went the end of Mrs. Finn's apron against the wall and away sailed the bee out of the window like an animated jewel of jet and amber.

Little Mike was oppressed with fears. The haunting consciousness of wrong-doing weighed him down like the guilt of a murderer. He felt a great load taken off his conscience when the bumble bee flew out of the window, for he believed implicitly that the insect had flown into the shanty for the purpose of stinging him because he had played "hookey." He busied himself about the yard, milking the goat and chopping wood. He was so unusually zealous and quiet in this work, that his mother's suspicions were awakened.

"Faix," said she, "I'm afeerd me little boy's been up to mischief, he's actin' that quare. Shure, he has berry stains on his face, an' there's no berries at school. Musha, I'm afther thinkin' he was playin' hookey!"

Just then Mickey came into the shanty with another armful of wood. His mother looked at him closely, unobserved by the boy, and saw that his knees were stained with grass juice and that to the back of his jacket clung some tell-tale pine needles. But she kept her own counsel and awaited developments, satisfied that Mickey would confess his guilt. Another armful of wood had been thrown under the stove, and little Mike looked up to catch the expected approving glance of his mother, when Mrs. Finn cried in alarm:

"Look out, Mickey; here comes the bumble bee fur ye!"

Again the fears of the boy were awakened, and turning quickly he struck a frantic blow at the bee. This evidently angered the insect, for it avoided the blow, flew over the boy's head and stung him on the back of the neck. Having punished the truant and satisfied its vengeance the bumble bee flew out of the door. As Mrs. Finn bound a handful of mud upon the swelling wound little Mike looked up in his mother's face, and, with trembling voice full of remorse and pain, said in a hoarse whisper:

"M-m-mother!"

"Yes, Mickey," said Mrs. Finn, knowing that the time of confession had come. The boy continued with quivering lips:

"I know why the bee s-s-tung me. Bekase I—bekase—mother—I—I—I was playin'—play—playin' hookey!"

As he hid his face in his mother's dress she stooped over him and her lips touched the bronzed, berry-stained face in the fond kiss of forgiveness. As her warm breath dried the brine upon his cheek the bumble bee buried itself for shame in a blue and white morning glory which hung like an infant bell over the doorway.

The population of Africa is vaguely estimated at about 160,000,000.

WERE BORN TO LEAD

Historic Quartette of Giants in the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

Sumner, Morrill, Brooks and Breckenridge Were, Physically and Mentally, the Greatest Men of Their Day.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"I TOLD you all about the fires days when I was a fireman," in Washington in the early said Calhoun Clark, the retired veteran fire-fighter. "At the same time I promised to tell you about my experiences as a little page boy in the old house of representatives. To-night I am in a humor to fulfill that promise.

"It was in 1855 that I was appointed, and I guess you and your readers were babes in arms then; I mean the eldest of your readers, as well as yourself. I was a lively little lad then, and these gray whiskers were not even sprouting, while this bald head was covered with a thick growth of dark brown hair. I was only one of about a dozen page boys, but I was very observant of everything about me, because I had been told that I must study the men, and know how to anticipate the desires and wishes of all of the statesmen, if I would make myself popular and keep my position.

"My vivid recollection of that time is the fact that the most handsome and distinguished-looking men in the house were the four giants—Morrill, of Vermont; Sumner, of Massachusetts; Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Brooks, of South Carolina. Two of them were from the north and two of them from the south. I do not believe that at any time in the history of congress four men of such magnificent physique and intellect have appeared in the house of representatives.

"Brooks, of South Carolina, was about six feet tall, and as perfectly formed a man as ever lived. Morrill, of Vermont, who remained in public life until he passed away about two years ago, was by far the handsomest man of them all, but not quite so robust physically as the others. He had a classic face and his power of utterance was marvelous. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was about Morrill's height, but heavier. The biggest man of the quartette was Sumner. He was about six feet five inches tall, and must have weighed about 200 pounds. There was no fat about him. He was all big bone and muscle. He dressed well, too. He was the best dressed man in congress. He dressed to show off his physical proportions. He was an athlete, and kept a little gymnasium in his apartments. He swung dumb-bells and Indian clubs every morning, and he took long walks every day.

"I can see Sumner now, walking down Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol, in creased trousers, with cutaway coat and white vest. He always wore a white vest. They call it waistcoat nowadays, but it was a vest then, and it would make a dress coat for a man of ordinary size. I have seen prize-fighters in recent years, and I believe, as I told you before, that if Sumner lived to-day, and were a scientific boxer, he could take Jeffries, and Corbett, and Sharkey, and bump their heads together He used to walk down Pennsylvania avenue alone, and everybody looked at him as a physical wonder. It was not very long until they were also pointing at him as an intellectual prodigy. As a southern boy, I did not like him, because he was always hammering away at

BROOKS' ATTACK ON SUMNER.

slavery and denouncing southern states because they upheld that institution. Being but little more than a child, I did not understand his great purpose as I do now.

"I was still here after Sumner went to the senate, and I remember well when Brooks attacked him in that chamber. That story has never been truthfully told in print. At any rate, I have never seen it truthfully told. The current story is that Brooks struck Sumner with a heavy cane, and that he almost killed him while he was at his desk in the senate, after an adjournment. That is absolutely false. I was in the senate chamber a few minutes after the occurrence, and picked up the shattered cane which Brooks used in his attack upon Sumner. If I had known that it would become of historic value I would have kept it. But I didn't, and so I smoked it."

In reply to inquiry concerning this peculiar statement, the old man said: "The boys in those days used to smoke fibrous wood called rattan. It would burn like a cigar. It was full of pores, and the smoke easily ran through it. Brooks carried a rattan cane with an ornamental silver handle. It was very light and in no sense a murderous weapon. I do not remember the cause of the trouble, but Brooks felt personally aggrieved and went to Sumner in the senate chamber and demanded an apology for something which Sumner had said in debate. Sumner looked up and said he had nothing to apologize for, and Brooks struck him over the head with his light cane, shattering the cane.

"Now, I was very sure at that time that Brooks simply intended to provoke the giant from Massachusetts into a personal fight or a duel, and that has always since been my impression. I believe he expected Sumner to arise and grapple with him in a personal fight, or to resort to a duel. But the blow stunned Sumner, and he fell back on his chair and seemed to be almost dying. The word passed quickly about the capitol, and I was one of the first to rush into the chamber. Brooks had gone, and I picked up the shattered cane. Nobody ever called for it; and, as I said, I cut it up and smoked pieces of it with the boys. That is what became of the shattered cane which would now be a historic thing, if it were in existence.

"As a matter of fact the blow which Brooks delivered was harder than he intended it to be, and it lacerated Sumner's scalp, and put him to bed. But I know very well that it did not fracture his skull, as reports have said, and it caused him inconvenience only for a few days. The difficulty was not, as the newspapers and historians have said, 'a murderous assault.' Brooks was not a man to commit murder, although he would fight a duel with anybody.

"But that episode helped to inflame the differences between the northern and southern states, and it had more to do with bringing on the civil war than any other one thing, except Mrs. Stowe's novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." That story alone would be interesting. I was here when that book was published. I heard many representatives from southern states say that the book

A TIP AND A COMPLIMENT.

was dangerous and likely to produce harm, and some of them thought it ought to be suppressed.

"Well all of those handsome men have gone to their long home, and I am still here. Breckenridge was the kindest man of the quartette. He remembered the names of the little page boys. He gave them little bits of change for their services. There were no cigarettes then, but we had other ways of getting rid of our extra money. He always spoke to us in a kindly manner. Consequently the boys all believed in him and loved him.

"Mr. Morrill went to the senate and was the foremost man in that body during the civil war. He framed the war tariff bill of 1863; and I remember that while he was engaged in that great work I went to the senate one day with an official document to deliver to the secretary of the senate, and Senator Morrill called me to him, gave me a silver quarter, and told me that he remembered me as a good boy over in the house.

"Brooks was never very considerate of the boys, and we did not like him particularly well. Mr. Sumner was also indifferent to us. Consequently, when Brooks attacked Sumner we page boys had no ground of sympathy on either side. We didn't care particularly for either Brooks or Sumner. Hence, you will see, that it was not then nor is not now a matter of prejudice when I say that the sentiment at that time was not against Brooks, for nobody believed that he intended to hurt Sumner as much as he did when he struck him with that rattan cane.

"When the civil war came on those big men divided on geographical lines. Brooks and Breckenridge went into the confederacy, while Sumner and Morrill remained with the government. Morrill had no aspirations other than for the general welfare, but Sumner was a candidate for the presidency as long as he lived. He would have been a great president; but, like Douglas, and many other great men that I have known, his ambitions in that direction were not gratified. It was not so written, and Sumner died as unhappy a man as Blaine did, covered with honors and fame, but without the one particular honor which he most desired.

"All of these little details concerning those men may be interesting to you and your readers, but the thing which stands out in my memory most prominently and which you cannot comprehend is the fact that those four men were the biggest men physically that have ever come together at any one time in any congress; and that they all proved to be intellectual as well as physical giants. I have seen many congresses and many aggregations of great men, but I believe that the four greatest and most distinguished-looking men that ever came together here in the national capital were Sumner, of Massachusetts; Morrill, of Vermont; Brooks, of South Carolina, and Breckenridge, of Kentucky, in the Thirty-fourth congress."

SMITH D. FRY.

Does Not Last Very Long.

Great Britain eats her entire wheat crop in about 13 weeks.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Cook—"How'm I goin' to make mince pie when we haven't any mince meat in the house?" Mrs. Feedem—"Put some sugar in that cold hash."—Baltimore American.

First Bull—"Why did you gore the poor farmer's fat son to death?" Second Bull (gleefully)—"Then you didn't hear of our prodigal calf coming home yesterday?"—Town Topics.

"I notice that a California soldier claims that he has the great seal of China in his possession." "Dear me; is it a seal? I thought it was a dragon."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sympathetic Friend—"Why haven't you exhibited anything this year?" Artist—"I refused all their offers—I simply can't sell myself to anyone." Friend—"Hum! Something like your pictures!"—Journal Amusant.

"Were you satisfied with that cornetist I sent you?" "Well, as you said," replied the orchestra leader, "he certainly does play the cornet to beat the band." "All right, eh?" "No. He couldn't keep time."—Philadelphia Press.

First Sweet Young Thing—"What on earth are you going to marry Fred for, dear? He has no money; he isn't good-looking; he can't talk or dance, or drive or bike, and he's never done anything—" Second Sweet Young Thing—"Yes, I know, dear; but he is so fond of dear Fido, and the dear dog is just as fond of him."—Ally Sloper.

In the dance I trod upon my beloved's toes. "Stupid!" she hissed. "Alas!" quoth I, profoundly shocked at this display of temper. "Are then my idol's feet of clay?" "Well, they're not cast iron, I tell you those!" exclaimed the beautiful girl, with heat in her voice. I tried to laugh, but there was a chill at my heart.—Detroit Journal.

"That confounded life insurance company refused my application for a policy," said Hunker. "Why, I should think you were a fine risk," replied Spatts. "What made them refuse your application?" "Well, they found out in some way that I am in the habit of eating mushrooms that I gather myself."—Detroit Free Press.

YOUNG BUT PLUCKY RIDER.

A Courageous Lad Who Follows the Hounds with the Enthusiasm of a Veteran.

In a hunting community not far from this city there is a son of one of the members who seems destined to throw a famous leg over the pigskin. That is, it will be famous if the recklessness of its owner permits it to come to maturity. His courage is of the first water, his nerve without limit, but he is only 11, and his discretion leaves something to be desired. Once the ardor of the chase is on him, his father says, he will put his "gee" at anything in his path, even if it should happen to be a church. He has until recently ridden to hounds on his pony, but so clever was his work that the attention of the master of fox hounds was attracted and he gave the boy recently a leg upon one of his own hunters. The horse was rangey, half-bred, 17½ hands high and with a temper of his own, says the New York Tribune.

After they were in the field the master of fox hounds remembered the hunter's peculiarities of temper, and his heart misgave him. The boy was excited and happy, but he looked a bit lonely and forlorn seated on the huge horse, and the master of fox hounds decided to ride close at hand and to keep a careful eye on him. After the hounds found all seemed to go well, however, and the master of fox hounds forgot his good intentions as his sporting blood rose. Suddenly he remembered and looked around just in time to see the boy put his mount at a five-barred gate. The horse refused, and up his neck the youngster slid. He grabbed wildly, and his tiny arms went round the horse's neck. So close was the horse that his head was over the gate he had refused, and as the boy slid off he struck the top bar. To this he hung, and as the frightened master of fox hounds rode up he held up his hand. "Please, Mr. Blank, does that count as a fall?" he demanded. "I didn't touch ground." "Why, no, Reggie," said the master of fox hounds, as he disguised a laugh in a cough, "I don't think that ought to count as a fall. Are you hurt?" "Not a bit," was the cheerful response, "and now, if you'll lead him up I'll mount from here and then I won't have to touch ground." He did, and was in at the death, and anything he wants in that club now is his, from the best hunter in its stables to the mastership of the hounds when he grows up.

Why the Empress Went to War.

At the beginning of the year 1900 Tsze Hsi An (the empress dowager) was harassed on every side. All her experience in the evasion of danger pointed toward the shedding of blood as the only certain means of success. It seems as if she had adopted as motto the gory platform of Robespierre: "Il n'y a que les morts qui ne reviennent pas." That was the only solution which she was able to discover, and she seized upon it with avidity. Her experience was not broad enough to forecast the result, while her superstition, ignorance and hope led her to accept the supposed invulnerability of the Boxers as an established fact. When that illusion vanished and the allies appeared at T'ung Chow, 14 miles from Peking, she fled, taking with her 69 carts filled with the most valuable wealth, and poor Kaung Hsu, who was to serve as a hostage for her own safety and immunity.—R. Van Bergen, in Atlantic.

WITHOUT THE FRILLS.

Report of a Church Wedding by an Editor Who Discountenances Frippery.

An editor who was thoroughly tired of the foolishness that goes on at a church wedding finally got even as follows, says the Atchison Globe man: "They were married in great style. All the elite of the town were invited, principally because it was thought that they would be more likely to bring elegant presents for the bride.

"Of course, the ceremony took place in the church, and the church was most beautifully decorated for the occasion. Potted plants were borrowed here and there, wherever they could be secured without making the owner mad enough to fight.

"The bride's young lady friends had the decorations in charge, and when they were not making nosegays they were chewing the rag about the trouble and work, and wishing that the bride had sense enough to get up her own wedding. The ushers wore claw-hammer coats, parted their hair in the middle and stepped high when they walked down the aisle. The coats were hired from a costumer, and their white gloves came from an undertaker's, who kept them on hand for funeral occasions.

"It was a ring ceremony. The ring was a monstrous gold band borrowed of the village jeweler. People called the bride lovely, but she was so homely that hollyhocks wouldn't grow in the dooryard where she lived. The bridegroom was dressed in conventional black, so called because his father once wore the coat to a democratic convention. The presents were simply elegant. They came from people who couldn't afford to hire the washing done or buy baker's bread. Then after a 'sumptuous wedding supper' the bride and groom went to St. Louis on their wedding tour, where they spent more money in 24 hours than both of them can earn in a month."

OVERCOME BY THE DEBATE.

Mr. Clubman Tried a New Bluff on His Better Half, But It Wouldn't Go.

"Scuse me for being so late, m-m-my dear, but fact is we was having a dis-dis-chussion on whether the cons-tooshun follows th' flag," relates the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "or th' f-f-flag follows cons-t-or-shun."

"Oh, you were, were you? Well, what did you decide?"

"Thass it. What did we decide? Jim S-S-Smith says that flag don't f-f-follow anything. He says that f-flag always leads. Thass what Jim says. Joe Bangs says that cons'tooshun is mor'n hundred yearsh old and when it goes anywhere it ought t-to be t-t-taken in a hack. Jim says it couldn't by no possible means follow anysing. Good crack, wasn't it? Joe's got a g-g-great head."

"And what did you decide?"

"Who? Me? Mean me, my dear? Why, I jus' said that the best way to solve per-oblem was to wrap cons-tooshun tightly 'round flagstaff, an' then let 'em go into it togesser. Thass th' way. Watcher thing of it?"

"Well, I think if you don't pull off your shoes and follow them with the rest of your garments, and then wrap the blankets tightly around you, there'll be enough kinds of trouble raised in this family to wreck the best government that ever was formed."

Unreasonable Expectations.

A lady who was unfamiliar with the streets of New York was much confused by the jargon used by a car conductor. When she thought she must have arrived near her destination the conductor poked his head into the car and said: "Umpty bazazas!" "What street did you say?" demanded the passenger. "Ufty-umpth!" said the conductor. Much annoyed the lady from the suburbs went out on the platform and rebuked the conductor for his careless use of the vocal organs. He only glared at her and said: "What do you expect for $3 a week? A tenor solo?"—N. Y. Sun.

He who makes no mistakes, makes nothing else.—Atchison Globe.

Friendship is a welcome ship in any port.—Chicago Daily News.

Cold Agony

Pain intensified by cold is unbearable,

Neuralgia

in winter must seek

St. Jacobs Oil

for the surest relief and promptest cure.

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Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

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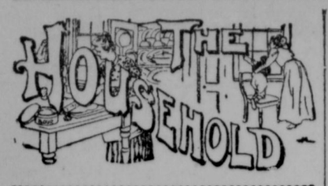


CONTROL YOURSELF.

Nothing Ages a Woman So Quickly and Surely as Giving Way to Temper and Worry.

Never give way to fits of ill temper. Every sensible woman ought to be aware that bad temper and worry will trace more wrinkles in a week than hot and cold bathing and massage and complexion brushes and creams and lotions can remove in a year's faithful application.

Physicians assert that an immense amount of nerve-force is expended in every fit of bad temper; that when one little part of the nervous system is injuriously affected, the face first records it. The eyes begin to lose the luster of youth, muscles become flabby, the skin refuses to contract accordingly, and the inevitable result is wrinkles, woman's fiercest and most insidious foe.

Indulging in a fit of temper not only makes a woman old and ugly before her time, but it actually shortens life. Moreover, every time she loses control of her temper she unhinges a moral brain-cell and weakens by several degrees her capacity for self-control.

The oftener she permits herself to indulge in what she believes to be righteous indignation, the more frequently she finds such occasions presenting themselves, for life is full of such irritating opportunities.

It is these frequent bursts of passion that prevent women from growing old so beautifully that they seem to retain their youthful attractions, and, like a tree, become more amiable with age.

A mouth that from habit has set itself in an aggrieved or hard line soon settles in a grim curve that writes years of age upon a woman's face, and imparts a discontented and disagreeable expression which repels all desire for intimacy on the part of her acquaintances.

No matter how beautiful and brainy and fascinating the bad-tempered woman may be, or how lengthy her bank account, her power is infinitesimal compared with that of her amiable sister. And amiability is not only power; it is mental progression, health, happiness and long life to one's self and to one's friends and family.—N. Y. Weekly.

MRS. LILLIAN STEVENS.

She Has Just Been Reelected President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, who has been reelected president of the Women's Christian Temperance union, is a native of Dover, Me., and began her work as a teacher in her own state. At 21 she married Mr. Stevens and went with her husband to his home near Portland. Mrs. Stevens first met Miss Willard at Old Orchard in the summer of 1875 and there assisted in the organization of the Maine W. C. T. U. Her first office was that of treasurer of the

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS.
(President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

state union. She next became president, and under her guidance the Maine organization soon became conspicuous in the national union and its president no less conspicuous among the ladies at work in the temperance cause. Mrs. Stevens' advance in the union was rapid. She was elected vice president during the life of Miss Willard and succeeded that great reformer as president when Miss Willard died.

Excellent Cleansing Fluid.

A cleaning fluid that will remove grease from the most delicate silks and cloths is made of one pint of distilled benzine, three-sixteenths of an ounce of fluid chloroform, one-eighth ounce of carbonate of ammonia and one-eighth ounce of sulphuric ether. It should be kept bottled and corked tightly and kept from fire and lights, as it is very inflammable.

Another Hold-Up.

"Poor Bronson."

"What's the matter with him?"

"He was the victim of a hold-up last night, so he tells me."

"You don't say so! How did it happen?"

"Oh, the baby had eaten something that didn't agree with it. He had to hold it up for three hours at a stretch."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Have You Noticed?

"This snaillike pace," growled the first trolley car passenger, "is enough to rile a saint."

"Yes, these cars are peculiar," replied the philosophic man. "When you're in a car it simply crawls; but when you're trying to catch it it flies along at top speed."—Philadelphia Press.

WOMEN AS FARMERS.

Some Who Have Taken Up Western Lands Have Made Quite a Success of Agriculture.

From time immemorial women have been tillers of the soil, but always as serving men. It has been reserved for the United States to produce the woman farmer in independent ownership, toiling of her own will and reaping herself the fruit of her labors.

One of the most picturesque instances of the woman farmer is furnished by Miss Gates, a trained nurse of New York city, who had gone to the west for her health shortly before the opening of the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma. She was living in Guthrie, Okla., and decided that she might as well become a landed proprietor. The homestead claims of 160 acres were to be assigned to those first "staking" or marking them after the hour designated for the "opening." Miss Yates took advantage of her vicinity to the strip to look it over in advance and select her claim. The opening day she crossed the line a minute after the hour (a minute before would have invalidated her rights), seated on a plow to which two heavy horses were attached, and "made the run," the first on the strip.

Her clever idea was to "stake the claim" by a plowed furrow, beginning

FROM HOSPITAL TO FARM.
(Miss Gates Breaking Prairie on Her Claim in Oklahoma.)

on the outer edge. In this way she inclosed the land in incontestable fashion. She had a hired man with her, but she drove the plow. The next day a small cabin was built for the hired man. She lived in Guthrie until a tiny house could be built, then took personal possession. Five years of residence were required to perfect the claim, but at the end of two years the young woman was ready to return to the east, and transferred her rights to a settler, who paid enough for the claim to give the enterprising preemptor a clear profit of more than $1,000. She had seeded 60 acres to cotton and the remainder to corn and wheat, and was employing 50 negro hands when she transferred the claim.

Another nurse "timber claimed" a homestead which is done by planting trees in treeless soil. She set out 320 trees, built a log cabin and sent for her family in Sweden, consisting of mother, sister and brother. She has become almost the physician of the surrounding homesteads, and is making a good living.

On Long Island is a farm bought by several trained nurses of New York a few years ago. There were three in the enterprise at first, but Miss Mary L. Cromwell and Miss Clara Watkins bought out the third, who wished to relinquish her interest.

Their idea is to have a home to which they can retire when old and unable to continue in active professional life. They rent the farm on shares to an energetic man, and reserve two rooms in the house for their own occupancy when at liberty to leave the city. They expect to have the place free from mortgage within a few years.

In Georgia is a farm devoted to mistletoe and holly growing. It is owned by the Carteledge family, consisting of mother and two daughters, but the daughters do the "farming." Their negro farm hands would not plant a holly tree for worlds, as they believe that if they did they would die as soon as the tree became tall enough to cast a shadow the measure of their graves.

Last Christmas the sisters found the trees so grown that they required thinning out, and the trees that were removed were sent north for Christmas trees and brought high prices, as they were symmetrical and covered with large, rich berries. They plant the mistletoe berries under the bark of old oak trees, in the fork or hollow, where they can get a hold as they germinate.

Kansas has its successful women farmers, too. Helen and Edith Raymond are Chicago girls, whose parents died some years ago, leaving them a few thousand dollars. It was not enough to support them in the city, and they finally decided to buy a farm. They bought 80 acres in Jackson county, Kan., and devoted themselves to raising fruit. They also raise corn for their stock and wheat and vegetables for their own use.

Two other farmer sisters in Kansas are Martha and Carrie James, of Osage county. Their father died and they undertook to keep the farm going. They do all the work. Miss Carrie James was one of the pioneers who secured a claim in Oklahoma, which she leased and visits once a year to collect rent and to assure herself that it is being properly cared for.—N. Y. Tribune.

Obtrusive.

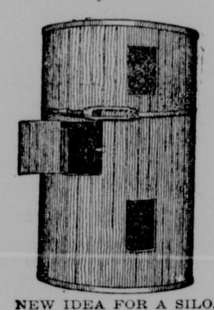
"Do you think it is proper to introduce money in a political campaign?" inquired the man of lofty ideals.

"It doesn't wait to be introduced," answered Senator Sorghum. "It just breaks in."—Washington Star.

A SUBSTANTIAL SILO.

Progressive Dairymen No Longer Consider It an Experiment But an Absolute Necessity.

I am constrained to believe that the advocates of the so-called cheap silos are making a mistake, this conclusion being drawn both from observation and personal experience. It may have been wise in the past to advise and to construct such silos, because many farmers considered it experimental, and I am willing to say now that a cheap construction is better than none at all, from the fact that few are bold enough to deny its necessity. We are warranted in advising the building of thoroughly airtight walls. Whether we have yet reached the ideal I am not sure. We have been slowly solving during the past ten years, and shall, no doubt, make further improvements. I think,



NEW IDEA FOR A SILO.

however, that when we take into consideration both cost and value, the well-built stave silo the most satisfactory. The cut shows a section of a stave silo with staves six inches wide and 2½ inches thick. Pine, beveled to the circle, grooved and tongued, is put together with white lead, making each joint air tight, ends of staves being joined with a heavy piece of galvanized iron. The foundation is similar to any barn wall, only the wall projection is outside the silo, permitting an even, perpendicular wall on the inside. The top of the wall is so inclined that water cannot stand upon it. The inside of the wall and bottom of silo are cemented, the center being about six inches lower than the side; a basin-shaped bottom. The roof should be symmetrical, with wide cornice projections, and, if possible, so adjoining the barn as to give it a fine architectural appearance. Two coats of paint and a weather vane complete the external construction.

The cut shows some conveniences not always found. Some trouble has arisen in connection with solid iron rods, lacking flexibility; silo expansion and cold weather have caused them to break. The Page wire fence has been used to some extent, and has the advantage of overcoming to a degree this difficulty, but other objections seem to offset it, so that it has not come into general use. In casting about for a medium that would combine the good qualities of both the steel wire cable seemed to fill the bill. The strength of one-half-inch wire rope is given as one-third greater than five-eighths-inch solid iron, and at the same time possesses the flexibility so much needed. The system of fastening is the ordinary twin buckle; other means, however, may be equaly as good. The system of doors has always been a difficult one to solve. The continuous door is the only satisfactory one, yet the patent doors that I have seen are open to many objections not necessary to enumerate here. My idea was to get a door that should be continuous, hung on the outside, firmly held and always ready to use. This we secured by alternating the doors with two staves between them uncut. The heavy iron cleats formed to the circle serve also as hinges. They are bolted to a similar iron on the inside, countersunk in the door and staves. These doors are fastened with refrigerator-door fasteners, two on the lower doors and one on the doors nearer the top, holding the doors absolutely to their place. The dormer window in the roof furnishes sufficient light and a place to fill. We have, therefore, combined durability, effectiveness and convenience.—H. E. Cook, in Rural New Yorker.

Prizes for Road Menders.

In some English counties prizes are offered for the section of road which is kept in the best order throughout the year. There is an honorable rivalry among the roadmasters for obtaining these rewards, and the winners are proud of their distinction as champion road menders. When all the roads are preeminent for their excellence, it cannot be an easy matter for the most critical committee to make the awards, but the effect of the competition is to put every man on his mettle and to increase the efficiency of the road service. How different are these methods and processes from those which prevail in rural America, where highway commissioners draw their salaries and set gangs of laborers at work a few days before election or where farmers in the autumn, when there is nothing else to do, unite in a week's voluntary service as road menders.

Did any man ever succeed in kicking a cow into submission?—Farmers' Review.

No dairyman can afford to hire ill-tempered help to look after his cows.

PROF. BAKER'S IDEAS.

Noted Civil Engineer Explodes Some of the Fallacious Arguments of Good Roads Advocates.

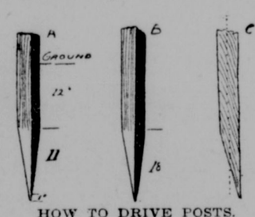
The Technograph, published at the University of Illinois, has an article by Prof. I. O. Baker, a civil engineer, on "Fallacies of Good Road Economics," in which he alleges that "fallacious arguments" are sometimes used in behalf of good roads. It is often said, for example, that a horse in Europe does twice as much work as one in America and that bad roads therefore costs the American farmer the cost of feeding one-half of the horses plus the interest on their value. But the premise is a mere guess, and the argument assumes that all horses are on the road all the time, which is a great error. The farmer, moreover, needs more horses to raise his crops than to haul them to market.

It is often estimated that the saving per horse due to improved roads is from $15 to $25 per year. This sum, multiplied by the number of horses given in the last census report, is put down as the annual loss due to bad roads. There is no evidence of the actual loss. Possibly a horse could earn $25 more a year on a good road than on a bad one, though farmers assert that horses are damaged fully this much by being driven on stone roads. But in fact only a small percentage of the horses of the country are on the road all the time. It is not at all clear that with better roads farmers could keep fewer horses. The hauling of crops to market is an incident of the farmer's work, not his constant employment. As respects the conclusions of the United States road inquiry office, circular 19, the professor thinks they rest on very imperfect data. It is absurd to say, he thinks, that the average cost of hauling crops to the market is 25 cents per ton per mile and that the cost of marketing the crop is 26.6 per cent. of its value. The real advantages of good roads are that they are more comfortable and less expensive to use during parts of the year; facilitate rural mail delivery; enable children to attend school with less difficulty; add to the social opportunities of the farmer. "The fundamental defect in in the construction and maintenance of American highways," says Prof. Baker, "is the lack of intelligent and effective supervision."—Baltimore Sun.

HOW TO HANDLE POSTS.

Dressing and Setting Them in a Proper Manner Is a Task Requiring Some Care.

If to be driven two feet deep, dress two sides in a direct line from lower dotted line of a, 11 inches long, from shoulder to point, making a one-inch point. Then dress the edges from 12 to 18 inches. Edges may be rounded from shoulder to point. A post dressed more on one side than another, as at b and c, will drive crooked. Stake the fence line perfectly straight, using three-foot stakes. Then take a one-half-inch rope 100 or 200 feet long,



HOW TO DRIVE POSTS.

stretch tight on line where posts are to be driven. Saw a block six inches long and drive it into pins one-half inch square. Drive a pin where each post is to set.

Get a mattock, the hoe blade of which is three or three and a half inches broad and nine inches long and the opposite side with an ax blade four inches broad and six inches long. Use the ax and make a mark even with the pins to indicate where posts are to be set. Use the ax again, sinking deep on either side of pin. Then with two or three vigorous digs with the hoe blade, dig out pin and all, thus leaving a hole 10 or 12 inches deep for setting a post, leaving the sides solid to hold posts from giving sideways, as there is no danger of them going edgewise, as the entire fence joins in support. Raise a post above a hole and settle down hard, which will cause it to sink still deeper. But eight or ten inches will then be left for the post to be driven. A few solid jolts from a 20-pound post maul will settle it securely.

To gauge the depth, use a straight stick four or six inches longer than the posts are to stand out of ground. Put a gauge mark at bottom and a plumb bob on a string to reach near the ground. Set this gauge three or four inches from post to be driven, lean stick to which the string is attached about six degrees and govern the fence post by the plumb. Then use a platform, box or stand in wagon, and driving the posts will be of but little labor.—A. Byers, in Farm and Home.

The Prairie Dog to Pass.

The prairie dog must go. The little fellow has clung to his home on the plains more tenaciously than any other of the inhabitants of our desert waste, but has at last reached the end of his tether. Agricultural Secretary Wilson has decided that prairie dogs kill the grass and ruin good grazing land, and must therefore give way to agricultural civilization. Chemists have discovered a mixture which will make whole villages of prairie dogs fight for the first bite, but which is sure to bring disaster in the end. It is believed that the dog can be destroyed in the course of a few years, and that with his disappearance western agriculture will be rid of a most insidious foe.—National Stockman.

BRITAIN LOSING TRADE.

Manufacturers Warned to Beware of Industrial Competition.

To the disappointments of war time, which are keenly felt when the Chirstmas season is approaching and over 210,000 soldiers are fighting across seas, is added the increasing pressure of taxation and industrial competition. The trade journals of England are making a great ado over the success of American manufacturers in underbidding their British rivals in tenders for the Urganda railway bridges.

This industrial incident has created a strong impression, since it indicates that the expansion of the British empire and the opening of new markets tend to promote American industries.

British iron and steel manufacturers are warned by their own trade journals that they must arouse themselves without delay, unless they are prepared to lose their foreign markets, since it has become notorious that Americans and Germans are making their competition felt with cumulative effect.

Value of Music.

Mrs. Maternal—I am sorry you are going back to Germany. Had I not better get another music teacher for my daughter?'

Prof. Von Note—Id ees nod necessary. She knows enough museek to get married on.—N. Y. Weekly.

Small Change.

"You know I feel just like a counterfeit bill," observed a young man to a friend with whom he was walking, stopping in front of a barroom.

"Why?" queried his partner.

"I cannot pass," the other explained, waving his hand toward the entrance of the place.

"Oh," remarked his friend, "don't let that feeling worry you; you know I'm somewhat accustomed to shoving the queer," and he took the man with a thirst by the arm and carried him on down the street.—Memphis Scimitar.

Rather Ancient.

Criteek—"That western Napoleon of finance whom you have written up in today's paper must be a man of enroumous longevity."

Editor—"Why?"

"You say, 'He is reputed to have made $6,000,000 in as many years.'"—Philadelphia Record.

A Cautious Husband.

"Excuse me, sir," said the man in the next seat, "but your cigar is burning a hole in your paper."

"That's all right," responded the other; "I am just burning out the price of those electric seals at to-morrow's bargain sale. You see, I take this paper home."—Philadelphia Record.

Most people who try to neighbor with you want it all their own way.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Instead of buying an article you do not need of an agent pay what you owe.—Atchison Globe.

Lost wealth may be recovered, but lost time never.—Chicago Daily News.

A fire engine is merely a water pitcher.—Chicago Daily News.

FALLING HAIR

Save Your Hair with Shampoos of Cuticura SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers, to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz.: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet, BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25 Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1901.

President McKinley is too wise a statesman to cross the extra session bridge before he gets to it. He has called the attention of Congress to the legislation he considers necessary. Naturally, he would prefer avoiding an extra session, but he would not allow his preference to cause him to shirk his duty. Whether there will be an extra session depends upon Congress, not upon the President.

Senators and Representatives who have called at the White House in the interests of constituents who seek commissions in the army, under the Re-organization Act, have been very plainly informed by the President that so far as it is possible to do so, these appointments will be given to officers and men who have served with the volunteers in the Philippines. This position is such a just one that nobody has uttered one word of protest against it.

The amended Revenue Reduction bill, which will be taken up by the Senate this week, makes about the same reduction in the revenues—$40,000,000—that the House bill did, but the items differ widely. The Senate bill reduces the tax on beer to $1.50, which the House refused by a vote to do.

Rapid progress is being made in both House and Senate in disposing of the regular appropriation bills, and it is not probable that any of them will fail, whatever other legislation may be left unacted upon at the close of the session.

The lawyer who wins the most cases naturally gets the most clients. C. A. Snow and Co., the Washington Patent Lawyers, get more allowances of patents than any other firm practicing before the U. S. Patent office—last year they got 1497, many of which had been previously rejected.

Senator Depew has received many congratulations on his speech in favor of the Ship Subsidy bill. Having been a railroad man all his life, he is thoroughly familiar with the transportation of freight both on land and sea. He cited numerous excellent reasons why the Subsidy bill should become a law, not the least of which was contained in these words of his: "It is estimated that there is paid by American producers to foreign ship owners in freight charges, at least $175,000,000, a year. Four per cent. on this would give us an American Merchant Marine, and the expenditure of much the larger part of this money in our own country."

Before giving up his seat to Senator Clapp, elected by the Republican Legislature of Minnesota to succeed the late Senator Davis, Senator Towne, the Demo-Pop, who held the seat a few weeks by gubernatorial appointment, made a political speech, in which all the isms condemned by the majority of the voters in the late campaign were exploited. A resolution for the independence of the Philippines was made the text for this wail of woe.

President McKinley's message to Congress, transmitting a report of Secretary Root, and a report of the Philippine Commission, on existing conditions and needs in the islands, is receiving much attention. It concludes with these words: "I earnestly recommend legislation under which the government of the islands may have authority to assist in their peaceful industrial development in the direction indicated by the Secretary of War." The Philippine Commission strongly urges the passage of the Spooner Philippine bill by Congress, saying of it: "Until its passage, no purely central civil government can be established; no public franchise of any kind granted, and no substantial investment of private capital in internal improvements is possible." Of the need of civil laws in the islands, the report says: "The Army has brought the Philippines to the point where they offer a ready and attractive field for investment and enterprise, but to make this possible, there must be mining laws, homestead and land laws, general transportation laws, banking, and currency laws." Of the general condition the report says, after noting the favorable effect of the re-election of President McKinley: "From now on conditions in these islands will grow steadily better, and however formidable the difficulties really are, the possibilities that present themselves of improving the condition of the people in education, wealth, comfort and in the knowledge of how to govern themselves, cannot but awaken the deepest enthusiasm on the part of every friend of civilization, familiar with the actual conditions." Many believe that President McKinley will call an extra session if this Congress fails to act upon his recommendation, as lack of time may compel it to do. Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Philippine Committee, expresses confidence that the Philippine legislation recommended by the President, can be pushed through the Senate in a few days, but that confidence is not generally shared by Senators. His committee is now considering the best method of accomplishing the desired end.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unequaled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its
Efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL

Is sold in all
Localities

Manufactured by
Standard Oil Company.

Holiday Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies.

The choicest new designs, the most exclusive selection of patterns, the best quality only—but never high priced—one price always, plainly marked.

MINCH & EISENBREY,

216 TO 222 W. LEXINGTON ST.,

Baltimore.

Rough, Red Hands

made to look white as the driven snow and so soft to the touch as the skin of a baby—

LILY CREAM

imparts a velvety smoothness to the skin—dries instantly and is perfectly invisible—it's healing, soothing, protecting.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
WHEELING, W. VA.
15 and 25 cents. At your Druggist.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned situated in Election District No. 13 of Garrett county, comprising Military Lots Nos. 122, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 156, 162, 163 and 650 acres of Bank Territory and also the tract of land called "Senior and Junior." All persons found trespassing either for the purpose of hunting or fishing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

JAS. H. WILSON,
DANIEL R. HARVEY,
DANIEL WILSON,
J. T. HARVEY.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Jan. 17, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

February 5, 1901,

for the purpose among other business of hearing appeals on assessments and making transfers.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

HENRY FEIK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1901.

JACOB FEIK, Executor,
45 3 Accident, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the proposed change of the public county road leading from Mountain Lake Park to Gorman; said proposed change in the present location of said road beginning at the foot of the Nydegger hill and running up Nydegger Run, through the Wilson sugar camp, intersecting the present location of said road at a point near J. M. White's hog house, a distance of about one mile, and examine whether the said road should be located will meet on the eleventh day of February, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOSEPH W. KING,
HENRY BOBET,
JOHN W. OURS,
44—td Examiners.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road, said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagy's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad.

JACOB GNAGY,
RALPH ENGLE,
43 5t ROSS COMPTON.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the publication of this notice the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to re-locate the road leading from White's to the Beckman road, said location to leave road at east end of William White's lane and running through the lands of Wm. White, Charles Yager and Andrew Helbig to intersect road at top of Yager's hill, a distance of about ¼ mile, the object being to make a better grade.

W. S. FRIEND,
G. B. M. FRIEND,
47 5t W. H. SMOUSE.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

County Commissioners' Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of authority conferred upon the County Commissioners of Garrett county by Section 41 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Garrett county, the undersigned County Commissioners of Garrett county will, on

Friday, Feburary 8, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the Court House door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, to wit:

1st. All that tract of land containing

107 2-5 Acres,

being a part of the original tract called

"REPUBLIC,"

and which, on the 22nd day of June, 1895, was sold by Samuel Lawton, Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, as the property of George T. Wilt. Said property lies near Frankville in said Garrett county.

2nd. All the one-half undivided interest in and to all those tracts of lands called

"FACTORIES," containing 1016 1-4 Acres; "MILL SEAT," containing 597 Acres; "PIG IRON," containing 16 Acres, and also a tract of land called "LOG YARD," containing 14 1-2 Acres,

which said undivided half interest in said several tracts of land was conveyed to John D. Skiles by deed dated the 25th day of May, 1891, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 16, folio 799, etc., one of the land records of Garrett county, and sold to the County Commissioners of Garrett county on the 8th day of January, 1898, for the taxes due and in arrear thereon. Said tracts of land are situated in Election District No. 4, near Bloomington, Garrett county.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on day of sale.

JOHN T. GAREY,
President.
EPHRAIM W. KELSO,
PETER J. STEPHENS,

The County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland.

Any further information concerning the above lands will be given upon application to Edward H. Sincell, Counsel to the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Oakland, Maryland.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1074 Equity in said Court, wherein Calvin Anderson is plaintiff and Arthur P. Amick and George W. W. Amick are defendants, the undersigned were appointed trustees to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and we hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

the 9th Day of February,

1901, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day in front of the Postoffice in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that tract of land situate, lying and being in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county, called

"Mount Cenis,"

containing TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE AND FIVE-SIXTEENTH ACRES, more or less, and being the same tract of land which was patented to a certain John Phillips by the State of Maryland on the 3rd day of February, 1859.

Said tract of land lies adjoining the tracts called "Mount Cynthia," "Elk Garden" and "Uncultivated," and is situate about two miles from the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad near Wilson.

This land is underlaid with

Valuable Veins of Coal

and is covered with Spruce, Hemlock, Oak and Chestnut Timber.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
JAMES W. THOMAS,
45-4t Trustees.

Treasury Department

OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1900.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Oakland," in the Town of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Oakland," in the Town of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this 15th day of November, 1900.

CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 5623.

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

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R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
U. G. PALMER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

TURNBULL'S Furniture, Carpeting and Curtains.

Elegance, moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our stock. It represents the best of everything in CARPETING, FURNITURE and CURTAINS.

JOHN TURNBULL & CO., 16-18-20 W. Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000

Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice that application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to locate a new public county road leading from the Ryans Glade and Kitzmillerville road near Lost Land Run and taking a westerly course through the lands of J. P. Hubbard and George W. Moon and to intersect the Eagle Rock road at George W. Moon's sheep pen, a distance of about 145 rods.

DANIEL WILSON,
J. T. HARVEY,
JAMES H. WILSON,
til jal GEORGE W. MOON.

CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO

CASH

Produce Buyers,

Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs, Eggs and Butter,

204 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

Write for Our Present Paying Prices.

It Pays to Employ an Architect.

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY, ARCHITECT,

Office 7 North Liberty St.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

NOTICE.

The undersigned will have his office open at Gorman but two days of each week, viz.; Tuesday and Friday, unless something of importance requires his presence, when attention will be given to all business coming before him.

WM. A. HARVEY,
Justice of the Peace 8th District.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅓ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26⅓ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings; some hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A Military Lot, containing fifty acres, situated near the Hoop-pole road, about three miles from Oakland and adjoining the farm of Cephas Dodge.

A part of the tract of land called "Factories," containing five hundred acres, well timbered with white oak and underlaid with three, four and six foot veins of coal, situated on the B. & O. R. R. about two miles west of Bloomington. Also sixteen acres of a tract of land called "Pig Iron," situated near the above tract, "Factories." These two tracts will be sold cheap and on easy time.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax payers that if taxes now due and in arrear are not paid before Jan. 1, 1901, I will proceed by law to collect. For full information to all parties interested I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 506 of Act of General Assembly of Maryland, 1896.

2t W. M. LOHR,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

Shareholders' Meeting.

OAKLAND, MD., Dec. 4, 1900.

The regular annual shareholders' meeting of The First National Bank will be held at their rooms from 1:30 to 3 p. m.,

Tuesday, January 8, 1901,

for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before them.

U. G. PALMER,
39 4t Cashier.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—Opera House,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. 16-14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 8

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6t

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

JONAS C. BEACHY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	2.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.58 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv *7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 80	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 24. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901. NUMBER 48.

THE FINAL RITES.

England's Queen Interred in Frogmore Mausoleum.

King Follows the Coffin—Solemn Procession to the Last Resting Place—Ceremony at the Mausoleum Was Private—Appropriate Music by the Surpliced Choir.

WINDSOR, Feb. 4.—The final rites over the dead Queen were concluded at 3:30 p. m., and the body was laid to rest in the Frogmore Mausoleum.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and others of the royal family attended the services beside the coffin at an early hour this morning.

Hundreds of people poured into Windsor throughout the morning, and by 1 o'clock the long walk was already black with spectators, mostly from the surrounding country, waiting for a last glance at the coffin containing the remains of Queen Victoria. The sun was shining brightly.

The final obsequies promised to be as stately as the initial stages.

The representatives of royal families arrived from London at about 1 o'clock and drove to Windsor Castle.

The streets of the old town were still hung with wreathes, sadly faded since Saturday. The stores were closed during the interment.

Dismounted Life Guardsmen in their scarlet cloaks, the white plumes of their helmets glistening in the sun, kept the route clear from the castle slope. Amid the bare boughs of the trees below the mist arose from the damp earth, trampled into mud by the uneasy few thousands. The air was sharp and cold.

From the Albert Memorial Chapel to the mausoleum, nearly a mile from the great gate of the castle, there is a steep slope of 500 yards, at the bottom of which is the lodge gate and a fence. On the castle side of this were hundreds of ticket holders. On the other side, where the long walk commences, the public was massed.

At 2:45 p. m. a picturesque touch of color was added to the scene Sir Walter Parratt, private organist to the late Queen, and organist of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, and his choir, all in surplices and college caps, walked quickly down the slope, through crowds, to the mausoleum. Then the minute guns commenced to boom, as a battery of artillery at the foot of the long walk paid its final honors to the dead Queen. The Windsor church bells tolled solemnly and the strains of the band, gradually growing stronger and stronger, echoed from the castle quadrangle.

At 3:15 p. m. the head of the procession passed slowly out of King George's arch in the following order:

The queen company of Grenadier Guards, with arms reversed.

The governor and constable of Windsor Castle, the Duke of Argyl.

Highlanders and pipers.

Royal servants.

Band of Grenadier Guards.

The bishop of Winchester and the dean of Windsor.

The lord chamberlain and the lord steward.

The gun carriage, with the coffin, supported by the late Queen's equerries and household, flanked by the same officers as appeared in Saturday's ceremony in London.

Following the coffin walked King Edward, the Duke of Connaught, Emperor William, the King of the Belgians, Prince Henry of Prussia and all the other royal personages, including Queen Alexandra, the princesses, with the exception of the few who had already left England. Those present were accompanied by their suites.

The route was through the Norman gateway, across the quadrangle, through the George IV archway, down the long walk, through the lodge gates, and then from the long walk to the mausoleum.

The route from the George IV archway to the gates of the mausoleum was lined with troops under command of Col. Napier Miles of the 1st Life Guards.

The queen's pipers played from the gates of the mausoleum itself. On arriving there the queen's company of Grenadiers opened outward and formed in double rank on the steps of the mausoleum.

The choir met the funeral cortege on the steps. The Highlanders, pipers and servants, on their arrival, went into the mausoleum and took up the positions allotted to them.

Then the coffin was carried into the mausoleum, preceded by the choir and clergy.

The members of the royal family took their places on each side of the sarcophagus, the royal household standing in the transcept on each side. The rest of the ceremony was private, as the space inside the mausoleum was limited.

The choir sang Sir Arthur Sullivan's anthem, "Yea, Though I Walk;" the hymn, "Sleep Thy Last Sleep," and Tennison's "The Face of Death Is Turned Toward the Sun of Light," set to music by Sir Walter Parratt.

Deer Park.

Miss Josephine Grimm has returned from a visit to Cumberland friends.

Mr. Charles, of Baltimore, is visiting relatives near this place.

Jack Enlow, of near Oakland, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. L. D. Thrasher is recovering from a severe attack of grip.

Mrs. Cynthia Marville was visiting in Oakland Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Knox are very happy over the arrival of a new boy.

Mr. James Griffin was an Oakland visitor Monday.

Miss Rosa Wilson, of Paradise, was the guest of Miss Sada Laughlin, Sunday.

R. A. Rafter, of Blaine, was in town Sunday.

Postmaster Thrasher has recovered from an attack of grip.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. George and children were visiting Swanton friends Sunday.

Rev. C. H. O'Brien was an Oakland visitor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Reis have moved into the George cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Dolliver Friend have moved from this place to Friendsville.

Miss Margaret Grimm, who has been on the sick list for the past two weeks, is recovering rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marville and Master John Marville, of Blaine, are the guests of Mr. Marville's mother.

Quite a number of our young people have been attending the rivival meetings in Loch Lynn.

C. R. Savage was visiting in Bloomington Saturday.

Mrs. A. H. Long is recovering from an attack of grip.

Mrs. L. Lohm was visiting in Cumberland last week.

Mrs. John Savedge, who has been quite ill for some weeks is improving rapidly.

Mrs. S. A. Laughlin is recovering from an attack of grip.

Victor, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Harvey, who has been quite ill for some time, is improving.

Miss Kathryn Lohm returned Monday from a visit to Grafton relatives.

J. H. McRobie was visiting in Mt. Lake Park Monday.

Col. J. T. McGraw, of Grafton, presented a car of coal to the poor of Deer Park last week.

Rev. C. H. O'Brien and his Beatitude Band will give an entertainment shortly for a worthy cause. Let every one help in any way they can.

Rev. J. S. Harvey commenced a series of revival meetings Sunday evening in the M. E. church. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

The devotional services of the Epworth League Sunday evening were very interesting. Each night there is a splendid program of songs, solos, readings, etc. After the services Sunday evening the installation of the following officers took place: President, Rev. J. S. Harvey; First Vice President, Mrs. John Savedge; Second V. P., Miss Nellie Thrasher; Third V. P., Mrs. O. J. Harvey; Fourth V. P., Miss Sada Laughlin; Secretary, W. E. Beeghly; Treasurer, Scott Shreaves; Organist, Miss Sada Laughlin. Come next Sunday evening and hear a splendid program rendered. Every one welcome. The installation service was performad by the retiring President, Miss Ella Laughlin.

Pneumonia Can be Prevented.

This disease always results from a cold or an attack of the grip and may be prevented by the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. That remedy was extensively used during the epidemics of La Grippe of the past few years, and not a single case has ever been reported that did not recover or that resulted in pneumonia, which shows it to be a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained a world wide reputation for its cures of colds and grip. For sale by all druggists.

La Grippe Quickly Cured.

"In the winter of 1898 and 1899 I was taken down with a severe attack of what is called La Grippe," says F. L. Hewett, a prominent druggist of Winfield, Ill. "The only medicine I used was two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It broke up the cold and stopped the coughing like magic, and I have never since been troubled with Grippe." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon to break up a severe cold and ward off any threatened attack of pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, too, which makes it the most desirable and one of the most popular preparations in use for these ailments. For sale by all druggists.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

THE MOUNTAIN CHAUTAUQUA.

The Program at Mountain Lake Park for the Coming Summer.

The first year of the New Century will be duly celebrated at Mountain Lake Park by the presentation of the strongest and most brilliant Chautauqua program which has ever been offered at this justly famed resort. This may seem like an idle boast to the thousands who have enjoyed the rare offerings which have been given annually for the last half dozen years, including the best things which could be procured in the lecture and entertainment field—but this is the year to show what a 20th Century Chautauqua should be, and it will be signalized at Mountain Lake Park by the gathering together of a galaxy of the strongest and best things in the entertainment line—regardless of expense. The Mountain Chautuqua now enjoys a reputation second to none, and new laurels will be added this year. Those who seek a summer resort par-excellence — where every comfort and convenience can be secured at modest cost, and where opportunities are at hand for rich intellectual enjoyment and uplift when time hangs heavy, can have their fondest dreams realized at this paradise of the mountains. Let a little glimpse of the remarkable program attractions already secured satisfy you that the feast will be a regal one. Among lecturers we name Senator Johnathan P. Dolliver, the brilliant statesman and orator; Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, the best-known preacher of the age, and the highest priced lecturer in America; Dr. P. S. Henson, the wittiest and most brilliant lecturer among the Baptists; Father Kelley, a broad-minded and eloquent priest of the Roman Catholic church, whom we are glad to have on our undenominational platform; Dr. Morgan Wood, the Congregationalist, who has crowded his churches to suffocation in the great cities of Detroit, Cleveland, and Toronto, Canada; Jahu DeWitt Miller, the reigning Chautauqua favorite, who returns with new lecture and question drawer; Major J. Pond, the Lyceum manager, who has conducted tours for all the great celebrities, will tell of his personal experiences; Hon. Lou Beauchamp, almost without a rival in his ability to amuse and please; Dr. J. W. Hancher, a brave and fearless talker on important themes; F. F. Hilder, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, who has made three journeys to the Philippines, will tell of these people and resources, and will show original pictures. Dr. E. L. Eaton in Science talks, and great telescope for studying the heavens; Leon H. Vincent and Homer B. Sprague will furnish delightful courses of literary studies. Dr. Frederick H. Parkhurst, Dr. Homer J. Smith, and Dr. Franklin McElfresh will also contribute bright lectures on great themes. Not quite content with what this country affords, Dr. Davidson is arranging to import for the summer, a bright, young Englishman, who is creating a great furore in his own country, to deliver a series of biographical lectures, with notes on current events. The Chinese Minister, Wu, has also been invited. This is of course but an imperfect list, as the summer is still far away, and engagements are being consummated daily. Yet it gives some adequate idea of what may be expected in line of lectures. The music will surpass any former program. The Royal Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra, augmented in number—the very best thing of the kind obtainable, will be present for the entire month of August.

The Schumann Lady Quartette and the Mendelsshon Male Quartette, two exceptional companies of singers, will appear one week each. The Imperial Hand Bell Ringers, with 110 bells—will give several delightful concerts. The Boston Carnival and Concert Company, illustrated and illuminated, will be one of the events of the season. Miss Ainsworth, with this company, is the best contralto singer in New England. There are illustrated songs, readings, the pantomime of the seasons; and the Carnival of Light, with wonderful calcium light effects in colors, is one of the most bewilderingly beautiful spectacles known to the platform. Garvin Spencer and Miss Florence MacDonald in costume, will sing Scotch melodies. Eugene W. Page, unquestionably the most expert mandolinist in the world, will astonish by his playing, and with his assistant will furnish music on many instruments. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Whyte will give lecture recitals on the great musical composers. Miss Marie Carter, Soprano, and Mr. C. Delmore Cheeny, basso, are two superior soloists already secured. James S. Burdette, the humorist; Miss Marion Short, the "queen of readers;" Rosani, the famous juggler; Karl Germain and sister, in Marvelous Magic and feats of Telepathy, will furnish enjoyment for many hours. Of course we shall have an entirely new lot of wonderful moving pictures with some surpassing colored effects only possible with the unrivaled Vitagraph, which we shall use. These will be shown a number of evenings.

There will be a number of brilliant illustrated lectures by George Wharton James on the Great West, our best present author on this region, also the Burton-Holmes lectures, all the views in color, by Mr. Francis Brown treating of the Paris Exposition. The Edge of China, and the Passion Play of 1900 at Oberammergau. Animated pictures accompany these remarkable lectures, which are the most perfect in every way ever seen at Mountain Lake Park. Millard Gaston and G. Paul Smith will delight all with their impersonations in costume, and their unique specialities, sand pictures and clay modeling—Venetian night on the lake will have many added features of great brilliancy to please the thousands who are certain to be present.

If this were all, is it not enough to satisfy even the most exacting? Much yet, however, will be added. It takes an immense number of people, with varying talents, to acceptably fill twenty-eight days. They will, however, be found and the issue of the Mountain Chautauqua for April will give you full and complete details. Nothing more worthy in the shape of a program will be offered anywhere on the continent, of this you may rest assured, and no more beautiful and attractive building in which to offer it, than we now have in our new auditorium, has yet been erected. Prepare now to come, see, hear and enjoy, and your summer outing will be a joy without alloy.

Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. 3t

Mountain Lake Park.

Winter and plenty of it.

Rev. Harvey is holding a revival meeting at Deer Park. He will preach in this place next Sabbath at 11 a. m. instead of 7.30 p. m.

D. C. Feather, "the rustling drummer," spent Saturday in the Park.

Merchant Cuppett will build a house at Loch Lynn as soon as the weather opens.

Frank Arnold is lathing the Felty building on H street.

Thos. J. Harris went to Horse Shoe Run, W. Va., Saturday last.

The Chatauqua next summer will have a drawing program. As announced in the *Mountain Chautauqua* it is great. Call at J. M. Davis' store for a copy.

They Have a Romantic Experience in Getting Married.

A young Fairmont swell met a very pretty young lady of Salem Thursday at the Fairmont depot and came with her to Oakland and put up at a leading hotel. The young man had quite a little roll on him and got the landlord of the hotel to make arrangements for a wedding. The clerk of the court and the ministers were seen and before the wedding the young man took his lady out in grand trousseau, and returned to the hotel, where they were married, but when the hotel bill was to be settled, it was discovered that the young man had spent all his money on the wedding garments for his bride. There were some hard words on the part of the landlord and some tears shed by the bride. It was finally arranged by the young man's taking the landlord's card and promising to remit the amount. They returned to Fairmont, where they were seen to leave the train as happy as if there had been no jar.

Winter Excursions to Washington—Very Low Rates—Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

On February 7 and April 11, 1901, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will run Popular Mid-Winter Excursions to Washington at very low rates for the round trip, allowing ten day limit on tickets, including day of sale.

Splendid trains, through coaches, Pullman parlor and sleeping cars.

Do not miss these splendid opportunities to visit the National Capital during the session of Congress. For tickets, time of trains and full information call on or address D. M. Mason, Agent B. & O. R. R. for full information.

OAKLAND CLUB MEETING.

Report of the Visitors' Committee. New Members Admitted. Large Attendance.

Tuesday night the regular monthly meeting of the Oakland Club was held, presided over by President Percy Procter, who came here from Cincinnati for the purpose. Quite a large attendance, taking into account the disagreeable weather prevailing, was present.

Following the reading of the report of the Visitors' Committee, which is given in full below, a lively discussion was participated in by various members of the Club in which many suggestions looking to the future welfare and prosperity of the town were brought out.

Prior to the regular meeting the Executive Committee admitted to membership in the Club Messrs. Norman S. Heindel, Chas. F. White, Chas. Liller, W. R. Stull and Frank Laughlin, and elected Dr. Henry W. McComas to fill a vacancy occurring in the committee.

The report of the Visitors' Committee was read by its chairman, Mr. James C. Peddicord, as follows:

OAKLAND, MD., Feb. 5th, 1891.

To the Oakland Club,

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the by-laws, the undersigned Committee on Visitors herewith submits its report, with such recommendations and suggestions as cover the duties required of them. Your Committee in the spring of 1900 had Oakland as a summer resort advertised in the Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Cincinnati and Pittsburg papers, and in addition to said advertisements issued an illustrated booklet, entitled "Guide to Oakland," and distributed said booklet very extensively. This work on the part of the Committee bore excellent fruit, and was the means of bringing about one hundred summer visitors to Oakland. This is not a mere guess, but the fact is established by letters now on file among the papers of the Club. Your Committee recommends, therefore, that an advertisement be inserted in said newspapers the coming season, and also recommends the distribution of the booklet published last spring, as the Club has on hand a sufficient number for that purpose. All the advertising which the Club can do will not bring people to our town and keep them here during the summer season, unless the people of the town do everything in their power to make the town attractive, and visitors comfortable. We suggest, therefore, that the Club again offer prizes for the best kept yards, lawns, etc., through the Committee on Improvements.

We think that, in addition to the advertisements and distribution of booklets for the purpose of reaching the general public, there should be an effort made to reach certain individuals who already know something of our town and the inducements it offers summer visitors. To this end, we recommend that the Secretary of the Club procure from the several hotel registers or otherwise, as far as possible, a list of the guests who spent the summer in Oakland during the last year or two, and that he mail a copy of the booklet, or "Guide to Oakland," to each of them. By this means we will keep constantly before them the advantages of Oakland as a place to spend the summer.

We have one other suggestion to make which we deem very important, and that is that the Club have small slips the size of an envelope printed giving the advantages of Oakland as a summer resort, which slips, when so printed, shall be furnished to our business and professional men, with the request that they enclose one of said slips in their letters to all city correspondents and such other persons as they think may be of an advantage to Oakland.

With regard to maintaining a bureau of information, we have this to say: That since the organization of the Club all persons have been requested by advertisements published and the booklets distributed to apply to the Secretary for any and all information which might be desired. The Secretary, therefore, has heretofore practically and successfully filled the demand for a bureau of information. We do not think any better plan can be devised, and would suggest that the course heretofore adopted be continued.

We cannot close this report without saying, in our opinion, the efforts of this Club to promote the interests of our town have been eminently successful, and we believe, with the experience of the past year, much greater and better results will be attained in the future.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES C. PEDDICORD,
Chairman.

The report was unanimously adopted and a motion prevailed to instruct the committee to carry into effect the recommendations made therein.

There is a growing sentiment in the Club's membership to bring the town to the fore and in every way make it more attractive for the summer visitors as well as the residents.

Col. Sturgiss, chairman on the Committee on Improvements, was instructed to inspect the platforms and streets of the town and call the attention of the authorities to all defects found.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. W. McCulloh Brown for a map of the county which was furnished a few weeks ago.

GROUND HOG SAW HIS SHADOW.

Then He Scurried Back for Six Weeks' Sleep.

The ground hog came out of his burrow on Saturday, saw his shadow and scurried back into his hole to sleep six weeks longer, while poor humanity will shiver in blasts of winter.

He is supposed to indicate by his movements on February 2nd whether the winter is over or whether there will be more cold weather. The sunshine, which would induce some animals to linger awhile to bask in its rays held out no inducement to Mr. Ground Hog, but on the contrary frightened him terribly and he fled for his hole, pursued by his shadow. His term of hibernation for the second period will end six weeks from Saturday, at which time his charm upon the weather man is supposed to come to an end and spring-like, balmy weather returns with him.

Some folks do not altogether believe in the ground hog and his forecasts, but they have nothing better to offer in his stead, for weather observers are not allowed the same degree of unrestrained liberty in forecasting as the ground hogs are.

The weather of Sunday and Monday indicated that "the ground hog was getting in his work," as a gentleman remarked, for both days were as rough as they well could be, rain, snow and sleet making up the quota of weather for the two days mentioned.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from Pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more then once saved her life, and cured her of Consumption. After taking she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her. This marvellous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at all druggists.

Died.

STANTON.—At his parents' home, Grantsville, on January 31, 1901, Clarence Maurice, son of C. A. and Laura Stanton, aged 4 months and 19 days. Funeral services in Reformed church, Grantsville, Feb. 2, and burial in Grantsville cemetery, Rev. E. S. Hassler, pastor, officiating.

WOLF.—At the home of his son near Sunnyside, this county, on Jan. 24th, 1901, of general debility, Isaac Wolf, aged 78 years. His funeral took place on the 26th, the interment being made in the family burying ground. Rev. Fike officiated. The deceased was a native of West Virginia and a member for a long number of years of the German Baptist church. One son and four daughters survive him.

BAUER.—Mr. John G. Bauer, ex-sheriff of Allegany county, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph E. Harned, in Oakland, with whom he made his home for several years, on Sunday night last about nine o'clock, of paralysis, aged 70 years. Mr. Bauer was a native of Sindelsheim, Adelsheim, Baden. He was a member of the Cumberland City Council right after the war and was sheriff in 1875. He was a member of the German Lutheran church of Cumberland. His remains were taken to Cumberland Monday afternoon on train No. 46, accompanied by Mrs. Harned and a son of the deceased, who resides in Cumberland. The funeral took place Wednesday and was attended by quite a crowd of friends and relatives.

BOWERS.—At her residence south Oakland on Monday morning at 2.30 o'clock after a week's illness of malignant typhoid fever, Mrs. John T. Bowers, aged about 49 years. The deceased was the mother of thirteen children, all of whom are living at home with the exception of the two, who are married. The funeral took place Tuesday morning after services at the home, conducted by Rev. A. Mick, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, the interment being made at the Lower burying ground. Mrs. Bowers was a most estimable lady, a true Christian, a kind and loving mother and a devoted wife. Her place at the fireside of the now desolate home can never be filled with that wealth of love bestowed upon the sorrowing husband and children. Her death is made doubly sad owing to the serious illness of members of her family for the past two months, two children at this time being ill. Expressions of sorrow for the bereaved household are heard upon every hand.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

THE CUBAN CENSUS.

Taken Under the Supervision of the War Department.

Gen. Sanger's Work Furnishes Food for Thought—People of the Island Not Fit for Absolute Independence.

[Special Correspondence.]

THAT American occupation has benefited Cuba is cheerfully admitted by even those islanders who clamored for absolute independence as soon as the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States had been signed. With the exception of a coterie of rabid revolutionists all the leaders of Cuban politics have learned to appreciate the sincerity of America's friendship and the people at large want nothing more than an autonomous government under the protection of the United States.

Under the able administration of Gen. J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., acting for the war department, a census of the islands has just been completed, in accordance with a proclamation issued by President McKinley in August, 1899. The actual work of enumeration was begun two months later, and within the incredibly short time of one year the entire work was completed. When first issued the presidential proclamation struck terror to the hearts of many good Cuban patriots who feared that the taking of the census might be the first step toward annexation, especially as it was proposed that the work should be done under the supervision of the military governor of the island, assisted by officers and enlisted men of the Uinted States army.

Gen. Sanger notified the secretary of war of the steadily growing dissatisfaction of the natives and at the eleventh hour it was decided that the offices of supervisors and enumerators should be filled by Cubans, and that the field work should be performed by them, under the supervision of an experienced officer of the United States census, so that when the enumeration should be completed it would be a census of Cubans by Cubans. Gen. Sanger was placed at the head of the census bureau, with Victor H. Olmstead, an experienced official of the United States census, as chief of staff. Six Cuban supervisors, appointed by the military governor, completed the executive board. That these officials performed their duties honorably and faithfully is evidenced not only by the completeness of their reports, but also by the fact that of the appropriation granted for the taking of the census a balance of $33,000 remained unexpended at the close of the work.

GEN. J. P. SANGER.

The great majority of Cuba's population is of Spanish and African descent, and the social conditions in the country districts bear a close resemblance to feudalism. The colored and half-breed elements are held in economical bondage by the landowners and planters, and nothing was done under Spanish rule to elevate or educate them. The leaders of Spanish thought have from time immemorial believed in keeping the masses in ignorance, believing it the best way to perpetuate the rule of a greedy and overbearing aristocracy. Before the outbreak of the last insurrection, which led to our war with Spain, there were nearly 100,000 plantations, farms, orchards and cattle ranges on the island, valued at $200,000,000. In the course of the war thousands of plantation houses and farm buildings were destroyed by Spaniards and revolutionists, and entire districts, once prosperous and peopled by happy peasants, were reduced to abject poverty. From this condition the people have not yet recovered, although under the administration of United States army officers great progress has been made in the matter of reestablishing plantations and securing work for the half-starved laboring men in rural districts.

Under Spanish rule Cuba had no manufacturing enterprises, excepting some cigar factories in Havana and sugar mills, producing raw sugar, molasses and rum, in the country. Since the Americans have secured control of the government various corporations who have attempted to develop the mineral resources of the island have met with some measure of success. In whatever Americans undertake, however, they are hampered by the prejudices of the uneducated Cubans who persist in looking upon them as invaders instead of benefactors.

Gen. Sanger's report, although noncommittal and scrupulously fair, is calculated to strengthen the belief that the Cubans should not be granted absolute independence. The great mass of the people is unfit to exercise the right of franchise, and even the better educated classes do not seem to have an adequate conception of the responsibilities of an independent government. Under our treaty with Spain we are more or less responsible to the civilized world for the future of Cuba, and as yet there are no evidences that life and property would be safe under a native administration. Nations, like individuals, should be just before they are generous; and therefore the United States must always exercise paramount power over Cuba, even should it be granted autonomy.

Of the 1,700,000 Cubans hardly more than 25 per cent. are qualified for citizenship, and this minority is divided into so many factions that the withdrawal of American troops would be followed almost immediately by international complications and domestic violence, quite as bitter as those which characterized the uprising against Spain.

Naturally, the Cubans are an intelligent people. Education will make them an enterprising one, too. But not until the American schoolmaster has completed his missionary work should they be invested with independent power.

The leaders of progressive thought in Havana, and the merchants in other trade centers of the island, are in complete accord with this sentiment. They realize, perhaps more than we do, that the prosperity and future greatness of Cuba depend on the commercial and industrial development of the country and the education of its ignorant negro and mixed population, and they know that under a native partisan administration peace could not be maintained for any length of time.

NATIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN CUBA.

To many of us who had serious doubts as to the wisdom of intrusting Cuba's affairs to a military administration it comes as a pleasant surprise that not only are the Cubans entirely satisfied with what has been accomplished under that regime thus far, but that many regret that the local government affairs have been transferred to boards and councils composed entirely of natives. They fear that municipal and district expenditures will not be scrutinized as closely as heretofore, and that corruption will enter into the letting of contracts and the granting of concessions and franchises. No grander tribute could be paid to our army officers, nor one of which our country could be prouder.

The introduction of American farm machinery is one of the best things that has happened to Cuba. Hitherto agricultural labor has been performed without the aid of labor-saving implements, and the crops have been correspondingly lean and costly. The small farmers still cling to their patriarchal ways, but the large landowners are enthusiastic over the new order of things, and have not hesitated to go into debt for tools which will pay for themselves in a few seasons. Inasmuch as agriculture must, for at least 20 years to come, be the chief industry of the island, the progressiveness of the planters is extremely gratifying.

But without doubt the greatest work accomplished by the American military government in Cuba is the introduction of modern sanitary methods and regulations. For centuries Havana, Santiago and other island ports have been the breeding grounds of the various yellow fever epidemics which have found their way to New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Tampa and other American cities. The filth of ages, which had accumulated under Spanish rule, was removed; up-to-date systems of drainage were utilized to purify the water supply, and people were compelled to keep their houses and dooryards clean. The result of this concerted crusade against uncleanliness is most eloquently condensed in the simple statement that never since its foundation has the city of Santiago been exempt from yellow fever until this year.

Whatever may be the ultimate destiny of Cuba, certain it is that her people owe a debt of gratitude to the United States, aside from freeing them from Spanish misrule, which years of devotion scarcely can repay.

G. W. WEIPPIERT.

Not in Him.

Photographer—Now, then, be perfectly natural. Look pleasant!

Krusty—Say, are you poking fun at me? I can't do both.—Philadelphia Press.

THE HOUSEHOLD

NICE WORK FOR WOMEN.

New York Girl Has Worked Out a Fine Little Business for Herself as Visiting Jeweler.

"My little leather bag contains all the materials and implements necessary to clean and repair jewelry," Miss Sara Morton explained. "I go from house to house in New York and have all the work that I can do.

"You have no idea how many sensible women there are who will not allow their favorite pieces of jewelry to be repaired by the best houses simply because they fear that some of their best stones will be changed. I have many customers who watch me closely the entire time that I am at work on their property. It was the discoverey of this peculiarity in a friend of mine that gave me the idea of my work. Before actually beginning my work I entered a good establishment as an apprentice, where I learned not only how to clean and repair jewelry, but also old watches, of which I make a specialty.

"I had absolutely no trouble in getting work. My method is very simple. I call, ask for the lady of the house, explain my business and as a rule get some work. By this method I soon had as many regular customers as I could manage, and now I have many calls that I am obliged to refuse simply for lack of time. Nearly every woman of liberal means has a good supply of jewelry, and few of them keep it in such condition that it does not need repairing and cleaning at least every six months. Few of them are willing to trust the cleaning of their finer pieces to their maids and as it is more convenient for them to let me come in to clean it than it is for them to collect it and send it to the jeweler, I get the work. These are my regular customers. Those who fear to allow their treasure into the hands of anyone where they cannot watch them belong to another class. As a rule, the articles they prize so highly are of little value to anyone besides themselves.

"My charges are less than those of a regular jeweler, and I am particular to have my work as good. I average five dollars a day above the cost of all materials used and my transportation expenses. That I consider good earning for a woman doing, as you might say, mechanical work in New York city. No, I never take work home. My evenings are all free, and so are my Sundays. I need rest, particularly my eyes. I often buy articles of my patrons and also act as agent in bringing purchasers to those who would like to sell. Many women admire only the latest fashions in jewelry just as they do in gowns. When an article is no longer what they consider stylish they become very anxious to get rid of it in order to use the money to get something more to their taste. Knowing that I keep in touch with the taste and desires of my patrons they appeal to me to act as agent. The majority of these women keep the jeweler's boxes in which they buy the articles, and when they are cleaned and snugly wrapped in their colored cottons it is hard to distinguish them from new. I have sold many such as wedding presents and

VISITING JEWELER AT WORK.

I cannot see the slightest objection to their being used in this way. They are always just as represented and cost about half as much as they would if bought new from the jeweler. Of course, I have many bargains, for as a rule such ultra stylish women are exceedingly extravagant. As they wear only the latest designs and the most fashionable stones they are often glad to let things go for a much smaller sum than they originally cost.

"My work is pleasant, I might almost say dainty. There is nothing heavy or laborious, so I cannot see why other women should hesitate to undertake it. I am the only one in the field so far as I can learn, but I am sure that there is room even here in New York for many more."—Lafayette McLaws, in Chicago Record.

No Search Needed.

"I suppose you know the type of man who is always looking for trouble," remarked the philosopher.

"No," answered Col. Stillwell, "you see, I'm from Kentucky. Down where I live nobody has to look for trouble."—Washington Star.

Why He Was Silent.

Bacon—What's become of your friend Jim? He's keeping very quiet these days.

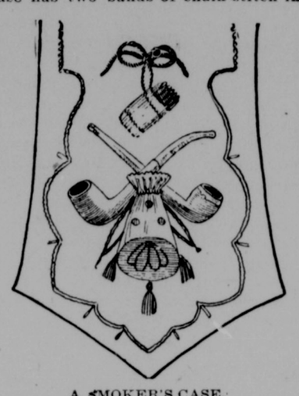
Egbert—Oh, didn't you hear he'd been getting married? — Yonkers Statesman.

HOLIDAY FANCY WORK.

How to Make a Tobacco Pouch That Will Delight the Heart of the Average Man.

A handsome tobacco pouch may be made from the illustrations, which represent the two patterns used, each side being duplicated.

Four such pieces are cut out of crimson or scarlet cloth and worked in applique. In the first one the chain stitch border (not the outer edge) is worked with green silk. The knot from which the different articles are made is done with black silk; the cigar case is of yellow cloth; the cigars worked in satin-stitch with brown silk. The case has two bands of chain-stitch in



A SMOKER'S CASE.

blue silk, and is edged all around with buttonhole stitch in the same color. The pipes are of white cloth shaded with long stitches of gray silk, and edged with yellow. The upper part of the pouch is of blue cloth, with a white silk edging and yellow dots; the under part of brown cloth, with black edging and a pattern worked in chain-stitch with white; the three tassels are embroidered with black and yellow silk.

In the second pattern the outer border is yellow, the knots black; the small pattern at the top is of blue cloth edged with yellow; the pipes of white cloth edged with blue and shaded with gray. The bundle of cigars is of brown cloth, shaded with black stitches, and fastened on with double rows of chain stitch in yellow silk. The cigar case is of light green cloth, edged with white; the Grecian pattern and dots are embroidered over it with white silk also.

To make the pouch up, join the four pieces together by seams—which are concealed by gold braid; cut out also and join four similar pieces of white kid for the lining; fasten this to the outside at the top only. Sew small brass rings round the top, and run a double piece of crimson silk cord through them. Put silk tassels of various colors at the bottom of the pouch and each of its four corners.—Boston Globe.

THOROUGHLY TESTED.

Simple Method of Cleaning a Woolen Dress That No One Need Hesitate to Try.

The following simple method of cleaning a dress skirt has been so thoroughly tested that no one need hesitate about trying it. The rule was first learned from a cook who accidentally had a cup of melted butter spilled over her dress. It was thought to be beyond reclaiming, but the cook herself declared that she could take every bit of the grease out—and she did. Since then the rule has been applied to many less hopeless cases, and invariably with the most satisfactory of results.

Take three-fourths of a pail of cold soft water and add one teacupful of ammonia. Thoroughly brush and shake the dress skirt, then rinse it up and down repeatedly in this ammonia water. After thoroughly "sousing" it, let it lie in the water for an hour. Once more rinse it up and down, then take it out, squeezing the water from it, but not wringing it.

Put up two lines so that they shall cross each other and hang the skirt upon them, pinning the bottom to the corssed lines so that the skirt shall be well spread apart.

While the skirt is still quite damp iron it upon the wrong side, ironing till dry."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Sofa Pillow Craze.

The sofa pillow fad has again taken possession of ladies who are making Christmas gifts. Any number of lovely pieces of work are produced by tracing on silk or linen. All-over designs turn out beautifully sometimes and make covers for superb cushions. Coarse orange linen squares for sale in the embroidery departments are converted into lovely covers by tracing the lines with some gold thread and using odds and ends of bright colored filoselle for filling in the rest of the pattern.

A Hint for Simpkins.

Mr. Simpkins—Give me a kiss, Bobby, and run up and tell your sister Jenny I have brought her a box of chocolate.

Bobby—Oh! When Dr. Dashing calls he always gives the sweets to me and the kiss to Jenny.—Tit-Bits.

Not His Heart.

"The doctor tells Archie Kneer he has the tobacco heart."

"I don't believe it. He never gave anybody a cigar in his life."—Chicago Tribune.

Doesn't Last Long.

Mrs. Gotham—The paper says an Indiana state board is trying to prevent the marriage of idiots.

Mr. Gotham—What nonsense! They soon get over it.—N. Y. Weekly.

Worth Something.

Brooks—Your time isn't worth much, is it?

Hawkins—Well, a fellow just let me have ten dollars for two days.—Town Topics.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

A DOCTOR'S STORY.

Pulls Back the Curtain of Secrecy and Reveals Awful Work of Rum in a Respectable Home.

"You know nothing about intemperance," said a noted physician. "I could write volumes that would amaze you."

"Write one," I said.

"It would be a breach of honor. A physician, like a Romish priest, may not betray the confessional." After a moment he added: "Our profession takes us into homes. And lives and hearts that seem all bright and happy are often dark and miserable from sickness of the soul."

"There must be some scenes that it would be proper for you to tell me," I urged; "please think of some."

"I was called to the wife of a distinguished gentleman. Her husband sat by her bed fanning her, and a lovely bouquet of flowers was on the stand by her side. Two little girls were playing quietly in the room. It was a charming picture of love and devotion.

"'My wife fell downstairs,' said her husband, 'and I fear has hurt herself seriously.'

"I examined her shoulder. It was swollen and black, and one rib was broken.

"'How do you find her?' asked her husband, anxiously.

"'I will ask the questions, if you please. How did you so injure yourself?'

"'I fell on the stairway.'

"I hesitated. I was not in a paddy shanty, but in the home of a well-

"SHE BEGGED ME NOT TO TELL YOU THE TRUTH."

known and unstained man. I re-examined her side.

"'When did she fall?' I asked.

"'Last night,' he said, after a second's pause, and a glance at her.

"My resolve was taken.

"'Please show me the place on the stairs where she struck,' I said to the husband, rising and going out. He followed me.

"'I was not with her when she fell,' he said.

"'The injury was not from a fall, and it was not done last night. Never try to deceive a doctor.'

"'She begged me not to tell you the truth.'

"'Then get another physician,' I said.

"'I will tell you the whole truth. Night before last I had been out to dinner.'

"'I saw your brilliant speech in the paper. Was it wine-inspired?'

"'Partly. Most of the after-dinner speeches are to a degree. I came home excited by the fine dinner, wit, wisdom and wine of the evening, and went, not to bed, but to the closet and drank heavily. My wife heard me and came down, hoping to coax me upstairs, as she had done many times. But she was too late. My reason and manhood were gone and I pounded her, and left her. She tried to follow me, but fell on the stairs. After a time she crawled, she says, upstairs, and went into the nursery and slept with the little girls. I slept, and woke with a fierce headache, and went out at once, thinking no breakfast and the outdoor air would clear my head for my morning engagements. I pledge you my honor I had forgotten I struck my wife. When I came back last night I found her suffering; but she would not permit a physician should be sent for lest it should disgrace me. I think she really tries to believe that she hurt herself, more or less, when she fell.' And with an honest quiver of the chin he added: 'She is an angel and wine is a devil.'

"'What are winebibbers?'

"'Own children of their father. Is my wife seriously hurt?'

"'I cannot tell yet. I fear she is.'

"More absolute, untiring devotion no man ever gave a wife than he gave her while she lived and suffered. When her noble, true, loving heart ceased to throb he was inconsolable. His love and devotion were the theme of every lip, and the Providence that so afflicted him was called 'strange' in a tone of semicensure! On her tomb is cut: 'Beloved wife!' He has gone to her now, in that land of no license.

"No one but myself ever knew the truth."—Selected, by N. Y. Witness.

The German navy costs each inhabitant of the empire less than 2½ marks a year, while the amount spent by each for alcohol and tobacco is between 50 and 60, or 24 times as much. The amount spent a year for beer, wine, whisky and tobacco is 3,000,000,000 marks.

DAILY USE OF ALCOHOL.

A Doctor Sets Forth the Constant and Fearful Damage Done to the Brain and Whole Body.

If mankind in general knew what advanced pathology teaches the widely observant physician of the effects of daily alcoholic potations on the human organism the use of alcohol and its principal compounds, natural or artificial, as a habitual daily beverage, would be shunned as a viper is avoided. Daily potations of strong drink persevered in, except in most exceptional moderation, will ultimately undermine the strongest constitutions as insidiously as the wiles of Delilah conquered the mighty Samson. Tridaily potations of strong drink are stitches in the shroud and nails in the coffin of the drinker, by which the garment of life's span is prematurely finished and the funeral casket that transports us to the end of earth is prematurely ready for us.

Alcohol thus indulged in and not physiologically counteracted by an exceptional organism endowed with unusual power of resistance makes morbid changes in the brain, its blood vessels, its coverings and its substance, as well as in the heart and other organs of the body.

The blood vessels of the brain are the first to feel the effects of alcoholic intemperance. They become enormously and unequally distended, and the brain suffers from blood pressure symptoms. Locomotion, perception and ideation are at first embarrassed and finally permanently impaired or destroyed. "We are struck," says the author previously quoted, "by the large number of extremely coarse dilated vessels which afford us evidence also of grave structural change."

Neither does the spinal cord escape, for throughout its whole extent we find increased vascularity. The change in the vessels of the spinal cord is like that which has long been recognized in chronic Bright's disease, says Bevan Lewis.

"Through the medium of the blood vascular system, alcohol, by its ready absorption and permeability, is rapidly conveyed to the most distant parts of the organism, establishing widespread constitutional disturbances; while through the peculiar selective capacity of the nervous centers for this poison it thereupon expends its primary and most potent influence. Although in all cases the nervous centers bear the chief brunt of its attack, it by no means follows that the subjects of chronic alcoholism suffer in the same way. In one, the gastric (stomach); in a second, the hepatic (liver); in a third, the renal (kidneys) and cardiac (heart) symptoms may come to the front; while in others the nervous centers express the special virulence of the agent in their direction.

The general effect of alcoholic excess is depravity of nutrition and impairment of the nutritional fluids and functions; the digestion becomes disordered, the excretory functions become deranged and the nerves exhausted or destroyed. The higher centers of the brain break down in delirium tremens, insanity, dementia or paralysis, or lesser degrees of mental impairment — a paresis, or lesser paralysis, of speech or motion, and aphasia, or speech forgetfulness, and memory failure in general sets in, and thus science confirms the truth of all observation that wine is a mocker, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise, and to him who tarrieth long thereat or imbibeth oft its organic consequences are physical ruin and dissolution. This temple of the human soul in which a god might dwell and angels walk about can by the unwisdom of the alcoholic inhabitant become transformed into a dwelling place of fiends and furies, can by the diseases it engenders be made the dwelling place of misery and woe, of mind and body, as the testimony of our advancing civilization, with the human wrecks in its dreadful wake, distorted, crippled, dethroned and dead, fearfully prove.

Besides the mental and physical destruction revealed by science in the pathway of alcohol as its immediate effects, she points with pitying finger to woes innumerable in the aftermath of its devastating violence which the hand of municipal and individual charity gathers into the hospitals for the insane, the homes for the feeble-minded, the colonies for epileptics, the almshouses and penitentiaries of the land.

She points the transgressor with warning hand to the mentally and nervously maimed of the children and children's children of the drunkard.

Alas that one should put an enemy in his mouth not only to steal away his own brains but to rob an unerring heritage of that normal mentality which is or should be the inherent right of the innocent and unfit posterity for the battle of life. The testimony of science says: Be cautious! beware! "For in the last it biteth like a serpent." It poisons the blood, the heart, the brain and the nerves. It distorts, depraves, degenerates the organism. It destroys the delicate mechanism of the mind's display and pollutes the fountain source of the soul's manifestation. It burns out the machinery of the mind with fire infernal, and where a spark of divinity might dwell it leaves but the cinders and ashes of a once brightly glowing and glorious mentality.

Its poisoned fangs are like unto those of the stealthy adder in the cradle. Through its baleful influences the unborn come into lives of misery, neurotically and mentally maimed, unfitted for normal life, and fortunate if they fill graves untimely; while hurt and helpless womanhood mourns and dies in the mists and blasts of the world's tardy awakening to the destructive effects of the drink habit. —C. H. Hughes, M. D., in Journal of Inebriety.

SUN WARDS IN HOSPITALS.

They Are Very Largely Instrumental in Curing Many Patients of Disease.

The theory that sunlight exerts a powerfully healing influence upon disease processes has now become so well established that the sunroom is regarded as a necessity in a well-appointed hospital. In the plans of new hospitals that aspire to be up to date the solarium finds a prominent place, and to keep up with the advances of medical science many of the old hospitals are attaching solaria to their buildings, says the Trained Nurse.

The sun ward is easily built. It must be, of course, on the south side of the building, having its eastern, southern and western walls largely constructed of glass. A good plan is to build a large bay window, with metal frame work, and, if the hospital building is to be three or four stories high, this bay window may extend to the full height of the main structure. With this arrangement each floor will have the advantages of a sun ward.

The means of ventilation should be perfect and the heating arrangements adequate, for the sun bath is just as practicable and useful on bright, wintry days as on sunny days of summer. If the outlook from the windows of the solarium is pleasant, if the landscape is diversified with hills, trees, green lawns or fields or a lake or a bit of the ocean, so much the better. Unfortunately for some institutions, the south view from the hospital is limited by walls of brick and stone. Nothing, however, can deteriorate the direct rays of the sun, so that, wherever possible, this exceedingly useful and very cheap commodity should be utilized for therapeutic effects.

AN OBSERVATION CAR.

The Open-Top Chililitli—The Newest Thing in Railway Car Architecture—Its Origin.

The very newest thing in railway car architecture is a passenger car for steam roads, built very much on the lines of the summer trolley car, except that this car can open up the top as well as the sides. The car, an illustration of which is herewith shown, was built by the Pullman Company for The American Tourist Association of Chicago, and was intended as an observation car in the great canyons of mountainous Mexico. The car was invented by Reau Campbell, the Mexican traveler, and came about as follows:

Some years ago, when Mr. Campbell was traveling through the great Tamosopo Canyon, he had a seat on the side of the car next to the mountain, the rocks of the cliff were within two feet of the window, and of course he could get not even a glimpse of the canyon, as all the windows on the other side of the car were taken up by the occupants of the adjoining seats. Determined to view the magnificence of the canyon, Mr. Campbell returned to Las Canoas, and through the courtesy of railway officials made the world famous ride on board what the superintendent called his "trolley", an open car with seats for eight persons, and with this ride came the idea that the only way the magnificence of Mexico's mountains could be enjoyed to the fullest extent would be from a car without sides or top.

The following season a coal, or gondola car, with board seats, was attached to The American Tourist Association train, and every traveler on that train climbed into it. Afterwards the Mexican Government prohibited the carrying of passengers in freight cars, and the coal car had to go. Then the building of a passenger car without a top was decided on, and the Chililitli came in evolution from a work car to the coal car, and to the consummation of itself.

The Chililitli became famous, and from an observation car went on duty as a pavilion by the sea, and a roof garden, for it is electric lighted, and has an outfit of Chinese lanterns. But the favorite is also remembered as a dining car of the tropics, attached to a special train, that, during meal hours, could stand still or run just fast enough to secure a breeze, and not raise a dust.

The Chililitli is the largest observation or dining car ever built. There are seats (reversible as in a coach) for 68 people and when the tables are in place 56 persons may sit down to dinner.

UNIQUE SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Water Company Asked to Pay Because It Could Not Extinguish a Fire.

A lawsuit, unique in the jurisprudence of the state of California, is now on trial at Ukiah. The city of Ukiah, says a San Francisco exchange, has sued the local waterworks company for a loss of $570.75 by reason of a fire which could not be extinguished because there was no water in the hydrants. The waterworks system of the place consists of a pumping plant on the bank of the Russian river, by which the water is raised to a reservoir on the side of the mountain, from which it is distributed by natural pressure. Fire hydrants are located at all the prominent corners.

On the night of the fire in question the agent of the water company had shut off the water in order to stop the practice of irrigating private lawns in the night time. By reason of this a man had to run a half mile to the reservoir to turn on the water. The delay was fatal, as the block in which the fire originated was almost completely destroyed. Then the city made a demand upon the company for the loss sustained by the city property. The demand was refused on the ground that the water company is not an insurer against fire. The prosecution holds, however, that under the terms of its franchise the water company is bound to maintain at all times a sufficient pressure of water for all purposes, of course including the extinguishment of conflagrations. Should the city win the case all the other losers by the same fire will have a cause of action.

Visiting Kin.

Visiting kin are divided into two classes; those who sit in the parlor and are waited upon, and those who are expected to go out to the kitchen and help.—Atchison Globe.

Visionary.

The apple of the eye is rather visionary fruit.—Chicago Daily News.

THEY HAVE HARD SERVICE.

Soldiers in the French Foreign Legion Have Anything But an Easy Time.

The French foreign legion, which is again the subject of Parisian political gossip, offers about the hardest military service in the world, and no one who knows enters it until he has exhausted all other means of support or wishes to bury himself, says a London paper. Men of all nations are in its ranks, many of them hard characters, criminals and jailbirds, and it is always sent by France to do the dirty work which that country naturally does not choose to impose upon its own children.

Thus it has held the frontiers of the African colonies, where every now and then a post is cut to bits by a wild Arab tribe. The fever-infested portions of Cambodia and Indo-China, which Lodi has described, have also been the scene of its exploits. The discipline, too, is most severe. Flogging is a daily occurrence and capital punishment is the result of the most trivial offenses. Thus the cases of insanity in the legion are of a much larger number than in any other branch of the French service.

A physician who has been studying the insanity of the legionaries says that a majority of the cases are well developed when the men enlist, since few sane men would ever accept the conditions know to exist in this corps. He adds that in his opinion many men shot for breaches of discipline were not mentally responsible, and he says that the same trouble may cause the insubordination among the French troops with the allies in China.

DEAD TO HER FAMILY.

High-Caste Hindoo Girl Who Was Ostracised Because She Became a Christian.

A young Hindoo girl, a convert to Methodism, has been on a visit to Boston during the past few weeks. Her name is Sooboonagam Ammal, which is shortened to Sooboo for purposes of friendly conversation, says an eastern contemporary.

Sooboo is particularly interesting from the fact that she belongs to a high-caste family—a caste deemed superior in India to ordinary mortal association. The girl heard the mission preachers at first with contempt, but she ended by running away from her aristocratic home to the mission and said she had become a Christian. In leaving her gods behind her she left also her jewels.

First the angry and desperate father came to the mission and threatened to put Sooboo's new friends in jail for kidnaping. The girl was produced and elected to stay where she was. The father went away uttering the final word, "Outcast!" which is a sentence of "death."

But soon the broken-hearted mother, who never goes forth and whose visit to the mission was contamination, came and pleaded with Sooboo to return to the home of those who had reared her and had loved her. The girl declared her love for her mother, but refused to go back. Then came funeral services, as of one dead. The mother, called "accursed" because of her visit to the mission, could not be present, but walked 1,000 miles to the river Ganges and held mourning service there. Then she came home and walled up the door of Sooboo's room.

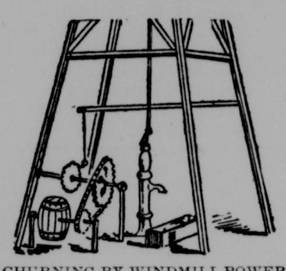
Coloring of the Eskimo Baby.

An Eskimo baby is born fair, except for a dark round spot on the small of the back, varying in size from a three-penny bit to a shilling. From this center head of color the dark tint gradually spreads till the toddling Eskimo is as beautifully and as completely and as highly colored as a well?smoked meerschaum pipe. The same thing happens among the Japanese.—Albany Argus.

CHURNING BY WIND.

There Is No Good Excuse for Doing This Work by Hand in These Days of Machinery.

Churning by wind saves labor; whether the windmill be factory made galvanized iron or some five-dollar homemade go-devil affair matters not. The cut shows the lower portion of a windmill's framework, the power being transmitted by the rod connected with the top of the well. A drive-wheel turned by the windmill, a clutch or ratchet, and a pulley wheel on the churn are the machinery used.



CHURNING BY WINDMILL POWER.

My drive wheel is a silent clutch wheel, but those who have none can use an old mower wheel, as illustrated, with a ratchet wheel on the shaft. An old pinion would make a fair substitute for the ratchet. The catch lever is boxed loosely to the shaft and connected with the pumping rod.

The speed can be changed by having two or more holes in the lever. This device changes the reciprocal motion into circular by means of old castings which can be found on every farm. It will not do to use a piston on a windmill for such a purpose, as it is liable to stop on the "dead center," then when the wind freshens the result would be to smash things unless some one were there to start it past the center. But with the ratchet appliance it needs no watching. The churn always starts when the wind moves the windmill. The upward stroke alone does the work. The momentum of the heavy iron wheel keeps up motion during the down stroke. There is no good excuse for churning by hand and letting the wind fly past.—E. C. Bennett, in Farm and Home.

FINISHING TOUCHES.

They Distinguish the Work of the Progressive Dairyman from That of the Cow-Keeper.

The scrupulous neatness shown in the care of cows; the cleanliness of the stable and the milk vessels; the practice of milking with clean, dry hands and discarding the first streams drawn from each teat; the removal of milk from the stable to a clean milk room for weighing, straining and aeration as soon as it is drawn; keeping the milk at a low temperature in summer and preventing its freezing in winter; careful delivery of the milk or cream in fine condition at the factory; careful attention to the comfort of the cow in summer as well as in winter; to the quality, quantity and composition of the cow's feed and the water supply; forethought and preparation for an abundant supply of pasture or soiling crops, such as will keep up the milk flow summer and winter without interruption during the entire period of lactation; these are some of the finishing touches which distinguish the work of the dairyman from that of a cow-keeper, the practice of the thoroughbred from that of the scrub dairyman.

A well-kept horse and an attractive wagon and harness; a neat, intelligent and obliging deliveryman; shining cans and measures; sterilized, sweet-smelling, well-filled bottles, with the intelligent care of the milk from cow to customer, are some of the finishing touches that build up a retail milk trade at paying prices, and distinguish a thoroughbred dairyman from a scrub cow-keeper and milk-peddler.

In every branch of dairy work, the profit and satisfaction is realized from careful attention to the finishing touches.—Dairy and Creamery.

TIMELY DAIRY NOTES.

Great care should be had in drying up a cow.

A great many spoiled udders can be traced to carelessness in drying up.

Buttermilk is very beneficial in many kinds of stomach troubles, and is healthful for everyone.

Don't expect your milch cow to furnish her quota of milk and butter if she be left to hustle with the rest of the stock. If she is to do her best she must be fed regularly and well, and must be protected from the cold storms and sudden changes of winter. Winter milking don't pay unless the cow is well treated.

Dehorned cattle are more peaceable, easier to fatten, more contented, and can be cared for easier than cattle with horns. While the operation may be painful it is not as cruel as allowing large cattle with horns to harass the smaller animals. The stock owner will save many times the amount of money it will cost him to have his animals dehorned, in feed alone.—Farm Journal.

Cull out the poor layers and give the prolific hens more room to work.

TROUT ON TAP.

A Commercial Traveler Who Got Into the Fish Business in a Queer Way.

In the days when the only means of rapid communication with Eastport was by steamboat from Portland and St. John, N. B., Bert Bean, a commercial traveler, came here from Boston and paid a visit to Campobello island, which belongs to New Brunswick, though only a short distance down the harbor, relates the New York Sun. Bean had a little money, and liking the island he bought a tract of land on top of the hill. His purchase contained about 100 acres, in the middle of which was a small pond in a hollow about 200 feet above tidewater, which washed the shore less than 75 rods away. As the pond was fed by springs, Bean had it stocked with trout, which were caught in brooks on the main land and brought over in pails. Then he went away for four years. On his return the pond was swarming with fine trout. Though the place had been fished by expert anglers, they had never met with any luck, because there were so many caddice worms and other insects in the water that the fish had no need for taking the hook.

Bean consulted a lawyer and found that as his pond contained less than ten acres it was his to hold and protect against all comers. He waited a few years longer and sent down a crew of men who bored a hole from the shore through the bank facing the ocean inserting a water main in the opening. When he had put a turn tap in the pipe so far inside the hill that it would not freeze in winter he was ready to supply fish to order. Orders were taken in Boston and other large places for as many trout as he could furnish. Then Bean came to Campobello, turned the stop cock, drew off the water and picked up his fish as easily as he could kindlings. He always left enough to stock the pond with young fry, after which he closed the faucet and allowed the springs to fill the pond for the growing of more trout.

The House That Tresham Built.

One of the curiosities of architecture in England is, according to the Stone Trades Journal, the house erected about 300 years ago at Rushton, in Northamptonshire, by Sir Thomas Tresham, a Roman Catholic who wished by his design to typify the Trinity. It is all threes: has three sides, three stories, and three windows on each flat, each of them in the shape of the trefoil—the three-leaved shamrock. Where the roofs meet rises a three-sided pyramid, terminating in a large trefoil. The smoke escapes from this chimney by three round holes on each of the three sides. The building is almost covered with mottoes and carvings, three Latin inscriptions, one on each of the three sides, having thirty-three letters in each. Three angles on each side bear shields. Over the door is the text from the Vulgate, "There are three that bear record." Inside the house each corner is cut off from each of the three main rooms, so that on every floor there are three three-sided apartments. It is hardly necessary to add that the house has ceased to be inhabited.

A Great Drive.

There was a loud, hissing noise. The heavens were brilliantly lighted. The man with the crimson coat and the long leather bag stopped and looked upward. He saw what seemed to be a ball of fire coming directly toward him, leaving a long, red streak behind it. Before he could move out of his tracks he heard the object strike the earth a few feet away, and after a short search he found a grayish ball, perhaps 1½ inches in diameter. He stood for a moment gazing thoughtfully down at it. Then he raised his hat, scratched his head solemnly and said: "Holy St. Andrew! What a drive that was!"—Bangor News.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

It is a great mistake for a married man to give way to a love of pastry, as it puts him so much in the power of his wife.—Ally Sloper.

Jell-O, The New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it to-day.

Every mother of a singing daughter attributes the latter's failure to the fact that the world has so few appreciative souls.—Atchison Globe.

An Atchison man who is grumbled at a good deal by his wife, was surprised lately to learn that at her club she referred to him as "the best man in the world."—Atchison Globe.

Miss Wildway (vivaciously)—"The late Mrs. Mellow was cremated, you know." Mrs. Stare (absent-mindedly) — "Oh! ah, yes; what did she wear?"—Boston Transcript.

Jones—"I notice that on the inside of the wardrobe door you have the sign: 'This door must be kept shut.' Nevertheless, it is always open." Brown—"That's all right. We keep it open so that people can read the notice."—Boston Transcript.

Down at the Heel—"I come of a ducal race, sir, and am proud of my descent." Stranger (taking stock of him)—"Well, I'm not surprised. From a duke down to you is about as steep a descent as one could meet with, I should say."—Ally Sloper.

You probably get up on your high horse too easily. The next time you think you have a grievance stop and think it over carefully, and be as fair as possible with the other fellow. It may seem impossible to you that you are not always right, but if you are an average person you are probably wrong half the time.—Atchison Globe.

Hard Lines—"Well," said he, anxious to patch up their quarrel of yesterday, "aren't you curious to know what's in this package?" "Not very," his wife, still unrelenting, replied, indifferently. "It's something for the one I love the best in all the world." "Ah! I suppose it's those suspenders you said you needed."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Peppers—"Oh, John! you must raise sidewhiskers." Mr. Peppers—"What? You've often told me you hated such things." Mrs. Peppers—"I want you to raise nice long ones like Mr. Markley's. He called to-day, and baby enjoyed pulling his whiskers so much. It was too cute for anything."—Philadelphia Press.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Uses Pe-ru-na For Colds in His Family and Grip.

CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON.

A Letter From the Executive Office of Oregon.

The Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Pe-ru-na. He keeps it continually in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SALEM, May 9, 1898.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Dear Sirs:—I have had occasion to use your Pe-ru-na medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly, W. M. Lord.

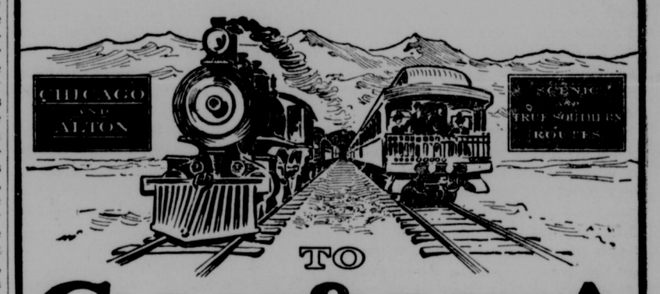
Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but prevents. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds, and so forth.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Pe-ru-na for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Pe-ru-na to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Pe-ru-na in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe, and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Hacking Coughs, Sore Lungs, Grippe, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in a few days. Why then risk Consumption? Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Don't be imposed upon. Refuse the dealer's substitute. It is not as good as Dr. Bull's.

Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism and all Pain. Price, 15 and 25 cents.



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American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

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Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
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FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

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In making it ready Burnham's Hasty Jellycon will be highly appreciated; nothing to do but dissolve it in hot water and set away to cool. The flavors are: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. Get a package to-day at your grocer's.

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A. N. K.—C 1844

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.

Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

WHEN the Democratic party of Maryland has to resort to the enactment of a law to perpetuate its life, no better evidence is required to show that its day of usefulness is at an end. The people have no use for a party that has to depend upon disfranchisement for existence.

OUR attention has been directed to an editorial in the *Journal* of last week in which the assertion is made upon the authority of an election official that 25 per cent. of the voters of this county are illiterate, when in fact the records in the Supervisors' Office show that at the general registration the percentage of illiteracy among the voters was but 9¼. This is a vast difference and we doubt if any other county in the State can present a better showing. Such assertions are calculated to create a sentiment against the county in other sections and should not be allowed to go unchallenged.

Extra Session Iniquity.

Nobody is misled as to the purpose of those persons who are anxiously urging an extra session of the Legislature, be they a Baughman, a Brown, a Vandiver or a Gorman, it matters not which or who. The movement is simply for the purpose of securing the Democratic machine gang in control of State affairs. The purpose of the proposed call is so obvious that there is almost universal protest from all parts of the State. The very best people are found lined up against the proposition, as they have been for years past, against all infamous political jugglery of the Democratic machine. The cold blooded proposition to disfranchise thousands of voters, which was made with a theatrical attempt at dash by Mr. Baughman, of Frederick county, who has a great pechant for doing things in a manner that attract attention by its ostentation, found little favor with the people. It was almost snuffed out by the coldness of the reception accorded it by the good people of the State on account of its infamy, and by a number of the members of the ring who believe it inexpedient and unwise. Notwithstanding this fact, the ring, with its well known tenacity in all things that are evil, now attempts to veil the real purpose of the proposed call behind an enumeration, which is entirely unnecessary, and also entirely untenable. The enumeration, as proposed, would mean a small army of appointees, whose pay and expenses, with the expense of the compilation of the figures thus gathered and returned according to the orders of the ring, would mean an addition of thousands of dollars to the public debt and a corresponding increase in taxes. An increase debt and taxes is a strking characteristic of Democratic ring rule, but a foible which the people, however, are grown very weary.

The sewerage proposition for Baltimore city can scarcely be sufficient pressing to entail an extra session of the Legislature for the proper authorization of it. It is trotted out by the Democratic politicians as a reason for the calling of the extra session, but the proposition is so palpably absurd that it accentuates to the highest possible degree the deep dyed rascality of the whole extra session project.

In the first place it is not believed that the Democratic ring in light of the drubbings that have been recently administered to it, will dare to call an extra session, as it is fair to presume that the wily leader of the ring, the Hon. A. P. Gorman, has enough foresight to see what will be the inevitable consequence of such a step. Then again, it is hardly probable, if the Legislature should happen to be convened, that there would be found enough men in that body who are so enthralled by the ring who would lay down their manhood in the slough of ring dominition and forever besmirch their reputation by voting for the law to disfranchise the citizens of the State. And in the third place should there be found enough men so devoid of all sense of right and duty to enact the iniquitous legislation proposed by the ring, the good people of the State would join hands and administer such a rebuke to the gang that it would be forever blotted out of existence.

Bryan For a Third Time.

It is given out on what seems to be trustworthy authority that William J. Bryan will be a candidate a third time for the presidency.

Since his second overwhelming defeat, there has been a movement looking to a "reorganization" of the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland has become talkative, and Mr. Hill of New York has hopes. The reorganization movement is fostered by Gold Democrats.

Those who stood by Bryan in two losing fights contend that no reorganization is needed. All that is wanted, say these Bryan leaders, is for the Gold Democrats to quit kicking and to get in line for the party platforms and candidates. These regulars plainly do not intend to let the anti-Bryan men get control of the party organization.

To head off this "reorganization" scheme, Congressman Lentz, of Ohio and other Bryan leaders have appointed a dollar dinner to be held at Columbus, O., on February 12th, at which none but true blue Bryan Democrats are to be invited. This banquet will sound the keynote and formally launch the third Bryan campaign.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bryan has started a newspaper, in which to keep himself prominently before the country. If he can't be president, his friends propose to see at least that certain other Democrats never shall be.

Requiescat in Pace.

When (in the noon of her reign) England's sovereign lady whose mortal remains were laid in the tomb Monday, suffered the irreparable loss which made her after life a long period of mourning it was Tennyson, the supreme poet of the Victorian era, who raised his voice and prayed for the widowed Queen that

The love of all Thy sons encompass Thee,
The love of all Thy daughters cherish Thee,
The love of all Thy people comfort Thee,
Till God's love set Thee at his side again!

The fulfilment has come. Victoria and Albert, parted in life, are now joined in death. And if the love of her people, which the poet besought, could have comforted inconsolable grief than that, too, would have been accomplished.

"O, that peace may come!" These are reported to have been Victoria's last words. Touching in their revelation of the tenderness of the speaker's heart, they are doubly touching as indicating the grief that pressed most heavily upon her in her last moments. What did the glory of victory signify to her by comparison with the suffering it entailed on the mothers and widows of the men who were laid low or maimed for life down on the African veldt? Thus the grave is closing over one who was lifted higher than any other mortal of our time, but who was not permitted to be exempt in her last days from the sorrows inherent in humanity. May she rest in peace!

How to Get Good Permanent Roads.

Last week it was announced through these columns that Congressman George A. Pearre of this district was arranging through the Department of Agriculture at Washington to send road engineers to Allegany county to give instruction to the people in road making. Such a move should not be discouraged and we may add that it will not be by any thinking tax payer who sees the necessity of the money-making powers of good roads. Should the experiment in Allegany county prove successful why not have the engineers come up to Garrett and instruct our people in the *modus operandi* of building and maintaining good roads. But the first thing to be done in this direction is to provide the money with which to make the talked-of improvements. This can readily be done by a slight additional tax upon the property owners of the county who would not feel the added burden in contemplation of the smooth and rutless road such as we have in our minds eye.

"It is estimated that a quarter of a million of dollars is spent every year by the tax payers of the State without material or permanent improvement as the result," says the Baltimore *Sun* in an editorial treating upon the subject of the betterment of the highways of Maryland, and adds: "The State Geologist and his corps of able assistants have shown that in all parts of Maryland abundant material exists for making good roads, and that all we need is proper control of the work * * * and a well-planned system to give this State the best permanent roads to be found anywhere in the land. This is so fully realized by the people and tax payers that in some counties heroic struggles are going on for reforms in road management and construction. In Harford county public-spirited citizenship has eventuated in the Woolsey bequest of a sum sufficient to start the reform there with the voluntary aid of the State Geologist and his assistants. The Agricultural Department at Washington has but lately organized a division of roads for the purpose of instructing county officials in what they ought to have known before they ventured to assume office, if they are really ignorant. But it is not so much ignorance that keeps the money going out as fast as it comes in for poor service and no improvement to the roads. It is the misuse of the people's money in a pretense instead of employing it for permanent betterments that is complained of by the tax payers. The wastefulness is shameful and a reproach to nearly every county in the State. The signs, however, are encouraging the hope that old methods will have to give way to the new order of things and that everywhere people will be employed who will leave behind them permanent benefits instead of a pile of trash scraped from the ditch into the middle of the road, only to be washed back by the first rain."

FIRST TIME IN 28 YEARS

President of the United States Will Be His Own Successor.

On March 4 next, for the first time in twenty-eight years, a President of the United States will be his own immediate successor. It is a point that lends picturesque interest to the coming inauguration, the last occasion on which such a thing occurred having been in 1872, when General Grant began his second term.

Mr. McKinley will ride from the White House to the Capitol alone to deliver his address—a thing which has not happened since 1872. It occurred also in 1868, but that was because Andrew Johnson was unfriendly to Grant, and refused to accompany him, just as John Adams would not go with Jefferson under similar circumstances and for the same reason. Being at once the outgoing and the incoming Chief Executive of the nation, Mr. McKinley will occupy a carriage alone.

At about half-past ten o'clock on the morning of March 4 the Republican leader on the floor of the House will rise and move that a committee be appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the Congress has just completed its work and is about to adjourn, incidentally inquiring whether he has anything further to communicate to the national legislative body. The motion being carried, the Speaker will name five members for this purpose, and, a like step having been taken at the other end of the Capitol, the ten selected Representatives and Senators will proceed to the Executive Mansion in carriages. On their return they will report that they saw the President, and that he stated, while having no communication to make, he desired to convey to the Congress his thanks and congratulations on the work accomplished by it.

If Mr. Bryan had been elected Mr. McKinley, on his way to the Capitol with him, would have sat on his right, occupying the place of honor as the de facto President, but, having relinquished his office, he would have sat on the other side coming back, being then a mere private citizen. This is what will happen on March 4, 1905, when a new Chief Magistrate is inaugurated, and then the latter will do all the bowing, Mr. McKinley not even removing his hat, inasmuch as it is understand under such circumstances that the plaudits are addressed exclusively to the executive that is to be.

Of course a great parade, including many thousands of troops, will escort Mr. McKinley to and from the Capitol. It will be abominably cold and very likely raining, at all events it usually is such weather in Washington on March 4 and the President will take a hasty luncheon with a few friends in the private dining room at the White House before going out and exposing himself to the hazard of pneumonia on the temporary grand stand on front whereon he reviews the procession.

Inaugural Excursions to Washington Mar. 1, 2 and 3—B. & O. R. R.

For the Inaugural Ceremonies of President McKinley and Vice-President Roosevelt at Washington, D. C., March 4th, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets at one rate for the round trip, good going on all regular trains of March 1, 2 and 3, valid for return until March 8, 1901, inclusive.

Solid vestibuled trains of elegant coaches, Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, observation cars. Excellent dining car service.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping car accommodations call on or address D. M. Mason, agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

EXTRA SESSION PLANS NOT YET AGREED UPON.

What a Member of the Bar Thinks About the Proposition to Summon the Legislature to Act Against Illiterate Voters.

Sunday's Baltimore Herald.

Governor Smith has not yet declared himself upon the subject of an extra session of the Legislature. His Excellency was at his office but a little while yesterday, and nothing new developed concerning the possibility of a call for the General Assembly to meet.

Mr. William C. Smith, a member of the bar, expressed his views on the proposed extra session yesterday, as follows:

"No one can rightfully accuse the Republican party of being opposed to the purity of the ballot. Its history in Maryland is the story of the fight for a free vote and an honest count. Hence, when we are opposed to an extra session of the Legislature that opposition is based upon grounds apart from considerations touching the ballot itself. Our party sees in this extra session scheme the germs of a great political conspiracy, the real object of which is to entrench democracy in power for an indefinite term of years and to place Maryland where she was before 1895. For 30 years the democrats absolutely controlled the State, yet all that time nothing was heard that would indicate an anxiety about the illiterate vote, and probably because, under pressure the illiterates voted Jackson and Liberty straight without asking embarrassing questions. Indeed, when efforts were made to improve the ballot all opposition came from our now sanctimonious friends, and it is an instructive commentary upon them and their sham anxiety lest the state should be dominated by the ignorant classes that the only good election law ever adopted for this state was conceived and passed by that very party which they charge is entirely in the control of the illiterates. The brightest pages in Maryland's political history are those which record the events of the republican administration under Governor Lowndes. Let the highly intelligent, superanxious ring potentates beat it if they can.

"The democrats were silent from 1867 to 1895 concerning the illiterate vote; so also were they beautifully still on this absorbing topic in the legislative session of 1900, when, with all the power in their hands, they could have accomplished anything. Someone did say something about disfranchisement during the session, but his oration was cut short by the powers upon the ground that it was improper to discuss such a subject. If improper then, why proper now? Especially as an extra session means so much to the taxpayers. The real reason is not far to seek. The secret ballot provided for in the republican law of 1896 prevents coersion and makes the result of an election delightfully uncertain. Therein it hurts the ring, who yearn for the good old days when primaries could be forced and nominations jammed through, and when the nomination was the equivalent of election. Then business could be carried on on business principles and there were no slip-ups. Everything was greased and went through according to program. Small wonder, then, that the sanctimonious deacons of the democratic church have gathered themselves together in an experience meeting, and, with hands piously folded before them, roll their eyes heavenward, exclaiming: 'Oh! This illiteracy! Shocking! Shocking! Brethren, let us cast out these ignorant devils and Sister Maryland will surely be ours forever.'"

Pity and Beauty

The most beautiful thing in the world is the baby, all dimples and joy. The most pitiful thing is that same baby, thin and in pain. And the mother does not know that a little fat makes all the difference.

Dimples and joy have gone, and left hollows and fear; the fat, that was comfort and color and curve--all but pity and love--is gone.

The little one gets no fat from her food. There is something wrong; it is either her food or food-mill. She has had no fat for weeks; is living on what she had stored in that plump little body of hers; and that is gone. She is starving for fat; it is death, be quick!

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the fat she can take; it will save her.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1.00 all druggists.

TAX ON MORTGAGES.

Judge A. Hunter Boyd Decides That the Law is Constitutional.

Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd has filed a decision at Hagerstown holding the mortgage tax law of 1896 constitutional. The opinion in the case against the Mutual Insurance Company of Washington county, which holds a long list of mortgages, sued, with a score of other corporations and individual mortgage holders, by the Washington county commissioners for the mortgage tax, which they refused to pay. The only question raised in this case was the constitutionality of the act.

The court cites the fact that the Court of Appeals has already expressed the opinion that the law was constitutional in the case of Faust vs. Building Association, and recently in the Harford county case. As to the reasonableness of the tax Judge Boyd says it is less than one-half per cent. of the par value of a 6 per cent. mortgage and cannot be considered unreasonable. There is no county in Maryland where the tax is so low as 30 cents on the $100, and the state tax has not been as low as 12 cents for years, if ever on most assessable property. If mortgages could be entirely exempted there would seem no valid excuse why the legislature could not exempt them in part, provided all of the same class be uniformly taxed. If the taxation be less than that of most property mortgage holders can hardly complain.

The propriety of taxing mortgages at all is questioned by many, and it may be that this tax was a compromise made by the legislature. The object was doubtless to add to the revenue from a class of property not paying taxes, but as the effect of such taxation might be to drive capital out of the state the legislature may have thought it wise to impose a light tax and make the amount uniform, so as not to discriminate against those counties where the taxes are most burdensome.

If it had simply been provided that mortgages should be taxed as other property and that the tax should be paid in the county where the mortgaged property was situated residents of a county that had a tax of $1 on the $100 could not as readily get loans on mortgages as those of a county where the tax was less.

Mardi Gras Celebrations. New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., February 14-19th, 1901.

For these occasions, tickets will be sold February 12th to 18th inclusive, from Washington, D. C., and all points on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, at the rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning until March 7th, 1901, inclusive. With its new passenger service inaugurated January 27th, the Seaboard Air Line Railway is now operating the finest and fastest trains in the South, and a trip to the Mardi Gras on one of these magnificent trains via any of their many attractive routes will certainly prove the quickest and most enjoyable. See that your tickets read via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

DIRT CLEARANCE.

IT is a good plan for every bather to know something of the soap he uses. There is a well-founded objection to using a floor-cleaning soap upon the human body. Ivory Soap is the bather's soap. It costs more than common soaps, but the difference is in the ingredients and making. Why not treat yourself with a little respect. Is not the human skin with its marvellous delicacy entitled to pure soap? Ivory Soap—it floats.

SIXTH DISTRICT INTERESTED.

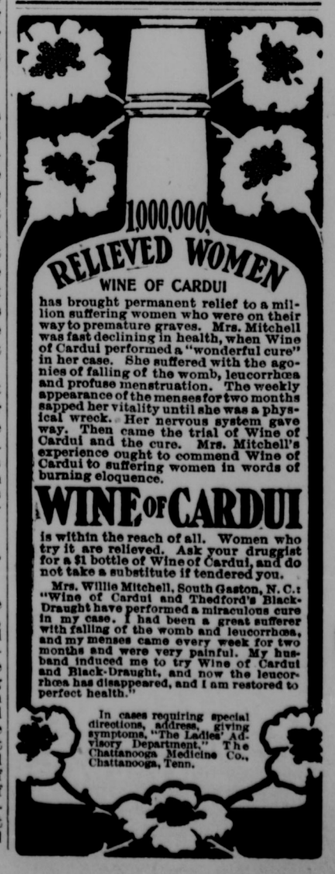
How New Reapportionment in the Maryland House Will Bring Changes.

The reapportionment of representatives in the Maryland House of Delegates will likely cause a political shaking up in the Sixth district. Representation of the counties in district conventions is the same as in the General Assembly, and heretofore two counties—Allegany and Frederick—have had exactly half the votes in convention, their six votes each, when combined, balancing the five of Washington, four of Montgomery and three of Garrett. For some reason or other divisions in conventions of both parties have usually been on these lines. Allegany and Frederick combining against Washington, Montgomery and Garrett, until by some means one side could capture votes from the other and break the deadlock. This was the division the last time there was a contest of any importance in the Sixth district when the late Republican congressional convention was held.

Under the reapportionment Washington and Montgomery counties will each have one additional vote in the the convention. This will give Washington, Montgomery and Garrett counties 14 out of a total of 26 votes, so that in any line-up of the old combinations Allegany and Frederick counties would be out in the cold. New combinations among the politicians of the district are, therefore, expected.

Danger of Colds and La Grippe.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. H. M. Hebden, of Baltimore, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. C. Ellwood Offutt returned from a week's visit to Baltimore Monday morning.

Messrs. Edwin L. Mitchell and Gilmor S. Hamill have returned from their trip east.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

Brison Welsh, Esq., and ex-Justice Fike, of District No. 2, were Oakland visitors Monday and Tuesday.

Rev. George I. Uhler will preach in the Deer Park Lutheran church on next Sunday morning and evening.

Samuel Brady, Esq., civil engineer of the West Virginia Central Railway, was in Oakland a day or two last week on business.

If you want the greatest bargain in sleighs Naylor's is the place to get it. Must be sold to make room for spring goods. Come quick. 47 3

Miss Annie Townshend returned home yesterday morning from Baltimore, where she was on an extended visit to relatives and friends.

The large Corliss safe for the First National Bank will probably be delivered this week as the officials of that institution have been notified of its shipment from the factory.

E. M. Norman, & Co. of Elk Garden, W. Va., are giving in trade for buckwheat flour $2.80 per 100 lbs.; choice apples $1.00 per bu.; fresh butter 25c per lb.; solid cabbage 2c per lb. 44tf.

Messrs. William E. D. Broadwater and Patrick S. Fazenbaker, both of District No. 11, were in Oakland Tuesday on business before the Board of County Commissioners.

M. N. Wilson, Esq., vice president of the First National Bank, came over to Oakland from his home at Wilson Monday evening and spent Tuesday in Oakland on business.

Mr. E. H. Bartlett is preparing to open a drug store in the town of Elking, West Va., and will have associated with him Mr. W. D. Nydegger, formerly of Oakland but now in business in Baltimore.

Services at Episcopal Church, Rev. W. H. Osmond, Rector, every Sunday morning at 11 and afternoon at 3:30. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Sewing School every Saturday at 3 p. m. at the rectory.

Ex-County Treasurer Thomas B. Wiley came up to Oakland Sunday and was forced to remain here until yesterday at noon owing to the heavy drifts in the roads which barred his return prior to that time.

Superintendent L. A. Rudisill, who was recently selected as a member of the committee on examinations for entrance to West Point, will go to Washington to-night to conduct an examination of candidates for appointment to the Academy.

The Board of County Commissioners was in session from Tuesday until to-day hearing appeals from assessments and making transfers on the assessment books of the county. Routine business was also transacted by the board. Quite a number appeared before the body to have their assessments reduced.

When you want a physic that is mild and gentle, easy to take and pleasant in effect use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free. Every box guaranteed. For sale by Oakland Pharmacy, Oakland, and J. W. Laughlin, Deer Park. The druggist will refund you your money if you are not satisfied after using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They cure disorders of the stomach, biliousness, constipation and headache. Price, 25 cents. Samples free.

Mr. S. D. Yoder, of near Grantsville, who recently retired from active farm work, building for himself and wife a neat little house upon the home farm, where they expect to spend the remainder of their life in peace and comfort, and renting the farm to his son, was in Oakland Tuesday on business. While in town Mr. Yoder made this office a brief visit, paying for THE REPUBLICAN two years in advance or until January, 1903.

In order to be prompt in action in case of wreck or any trouble to bridges, the Baltimore and Ohio has ordered all the riggers' crews to remain on the riggers trains day and night from 1st to 8th covering the time of the heavy passenger trafic on account of the presidential inauguration. The crews will not leave their trains even for meals, unless substitutes are on the train. This is a precaution that has not heretofore been taken but on account of the prospects of an exceptional travel to and from the capital it was deemed an advisable move to be in readiness in case of any accident.

County Examiner Ed. A. Browning was in Cumberland Monday.

The self-made made man too often forgets to give his wife any of the credit.

Miss Margaret Sincell went to Washington Monday morning to spend a month with relatives and friends.

Attorney Norman S. Heindel and mother and John T. Sincell left this morning for Baltimore and Washington.

A rear end collision took place in Fifty-eight cut at Hutton Sunday afternoon which demolished a caboose and delayed trains an hour or more.

Bring your buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats and corn, if you want cash or trade. The Felty Roller Mill, Oakland, Md. 27-26t

Isaac Shrout was arrested last week and released upon a bond to keep the peace, instead of Grant Shrout, as published at the time in these columns.

Explicit orders have been issued to B. & O. passenger trainmen in announcing the arrival of passenger trains at terminals to caution passengers not to forget their parcels.

The father of Mrs. George Dunham died at his home in Oswego, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, and was buried the following Thursday. On account of Mrs. Dunham's illness she was unable to attend the funeral.

Mr. Percy Proctor is having a heating plant installed in his residence on Crook Crest and other improvements made to his property. We understand that he and his estimable wife will spend the winter here next year, thus becoming all year round residents of Oakland.

The County Commissioners to-morrow will offer at public auction to the highest bidder, several parcels of land now owned by the county which was purchased at a Treasurer's tax sale some three years ago and which has not been redeemed by the owner. Mr. E. H. Sincell, attorney, will conduct the sale.

Under the new Army Bill thousands of promotions among officers in the regular service will be made. Capt. D. T. E. Casteel, a native of this county, son of Mr. William Casteel, of near Oakland, has been recommended for promotion; also Lieut. J. Harry Neff, of Kingwood, who is well known in Oakland where he was employed a few years ago as telegraph operator.

Max Good, Esq., of St. Louis, who resided in Oakland some years ago with his parents, stopped off in Oakland Monday afternoon on his way home from the east to spend a few hours with friends of his boyhood days. He is now a prosperous coffee and tea merchant of St. Louis, dealing extensively with the importers of New York and New Orleans.

A merry sleighing party of young folks from Eglon composed of Misses Alma Scherr, Emma Ossinger, Ora Bush, Jessie Fringer, Eveline Werner, Dr. J. Gilbert Selby, Ernest Bush and Milton Scherr, came down to Oakland Friday and spent the evening very pleasantly at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Renninger on Third street.

Since the cold spell began almost everyone who had a sleigh or sled of any kind has hunted them up and is making good use of them. The liverymen have had all their sleighs in use almost continuously, the demand very frequently being greater than the supply. Most of the sleighing is confined to the streets of town and the roads leading to Deer Park and Aurora, Hooppole road being shunned on account of the heavy drifts to be encountered.

Mrs. J. S. Hershbarger, of Stone House, Md., about three months ago left here to visit her mother and three sisters at Pasadena, California; on her way home she visited her brother-in-law A. Lincoln Gnagey, now of Indian Territory. She greatly enjoyed her trip, and the reunion with her mother and relatives. Yesterday she was met here by her husband. Her two little girls accompanied and returned with her.—*Meyersdale Com.*

An occasional load of apples and potatoes is still brought into town from the outlying districts, as the supply is not quite exhausted. The crops of both apples and potatoes in almost every section of the county last fall were abundant and the husbandman with an eye to the future and a higher price than was offered at the harvest, stored them away until the present time, when an advance which will more than pay for the trouble, is being secured. They find a ready sale here and that portion which is not used for local consumption is shipped to points both east and west where the crops were almost total failures.

State Senator Ravenscroft returned from a trip to Baltimore Saturday.

Hon. A. F. George, of Swanton, was in the city yesterday and made us a brief visit.

George W. Kitzmiller, Esq., superintendent of the Blaine Coal Company, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Mr. Percy Procter, who came to Oakland from Cincinnati Monday to attend the Oakland Club Tuesday night, left last evening for the above city.

Saturday Messrs. Edward H. Sincell and James W. Thomas, trustees, will sell at public auction a valuable tract of coal land lying in Election district No. 8, near the West Virginia Central Railway. The tract contains 265 acres and is underlaid with several veins of coal.

The shade of the "girl who lighted the fire with kerosene," met the shade of the "man who blew out the gas." "Come," said she, "let us go and dance on that cloud over there with the man who didn't know it was loaded." They went but found the vapors filled with the dear departed who attempted to alight from moving street cars backwards. And the man in the moon took another smile although he was down to his last quarter.

Thomas Martin, Jr., was driving a pair of horses up Second street Sunday afternoon in a sleigh when the bit of one of the animals broke and in consequence a runaway occurred. With but one horse under control the driver was thrown out of the sleigh and dragged a considerable distance before he succeeded in guiding the team into a fence where the horses stopped and things were put to rights in a few moments by parties who were attracted to the spot. No damage resulted.

Editor Harmsworth, the enterprising young man who has achieved a phenomenal success with his London newspaper and other publications, has said that in the first instance his business florished because of the enormous amount of advertising which he placed in the daily newspapers. When he was asked whether he used other forms of publicity Mr. Harmsworth said: "No; I don't because I don't believe in them. We tried them and found they did not pay us. We pin ourselves strictly to newspaper advertising, and we know it is a good investment. We always use large spaces."

Miners May Cause Trouble.

The employes of the W. K. Niver & Co.'s coal mines at Niverton, a few miles north of the Garrett county line in Somerset county, Pa., have struck on account of the discharge of 89 union miners on Saturday. Two Polish interpreters were arrested on Saturday and taken to the jail at Somerset charged with threatening the lives of the superintendent and others. There are about 300 miners employed at the town.

Rev. Dr. Ison Seriously Ill.

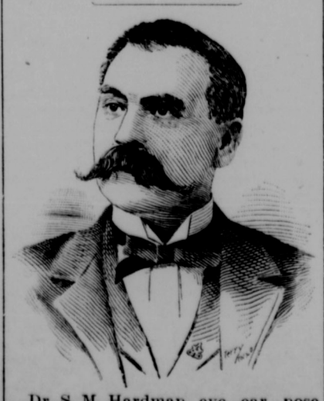
Rev. Dr. Benjamin Ison is critically ill at Washington, where he is spending the winter with his sons, Messrs. W. O. and Allen Ison. Dr. Ison has been in poor health for several years, but since the death of his only daughter some weeks ago, he has failed rapidly and now his condition is such as to cause the gravest apprehensions on the part of his family and friends.

On the Retired List.

Mr. Wm. A. Paxton, of Piedmont, one of the best known and most proficient Baltimore and Ohio third division passenger engineers, has been placed on the retired list with pay. Mr. Paxton made many hair-breadth escapes, perhaps the most thrilling being the time No. 47 express train ran away down the Cranberry grade, his tender and several cars going down the mountain side some 200 feet, his engine only remaining on the track.

Broken Wheel Causes Wreck.

In the freight wreck which occurred late Friday night near Bear Hollow, on the 17 mile grade caused by a wheel bursting, and which derailed several cars, some of the cars were hauled some distance, tearing away a porch about twenty feet from the track and injuring one corner of the building. No one was hurt.



Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

THE CASSELMAN VALLEY.

Its Timber, Coal, Agricultural Resources, Roads and Schools.

To the Editor of the Republican.

The Casselman valley, extending from the State Line to the headwaters of the river, fifteen miles in length, averaging about eight miles in width from the top of Meadow mountain to the crest of Negro mountain, containing about sixty thousand acres of the finest cultivated lands in this county, with a population of 2500. Among the chief products may be mentioned coal, cattle, lumber, lime, butter, fruit, sugar and wool. High grade farming is seen in this valley. The buildings are large and commodious. The stock of the finest breeds. It is estimated that one hundred thousand dollars worth of produce is annually shipped out of this valley. Those familiar with the geology of this county assert we have at least fifty thousand acres underlaid with the four-foot vein of coal, valued at one million dollars; lumber, ties and prop timber valued at one-half million dollars; other valuable minerals in abundance, inexhaustible deposits of the best of lime. Thus it will be seen our resources are but partly developed.

The competition of the railroad will open a new era in this section of the county. Many inquiries are being made as to coal and mineral lands. Great quantities of ties, props and lumber are now ready for shipment. The optioning of large areas of coal lands is frequently spoken of and many inquiries as to prices. It is nonsense to talk of securing such tracts at reasonable figures at present. Little is definitely known as to the area underlaid even with the four-foot vein. Many doubts are expressed as to the existence or value of lower or larger veins. Tests have been made by coal operators at various points in the valley. The results are known only to the company making them. It would seem wise and businesslike for the larger land owners to raise sufficient funds to make a thorough test with a core drill by experts, thus definitely determining what veins of coal we have, their extent and value. The four-foot vein has been pretty thoroughly tested and its extent fairly well known.

The condition of our roads and schools are subjects for most serious consideration, comment and criticism. Their improvement concerns all. We must mend our ways if we expect to attract desirable people to locate among us. No excuse or explanation can be offered for the neglect and abandonment of our highways. The old pike, our only outlet to market, is almost impassable by freight vehicles this season of the year. What little the county expends upon this road appears to be lost. The magnificent bridge over the Casselman river at the "Little Crossings" is in a runious condition and if not given early attention will be destroyed. The Western Union Telegraph Company have damaged the pike badly, the bridge almost fatally. This company should be compelled to repair some of the damages they have done to this great thoroughfare. A final effort should be made to save this splendid structure.

The county road from Grantsville to Oakland is even in worse condition, if possible. Really communication between this section and the county seat is practically destroyed by the impassability of the roads. Something should be suggested to remedy or improve this sad state of affairs. Other counties are moving in this matter. It is said we have the worst roads in the State.

Our schools are not up to the standard, at least in this section of the county, but they appear to be satisfactory to the patrons. They can and will be improved when the parents of the children attending take interest in the cause of education, demanding better service, attendance and attention. The teaching and training of children is and always has been the most important question parents have to meet and solve. It is senseless and useless to quarrel with teachers and officials. The parents are the parties interested. They can improve or disorganize and destroy schools. This is an enlightened age. The public schools are supposed to educate the masses. The higher grades of employment require skilled and educated operatives—the ignorant are relegated to the ranks of common labor. If we wish our children to have a fair start in the "life struggle" we should see to it that our schools are "abreast of the times." Taxes for this purpose are willingly paid—thus the means provided. A great responsibility rests upon the parents of this generation.

OCCASIONAL.

Grantsville, Md., Feb. 4.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. L. Rofrom, Mr. Philip D. Saucer, Mr. E. L. Little, Mr. F. S. Chine, Mr. Atful Formons, Manager of Manor Mining and Mfg. Co.

Money to Loan.

$10,000 to loan on first mortgage in in sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

THOUGHT IT WAS ROBBERS.

Mountaineers Mistook a Wrecking Train For Burglars.

Early Saturday morning a wreck, made doubly disastrous by the peculiar escapade of the wrecking train which had gone to relieve the wreck, occurred on the 17 mile grade of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. A young man, his father and a shotgun also figured in the escapade in a strikingly interesting manner.

A heavily loaded freight coming down the grade jumped the track, smashing to pieces 10 cars, one of which dashed against and almost through the house of a mountaineer alongside the track. Believing that burglars were uncermoniously attempting to enter their unassuming home the father and young men of the house jumped from their beds, and clad only in their night robes, rushed out into the yard armed with the most formidable looking guns to defend their mountain domicile. Seeing the badly smashed-up cars and the excited train crew, warlike demonstrations were ceased, and after dressing themselves the mountain men assisted the railroaders in clearing the result of the wreck.

The wrecking train was sent from here and after getting the wreck straightened out got beyond control while switching above the wrecked train, and ran down against it, mashing several other cars.—Cumberland Times.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Peter Nathan, Trustee, vs. Beachy & Orendorf. No. 1085 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Beachy & Orendorf to file their claims properly authenticated, in the above cause with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, on or before the 15th day of February, 1901, as I shall on that day proceed to state an audit distributing the funds in the hands of Peter Nathan, Trustee.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, Auditor.

47 3t

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass upon my lands lying near McHenry, known as "Crabtree Bottom," either by riding, driving or passing over the same or throwing down the fences. All persons so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

ANDREW SEBOLD.

44—3t

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, passed in a cause wherein Catherine Hoenshell and husband are plaintiffs and Susan House and others are defendants, the same being No. 1051 Equity, said decree bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

THURSDAY,

the 21st Day of February, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, situate near the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland: All that piece or parcel of land called

"Chalons,"

beginning for the same at the end of sixty-five perches on a line drawn North from the end of the twenty-fifth line of the whole tract called "Chalons," and running thence North forty-eight perches, thence crossing said tract East one hundred and fifty-one perches to the end of three hundred and twenty-two perches on the twentieth line of the whole tract, thence with the lines thereof South forty perches, East forty perches, South one hundred and eight perches and thence by a traight line to the beginning, containing

Ninety-eight Acres

more or less. About sixty or sixty-five acres of said land is cleared and under cultivation, is improved by a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, together with a small orchard.

The property is located in a desirable part of the county, can be made very productive and is a desirable small farm.

TERMS OF SALE:—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on day of sale, one third in six months and the balance in one year from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Trustee.

46-td

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. **15c, postpaid.**

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

TAX SALES

—OF—

Real Estate

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland, by Section 51, Chapter 566, of Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the year 1890, title "Garrett County" sub-tile "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566 as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, the undersigned, as late Treasurer in and for Gar-rett County, Maryland, will on

WEDNESDAY,

The 20th day of February, 1901,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all of the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett County, Maryland, to wit:

No. 3. TWENTY-FOUR AND ONE-EIGHTH ACRES OF LAND, situate in Election District No. 6 of Garrett county, Maryland, which is particularly described in a deed from Adaline Sloan and Zacheus Sloan, her husband, to Catherine Miller, bearing date May 24, 1895, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 28, folio 20, &c., one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Catherine Miller.

No. 5. TOWN LOT WITH DWELLING THEREON IN THE TOWN OF DEER PARK, in Election District No. 10, Garrett county, and particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Davis and wife to Samuel C. Hoye, bearing date Nov. 3, 1893, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folio 431, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county, Maryland. This property will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Samuel C. Hoye.

No. 6. NINETY ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "REPUBLIC," situate in Election District No. 11, Garrett county, and described in a deed from Margaret A. and W. A. Adams to Ellen Brady, bearing date September 4, 1884, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 9, folio 321, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county, Maryland. Said land will sold to pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Mrs. Ellen Brady.

No. 7. ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "WRIGHTS GROVE," situate in Election District No. 3, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Benjamin F. Michaels and wife to Wm. R. Michaels, bearing date September 20, 1886, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 32, folio 304, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county, Maryland. This land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of William R. Michaels.

No. 8. THIRTY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, situate in Election District No. 9, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Elizabeth and Charles O. Michaels to William F. Michaels, bearing date July 16, 1896, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 30, folio 352, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county. This land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of William F. Michaels.

No. 11. EIGHT HUNDRED & SIXTY ACRES OF BROWNING'S MANOR & BORDER LIFE (save and except 114 acres of same formerly sold to Albert Shahan, 50 acres to George W. Wilhelm and 40 acres to Peter Sines) situate in Election District No. 6, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Joseph M. A. Kelley and others to Sylvester Rynard, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1882, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 6, folio 430, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county. The above land, with the exceptions aforesaid, will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1896, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Sylvester Rynard.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on the day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon, at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs.

Conveyancing at cost of parcheser.

THOMAS B. WILEY,
Late Treasurer.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the road connecting the Eagle Rock and Kitzmillersville road, leading from the Ryan's Glade and Kitzmillersville road near Lost Land Run and taking a southerly course through the lands of J. P. Hubbard and Geo. W. Moon and to intersect the Eagle Rock road at or near Geo. W. Moon's sheep pen, a distance of about 145 rods, and examine whether the said Eagle Rock road should be located, will meet on the eleventh day of February, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said Eagle Rock road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JAMES L. HARVEY,
P. T. LIPSCOMB,
JAMES LISH,
Examiners.

4f-td

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County for the appointment of reviewers to locate a new public county road leading from William Coddington's gate to run on the north side of Bear Creek to the covered bridge on Selbysport road through the lands of William Coddington, R. T. Frazee and William Steele, a distance of seventy-five rods.

SILAS TEATS,
G. KOLB,
WILLIAM STEELE,
W. E. FRIEND.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

LIKE UNTO STORM SWEPT GALVESTON

By Paul P. Harris.

(Written for this paper.)

"SO YO'RE gwine ovah thar to Galveston, air yo', so that the world kin know how 10,000 human critters giv' up their lives. Wuz you evah in one uf them coast storms, stranger? Did yo' evah happen to be roun' when the sea swep' things clar fo' miles, leavin' only hyar en thar a poo' stranded cuss to mourn the loss of loved ones? No? Thank God fo' thet, stranger.

"When Ah saw thet thar line in the mo'nin Picayune ez we wuz pullin' out f'm New Orleans, 'Ten Thousand Dead, Twenty Thousand Injured,' Ah wondered how many readers thar wuz ez would really know what thet thar meant. Tain't them thet go down beneath the waves that hez mah deepes' pity. Goin' down don' las' long. Ah speaks, suh, uf them thet hez to stan' by helpless en see those thet he hol's a thousan' times dearer then life itself swep' away by the mad, rushing tide. Ah ain't agwine fah yo're way, stranger. Ah hev to get off at Crowley, but Ah reckon Ah sh'll hev time to tell yo'. It's just barly possible thet yo' en Ah shall meet agin en ef we don' mebbe yo'll see fit to tell them thar no'then newspaper fellers thet Ah hearn yo' say thet yo' worked fo' mah little story of Edwin en Genie.

"Ah wuz livin' down near the bayou Cook, Plaquemine parish, sixty odd mile below New Orleans, in those days, not fah f'm Buras township. Genie wuz a creole. She wuz plain en simple uf dress, sweet en Heavenly, suh. When Ah think uf her Ah seem to heah the ring of distant church bells ez the' used to ring when she, a little miss uf twelve er tharabouts, in snow-white gown en with a sprig uf jessamine er valley lilies in her ha'r used to trip erlong past our plantation uf a Sunday mo'nin' on her way to our parish church. Like the church bells, her mission seemed to be to summon souls to bettah things. The' wuzent much about her pedigree to brag on, but, stranger, if yo' could hev took one look into them deep blue eyes with the long dark lashes, yo' would hev allowed thet the' hed cornered all the sunshine. Ah took that look mahself, suh, an' Ah hevent seen the sun shine elsewhar since.

"Edward—Ah calls him thet, now—hed everythin' to brag on in the way uf pedigree, en, ez Ah look at it now, in everythin' else thet goes to make up the gentleman, but he nevah said much about hisself. Neither of his parents wuz livin' en he wuz pretty much alone in the worl'. He wuz tall, broad shouldered en han'some. He come f'm up yo're way somewhar, New York state, Ah reckon. Mebbe yo' know uf him er his family. Las' name wuz Noble. Ah cayent figure it thet he could hev been bettah named unless it would have been Noble Edward Noble; thet's what Ah hev on his tombstone now; but Ah'm getting ahead uf mah story.

"Edward en Ah wan' the bes' uf fren's f'm the fust, though the fault uf thet wuz altogether mine. Ah hed been used to hevin' things pretty much mah own way. Mah paw hed the bes' plantation in the parish, suh. It hed been in our family sence Jackson's army moved on New Orleans en our bottom lan' crop uf rice en cane wuz, Ah reckon, the bes' thet grew. Mah parents hed set a heap on me, en Ah remembah well the day thet mah maw (she wuz f'm the proudes' family in the lan', suh), tole me thet she hoped she would nevah liv to see the day thet a son of hers would take to wife a low-bohn creole, en the tears thet dimmed her eyes, suh, kep' me f'm sayin' what Ah should hev been sorry fo'. Genie wa'n't low bohn, nohow, stranger.

"Befo' many days hed passed, Ah hed asked her to be mine, an', though she nevah quite consented, the' wuz moments thar thet Ah felt ez though it wuz only a matter uf time when she would give in, en when once, stranger, Ah thought thet Ah saw the love light shine in them dear blue eyes, mah heart seemed sho' enough to stan' still en mah breath came short en quick. The' wuz the sunshine days, suh.

"Edward came down to study the effect uf various fertilizers on our long staple cotton en thet itself wuz enuff to set the fiah a smolderin'. We felt in them days just aftah the war more than we do now thet the south wuz fully able to see to the cotton raisin' er anythin' else ez fah ez thet goes, down in Dixie, without the intervention uf Yankees with any uf their dog gone scientific ideas. What at fust diden' amoun' to much broke out into a full flame uf hatred when Ah saw thet Edward had his eye on mah Genie. Ah saw them standin' together once, under the big pecan tree in front uf her house ez Ah wuz ridin' past. Mah fust impulse wuz to pass on ez though Ah hedent noticed, then the foolishness uf thet came to me en I reined up short. The' w'a'nt the slightes' embarrassment in his look ez he waved me 'How de,' but if Ah hed tried Ah coulden' to hev saved mah life hev answered. Ah just sat there en glared like a stupid gawk till it seemed ez if An should burn up with shame en anger, en, when he spoke agin in his calm, courteous way, Ah struck him a vicious cut across the face with mah ridin' whip, en, diggin' the rowels into mah hoss, dashed on. Lookin' back ovah mah shoulder, Ah saw a sight thet in memory Ah see now daily. Thar wuz a bloody mark that mah whip had lef', but his face bore no trace of anger; the' wuz nothin' but pity en grief thar. Mah Genie had sprung to his side, en' stranger, when Ah saw thet them eyes uf hern wuz, sho' enuff, shinin' the love light ez they looked into his, hope lef' mah life, but Ah made up mah min' thet, if Ah, who wuz willin' to give up mah home en birthright fo' her, coulden' hev her, no one else should, en Ah took an oath, suh, thet the'd be a killin', en either thet cold-blooded Yankee er Ah should bite the dus'. Ah diden' care much which did which sence Ah hed seen whar the love light shone.

Ah diden' see him fo' many days, en Ah reckon that it wuz well thet Ah diden', but Ah did see Genie, fo' she came direc' to the levy cane patch whar she knew Ah was workin' the niggas. She hed hed a right smart walk, though their plantation wuz nex' to ours. Her face wuz flushed, showin' to bes' advantage her rich olive skin thet shone in such pleasin' contrast to the eyes with the fringe of dark lashes. Ah diden' even get off f'm mah hoss, suh. Ah'd hev fallen at her feet the day befo', but the day befo', Ah haden' seen whar the love light shone, but nevah min' about thet, suh. Ah felt all undone, though she diden' say a word thet she shoulden' hev. They want even a reasonable amoun' uf scold in her voice, considerin' what Ah hed done, but Ah saw thet the' wuz nothin' fo' me to look fo' in the blue eyes, nothin' ceptin an unfathomable well of pity.

"Ah, says to her: 'He cayent love yo ez Ah do, Genie, ez Ah do, who hev grown up with yo', en learned to love the whole worl' ca's you live in it, Genie. Yesterday, Ah'd hev thought it bettah to hev lived down on the poo' plantation across the river if Ah could hev seen yo' smile sometimes en hev known that the love light thar wuz fo' me then to hev lived on the mos' princely estate in the lan' without yo', Genie. Hain't we gwine to meet no mo' down in the lane whar the magnolias grow? Ah love yo' so, honey, Ah'd die fo' yo' a thousan' times rather then see yo' care fo' another. Yo're Yankee hain't got none uf thet kin' uf love fo' you, Genie. He hain't got even the spirit to resent an insult—but Ah got no further, the look she giv me, well, Ah nevah saw its like befo'.

"It wuz a Sunday afternoon in September thet the storm broke on the Louisiana coast. All thet afternoon she raged fiercer en fiercer. Ah hed been out on the rivah in the mo'nin' fishin' fo' croppies till the storm begin to rize, en finally drove me in. The 'Mississip' is pretty wide down thar. It's only about fo'ty mile above whar she breaks up into a score uf mouths en goes into the gulf. The neck uf lan we were on wuz near enuff, not mo'n eight miles wide, the rivah included, an' we hed a wide sweep uf sea on either side.

"Ah lay eroun the wearhouse mos' uf that afternoon. Our warehouse had the highes' an' bes' foundation in the parish. The flo' stood just even with the top uf the levy. We used to run the trucks laden with cotton bales, f'm thar straight out ovah skids to the levy, en f'm thar out ovah the long pier to the boats fo' New Orleans. Thet afternoon Ah thought a score uf times thet the win' would pick us up en toss us into the middle uf the rivah en to'ads dark Ah thought that Ah would take no mo' chances en Ah wen' home en soon to bed.

"Ah had been sleepin' fo' some hours when Ah wuz awaken' by a poundin' on the side doo' by mah windo.' Paw er maw wuz sleepin' then en Ah went to the doo' quietly. Ah foun' a family uf neighbors. Their house hed blown down, stranger. F'm then on till midnight they kep a comin'; sometimes a hull family, but mo' often the'd be some lackin'; en occasionally some one'd start back through the shriekin' night, lookin' for wife er little ones. It mus' hev been two o'clock er tharabouts when the watah began to come in, fust creepin' a little, then growin' stronger en stronger till the flo' wuz kivered with right smart uf watah, while outside we could see only ragin' storm.

"Ah hed hearn paw tell how yars ago the win' hed swep' the sea f'm the gulf right across our narrer neck uf lan' en hed lan'ed a full-rigged ship whar our orange grove hed sence been planted. Ah calcerlated thet paw was thinkin' uf thet, though Ah don' reckolec' thet he said a word thet night 'ceptin' when the watah got so deep en our solid ole house began to shake in the surgin' sea en the wind, he picked maw up in his arms ez though she had been a baby en, turnin', said: "To the wear house."

"Ah, mahse'f, caught two little ones, chillen uf neighbors uf ours en placed one on each shoulder. The' wuz few stronger then Ah in them days, stranger, but it took every muscle Ah hed to face thet storm. Ah knew thet we wuz out uf the path, fo' twice Ah tripped en nearly fell. Mah foot hed caught in a tangle uf garden cow peas. Ah kep' ez near ez possible to paw en Ah heard mah prayin' fo' all on us. About half uf our numbah reached the wearhouse. The res', God help them, the' wen' down. Ah knew every chick en chile uf them. Ah wuz surprised to see thet many f'm other directions hed reached the wearhouse befo' us. The' wuz some uf the La Dues, the Valentines, the Loraines en the Valiquettes. Ah looked eagerly fo' mah Genie, but she wan't thar nor were any of her kin. Ah went to the rear of the house en saw thet the rivah was full en knew thet the watah mus' be pourin' ovah the levy in the terrible flood up yondah.

"Ah saw a man crouchin' on the levy en peerin' out ovah the watah. Ah hed crope mos' to his side befo' Ah noticed thet Ah wuz thar, en when he turned Ah saw thet it wuz Edward. He wuz bar'headed en his clothes wuz torn a'mos' to rags. Ah knew thet he hed been stopped by the fo'ce of the storm f'm goin' to Genie. He caught mah han' fo' a moment en we looked each othah in the eye. The' wan' a word spoke, but thet grip en thet look sealed the bond fo' evah.

"Ah hed just turned eroun' en wuz startin' back when the' came a terrible blast uf win', en to keep f'm bein' carried into the rivah Ah crouched low on the levy. Ah heard a creakin', schriekking crash en the wearhouse wuz gone, stranger. Ah struggled to mah feet en, shoutin', plunged aftah the tossin', grindin' wreck, fightin' en prayin' to fin' mah parents. A piece of floatin' wreckage struck mah head en, half conscious, chokin', blinded, chilled en exhausted, Ah b'arly made mah way to the levy agin. Ah coulden' tell yo' what all happened durin' the res' uf thet night, though some triflin' things impressed themselves upon me with startlin' distinctness. At one time, when the waves washed clean ovah me, Ah noticed with momentary surprise the salty taste of the watah, then Ah remembered thet the flood wuz f'm the sea en not the rivah. At another time Ah placed mah hand on somethin' hard en scaly, en when it began to move Ah realized thet it wuz a moccasin snake. It wuz too scared to strike, suh.

"Daylight broke en Ah looked about fo' Edward. At fust Ah coulden' see hide nor ha'r uf him nor uf eny other livin' human critter, though the' wuz some uf mos' every other sort uf animal en reptile thar. The' wuz hogs en cattle, hosses, sheep, en every hyar en thar a wrigglin' snake. Ah don' believe thet Noah made any bettah showin'. Ah saw mah saddle hoss Bill, the thoroughbred thet mah uncle gev me yars befo', en Ah whistled shrill on mah fingahs ez Ah used to do to call him up f'm the pastur'. He answered with a glad whinney en worked his way along agin the storm to whar Ah wuz crouchin', en he rubbed his nose again mah shoulder en whinnied soft like ez though he wuz glad to see me livin'. His eyes wuz almos' human.

"Ah twisted mah fingahs in his long, wet mane, en, puttin an arm eroun' his neck, stood ereck en' looked fah away up the line uf the levy toward the plantation whar Genie lived. Ah saw a man's figure in the distance en Ah knew it mus' be Edward. Ah worked mah way carefully erlong, still holdin' on to Bill en the cattle en sheep moved on erhead ez though they wuz glad to be driven. Ah kivered a mile er mo' in this way en could see the old pecan tree on the Dupree plantation wavin en' tossin' in the storm, but the house wuz gone. Lookin' up the levy agin, Ah saw Edward standin' recklessly en wavin' his arms frantic like en lookin' to the windward uf the levy. Lookin' again to the pecan tree, Ah saw three pussons, one mah Genie en mah heart beat fas'. Ah whistled en hollered at the top uf mah voice to Edward, but coulden' get his attention. Ah saw him strip off his coat en plunge into the ragin' sea during a brief lull in the sto'm. Ah hurried on ez fas' ez Ah dared. Two er three times it looked ez though he would be beaten back agin the levy or thrown clar over into the runnin' rivah beyond. He swam mos'ly below the surface with a wonderful en peculiar stroke. Ah could see him only at intervals ez he rose on the crest uf a wave en Ah thought uf mah words to Genie: 'Yo'r Yankee hez no sich love ez mine fo' yo' Genie,' ez Ah saw him gallantly buffet the waves. Genie wuz motionless, en Ah knew that she was prayin' fo' Edward.

"He had kivered half or mo' uf the distance when the sky became suddenly black en the sto'm came on full fo'ce agin. The win' hed whipped eroun' to the no'thwest en came on fiercer then evah. Ah dared not stan' ereck en crouched agin on the levy. Ah could see the peach tree bendin' befo' the sto'm till its branches whipped the surgin' sea into madder fury. A great wave swep' ovah me en Ah fell flat agin on the levy. Ah caught a palmetto root and clung fo' life. At times Ah wuz completely submerged fo' several seconds till the wind, veering mo' en mo', finally came direck f'm the no'th, sweeping the watah south to the gulf with such fo'ce thet the levy seemed the dividin' line between two rivahs racing each othah to the sea. Aftah an hour or mo' the watah began to lower till the top of the levy was well above the tide. Ez soon ez the heavens cl'ared Ah looked agin to the pecan tree. The' was but two figures thar. Genie wuz gone en the swimmer wuz nowhar to be seen. The nex' day the relief boats steamed down the rivah f'm New Orleans. They wanted to take us away, but we coulden' hev left thar ef we hed tried. They lef' us a little bacon en cohn meal en blankets, en ez soon as the sto'm subsided enuff we wuz ready to take up our search.

"Ole man Dupre said Genie hed been the life en hope uf them all till thet las' blas' when she seen her lover go down, en then the ole man diden' know what happened. He looked eroun' en she wan' thar nor could anything be seen uf her on the waves about. She mus' hev just drapped en giv up entirely. The ole man en Ah went togethah, en fah down country among some cypress trees we foun' all thet they wuz lef' uf Genie, en not much further we foun' Edward en in his clinched hand we found a miniature of Genie. The scar on his cheek where Ah struck him the day with the ridin' whip stood clar en distink, en Ah always stop en think uf thet scar now whenevah Ah feel inclined to be hasty. It saves me ez the scars sustained on Calvary saved many another poo' human. Ah foun' no trace uf mah paw er mah maw nor uf ery others thet went down in the early hours uf thet sto'm.

"The ole gentleman en Ah sold our plantation en bought a little strip uf lan' up hyar whar the floods ain't likely to come, an' hyar we took Edward en Genie. The ole man en the ole woman hev both gone now en Ah'm lef' alone to keep watch. 'Ten thousan' dead en twenty thousan' injured, eh?' When yo' write yo'r story, stranger, arter yo' hev paid due tribute to th' dead, don' fo'get to make it clar thet the worl' still hez some sympathy lef' fo' them thet watch en wait."

TOLD BY X RAYS.

A German Scientist Says That the Duration of Life May Be Foretold.

Is it possible to foretell the duration of a man's life?

In spite of certain preposterous claims put forward from time to time by clairvoyants and other so-called seers, scientists have always maintained that this question can only be answered in the negative and that we can hardly expect to obtain more light on the subject than is furnished by Flourens, the statistician, who after years of labor discovered that the average duration of life in Europe is from 36 to 40 years, that the ordinary duration is 65 years and that the abnormal duration is 125 years, says the New York Herald.

Now, however, a German savant insists that, barring accidents, the exact duration of any person's life can be determined by the X rays. This savant is Herr Richter, who is well known by his experiments with these rays, and by his works on radiography, and his novel method of determining the duration of life is fully explained in a paper by him, which was read the other day at the Imperial College of Berlin.

Herr Richter simply claims that an examination of the principal organs of the body by means of the X rays will show the number of years that any person will live. It has long been admitted, as one of the first and indispensable conditions of longevity that such organs as the heart, the lungs, the brain and the digestive apparatus must be sound and vigorous, but Herr Richter goes further than this; he insists that there is a close connection, which practically never varies, between the duration of life and the size, strength and soundness of these organs, and it is on this connection that his theory is entirely based.

As a proof of the truth of his statements he brings forward numerous examples of organs which he has examined, as well as an array of statistics, which are entirely in his favor. At the same time he admits that there are some persons the duration of whose life cannot be determined by the size and vigor of their organs, but he maintains that these are only exceptional cases and do not really invalidate the truth of his theory.

Perhaps the most extraordinary case of this kind was that of an Englishman, who was born in 1483, and who was so puny at birth that the doctors unanimously decided he could not live. His chest, says an old chronicler, was so narrow that he was scarcely able to breathe; he was as thin as a skeleton, and very often his heart ceased to beat. Yet this extraordinary individual lived to be 168 years old, his death occurring in 1651. He actually saw ten kings reign, and so keen was his enjoyment of life that in his one hundredth year he made violent love to an estimable young woman, and was subsequently severely punished because he did not marry her.

A more grave objection to Herr Richter's theory, according to German scientists, is that, however true it may be in itself, it is apt to prove misleading, for the reason that it is of no avail in the case of persons who meet death through accidents and, as statistics show, a large percentage of human beings come to their end each year in this way. It is a well-known fact, too, that many persons who are killed accidentally have always enjoyed vigorous health and seemed destined to live to a good old age. Yet X rays, if used in such cases, would certainly not have told the truth.

First on Land But Not on Sea.

Nobody will quarrel with this verdict, but our greatness is not uniform. Lieut. Howard, of the intelligence office of the navy department, recently compiled the tonnage of the various navies of the world. The figures are as follows:

England	1,824,920
France	765,519
Russia	503,528
United States	413,525
Germany	410,895
Italy	318,125
Japan	264,435

This, however, does not exactly state the case. Ships of the United States are so superior in fighting strength that it is safe to say that this country is third in naval strength among the powers. Still, it is only third, while its own position in the world is unquestionably the first. The result is a demand that the United States shall have a navy equal to its position and reputation.—Saturday Evening Post.

Abandoned Farm Lands in England.

Over a considerable extent of Salisbury plain, which is now used for military maneuvers, quantities of broken flints are to be seen on the short turf. These flints have a tale to tell besides that in which the geologist revels. They show that the land on which they lie was formerly cultivated. Corn once waved over a considerable portion of the great plain. It was abandoned as unprofitable long before the drop in prices 20 or 25 years ago. A statement was recently made in one of the daily papers that two farms in Essex, on the borders of the Epping forest, are to be had rent free, provided the tenant pays all rates, etc., and keeps the farm buildings in proper repair.—London Express.

Went Through.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "do you t'ink it does a man much good to go t'roo college?"

"Not much," responded Meandering Mike. "I went t'roo a college once, an' all I got was two dictionaries an' a suit of football clothes. De swag wasn't wort' de risk." — Washington Star.

Sensation Without Experience.

Miss Skyleigh—Are you a married man?

Mr. Frankleigh—No; but I'm the next thing to it—I'm in debt.—Smart Set.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Stolen March.

The famous composer sat in the orchestra chair and listened to the comic opera of his rival. As the chorus roared out a swinging, familiar air, the tears started to the great musician's eyes. "Ah," he said, sadly, "I would not have believed it, but he has stolen a march on me." To those familiar with his works, the truth of this remark would have been apparent.—Princeton Tiger.

Time to Go South.

For the present winter season the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has improved its already nearly perfect through service of Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and elegant day coaches from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, to Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, Thomasville, Ga., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Palm Beach and other points in Florida. Perfect connections made with steamer lines for Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau, West Indian and Central American Ports. Tourist and Home Seekers' excursion tickets on sale at low rates. Write C. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Very Cordial.

The Guest—There is something very cordial in your husband.

The Hostess—Yes, several pousse cafes, I guess. He came home with a pocketful of cloves.—Chicago Daily News.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

The Worm's Turning.

Mrs. Henpeck—What do you think of giving me for a Christmas present?

Mr. Henpeck—I think very well of it, but to whom? I haven't an enemy on earth.—Philadelphia Press.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, delicious and healthful. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c.

Explained.

Piper—Say, Muggsy, wat's a statu quo, anyhow?

Muggsy—Why, dat's when you've got de jay down an' are sittin' on him.—Philadelphia North American.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Vice Versa.

Tigg—There's one good thing about these college yells.

Wigg—What is it?

"They can't sing those glee songs while they are yelling."—Baltimore American.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb 17, 1900.

One Might Suppose So.

Mrs. Brown—Izaak Walton must have been a peculiar person.

Brown—Why?

"Well, you'd think he'd know how to spell his first name!"—Puck.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

It is always a safe rule, when a dog's bark is worse than his bite, to fight shy of his bark.—Chicago Journal.

A dyspeptic is never on good terms with himself. Something is always wrong. Get it right by chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

The frown of a true friend is better than the smile of a cunning enemy.—Chicago Journal.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly. Sold by all druggists.

Restoration

of the hair is seldom accomplished after it begins to fall out. But there are instances like the following: Mr. S. L. Smith, formerly superintendent of Omnibus Line, Cincinnati, Ohio, wrote: "My hair commenced falling off about three years ago until I became quite bald, occasioned, I suppose, by dandruff and a slight disease of the scalp. But your Lotion removed the dandruff and all traces of the disease, and I have now nearly as much hair as ever. I have also used Palmer's Lotion for other skin diseases with equal benefit." If your druggist is out of it send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

A Lot About Abraham.

A schoolboy was asked at an examination to give an account of the patriarch Abraham. He wrote: "He was the father of Lot and had two wives. One was called Ishmale and the other Hagar. He kept one at home and he turned the other into the desert, where she became a pillar of salt in the daytime and a pillar of fire by night."—London Jewish World.

Excursion Sleepers Via M., K. & T. Ry.

Weekly Excursion Sleepers leave St. Louis via Katy Flyer (M. K. & T. Ry.) every Tuesday at 8:16 p. m. for San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Weekly Excursion Sleepers leave Kansas City via the M. K. & T. Ry. every Saturday at 9:05 p. m. for San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

An Unjust Charge.

"Penelope is so abominably mannish."

"Mannish! I wish you could see her carve."—Denver Times.

LOSS OF MEMORY

is often derived from an unlooked for source—the Kidneys. Odorous urine or that which scalds or stains is an infallible proof that you are progressing towards Bright's Disease or one of the other forms of Kidney Trouble all of which are fatal if permitted to grow worse.

MORROW'S

KID-NE-OIDS

will arrest the disease and under most solemn guarantee effect a cure where it is possible by human means.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA

People cured by KID-NE-OIDS. In writing them, please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

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Phoebe Potts, 369 Fayette St., West Washington, Pa.
Rev. H. N. Minnigh, M. E. Church, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. Jas. C. Thomas, 1308 LaFayette St., Scranton, Pa.
Ernest B. Bowers, 21 N. Shamokin St., Shamokin, Pa.
Mr. G. R. Campman, 48 River St., Sharon, Pa.
A. L. Conn, 233 W. Edwin St., Williamsport, Pa.
Mr. James A. Kinney, 242 W. Wheeling St., Lancaster, O.
C. H. Stomer, 362 Main St., Massillon, O.
Mrs. Lena Sturgis, 54 W. Main St., Massillon, O.
Mr. E. E. Eyman, 314 Broadway, Lorain, O.
Mrs. Mary Watters, 325 South St., Steubenville, O.
Capt. John Enright, 615 Michigan St., Toledo, O.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at drug stores.

JOHN MORROW & CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.

GRAIN-O

THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Coffee injures growing children even when it is weakened. Grain-O gives them brighter eyes, firmer flesh, quicker intelligence and happier dispositions. They can drink all they want of Grain-O—the more the better—and it tastes like coffee.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

PATENTS without fee unless successful. Send description; FREE opinion.

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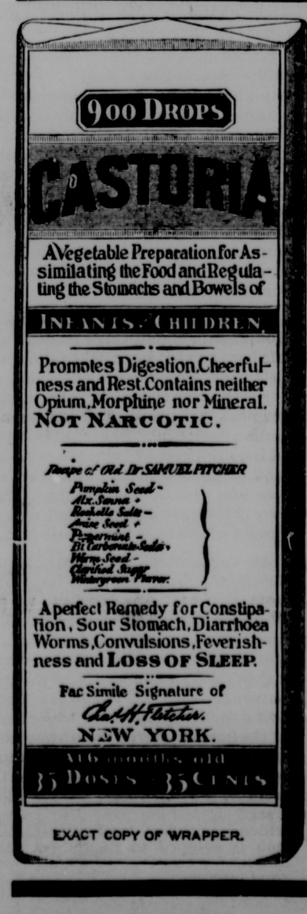

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Important Dates of the Nineteenth Century in the United States

Compiled by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

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1801.

Feb. 18—Thomas Jefferson elected president by vote of the house of representatives because of tie in electoral vote between himself and Aaron Burr, the latter becoming vice president.

ROBERT FULTON
Born in 1765.—Died Feb. 24, 1815.

June 10—Tripoli declares war against United States.

Dec. 7—President Jefferson inaugurated system of sending written messages to congress. Since this date no president has addressed congress orally.

The second census was taken in 1800, but the total of the enumeration was not announced until 1801. It was 5,308,483.

1802.

March 16—Law passed establishing military academy at West Point. Same law reduced standing army to one regiment of artillery and two of infantry.

April 14—Present naturalization laws passed.

April—Library of congress first catalogued. It contained 964 volumes and nine maps.

May—Washington, D. C., incorporated as a city.

1803.

Feb. 19—Ohio admitted to the nion.

April 30—Territory of Louisiana purchased from France for $15,000,000. Territory consists of 1,171,931 square miles.

1804.

Feb.—Impeachment trial of Samuel Chase, associate justice of the supreme court, began. He was acquitted in March, 1805.

May 14—Lewis and Clark expedition started from Mississippi river for Pacific coast.

July 11—Alexander Hamilton killed in duel with Aaron Burr at Weehawken on the Hudson.

Sept. 25—Twelfth amendment to constitution adopted.

1805.

March 4—Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton inaugurated.

June 3—Treaty of peace signed between Tripoli and the United States.

June 30—Territory of Michigan formed from Indiana.

1806.

March 29—Congress authorized the building of a national road from Cumberland, Md., to the Ohio river.

The tailors formed first trade union in the United States.

1807.

July—American ports closed to the British and British ships ordered from American waters.

Aug. 11—Successful voyage of Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont from New York to Albany.

Dec. 21—Embargo act passed forbidding American vessels to leave for foreign ports.

1808.

Jan. 1—Act prohibiting importation of slaves into country became law.

1809.

March 4—James Madison and George Clinton inaugurated.

March 15—Embargo act, excepting as to Great Britain and France, repealed.

1810.

April 30—A general post office established in Washington under the postmaster general.

May 10—First agricultural exhibition in United States held at Georgetown, D. C.

June — Third census taken; population, 7,239,881.

1811.

Nov. 7—Battle of Tippecanoe fought by Gen. Harrison.

1812.

April 8—Louisiana admitted to the union.

June 18—U. S. declared war against England.

June 26—Strength of the regular army raised to 36,700.

Aug. 15—Fort Dearborn massacre on present site of Chicago.

Nov. 4—John C. Calhoun made his first appearance in congress.

1813.

March 4—James Madison and Elbridge Gerry inaugurated.

[illegible]. 31—Indians massacred garrison and women and children at Fort Mimms, Ala.

Sept. 10—Com. O. H. Perry defeated British squadron at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie.

1814.

April 14—The embargo act repealed by congress.

Aug. 25—Washington burned by the British.

Sept. 13—"The Star Spangled Banner" written by Francis Scott Key while detained on board the British ship Minden during the attack on Fort McHenry at Baltimore. It was first sung at a Baltimore theater in October of the same year.

Nov. 23—Vice President Elbridge Gerry died at Washington, aged 70.

Dec. 24—Treaty of peace signed between Great Britain and United States at Ghent, Belgium.

1815.

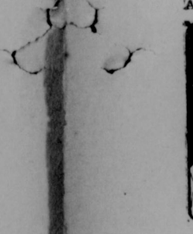
Jan. 8—British defeated by Americans at New Orleans.

Feb. 15—U. S. declared war against Algiers.

June 30—Peace treaty signed between United States and Algiers.

1816.

April 10—United States bank chartered by congress for 20 years; capital, $35,000,000.



COMMODORE PERRY
Born August 23, 1785—Died August 23, 1819.

April 27—First protective tariff bill passed by congress.

July 5—Ice a quarter of an inch thick formed in Pennsylvania, New York and New England states.

Dec. 11—Indiana admitted to the union.

Dec.—American colonization society organized in Princeton, N. J. This society founded the negro state of Liberia in Africa, its object being to establish a home for free American negroes.

1817.

Jan.—The United States bank began operations.

March 4—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins inaugurated.

Dec. 10—Mississippi admitted to the union.

1818.

March 18—First general pension bill for revolutionary war veterans passed by congress.

April 14—President approved act establishing flag of United States at 13 stripes and a star for each state.

Dec. 3—Illinois admitted to the union.

1819.

Feb. 22—Spain ceded Florida to United States for consideration of $5,000,000.

May 24—First ocean steamship, the Savannah, left Savannah, Ga., for Liverpool. Trip completed in 26 days.

June 19—Maine separated from Massachusetts by Massachusetts legislature.

Aug. 23—Com. O. H. Perry died at Trinidad, West Indies.

Dec. 14—Alabama admitted to the union.

1820.

March 15—Maine admitted to the union.

Sept. 26—Daniel Boone died at Charrette, Mo., aged 85.

1821.

March 5—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins inaugurated president and vice president for second term.

Aug. 10—Missouri admitted to the union.

1822.

May 4—President Monroe vetoed appropriation bill providing for government improvements on the Cumberland road, and transmitted to congress a message embodying his objections to national appropriations for internal improvements. This practically changed the policy of the government regarding internal improvements excepting as regards rivers and harbors.

1823.

Dec. 2—Proclamation by President Monroe declared that for the future the American continents were not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European power. This constitutes the "Monroe doctrine."

1824.

March 13—Convention signed between Great Britain and United States for suppression of slave trade.

Aug. 15—Gen. Lafayette landed in New York for visit to America.

Nov. 9—Tenth presidential election. Of popular vote John Quincy Adams received 105,321; Andrew Jackson, 152,899; W. H. Crawford, 47,265; Henry Clay, 47,087. No candidate for president received a majority of electoral votes and election devolved upon house of representatives. John C. Calhoun elected vice president.

1825.

Feb. 9—House of representatives voted for president, each state having one vote. John Quincy Adams received 13, Andrew Jackson, 7, and William Crawford, 4.

June 17—Corner stone of Bunker hill monument laid by Lafayette.

Oct. 29—Erie canal opened from Buffalo to Albany.

1826.

May 10—American Home Missionary society organized in New York.

July 4—Ex-Presidents John Adams, Quincy, Mass., and Thomas Jefferson, Monticello, Va., died.

Sept. 12—William Morgan abducted from Canandaigua, N. Y. This gave rise to the anti-masonic party that played a prominent part in national politics for a short time.

1827.

First railroad in the United States began operations. It extended from Quincy, Mass., to the Neponset river and was operated by horse power.

1828.

May 19—Tariff revision bill, placing high duties on woolen and cotton goods, approved by president.

Nov. 11—Eleventh presidential election. Andrew Jackson received 658,028 popular and 178 electoral votes; John Quincy Adams received 512,159 popular and 83 electoral votes.

1829.

March 9—William T. Barry appointed postmaster general in Jackson cabinet. Previous to this time the postmaster general was not considered a member of the cabinet.

Aug. 8—First railway locomotive operated in America started at Honesdale, Pa.

1830.

Jan. 25—Robert Y. Hayne, S. C., in speech in congress on Foote resolution on public lands announced nullification doctrine.

May 24—First 14 miles of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad opened.

Sept.—Anti-masonic party held the first national political convention in United States at Philadelphia.

1831.

Jan. 15—South Carolina railroad, first passenger and freight railroad in United States, opened for traffic.

July 4—Ex-President James Monroe died in New York, aged 73.

July 26—First successful reaper, invention of Cyrus H. McCormick, tested at Steele's Tavern, Va.

Chloroform discovered by Samuel Guthrie, of Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

Matches first used in United States.

1832.

March —Black Hawk war begun.

CYRUS H. McCORMICK
Born Feb. 15, 1809.—Died May 13, 1884.

June 22—First death from cholera in the United States occurred at New York.

July 13—Source of Mississippi discovered by Henry R. Schoolcraft.

July 14—Tariff measures of 1828 partially repealed.

Nov. 13—Twelfth presidential election. Andrew Jackson received 687,502 popular and 219 electoral votes, and Henry Clay 530,189 popular and 49 electoral votes.

Nov. 14—Charles Carrol, last surviving signer of declaration of independence, died at Baltimore, aged 95.

Nov. 19—Convention at Columbus, S. C., adopted resolutions declaring tariff acts null and void.

1833.

March 16—South Carolina repealed nullification resolution in convention.

Sept. 26—President Jackson directed removal of $10,000,000 of government funds from National bank to be deposited in state banks.

Nov. 13—Great meteoric display visible in North America.

Dec. 6—American Anti-Slavery society organized in Philadelphia.

1834.

June 30—Indian territory established by act of congress.

Dec. —President in annual message announced extinguishment of national debt.

1835.

Dec. 16-18—Business portion of New York city destroyed by fire; 648 buildings destroyed; loss $18,000,000.

Dec. 28—Seminole Indian war began.

Thomas Davenport, of Braddon, Vt., built first electric railway motor at Springfield, Mass.

1836.

March 2—Texas declared its independence.

March 6—Massacre at the Alamo, San Antonio, Tex., by Mexicans under Santa Anna.

May 14—Mexico acknowledged independence of Texas.

June 15—Arkansas admitted to the union.

June 28—Ex-President James Madison died at Montpelier, Vt., aged 85.

Nov. 8—Thirteenth presidential election. Martin Van Buren elected president with 761,549 popular and 170 electoral votes, against 73 electoral votes for his nearest competitor, William Henry Harrison. Total popular vote, 1,498,265. No vice president chosen because of lack of majority of electoral votes. Senate chose Richard M. Johnson.

1837.

Jan. 6—Michigan admitted to the union.

May 10—All banks in New York city suspended specie payment because of financial panic.

1838.

May 10—Banks in New York resumed specie payment.

1839.

Oct. 10—United States bank suspended, causing financial panic.

1840.

Jan. 19—Lieut. Wilkes discovered Antarctic continent.

June—Fifth census taken. Population, 17,068,666.

Nov. 10—Fourteenth presidential election. William Henry Harrison received 234 electoral and 1,275,017 popular votes, and Martin Van Buren 60 electoral and 1,128,702 popular votes.

1841.

April 4—President Harrison died, aged 68.

April 5—Vice President Tyler took oath of office as president.

July 6—Act to distribute money from sales of public lands among the states passed.

July 15—Independence of Egypt acknowledged by Turkey.

1842

May 2—Col. John C. Fremont's first expedition started for Rocky mountains.

Aug. 14—End of Indian war in Florida proclaimed.

Aug. 20—Ashburton reaty, settling Maine boundary dispute between United States and England, ratified by senate.

Oct. 18—First submarine cable laid by Prof. Morse in New York harbor.

1843.

Jan. 11—Francis S. Key, author of "Star-Spangled Banner," died at Baltimore, aged 68.

Feb. 28—Great comet seen at noon by naked eye in North America.

June 17—Bunker Hill monument dedicated.

1844.

May 27—First telegram sent over a land line from Washington to Baltimore.

June 27—Joe and Hiram Smith, Mormons, murdered by mob at Nauvoo, Ill.

July 3—First treaty of commerce between United States and China signed.

Nov. 12—Fifteenth presidential election. James K. Polk received 170 electoral and 1,335,834 popular votes. Henry Clay received 105 electoral and 1,297,033 popular votes.

1845.

Jan. 23—Congress appointed first Tuesday following first Monday in November national election day.

Feb. 28—Texas annexed by joint resolution.

March 3—Congress fixed postage on letters at 5 cents for 300 miles or under and 10 cents for over that distance.

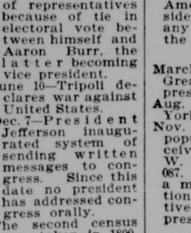
March 3—Florida admitted to the union.

June 8—Ex-President Andrew Jackson died, aged 78.

Dec. 29—Texas admitted to the union as a state.

1846.

April 25—Hostilities between Mexico and United States began by capture of small force of U. S. troops by Mexicans.



S F B MORSE
Born April 27, 1791.—Died April 2, 1872.

May 11—President Polk announced that state of war existed between United States and Mexico.

June 15—Treaty signed with Great Britain settling the the Oregon boundary dispute.

July 6—Com. John D. Sloat, U. S. N., occupied Monterey, Cal., and declared country annexed to United States.

Sept. —Elias Howe patented first successful sewing machine.

Dec. 28—Iowa admitted to the union.

1847.

Feb. 22-23—Battle of Buena Vista fought; 20,000 Mexicans defeated by 5,000 Americans.

July 24—Salt Lake City founded by the Mormons.

Sept. 13—City of Mexico occupied by American troops.

During the year the cylinder printing press was invented by Richard M. Hoe.

1848.

Jan. 19—Gold discovered near Coloma, Cal., by James Wilson Marshall.

Feb. 2—Treaty of peace between United States and Mexico signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo. United States paid Mexico $15,000,000 for New Mexico and California.

Feb. 23—Ex-President John Quincy Adams died at Washington, aged 81.

May 29—Wisconsin admitted to the union.

Nov. 7—Sixteenth presidential election. Zachary Taylor received 163 electoral votes, and Lewis Cass, of Kentucky, 127 electoral votes.

Dec. 15—Postal treaty signed with Great Britain.

1849.

March 3—Department of interior created by congress.

June 15—ExPresident James K. Polk died at Nashville, Tenn., aged 54.

1850.

April 19—Bulwer-Clayton treaty for joint occupancy of canal across Central America signed.

June 1—Seventh census taken; population, 23,191,876.

July 9—President Taylor died at Washington, aged 66.

Sept. 9—California admitted to the union.

Sept. 20—"Omnibus" bill passed by congress.

1851.

March 3—Letter postage reduced to 3 cents for distances of 3,000 miles and less if prepaid; 5 cents if not, and double rate for longer distances.

April 29—Trial of electric locomotive built by Alfred Vail with congressional appropriation on B. & O. Ry. It attained a speed of 19 miles per hour.

Oct. 8—Hudson river railroad opened from New York to Albany.

1852.

June 29—Henry Clay died at Washington, aged 75.

Nov. 2—Seventeenth presidential election held. Franklin Pierce received 254 electoral votes, and Gen. Winfield Scott 42 electoral votes.

1853

March 24—Oath of office as vice president administered to William R. King by Consul Sharkey at Cumbre, Cuba. Allowed by special act of congress.

April 18—Vice President William R. King died at Cahawba, Ala., aged 67.

Dec. 30—Treaty providing for purchase of territory south of the Gila river from Mexico approved. Extent of purchase, 45,535 square miles; consideration to Mexico, $10,000,000.

Chicago and New York connected by railway.

1854.

March 31—First commercial and diplomatic treaty with Japan concluded by U. S.

May 30—Kansas-Nebraska bill passed by congress. It repealed Missouri compromise act of 1820.

1855.

Feb. 10—Rights of citizenship to children of citizens born in foreign countries granted by act of congress.

Sept. 12—Dr. Kane and his companions, arctic explorers, rescued by Lieut. Hartstene, U. S. N., at the island of Disco, Greenland.

1856.

Jan. 24—Pro-slavery legislature in Kansas recognized by President Pierce. Proclamation classes attempt to establish free state government an act of rebellion.

Nov. 4—Eighteenth presidential election held. James Buchanan received 174 electoral votes, John C. Freemont 114 and Millard Fillmore 8.

H. Bessemer invented process of making steel by passing cold air through liquid iron. Known as the "Bessemer process."

1857.

Jan. 6—Free state legislature in Kansas dispersed by federal troops.

March 6—Dred Scott case decided against plaintiff by United States supreme court.

Sept. 11—Mountain Meadow massacre perpetrated near Cedar City, Utah. Thirty families practically annihilated by Indians and Mormons.

1858.

May 11—Minnesota admitted to the union.

Aug. 2—First street deposit boxes for letters used in Boston.

Aug. 5—First Atlantic cable completed.

Oct. 9—Donati's comet attained its greatest brilliancy.

Oct. 9—First overland mail from San Francisco reached St. Louis. Time, 24 days, 18 hours.

1859.

Jan. 4—New senate chamber occupied.

Feb. 14—Oregon admitted to the union.

Oct. 16—Government arsenal at Harper's Ferry seized by John Brown.

Oct. 18—John Brown captured by government troops under Col. R. E. Lee.

Nov. 28—Washington Irving died at Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 76.

Dec. 2—John Brown hanged at Charleston, W. Va.

1860.

May 18—Abraham Lincoln nominated for president on fourth ballot at Chicago.

ELIAS HOWE
Born July 9, 1819.—Died June 1, 1873.

June—Eighth census taken. Population, 31,443,321.

Nov. 6—Nineteenth presidential election held. Abraham Lincoln received 180 electoral and 1,866,352 popular votes; John C. Breckenridge, 72 electoral and 847,514 popular votes; John C. Bell, 39 electoral and 587,830 popular votes, and Stephen A. Douglas 12 electoral and 1,375,157 popular votes.

Dec. 4—President Buchanan in annual message to congress said southern states had no legal right to secede, and government no power to prevent secession.

Dec. 20—South Carolina seceded.

1861.

Jan. 9—Steamer Star of the West with reenforcements for Fort Sumter fired upon by South Carolina troops from Morris island and forced to retire.

Jan. 9—Mississippi seceded.

Jan. 10—Florida seceded.

Jan. 11—Alabama seceded.

Jan. 19—Georgia seceded.

Jan 26—Louisiana seceded. Kansas admitted to the union.

Feb. 1—Texas seceded.

Feb. 4—Confederate congress met at Montgomery, Ala. Six states represented.

Feb. 9—Jefferson Davis chosen president and Alexander H. Stephens vice president of Southern Confederacy.

April 12—Fort Sumter fired upon. First gun fired by Edmund Ruffin of Virginia.

April 14—Fort Sumter surrendered.

April 15—President called for 75,000 troops.

April 17—Virginia seceded.

April 19—President proclaimed blockade of southern ports.

May 6—Arkansas seceded.

May 21—North Carolina seceded.

June 8—Tennessee seceded.

July 21—Federal troops defeated at battle of Bull Run.

Nov. 8—Confederate envoys Mason and Slidell captured on British steamer Trent, by Capt. Wilkes, U. S. N.

1862.

Jan. 1.—Government suspended specie payment.

Feb. 6—Fort Henry, Tenn., captured by Gen. Grant and Com. Foote.

Feb. 16—Fort Donelson surrendered to Gen. Grant.

March 8—U. S. frigate Congress and U. S. sloop-of-war Cumberland destroyed by confederate ram Merrimac at Hampton Roads.

March 9—Battle between Monitor and Merrimac at Hampton Roads.

April 25—Admiral Farragut occupied New Orleans.

May 15—Department of agriculture established.

May 20—Homestead act approved by the president.

June 19—Slavery forever prohibited in the territories.

June 26-July 2—Seven days' fighting. Army of the Potomac retreated from before Richmond.

July 1—President approved act for building railroad and telegraph line from Missouri river to Pacific ocean.

July 24—Ex-President Martin Van Buren died at Lindenwold, N. Y., aged 80.

Aug. 19—Sioux Indians attack frontier settlements of Minnesota.

Sept. 5—Confederate forces crossed the Potomac into Maryland.

Sept. 16-17—Confederates defeated at Antietam. They retreated into Virginia the following day.

Dec. 31—West Virginia admitted to the union to date from June 20, 1863.

1863.

Jan. 1—President Lincoln issued proclamation freeing slaves in confederate states. They numbered about 3,120,000.

Feb. 25—National currency secured by U. S. bonds provided for.

May 10—Stonewall Jackson died. Wounded May 2 at Chancellorsville.

July 1-2-3—Confederate army, numbering 82,000 men, defeated at Gettysburg by federal army, numbering 73,500 men.

July 4—Vicksburg surrendered to Gen. Grant.

July 25—Samuel Houston, Texas hero, died at Huntersville, Tex., aged 70.

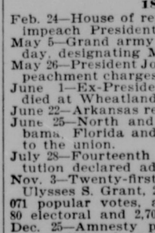
Sept. 15—President Lincoln suspended writ of habeas corpus.

Sept. 19-20—Federal army defeated by confederates at Chickamauga.

Nov. 23-24-25—Federal army under Gen. Grant defeated confederates at Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge and Lookout mountain.

1864.

March 10—Gen. Grant placed in command of the federal armies.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Born Feb. 12, 1809.—Died April 15, 1865.

May 4—Federal army, numbering 130,000 men, crossed the Rapidan to attack Lee.

May 5—Struggle between federal and confederate armies in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania began. In these battles the federal army lost 40,000 men.

May 17—Postal money order system established.

May 19—Nathaniel Hawthorne died at Plymouth, N. H., aged 60.

June 19—Federal cruiser Kearsarge captured confederate cruiser Alabama off Cherbourg, France.

July 16—Gold reached the maximum, 285 per cent.

Sept. 2—Atlanta captured by Gen. Sherman.

Oct. 31—Nevada admitted to the union by proclamation of president.

Nov. 8—Twentieth presidential election. Lincoln and Johnson carried 22 states; McClellan and Pendleton, 3; 11 not voting.

Nov. 14—Sherman's march to the sea began.

Dec. 21—Savannah captured by Gen. Sherman.

1865.

Feb. 18—Gen. Lee placed in command of all confederate forces.

March 3—Confederate debt disowned by act of congress.

March 18—Confederate congress adjourned sine die.

April 9—Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox.

April 14—President Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth in Ford's theater, Washington.

April 15—President Lincoln died at 7:30 a. m. Vice President Johnson took oath of office as president same day.

April 15—Military Order of the Loyal Legion formed.

April 26—J. Wilkes Booth shot in barn near Bowling Green, Va.

May 10—Jefferson Davis captured by members of Fourth Michigan cavalry at Irwinsville, Ga.

May 13—Last battle of the war fought. Federals defeated by confederates near Palo Pinto, Tex. The total number of enlistments in the federal service were 2,859,132; total number of engagements fought between the two armies 2,261; in the federal army the total loss by death was 279,735; the confederate government existed 4 years 1 month and 14 days.

May 22—Southern ports opened by proclamation of president.

May 22-23—Grand review of federal armies at Washington.

Dec. 1—Habeas corpus restored in northern states by proclamation.

Dec. 18—Thirteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted by the several states.

1866.

April 6—First post of grand army organized at Springfield, Ill.

April 9—Civil rights bill passed over the president's veto.

May 29—Gen. Winfield Scott died at West Point, aged 80.

July 24.—Tennessee readmitted to the union.

1867.

Feb. 9—Nebraska admitted to the union.

March 2—Military reconstruction act passed over president's veto.

May 13—Jefferson Davis admitted to bail.

June 20—U. S. acquired Alaska from Russia. Consideration $7,200,000. Extent, 577,390 square miles.

1868.

Feb. 24—House of representatives voted to impeach President Johnson.

May 5—Grand army instituted Decoration day, designating May 30.

May 26—President Johnson acquitted of impeachment charges.

June 1—Ex-President James Buchanan died at Wheatland, Pa.

June 22—Arkansas readmitted to the union.

June 25—North and South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana readmitted to the union.

July 28—Fourteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted.

Nov. 3—Twenty-first presidential election. Ulysses S. Grant, 214 electoral and 3,015,071 popular votes, and Horatio Seymour 80 electoral and 2,709,613 popular votes.

Dec. 25—Amnesty proclamation granting unconditional pardon to all concerned in confederate rebellion issued.

1869.

May 10—Union Pacific railroad opened for traffic.

July 1—Soldiers' national monument at Gettysburg dedicated.

Sept. 24—"Black Friday." Culmination of financial panic in New York. Gold quoted at 162⅝.

Oct. 8—Ex-President Franklin Pierce died at Concord, N. H., aged 65.

Nov. 24—American Woman's Suffrage association formed at Cleveland, O.

Dec. 10—Wyoming gave women the right to vote and hold office.

Dec. 24—Edwin M. Stanton died at Washington aged 55.

1870.

Jan. 26—Virginia readmitted to the union.

Feb. 9—Congress authorized the establishment of the weather bureau.

Feb. 23—Mississippi readmitted to the union.

March 30—Texas readmitted to the union.

April 9—American Anti-Slavery society, after existence of 37 years, dissolved.

March 30—Fifteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted.

June—Ninth census taken. Population, 38,588,371.

July 15—Georgia readmitted to the union.

July 24—First through car from the Pacific reached New York.

Aug. 14—Admiral David C. Farragut died at Portsmouth, N. H., aged 69.

Dec. 16—Colored Methodist Episcopal church in America organized.

1871.

Jan. 16—Supreme court decided legal tender act of 1862 constitutional.

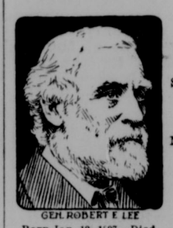
March 3—Act establishing Centennial exposition at Philadelphia passed by congress.

March—First civil service commission appointed.

Oct. 8-9—Fire destroyed 20,000 buildings in Chicago; 98,500 people made homeless; loss, $192,000,000.

1872.

March —Strike for an 8-hour day, involving 100,000 men, began in New York. It lasted three months and resulted successfully for the strikers.



GEN. ROBERT E. LEE
Born Jan. 19, 1807.—Died Oct. 12, 1870

Sept. 14—Geneva tribunal awarded United States $15,500,000 from Great Britain.

Nov. 5—Twenty-second presidential election. Grant received 286 electoral and 3,597,070 popular votes. Remainder of electoral votes divided as follows: B. Gratz Brown, 18; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1. Combined popular vote of Greely and Brown was 2,834,079.

Nov. 29—Horace Greeley died at Pleasantville, N. Y., aged 61.

Dec. 12—Edwin Forrest, a tragedian, died at Philadelphia, aged 68.

1873.

Feb. 7—"Trade dollar" ordered and silver demonetized by act of congress.

Feb. 27—Oakes Ames, of Mass., and James Brooks, of N. Y., censured by congress for connection with Credit Mobilier.

May 1—One-cent postal cards first issued.

May 7—Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase died at New York, aged 65.

Sept. 20—Panic on New York stock exchange; exchange closed; reopened Sept. 30.

Nov. 19—William H. Tweed convicted in New York; sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary.

1874.

March 3—President's salary fixed at $50,000.

March 8—Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at Buffalo, N. Y., aged 74.

July-Oct.—Grasshoppers infest Western and Northwestern states.

Aug. 28—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher acquitted of charges preferred against him by Theodore Tilton by a committee of his church.

Oct. 15—Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., dedicated.

Nov. 19—National Woman's Christian Temperance union organized at Cleveland, O.

1875.

May 1—Whisky frauds exposed. Loss to government in revenue stamps, $1,650,000.

July—Alexander Graham Bell constructed first successful telephone.

July 31—Ex-President Johnson died near Jonesborough, Tenn., aged 67.

Nov. 22—Vice President Henry Wilson died at Washington, aged 63.

1876.

May 10—Centennial exposition opened at Philadelphia by Pres. Grant and Don Pedro II. of Brazil.

June 25—Gen. George A. Custer and 276 men massacred by Indians under Sitting Bull near Little Big Horn river, Montana.

Aug. 1—W. W. Belknap, secretary of war, acquitted of impeachment charges.

Aug. 1—Colorado admitted to the union.

Nov. 7—Twenty-third presidential election. Hayes received 185 electoral and 4,033,295 popular votes; Tilden 184 electoral and 4,284,265 popular votes.

1877.

Jan. 17—Joint congressional committee agreed upon a plan for counting electoral vote. Electoral commission appointed by this commission awarded 3 disputed votes from Florida to republicans Feb. 9; vote of Louisiana to republicans Feb. 16; vote of Oregon to republicans Feb. 23; vote of South Carolina to republicans Feb. 27.

July 16—General railroad strike began in Pennsylvania against reduction of wages. It lasted three months, spread throughout the eastern and central states, and resulted disastrously for the men.

Aug. 11—Satellites of Mars discovered by Prof. Hall, of Washington.

Aug. 29—Brigham Young died in Salt Lake City, aged 76.

1878.

Feb. 28—Bland silver bill passed over the president's veto.

June 12—William Cullen Bryant died in New York, aged 84.

July 10-15—Yellow fever epidemic began at New Orleans.

Dec. 17—Gold down to par in New York, first time since Jan. 13, 1862.

1879.

Jan. 1—Specie payment resumed by the government.

Feb. 15—Act permitting women to practice before the supreme court passed.

July 8—Yacht Jeanette sailed from San Francisco on voyage of arctic exploration.

1880.

May 31—League of American Wheelmen organized at Newport.

June— Tenth census taken. Population, 50,155,783.

Nov. 2—Twenty-fourth presidential election. Garfield received 214 electoral and 4,456,421 popular votes; Hancock 155 electoral and 4,447,888 popular votes.

1881.

June 24—Secretary of State Blaine notified American ministers at European courts that any attempt to guarantee neutrality of Panama canal would be considered uncalled-for interference.

July 2—President Garfield shot by Guiteau in Baltimore and Potomac depot at Washington.

Sept. 19—President Garfield died at Elberon, N. J., at 10:35 p. m.

1882.

March 24—Henry W. Longfellow died at Cambridge, Mass., aged 75.

March 25—Edmunds law excluding bigamists and polygamists from holding office passed.

April 27—Ralph Waldo Emerson died at Concord, Mass., aged 79.

May 13—Lieut. Lockwood and Sergt. Brainard, of Greeley expedition reached 83 degrees 23 minutes 8 seconds.

1883.

May 24—New York and Brooklyn bridge opened.

June 14—Verdict returned of not guilty in Star-Route case.

July 19—Strike of telegraph operators began at Pittsburgh, Pa., and spread throughout the country. It involved 67,000 men who asked for 15 per cent. increase of wages. Lasted 30 days and was successful.

Sept. 9—Northern Pacific railroad finished.

1884.

May 6-7—Firm of Grant & Ward and Marine bank failed in New York.

May 14—Financial crisis occurred in New York.

Nov. 4—Twenty-fifth presidential election. Cleveland received 219 electoral and 4,911,017 popular votes; Blaine 184 electoral and 4,848,334 popular votes.

1885.

Feb. 21—Washington monument dedicated.

GEN U S GRANT
Born April 27, 1822.—Died July 23, 1885.

First foundation stone was laid July 4, 1848.

Feb. 28—Contract labor law passed.

March 2—President Arthur approved act appropriating $1,890,000 for new ships for U. S. navy. This was the beginning of the present navy.

Sept. 1—First electric railway line in America from Baltimore to Hampden, Md., distance 2 miles, opened.

Oct. 29—Gen. George B. McClellan died at Orange, N. J., aged 59.

Nov. 25—Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks died at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 66.

1886.

March 6—Knights of Labor struck on southwestern railroads.

May 4—Anarchist riot and Haymarket massacre took place in Chicago.

Aug. 31—Charleston, S. C., and other southern points visited by severe earthquake.

Sept. 4—Geronimo, Apache chief, surrendered to Gen. Miles at Skeleton canyon, Arizona.

Oct. 12—Disastrous gale along Texas coast destroyed 250 lives and left 2,000 people homeless.

Oct. 28—Liberty statue in New York harbor unveiled.

Nov. 18—Ex-President Chester A. Arthur died at New York, aged 56.

Dec. 26—Gen. John A. Logan died at Washington, aged 60.

1887.

Jan. 29—Mexican war pension bill approved.

Feb. 11—Dependent pension bill vetoed.

March 22—First interstate commerce commission appointed.

Aug. 11—H. S. Ives & Co., New York brokers, failed; liabilities, $20,000,000.

1888.

March 23—Chief Justice Morrison B. Waite died at Washington, aged 72.

Aug. 5—Gen. Philip H. Sheridan died at Nonquit, Mass., aged 57.

Sept. 12—Act prohibiting immigration of Chinese into United States approved.

Nov. 6—Twenty-sixth presidential election. Cleveland received 168 electoral and 5,540,329 popular votes; Harrison 233 electoral and 5,439,853 popular votes.

1889.

Feb. 9—Department of agriculture created as executive department. Norman J. Coleman appointed first secretary Feb. 12.

Feb. 20—Act to create Maritime Canal company passed by congress.

Feb. 22—Dakota territory divided.

March 8—John Ericsson died at New York, aged 86.

April 22—Oklahoma opened for settlement and city of Guthrie established.

May 31—Disastrous flood at Johnstown, Pa., caused loss of 2,142 lives and property to amount of $9,674,105.

Oct. 2—Pan-American congress organized in Washington.

Nov. 2—North and South Dakota admitted to the union.

Nov. 8—Montana admitted to the union.

Nov. 11—Washington admitted to the union.

Dec. 6—Jefferson Davis, confederate president, died at New Orleans, aged 81.

1890.

Jan. 1—Horatio Allen, first locomotive engineer in United States, died at Montrose, N. J., aged 88.

April 2—Australian ballot system first introduced into United States at election in Rhode Island.

June 2—Eleventh census taken; population, 62,622,250.

July 3—Idaho admitted to the union.

July 10—Wyoming, the 44th state, admitted to the union.

July 14—Act authorizing purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month and for coinage of 2,000,000 ounces per month until July 1, 1901, passed by congress.

Oct. 1—McKinley tariff bill approved.

Oct. 6—Polygamy abolished by the Mormons.

Dec. 29—Battle with the Indians at Wounded Knee, S. D.

1891.

Jan. 17—George Bancroft, historian, died at Washington, aged 91.

Feb. 13—Admiral David Dixon Porter died at Washington, aged 77.

Feb. 14—Gen. William T. Sherman died at New York, aged 71.

March 3—International copyright act approved.

March 21—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston died at Washington, aged 84.

Aug. 12—James Russell Lowell died at Cambridge, Mass., aged 72.

1892.

June 4—Secretary of State Blaine resigned.

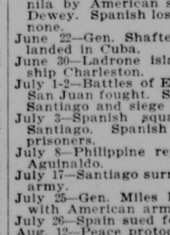
July 12—Cyrus W. Field died at Ardsley, N. Y., aged 73.

Sept. 7—John Greenleaf Whittier died at Hampton Falls, N. H., aged 85.

Nov. 8—Twenty-seventh presidential election. Cleveland received 277 electoral and 5,556,533 popular votes; Harrison, 145 electoral and 5,440,216 popular votes; Weaver, 22 electoral and 1,122,045 popular votes.

1893.

Jan. 11—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler died at Washington, aged 75.



ADMIRAL DEWEY
Born in Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 25, 1837.

Jan. 23—Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, soldier, statesman, jurist, died at Macon, Ga.

Jan. 27—James G. Blaine died at Washington, aged 63.

Feb. 20—Gen. P. T. G. Beauregard died at New Orleans, aged 75.

Feb. 22—Inman line steamers City of New York and City of Paris transferred from British to American registry.

March 2—Act to compel railroads to use automatic couplers and air brakes on all cars approved.

April 12—American Railway union organized at Chicago.

May 1—World's Columbian exposition opened at Chicago.

Aug. 15—Behring sea court of arbitration reported. Right of U. S. to a closed sea denied.

Oct. 2—Destructive storm on Gulf of Mexico caused loss of over 2,000 lives.

Oct. 30—World's Columbian exposition closed. Total number of admissions, 27,529,400.

Nov. 1—Act repealing silver purchase law approved.

1894.

March 25—J. S. Coxey's army of the commonweal started from Massillon, O., for Washington.

April 23—General strike of mine workers throughout the country against a reduction of wages. It involved nearly 200,000 men, and was partially successful at the end of two months.

June 26—Sympathetic strike ordered on all western railroads by American Railway union. It lasted two months.

June 28—Act creating "Labor Day," first Monday in September, approved.

Oct. 7—Oliver Wendell Holmes died at Boston, aged 86.

1895.

May 20—Supreme court decided income tax law unconstitutional.

May 28—Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham died, aged 63.

Oct. 7—Wm. Wetmore Story, American sculptor and author, died in Italy, aged 75.

Dec. 26—New tariff bill passed.

1896.

March 2—Cuban insurgents recognized as belligerents by concurrent resolution of house and senate.

June 18—United States and England agreed to arbitrate Venezuelan boundary dispute.

July 1—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe died, aged 84.

Aug. 17—Gold discovered in Yukon district of Alaska by Geo. McCormack.

Nov. 3—Twenty-eighth presidential election. William McKinley received 7,107,822 popular and 271 electoral votes; William Jennings Bryan, 6,511,073 popular and 176 electoral votes.

1897.

Jan. 11—Arbitration treaty between United States and England signed.

July 7—Dingley tariff bill passed.

June 16—Hawaiian annexation treaty signed at Washington. Islands formally annexed July 7.

1898.

Feb. 15—Battleship Maine destroyed in Havana harbor by explosion; 266 officers and men killed.

April 20—Spanish minister, Polo de Bernade, given his passports.

April 21—Minister Woodford left Madrid.

April 22—Blockade of Cuban ports began.

April 23—President calls for 125,000 volunteers.

May 1—Spanish squadron destroyed at Manila by American squadron under Com. Dewey. Spanish loss, 400; American loss, none.

June 22—Gen. Shafter with 6,000 troops landed in Cuba.

June 30—Ladrone islands seized by U. S. ship Charleston.

July 1-2—Battles of El Caney, El

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1901.

Probably not within the present century will a President of the United States and his Cabinet be called upon to take part in two such notable events so close together as the funeral of Queen Victoria, which President McKinley and his Cabinet attended Saturday, and Joint Congressional Celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the appointment of John Marshall, of Virginia, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which they attended in the hall of the House today. Time is precious just now, both with the President and with Congress, but time can never be so precious that some of it cannot be spared to do honor to the memory of so distinguished an American as John Marshall was.

The real fight in the Senate over the Ship Subsidy bill is now on in earnest. The Republican program, arranged by the steering committee, is to keep the subsidy bill before the Senate until it is voted upon, or it is demonstrated that the opposition is determined enough to prevent a vote. Already the Senate is meeting an hour earlier and this week night sessions are to be forced. The friends of the bill are confident that the result will be the passage of the bill.

The long-delayed Army Reorganization Act became a law on Saturday, and the President and Secretary of War are now engaged in carrying out its provisions. It is expected that the nominations of the high-grade officers provided for will be sent to the Senate this week by the President. That General Miles will be made Lieutenant General is regarded as certain.

Senator Stewart, in a speech supporting the Ship Subsidy bill, said he was on principle opposed to any monopoly of the sea, but if there must be a monopoly of the sea he desired it to be American.

Col. William Brown, of New York, a life-long Democrat, who is now visiting Washington, paid this high tribute to President McKinley: "I became well acquainted with McKinley in school, and we have always been good friends. Although we have differed in our political beliefs, I have always admired the man. He is honest and straightforward and from earliest youth has led an exceptionally clean and upright life. Whatever McKinley undertook he did well, and the same trait has characterized his work through life. When he started in to champion a cause, he did it with his whole soul, and I believe he never does or says a thing that is not prompted by the highest motives of conscience."

General B. Tracy, whose good work as Secretary of the Navy, under the Harrison administration, had no little to do with the present efficiency of our Navy, is in Washington on legal business. He said: "We have the best ships and the best guns and the best fighting men of any navy in the world, and in the development of our Navy should be centered the patriotic pride of every American. I have noted with pleasure the great progress that has been made toward even a greater navy, and I hope the government will continue the good work. America can afford to have nothing less than the best."

Senator Chandler raised a laugh by saying, in reply to the claim of Senator Jones that the opponents of the Ship Subsidy bill wanted time enough to expose its iniquity: "The opponents of the bill have been allowed to expose the iniquity of the bill and their own iniquity along with it."

Senator Spooner, who will retire March 4th, makes a positive denial of the story that he will succeed Attorney General Griggs in President McKinley's Cabinet. He says he expects to practice law. He ought to know.

Senator Hanna is inclined to joke about his rheumatism, which is again giving him trouble. As Senator Morgan stepped aside to allow Mr. Hanna to pass through a door, he said, nodding at the lame foot: "Same old trouble, I suppose?" "Yes," replied Senator Hanna: "Same old rheumatism. It seems to be getting a little worse every day. I guess it is politics struck in."

The difficulty of pleasing those who refuse to be pleased is once more exemplified by the present attitude of those who have all along been criticising the President for usurping the power properly belonging to Congress, in his insular policy, toward the President's desire that Congress shall pass upon the satisfactoriness of the Cuban government that will be provided for by the Constitution now being formulated by the convention sitting in Havana. President McKinley holds, and very properly, that Congress should pass upon this matter before our military authority is withdrawn from Cuba, and his critics, seemingly just to be contrary, are contending that he should assume the responsibility of deciding the matter; but their contention will make no difference in the determination of President McKinley to submit the matter to Congress, and to ask Congress to act upon it. It is not likely that the Cuban Constitution will be ready in time to be submitted to the present session of Congress, and that is one of the reasons why the opinion that an extra session of Congress will be absolutely necessary regardless of what this session may do or leave undone, is increasing every day in Washington.

How to Cure Grip.

Remain quietly at home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed and a quick recovery is sure to follow. That remedy counteracts any tendency of the grip to result in pneumonia, which is really the only serious danger. Among the tens of thousands who have used it for the grip not one case has ever been reported that did not recover. For sale by all druggists.

Stood Death Off.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at all druggists.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

There's no reflection so dainty, no light so charming as the mellow glow that comes from

CORDOVA Wax Candles

Prepared in many color tints to harmonize with surroundings in dining room, drawing room, bed room or hall. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

What it Cures

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, SORENESS, LARYNGITIS,

PINE AND TAR COUGH SYRUP

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned situated in Election District No. 15 of Garrett county, comprising Military Lots Nos. 122, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 156, 162, 163 and 650 acres of Bank Territory and also the tract of land called "Senior and Junior." All persons found trespassing either for the purpose of hunting or fishing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

JAS. H. WILSON,
DANIEL R. HARVEY,
DANIEL WILSON,
J. T. HARVEY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

HENRY FEIK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1901.

JACOB FEIK, Executor,
45-5 Accident, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the proposed change of the public county road leading from Mountain Lake Park to Gorman; said proposed change in the present location of said road beginning at the foot of the Nydegger hill and running up Nydegger Run, through the Wilson sugar camp, intersecting the present location of said road at a point near J. M. White's hog house, a distance of about one mile, and examine whether the said road should be located will meet on the eleventh day of February, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOSEPH W. KING,
HENRY BOBET,
JOHN W. OURS,
44-4td Examiners.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road, said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagy's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad.

JACOB GNAGY,
RALPH ENGLE,
ROSS COMPTON.
43 5t

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the publication of this notice the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to re-locate the road leading from White's to the Beckman road, said location to leave road at east end of William White's lane and running through the lands of Wm. White, Charles Yager and Andrew Heibig to intersect road at top of Yager's hill, a distance of about ¼ mile, the object being to make a better grade.

W. S. FRIEND,
G. B. M. FRIEND,
47 5t W. H. SMOUSE.

County Commissioners' Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of authority conferred upon the County Commissioners of Garrett county by Section 41 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Garrett county, the undersigned County Commissioners of Garrett county will, on

Friday, Feburary 8, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the Court House door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, to wit:

1st. All that tract of land containing

107 2-5 Acres,

being a part of the original tract called

"REPUBLIC,"

and which, on the 22nd day of June, 1895, was sold by Samuel Lawton, Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, as the property of George T. Wilt. Said property lies near Frankville in said Garrett county.

2nd. All the one-half undivided interest in and to all those tracts of lands called

"FACTORIES," containing 1016 1-4 Acres; "MILL SEAT," containing 597 Acres; "PIG IRON," containing 16 Acres, and also a tract of land called "LOG YARD," containing 14 1-2 Acres,

which said undivided half interest in said several tracts of land was conveyed to John D. Skiles by deed dated the 25th day of May, 1891, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 16, folio 766, etc., one of the land records of Garrett county, and sold to the County Commissioners of Garrett county on the 8th day of January, 1898, for the taxes due and in arrear thereon. Said tracts of land are situated in Election District No. 4, near Bloomington, Garrett county.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on day of sale.

JOHN T. GAREY,
President.
EPHRAIM W. KELSO,
PETER J. STEPHENS,

The County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland.

Any further information concerning the above lands will be given upon application to Edward H. Sincell, Counsel to the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Oakland, Maryland.

TRUSTEES' SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1901, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1054 Equity in said Court, wherein Calvin Anderson is plaintiff and Arthur P. Amick and George W. W. Amick are defendants, the undersigned were appointed trustees to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and we hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

the 9th Day of February,

1901, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day in front of the Postoffice in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that tract of land situate, lying and being in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county, called

"Mount Cenis,"

containing TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE AND FIVE-SIXTEENTH ACRES, more or less, and being the same tract of land which was patented to a certain John Phillips by the State of Maryland on the 3rd day of February, 1859.

Said tract of land lies adjoining the tracts called "Mount Cynthia," "Elk Garden" and "Uncultivated," and is situate about two miles from the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad near Wilson.

This land is underlaid with

Valuable Veins of Coal

and is covered with Spruce, Hemlock, Oak and Chestnut Timber.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers. Conveyrncing at cost of purchaser.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
JAMES W. THOMAS,
45-4t Trustees.

Treasury Department

OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1900.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Oakland," in the Town of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Oakland," in the Town of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this 15th day of November, 1900.

CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 5623.

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

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C. E. Ellithorp, - Bittinger, Md.
L. E. Friend, - Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
U. G. PALMER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

TURNBULL'S Furniture, Carpeting and Curtains.

Elegance, moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our stock. It represents the best of everything in CARPETING, FURNITURE and CURTAINS.

JOHN TURNBULL & CO., 16-18-20 W. Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice that application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to locate a new public county road leading from the Ryans Glade and Kitzmillerville road near Lost Land Run and taking a westerly course through the lands of J. P. Hubbard and George W. Moon and to intersect the Eagle Rock road at George W. Moon's sheep pen, a distance of about 145 rods.

DANIEL WILSON,
J. T. HARVEY,
JAMES H. WILSON,
til Ja1 GEORGE W. MOON.

CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO

CASH

Produce Buyers,

Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs, Eggs and Butter,

204 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

Write for Our Present Paying Prices.

It Pays to Employ an Architect.

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY, ARCHITECT,

Office 7 North Liberty St.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

NOTICE.

The undersigned will have his office open at Gorman but two days of each week, viz.: Tuesday and Friday, unless something of importance requires his presence, when attention will be given to all business coming before him.

WM. A. HARVEY,
Justice of the Peace 8th District.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅓ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26⅓ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A Military Lot, containing fifty acres, situated near the Hoop-pole road, about three miles from Oakland and adjoining the farm of Cephas Dodge.

A part of the tract of land called "Factories," containing five hundred acres, well timbered with white oak and underlaid with three, four and six foot veins of coal, situated on the B. & O. R. R. about two miles west of Bloomington. Also sixteen acres of a tract of land called "Pig Iron," situated near the above tract, "Factories." These two tracts will be sold cheap and on easy time.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax payers that if taxes now due and in arrear are not paid before Jan. 1, 1901, I will proceed by law to collect. For full information to all parties interested I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 596 of Act of General Assembly of Maryland, 1896.

W. M. LOHR,
2t Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

Shareholders' Meeting.

OAKLAND, MD., Dec. 4, 1900.

The regular annual shareholders' meeting of The First National Bank will be held at their rooms from 1:30 to 3 p. m.,

Tuesday, January 8, 1901,

for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before them.

U. G. PALMER,
39 4t Cashier.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—Opera House,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. 1614-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients, 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 f

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

DR. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

DR. W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

DR. H. W. McCOMAS M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6p

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by anerold barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26f

JONAS C. BEACHY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished.
40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily.....2.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily.....7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday.....9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily.....4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily.....10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily.....5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily.....6.53 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily.....4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun.....2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily.....8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily.....12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD		STATIONS	NORTHWARD	
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 16	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 55	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 12
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 50	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 28
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 [illegible]
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 24. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1901. NUMBER 49.

WHY THE LAW IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Authorities Show That Voters' Rights Cannot Be Abridged.

ACTION IN OTHER STATES.

Senator McComas Discusses the Question of the Proposed Disfranchisement Act in an Able and Convincing Manner.

Senator McComas has given a legal opinion upon the proposed act to disfranchise illiterate voters.

Pryor to his election to the United States Senate Mr. McComas was one of the justices of the Supreme Bench of the District of Columbia and his views are, therefore, entitled to the most careful consideration.

The Senator's opinion is:

"Governor Smith should be better advised before he yields to this pernicious scheme to disfranchise illiterates by an act of assembly.

"The leaders of the New York bar in April, 1894, sent an opinion to Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who transmitted it to the legislature then in session. This opinion was signed by James C. Carter, George Bliss, W. B. Hornblower, Hugh D. Cole, Francis L. Stetson, John F. Dillon, John E. Parsons, William H. Peckham, Elihu Root and Joseph Choate. (First Foster on Constitution, 237.)

"This is their first proposition: 'Any duly qualified elector has a right to vote for any competent person to fill an office for which a person is to be elected at the election at which he desires to vote, whether or not such person for whom he desires to vote has been so nominated that his name is printed upon the official ballot. Any ballot act which does not afford all voters, whether illiterate or not, an opportunity and reasonable facilities for voting for such a person is unconstitutional.'

"The constitutions of New York and Maryland agree in every material point in defining the qualifications of a voter. The leading members of our Maryland bar would do good service if they would unite in an opinion upon the constitutionality of a ballot law directly or indirectly disfranchising illiterates.

"I am confident such lawyers would agree that every ballot law must contain due protection for the rights of all voters qualified by the state constitution and that a law would be unconstitutional which prevented from the expression of his choice a voter who, through physical disability or lack of education, was unable intelligently to select or mark his ballot.

"In Massachusetts the people adopted a constitutional amendment providing that 'no person shall have the right to vote who shall not be able to read the constitution in English language and write his name.' This amendment exempted those who are physically disabled. It did not apply to 'any person who has now the right to vote.' It disfranchised no voter. The object of the Southern legislation in every case is to disfranchise voters.

"In each of the Southern states which have disfranchised illiterates the legislatures were nearly or quite unanimous in favor of such disfranchisement. The constitutional qualifications of a voter were nearly like the Maryland constitution. It would have been easy to disfranchise voters by an act of the legislature, yet in each case the Legislature of Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina called a constitutional convention and by an amendment proceeded to disfranchise certain illiterates.

"A Democratic legislature in North Carolina had a large majority elected to contrive a law to disfranchise certain illiterates. Even that legislature did not venture to disfranchise illiterates by its own act, but submitted a constitutional amendment to the people to disfranchise this class. They knew that in the Van Bokkelen case (73 N. C. Report, 198) their supreme court had declared that the General Assembly cannot in any way change the qualifications of voters, that it is the effect of the act and not the intention of the Legislature which renders it void.

"It appears the majority party in Virginia are striving like democratic politicians in Maryland to disfranchise illiterates, but the Virginia legislators are aware it will require a constitutional amendment to effect it. They know their object cannot be secured by an act of assembly, and their Legislature now in session proposes not to pass an act of assembly, but to submit a constitutional amendment to disfranchise their illiterates.

"In Daggett vs. Hudson, 43 Ohio State 561, it was said: 'The legislature has full power to regulate the right to vote, but no constitutional power to restrain or abridge the right or unnecessarily to impede its free exercise. Under the pretense of regulation the right of suffrage must be left untrammeled by any provisions or even rules of evidence that may injuriously or necessarily impair it.' The court held the act of assembly unconstitutional.

"So also in Pennsylvania in Page vs. Allen, 58 Pa. St. 338, a registry law was declared unconstitutional on the ground that it impaired the free exercise of the right of suffrage as conferred by the constitution, and that no constitutional qualification of an elector can in the least be abridged, added to or altered by legislation or the pretense of legislation.

"The true line between laws which take away or abridge the right of suffrage and those which lawfully regulate its exercise is defined by the Massachusetts court in Capen vs. Foster, 12 Pickering, 488. It is added: 'Such construction would afford no warrant for such an exercise of legislative power as, under the pretense and color of regulating, should subvert or injuriously restrain the right itself.'

"In Monroe vs. Collins, 17 Ohio, 686, the court said: 'What the Legislature cannot do directly it cannot do by indirection. If it has no power expressly to deny or take away the right, it has none to define it away or unreasonably abridge or impede its enjoyment by laws professing to be merely remedial.'

"In Southerland vs. Norris, 74 Maryland, 328, Chief Justice McSherry, in discussing the registry act, recites the qualifications of a voter as prescribed by the first section of the first article of our Maryland constitution, and further says: 'These qualifications fixed by the organic law can neither be enlarged nor curtailed by the General Assembly.

"The principle is well expressed by Justice Strong, who later became an eminent justice of the Supreme Court, in McCafferty vs. Guyer, 59 Pa. St. 111: 'Can the Legislature take away from the elector his right to vote while he possesses all the qualifications required by the constitution? If so, the legislative power is superior to the organic law of the state, and the Legislature, instead of being controlled by it, may mold the constitution at its pleasure. Such is not the law. A right conferred by the constitution is beyond the reach of legislative interference.'

"I need not catalogue the many cases in the state courts which hold that the state legislature cannot add to the constitutional qualifications of a voter, but an act of the legislature which directly or indirectly deprives a person of the right to vote, although he has every qualification which the constitution makes necessary, is void.

"I have a great respect for our Court of Appeals, and believe it would so again declare. Can it be true that under the cloak of an unconstitutional statute there is concealed the desperate purpose to destroy our fair election law? Can it be that cunning men mean to pass an unconstitutional statute to disfranchise illiterates and incorporate a shamful provision like the Virginia constable, assistant to illiterates, or like the infamous Dortch law in Tennesee? Can it be that our Maryland electors will thus surrender the window by a provision which may be constitutional, but surely is corrupt, which puts an end to fair elections? Can it be the purpose of desperate poilticians to insert the grandfather's clause to disfranchise only the colored people? 'If so, I am confident the latter will raise a Federal question.

"In Williams vs. Mississippi, 170, U. S. 225, the Supreme Court said of the constitution of Mississippi and its suffrage statutes: 'They do not on their face discriminate between the races and it has not been shown that their actual administration was evil, only that evil was possible under them.'

"The Supreme Court also said in the same case: 'Though the law itself be fair on its face and impartial in appearence, yet, if it be applied and administered by public authority with an evil eye and unequal hand so as practically to make unjust and illegal discriminations between persons in similar circumstances material to their rights, the denial of legal justice is still within the prohibition of the constitution.'

"Cases will soon be carried up from the several states which have disfranchised the colored voters by evasive ballot laws, indirectly robbing them of their constitutional suffrage. I have confidence that the Supreme Court will declare these constitutional amendments in these several states null and void because of the prohibitions of the 15th amendment.

"If the effort were made fairly to confine suffrage to illiterates and be made in the careful plan adopted by Massachusetts I would not oppose it. Massachusetts did not disfranchise a single voter. It provided a literate electorate for the future. It required the future voter to read the constitution in English and to write his own name. It required that this provision should not apply to persons under physical disability, 'nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person 60 years old or upward at the time the constitutional amendment should take effect.

"Let such a constitutional amendment be presented to the next Legislature at its regular session, above all preserving our bipartisan registry and ballot law, fixing a time in the future when new voters should be required to read and write, securing the suffrage to those who now vote, saving the suffrage to old illiterates, white workingmen as well as colored men who may settle in our state. In a word, propose the Massachusetts constitutional amendment at a regular session of the Legislature, carry it by a vote of three fifths of the members of each house and submit it to the people. I feel confident the body of the Republican party would accept the amendment which deprived no voter of his vested right to vote, which required all new voters except aged workingmen to know how to read and write and kept the bipartisan election judges of illiteracy. Such is the Massachusetts system.

"The Mississippi plan has taught us that such a test of illiteracy requires the present bipartisan registry and ballot law we now have.

"Should the machine control the window in Maryland on the Mississippi plan our elections, now the fairest in the Union, would be farcical and fraudulent, and be more fraudulent than they were before the success of the Republicans and of the reform movement six years ago."

Pneumonia Can be Prevented.

This disease always results from a cold or an attack of the grip and may be prevented by the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. That remedy was extensively used during the epidemics of La Grippe of the past few years, and not a single case has ever been reported that did not recover or that resulted in pneumonia, which shows it to be a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained a world wide reputation for its cures of colds and grip. For sale by all druggists.

Farming With An Elephant.

James Cahill, of Roney's Point, is the only person in West Virginia and probably in the United States who has in regular use upon his farm an elephant which is used for farm work. With the swaying beast hitched up to a plow he can turn more ground than any of his neighbors with a team of horses, and when it comes to hauling logs the elephant will walk away with ease with logs which the best teams of his neighbors cannot move. The elephant eats little more than a horse and does many times the work of one, is gentle and docile and little trouble, and Mr. Cahill is more than pleased with his experiment. Several months ago a small circus broke up at Martin's Ferry and its property was sold at auction. Mr. Cahill, who was at the sale, bid in a few donkeys, the elephant and a tent, and took them home, expecting to start a small show himself. His father, a frugal Irishman, decided that a beast the size of an elephant could not remain on the farm and be fed unless it paid for its board with labor, so he harnessed it up and the animal worked nicely. He did so well that they have given up the idea of starting a circus and will keep the elephant on the farm.

Want to Quit West Virginia.

In view of the fact that most of the municipal measures submitted to the West Virginia Legislature for the relief of towns in the Panhandle, and particularly in Wheeling, have been defeated, citizens have revived the old scheme for annexation to Pennsylvania. The Panhandle people say that they pay two-thirds of the State's taxes, yet every legislature expresses the utmost disregard of their wishes. The State is divided in sentiment. Several years ago matters became so strained that the Wheeling and Ohio county authorities appointed a commission to look into the possibility of securing annexation to Pennsylvania to which they say they are bound industrially and commercially.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

SUB-CELLAR MOONSHINE.

Revenue Officers Find a Remarkable Distillery Near Rockwood.

Revenue officers raided one of the most unique stills ever discovered in the Allegheny mountains three miles from Rockwood, Pa., a few nights ago. This makes the fourth still captured in that vicinity within a few weeks. It was operated by David Pletcher.

W. J. Dixon, United States deputy collector; Dr. David Gilder, of Rockwood, and Nelson Mossboro, of Listie's mines, went to the home of Pletcher. No sign of a still could be found on the first or second stories of the house. In the cellar the floor was of wood and this proved to be a false covering. Under it was a complete distillery for the making of moonshine whiskey. The furnace was modern. The still was large and complete, with a long worm, whose coils were constantly drenched by water from a Mountain spring, gushing out into the grotto. Sections of stove pipe conveyed the smoke from this furnace to the chimney of Pletcher's house to avoid suspicion.

From the underground still three was a long passage, four feet wide, leading through the mountain side to a huge boulder, where there was a hidden exit. This afforded Pletcher a means of escape should the house be surrounded by revenue officers. In the attack of the house the officers found 10 gallons of moonshine whiskey, 90 proof. This the officers took with them. Dickson, having undertaken the journey on quick notice, was unprepared with the proper papers, and could not arrest Pletcher, who was at his home. Pletcher worked at J. B. Sweitzer's Somerset distillery in the day and operated his own still in the night. For two years the still, it is thought, has been in operation, as Pletcher was seen digging the tunnel that long ago, when he said it was for better drainage of his cellar. Pletcher has been supplying all the towns in the vicinity of Rockwood, it is claimed.

You're It.

If you're sore
To the core,
With aching bones,
And husky tones
When you speak,
And you're weak
In the knees.
And you sneeze,
And often cough
Your head near off;
And you note
That your throat
Feels quite raw,
And your jaw
Feels as if
You'd got a biff,
And dull pains
Vex your brains,
Then you've caught it.
You have got it—
It's the grip.

If you feel
The heat steal
O'er your frame
Like a flame,
Till you burn
And you yearn
For chunks of ice
At any price,
Then like a flash
From head to feet,
A chill complete,
And you shake
And you quake,
And there's desire
For a fire
And something hot
Right on the spot
To quickly drink,
And you think
Right there and then
You'll ne'er be warm again,
Then you've caught it,
You have got it—
It's the grip.

It's in the air.
It's everywhere;
The microbe of the grip
It's on another trip,
And up and down,
Through all the town.
By night and day
It seeks its prey,
And it's the fad
And you are sad,
Or even mad,
Or if you sneeze,
Or cough or wheeze,
Or feel too warm,
Or chills alarm,
To wear a look of grim dismay
And hoarsely say:
"I've caught it,
I've got it—
It's the grip."

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1901.

Senator Spooner has offered an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, embodying the views of the Republican Senators and meeting President McKinley's wishes as to legislation providing civil government for the Philippines. It is short but comprehensive, giving the President authority—"for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; provided that all franchises granted under authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend or repeal the same." If the Democrats do not filibuster to prevent this amendment will be adopted. An amendment to the same bill is now being prepared by Republican Senators, naming the conditions under which the President will be authorized to withdraw our military authority from Cuba, and will be submitted this week. It is believed by Republican Senators that if these two amendments can be put through the necessity for an extra session of the next Congress will be obviated, as the last named will tell the Cubans exactly what they must do to get our troops withdrawn, thus meeting the President's wishes that Congress should name the conditions.

It is a little difficult to say whether the attempt to force a vote on the Ship Subsidy bill, by holding night sessions last week, improved the chances of the measure or not. Its supporters still express confidence that it will be passed at this session, and it is known that negotiations are going on looking to an agreement to set a time to take a vote, but its opponents are still outwardly putting up a stubborn opposition. The real trouble seems to be that some of the Republican Senators decline to consider the bill a party measure. They are not opposing it, and if the bill is voted upon they will probably vote for it, but they are not actively trying to get it to a vote, and to that extent are playing into the hands of its opponents. There is considerable talk of the River and Harbor bill being used as a club to force the opponents of the shipping bill to allow it to be voted upon. It cannot be positively stated that this will be done, but it is a fact that the River and Harbor bill has not been reported to the Senate, and when Senator McMillan, chairman of the Commerce Committee, which has charge of it, was asked when it would be reported, he replied: "Wait until the Ship Subsidy bill is out of the way and I will tell you more about it." Another Senator expressed the opinion that if the shipping bill failed the River and Harbor bill would either fail or be cut in half.

The State Department will take no action on the private letter written by the Chinese minister, criticising Gen. Otis, for having applied the Chinese exclusion laws of the United States to the Philippines, the Minister having voluntarily called at the Department and explained that the letter was not written for publication, and that he meant no discourtesy either to Gen. Otis or this government. He also called attention to the fact that he had publicly protested, under instructions from his government against the application of the Chinese exclusion law to the Philippines at the time it was done. It is fortunate for the Chinese Minister that he is personally popular with the officials of this government. Had he been otherwise, the Otis letter would probably have gotten him his walking papers.

Senator Thurston has again stated that under no circumstances will he allow his name to be used to break the dead-lock in the Nebraska legislature. He says it is absolutely necessary for him to resume his law practice and make some money, and that he could not be induced to remain in the Senate six years longer.

There is quite a tangle in the House over the Senate amendments to the Revenue Reduction bill, and there is a possibility that it may result in the failure of the bill at this session.

Senator Chandler declares that his resolution providing for the meeting of the Fifty-Seventh Congress on the second Monday in March, 1901, and for the meeting of each future Congress on the second Monday in the March following the election of its representatives, was not intended as a joke, but was meant very seriously, and to meet a state of affairs which exists at the closing or short session of every Congress. Mr. Chandler thinks it is wrong to try to crowd a lot of important general legislation besides the regular appropriation bills, into a short session, and that it would be much better to always leave the general legislation for the new Congress, provided the new Congress assembled immediately after the close of the old.

Senator Lodge probably came very near to voicing the opinion of President McKinley, when he said: "Before the United States can give its approval to any Constitution, or its recognition to any independent Cuban government, it must be assured that there is no responsibility of any assumption of any Cuban debts incurred by Spain. We also have the right to ask for proper guarantees in regard to relations of Cuba with other powers and as to places for Naval stations necessary to the United States." President McKinley said to a party of Senators: "Just as soon as the Cubans are ready to attend to their own affairs, we must turn their government over to them."

EDUCATIONAL.

School Libraries.

The following paper upon the subject of school libraries was read at the recent teachers' institute held in Oakland by Miss Clara Englehart, of Accident:

It is important that every school should have a library. But in this county of ours we are not so fortunate to possess a library in every school, and in fact there are few schools that do possess libraries.

But we will first notice the uses of a library and what it should contain. Scholars will read, there is no doubt about that, and it should be the duty of the teacher to direct their reading that they may reach and secure that which is good and avoid all that is bad. Many of the stories young people grasp today are marked by profanity; they are indescribly vulgar. The boy reader obtains a theoretical and literary acquaintance with methods of fraud and crime. Some times drunkenness is represented in its disgrace and misery, but generally drinking is represented as jolly and entertaining, and there is no suggestion that boys who act as the boys in these stories do ever have to pay any penalty in after life. Good reading elevates the mind to higher and purer motives of life. I think it well to have the pupils take up biographies of men who have made their mark in life in an honest and industrious way. Pupils will readily take an interest in reading the life of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin and others who have gone through life successfully. The pupils will see with how much disadvantage those men labored under when they were boys to gain their education, and that it was determination and courage that made them the men of honor and fame. Pupils will see what greater advantages they have than those of years ago, and this should encourage them. And the lives of such men will fill their minds with rich thoughts that will be remembered through life. They will aid them in their journey through life and help them to be honest and industrious and bring prosperity and happiness in this life and greater happiness in the life to come. We should have good literature, such as writings from Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Hawthorne, Bryant, Cooper, Irving and others.

The principal provinces of a library are biography, travel, historical novels, poetry, literary criticisms, romance, civil government and pedagogies. It is well to have juvenile books of history to instruct and interest the young and reading of fairy stories and fables for the little ones. Leading educators are almost unanimous in their opinion of the value of certain of these stories of this description in the moral training of the little ones. Books of practical instruction relating to the household and simple forms of manual training should belong to the library, such as household economy, sewing primer, etc. We should carefully avoid the trashy literature that floods the country today.

But how can we obtain a library in our schools is the next question that will arise in our minds. We know that this county could not afford to purchase libraries for the schools. It was suggested last year that the teacher could get up an entertainment. He could tell the patrons his purpose and charge an admission fee and make money enough to purchase a small library. A few books are better than none. I don't know how many tried or how many were successful.

In the matter of a school library the true modern teacher will make his influence felt. He will leave his impression upon the community by aiding to secure wholesome literature for the pupils and encouraging in them habits of systematic reading, the reading "which maketh a full man." If the teacher fails to do this he leaves unperformed one of his most important duties.

Winter Excursions to Washington—Very Low Rates—Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

On February 7 and April 11, 1901, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will run Popular Mid-Winter Excursions to Washington at very low rates for the round trip, allowing ten day limit on tickets, including day of sale.

Splendid trains, through coaches, Pullman parlor and sleeping cars.

Do not miss these splendid opportunities to visit the National Capital during the session of Congress. For tickets, time of trains and full information call on or address D. M. Mason, Agent B. & O. R. R. for full information.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

THE OTHER'S VIEWS.

I longed to go from where the hills
Loomed blue against the sky,
And gaze upon the spreading sea
And watch the ships go by;
I longed to stand while others still
Were fast in blissful sleep
And see the sun's first crimson glow
Spread out across the deep.

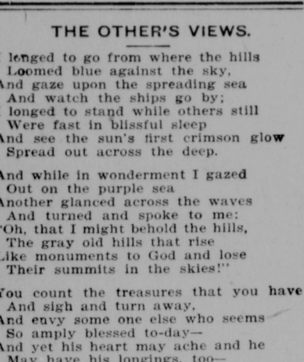
And while in wonderment I gazed
Out on the purple sea
Another glanced across the waves
And turned and spoke to me:
"Oh, that I might behold the hills,
The gray old hills that rise
Like monuments to God and lose
Their summits in the skies!"

You count the treasures that you have
And sigh and turn away,
And envy some one else who seems
So amply blessed to-day—
And yet his heart may ache and he
May have his longings, too—
May count your blessings and his own
And watch and envy you!
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

"LITTLE BAT" and the Sibley Fight

"THE long-haired man from the west may be all right, but there are others," remarked a dark, swarthy, stout man in Chicago, the other day. He was Frank Grouard, ex-chief of scouts of the United States army, the hero of a hundred Indian fights and hairbreadth escapes. There is nothing romantic in the appearance of this big, brawny man, his black hair now well streaked with silver, but his exploits are liberally blazoned on the army reports of Crook and Sheridan. Born on an island in the south Pacific in 1850, the son of a missionary, through stress of circumstances at the age of five he was left to shift for himself. Doing chores about the California mining camps and driving an ore wagon was his training for carrying mail over a lonely star route. He was captured as a youth by Indians and adopted as a son of the famous Sioux chief Crazy Horse, living five years in Indian camps, eating his meat without salt, and forgetting the taste of bread, and intrusted with the mysteries of "medicine-making" by Sitting Bull. This school innured him to hardship and eventually led him to meet and overcome dangers that few men have experienced.

When he saw the telegram in the newspaper the other day relating to the tragedy at Crawford, Neb., that sounded "taps" for Baptiste Gaunier, better known as the famous scout,



BOTH INDIANS WENT DOWN TOGETHER

Little Bat, he quite forgot the overhanging wonder of the elevated road and the tall buildings to tell his regret at the passing of one who had shared with him many perils. "Did you ever hear of the Sibley fight?" he asked. "If you have not, John Finerty can tell you one lively side of it. Little Bat might have told you some more about it, and I might say something myself. Yes, we were all in it up to our chins, and as an all-around close shave I think all accounts agree that it was about the limit. The idea of a man living on a diet of that kind and then getting killed in a saloon fight! It seems tough. Poor Little Bat! Bad whisky was worse 'medicine' than Sitting Bull ever made in all his years of deviltry.

"But you want me to tell about the Sibley fight, do you? It was about 24 years ago last July, just about a week before the battle that wiped out Gen. Custer and his entire command. Gen. Crook assigned Little Bat and myself to go north on the Tongue river and meet a body of friendly Crows that were joining us to fight against the Sioux. Much to my regret, Lieut. F. W. Sibley and 24 picked men of the Second cavalry were detailed as an escort. The men were splendid fellows, but all more or less new in Indian fighting. We had been moving north two days when in the dawn of the third morning I discovered the Sioux moving toward Tongue river thicker than buffalo in the valley of the Platte. I called Bat softly and when he saw the great painted procession stealing over the plains he said: 'My God! We are gone!'

"I waited until I saw them strike our trail. Immediately the discoverer began circling his horse and waving his blanket, and about 20 minutes later every Indian in that section knew that white men were somewhere about. I thought we might possibly get away from them by getting up into the mountains. I told Bat to follow me with the men as fast as he could, my idea being to get beyond where the Twin creek trail crossed our own in the mountains, knowing that the Indians would naturally make a run to cut us off at that point. I suppose I went up the hills rather fast, for at length I got tired waiting at the trail crossing and went back for the soldiers. Imagine my surprise when I learned that the party had stopped to make coffee. Lieut. Sibley admitted his inexperience in a running fight and had yielded to the importunings of his men, who wanted breakfast. I told him the chances were that none of us would eat any more between that time and kingdom come, as the Indians were probably waiting for us at the point we should have passed long ago. I made a wide detour from the trail as we toiled up the mountain—very fortunately, for they were ambushed for us at the crossing of the trails between two high tree-crowned buttes. If we hard passed through that natural gate none of us would have been left to tell about it. As we passed up the mountain to the left they got on to our curves, and about 200 did some wild target practice in our direction. Strange to say, not a man was hit. Correspondent John Finerty's horse was shot, and he came up and joined me in leading the line. The horses were inclined to stampede at the first fire, so at the beginning of the thick timber I ordered the stock tied in a bunch. The Indians tried in every way to draw our fire, but Sibley, at my suggestion, ordered no firing unless they charged right up to us, which is not the way an Indian fights.

"We got to the timber at ten o'clock in the morning, and we did not fire a shot until three o'clock in the afternoon. Every man had his tree, and he stuck to it closer than a brother. Early in the day a leather-lunged Sioux yelled at me that he knew Bat and myself were there, and they were going to have great fun with us—particularly me. I knew what that meant without a map, so I told every soldier to save a good cartridge for himself before surrendering to the fiendish tortures, for the Sioux have very original methods of making a man die by the most painful process possible.

"Along about the middle of the afternoon my red friends who were waiting to entertain me began to get very gay and were growing bolder every minute. They had killed all our horses but five, and thought it was impossible for us to get away; in fact, I heard them say so quite frequently in the gutteral language of the Cheyennes. White Antelope and a band of Cheyennes had joined the war party, and this chief began riding closer and closer to our trees. Finally he and another chief, who was riding about five yards behind him, came into fairly good range. I could see the color of his eyes as he came toward me. I pulled the trigger of my rifle and both Indians went down together as a result of the single shot. It was the first shot from our party, and the double tragedy confused the Indians. Then our whole outfit poured in a withering volley, and I told Sibley it was our time to take advantage of their confusion and get through their line back to the gully. I waited until they were all fairly started back through the heavy timber, then, taking the lariat from the saddle of my dead horse, I followed.

"It was a mile from where we made our stand to the main fork of the Tongue river, and the woods were full of terrible windfalls and it was awfully hard traveling. The first 200 yards the men had to simply squirm their way through the timber and keep very low. The savages had a comparatively thin line at our rear, as they knew the character of the country and thought we would be helpless without our horses.

"When I rejoined the men I sent Bat in the lead and I covered the rear. The soldiers took off their boots and stepped from rock to rock in order to leave our trail as blind as possible. About dark a heavy rainstorm, with much wind, came up and soon drowned out the firing that our foes kept up on our camp. Our policy of holding our fire so fooled them that they did not rush our camp until the following morning, a fact that I learned later. The storm was wild and terrible, we were drenched and the timber began to fall all about us. We kept in a territory where horses could not travel, for reasons of our own, and we hit an unblazed trail over the mountains for the following 45 hours without a mouthful to eat. Sometimes the squirrel path was so steep that Bat and I had to pull the soldiers up over the rocks with our lassoes.

"The following morning at three o'clock we forded Goose creek, the cold water coming up to our armpits, and at daylight fell in with a scouting party of the Second cavalry. Then we went back over the trail and picked up two of our exhausted soldiers that had given up. We had been under a hot fire nearly ten hours, had traveled 50 miles over a terribly rough mountain country, and during all that time had not enjoyed the luxury of a ration, as we were forced to abandon everything when the Indians sighted us, except our hope and our ammunition. Yet we never lost a man.

"Poor little Bat! He was in the lead. Just to think of it! Now he is snuffed out as the result of a cowardly misdeal in a miserable saloon fight."

The speaker cast aside the stump of his cigar and said: "Where do you think I could find John Finerty, anyway?"—Chicago Daily Record.

Her Way.

A Glasgow servant girl went home a few evenings ago with her head wrapped up in a shawl.

Her young mistress asked her what ailed her, and was told that she was suffering from a bad attack of toothache, brought on by sitting in the park.

"But you ought not to sit on such a cold, chilly night as this," said the mistress. "You should walk at a smart pace."

The girl looked at her a minute, as though pitying her ignorance, and then answered:

"You canna coort right walking; you must sit down."—London Spare Moments.

WHEN THOMAS TAKES HIS PEN.

Young Thomas Jones came home from
school with sad and solemn air;
He did not kiss his mother's cheek nor
pull his sister's hair;
He hungered not for apples, and he spoke
in dismal tones;
'Twas very clear misfortune drear had
happened Thomas Jones.

"My precious child," his mother cried,
"what, what is troubling you?
You're hurt—you're ill—you've failed in
school! Oh, tell us what to do!"
Then Thomas Jones made answer in a
dull, despairing way:
"I've got to write an essay on 'The In-
dian To-day.'"

His tallest sister ran to him, compassion
in her eye;
His smallest sister pitied him—nor knew
the reason why;
And all that happy family forsook its
work and play
To hunt up information on "The Indian
To-day."

They read of Hiawatha and of sad Ra-
mona's woe—
You found encyclopedias where'er they
chanced to go.
They bought a set of Cooper, and they
searched it through and through,
While Thomas Jones sat mournfully and
told them what to do.

For three whole days the library was
like a moving van.
"Is Mr. Jones," each caller asked, "a lit-
erary man?"
And day by day more pitiful became
young Thomas' plight,
Because, alas! the more he read, the more
he could not write.

"Write what you know," his mother
begged (she stirred not from his
side).
"I do not know one single thing!" that
wretched child replied.
"Oh, help me, won't you? Don't you
care?" Then, when assistance came:
"Don't tell me—don't! It isn't fair!" he
pleaded just the same.

The night before the fateful day was
quite the worst of all.
Black care upon the house of Jones de-
scended like a pall.
All pleasure paled, all comfort failed, and
laughter seemed a sin;
For "Oh, to-morrow," Thomas wailed,
"it must be handed in!"

When, lo! the voice of Great-aunt Jones
came sternly through the door:
"I cannot stand this state of things one
single minute more!
The training of a fractious child is plain-
ly not my mission;
But—Thomas Jones, go straigh upstairs
and write that composition!"

And Thomas Jones went straight up-
stairs, and sat him down alone,
And—though I grant a stranger thing was
surely never known—
In two short hours he returned serenely
to display
Six neatly-written pages on "The Indian
To-day!"

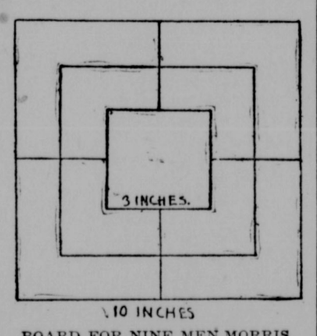
His teacher read them to the class, and
smiled a well-pleased smile;
She praised the simple language and the
calmly flowing style;
"For while," she said, "he does not rise
to any lofty height,
'Tis wonderful how easily young Thomas
Jones can write."
—Elsie Hill, in St. Nicholas.

NICE LITTLE GAME.

It Is Called Nine Men Morris and Can Be Played by Two on a Simple Board.

This interesting little game is played by two persons on a board marked with the diagram shown, and buttons, beans or grains of corn of two colors may be used as men. Each player has nine pieces, none of which are on the board at the opening of the game.

The players take turns in placing their men, one at a time, at the points



BOARD FOR NINE MEN MORRIS.

where the lines meet each other, and after all have been put on in moving them from one spot to the next in any direction along the lines. Each player's object, both in placing the men and moving them, is to form a row of three of his own pieces, and whenever this is done he may take from the board one of the opponent's pieces, but he must not disturb a row of three if there is any other that he can take. He who takes off all the hostile pieces wins. Sometimes when a player has lost all his men but three he is allowed to "hop," that is, to play a man to any vacant spot on the board. The player must avoid crowding his men together and try to place them on or near the corners of the board, at the same time trying to block his opponent as well as to get his own men into line. When possible it should be arranged to make more than one line in successive moves when by moving one man backward and forward two lines can alternately be made and broken.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No Deceit About This.

"You told me," said the infuriated purchaser, "that that brook on the farm you sold me never ran dry."

"Guess I did," said the real estate man.

"It has been dry all summer."

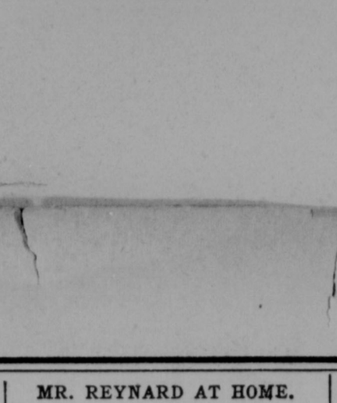
"When it was dry it didn't run, did it? Therefore, it could not run dry. We never deceive." — Philadelphia Press.

MR. REYNARD AT HOME.

Watching Young Foxes at Play in the Woods Is a Truly Fascinating Sight.

The chance to watch young foxes at play in the woods—and there are few sights more fascinating—is not so difficult a thing as one would suppose, says St. Nicholas. This spring I found two dens within a mile of a city of 20,000 people; and it is safe to say that within easy walking distance of every New England town one or more pairs of foxes build their den and raise their little ones every year.

The best way to find a den is to ask the hunters first, then the farmers' boys. Every den has a main entrance, with all the earth from excavation scattered about its front door. That is to mislead you; the foxes seldom use it. And sometimes, indeed, it is closed altogether six feet underground. Ten



WAITING FOR DINNER.

feet away, hidden behind gray rocks or in a thicket, are other entrances, one for daily use, and one for danger generally. The hole is larger than that made by skunk or woodchuck, and a fox's workmanship is always neater than theirs.

There are three ways of telling whether there are any foxes at home.

First, examine the soft earth about the entrance carefully. Tracks like a small dog's, but narrower in proportion, and more dainty. That's suspicious.

Second, examine the sides of the hole sharply. Here, clinging to a point of rock, is a long yellowish hair, which is crinkled in the middle; and there, trailing from a root-fiber, is another. There was a fox in here once.

Third, put your nose down deep into the hole and take a whiff. Waugh! a nauseating odor, strong and rank, the unmistakable odor of carnivorous youngsters. Now you are sure there are foxes there. You can come almost any bright morning or afternoon and watch them from a distance playing like kittens.

THE BUSY LITTLE BEE.

A Peep at the Wonders of a Hive Cannot Fail to Arouse Astonishment and Admiration.

The whole atmosphere of the hive in the summer is one of bustle and hurry. The workers hustle day and night, and work so hard that when honey is plentiful in the flowers the average life of the working bee is rarely over six weeks. It is safe to say that not one in 5,000 bees lives to eat the honey it has toiled so hard to lay up for the winter. There are usually about 30,000 bees in a colony or hive, and they will average in a good season something like 57 pounds.

It takes 40,000 bees, working one entire day, to gather a single pound of honey, and to get the sweets they must rummage 3,500,000 clover blooms. Now when we know that 75,000,000 pounds of honey are yearly produced in the United States, it becomes a very nice problem to calculate how many bees there are working, say, eight hours a day.

The bee brings four substances into the hive and creates one substance there. The honey is brought in in a little sac and stored in one of the cells of the comb. If you'll notice you'll find the cells slant a little bit, so that the sweet stuff will not spill till the cell is full and can be sealed up. This raw honey has to be stirred and mixed with formic acid, which the bees' jaws secrete, and frequently moved from one cell to another, so as to hasten its evaporation and thickening. Then there is pollen dust from the flowers, which is used to feed the young bee babies, and is also used for capping over their cells, as it is porous to the air and is much cheaper than wax. Then propolis, or bee glue, is fetched from the willow, poplar, cottonwood and balm-gilead trees, and is used to cement cracks and crevices about the hive. Last of all, water is brought into the hive to give drink to the babies.

But more precious than honey is wax, which is really a tallow and not wax. It costs 20 pounds of honey and a long time to make one pound of wax. The bees eat the honey and then hang quietly in a cluster, waiting for the wax to form. It is secreted under the little scales on the abdomen and is used immediately. This wax is not made unless it is actually required, and never as long as there are any vacant combs.

It is the desire to economize in wax that makes the bee store its honey in six-sided cells, for when one cell is built there is one side furnished for six new cells.—Golden Days.

What Puzzled Her.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak — There's one thing about my husband I never could understand.

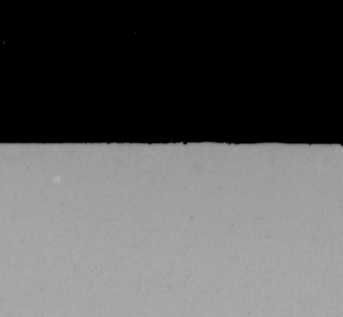
Mrs. Yeast—And what's that?

"Why, when he comes home late he can't find the keyhole, but when he gets inside, from the noise he makes, he seems to find everything in the room."—Yonkers Statesman.

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP WORST EVER KNOWN.

GRIP BACILLUS EVERYWHERE—IN THE AIR WE BREATHE, IN THE WATER WE DRINK, IN THE FOOD WE EAT.

Bacillus of Grip.



Magnified 16,000 times.

Hundreds of car loads of Peruna are shipped in all directions to meet the extraordinary demand of the grip epidemic.

Everybody laying in a stock of this valuable remedy in time to meet the terrible enemy, the Grip.

The extensive facilities of the manufacturers taxed to their utmost to meet the urgent demand for Peruna.

Almost everybody has the grip. Almost everybody must have Peruna.

Taken at the appearance of the first symptoms of the grip, not only is Peruna a prompt cure for the grip but it prevents those disastrous after-effects so characteristic of this dread disease.

Peruna not only cures the grip but prevents it.

Taken in time thousands of lives will be saved in this present epidemic.

Every family should take the precaution to secure a supply of Peruna at once, for the retail and wholesale stock of the remedy may be exhausted by the enormous demand for it.

It is wisdom to have Peruna in the house even before the grip attacks the household.

It has been ascertained by a reporter that the following people of national reputation have given public endorsement and testimonials to Peruna as a remedy for la grippe:

Congressman Howard, of Alabama, says: "I have taken Peruna for the grip and recommend it as an excellent remedy to all fellow-sufferers."

Congressman White, of North Carolina, says: "I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the grip. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it."

Miss Frances M. Anderson, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Judge Anderson, of Virginia, says: "I was taken very ill with the grip. I took Peruna and was able to leave my bed in a week."

Mrs. Harriette A. S. Marsh, President of the Woman's Benevolent Association, of Chicago, writes: "I suffered with grip seven weeks. Nothing helped me. Tried Peruna and within three weeks I was fully restored. Shall never be without it again."

At the appearance of the first symptoms of grip people should stay indoors and take Peruna in small doses (teaspoonful every hour) until the symptoms disappear. This will prevent a long, disastrous sickness and perhaps fatal results.

SHARES PUBLIC SCHOOLS' HONORS.

Excellent Geographical Exhibit at Paris Largely Due to Union Pacific.

The Passenger Department of the Union Pacific Railway is in receipt of a letter from Superintendent C. G. Pearse inviting it to share in the honors bestowed upon the Omaha public schools at the Paris exposition. As is well known, the Omaha schools were awarded a gold medal for the excellence of the showing made by their methods of teaching geography. The most important part of the exhibit consisted of a set of illustrated publications and maps showing the sources from which geographical material and information are obtained. Superintendent Pearse acknowledges that great credit is due to the Union Pacific Passenger Department, which furnished many of the publications and maps for the Paris exhibit.—Omaha "Bee," Dec. 11th, 1900.

Encouraged.

Jane—It is always a surprise to me what a lot of homely women get married.

Bertha—No doubt it is a reflection that gives you a great deal of encouragement, dear.—Boston Transcript.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Force of Habit.

Husband (returning from his first ascent in a balloon)—Just think of it, Alice, I ascended 25,000 feet in the air.

Young Wife—And you brought back nothing for me!—Fliegende Blaetter.

A dyspeptic is never on good terms with himself. Something is always wrong. Get it right by chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote Mrs. Pinkham in January, 1899, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation—had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swell, and was generally miserable. Mrs. Pinkham promptly replied with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly troubles.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Speltz GREATEST OF ALL CEREALS

Speltz Startled the Farming World in 1900; it will capture every heart in 1901, with its 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of hay, equal to Timothy, per acre. Get the genuine, buy of Salzer, the introducer.

Combination Corn is one of the greatest things of the century. It is early and an enormously, fabulously big yielder, a sort bound to revolutionize corn growing.

Salzer's Vegetable Seeds.

The beauty about Salzer's vegetable seed is, that they never fail. They sprout, grow and produce. They are of such high vitality they laugh at droughts, rains and the elements, taking 1st prizes every where. We warrant this.

For 14 Cents and This Notice

we send 7 packages of rare, choice, fine, splendid vegetable novelties and 3 packages of brilliantly beautiful flower seeds, all worth $1, and our big catalog for only 14c and this Notice, in order to gain 250,000 new customers in 1901, or for 10c, 10 rare farm seed samples, fully worth $10.00 to get a start and our great catalogue.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

60 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or address the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk, Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

Delicious Desserts.

Burnham's Hasty Jellycon makes the finest dessert jellies, clear and sparkling and deliciously flavored. Prepared in a minute. It is only necessary to dissolve in hot water and set away to cool. Flavors: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. All grocers sell it.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the Itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. At druggists or by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

BETTER THAN A PLEDGE.

How a Man Who Wanted to Stop Drinking Was Helped Out of a Dilemma.

A Cleveland man tells this pathetic and characteristic story of the late Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, the incident occurring while he was rector of Trinity church, in this city. The story was told the narrator by the doctor himself.

One evening a stranger called at the rectory on Superior street, adjoining the church. He was a well-dressed, well-appearing man, but evidently in deep trouble.

"Dr. Brown," he said, "I have come to you for advice and assistance. I am a victim of the drink habit. I have an excellent position—I am cashier for a wealthy corporation—and I know I cannot retain it unless I reform. I want you to draw up a pledge for me—make it as strong as you can, please—and I will sign it, and you will witness it."

Dr. Brown leaned back and looked at the man.

"How long have you been drinking to excess?" he asked.

The man told him it was five or six years; ever since he obtained his present position. He only drank to excess when he was with his friends. He never drank at other times. When he was with his friends he would forget himself and overstep the limit. Some-

"THERE," HE SAID, "READ THAT."

times he didn't go on a spree for a whole month, but the attacks were growing more frequent. He seemed to be losing his will power.

"My friend," said the doctor, "you don't need a pledge. I see in you a victim of good comradeship. You are far from being an ordinary drunkard. If you signed a temperance pledge and broke it—as you undoubtedly would do—it would still further degrade you in your own eyes. I do not advise the pledge."

The man looked dumfounded.

"But what am I to do?" he gasped.

The doctor drew a card from his desk and rapidly wrote a few lines.

"There," he said, "read that."

This is what the man read:

"To my friends: I find I am becoming a victim of the liquor habit. If I do not quit I am sure to lose my position and ruin myself. For God's sake, don't ask me to take a drink with you."

"There," said Dr. Brown, "sign that and I will sign it as a witness. All I ask of you is to show the card when temptation is at your elbow, and if you fall come here and tell me about it. There! Good night."

It was a full month before the man returned, worried and dejected.

"I expected you long before this," said the doctor, as he greeted the stranger. "Tell me about it. Did you show the card?"

"Yes," replied the man. "The first time was the very night after I called on you. A good friend, a railroad man, came into the office and after I had checked up his accounts said:

"'Come, Charlie, let's go over to the Oyster house and have a drink.' Well, sir, I was reaching for my hat when I remembered the card. I took it out and handed it to him. I thought he would never finish reading it. He looked at me and he looked at the card. And then he slowly put his arm down on the counter and said: 'Charlie, I'd sooner cut that hand off than ask you to drink again.' Well, sir, I showed that card several times after that, and every blessed man I showed it to took it seriously. Sometimes they said: 'All right, old boy.' Sometimes they laid it down without a word. And then—it was last night—I forgot about it, and here I am."

"You are doing well," said the doctor. "Have courage and try and make the interval a little longer next time."

It was three months before the man came back. The next time it was six months.

"And now," said the doctor to the narrator, it is nearly two years since his last call, and I have every reason to believe that he will not find it necessary to come to me again. So, you see, I was quite right. It wasn't a pledge that he needed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To Save the Natives.

Aggressive efforts are being put forth in Washington by such missionary and reform workers as Bishop Hartzell, Miss Margaret W. Leitch, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts to protect native races from the sale of liquor. A bill has been introduced in both houses for suppression of the liquor traffic in any islands of the Pacific

SALOONOLGY.

Some Deductions from a Careful Study of the Saloon Problem by a College Student.

If sociology is the science of social relations why should not a scientific study of the saloon business in all of its relations be called saloonology? But call it what you may—and a saloon under any name does not smell sweet—such a study was carried on by Mr. Royal L. Melendy, who was sent by the faculty of the University of Michigan to reside for six months in the Chicago Commons to learn by careful personal investigation what is the function of the saloon in the social life of man. This investigation forms part of the work carried on by the ethical subcommittee of the committee of 50, a committee which is now studying the liquor problem in all of its aspects, with the intention of making an exhaustive report which shall be impartial and scientific. A partial report of Mr. Melendy's investigations appears in the American Journal of Sociology for November, and a somewhat briefer report is given in the November number of The Commons, published by Prof. Graham Taylor, warden of the Chicago Commons.

The ardent temperance reformer may feel inclined to say: "What need is there of making such an investigation? Why need we send scientifically equipped spies into this unpromising land, this devil-country of saloons, for we know now what is the ruling purpose of the saloon business? Its purpose is evil, and only evil, and that continually. It is to sell various kinds of intoxicating liquor, and intoxicating liquor is the hell out of which has come, to curse mankind, a legion of evils worse than the 'many' which Jesus cast out of the demoniac of Gadeara."

But the matter is not so simple as it appears at the first blush. What is it that makes the saloons of the Seventeenth ward—where Mr. Melendy began his study — so popular? There are in that ward 163 saloons and only a few churches. Say what we may, the saloon is much more popular than the church in the Seventeenth ward, and we should strive to discover what are the elements of their popularity, for we may find in the methods which they use to attract patrons a verification of Christ's saying: "For the sons of this world are for their own generation wiser than the sons of light." No doubt the ruling purpose of the saloon keeper is to sell as many "drinks" as possible, but he tries to cloak that purpose by an attractive garb of social service.

By ministering to the social nature of man the saloon competes with the home, greatly to the detriment of society. It no doubt is true that the average saloon of the Seventeenth ward is a dangerous social competitor to the average home of that ward in light, heat, furniture, games, music, laughter, sprightly conversation and all that appeals to the companionable nature of man; and by the bitter irony of fate every cent that goes to the support of the saloon is a vote against the home and against the wife and mother, who would like to make the home attractive, but how can she do it when so much money of the wage-earners goes to the support of the 163 saloons? The saloons can start out with gorgeous appointments because most of them are fitted up by the great brewing companies, but the little home of the working man has to start in a modest way, and too often, alas! the wife in striving to make it, with small means, the center of social attraction for her husband is "held up" and robbed by the saloon.

Some saloons provide gymnasiums, hand-ball courts, and baths for their patrons. Others have music and vaudeville performances. Many saloons furnish free lunches, and some serve full meals at small cost. Others have "wine rooms" and drinking compartments where women of the worst class resort to find companions in sin. In others, various kinds of gambling games are carried on under the protection of an unreported "tax." The saloon is a place where attractive vices of every feather flock together.

But in the better parts of the city there are "respectable" saloons, some of them palatial in their appointments, where business men resort for a double purpose. Mr. Melendy says: "The head of a department in one of Chicago's largest wholesale houses assures me that certain of their best salesmen sell a large portion of their goods 'over a glass of beer,' in the neighboring saloon." Then there are trade saloons for the men of this or that craft, "family" saloons with "family" entrances, beer gardens with the attractions of music and outdoor sports—all sorts of saloons which appeal in all sorts of ways to all sorts of people.

The cure? Not to speak in this connection of legal repression and moral and spiritual forces, the attractions of the saloon may be fought with a good degree of success by counter attractions. The attractions of the home are first and best. Were our homes all that they should be the saloons would have to close their doors. In a "tug of war" for the possession of men the saloons have little chance against pure and happy homes.

But homes are often handicapped in the way already indicated, and in such cases we should fight the saloons by the establishment of social settlements, like the Chicago Commons—the brightest spot in the Seventeenth ward—by friendly visitors, by summer camps for women and children, by rescue work, by every helpful agency which Christian love can use, that, by all means, we may save some.—Chicago Advance.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The oldest bonnet was found upon an Egyptian mummy, that of a princess who was interred about 2,000 years before Christ.

The heaviest man whose weight is recorded authentically was Miles Darden, of Tennessee. He weighed a little less than 1,000 pounds.

Chicago is still preeminently the leading port of the great lakes. Cleveland and Milwaukee were close rivals for second place.

Danger of fire from pipes, cigarettes and other means caused the mayor of New Orleans to issue an order prohibiting the presence of cotton on drays in the streets of that city at night.

Pittsburgh claims that its new botanical school building will be the only institution of the kind in the United States. The site is in the largest city park and the school is the gift of a citizen, Mr. Henry Phipps.

It has been noticed by Surgeon General Sternberg that there are fewer homicides in the army during war times than during times of peace. The average number of suicides per year in an army of 27,116 for the ten years was 17.

The weight of merchandise annually imported by Great Britain has multiplied fivefold in 40 years, averaging at present more than one ton yearly for each inhabitant. More than half the food supply of the United Kingdom is drawn from other countries at an annual cost of $25 per inhabitant.

There is a well-attended school for waiters in Vienna. The pupils are first instructed in the general principles of the art of serving at table, and when they have mastered the introductory course they are allowed to practice on two ladies and two gentlemen in evening dress who dine at one table. The "professor" watches the operation and sharply calls the waiter to account if he makes a mistake.

A PLEASING PERSONALITY.

A Charm of Manner That May Be Cultivated with But Little Exertion.

When an aged minister recently resigned his pulpit, there were many expressions of regret from persons not connected with any church. His voice and sympathetic manner had won all hearts. His successor, a more talented man, was not able to attach the people to him, for he lacked the kindly expression of interest and sympathy that gained the former minister an attentive congregation, writes Margaret Merkel, in Housekeeper.

In a little village, one Sunday evening, the people welcomed the "new minister." One of the old members said: "We have not yet been able to replace one of our good members; she was so useful and ever ready to help."

The minister, thinking of a recent death, asked: "When did she die?" The rarely useful woman had died 20 years before, and her place had not yet been filled. She was neither accomplished nor educated, only a sympathetic, good woman, of a charming personality.

A few years ago a beautiful, gifted woman was taken ill. For years she lived and fretted because of disease. Few people called to see her, or evinced the least sympathy, or desire for her recovery. She was talented, beautiful, dressed attractively, and none could speak evil of her; she was a good daughter and sister; but her excellencies seemed as nothing—because of lack of sympathy, self-control and self-forgetfulness. She regained her health, and became a cynic, seeing the world through dark glasses.

I know a young man, a chronic grumbler, who, while he realizes that he possesses one of the most unfortunate of habits, excuses himself by saying that it is his nature to grumble. His mother has fostered this idea, instead of helping him to overcome this tendency. This individual charm or power may be largely acquired, but it is not the work of chance or the growth of a day.

TO GROW THE RUBBER PLANT.

The Secret Is in Always Feeding It Well When Food Is Needed.

Keep the rubber plant clean by giving it a soap bath, writes Eben E. Rexford, in Ladies' Home Journal. Tall plants can be made to branch by cuting off the tops. But young plants growing to the height of three or four feet in one straight stalk will generally be found more satisfactory, as they will have larger, finer foliage than the old branching plants ever have. When growth is taking place use a fertilizer, as its demands on the soil are great, and ordinary soils are not rich enough to supply all its needs. The secret of the successful culture of the rubber plant consists in always feeding it well at the times when a good deal of food is needed—and by this it will be understood that I refer to its period of growth—and never allowing it to become rootbound. Keep the plant always going ahead, and avoid anything that will check its development if you would have a vigorous and healthy specimen. The rubber plant requires a much stronger light than the palm, therefore it is not so well adapted to room decoration in places some distance from the window as the palm is.

A Vegetarian.

Henshaw—You actually went into a rage because he called you a vegetarian? I'm surprised at that; thought you had more sense.

Fennel—Well, no; he didn't actually call me a vegetarian, but that is what he meant. He only said I was a beat.—Boston Transcript.

MORE FENCERS THAN EVER.

The Demand for Foils, Masks, Etc., Increasing—Many Women Are Studying the Science.

"Fencing goods," said a dealer in such articles, according to the New York Sun, "are imported, some from France, but the greater part from Germany. The foil, made with a blade 32 inches in length for beginners, regulation length being 34, is made in very great variety as to details and manner of finish, including foils designed especially for women's use. There are two familiar standard kinds of guards for the foil, the figure 8 guard and the bell guard. These mountings are of iron, of steel and of brass, some polished and some nickel plated and sometimes engraved and gilded, the open guards being faced with leather of one kind and another, including elk skin.

"The foil handles are produced in great variety, not only as to shape, but as to the materials used in them. They are covered with leather of various kinds, including shark skin. Some are covered with velvet, some with plush and some with wire. The handles are corded or wire wound, those of the costlier foils with silver or with gold wire. As to the shapes of the handles they are many; teachers of the various schools of fencing might prefer one this shape and another that; and individual fencers have their preferences, and of course men want handles suited to their hands.

"The foil blades are made in lighter and in heavier weights, in various grades and in great variety as to finish, some polished and some blued, and blades are etched, and engraved, and gilded. Foils are sold not only for use in fencing, but for decoration purposes; some of the finest and most handsomely finished foils, variously ornamented, are put to such uses, and such foils are bought for presentation. Foils are of course produced at a great variety of prices. They are sold in pairs.

"Then there are sold rapiers and fencing swords in a variety of styles. There are sold wooden broadswords for beginners in sword exercise; and there are also sold, for fencing practice, and for exercise, singlesticks, or fencing sticks, these being of wood, somewhat shorter and lighter and also cheaper than foils and having basket hilts.

"While the foils and rapiers and swords are imported, almost all of the other fencing goods are made in this country. There are various kinds of fencing masks, including masks for foils, masks for stick and sword practice, and masks for sword and rapier practice, these being severally adapted to their special uses, and made, besides, each in some variety as to details of construction and manner of finish. Then there are of course fencing gloves for men and for women, for use with the foils, and for sword and rapier fencing. Then there are plastrons, made for the protection of the chest while fencing, these being of chamois skin, padded and quilted; and there are made plastrons for women, these being of plush and padded and quilted and made to fit.

"There is a fencing vest and jacket for foil fencing, made of chamois skin, padded and quilted; and there are for foil fencing jackets made of heavy linen. There are for sword or rapier exercise fencing jackets made of heavy duck and padded and quilted; and there are fencing belts and fencing slippers.

"There are more fencers in this country now than ever before, including more women fencers than ever; and the number of fencers is all the time growing. Fencing is of course largely confined to cities and towns, but there are fencers all over the country. We sell fencing goods from New York to San Francisco and from St. Paul to New Orleans."

Freemen for the Slave Coast.

A new century's promise comes for Africa. For the slave coast a party of four young colored men recently started, and they will reach their destination and begin their work practically with the opening of the new century. They have not gone as missionaries; they have not gone as the organizers of some utopian form of government; they have not gone as hunters or explorers.

With ten bushels of cotton seed, with a cotton gin and with a variety of agricultural implements, they have gone as twentieth century advance agents of a new African prosperity. The scheme is not heralded as being one for the advantage of the colored race, although anyone can see what great possibilities lie in it along that line. It is merely announced, without any undue display of confidence, that the venture is being made in order to open a new field for cotton-growing.—Saturday Evening Post.

Skim Milk Used to Make Paper.

One of the most profitable side industries growing out of the manufacture of paper came from the discovery of the fact that casein was vastly better than the glue formerly in use for putting the heavy coating on the fine grades of paper. The discovery was not only a bonanza for the man who made it and for those who backed it, but also for the dairies. The skim milk which is left after the cream has been taken off for butter and other purposes, and was in the nature of mere refuse for the big dairies, is now turned into a source of profit almost as great as that from butter itself from its use in the manufacture of casein for paper coating and sizing.—Scientific American.

Women Laborers in Spain.

Nearly 1,000,000 women in Spain work in the field as day laborers; 350,000 women are registered as day servants—that is, they work for their food and lodging. There is no such class anywhere else.—N. Y. Times.

HOSPITAL HABITS.

Some People Prefer to Become Public Charges, While Others Have a Horror of Such Institutions.

"Two queer metaphysical problems," said a New Orleans physican, reports the Times-Democrat, "are the hospital habit and the hospital horror. I have encountered any number of cases of both and have always found them more or less of a puzzle. The hospital habit is well known to every institution in the country, and in speaking of it I have no reference to the scores of constitutional loafers and vagabonds to be found in all large cities who would rather spend their time in any kind of shelter, even that of a jail, than to go out and hustle for a living. The people I have in mind are of entirely different stamp, and are generally of rather superior intelligence. For some mysterious reason they become fascinated by the peculiar life in a hospital and will resort, eventually, to all kinds of subterfuges to continue in it. It is clear they are not attracted by a prospect of idleness, for they are always morbidly anxious to curry favor by making themselves useful, and will work harder than the paid attendants, so the only way they can be accounted for is on the theory that they are really in love with their surroundings. One of the most singular cases of the hospital habit that ever came under my observation was that of an Englishman who spent a couple of years here in the latter 80s. He was a middle-aged man, well educated, well read and capable of earning a good living at his profession, which was that of an accountant, but he had fallen under the strange spell of the hospital and apparently lost all other interest in life. I am satisfied he was in excellent health, but he pretended to be suffering from some obscure spinal trouble, and feigned the symptoms so cleverly that he had spent the best part of six or seven years in different institutions. Meanwhile he had become an excellent nurse and was so far superior to the average hired help that the surgeons winked at his fault for the sake of having him around. There are a great many curious phases of human nature continually in evidence in a sick ward, and I really believe this man derived an intellectual pleasure in their study. He evidently had a taste for the bizarre, and the place interested him as one might become interested in some morbid novel. We had many long talks, and what he said showed a high order of thought. Finally he drifted away and, I dare say, he is in some hospital at this moment. Others I have encountered seemed to find some frightful perverted pleasure in the mere spectacle of human suffering, and I have known one or two women who invariably tried to be present at surgical operations as volunteer assistants.

"The hospital horror is a less cryptic emotion," the doctor went on, "but some of its manifestations are sufficiently queer. Viewed in the abstract, a hospital is eminently the proper place for anybody who is sick, and in future years I am sure no serious cases will ever be treated in private homes. Imperfect sanitation, incompetent attendance, danger of contagion and a score of other reasons suggest themselves immediately as against the practice, and statistics show clearly that the percentage of recoveries is very much higher in any well conducted professional institution. It often happens that the very tenderness and over solicitude of friends and relatives militates against a cure, and all these things are, or ought to be, perfectly apparent to anybody who gives the subject a moment's thought. Yet there are thousands of people who have an unconquerable dread and loathing of a hospital. They would rather be sick in some cheerless tenement, neglected, unattended and deprived of every comfort than to occupy the best special room that a first-class institution can afford. They may be entirely isolated from the general wards and see nothing whatever of the internal workings of the establishment, but the mere knowledge that they are under the same roof preys on their nerves and retards progress. I was called in last winter to attend a man who had contracted pneumonia, and found him in a miserable gallery bedroom, with no facilities for heating and the most squalid and depressing surroundings I ever saw in my life. Some friends came to the rescue and arranged for his admission as a pay patient in one of the very best hospitals. I thought he would be overjoyed, but he turned livid with fright and aversion and begged to be allowed to remain where he was. 'My God! doctor,' he pleaded, 'don't let them take me there! I can't stand it!' I told him bluntly he would die unless he was moved, but that prospect had no terrors compared to those of the hospital. He was an intelligent man, knew perfectly well he would get the best of care at the place suggested, but was simply unable to overcome an innate sense of repulsion. He died a few days afterward in his bleak little bedroom. On another occasion a patient of mine was taken to a hospital much against his will and given every attention in a beautiful private room. His convalescence was very unsatisfactory, and I couldn't understand what was operating against recovery. One day he burst into hysterical tears. 'Oh, doctor!' he wailed, 'take me away! Take me anywhere out of this ghastly place!' He had no complaint to make; it was 'just the idea,' to quote his own words. He was sent home and was soon well. It is useless to argue with such people; the prejudice is unreasoning, and they can no more help it than they can help the color of their hair."

Figured Out All Right.

Bill—Did you say that gun of yours would shoot 1,000 yards?

Jill—That's what I did.

"Well, it's markd to shoot only 500 yards."

"Yes, but there are two barrels."—Yonkers Statesman.

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

A Check for a Large Sum Was Cashed in a Singular Manner.

"There isn't a great deal of romance in my business," remarked a prominent Chicago banker to a writer for the Washington Star the other day, "but now and then something turns up out of the ordinary and makes us wonder at the peculiarities of those who have dealings with us. I recall an instance just now which is as yet not explained, and will never be, I fancy, as the chief actor in it was killed some time ago in a railway accident. I never knew the man personally, but he was a depositor in our bank, whose account was a personal one to the extent of $10,000. He carried that much as a rule, and the few checks that he made against it never indicated what his business was. He was about 50 years of age, and very rarely came to the bank. Naturally I nver gave him a thought, for $10,000 is not a large deposit in Chicago, and beyond his deposit I had no interest in him.

"It happened, therefore, that when one day I received a personal letter from our depositor I was a bit surprised, and was still more so when I had read it. I do not recall the exact wording, but it was to the effect that within a day or two a woman would present a check for $5,000, and that as she was unknown he wished me to see that she received the money without trouble, and that she would bring with her means of identification in the person of a little girl, who would answer correctly the questions I must ask her, as directed in his letter, with the answers as he gave them. These questions were simple enough, being only the child's full name, her age to the month, where born, the full name of her mother and her father and of a 'little brother' who was dead. Five thousand dollars was a good deal of money to let go on that kind of evidence, but that was all I had, and the depositor was in California, so that I could not see him personally.

"Well, the next day the paying teller came to me with his eyes bulging, saying that about as hard a looking case of beggar woman as he had ever seen was at the window with a check drawn to the order of Mrs. Blank by Mr. ——, and that as he did not know the woman and the woman did not know how she was to get the money, he had come to ask me about it. I sent for her to come into my private office, which she did, bringing the little girl with her, who was no less a picture of abject poverty than the mother was. All that she could say was that she had received the check by mail from a man whose name was not familiar to her, with instructions to present it at the bank, and the money would be paid her, if she would take her little girl with her. I asked the child the questions I had been requested to ask, and she answered correctly each one, which relieved me of further responsibility, and I ordered the check to be cashed. The woman did not seem to be greatly overcome by her good fortune, and as I could tell her nothing of the man who had given the money to her, she didn't seem to have any further use for me, and went back to the paying teller's window. She asked for the money in $50 bills, and, wrapping it up in an old newspaper, went out of the bank without a word to anybody.

"She was no longer at the address she gave when I sent a messenger there to make inquiries, and her benefactor I never saw again, for he met his death on his way east from California. I fancy he would not have told me the story of his life, but I shall always wonder if the name we carried on our books was the one he carried in his youth."

A DEAD-GAME WINNER.

Joshua Got a Warm Reception by His Wife After Betting on the Horse Races.

He did not arrive home for dinner until 7 o'clock the other evening, and he looked gloomy as he hung up his hat in the hall. She sat waiting for him, with a stern face, in the sitting-room.

"Perhaps you will be good enough to explain," she said in a hard tone, "what kept you away from your—"

"Cynthia," he interrupted, "I have been—heaven forgive me—at the races!"

She leaped from her chair with a suppressed cry of deep misery of spirit, and stood confronting him.

"Joshua Upblock," she exclaimed, wringing her hands, "how dare you stand there and calmly tell me that you have lost those $47 you had with you when you left the house this morning? Do you not know—it's a pity you're not old enough to know—that the race tracks bring wretchedness and shame and misery and degradation to more American homes than 20 entire census forces could enumerate? Do you think you can afford to lose half a month's pay at a miserable race track when your poor, suffering wife hasn't a single stitch to her back that is fit to be seen? Do you—"

"But," he cut in, with a grin, pulling out a wad of about the proportions of a bottle of olives and throwing it on the table, "I didn't do a thing but eat up the card from beginning to end, and I socked 'em with a 20-to-1 shot in the last race. And it's just up to you to pick out your automobile coat and your turquoise ring."

"Why, you dear, lovely, precious, tantalizing old thing you!" she exclaimed, with brimming eyes, throwing her arms around his neck.

Note—All women are dead game winners.

Churches of St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg's churches are the most splendid of any modern churches in the world.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES.

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.

Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

To the Hon. John Walter Smith, Governor of Maryland.

Baltimore Morning Herald.

You stand at the parting of the ways. The next few days will be the most momentous in your life. You must either call an extra session of the legislature or you must refuse to do it. If you call it you will take your place with the Goebels of American politics. From one end of this country to the other you will be classed with those who have for partisan or personal gain sought to take from the people their most precious prerogative. What does it mean to any man to be numbered in such company? If you do not know recall the fate of Judge Maynard, of New York. He had been a man of excellent character, and up to the time of the commission of the act which ruined him he had borne a stainless reputation. Like you, he was pressed by his political friends and associates to do that which he did. They gave him, as your advisers are giving you, specious reasons why it was right for him, under the circumstances, to do what they wanted him to do. They told him that the people of the State of New York had for years been giving at every election a large Democratic majority. The unfair legislative apportionment of the state allowed the Republican minority to continue in control of its government, and to deny to the people that new census and new apportionment to which, by the constitution, they were entitled. It was pressed upon him that it was in his power to remedy all these wrongs, and by the commission of what they represented to be at most a technical offense to secure his party's rights.

He yielded. For the moment his action passed with not a great deal of comment, and among his party associates with almost a total absence of criticism. Yet when the first excitment was over and the people had time to think soberly, Maynard was a doomed man. From that day until now his name has been a hissing and a reproach. Moreover, not only was he ruined, but his party utterly failed to obtain any of those results for which he had sacrificed name and fame.

To call and control a constitutional convention was the great object which he and his party associates had in mind. That convention was called. At the same election at which its members were chosen he and his party's candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals of his state. The 100,000 majority by which the people condemned his assault upon the sanctity of their electoral rights carried down with it his party's candidates for that convention, and its last state was worse than its first.

Is there not a lesson here for you, Governor Smith? Trust not the tempters around you. It matters not what alluring prizes they hold before you. Whatever may be the result of a special session, if it be called, or what laws it may enact, one thing is sure—the Governor who is responsible for such a session held for such a purpose will be thereafter a marked man. The very men who are now urging him to take so great a responsibility will be the very men who will refuse the gratification of any political ambitions he may have, because they will say and say truly, that his identification with the call for this session will make him too heavy a load for his or any other party to carry.

Governor, do not deceive yourself. Sometimes, it is true, the bold and unscrupulous man in politics attains a triumph. Sometimes his bay tree remains green and flourishing until the end. Such men, however, are those who are the designers and not the instruments of the schemes by which they profit. All the state knows that this extra session is not of your planning. If it is called, you will be surrendering your better judgment to the pressure, the importunities and temptations of others. Under such circumstances, you will bear most of the blame—others will reap all the benefit.

We have said that you stood at the parting of the ways. It is true. You have not yet, in any public way, committed yourself. You can still be true to what we believe is your own inmost conviction. You can say that you will be no party to any advice which will change or altar our present election laws. By so doing you will step at once from the position of a follower to a leader. You will be thereafter recognized throughout the state and by all classes of citizens as a man who not only speaks and acts for himself, but who speaks and acts in conformity with the dictates of a high and enlightened public conscience. From the moment that you thus make yourself the champion of popular rights you become the strongest man in your party. The choice is before you. Which road will you take?

Extra Session No Nearer.

The Tantalus cup of extra session still dangles temptingly before the lips of the Democratic leaders, but is apparently no nearer being quaffed than it was on Saturday. If anything, it is a little further away, for the illness of State Senator Jacob M. Moses will preclude any possibility of the Legislature meeting for at least ten days.

Senator Moses submitted to a severe, though not dangerous, surgical operation Sunday at his home in Baltimore and his brother, Mr. Daniel M. Moses, said that Dr. Samuel T. Earle, his attending physician, had given no hope that he would be able to leave the house inside of ten days.

As the vote of every Democratic Senator would be needed to pass any partisan legislation, it would seem likely that even if an extra session should be called this week it would not be dated to begin earlier than March 1. As March will begin on Friday, and as Governor Smith has arranged to attend the inauguration on March 4, the time may not be before March 6.

Governor Smith is indisposed, suffering with a sore throat and an annoying cough.

Bryan's First Week as an Editor, as Recorded in the Diary of His Office Boy.

Monday–I wuzn't mashed on the job but me muther sed it wuz a chanst to git next to jeenyus. If Bryan's elekted in 1904 I'm to be a page in the Senit or a page in Bryan's next book, "The Third Battel." Bryan arrived at the offis at 6 A. M., fresh as a dayzie, havin' got up at 5 and dun the chorz first. He did a hard day's wurk, sittin fer his pixcher 37 times and grashusly grantin' 63 intervus to owt-up-town nuzpaper korrispondints. I kopied the follerin' off the asinement book:

Polees reporter—Make therrow investigashun of the krime of '73. Git intervus with the awthawritiz awn why the gilty parteez aint arrestid. If possibel git a klew.

Mareen editur—See what the Deer Kreek peeple think uv the lokal advyantigez up the subsedee Bill and mak kareful investigashun of the Flotin' det.

Sportin' editur—Give probibel list of entreez for the 1904 futuritee.

Tuesday—Bryan kame down at 8 o'klock. Got 100,000 letterz askin' to hav the paper sent to them but fownd thay wer awl ekschanges. Bryan had hiz photo taken as "The Twentieth Sentury Galley Slave," korrecktin' a galley of tipe. Bryan told me reseets didn't justify my $2 a week end sed it wood be $1.50 heerafter and that I neadent think that he had a free and unlimited supply of munny withowt the aid or konsent of enny other nashun on erth. At lunch-time a kawller joked Bryan abowt havin' to eet pi now that he iz an editur. Bryan jusst grinned and sed it wuz better than krow, wich he'd et menny timez. Bryan discharged the foreman bekawze the foreman remarked to one of the printerz that the editoriel "copy" wuz in Missus Bryan's handritin'.

Wednesday—Bryan down at 10 a m with dark rings under his ize. Opened the mail wich kinsisted uv 17 letterz only one uv wich kontained eny munny. "Humph," Bryan sneared, "this is karyin' the joke too fur." One uv the letterz wuz from J. P. Morgan who ast the slite faver uv a komplimenterry menshun uv his new steal enterprize in return for wich he wood give a diskownt on awl orders fur led tipe, it bein' understood that the new enterprize iz of grate benefit to the farmer. Bryan's dawter kame in and sez:

"Paw, hav you got enny the-ay-ter tikkets?"

"My child," sez Bryan, "the the-ayter iz kontrolled by trusts and awl trusts iz"—

"O well, nevver mind," she sez, "fer Hevvin's sake give us a resst; but I don't see the good of bein' a nuzpaper editur if you don't get no the-ay-ter tikkets."

Thursday—Bryan down at noon, showin' sines of weeknin'. Put in hiz tiem today ritin' ancers to inkwiriez. Heer's sum I saw:

D. B. H., Wolfert's Roost—I hev not sed yet whether I wood or not. 1904 iz a good wayz awff. Don't bee so eeger. Wate till yu hear me say.

G. C., Princeton.—The rank and file iz a ficktishus name fer soreheds wat leeve the partee when things don't go to soot them. They don't rank neehigh to a duck with me. They've had all the chanst the're goin' to get.

Numismatist—There iz no premum on the 53-cent silver dollar with a slise cut out. It iz out uv serkulashun at the prezent time.

Alfred Harmsworth, London—Take 2 little tabloids evry haff hour and soke your hed well and the feelin' wil pass awff. If not, konsult a reglar fizzishun.

C. A. Towne, Minnesota.—Wee do not publish speechez in full.

Friday—Bryan down at 2 p m, lookin' loggy. He klozed a kontrackt with Missez Karry Nashun to edit the plate matter for the paper. He rote a letter to Jamez Creelman astin' him to furnish a weakly forecast of things that was shure to happen. Ancered a kommunicashun from John D. Rockefeller statin' that ads of axle-greese and other by-producks wood be insertid at rejuced rates for eleemozynary institushuns. Reseeyed a pome sined "Farmer," and reedin' az follerz:

Every trusst we will busst
When we pass threw the white-house dore.
We all musst get up and dusst
For Bryan onst more in 1904.

Bryan sed it wuz a jem and desided to display it awn the frunt kuvver outside and illistrate it with a haftone pixcher of himself.

Saturday–Bryan dident kome down today. Missez Bryan is runnin' the paper. She kame acrost that pome Bryan got yesterday and throwd it in the waist baskit. "Poor man, it's hiz hed that's affected," she sed.

This ends it fer mee. I won't stand fer no woman editur. Next thing we'd know she'd be cleenin' owt the offis with a hatchett. I gets my $1.50 and lets Bryan run the paper alone next week.

D. A. MATHIES.

Communicated.

To the Editor of The Republican.

In one of my letters from the "Sunny South" I spoke of forming the acquaintance of a lovely, intelligent lady of position and wealth, who, nevertheless, bore on her countenance the marks of some terrible sorrow. From her I learned the sad story which reads like a romance, but is a *true tale*. I will not give location or name. The latter is well known in social and political circles.

On the shore of a beautiful southern bay stands a handsome building, of modern architecture, furnished with rare paintings, works of art, oriental rugs, treasures from the old world, a magnificent piano, etc. This is the abode of love, peace and joy, I said. Alas! How little we can judge.

Some years ago a brilliant young man graduated from one of our colleges. Always a hard student, fine linguist, grand performer on the piano, and plenty of money, he turned his attention to scientific pursuits. The physicians warned him that he was overtaxing his brain. His parents pleaded in vain. The collapse came. He became melancholy, suspicious, and avoided society. The father sank beneath the blow. The heroic mother resolved to devote her life to her only son. The physicians said it was a most singular case and the only way to ever ameliorate his sad condition was to take him to some secluded spot. They went south and for a time his mind was diverted by seeing to the erection of the home I alluded to. Then his attention flagged. Visitors were prohibited. He positively forbid any one to even cross his extensive grounds. Now the mother's brave heart failed her. She knew her son was doomed.

I have often seen him pacing up and down the sands. Tall, erect and handsome, with piercing black eyes, looking straight ahead; speaking not to friend or foe. Often the mother would come to me and sitting together on the cool gallery, with tear-dimmed eyes and thin, nervously clasped hands, unburden her heart. Surely it seemed "there was no sorrow like unto her sorrow." "Oh, if I could only help him to bear the burden," she would say, "but to see him suffer day after day and I am powerless. I hear him rise all hours of the night and roam through the house, or playing the wildest music, dying off into the saddest minor key. I glance from my window and see him wandering through the trees and shrubbery battling alone with his agony. Again he will rap at my door, begging to come in, and *I dare not*, for I am alone in the large house and I have been warned of my danger." What a sad picture—the son kneeling before the mother's closed door in the midnight hour and she, torn with love and fear, denying him admittance. One day he silently stroked the once glossy hair, now grey with sorrow and pain, and then softly said: "Poor mother, this life is killing you. I am not worth it."

A beautiful summer day; the birds were singing and flowers blooming and all nature rejoicing, she came to my home. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "the worst has come: they are going to take my son from me. Why can they not let me have him? He harms no one, but they say he is a menace to the public. If he consents to leave of his own accord, they will be satisfied, and I have begged and pleaded with him, but he insists that he will not be driven from his home like a felon. I told him some of their grounds of complaint. He replied: 'All was true. My reason is this: I meant no harm, but I am so terribly lonely, and in the evening when I see our next neighbor's parlors lighted up, and young people laughing and talking and sweet music, I can't resist the temptation of stealing through the shrubbery and looking in at the windows.'"

I thought of Longfellow's beautiful poem—

"In happy homes he sees the light
Of household fires gleam warm and bright,
And from his lips escaped a moan."

Young, talented, wealth and yet an invincible barrier between him and the world in which he has no part.

She eventually persuaded him to go. I saw them part. She was to follow as soon as their business was arranged. He stooped to kiss her and then jumped into the boat that was to carry him away, and she turned back to her desolate home, doubtless echoing the old Bible cry: "I am bereaved of my child, I am indeed bereaved."

The most singular feature of it all is, he transacts business, buys tickets, and pays his hotel bills without trouble.

When I returned to Maryland she accompanied me to join her son in one of the border states.

I have had several letters from her, but her daily sacrifices, her struggles, her sorrow are sacred. She says: "I can only hope and pray and wait. Pray for us."

In the opening of his life glorious possibilities lay before him, and now, alas!

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these—it might have been."

ALICE C. TASKER.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1901.

Wallman.

Although we have had some stormy weather we are not snowed under.

Bruce Scharf, who has been confined to his home for the past month with pneumonia, we are glad to say, is out again.

Wm. Reckley is on the sick list.

Frank Brumbaugh has gone to Gorman to practice for an entertainment.

Hal Scharf spent Sunday in Bayard.

Walter Fan, bookkeeper for Whitmer & Sons, is on a visit to his parents in North Corolina.

Our store and mills are doing a rushing business this year.

Mrs. Maud Sollars spent Sunday with her parents near Schell.

There is a big entertainment at Gorman Friday night. Quite a number of our young people are going.

E. H. Bartlett passed through here on his way to Elkins.

Miss Lola Seymour spent Sunday in Gorman.

Mrs. Vernon Seymour, who has been seriously ill, is very slowly improving. Dr. Drinkwater is her attending physician.

Mrs. Bert Wolfe has pneumonia.

Traveling Salesman Datesman was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Aronhalt have returned from their honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Curry, of Blaine, have made several visits to their daughter, Mrs. V. Seymour, since her illness.

SHORTY.

Mountain Lake Park.

A considerable amount of ice was harvested last week from the lake. Felty's, Mrs. Sawyer's, and the Mountain Lake Hotel ice houses were filled. About two hundred tons were put in the Association ice house.

C. W. Conner, Esq., has purchased by order of the community a street sprinkler. This will be a great comfort next summer to our citizens.

Miss Belle F. Bailey died at her home in Wheeling on the 9th inst. and was buried on the 12th inst.

Mr. Edward Ryan who married Miss Elma Conner has been transfered from the Methodist Book Rooms, of Chicago, to the Methodist tract concern at Cincinati.

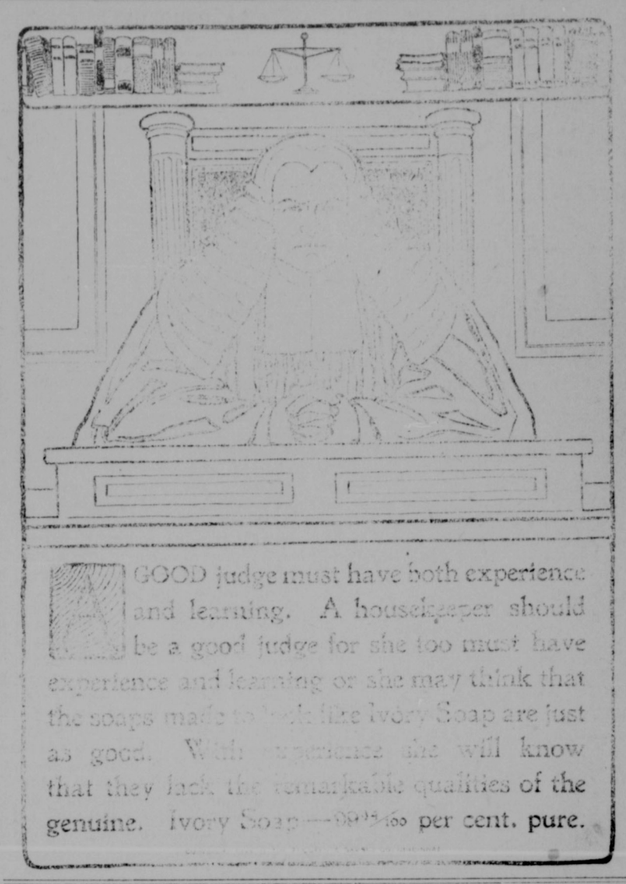
La Grippe Quickly Cured.

"In the winter of 1898 and 1899 I was taken down with a severe attack of what is called La Grippe," says F. L. Hewett, a prominent druggist of Winfield, Ill. "The only medicine I used was two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It broke up the cold and stopped the coughing like magic, and I have never since been troubled with Grippe." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon to break up a severe cold and ward off any threatened attack of pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, too, which makes it the most desirable and one of the most popular preparations in use for these ailments. For sale by all druggists.

Money to Loan.

$7,000 to loan on first mortgage in in sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.



Deer Park.

Miss Edith Marville, who had been spending the winter in Baltimore, returned home Tuesday.

Messrs. C. V. Savedge and C. Browning are in Bloomington this week.

Rev. W. E. George is visiting relatives in Barton, Md.

Miss Annie Wright, of Altamont, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. N. Reis, Friday.

Mrs. L. Lohm is visiting in Grafton this week.

Miss Irene Jankey, of Cumberland, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Cynthia Marville.

Gilbert Thrasher, of Mountain Lake Park, was visiting friends in town last week.

J. A. Fitzwater, of Beckman, was in town a short time Saturday.

Will West, of Piedmont, who has been visiting relatives in Deer Park for some days, returned home Tuesday.

Miss Effa Enlow, of near Oakland, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Speicher, returned home Sunday evening.

Misses Margaret and Josephine Grimm, who have been visiting friends in Piedmont and Bloomington, returned home Saturday.

Mr. Frank Wheeler and Miss Kate Cornelius, of Oakland, were the guests of Miss Jesamond Wheeler, Saturday.

Messrs. W. B. Miller and A. C. George were Swanton visitors Saturday.

Jack Enlow, of near Oakland, was in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fitzwater, of Beckman, were visiting Mrs. Fitzwater's parents, Rev. and Mrs. W. E. George, Friday.

Rev. G. I. Uhler, of Oakland, preached in the Lutheran church Sunday morning and evening.

Quite a number of young people from Mountain Lake Park attended the revival meeting in the M. E. church last Wednesday evening. Come again.

A. H. Lohm, of Grafton, spent Sunday with Deer Park friends.

Rev. J. E. Connell, of Oakland, was visiting his parishoners in and near this place Thursday.

Mr. Andrew Pysell, one of Garrett county's progressive farmers, is quite ill at his home near this place.

Hubert Cassidy, of Rowlesburg, was in town several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Griffin were Oakland visitors Monday.

Messrs. W. Scott Shreaves and Wilfred Chadderton returned Monday from a week's visit to Baltimore and Washington.

Mrs. Smith Browning and Miss Mayme Grimm were visiting Oakland friends Saturday.

Messrs. W. D. Hoye and J. A. Hoye have returned from a visit to friends at and near Fort Pendleton.

Mr. and Mrs. John Felty, of Oakland, were visiting friends in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles West and family have moved from this place to Bloomington, where they will make their future home.

Mrs. J. W. Laughlin is on the sick list this week.

The Deer Park Improvement Association have engaged Prof. Beeghly to continue to teach the school in this place during the months of April and May. This is a move in the right direction. Next.

The revival meeting in the M. E. church is still continued, although the inclement weather is quite a drawback. Much interest is being manifested by those who come and each night brings better attendance. Our pastor, Rev. J. S. Harvey, is doing his best and with the assistance of the members we expect much good to be accomplished. Come to church and bring your friends with you. A welcome to all.

M. A.

Died Near Ronceverte, W. Va.

David Bittinger, aged 22 years, son of Alexander Bittinger, of Hutton, died at a farm house near Ronceverte, W. Va., on Thursday last. The deceased had been working for the firm of Brew and Brown, saw mill operators, and was sick about ten days, when he felt better and returned to work. On Wednesday he was again taken ill and started to walk to the town of Ronceverte, but feeling worse he went into a farm house along the road, where his condition became serious and where he died the next morning about six o'clock. His remains were brought to Oakland Saturday, accompanied by Mr. George T. Brew, and interred at the home farm near Hutton.

Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. 3t

Consumption

is destruction of lung by a growing germ, precisely as mouldy cheese is destruction of cheese by a growing germ.

If you kill the germ, you stop the consumption. You can or can't, according to when you begin.

Take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil: take a little at first.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other.

It acts as a food; it is the easiest food. Seems not to be food; makes you hungry; eating is comfortable. You grow stronger. Take more; not too much; enough is as much as you like and agrees with you. Satisfy hunger with usual food; whatever you like and agrees with you.

When you are strong again, have recovered your strength---the germs are dead; you have killed them.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

St. Valentine's Day.

Mr. John T. Mitchell returned Saturday night from Annapolis.

George Loar, Esq., of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland with his mother on Second street.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

Mr. J. G. B. Roberts, Jr., of Cumberland, was the guest of Mr. Ed. Offutt in Oakland Sunday.

Dr. S. Townshend has been suffering several days with an aggravated attack of the grip.

If you want the greatest bargain in sleighs Naylor's is the place to get it. Must be sold to make room for spring goods. Come quick. 47 3

Mrs. S. E. Boyer was called to Fairmont last week owing to the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Spedden.

A wreck took place in Kingwood tunnel Monday morning which blocked the track completely for more than ten hours. Fortunately no one was injured.

We have recently received from the manufacturers a magnificent line of colored bond envelopes which we print and sell at a low figure. Letter paper both in quality and color to match.

Rev. Robert Ramsey, recently pastor of the Vailsburg (N. J.) Presbyterian church, but now in charge of the Kingwood church, was in Oakland Tuesday night as the guest of the editor and family.

Attorney William Offutt has furnished his office in the Ravenscroft building very handsomely and is prepared to transact business in his line. The young man has the best wishes of many friends for his success.

The ladies of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church of Oakland will on next Friday evening hold a supper in the corner store room of the Central Hotel building, the proceeds for the benefit of the church.

Attorneys Julius C. Renninger and Charles D. Smith went to Grafton yesterday where the latter was admitted to practice before the courts of West Virginia, in which State he will shortly locate.

The reading room of the Oakland Club and the fine class of literature to be found there is utilized every afternoon by ladies of the members' families who by a recent amendment to the by-laws of the Club are granted the free use of the room during the week day afternoons.

Mrs. Mary J. Brenneman, of Bittinger, widow of the late John J. Brenneman, accompanied by her son Manasseh J., came up to Oakland Saturday and filed in the Orphans' Court the last will and testament of Mr. Brenneman, wherein the real estate and personal property is willed to Mrs. Brenneman and she and her son appointed executors.

It is rumored that Mrs. L. B. C. List, of Washington, who operated the Loch Lynn Hotel so very successfully a few years ago, has made an offer to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to rent the Oakland Hotel the coming summer. Should Mrs. List be successful in getting this house under her control she will in all probability fill it to overflowing with guests.

When you want a physic that is mild and gentle, easy to take and pleasant in effect use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free. Every box guaranteed. For sale by Oakland Pharmacy, Oakland, and J. W. Laughlin, Deer Park. The druggist will refund you your money if you are not satisfied after using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They cure disorders of the stomach, biliousness, constipation and headache. Price, 25 cents. Samples free.

Prof. A. H. Wells, the well known eye specialist who recently located at Piedmont, W. Va., will visit our town next week. We understand he makes a specialty of treating the eyes, and also furnishes glasses at reasonable prices when needed. While here he will stop at Mrs. Lowenstein's on Oak street where he will remain two weeks. The Piedmont people speak very highly of his work.

Hon. Julius Scherr, of Eglon, was in Oakland Saturday where he was met by Mrs. Scherr and accompanied her home. Mr. Scherr had been to Washington as a member of the committee of the West Virginia House of Delegates to wait upon Secretary of the Navy Long with the hope of having one of the new battleships now in course of construction named the West Virginia. The committe succeeded in their mission. Mr. Scherr returned to Charleston Monday.

Miss Mamie Hart is in Meyersdale, Pa., on a visit to her sister, Mrs. C. A. Bolden.

Mrs. E. E. Flowers returned from a visit to relatives at Savage, W. Va., Monday.

"Muck" Nethken left Oakland for Denver, Colorado, Saturday morning where he expects to work.

Bring your buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats and corn, if you want cash or trade. The Felty Roller Mill, Oakland, Md. 27-26t

E. M. Norman, & Co. of Elk Garden, W. Va., are giving in trade for buckwheat flour $2.80 per 100 lbs.; choice apples $1.00 per bu.; fresh butter 25c per lb.; solid cabbage 2c per lb. 44tf.

Dr. and Mrs. John G. Robinson's home on Liberty street was visited by the stork Saturday night which left as a momento of its visit a fine boy.

Superintendent Rudisill, of the Park, who went to Washington to conduct an examination for applicants for admission to West Point, returned Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder and Mr. and Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer went down to Deep Creek Tuesday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Delawder.

The majority of the tax sales advertised by Thomas B. Wiley, late treasurer, to take place on Wednesday of next week, have been satisfied and consequently the lands will not be sold.

The Corliss safe for she the First National Bank is expected to arrive here to-day or to-morrow. The safe weighs in the neighborhood of six tons and will be quite an undertaking to move from the station to the bank.

The star route mail from Accident failed to arrive yesterday although the carrier on the route started for Oakland but finding that he could not get through without great inconvenience he turned back after traveling a few miles.

William J. Shartzer went down to Washington Friday and on Saturday was examined by the committee for admission to West Point Military Academy. The result of the examination will be found elsewhere in these columns. Mr. Shartzer returned to Oakland Saturday night.

The weather this week has been of a changeable nature, snow, sleet and rain following in quick succession. Tuesday the mercury took a sudden drop and the wind raised to almost a gale, sending the snow into drifts and blocking many of the roads in different sections of the community. Tuesday was the coldest of the year, the thermometer registering five below.

We want an active correspondent in every town and village within the county. There is nothing like keeping the movements of people and the improvements going on in every neighborhood prominently before the public and in this section the only way such news can be published is the county newspaper. We will be glad to correspond with those desiring to contribute to these columns.

Many improvements are contemplated in the Mountain Lake Hotel. The building will be remodeled and repainted; rooms will be repapered and carpeted; dining room will be handsomely decorated; new and expensive table service will be provided. So says the owner, L. T. Yoder, who proposes to spare no expense in making it the most delightful and satisfactory summer resort hotel in the country.—Mountain Chautauqua.

Michael Nathan and Lawrence Compton, of Grantsville, and W. S. Dunlap, of Cumberland, were in Oakland Tuesday attending a meeting of the Maryland Mining Company at which plans were made for the working of the company's claims in the Nome fields this summer, the prospects being better now than heretofore for the success of the company. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. M. Schroch; vice president, M. M. Ashby; secretary, R. Harry West; treasurer, M. Nathan; manager, John Shartzer.

There will be considerable building done in Oakland the coming spring provided the plans of those contemplating building are carried through. The new office building and business block to be erected by Messrs. Truman West, D. E. Bolden and King Delawder on the Shartzer lot at the corner of Second and Liberty streets, is assured, with the prospects of the building being made three stories instead of two, the Oakland Club having under advisement at this time the proposition to lease the two upper floors in which the club will have its headquarters and the additional advantage of larger and better quarters as well as a room to be utilized as a gymnasium.

Mr. John Shartzer, who spent last week in Washington, came home on Saturday night and remained here until yesterday when he returned east.

Rev. S. M. Engle, of Piedmont, will give an illustrated lecture on Ben Hur at the Garrett Memorial church on Thursday evening, February 21st, 1901. All are invited to attend. No charge for admission.

An Elkins visitor said his father was a preacher and a thoroughly pious man. He would often upbraid the family and relatives for lack of faith. He told them that with faith enough they could fly. A good sister of the good man constructed a pair of wings and after attaching them to her shoulders, jumped from a second-story window to take an ariel voyage. The result was a twenty-foot fall to the ground, and both arms were broken. The preacher rushed to her assistance and tenderly picked her up, remarking, "Susan, you have the right faith, but the wrong flop."

It was Horace Greeley who said: "It is strange how close men read the papers. We never say anything men don't like but what we soon hear of it. If however we happen to say a good thing, we never hear of that; nobody seems to notice it. We pay some men a hundred compliments, and give them a dozen puffs, and they take it as a tribute to their greatness never think it does them any good, but if we happen to say anything one of these men does not like or something he imagines reflects on his character, see how quickly he flares up and gets excited about it. Then our evils are charged up to us but we never apparently get credit for the good we do."

Important Will Case in Court of Appeals.

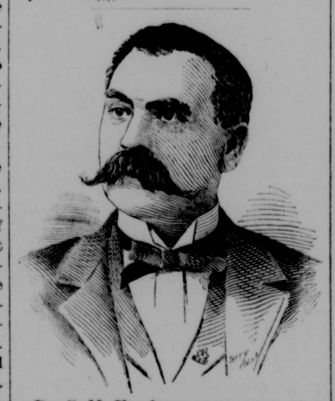
Mr. John T. Mitchell, administrator of the estate of the late Miss Maria A. Sherman, appeared in the Court of Appeals at Annapolis on last Friday and assisted Mr. R. T. Semmes, of Cumberland, in arguing the case in which the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church is appellant and Mr. Mitchell, as administrator, is appellee. The appellants in the case were sent down from the Circuit Court of this county, in equity, passing upon certain legacies in the will of Miss Maria Adelaide Sherman.

The contestants over the construction of the will of Miss Maria Adelaide Sherman, who, after making certain bequests, devised the residue of her estate to the board of managers of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, to be used to educate girls in Bible reading in India.

The suit, it is claimed, was brought for the purpose of setting aside the will on the ground of uncertainty in the devise and the decree below against the will, and the appeal taken by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society upon the theory that the testatrix intended to leave the money to them and not to the board of managers of the other society, who were incompetent to take it, not being an incorporated institution.

Danger of Colds and La Grippe.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.



Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Reward Offered.

By advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Garrett County offers $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who fired the barn of Nimrod Glotfelty, which was burned on the night of January 25th.

Danger Signals.

If you are broken down, nervous and weak, have indigestion, cold hands and feet palpitation of heart, aching of bones and muscles or can't sleep at night and always tired in the morning, buy 3 or 4 boxes of HERCULEANS and follow the directions, then tell your afflicted friends the result. There is no better alterative pill compounded. They will renovate and renew your whole system. Get them of your druggist or merchant or send 35 cents to the AHMISS HEALTH ALLIANCE, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 3 Boxes by mail $1.00 5-1 y.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Electoral Vote Was Counted Yesterday Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The reelection of President McKinley was made official today. The electoral vote for President and Vice President was formally canvassed by the Senate and House of Representatives, the tally being kept by two Senators and Representatives, and the election of McKinley and Roosevelt as President and Vice President, respectively, ascertained.

The tellers reported that McKinley and Roosevelt had each received 292 votes and that Bryan and Stevenson had received each 155 votes.

Though the ceremony was formal and monotonous in its simplicity, the galleries were crowded with spectators, chiefly ladies, and much interest was manifested.

Serious Freight Wreck.

A serious freight wreck in which turtle back engine 1866 and helper engine 1610 were badly demolished, occurred at 4:15 o'clock Monday morning in Kingwood tunnel on the First district of the Baltimore and Ohio. Engineer J. E. Doolan and Fireman C. H. Ritter, of the helper, were both painfully, but not dangerously injured. It is said Engineer Doolan had one ear cut off. Fireman J. Coleman, of the 1866, had his knee badly mashed. The accident occurred about a half mile under ground and the tunnel being only single track made it very much more difficult to clear up the wreck. The wreck was caused by the 1610 running into the 1866 as the latter was pulling a heavy train up the grade and the helper was returning from helping another train up. Both engines and several cars were derailed and about 125 feet of the track torn up.

The 1866 was pulling along very slowly on account of her helper failing for steam or the accident would have been more disastrous. As it was all trains both east and west were delayed several hours. Eastbound express trains Nos. 8 and 2 were delayed 10 hours. William Linn, of South Cumberland, engineer of the 1866 escaped injury, except being badly shaken up. Engineer J. E. Doolan was taken to his home at Newburg and Firemen C. H. Ritter and J. H. Coleman were taken to Cumberland. One of the engines after being dragged from the tunnel was taken to Rowlesburg and the other to Newburg, where they were disconnected and hauled into the South Cumberland shops to be repaired.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from Pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more then once saved her life, and cured her of Consumption. After taking she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her. This marvellous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at all druggists.

Appointed Constable.

Mr. George Giessman was on last Friday appointed constable for the 14th district to fill the vacancy which has existed for some months in this office. Mr. Giessman's experience as Deputy Sheriff when he resided in Preston county, W. Va., fits him to fill the position to which he was recently appointed. The Commissioners are to be commended also in making the appointment of so excellent an officer.

Killed at Hutton.

Wesley Conners, aged about 55 years, was instantly killed at Hutton Sunday by being struck and run over by a freight train. The deceased was walking along the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio and stepped from one track to the other and directly in front of the train which killed him, the engine and cars passing over his body. His remains were sent to his home at Amblersburg, W. Va., for interment.

Pan-American Stamps.

The postoffice department at Washington is about to issue the postage stamps to be sold and used during the Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo, N. Y. There are to be six denominations of these stamps, containing a picture printed in black with suitable surroundings. Their central pictures will be a large lake steamer, a train of cars representing fast railroad transportation, and an automobile, representing the newest form of transportation.

Inaugural Excursions to Washington Mar. 1, 2 and 3—B. & O. R. R.

For the Inaugural Ceremonies of President McKinley and Vice-President Roosevelt at Washington, D. C., March 4th, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets at one rate for the round trip, good going on all regular trains of March 1, 2 and 3, valid for return until March 8, 1901, inclusive.

Solid vestibuled trains of elegant coaches, Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, observation cars. Excellent dining car service.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping car accommodations call on or address D. M. Mason, agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

GARRETT COAL LANDS.

Developing Rich Deposits That Need an Outlet.

W. S. Sharpless and F. R. Sharpless of Swanton, are the owners of valuable coal lands on the Backbone Mountain, on the south side of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which are underlaid with three distinct veins of coal—a 4-foot, a 6-foot, and a 9-foot vein. The 6-foot vein, which is pronounced to be equal in quality to the best coal produced from the big vein colliers in the Georges' Creek region, is open and being operated on a limited scale, but the present lack of transportation facilities to the Baltimore and Ohio stands in the way of any extensive development of this vein of the lands adjoining those of the Sharpless brothers, which also have the same mineral deposits, are hampered in like manner, and it is understood that all are favorable to the formation of a company for the purpose of securing the necessary means of transportation to the Baltimore and Ohio, either at Swanton, about 2½ miles distant, or at No. 40 water station, between Swanton and Frankville, about 1½ miles distant. If the latter route be selected an incline plane about half a mile long would be required.

West Point Examinations.

Congressman Pearre appointed Hon. A. M. Gould, of Montgomery; Hon. H. S. Keedy, of Washington; Mr. H. Urner, of Frederick; Prof. J. E. Edwards, of Allegany, and Mr. L. A. Rudisill, of Garrett, a committee to examine candidates for admission to West Point. The committee met in Washington, D. C., on the 8th and 9th inst. All the members of the committee were present. There were six applicants for the place, among them W. J. Shartzer, of Oakland. Eleven slips were placed in a hat. Each slip had a different letter of the alphabet on it. The candidates drew a paper and wrote their name on it, placed the slip in an envelope and sealed it, placing their letter on the outside. Each candidate placed his letter on such examination sheet submitted. The examinations consisted of five questions in grammar, geography, history and arithmetic and the spelling of twenty-five words. At least thirty minutes were given to each subject. After the papers were all in the committee retired and passed upon the several papers. After the papers had been carefully examined and the award made by letter the envelopes were opened and it was found that the scholarship belonged to A. Rutherford, of Montgomery county, with C. P. Page, of Frederick, as alternate.

No Grip Here.

"It hasn't got us" nor have we got it—the grip, but there is a great dearth of local news in our columns this week simply as a result of no happenings having come under our observation.

Land Sales.

Friday last the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county sold at public auction a number of pieces of land situated in Election District No. 4, aggregating 164¾ acres, for taxes and costs which had been purchased by the board three years ago. The purchasers were Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer, Alonzo D. Naylor, George Giessman and Benj. H. Sincell.

Saturday Messrs. James W. Thomas and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, sold at public auction in front of the postoffice a tract of 211 acres of coal land lying in Election District No. 8 near Wilson, the purchaser being Jacob V. Anderson. The price paid was $4500 cash.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile Cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

Lutheran Services.

Services will be held in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church in Oakland Sunday morning and evening. After the morning service a congregational meeting will be held at which important business will be conducted. It is requested that all member be present.

Insurance Paid.

Mr. Julius C. Renninger, agent for the German American Fire Insurance Company of New York, delivered to Mr. A. F. George on Monday a check in full payment of the loss sustained by the latter gentleman on the morning of January 20th by destruction of his house by fire.

Proposed New Parsonage.

Arrangements are being made by the membership of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church to erect a parsonage adjoining the church on Third street. The house will contain eight rooms with hallways and will be finished very attractively. The present parsonage, we understand, will be sold shortly, an offer having been made for its purchase.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. A. R. Shadle, Mrs. Ellen DeWitt, Jas. W. Mason, Jack Barnard.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

Pensions.

Mr. Jacob Brown, of Cumberland, representing William H. Swauger, of New Germany, has succeeded in obtaining a pension for the latter at $6 per month under the act of 1890, dating from last August.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

Economy In Footwear!

Footwear is an important item in the expense account of every household. Any factor which tends to lessen this outlay must necessarily be regarded as economical. Hence we urge the use of the

New Patent Lion Heel Plate

as a money saver. It combines economy and good personal appearance. Recommended by all who have tested its merits, this plate finds a ready sale to the finest trade. Eight tons in use. Sample pair sent by mail, postpaid, for 10 cents, with directions for applying. Dealers write for wholesale prices.
Address
QUEEN CITY NOVELTY CO.,
Oakland, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Clavin Anderson v. Arthur P. Amick and George W. W. Amick.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland. No. 1054 Equity.

Ordered this 11th day of February, in the year 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in equity, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. Thomas and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratied and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of March, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of March next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $[illegible].00.

True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, passed in a cause wherein Catherine Hoenshell and husband are plaintiffs and Susan House and others are defendants, the same being No. 1051 Equity, said decree bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

THURSDAY,

the 21st Day of February, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, situate near the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland: All that piece or parcel of land called

"Chalons,"

beginning for the same at the end of sixty-five perches on a line drawn North from the end of the twenty-fifth line of the whole tract called "Chalons," and running thence North forty-eight perches, thence crossing said tract East one hundred and fifty-one perches to the end of three hundred and twenty-two perches on the twentieth line of the whole tract, thence with the lines thereof South forty perches, East forty perches, South one hundred and eight perches and thence by a traight line to the beginning, containing

Ninety-eight Acres

more or less. About sixty or sixty-five acres of said land is cleared and under cultivation, is improved by a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, together with a small orchard.

The property is located in a desirable part of the county, can be made very productive and is a desirable small farm.

TERMS OF SALE:—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on day of sale, one third in six months and the balance in one year from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER,
46-td Trustee.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Somerset county, Penna., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN J. BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 9th day of February, 1901.

MARY J. BRENNEMAN,
MANASSEH J. BRENNEMAN,
Executors.
Bittinger, Md. 49-3t

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County for the appointment of reviewers to locate a new public county road leading from William Coddington's gate to run on the north side of Bear Creek to the covered bridge on Selbysport road through the lands of William Coddington, R. T. Frazee and William Steele, a distance of seventy-five rods.

SILAS TEATS,
G. KOLB,
WILLIAM STEELE,
46 W. E. FRIEND.

ORDER NISI.

Edward E. Sollars, late Treasurer, v. John D. Skiles.

No. 94 Trials to December Term, 1897. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 12th day of February, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, that the sales of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of March, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of March, 1901.

The report states the amount of sales to be $397.00.

DAVID W. SLOAN.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

$500 REWARD!

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company will pay $500 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to and burned the barn of Nimrod Glotfelty on the night of January 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM W. FRAZEE, Sec'y,
49—tf Accident, Md.

THE HILLS OF LONG AGO.

When I backward turn my eyes
Dim against the distant skies,
Where the hues of Memory glow,
Rise the hills of Long Ago.

Comrade mine, while yet we may,
Let us thither for a day;
Tread the paths untrodden long,
Hear the unforgotten song;

See the faces fond that seem
Gazing at us through a dream;
Clasp the hands we clasped of yore
Kiss the lips of Love once more!

Set against such joy as this
Paltry is our present bliss!
Ah, the wild, free, youthful will,
And the swift, ecstatic thrill!

Comrade mine, while yet we may,
Let us thither for a day—
Back into the wonder-glow
To the hills of Long Ago!
—Clinton Scollard, in National Magazine.

Two Dinners at Pennington's

By Mrs. Moses P. Handy.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Authors' Syndicate.)

ALBERT WHITNEY knew that he could not marry. He was a sensible fellow, on the whole, and realized that it would be sheer idiocy to ask a woman to share his hall bedroom.

Yet Albert was in love.

Every Sunday in church he sat opposite Miss Gladys Pennington, and thought of her far more than he did of the sermon.

Miss Pennington's father was a retired carpet manufacturer, with a tidy fortune, to which Gladys and her brother James were sole heirs.

Albert was a clerk in a wholesale hardware store and, by hard labor, earned ten dollars a week. Of this five dollars went to his landlady.

The moth sighed for the star, and Albert sighed for Miss Pennington. The moth and the star were hardly further apart than Albert Whiting and Gladys Pennington. Albert had never spoken to her; she barely knew that he existed.

What, then, were Albert's feelings when, one day, after church, Mr. Amos Pennington pompously approached him and invited him to dine at his house on the following Sunday? He blushed like a girl, and stammered out an acceptance. Fortunately, Mr. Pennington did not wait for more. The invitation which meant so much for Albert to him meant only the discharge of a rather disagreeable duty which he admired himself for performing. He would have been thunderstruck at a refusal. Every year he obtained from the pastor of the congregation, of which he had long been senior deacon, a list of the young men who were punctual at church and summoned them to dinner. The good man liked to encourage piety and bestowed invitations on these exemplary young men in precisely the same spirit with which he awarded prize books for "regular attendance at Sabbath school."

The following Sunday, when Albert entered the Pennington drawing-room, punctually at two, he was surprised to find already there, besides the host, his wife, his son and daughter, 15 black-coated individuals with all of whom he was pretty well acquainted. The assembly reminded him of a special meeting of the "Young Men's union."

It fell to Albert to escort Miss Pennington in to dinner. He, poor lad, was overwhelmed with the honor. He did not know that father Pennington, who exercised a strict supervision of his daughter's acquaintance, had chosen him as the most harmless and unassuming of the 16 young men.

Albert could think of absolutely no remark with which to open conversation. Miss Pennington, entirely at ease, saw his blushes with more pity than wonder. She was accustomed to her father's duty dinner parties and rather expected the guests to be awed. Mr. Whitney's shyness spoke in his favor, as a tribute of respect to her father. Mr. Pennington had brought his children up to strict observance of the fifth commandment.

"It is rather warm for the time of year," quoth the young lady, breaking the ice.

Albert raised his eyes and assented. He would have done so had Miss Pennington said that it was cold.

"What nice eyes he has," thought she. It was unusual for Gladys to notice a man's eyes. "It was frightfully hot at the lake last August," she said, aloud. "I think it could hardly have been warmer in town."

"It wasn't bad in town, except in the middle of the day," replied Albert, bravely.

"So you were not fortunate enough to be away on your vacation?"

Albert laughed. "No, I have my vacations in November." It was then October.

"That must be nice for shooting," murmured Miss Pennington, vaguely. "You hunt, don't you?"

"I fish a little," answered Albert.

There was another silence. Miss Pennington turned to her other neighbor. Then Albert found courage to speak to his, a young man whom he knew quite well.

A November vacation was Hobson's choice with Albert. Sometimes, if trade was active, he got none at all. He came last on the list of clerks at Jobson's. But, when he could, he thankfully packed his bag and went to spend two weeks in the Wisconsin woods with his only living relative, a great-uncle.

Great-uncle Morris was fond of the boy and good to him. His log cabin and little farm would hardly support one, and Uncle Morris held it the duty of every man to do his share of the world's work. Albert did what he could for Uncle Morris. He bought a small stock of groceries and shipped them ahead of his annual visits in order that the expense of his entertainment might not be a burden, and he faithfully sent the old man the best Christmas and birthday gifts that he could afford. Uncle Morris had told him once that the farm would be his some day and sometimes, when Albert felt despondent at his slow promotion, he pictured himself as living in the cabin, in old age, without even a nephew to visit him. The thought made him tender toward the old man.

Just as Albert was about to speak to Miss Pennington, once more, he heard her father's voice: "My dear young friends," and the rest of the dinner was devoted to remarks, partly instructive and partly catechetical, from that gentleman.

Nevertheless Albert went home rejoicing. He felt that he had made a great step. Thereafter, he was entitled to raise his hat respectfully to Miss Pennington on Sunday and upon the rare occasions when he met her on the street. Moreover, as in duty bound, he made his dinner call and acquitted himself with credit, his conversation being mostly with Mrs. Pennington.

Great-uncle Morris died suddenly that year, not long after Albert returned from his November vacation. It was a shock and a surprise to his nephew, for the old man was still vigorous and had seemed in even better health than usual. Albert obtained leave of absence without salary and, drawing his little balance from the savings bank, hurried to Wisconsin to be present at the funeral. The attendance was larger than he had expected; he was pleased to see how many friends and neighbors came to do honor to the dead. Chief among the assembly was Judge Steinberg, of Oshkosh, who greeted Albert cordially.

After the services were over, the judge accompanied Albert back to the cabin and seated himself in Uncle Morris' chair, with the air of a host rather than that of a guest.

"Of course, Mr. Whitney, you know that you are your great-uncle's sole heir, but I believe that you are not aware that Morris Whitney was one of the richest men in the county."

"No—was he?" gasped Albert.

Judge Steinberg smiled. Like most men, he enjoyed telling a good story.

"I have known your uncle all his life; we were friends in youth, and I have always enjoyed his confidence. Years ago he had an experience which caused him to lose faith in all women, and most men, but which it is not for me to repeat. He bought this farm, which is larger than it appears, for much of it is leased, and retired to this out-of-the-way spot. It was his delight that you should love him for himself alone. The annuity which your mother received, after your father's death, was paid by him on the express condition that she should not enlighten you in regard to his affairs. I have to congratulate you on the inheritance of a very considerable fortune, which is excellently well invested. I shall be pleased to act as your agent, as I was your uncle's, but that is for you to decide."

Albert listened with dazed attention, that hardly left room for joy, to the long list of stocks and bonds of which he was now the possessor. All of them were at par, and some of them far above it.

"I am utterly inexperienced," he said, "and know nothing of business, except in the hardware trade. I could ask nothing better than to have such an agent as yourself. If it is to your advantage as well as mine that you should manage the property, I am only too glad."

The family were at breakfast when Mr. Pennington's eye fell on this paragraph in the Daily Conservative:

"Albert Whitney, clerk in the employment of Jobson & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in hardware, is the sole heir to the estate of his great-uncle, Morris Whitney, of Door county, Wis., recently deceased. The estate, in addition to lands, amounts to over $500,000, mostly invested in standard stocks and bonds."

He read it aloud. "Albert Whitney," he said, "surely that is the excellent young man whom we know. I must telephone to Dr. Shepherd for confirmation.

"Hello—good morning, doctor. Albert Whitney, of Jobson & Co., is the same Mr. Whitney who belongs to our church, is he not?—I thought so. Have you read the paragraph about him in the Conservative, this morning?—I thought you would be.—So am I."

Mr. Pennington returned to the breakfast table. "I am sincerely rejoiced," he said. "It is providential that so large a fortune should come into the hands of a young man of such piety and rectitude."

Gladys looked up, pleased and interested. She thought again what nice dark eyes Mr. Whitney had.

"My dear," said her father to his wife, "we must invite him to dinner again and introduce him to some of our prominent people. As we did not ignore him in his obscurity, we can better afford to congratulate him on his prosperity."

At the select dinner party which followed Albert was the guest of honor, and escorted Mrs. Pennington to the table. He bore himself with quiet dignity, and Mr. Pennington took pride in the pearl which he had discovered.

The guests departed, the good man announced to his family: "Mr. Whitney is a gentleman of intelligence, as well as of integrity. It is rarely that we find so many good qualities united in the same young man."

Gladys smiled. "I am glad papa likes him so much. I always thought he was nice," she said to herself.

And the gate to Albert's happiness stood wide open.

Malta a Strong Fortress.

After Gibraltar, which as a fortress stands unchallenged, Malta is rated as next in strength and security.

FATTENING FOR THE BIG FAIR

Kansas City Live Stock Men Will Exhibit a Huge Steer at the St. Louis Exposition.

Mammoth, the huge steer now at the Kansas City stock yards, is to be a prominent figure at the word's fair to be held in St. Louis in 1903, says the Kansas City Times. Of course, Mammoth would be a prominent figure anywhere. He is seven feet one inch in height, measures nine feet in length and weighs about 3,000 pounds. And Mammoth is but a baby, being only two years of age. The baby is a fine, healthy product, however, and in three years he is expected to weigh at least 6,000. That is, he will if the doctor takes good care of his health, and Mammoth is to have a special physician—a veterinary, of course. Then he will have several acres on which to graze all by himself, and that combination should help him some.

L. A. Allen, a prominent live stock commission man at the stock yards, is responsible for the agitation concerning this elephantine brute. Mr. Allen proposes to introduce a unique feature at the fair. His scheme is to purchase Mammoth and to place him on exhibition alongside of the smallest steer bred in the original Louisiana tract. The two steers will thus represent the growth and development of the Louisiana purchase since the time of Jefferson. The small steer will be emblematic of the territory as it was when Napoleon disposed of it in 1803. The large animal will represent the wonderful strides of the nineteenth century.

Both animals are fitting representatives of the Louisiana territory, as both were bred there. The smaller of the two, who might kick at being shown up as a back number if he had any say as to the cast of the allegory, is scarcely four feet high. He is a cousin of the famous Wing, that weighed over 4,000 pounds at eight years of age. An organized movement is already on foot for this display three years from now. Mr. Allen stated to a reporter for the Times that a syndicate would be formed to buy the mammoth steer. The capital stock of the company will be $2,000, each share valued at $100. A number of stockmen have already signified their willingness to take an interest in the affair.

All the plans have not yet been perfected, but after the ground where the animal will graze has been purchased, a comfortable shed will be built, and a keeper and veterinary surgeon engaged. Mammoth's partner will be selected from among the small steers that still exist in the state of Louisiana, the same breed that was there when Jefferson purchased the territory. Mammoth himself is said to have been developed from the same type. L. Levy, a wanderer from Palestine, is said to have been the first to cultivate the big branch from which Mammoth came. The animal was raised by A. A. Crandall, of Little River, Kan.

WHAT THE LETTERS MEANT.

An Old Baltimore Caterer Who Was Not Behind Others of Degree.

"When you mention the name of John Reilly you touch a reminiscent chord in the hearts of hundreds of the older residents of Baltimore," remarked a well-known gentleman the other day, says the Sun.

"John Reilly," he continued, "many years ago kept a saloon on South street. It was a popular rendezvous and always crowded. It was then the only place in the city where one could get old ale on draught, and his oysters—well, they were indescribable. His fried oysters were savory enough to tempt a man to evil; the raw box was a continual source of delight, and the savory stews served drove away the weightiest of business cares.

"Reilly was a jolly old man, full of native wit and sparkling with keen repartee. His place came to be the favorite resort of the most brilliant men of his day.

"On one occasion Reilly had to journey to Philadelphia on business. It was in the time of the old stage coaches, and he made his way leisurely along. Upon arriving there he registered at one of the leading hotels. That leads up to my story.

"At that time it was customary for men to add to their signatures such titles or evidences of dignity as they possessed. When Reilly looked over the hotel register he saw something like this:

"John Jones, LL. D.
"William Smith, A. M., A. B.
"Samuel Johnson, D. D.

"Seizing a pen he inscribed the following: 'John Reilly, F. R. S.' Then he went about his business and spent a pleasant and profitable afternoon.

"Returning to the hotel at night he was met by a committee of leading and learned citizens They greeted him with great deference and expressed their gratification that such a distinguished man should be in their midst. He was urgently requested to deliver a lecture before some scientific body during his stay. You see, they judged from the mystic letters on the hotel register that he was a fellow of the royal society and had come to do him honor.

"Reilly was a man of imposing personal appearance. He made himself very agreeable to the committee, but could not name a date for the lecture. When they left him a friend asked the reason of the demonstration.

"'What do you mean by writing the letters "F. R. S." after your name, anyway?' he asked.

"'Well,' replied Mr. Reilly, with a merry twinkle of the eye, 'they mean "Fried, raw and stewed," and I serve the best in Baltimore.'"

MEAT DIET NECESSARY.

Men Who Have to Do Hard Work Require an Abundant Share of Animal Food.

Every now and then one hears of the remarkable good health enjoyed by those who adhere to a strictly vegetarian diet. And much can be said in favor of its economy, as well. But there is reason to believe that some people are so constituted that they can get along with less nourishment than others. Moreover, the character and quantity of labor performed by a man or a woman has much to do with their food requirements. The season of the year, too, is a factor in the problem. In cold weather or a cold climate fats seem to be requisite to the production of internal warmth. And at all times of year persons engaged in hard physical labor appear to need a certain amount of meat. Norburne B. Jenkins, of Chicago, recently discussed this matter in a public address, and, although his remarks were intended to apply chiefly to factory and mill operatives, they suited the farmer as well. He said:

"The workingman of this country has to think as he works. He is in no sense a beast of burden; he cannot live on grain. One-third of the blood in his entire body is needed to keep his brain active. His labor is fiercely fast and competitive. All this and more is in his work that is not in others. He needs rapid nerve repairing food, strong red meats. He cannot do such work except with these. A man might be a quiet, intellectual sage on vegetables, or can be a beast of burden and live on such if he has the right kind of viscera; but he cannot do fierce, nerve smashing competitive work, or be a good soldier without meat and plenty of it.

"One needs a certain racial, geographical and anatomical disposition to be a good vegetarian. Of all peoples we Americans are the least so qualified. The vegetarian races have, on an average, five to ten feet more of intestines than meat eaters, and so can live and toil on grain and vegetables, but they cannot build warships, bridges, typesetting machines, skyscrapers, locomotives, etc.

"It is safe to say that this country's unprecedented use of meat has had nearly as much to do with speeding and progressing civilization as either coal or iron. The American cannot do the skilled and speedy work required of him and meet the world's competition, as he now does, unless he has an abundance of meat."

ELECTRICAL HEATER.

An English Device for Warming Rooms That Has Cleanliness to Recommend It.

Herbert J. Dowsing, of London, has designed the electric novelty illustrated below, which at least has cleanliness and neatness to recommend it. As will be seen by a glance at the picture it is simply a series of elongated electric-light bulbs arranged in a metallic frame, with reflectors at the back. Any desired number of lights may be used, and a switch is provided to cut off those not in use. In addition to the reflectors the stove is provided with a series of

INCANDESCENT HEATING LIGHT.

air inlets at the bottom, through which the air currents ascend, passing around the bulbs and out into the room upon striking the slanting hood at the top. The heater is arranged to stand in the fireplace, if one is provided in the room, or it can be placed in any desired place, which makes it possible to bring the stove near a chandelier for reading purposes. The extreme lightness and small amount of attention required will recommend it to many persons, the attachment of the wire to a lamp socket and turning on of the current being all that is required to start the stove going.—Chicago Daily News.

Why Steel Rails Break.

In 1895 a steel rail on the Great Northern railway in England broke into 17 pieces, causing a serious accident. A committee of the board of trade appointed to investigate the cause of the breakage has only recently made its report, after four years of work on the subject. The committee ascertained that the particular rail which broke on the occasion described possessed certain abnormal features, the precise origin of which remains undetermined, but the investigation led to several discoveries of scientific and practical importance. Among these is the surprising effect of cracks in the upper surfaces of rails. It was found by experiment that a rail nicked with a chisel to a depth of a sixty-fourth of an inch broke under a weight of 600 pounds falling from a height of 12 feet, while the same rail not nicked resisted the fall of a ton weight from a height of 30 feet.

SOLDIER'S HEAD DRESS.

An Ingenious Englishman Suggests a Helmet That Would Be Useful as Well as Decorative.

The universal head dress for the army is the ingenious conception of an Englishman, who claims for it the advantages of being both useful and ornamental, inasmuch as the foundation consists of two separate and essential articles built of aluminium, and so constructed as to form an efficient head dress.

In order to carry out the idea of usefulness combined with ornamentation, the regimental badge or helmet plate

USEFUL AND DECORATIVE.

is replaced by the knife, fork, spoon and shaving-brush—marked A, B, C and D in our illustration—for fusilier battalions, as a recompense for the deprivation of the bearskin. On foreign service, moreover, the soldier can use his towel as a puggaree.

Among the further advantages which this helmet affords the soldier is that a considerable portion of the weight is transferred from his back on to his head.

The letters R and L are intended as a guide to young officers giving the command: "Right" or "Left," while F and B (behind) are a means of knowing the front or back of the company without appealing to the color sergeant.

E is the razor strop, while the helmet itself is divided into two portions marked F and G, signifying respectively upper canteen, or mug, and lower canteen, or wash basin.

ODORS AND SMELLS.

French Scientists Propose an Undulatory to Replace the More Common Emissive Theory.

The ordinary explanation of the phenomena of odors and of smells is precisely that adopted by the ancient Greek philosophers. They held that smell particles of the odoriferous body were detached and transmitted by the air to the mucous membrane of the nose. The actual contact of these emitted particles with the nasal membranes produced the sensations of smell.

A similar view was held by the ancients, and even by Sir Isaac Newton, as to the explanation of the phenomena of sight. Corpuscles were supposed to be darted out in every direction by a luminous body and to fall on the retina of the eye. By this contact the phenomena of vision were produced. The theory of emission of light has since the time of Huyghens been replaced by the undulatory theory of vision. Molecular motions in the luminous body set up movements in the surrounding ether—light waves. These waves travel through the ether and enter the eye and there set up corresponding movements of the elements of the retina, and these movements are the cause, and the only cause, of the phenomena of seeing. The brain interprets the sensation by the light of experience.

MM. Vaschide and Van Melle have lately proposed an undulatory theory of smell to replace the emissive theory, and have enforced it by reasons too special to be recited here. They declare that smell does not arise from a direct contact between particles emitted from an odoriferous body and the ends of the olfactory nerves, but that the odoriferous body sends out a set of radiations analogous to light waves, X-rays, etc.—analogous but not similar. The arguments of the authors of the new hypothesis are ingenious, if not entirely convincing as yet. Their theory deserves and will receive a thorough investigation. In the meantime we may consider the question as an open one. Certain it is that the commonly received theory leaves many things unexplained.—N. Y. Sun.

Tea Is Popular in Russia.

Tea was first imported into Russia in 1638. To-day each inhabitant consumes on the average nearly one pound annually. The total consumption is 106,000,000 pounds and the total cost about $88,000,000. Tea and sugar together cost Russia about $265,000,000 per year. For brandy, beer and wine the country expends annually about $560,000,000, so that something like a quarter of the whole revenues of the state are annually expended on tea, brandy, wine and beer, with sugar. Exact statistics are not forthcoming, but it appears that the use of tea is increasing rapidly relative to the alcoholic beverages—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Shrines in Machine Shops.

In Russia every shop building has its holy picture and lamp, and it seems odd to an American to think of religious services being held in boiler and machine shops, as they are occasionally in Russia. The Locomotive Engineering recently had an illustration of one of these pictures.

Casey's Case.

A Canadian gentleman, named Casey, was appointed to a government place which technically had to be occupied by a lawyer, which Mr. Casey was not. The benchers of the Law society, however, undertook to deviate the technicality, and appointed one of their number to examine him as to his knowledge of the law.

"Well, Casey," said the examiner, "what do you know about the law, anyway?"

"Well, to tell the truth," said Casey, modestly, "I don't know a single thing."

"I have examined Mr. Casey as to his knowledge of the law," the examiner stated in his affidavit, "and to the best of my knowledge and belief he answered all the questions entirely correctly."—Law Notes.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

How to Make Home Happy.

A recent purchase of a two-dollar palm, sickly and frail, carried in its train a demand for a seven-dollar jardiniere and a three-dollar taburette. The fire must now be kept up nights for it, and every time the owner's husband passes the palm he shakes a fist at it.—Atchison Globe.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

He Knew.

The politician's wife was startled by a sound below stairs.

"John," she cried, "there's a robber in the house."

"The house," replied John. "What's the matter with the senate? That's worse."—Philadelphia Press.

A Tailor's Experience.

Mr. J. Holliday, who was at one time a cutter for Mr. Bell, merchant tailor of Fourth & Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, wrote: "Palmer's Lotion has cured me of Granulated Sore Eyelids of several years' standing, after having been treated in vain by one of the best eye-surgeons in the city, and after spending in other ways large sums of money. The first application gave me immediate relief." This wonderful healer and beautifier should be kept in every home. If your druggist does not keep it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for free samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Jack—"Don't you think that woman, as a rule, prefers a man who is her master?" Ethel—"Not at all. She prefers one who thinks he is."—Smart Set.

A Remedy for the Grippe.

Physicians recommend Kemp's Balsam as a remedy for patients afflicted with the grippe, as it is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease, but get a bottle today and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. Kemp's Balsam prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam at 25c. and 50c.

Considering the way a woman will deceive herself, a man has very little right to complain if she deceives him too.—N. Y. Herald.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

"This wireless telegraphy reminds me of a groundless quarrel." "What possible connection is there between the two?" "It's practically having words over nothing."—Philadelphia Times.

An Innovation.

The Louisville & Nashville R. R. together with its connecting lines has inaugurated the Florida Limited, which is a daily, solid train, wide vestibuled, steam heated, gas lighted, with dining car service for meals en route to Thomasville, Ga., Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla. The sleeper leaving Cincinnati at 11:15 a. m. is attached at Nashville, running via Birmingham and Montgomery, Plant System to Jacksonville, and Florida East Coast to St. Augustine, arriving at the latter city at 7:30 the next evening. Mr. C. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Louisville, Ky., will answer all inquiries concerning this train and furnish printed matter concerning it.

When a man is found brave enough to rebuke gossip it means that he has already heard it.—Atchison Globe.

Hoxsie's Croup Cure.

The life saver of children, for Croup, Coughs, Colds and Diphtheria. No opium to stupefy. No ipecac to cause nausea. Sold by druggists, or mailed postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

As If They Were Somebody.

Some young men seem to be surprised that everybody doesn't stop dancing when they enter a ballroom.—Somerville Journal.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Courtesy is a duty public servants owe to the humblest member of public.—Lord Lytton.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb 17, 1900.

It seems incredible, yet it is a fact, that a man can be knocked down and held up at the same time.—Indianapolis News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A man can sometimes correct almost any bad impression by simply paying his debts.—Atchison Globe.

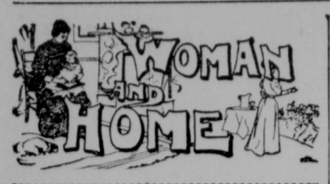
Explosions of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Do you not know a lot of favorites, and wonder at the taste of the people?—Atchison Globe.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.

The best is the cheapest. Carter's Ink is the best, yet it costs no more than the poorest.

All men that are ruined are ruined on the side of their natural propensities.—Burke.



WELL-MANNERED PEOPLE.

They Are Welcome Wherever They Go and Add Much to the Real Enjoyment of Life.

Good manners are more important at home than elsewhere. As they cannot be put off and assumed, as a garment, we are able to form our opinion of a person's home manners by his manners in society. As a rule what are called "company manners" are as easily distinguishable as the counterfeit coin from the pure gold. A beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form; it gives a higher pleasure than statues or pictures; it is the finest of the fine arts. How well it is that no one class has a monopoly of this "finest of fine arts." While favorable circumstances no doubt render good manners more common among persons moving in the higher spheres of society, there should, nevertheless, be no positive hindrance to the poorest classes practicing good manners toward each other. For what are good manners? They are the art of putting our associates at their ease. Whoever makes the most people comfortable is the best-mannered person in the room, and nowhere is there so much opportunity for displaying good manners as in conversation. Well-mannered people do not talk too much. They are careful to bear in mind the meaning of the first syllable of the word conversation, con (with), that it means talking with another; they abstain from lecturing, and they are as ready to listen as to be heard. They are neither impatient to interrupt others nor uneasy when interrupted themselves. Knowing that their anecdotes or sharp repues will keep, or need not find utterance at all, they give full attention to their companion, and do not by their looks show that they consider him a bore. Another rule observed by every good-mannered person, besides that he should not be impatient to get in his word, is that a few brilliant flashes of silence should occur in conversation. Another rule is not to select one's self to talk about. It must be borne in mind that as a rule we and our concerns are of no more importance to others than they and their concerns are to us. Why, then, should we go over the annals of our lives generally, and our diseases in particular, to comparative strangers? Why should we review the hardships we have suffered in money matters, in love, or our domestic troubles, or why should we boast of our success? It is unnecessary to state that gossip or scandal-bearing is incompatible with good manners. "The occasions of silence," says Bishop Potter, "are obvious; mainly, when we have nothing to say, or nothing but what is better unsaid. If we must speak of our fellow-beings let it be of good, and if we have naught but bad to say of them, better not speak at all."—S. S. Times.

CONDUCTS BIG RANCH.

Enterprising Young Woman Is Making a Large Fortune in Cattle All by Herself.

Nadine Parmer, better known in western Texas and Mexico as Miss Million, is rapidly acquiring a large fortune. Only a few years ago this remarkable young woman was teaching music in a small village in central Ohio. She was an orphan, with limited advantages and opportunities.

MISS NADINE PARMER.
(This Miss Is Making a Fortune All by Herself in Cattle Raising.)

Now she owns a big cattle ranch and runs it herself.

Miss Parmer was adopted by a rich ranch owner, who was killed by being thrown from a bronco. The ranch was offered for sale, and she bought it, including 700 head of cows, with money given her by her benefactor during the five years she was with him.

In the course of the next four years her herds increased until it was difficult for her to find pasturage in Texas, and she was forced to send agents to old Mexico to rent and buy grazing lands. In order to befriend her former pupils, who were deep in distress, she bought the famous Broad Ax brand and the ranch.

Chance of a Lifetime.

"You bust excuse be this evedig, Biss Billigad," said Mr. Addlethwaite, "if by speech is a liddle thick, for I have a terrible cold id by head."

"I see you have," Miss Milligan replied, "and that reminds me that you ought by all means to call on Sue Dallington while you are in your present condition."

"Why so, Biss Billigad?"

"She told me, the other day, that she was sure you had nothing in your head. Now you can prove that she made a mistake."—Tit-Bits.

COUNTESS VON BULOW.

A Charming Woman and One of the Most Talented Musicians in the German Empire.

One of the most fascinating and talented women in Germany is Countess Bulow, wife of the new chancellor of the empire. Not only does she possess great beauty, but she is noted as one of the most talented musicians in Germany. She is no longer youthful, for she has a daughter of 32, Countess Eugenia Doenhoff, and a son who is captain of horse in the imperial army. It is not given out how many years Countess Bulow has to her credit; that is left to conjecture, but she still retains the graces of youth. No wrinkles furrow her brow and her figure is lithe and erect, while her manner is as vivacious as that of a woman of 30. She rides, drives, plays and hunts with all the enthusiasm of a young woman just arrived at maturity, and yet 25 years ago she stood for one of the figures in Makart's great canvas: "Charles V.'s Entry in Antwerp." It is admitted that she is on the shady side of 50. According to the fashion of her own country, the second lady in the empire retains her maiden name of Princess di Camporeale—a great title that she can well afford to support out of the revenues of her marquisate of Altaville, Sicily. She became marchioness when scarcely five years old, upon the death of her father. The income is nearly 1,000,000

COUNTESS VON BULOW.
(Wife of the New Chancellor of the German Empire.)

francs per year, and it is said that she hoarded up the greater part of it while her husband was waiting to step into the shoes of the ancient Hohenlohe.

This winter her grace promises to show Berlin what a rich and clever woman can do in the position she holds. Under Bulow's predecessor the grand old palace on Wilhelm strasse had ceased to be a resort of fashion and gayety. Mme. Bismarck was plebeian and parsimonious, Caprivi happened to be a bachelor with the taste of a sublieutenant, old Princess Hohenlohe entertained in her own castles and country seats, but never in a shop-keeping city, as she used to put it, and after her death the chancellor's stateroom was opened only on very rare occasions for a mixed crowd of parliamentarians and other political pot boilers with scarcely a sprinkling of persons that belonged to high life.

It will be all so different now. Count Bulow has twice the salary and perhaps five times the private income that Prince Bismarck enjoyed; he is a youth compared with Hohenlohe, and his wife as much of a grand dame as the late princess, and as his conception of office holding is to do the imperial master's will without questioning and without offering either advice or opinion, he never worries, never poses and so has plenty of time for society.

Invitations for several receptions and state dinners and to two big balls to come off before Christmas are out.

Liszt used to call the princess his favorite pupil and the finest amateur pianist in Europe. Her grace's music-room is a museum filled with charming reminiscences of the gypsy abbe. "Look," she said, pointing to a large crayon, "this represents a scene from our concert at the Palais Auersberg in Vienna, 1885. I had then for the first time consented to play in public. Of course, only the cream of the aristocracy was admitted and they paid fabulous prices for the privilege. We made, I believe, some 25,000 florins for the benefit of the poor that evening."

The artist has depicted Liszt and the princess at the piano. Liszt seems to be thoroughly pleased with his partner, for his mighty head with the long silvery mane is proudly thrown back and his eyes are afire with the pleasure art gave him. It's easy to believe that his pupil was then the reigning beauty of Vienna, home of fine women. But no, she wasn't "beautiful," or at least not exactly beautiful—we have the great Makart's word for that. "Marie Anna is fascinating," he wrote; "to call her beautiful would be too much and yet not enough. The man who called her pretty I would thrash."

At the age of 17 the present countess married Count Doenhoff, a diplomat of some note. At Dresden the princess first met her present husband, then a simple baron, attached to Count Doenhoff's staff. Domestic unhappiness followed and she took up her residence at the Italian embassy in Vienna, over which her stepfather then presided. It was but a short time afterward that her husband died and she married Count Bulow, who had by that time attained considerable distinction as a diplomat. His rise was rapid, and now he stands at the right hand of the emperor, while his beautiful wife is the first lady of the land.

During the year ending June 30 last, Jasper county, Missouri, produced zinc and lead worth $5,339,629.

HOG-LOADING CHUTE.

Device by Which a Disagreeable Job Is Robbed of Some of Its Annoying Features.

Loading hogs is usually a disagreeable task. This job is greatly simplified where an elevated pen with a floor on a level with the wagon bed is available, but there are few farmers whose feed lots are thus arranged. The only way to load the porkers is with an improvised chute, which is always more or less of a nuisance.

A substantial chute with an inclined floor—the longer the floor the better, as the ascent will be less steep—is made of four-inch fencing, spiked to a

CHUTE FOR LOADING HOGS.

frame of 2x4 inches, with posts of 4x4-inch stuff. To add to the solidity of the affair, the 2x4 and 4x4 should be bolted together. The floor can be made of plank or rough lumber of any kind. It is necessary to nail cleats upon the floor to prevent the hogs from slipping. One end of the chute rests on the ground, while the other is on a level with the wagon bed floor. This chute should be made of as light material as stability will allow, for it is often convenient to change its location. The rest of the arrangement is two sections of slat fencing, to be used as wings. One end of each section is fastened to a side of the chute and unrolled. When set up the two wings will make a large V, of which the point is the chute. The hogs can be easily driven inside the V; then the two ends of the slatting can be brought together. The hogs will thus be confined in a small pen to be loaded.—Orange Judd Farmer.

BUYING PURE BREEDS.

Fowls That Are Perfect in Every Respect Command Prices That Seem Extortionate.

If you desire birds that will enable you to compete at fairs, do not expect to buy them at a small price. If you wish to breed first-class exhibition stock next season, do not be afraid of the expense. It costs time, money and skill to breed up flocks to a high average, and the prices usually asked are always extortionate. If you are not particular about exhibiting, and desire some strong, vigorous birds that have no faults except a twist of the comb or some slight defect, for crossing on common stock, let the breeder know it when you write and he will try to accommodate you. Remember, no breeder generally has two birds at the same price. They are sold according to quality. Therefore, be particular to describe your wants, and do not expect the breeder to know your desires. A fair hatch from 13 eggs is seven—or one over half—though some are satisfied with five. No breeder can guarantee every egg to hatch. He knows no more about them than the buyer, but he should endeavor to send eggs from vigorous stock. A customer would be fortunate if he got a pair of first-class standard birds from a sitting of eggs. Some breeders do not get such a pair from a dozen sittings. The customer is responsible for the hen that sits on the eggs, and her management while on the nest. Some customers do not know good birds when they see them, and often complain ignorantly. The breeder must depend on any statement sent him, without being able to verify or deny it. Before complaining ask yourself at what price you will sell the chicks should you receive an order for them, and make a comparison between their value and their cost.—Farm and Fireside.

Fraud in a Show Ring.

A remarkable case has recently been tried at Birmingham, England. A farmer there showed a young bull for which he was awarded a first prize. The bull was afterwards sold at a very high price. The second prize winner protested the age of the bull, and on investigation it was found that the animal was nearly three months more than the age given, and should have gone in an older class. Fraud in recording the age was pretty plainly brought home to the exhibitor and the presiding judge fined him $600. The English press regards this as a well-merited, though severe, punishment and expects it will prove a warning to unscrupulous competitors at stock shows. The judge ordered the culprit to be kept in prison till the fine is paid.

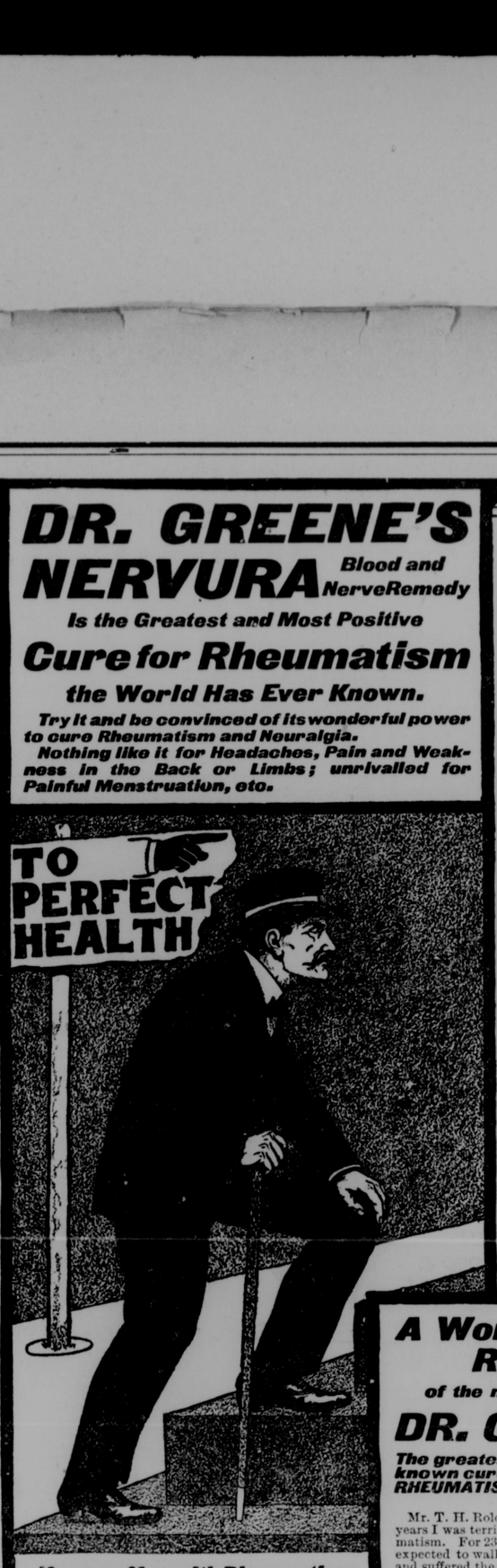
Trained Ferrets on Farms.

We are asked how to train a ferret to hunt rats. It needs no training. It is natural for it to hunt rats. If it is placed at the opening of a hole, it will enter it, and when it has driven the rat out or killed it it will come out of the hole and can be picked up. What is called a trained ferret will do nothing more or less. All ferrets, however, are not alike. Some will hunt better than others. Some will bite, and can hardly be broken of the habit. But practically a ferret is a ferret, and is a fearless hunter. These animals are exceedingly valuable on a farm that is infested with rats.—Agricultural Epitomist.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA Blood and Nerve Remedy

Is the Greatest and Most Positive Cure for Rheumatism the World Has Ever Known.

Try it and be convinced of its wonderful power to cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Nothing like it for Headaches, Pain and Weakness in the Back or Limbs; unrivalled for Painful Menstruation, etc.



If you suffer with Rheumatism, try Dr. Greene's Nervura, and consult Dr. Greene, 35 W. 14th St., New York City, about your case. Call there or write him. This you can do without cost or charge.

This Style Adopted Nov., 1898

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA [TRADE MARK.] BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY.

Guaranteed • Purely • Vegetable.

FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Weakness, Poor Blood, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Weakness, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Exhausted Nervous Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Mental Depression, Hysteria, Paralysis, Numbness, Trembling, Pains in the side and back, Apoplexy, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus Dance, Palpitation, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, and all Affections of THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

DOSE.

Adults.—Two to Three teaspoonfuls after each meal, in a little water.

Children.—One-half to a teaspoonful after each meal, in a little water.

Infants.—One-quarter teaspoonful, in a little water, three times a day.

☞ If you have Constipation, Torpid Liver and Biliousness, you should take

Dr. Greene's Laxura Cathartic Pills

in connection with Nervura. They are the best pills in the world,—small, sugar-coated, easy to take, certain and pleasant to act.

25 CENTS AT DRUGGISTS.

PREPARED BY

Drs. F. E. & J. A. Greene,

At their Medical Offices and Laboratories,

35 West 14th St., New York City.
94 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

PRICE, $1.00.

A Wonderful Cure of Rheumatism

of the many thousands cured by

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA.

The greatest known cure for RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. H. Roleau, of Essex Junction, Vt., says: "For three years I was terribly afflicted with a most severe case of rheumatism. For 23 months I could not walk a step, and I never expected to walk or work again. I was completely helpless and suffered the most horrible agony.

"No man in these parts ever suffered as I did. I took everything that I ever heard of, but never found anything that did me the slightest good until I began the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"And now comes the most wonderful part of all. In a short time this splendid medicine made me completely well. It is the best remedy I ever saw or heard of, for it raised me from a condition of utter helplessness and constant agony to perfect health. It saved my ability to work which was entirely gone. I am now entirely well and strong, and I owe my health and my life to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I advise everybody to use it."

APPENDICITIS

that dreadful fiend that threatens the life of rich and poor, can attack and kill only those whose bowels are not kept thoroughly cleaned out, purified and disinfected the year round. One whose liver is dead, whose bowels and stomach are full of half decayed food, whose whole body is unclean inside, is a quick and ready victim of appendicitis.

If you want to be safe against the scourge, keep in good health all the time, KEEP CLEAN INSIDE! Use the only tonic laxative, that will make your bowels strong and healthy, and keep them pure and clean, protected against appendicitis and ALL EPIDEMIC DISEASES. It's CASCARETS, that will keep and save you. Take them regularly and you will find that all diseases are absolutely

PREVENTED BY

Cascarets LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 442

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

DANGER IN THE BOOK

WHY ONE MAN DREADED THE COMING INTO CAMP OF A DICTIONARY.

He Discreetly Left Before the Vociferously Applauded Sentiments He Expressed In His Speech Could Be Analyzed a la Webster.

When the son of the president of the Big Mountain Lumber company came into the mountains to learn the business, so to speak, I knew within 15 minutes that he had come to the wrong place. He was a city chap, newly graduated and thoroughly out of touch with everything mountainous. He was a bright fellow, however, and amply capable, only the mountains were not the field for his development. As time elapsed his distaste grew, and it was all he could do not to express his opinion of the mountain people, their manners, customs, homes, morals and everything connected with them. He was wise enough to confide in me alone and bided his time to get away to some more congenial clime. And he got away sooner than he expected.

It happened that there was a public meeting one night at the sawmill shed, and he was called on to make a few remarks. Every other man at the meeting except myself, who acted as chairman, was of the mountains, and their illiterate talk had roused the young college fellow to the limit. He saw a chance to get even, in his own mind at least, and when the call came for him he responded promptly. His speech, quite brief, but to the point, was as follows, copied from his own manuscript, even the [applause] part:

"My friends, I am glad to meet you on this occasion, for I have wished to say to you publicly what I think of you, though our acquaintance has not been long. Coming as a stranger among you, I was only partly prepared for what was in store. Now, let me say to you that half has not been told me. [Applause.] In the internecine arena your lethiferous conduct has artounded me by the trucidation and occision characterizing it among no men I have ever known. [Loud applause.] In the diversified field of mendacity your efforts would make Machiavelli take to the tall timber. [Uproarious applause.] In all furacious, raptorial and predacious pursuits you have done such wonders that the gifted and great Jonathan Wild would have felt his latrociny was a sounding brass and his direption a tinkling cymbal. [Great applause.] In the broad expanse of labor your torpescent oscitation has made you sui generis among all pandiculate mankind. [Cheers and shouts of "Good for us!"] As good livers, your tables groan beneath their stercoraceous and impetiginous burden, and as drinkers, your temulent bibacity has made the crapulous reputation of Bacchus to be a sign of puritanical abstemiousness. [Loud applause.] As for yourselves, I take pleasure in saying here to you, without fear of successful contradiction, that your nugacity is forever established; as observers of the law, your aberrance is teratological, and personally you are a cohesive concatenation of rubigant exuviæ, that I take especial pleasure in believing does not exist elsewhere on earth. [Vociferous applause.]"

When the enthusiasm had cooled down somewhat, he proceeded to speak on the subjects before the meeting and sat down. The mountaineers were pleased to death with the college man's high flown speech about them, and though I didn't know the meaning of all the big words he used I did know that he had been calling them liars and murderers and thieves and scoundrels and drones and lawless drunkards, besides condemning their fare and anathematizing the lot of them personally. But not one of them suspected, and I was hoping nothing would come of it and they would forget, even if any of the large words were remembered, when one day a book agent drove up to the office in a buckboard and announced that he was selling Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for $2 a copy and showed a sample that was as big as a box of soap.

Nobody had ever seen so much book for the money, nor had anybody ever seen a dictionary in that neighborhood, and when the agent began to tell what a valuable thing it was to be in every family the men became interested, and it wasn't long until the agent had sold 25 copies, to be delivered the following week. When he had gone away with his sample, I called the young man into the private office for consultation.

"Don't say a word," he began as soon as he had closed the door. "I know exactly where I am at, and I'll be some place else before Mr. Webster arrives to throw any light on my recent remarks. I am not shedding any tears, and in order that the dictionary buyers and others may know just what I think of them I shall leave two dozen copies of my speech for distribution on the morning of my departure."

He did just as he said he would, and it was a good thing for him that he never came back any more.—W. T. Lampton in Washington Star.

That's All.

"In proof of the assertion that the world is growing better," remarked Optim, "let me mention the fact that we never find stones in the coffee we buy at the grocery stores nowadays."

"No," growled Pessim. "The reason for that is that most persons who buy coffee have it ground when they buy it. The grocers pick out the stones for fear of ruining their mills. The world is growing more enlightened in its selfishness. That's all."—Chicago Tribune.

Queensland is being converted into a large orange orchard. The Australian orange ripens at a time when other countries cannot provide the fruit.

How to Cure Grip.

Remain quietly at home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed and a quick recovery is sure to follow. That remedy counteracts any tendency of the grip to result in pneumonia, which is really the only serious danger. Among the tens of thousands who have used it for the grip not one case has ever been reported that did not recover. For sale by all druggists.

Stood Death Off.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at all druggists.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Your Best Fellow

Will like you better for having white, smooth hands, free from chaps and such like detracting things—

GIRLS GET LILY CREAM

An article that cures skin—soothes and feels good—dries instantly and is perfectly invisible.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY
WHEELING, W. VA.
15 and 25 cents. At your Druggist.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned situated in Election District No. 13 of Garrett county, comprising Military Lots Nos. 122, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 156, 162, 163 and 650 acres of Bank Territory and also the tract of land called "Senior and Junior." All persons found trespassing either for the purpose of hunting or fishing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

JAS. H. WILSON,
DANIEL R. HARVEY,
DANIEL WILSON,
J. T. HARVEY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

HENRY FEIK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1901.

JACOB FEIK, Executor,
45 3 Accident, Md.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the publication of this notice the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to re-locate the road leading from White's to the Beckman road, said location to leave road at east end of William White's lane and running through the lands of Wm. White, Charles Yager and Andrew Helbig to intersect road at top of Yager's hill, a distance of about ¼ mile, the object being to make a better grade.

W. S. FRIEND,
G. B. M. FRIEND,
47 5t W. H. SMOUSE.

Illinois Central R. R.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO

CALIFORNIA

VIA NEW ORLEANS

AND THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

VIA OMAHA

AND THE SCENIC ROUTE.

NEW THROUGH LINE OF

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will have his office open at Gorman but two days of each week, viz.: Tuesday and Friday, unless something of importance requires his presence, when attention will be given to all business coming before him.

WM. A. HARVEY,
Justice of the Peace 8th District.

TAX SALES
—OF—
Real Estate

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland, by Section 51, Chapter 566, of Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the year 1890, title "Garrett County" sub-tile "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566 as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, the undersigned, as late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Maryland, will on

WEDNESDAY,

The 20th day of February, 1901,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all of the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett County, Maryland, to wit:

No. 5. TOWN LOT WITH DWELLING THEREON IN THE TOWN OF DEER PARK, in Election District No. 10, Garrett county, and particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Davis and wife to Samuel C. Hoye, bearing date Nov. 3, 1893, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folio 431, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county, Maryland. This property will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Samuel C. Hoye.

No. 6. NINETY ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "REPUBLIC," situate in Election District No. 11, Garrett county, and described in a deed from Margaret A. and W. A. Adams to Ellen Brady, bearing date September 4, 1884, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 9, folio 321, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county, Maryland. Said land will sold to pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Mrs. Ellen Brady.

No. 11. EIGHT HUNDRED & SIXTY ACRES OF BROWNING'S MANOR & BORDER LIFE (save and except 114 acres of same formerly sold to Albert Shahan, 50 acres to George W. Wilhelm and 40 acres to Peter Sines) situate in Election District No. 6, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Joseph M. A. Kelley and others to Sylvester Rynard, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1882, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 6, folio 430, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county. The above land, with the exceptions aforesaid, will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year, 1896, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Sylvester Rynard.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on the day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon, at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs.

Conveyancing at cost of parcheser.

THOMAS B. WILEY,
Late Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Peter Nathan, Trustee, vs. Beachy & Orendorf. No. 1085 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Beachy & Orendorf to file their claims properly authenticated, in the above cause with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, on or before the 15th day of February, 1901, as I shall on that day proceed to state an audit distributing the funds in the hands of Peter Nathan, Trustee.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
47 3t Auditor.

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass upon my lands lying near McHenry, known as "Crabtree Bottom," either by riding, driving or passing over the same or throwing down the fences. All persons so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

44—3* ANDREW SEBOLD.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road, said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagy's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad.

JACOB GNAGY,
RALPH ENGLE,
43 3t ROSS COMPTON.

CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO

CASH

Produce Buyers,

Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs, Eggs and Butter,

204 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

Write for Our Present Paying Prices.

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

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GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

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L. E. Friend, - Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, - Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
U. G. PALMER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

TURNBULL'S Furniture, Carpeting and Curtains.

Elegance, moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our stock. It represents the best of everything in CARPETING, FURNITURE and CURTAINS.

JOHN TURNBULL & CO., 16-18-20 W. Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD.

You Get the Profits

Under our plan of selling carriages, buggies, and harness, you get the profits. The jobber and retailer are cut out. By dealing direct with the manufacturer, you pay only the cost of making with a moderate profit added; and you take your choice from the biggest stock and fullest assortment. Our plan of

Selling Carriages Direct

insures satisfaction—your money back if you are dissatisfied. Our complete illustrated catalogue, showing many styles of high grade vehicles, harness, robes, blankets and horse equipments, with detailed descriptions of each, mailed free.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO.,
Box 772, Columbus, Ohio.

No. 3034—Buggy. Price, $38.30, with leather quarter top.

No. 340—Single Strap Buggy Harness. Price, $7.95.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors.. $450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 2½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A Military Lot, containing fifty acres, situated near the Hoop-pole road, about three miles from Oakland and adjoining the farm of Cephas Dodge.

A part of the tract of land called "Factories," containing five hundred acres, well timbered with white oak and underlaid with three, four and six foot veins of coal, situated on the B. & O. R. R. about two miles west of Bloomington. Also sixteen acres of a tract of land called "Pig Iron," situated near the above tract, "Factories." These two tracts will be sold cheap and on easy time.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

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Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

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40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily.....2.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily.....7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday.....9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily.....4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily.....10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily.....5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily.....6.53 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily.....4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun.....2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily.....8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily.....12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 55	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 51	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
		NOON		
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.			P. M.	
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 24. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901. NUMBER 50.

EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

Governor Smith Issues His Proclamation.

The Legislature to Meet March 6th—The Governor's Reasons For Issuing the Call Notoriously Partisan as Well as Puerile.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, in view of errors believed to exist in the enumeration in the recent United States census of the population of this State, which errors, if not corrected by an enumeration made under State authority, will give to some sections of the State a disproportionate representation in the House of Delegates; and

WHEREAS, in view of the urgent nesessity of immediate legislation reforming manifest and great abuses in the election law of this State, and also of legislation conferring additional power upon the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the immediate exercise of which is imperatively demanded by a due regard to the preservation of the sanitary condition of the city of Baltimore, an extrordinary occasion exists for a special session of the General Assembly;

Now, therefore, I, John Walter Smith, Governor of Maryland, by virtue of the authority conferred and duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, do hereby call a special session of the General Assembly to consider and act upon such measures; said session to begin at noon on Wednesday, the sixth day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and one, to be held at the city of Annapolis.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland, done at the city of Annapolis, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

Signed JOHN WALTER SMITH.
By the Governor.
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

After two months' consideration Governor Smith has decided to convene the General Assembly in extraordinary session.

The call was issued Wednesday night, the proclamation being given to the press by His Excellency at his office in the Merchants' Bank Building.

The time set for the Legislature to convene is noon on Wednesday, March 6. By virtue of the limitation laid down in the Constitution, it must adjourn 30 days from that date, but it is hoped the work will be completed before that time. The purpose of the meeting is set out in the proclamation to be to provide for—

A State enumeration:

Amendments to the election law, by which corruption shall be made more difficult;

Legislation to enable the City of Baltimore to construct a sewerage system.

In addition to the proclamation Governor Smith gave out a statement of his reasons for calling the Legislature together. They include—

A belief that the Federal census is incorrect;

A belief that the present election law encourages bribery;

A belief that the registration law permits persons who have no legal residence in the State to come here to vote, and

The urgency for the construction of a sewerage system in Baltimore city.

In addition, the Governor states that ordinary current legislation will not be considered by the General Assembly.

The Governor's statement in full follows:

"*To the People of Maryland:*—After mature deliberation I have decided that it is my duty to call a special session of the Legislature.

"In my judgment upon a careful review of the situation, an 'extrordinary occasion' exists which a due regard to the welfare of the State requires me to give to the General Assembly an opportunity to consider, pass upon and provide for.

"For some months past urgent appeals have come to me from all parts of the State to take this step, and I have sought to ascertain public sentiment upon the subject by diligent and extensive inquiry. The result of my investigation fully satisfies me that there is a widespread and universal feeling that there ought to be a special session.

"Considerable opposition has manifested itself to the call, as was to be expected, but, while this has made it all the more necessary for me to weigh the subject with deliberation and care, it obviously could not relieve me of the duty of finally deciding the question for myself under a full sense of my official responsibility. And in determining to issue the call it is no small gratification to me to feel that I am sustained by an aroused public opinion, which, while not entitled to control my own judgment, I yet am not at liberty to disregard.

"Having said this much, I might, perhaps, well postpone a statement of the reasons which have influenced me until in a formal and official shape I can lay them before the General Assembly in the special message which I shall send to the two houses when they convene. But in view of the somewhat harsh comments which the suggestion of the call of an extra session has elicited, it is proper that I should give now some explanation of the grounds upon which I deem it my duty to exercise the power conferred on me by the Constitution and to obey its mandate.

"First—The necessity of a prompt census of our population under State authority in view of the palpable errors and dangerous and unjust results in certain of the counties under the recent Federal census.

"The framers of our present Constitution of 1867, wisely following the precedent sent them by the draftsmen of the Constitution of 1864, made provision in Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Article 3 for a rearrangement and reapportionment of the representation to which the several counties and Baltimore city should from time to time be entitled, for upon the justice and fairness of this representation the excellence of our State government depends. The people of the several counties are manifestly interested, not only that their own counties shall have all the representation to which their population, as prescribed by the Constitution, entitles them, but they are also equally interested that other counties shall not, as the result of fraud or mistake in the census, obtain an undue representation and thus an excessive and overshadowing share of legislative power.

Express provision is, therefore, made for an enumeration of our population under State authority, and the duty is laid upon the Governor, after each Federal census or State census, to issue his proclamation declaring the number of delegates to which each county is entitled.

"Under the recent Federal census a result has been announced as to some of the counties which is so totally contrary to popular belief that I am unwilling, in a matter of so grave concern, to accept it as correct and to act upon it until it shall be subjected to scrutiny and verification under State authority. I feel that I ought not to officially proclaim that to be a fact which personally and individually I do not believe to be true, nor to give my official sanction to that which I believe to be both untrue and unjust.

"I feel that my duty forbids my blindly accepting and acting upon the figures given out without official investigation, and this enumeration, being begun, should be made thorough and complete and cover the whole State, so that there can be no mistake anywhere and no ground for complaint of disproportionate representation from any section whatever. The value of accuracy and fairness in so vital a matter as this is well worth the moderate expense of a State census.

"The situation, in my opinion, clearly presents an 'extraordinary occasion,' directly govered by the provision of the Constitution declaring that the Governor shall convene the Legislature or the Senate alone on extraordinary occasions. But this is not all.

"Second—Our election law.

"The practical working of our present election law demonstrates the imperative necessity of a prompt alteration of some of its provisions.

"It is not possible to shut our eyes to the fact that under the sections relating to registration of voters many thousands of voters not bona fide residents of the State are permitted to register and go to the polls, and by their votes materially influence, and in some quarters absolutely control, the votes of our resident population. This is a great and palpable evil. No fair-minded man can say that it ought to be permitted to exist. In my judgment it ought to be cured and prevented by effective legislation before, at another election, it can again make itself oppressively felt.

"Third — Bribery. Still further. Something must be done without delay to protect the suffrage from bribery and to secure the secrecy of the ballot. This certainly is an object of the highest importance, and no one can honestly contend that it ought not to be accomplished, if possible, at the earliest moment.

"I believe it can be accomplished without interference of the legal rights of any voter by some amendments of our existing law wholly free from constitutional objection.

"The necessity for the prompt passage of an enabling act authorizing the city of Baltimore to provide, without further delay, an edequate sewerage system is urgent, and the special session may also consider and dispose of this most important subject.

"The expense of a special session cannot be great, for the session will necessarily be brief, and will not be expected to take up miscellaneous matters of legislation, which can well await the next regular session.

"Calling the special session only for special purposes of great importance and urgency, I wish it to be distinctly understood in advance that my executive approval will not be given to any matters of ordinary current legislation.

"With this emphatic announcement there need be no fear that any legislation will be enacted outside of those measures for the passage of which the special session is called.

"I fully realize the responsibility of the call which I have decided to issue, but upon the best consideration which I am able to give to the whole situation, I feel that the conclusion which I have reached is right and will be approved by the great body of the people."

Although the call for the extra session had been expected every day for some time, the issuance of the proclamation came as a surprise.

No intimation that the call was to be issued was given, and it was not until nearly 8 o'clock that Governor Smith handed the proclamation and his statement to the reporters. He would not talk further on the subject, saying that the statement gave his views in full.

It was ascertained from sources close to the Governor that the illiteracy bill has not been drawn. It is probable, however, that it will be on the lines of the Massachusetts ballot law. His Excellency is opposed to any change being made in the election machinery, and, it is understood, does not favor a change in the registration law.

The reference in his statement to the persons who are not legal residents of the State being permitted to vote refers to men who have a real residence in Washington, but who vote in Maryland. It is estimated by the Democratic leaders that 2,000 negroes who live with their families in Washington and other places vote in Maryland. Under the Federal law, residence in Washington does not take from a man the right to vote at his former home, but the Democratic managers think they have a plan which will prevent the abuse of this privilege.

Governor Smith expressly states that "no ordinary current legislation" will be considered, and this will prevent the consideration of the familiar "bell ringing" bills which are a feature of the regular sessions. At the same time, it is reasonable to assume that bills changing the lines of the legislative districts in Baltimore city and the Congressional districts will not be considered "ordinary current legislation."

The Governor's emphatic statement on this point will tend to shorten the life of the session, and thereby curtail the expense of the State. To lessen the expense the number of employes will be greatly reduced. Only those absolutely necessary will be employed. The engrossing clerks will be very few. It is stated that the session will not increase the State tax rate, though the Legislature will, of course, have to make appropriations for the session and for the cost of the State enumeration.

The enumeration will probably apply to the entire State. It is estimated that it will not cost over $30,000. It has been suggested that the police department may be called upon to take the census in Baltimore city.

On the Boom.

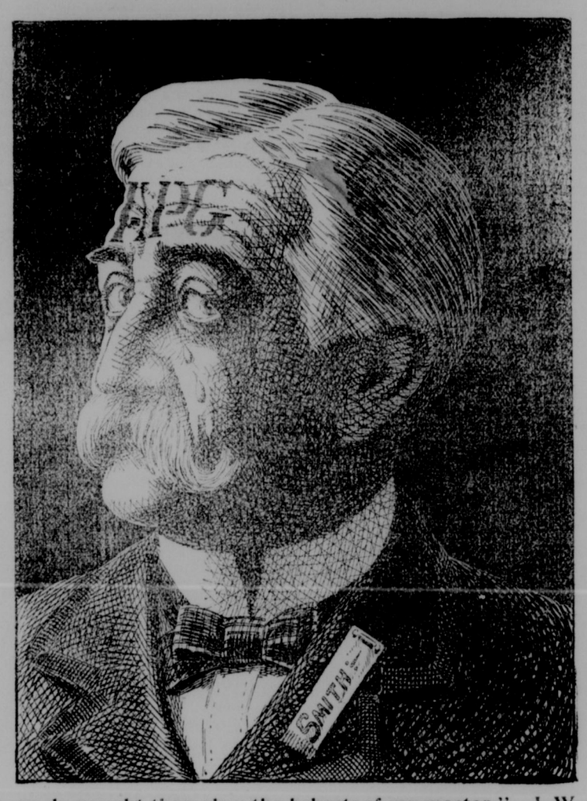
A correspondent writing from Grantsville says of that town and the surrounding country:

A few days in Grantsville has convinced me that the community is on the eve of quite a boom. The new railroad up the Casselman river is already graded to Bittinger, coming south through a splendid coal field and the best of timber. The farmers are taking advantage of the splendid sledding by delivering cross ties along the line of the new road by the thousands. I am informed that the coal is being bought up and a large coal plant will likely be in operation in the near future. The small mines now in operation cannot supply the demand for fuel and for burning lime, which the farmers are getting out in large quantities.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

Owned, Controlled and Branded.



"I can do naught than obey the behests of my master."—J. W. S.

A CORRECT STATEMENT OF IT.

John M. Nelson Sizes Up Extra Session Call.

From Hambleton's Circular.

"WHEREAS, In view of errors believed to exist in the recent United States census of the population of this State, which errors, if not corrected by an enumeration made under State authority, will give to some sections of the State a disproportionate representation in the House of Delegates; and

"WHEREAS, In view of the urgent necessity of immediate legislation reforming manifest and great abuses in the election law of this State, and also of legislation conferring additional power upon the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the immediate exercise of which is imperatively demanded by a due regard to the preservation to the sanitary condition of the city of Baltimore, an extraordinary occasion exists for a special session of the General Assembly."

And that is all.

So the State and people are to be put to the inconvenience and expense of an extra session because the Governor and his advisers believe that the United States census is incorrect, that great abuses of the election law exist, and that an enabling act should be immediately passed permitting Baltimore city to borrow money to build an adequate sewerage system.

Putting the last reason first—the only consistent one, in our opinion—it is most desirable that the city should build sewers; but, considering that our statesmen have heretofore turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the people for the preservation of their health, we fear there is a lack of sincerity in their conversion to the idea that the occasion demands immediate action.

The other reasons, or excuses, for the extra session are purely political.

Read between the lines, the Governor's proclamation seems to us to mean about as follows:

WHEREAS, The enumeration of the recent census of the population of this State will give to certain sections of the State a possible opportunity to send Republican delegates to the Legislature; and

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that the present election law has given the people of Maryland the only opportunity possessed during the present generation to have their votes honestly counted, and has deprived professional politicians of the power to wrongfully and fraudulently control elections; therefore, this extra session is called in order that a State enumeration of the people, under Democratic auspices, shall give to certain sections of the State a possible opportunity to send Democratic delegates to the Legislature, and in order that the present election law shall be so emasculated that there shall be only one party in Maryland, and especially in order that that dreadful independent vote, which has been fearlessly and successfully exerted to the purifying of the politics of the State, and which has twice saved the State from the disgrace of being numbered in the Bryan column, shall be eliminated and rendered harmless in the future.

This is the way we read it; and, while we may do the originators of the movement an unintentional injustice, we cannot help believing that they are moved more by party considerations than by patriotic motives.

We never doubted, before this extra session movement was sprung upon the people, that the Democrats would surely carry Maryland next fall, when the members of the Legislature are to be elected, and we never doubted that Mr. Gorman, if he desired it, would be the next Senator. Our experience in swapping Senator Gorman for Senator Wellington has not been altogether pleasant.

We consider the managers of the Democratic party, by forcing the extra session upon the people, and by their acknowledged determination to tamper with the Australian ballot system, have lessened their chances of success.

FAIRMONT COAL FIELDS.

Said to Have Been Sold to Morgan and Rockefeller For $14,000,000.

Several weeks ago a combination of all the coal companies in the Fairmont coal region, the larget and richest in West Virginia, was formed. It was ostensibly for the purpose of marketing the product of the mines through one agency and allotting to the several mines the business in proportion to capacity and securing cars for transportation when needed most. Later a similiar organization was formed in Clarksburg, including more than 20 mines.

When the Clarksburg organization was formed a gentleman known in West Virginia mining circles and who had been present at the Fairmont meeting made a proposition that each Clarksburg company put a selling price on its property, to be considered by a promoting company in New York. This suggestion was to be kept secret, but it leaked out. Within the past week there have been rumors here that the Fairmont companies had made a joint offer of sale and that it had been accepted and that J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller were the principal movers in the purchasing syndicate. The price named as having been paid for all the mines and coal holdings in the Fairmont region was $14,000,000, or an average of something near $400,000 for each mine.

Samuel Kinsey, president and general manager of the Interstate Coal Company later announced that these reports were true; that Morgan and Rockefeller and their associates had bought the entire Fairmont field for $14,000,000 and that they are now negotiating to buy the 20 mines in the Clarksburg region at a price proportionately large. The output and profits of the Fairmont and Clarksburg fields justify the figures named. These fields are looked upon as the best in the country because of their location midway between the Atlantic seaboard and the Lakes and because the men in neither field are connected with the United Mine Workers, the quality and thickness of the coal making it possible to earn larger wages at lower rates per ton than any field in the country.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE

To Washington Account Inauguration, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

In addition to the regular train service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad a special train will leave the following stations on Sunday, March 3, running through to Washington:

Leave	Morgantown	7.00 p. m
	Uffington	7.08
	Opekiska	7.32
	Montana	7.46
	Hoult	7.52
	Fairmount	8.00
	Fetterman	8.45
	Grafton	8.50
	Independence	9.12
	Newburg	9.15
	Tunnelton	9.35
	Rowlesburg	9.50
	Terra Alta	10.30
	Oakland	10.50
	Altamont	11.10
	Piedmont	11.48
	Keyser	12.00 midnight
Arrive	Washington	6.00 a. m

Returning special train will leave Washington 10.00 a. m., Tuesday, March 5th, stopping at above stations.

Tickets will be on sale March 1, 2 and 3 at one fare for the round trip, valid for return until March 8, 1901, inclusive.

Pneumonia Can be Prevented.

This disease always results from a cold or an attack of the grip and may be prevented by the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. That remedy was extensively used during the epidemics of La Grippe of the past few years, and not a single case has ever been reported that did not recover or that resulted in pneumonia, which shows it to be a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained a world wide reputation for its cures of colds and grip. For sale by all druggists.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

A Perplexing Problem Yet to Be Solved in the Right Way.

To the Editor of The Republican.

The darkest problem in the South is the negro problem. And negro is the right word to use; no other name fits the case.

Whether this perplexing problem ever will be solved remains to be seen. One thing is certain—the *right plan* for its solution has not yet been found. Many of the wisest heads of both races have been severely cudgled to find a way out of the snarl, so far without success. Another thing is equally certain: If this problem is not solved by the right method—yet undiscovered—it will speedily set about solving itself. Just so sure as 2 and 2 make 4 so sure will the negro race stand in a new relation to their environments before the first quarter of the 20th century shall have passed. And this is not written to reveal the plan that must be found, but rather to direct the attention to the mistakes that have hitherto been made in dealing with the race. When these mistakes have been rightly looked at possibly the needed plan will begin to reveal itself.

And let me say, first, emancipation of the negro was not a mistake; that was an inavitability. Our civilization had reached a plane from which human bondage was viewed as a condition quite intolerable for any race. Our way of securing freedom for the negro was unhappily the most unfortunate. Yet the very way or manner of the consummation was of little moment—*it had to come*, and the method by which it came was no doubt as good as another that might have been adopted. With us, more than any other nations, it was the "desperate disease requiring the desperate remedy."

But—at least as I look at it—the first mistake in dealing with the negro after his emancipation was failing to colonize him. This should have been completed before the sixties had passed. Three millions of the race could have been handled with comparative ease. Can nine millions *ever* be handled in such a transaction? As to how and where to colonize would be vain to answer or give an opinion on now. Had the purpose been formed the way and place have been found.

The second mistake was unlimited enfranchisement. It was not so much a vote the slave needed but freedom. It was not a vote the freedman needed but direction and protection. The freeing made him a ward of the nation; the vote was a gift, and it might have been more wisely bestowed. If one in five, or even one in ten, had been given the ballot the negro vote would have been worth more to the political parties than it has been. In the very nature of things an article so bad as the average negro vote could bring no good to any party or cause. We all see this plainly enough now; wonder and pity statesmen failed to see it 35 years ago.

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These statements are not unadvisedly made, and they will not be disproved by contradictions from a thousand miles away. Indeed, no man can adequately study the negro problem in Maine or Michigan. On the ground where he grows is the place to study him.

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J. B. SHOUP.

Fitzgerald, Ga.

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VOLUME 24. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901. NUMBER 50.

EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

Governor Smith Issues His Proclamation.

The Legislature to Meet March 6th—The Governor's Reasons For Issuing the Call Notoriously Partisan as Well as Puerile.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, in view of errors believed to exist in the enumeration in the recent United States census of the population of this State, which errors, if not corrected by an enumeration made under State authority, will give to some sections of the State a disproportionate representation in the House of Delegates; and

WHEREAS, in view of the urgent nesessity of immediate legislation reforming manifest and great abuses in the election law of this State, and also of legislation conferring additional power upon the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the immediate exercise of which is imperatively demanded by a due regard to the preservation of the sanitary condition of the city of Baltimore, an extrordinary occasion exists for a special session of the General Assembly;

Now, therefore, I, John Walter Smith, Governor of Maryland, by virtue of the authority conferred and duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, do hereby call a special session of the General Assembly to consider and act upon such measures; said session to begin at noon on Wednesday, the sixth day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and one, to be held at the city of Annapolis.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland, done at the city of Annapolis, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

Signed JOHN WALTER SMITH.
By the Governor.
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

After two months' consideration Governor Smith has decided to convene the General Assembly in extraordinary session.

The call was issued Wednesday night, the proclamation being given to the press by His Excellency at his office in the Merchants' Bank Building.

The time set for the Legislature to convene is noon on Wednesday, March 6. By virtue of the limitation laid down in the Constitution, it must adjourn 30 days from that date, but it is hoped the work will be completed before that time. The purpose of the meeting is set out in the proclamation to be to provide for—

A State enumeration:

Amendments to the election law, by which corruption shall be made more difficult;

Legislation to enable the City of Baltimore to construct a sewerage system.

In addition to the proclamation Governor Smith gave out a statement of his reasons for calling the Legislature together. They include—

A belief that the Federal census is incorrect;

A belief that the present election law encourages bribery;

A belief that the registration law permits persons who have no legal residence in the State to come here to vote, and

The urgency for the construction of a sewerage system in Baltimore city.

In addition, the Governor states that ordinary current legislation will not be considered by the General Assembly.

The Governor's statement in full follows:

"*To the People of Maryland:*—After mature deliberation I have decided that it is my duty to call a special session of the Legislature.

"In my judgment upon a careful review of the situation, an 'extrordinary occasion' exists which a due regard to the welfare of the State requires me to give to the General Assembly an opportunity to consider, pass upon and provide for.

"For some months past urgent appeals have come to me from all parts of the State to take this step, and I have sought to ascertain public sentiment upon the subject by diligent and extensive inquiry. The result of my investigation fully satisfies me that there is a widespread and universal feeling that there ought to be a special session.

"Considerable opposition has manifested itself to the call, as was to be expected, but, while this has made it all the more necessary for me to weigh the subject with deliberation and care, it obviously could not relieve me of the duty of finally deciding the question for myself under a full sense of my official responsibility. And in determining to issue the call it is no small gratification to me to feel that I am sustained by an aroused public opinion, which, while not entitled to control my own judgment, I yet am not at liberty to disregard.

"Having said this much, I might, perhaps, well postpone a statement of the reasons which have influenced me until in a formal and official shape I can lay them before the General Assembly in the special message which I shall send to the two houses when they convene. But in view of the somewhat harsh comments which the suggestion of the call of an extra session has elicited, it is proper that I should give now some explanation of the grounds upon which I deem it my duty to exercise the power conferred on me by the Constitution and to obey its mandate.

"First—The necessity of a prompt census of our population under State authority in view of the palpable errors and dangerous and unjust results in certain of the counties under the recent Federal census.

"The framers of our present Constitution of 1867, wisely following the precedent sent them by the draftsmen of the Constitution of 1864, made provision in Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Article 3 for a rearrangement and reapportionment of the representation to which the several counties and Baltimore city should from time to time be entitled, for upon the justice and fairness of this representation the excellence of our State government depends. The people of the several counties are manifestly interested, not only that their own counties shall have all the representation to which their population, as prescribed by the Constitution, entitles them, but they are also equally interested that other counties shall not, as the result of fraud or mistake in the census, obtain an undue representation and thus an excessive and overshadowing share of legislative power.

Express provision is, therefore, made for an enumeration of our population under State authority, and the duty is laid upon the Governor, after each Federal census or State census, to issue his proclamation declaring the number of delegates to which each county is entitled.

"Under the recent Federal census a result has been announced as to some of the counties which is so totally contrary to popular belief that I am unwilling, in a matter of so grave concern, to accept it as correct and to act upon it until it shall be subjected to scrutiny and verification under State authority. I feel that I ought not to officially proclaim that to be a fact which personally and individually I do not believe to be true, nor to give my official sanction to that which I believe to be both untrue and unjust.

"I feel that my duty forbids my blindly accepting and acting upon the figures given out without official investigation, and this enumeration, being begun, should be made thorough and complete and cover the whole State, so that there can be no mistake anywhere and no ground for complaint of disproportionate representation from any section whatever. The value of accuracy and fairness in so vital a matter as this is well worth the moderate expense of a State census.

"The situation, in my opinion, clearly presents an 'extraordinary occasion,' directly govered by the provision of the Constitution declaring that the Governor shall convene the Legislature or the Senate alone on extraordinary occasions. But this is not all.

"Second—Our election law.

"The practical working of our present election law demonstrates the imperative necessity of a prompt alteration of some of its provisions.

"It is not possible to shut our eyes to the fact that under the sections relating to registration of voters many thousands of voters not bona fide residents of the State are permitted to register and go to the polls, and by their votes materially influence, and in some quarters absolutely control, the votes of our resident population. This is a great and palpable evil. No fair-minded man can say that it ought to be permitted to exist. In my judgment it ought to be cured and prevented by effective legislation before, at another election, it can again make itself oppressively felt.

"Third — Bribery. Still further. Something must be done without delay to protect the suffrage from bribery and to secure the secrecy of the ballot. This certainly is an object of the highest importance, and no one can honestly contend that it ought not to be accomplished, if possible, at the earliest moment.

"I believe it can be accomplished without interference of the legal rights of any voter by some amendments of our existing law wholly free from constitutional objection.

"The necessity for the prompt passage of an enabling act authorizing the city of Baltimore to provide, without further delay, an edequate sewerage system is urgent, and the special session may also consider and dispose of this most important subject.

"The expense of a special session cannot be great, for the session will necessarily be brief, and will not be expected to take up miscellaneous matters of legislation, which can well await the next regular session.

"Calling the special session only for special purposes of great importance and urgency, I wish it to be distinctly understood in advance that my executive approval will not be given to any matters of ordinary current legislation.

"With this emphatic announcement there need be no fear that any legislation will be enacted outside of those measures for the passage of which the special session is called.

"I fully realize the responsibility of the call which I have decided to issue, but upon the best consideration which I am able to give to the whole situation, I feel that the conclusion which I have reached is right and will be approved by the great body of the people."

Although the call for the extra session had been expected every day for some time, the issuance of the proclamation came as a surprise.

No intimation that the call was to be issued was given, and it was not until nearly 8 o'clock that Governor Smith handed the proclamation and his statement to the reporters. He would not talk further on the subject, saying that the statement gave his views in full.

It was ascertained from sources close to the Governor that the illiteracy bill has not been drawn. It is probable, however, that it will be on the lines of the Massachusetts ballot law. His Excellency is opposed to any change being made in the election machinery, and, it is understood, does not favor a change in the registration law.

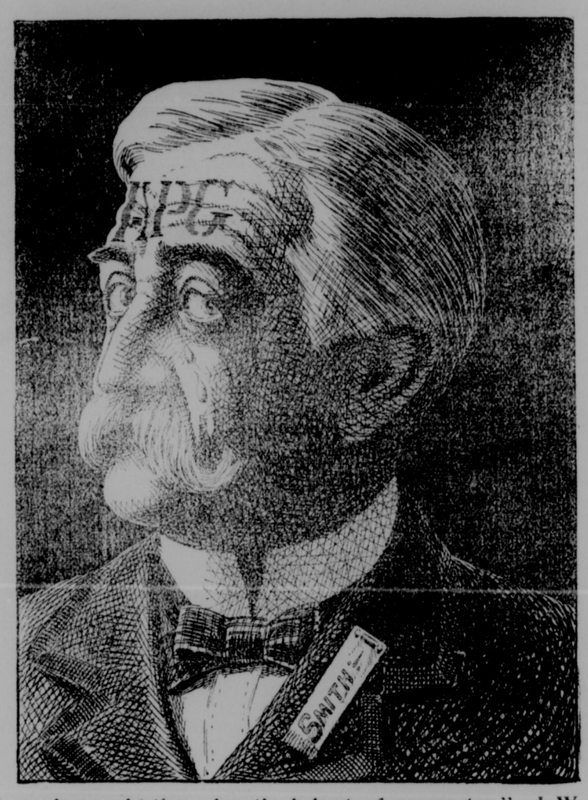
The reference in his statement to the persons who are not legal residents of the State being permitted to vote refers to men who have a real residence in Washington, but who vote in Maryland. It is estimated by the Democratic leaders that 2,000 negroes who live with their families in Washington and other places vote in Maryland. Under the Federal law, residence in Washington does not take from a man the right to vote at his former home, but the Democratic managers think they have a plan which will prevent the abuse of this privilege.

Governor Smith expressly states that "no ordinary current legislation" will be considered, and this will prevent the consideration of the familiar "bell ringing" bills which are a feature of the regular sessions. At the same time, it is reasonable to assume that bills changing the lines of the legislative districts in Baltimore city and the Congressional districts will not be considered "ordinary current legislation."

The Governor's emphatic statement on this point will tend to shorten the life of the session, and thereby curtail the expense of the State. To lessen the expense the number of employes will be greatly reduced. Only those absolutely necessary will be employed. The engrossing clerks will be very few. It is stated that the session will not increase the State tax rate, though the Legislature will, of course, have to make appropriations for the session and for the cost of the State enumeration.

The enumeration will probably apply to the entire State. It is estimated that it will not cost over $30,000. It has been suggested that the police department may be called upon to take the census in Baltimore city.

Owned, Controlled and Branded.



"I can do naught than obey the behests of my master."—J. W. S.

A CORRECT STATEMENT OF IT.

John M. Nelson Sizes Up Extra Session Call.

From Hambleton's Circular.

"WHEREAS, In view of errors believed to exist in the recent United States census of the population of this State, which errors, if not corrected by an enumeration made under State authority, will give to some sections of the State a disproportionate represention in the House of Delegates; and

"WHEREAS, In view of the urgent necessity of immediate legislation reforming manifest and great abuses in the election law of this State, and also of legislation conferring additional power upon the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the immediate exercise of which is imperatively demanded by a due regard to the preservation to the sanitary condition of the city of Baltimore, an extraordinary occasion exists for a special session of the General Assembly."

And that is all.

So the State and people are to be put to the inconvenience and expense of an extra session because the Governor and his advisers believe that the United States census is incorrect, that great abuses of the election law exist, and that an enabling act should be immediately passed permitting Baltimore city to borrow money to build an adequate sewerage system.

Putting the last reason first—the only consistent one, in our opinion—it is most desirable that the city should build sewers; but, considering that our statesmen have heretofore turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the people for the preservation of their health, we fear there is a lack of sincerity in their conversion to the idea that the occasion demands immediate action.

The other reasons, or excuses, for the extra session are purely political.

Read between the lines, the Governor's proclamation seems to us to mean about as follows:

WHEREAS, The enumeration of the recent census of the population of this State will give to certain sections of the State a possible opportunity to send Republican delegates to the Legislature; and

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that the present election law has given the people of Maryland the only opportunity possessed during the present generation to have their votes honestly counted, and has deprived professional politicians of the power to wrongfully and fraudulently control elections; therefore, this extra session is called in order that a State enumeration of the people, under Democratic auspices, shall give to certain sections of the State a possible opportunity to send Democratic delegates to the Legislature, and in order that the present election law shall be so emasculated that there shall be only one party in Maryland, and especially in order that that dreadful independent vote, which has been fearlessly and successfully exerted to the purifying of the politics of the State, and which has twice saved the State from the disgrace of being numbered in the Bryan column, shall be eliminated and rendered harmless in the future.

This is the way we read it; and, while we may do the originators of the movement an unintentional injustice, we cannot help believing that they are moved more by party considerations than by patriotic motives.

We never doubted, before this extra session movement was sprung upon the people, that the Democrats would surely carry Maryland next fall, when the members of the Legislature are to be elected, and we never doubted that Mr. Gorman, if he desired it, would be the next Senator. Our experience in swapping Senator Gorman for Senator Wellington has not been altogether pleasant.

We consider the managers of the Democratic party, by forcing the extra session upon the people, and by their acknowledged determination to tamper with the Australian ballot system, have lessened their chances of success.

On the Boom.

A correspondent writing from Grantsville says of that town and the surrounding country:

A few days in Grantsville has convinced me that the community is on the eve of quite a boom. The new railroad up the Casselman river is already graded to Bittinger, coming south through a splendid coal field and the best of timber. The farmers are taking advantage of the splendid sledding by delivering cross ties along the line of the new road by the thousands. I am informed that the coal is being bought up and a large coal plant will likely be in operation in the near future. The small mines now in operation cannot supply the demand for fuel and for burning lime, which the farmers are getting out in large quantities.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

FAIRMONT COAL FIELDS.

Said to Have Been Sold to Morgan and Rockefeller For $14,000,000.

Several weeks ago a combination of all the coal companies in the Fairmont coal region, the larget and richest in West Virginia, was formed. It was ostensibly for the purpose of marketing the product of the mines through one agency and allotting to the several mines the business in proportion to capacity and securing cars for transportation when needed most. Later a similiar organization was formed in Clarksburg, including more than 20 mines.

When the Clarksburg organization was formed a gentleman known in West Virginia mining circles and who had been present at the Fairmont meeting made a proposition that each Clarksburg company put a selling price on its property, to be considered by a promoting company in New York. This suggestion was to be kept secret, but it leaked out. Within the past week there have been rumors here that the Fairmont companies had made a joint offer of sale and that it had been accepted and that J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller were the principal movers in the purchasing syndicate. The price named as having been paid for all the mines and coal holdings in the Fairmont region was $14,000,000, or an average of something near $400,000 for each mine.

Samuel Kinsey, president and general manager of the Interstate Coal Company later announced that these reports were true; that Morgan and Rockefeller and their associates had bought the entire Fairmont field for $14,000,000 and that they are now negotiating to buy the 20 mines in the Clarksburg region at a price proportionately large. The output and profits of the Fairmont and Clarksburg fields justify the figures named. These fields are looked upon as the best in the country because of their location midway between the Atlantic seaboard and the Lakes and because the men in neither field are connected with the United Mine Workers, the quality and thickness of the coal making it possible to earn larger wages at lower rates per ton than any field in the country.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE

To Washington Account Inauguration, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

In addition to the regular train service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad a special train will leave the following stations on Sunday, March 3, running through to Washington:

Leave	Morgantown	7.00 p. m
	Uffington	7.08
	Opekiska	7.32
	Montana	7.46
	Hoult	7.52
	Fairmount	8.00
	Fetterman	8.45
	Grafton	8.50
	Independence	9.12
	Newburg	9.15
	Tunnelton	9.35
	Rowlesburg	9.50
	Terra Alta	10.30
	Oakland	10.50
	Altamont	11.10
	Piedmont	11.48
	Keyser	12.00 midnight
Arrive	Washington	6.00 a. m

Returning special train will leave Washington 10.00 a. m., Tuesday, March 5th, stopping at above stations.

Tickets will be on sale March 1, 2 and 3 at one fare for the round trip, valid for return until March 8, 1901, inclusive.

Pneumonia Can be Prevented.

This disease always results from a cold or an attack of the grip and may be prevented by the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. That remedy was extensively used during the epidemics of La Grippe of the past few years, and not a single case has ever been reported that did not recover or that resulted in pneumonia, which shows it to be a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained a world wide reputation for its cures of colds and grip. For sale by all druggists.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

A Perplexing Problem Yet to Be Solved in the Right Way.

To the Editor of The Republican.

The darkest problem in the South is the negro problem. And negro is the right word to use; no other name fits the case.

Whether this perplexing problem ever will be solved remains to be seen. One thing is certain—the *right plan* for its solution has not yet been found. Many of the wisest heads of both races have been severely cudgled to find a way out of the snarl, so far without success. Another thing is equally certain: If this problem is not solved by the right method—yet undiscovered—it will speedily set about solving itself. Just so sure as 2 and 2 make 4 so sure will the negro race stand in a new relation to their environments before the first quarter of the 20th century shall have passed. And this is not written to reveal the plan that must be found, but rather to direct the attention to the mistakes that have hitherto been made in dealing with the race. When these mistakes have been rightly looked at possibly the needed plan will begin to reveal itself.

And let me say, first, emancipation of the negro was not a mistake; that was an inavitability. Our civilization had reached a plane from which human bondage was viewed as a condition quite intolerable for any race. Our way of securing freedom for the negro was unhappily the most unfortunate. Yet the very way or manner of the consummation was of little moment—*it had to come*, and the method by which it came was no doubt as good as another that might have been adopted. With us, more than any other nations, it was the "desperate disease requiring the desperate remedy."

But—at least as I look at it—the first mistake in dealing with the negro after his emancipation was failing to colonize him. This should have been completed before the sixties had passed. Three millions of the race could have been handled with comparative ease. Can nine millions *ever* be handled in such a transaction? As to how and where to colonize would be vain to answer or give an opinion on now. Had the purpose been formed the way and place have been found.

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Fitzgerald, Ga.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

THE DESPOT.

They knew not whence the tyrant came,
They did not even know his name;
Yet he compelled them, one and all,
To bow in bondage to his thrall;
And from their lips allegiance wrung,
Although a stranger to their tongue.

Whilst he was wrapt in royal state,
Their hours of toil were long and late;
No moment could they call their own
Within the precincts of his throne;
And when they dreamed their work was o'er
He only made them slave the more.

Although the conquering king was he
Of people who had once been free,
No word of praise or promise fell
From him his subjects served so well;
Yet none of those who crowned him lord,
Received a shadow of reward.

Obedience to his behest
Destroyed their peace, disturbed their rest;
Yet when his drowsy eyes grew dim,
Nor mortal dared to waken him,
They stole about with stealthy tread—
"The baby is asleep," they said.
—John M. Stuart-Young, in Idler.

HAZING THE HAZERS

THE new "pleb" at the West Point military academy was undersized and unassuming looking. A shock of brown hair protruded beneath his cadet's cap. He had a habit of smiling when addressed, and showing his white teeth. This habit got him into trouble with a first class "man," a cadet officer, the day after his arrival at the academy. He was taking a walk around the parade ground. He saluted the first class "man" as the latter approached and smiled cheerfully. The cadet officer stopped and glowered at the "pleb."

"Sir," he said, in a deep, chesty tone, "what are you grinning at?"

"Who, me?" said the "pleb." "Oh, any old thing. What do you want to know for?"

"Because, sir," thundered the first class "man," throwing out his chest like a pouter pigeon, "your grin is insulting, sir!"

"It is, hey?" replied the new "pleb," continuing to smile. "Well, what are you going to do about it? Is there any rule around here that forbids a fellow to smile?"

The first class "man" was almost swept off his pins by the audacity of the "pleb's" reply and the unheard-of "impertinence" of the "pleb's" manner.

"Sirrah," said the first class "man," in a tone that was meant to singe the grass on the parade ground, "are you aware whom you are addressing?"

"Well," replied the "pleb," scratching his head with an easy gesture, "I don't know your name, but you seem to have enough gall to permit of your staying part of the distance, anyhow."

The first class "man" was so amazed at the colossal "impudence" of this

BROKE THE STILLNESS OF THE NIGHT.

reply that words almost failed him. A large, somewhat awkward looking "pleb," who just then happened to be passing by, helped the first class "man" out of his predicament.

"Come here, sirrah!" the cadet officer commanded the large, awkward looking "pleb," and the latter, cringing, approached.

"Do you object, sir, to the manner this fellow has of wearing his cap?" said the first class "man," indicating the undersized "pleb" to the other. The latter, looking as if he stood in mortal fear of his life, replied:

"I do, sir."

"Very well, sir," replied the first class "man," in an indignation-choked tone. "You are to thrash the fellow this evening after 'taps.' You," indicating the "pleb" with the shock of brown hair, "are to report at the corral after 'taps' to-night for a licking."

"Good thing," replied the undersized "pleb." "I don't know about the licking, but I'll be there, all right."

The undersized "pleb" was at the corral directly after "taps." He arrived alone, and he was chewing contentedly on a blade of grass when he found the group awaiting him. It consisted of eight cadets and cadet officers, and the large "pleb" who had been selected to thrash the undersized "pleb." The two "plebs" quietly stripped to their trousers and undershirts. The large "pleb" looked as if he would tip the beam at about 170 and measure up to five feet eleven The undersized "pleb" with the shock of brown hair looked to weigh about 125 pounds and to stand about five feet four in his goloshes. However, he looked rather unusually bunchy as to chest and biceps under his undershirt.

They went at it at the insulted first class "man's" signal. The undersized "pleb" danced around his big antagonist like a cooper around a barrel. Then he lowered his head suddenly, ran in under the big "pleb's guard and planted a right-hand wallop on the big "pleb's" chin that broke the stillness of the night like the impact of a mule's hoof on one of the low notes of a xylophone. The big "pleb" went to grass and he took no part in the subsequent proceedings. The cadets standing around looked upon the blow as a chance one, for one of them, a third class "man," at the mumbled instigation of the others, stepped up to the victorious undersized "pleb."

"Sir," said the third class "man" to the undersized "pleb," "you struck that man after time had been called. Didn't you?"

"Not on your life insurance!" quietly replied the undersized "pleb," donning his blouse.

"Ha! then I lie, eh?" exclaimed the third class "man."

"That, or thereabouts," replied the shock-headed "pleb." "Fix it to suit yourself. But don't get gassy with me, or I'll have to hand you a poke."

The bunch of cadets stared open-mouthed at the undersized "pleb" for his hardihood in thus addressing a third class "man."

"You'll have to fight me for that, sir," said the third class "man," endeavoring to make his voice sound ferocious.

"You're on," was the shock-headed "pleb's" reply. "The more the merrier. When do you want yours?"

"Now," said the third class "man," not quite so confidently, and in about two minutes they had squared off at each other. The third class "man" was of about the same proportions as the large "pleb," who still lay dreaming on the grass, but he was quicker on his feet. However, that fact didn't avail him two cents' worth. The undersized "pleb" pranced into him from the drop of the flag, and the rataplan of jolts that he planted all over the third class "man" for a couple of minutes, while the latter never got in a lick, was sure a caution to pythons. It wasn't half as much a caution, however, as the way the undersized "pleb" suddenly drew back, when he ceased to extract amusement from basting the third class "man" all over the latter's person above the waist line and planted his left on the third class "man's" right ear. The third class "man" toppled over like a sack of oats, while the party of amazed cadets rubbed their eyes and wondered if it could all be true—for the just-thrashed third class "man" was the top-notch bully and fighter of West Point.

The cadet omcer who had been so outrageously "insulted" by the victorious undersized "pleb" on the parade ground was the first to recover.

"Seize him," he commanded his six mates still on their feet.

"Wait a minute," put in the shock-headed "pleb," backing away a bit, his blouse hanging over his arm. "What for this seizing?"

"Sirrah, 'pleb,'" replied the cadet officer with an attempt at impressiveness, "it is the custom here to take the conceit out of 'plebs.' You are to be 'braced' and 'exercised' and 'spread-eagled' and 'bucked and gagged' and soaked under the pump, and then you are to drink a pint or so of tabasco sauce with your tallow candles and raw onions, and follow that up with a few kerosene cocktails, and you are to announce that you like these things."

"Oh, I am, hey?" said the shock-headed "pleb," brushing a little spot of dust from his blouse. "That'll be nice. By the way, who's going to have all this fun with me?"

"We are," replied the cadet officer, advancing upon the undersized "pleb," closely followed by the others.

The code of "honor" in vogue at the West Point military academy among the cadets forbade any of the latter from mentioning what happened just at this juncture, but a plain soldier of engineers, who saw the whole performance from behind a little knoll a short distance away, has told about it. The cadet officer didn't get hold of the undersized "pleb" at all. Neither did any of the others. He knocked them down like nine-pins. As soon as they scrambled to their feet he knocked them down again. After being knocked down the second time, they all remained down, quite indifferent to what was going on around them. Then the undersized "pleb" strolled around the laid-out ones, gave each of them a good swift kick where kicks are customarily administered and strolled away. Nine cadets did a hospital stunt on the sick report of the West Point military academy for periods varying from ten days to three weeks after that night.

A large delegation of Terry McGovern's friends met him when he stepped off the gangplank of the West Point boat in New York on the following night.

"This hazing game," remarked Terry—who had been designated a cadet by a "sporty" congressman just for a lark, and to see what would happen to the featherweight—"this hazing game isn't such a much of a hard proposition. It's easier'n giving exhibition bouts any time. It's a bully way to keep in training, at that. I'm going to try now to get Mr. Amos J. Cummings to have me appointed to Annapolis. I like being hazed."

Note.—There are numerous "pipe dreams" that could, with both profit and poetic justice, be converted into realities.—Washington Star.

Anxious.

"Your wife's just met with a serious accident, Mr. Wilkens," said the excited messenger. "She ran over a dog while riding her wheel and they've taken her to the hospital."

Wilkens (excitedly)—Was it a liver-and-white fox-terrier with dark spots on his shoulders?—Puck.

HERE'S AN AUTO-SLED.

Maine Inventor Has Constructed a Singular Vehicle for Use on Snow or Ice.

Automobiles of the ordinary kind are rather scarce in this state, but when it comes down to sleighing in style, the Pine Tree staters are in a fair way of outdoing the rest of the country this winter. Ira Peavey, of this city, a mechanic of experience, has just completed the model of an "auto-sled" and says that when the thing is completed he will be able to plow through the deepest drift ever piled on Main street and transport passengers with dispatch.

The auto-sled will be ten feet long, three feet high and four feet in width, and will be propelled by a gasoline engine of 20 horse-power. In forcing the sled forward two steel cylinders are used, each 10 feet long and 26 inches in diameter. Wound around these cylinders and firmly attached to the outside, are spiral cams, two inches high and three inches wide, with deeply-concaved surfaces and capable of taking hold of the most icy surface. The cylinders are attached to the engine by means of bevel gearing, and the speed can be easily regulated to suit the person who guides the vehicle.

Mr. Peavey calls his invention an "auto-mo-sled," and is confident that it will make rapid time on the snow-covered highway or on ice. He has been working on the steam sled for more than five years and the greatest part of this time was spent in experimenting with the revolving runners. He found that if both the spirals were put on right-handed that the sled would go to the right, while it would go the other direction if the spirals were left-hand. After he had made one right and one left-handed, there was more thinking to be done. By putting the coils close together, he could develop great power of propulsion, but could make but little speed. Spirals put wider apart gave speed without power, and to meet both conditions he has constructed two sets of runners, one for work on the level road and the other for hill climbing.

The cylinders run fore and after with the auto and the power is furnished by double piston rods so arranged that the engine can never get on a center. The tubing and framework as well as the cylinders are of thin highly-tempered steel, so that the whole sled, with boiler, seats, engine and all does not weigh over 1,200 pounds. The vehicle is guided by a set of runners attached to the front of the main body of it and has a handle running back to the driver's seat like electric steam automobiles.—Bangor (Me.) Letter in N. Y. Sun.

CHINESE GIRL AWHEEL.

Fair Young Resident of Shanghai Is Reported to Be an Accomplished Bicyclist.

The bicycle woman has invaded China, the last place on earth where one would expect to find her. Aside from the national prejudice that exists among the Mongol people to women taking part in occupations or pastimes that men ordinarily reserve for themselves, the size of the Chinese women's feet would be thought a bar against their indulgence in wheeling. Nevertheless there is actually one woman among the celestials

FIRST CHINESE WHEELWOMAN.

who may often be seen with her brothers careering along the fine roads of Shanghai. There are not more than two or three Chinese girls who ride, though the sons of the wealthy Chinese merchants and many other Chinese youths may often be seen riding in the streets of the treaty ports, the only places in China where riding is possible. On the whole, the Chinese have taken kindly to the "bike" and many are expert trick riders. The lady referred to is a Miss Kit-Sen, of Shanghai, and was the first girl in China to cycle. She evidently enjoys the sport.

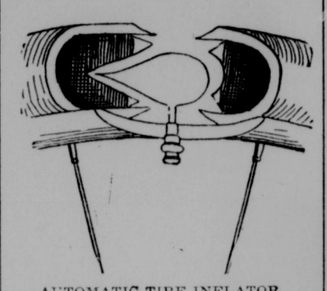
Adjustment of Bearings.

When a bearing is either too loose or too tight, the machine not only runs badly, but the wear is greater. If the wheel shakes sideways in the forks, the bearing is too loose, and if, when spun, it stops abruptly, it is too tight. There is one point which should be remembered. The bearing may be exactly right before the nut at the end of the axle is tightened, but often when the nut is tightened up it has the effect of tightening the bearing also; consequently, the wheel should be spun after as well as before this nut is screwed home. If the wheel does not spin freely, then the nut will have to be unscrewed and the adjusting cone given about half a turn back.

NEW TIRE INFLATOR.

A Canadian Invention Which May Prove to Be the Thing Wheelmen Have Long Sought.

A number of automatic tire inflators have already been patented and placed on the market, but the majority of them are somewhat clumsy affairs, which are both unsightly on the bicycle and heavy enough to increase the weight of the wheel perceptibly. The device which we show in the cut has just been patented by Thomas H. McCauley, of Port Arthur, Can., and has a number of good points to recommend it. In the first place, it is entirely out of sight, the exposed portion taking the place of the ordinary valve, which latter it resembles. When the tire is formed an oval elastic shell is inserted, as shown. This shell has an intake through the spring valve, and as the valve closes



AUTOMATIC TIRE INFLATOR.

against the return current of air its only means of escape when the section of tire reaches the lowest point of its circuit and is compressed by the weight of the rider is through the slotted tip of the oval shell. As soon as the pressure is removed from the oval it again expands, drawing a fresh supply of air through the valve. This pumping operation will continue until the tire becomes inflated to a sufficient degree to overcome the rider's weight and stop the contraction and expansion of the oval shell. —Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

APPLYING THE BRAKE.

A Subject Which Has Interested Wheelmen More Than Any Other of Last Year's Problems.

With the increasing interest in coaster brakes has naturally arisen a renewal of the perennial discussion as to the best place for applying the brake. At present there may be said to be five different answers to the question, all of which are under practical tests. The brake is applied (1) to the tire; (2) to the rim of the wheel; (3) to the inside of a small rim attached to the hub; (4) to the outside of such a rim; (5) by compressing the hub endwise. The list clearly comprises only two classes of brake which differ essentially in anything except details. By the first and second methods the brake pressure is applied to the rapidly-moving parts of the wheel. By methods 3, 4 and 5 the pressure is applied to the slowly-moving parts near the axle. It follows necessarily that the actual pressure used must be very much greater in the latter class. A moment's reflection shows that, given equal friction per pound of pressure between the surface in contact, a brake of one pound on a tire produces the same effect as a pressure of 14 pounds on the inside surface of a rim two inches in diameter. This is a fact of vital importance. For it follows that the pressure necessary to control a bicycle by means of any known form of hub brake is sometimes enormous. We do not refer to the effort of the rider, of course, but to the result of that effort when transmitted to the braking surfaces in contact. There is a limit to the strength of materials; and it is no wonder that most hub brakes are liable to derangement by breakages and rapid wear of parts. The tendency of the operation of such devices to strain spokes beyond safe limits and to throw wheels out of true, is also obvious. All these difficulties are avoided when the brake pressure is applied to the outside of the wheel, to the tire, or to the rim. The actual pressure on the tire or rim is relatively very slight. The wheel is subjected to no abnormal strain, and the operating parts are easily made adequate to their various duties.—Golden Days.

Advantages of the Tandem.

The tandem is fast and will carry a pair of average riders many more miles in a day than they could possibly cover by the aid of single mounts. The tandem, says the Columbia, fosters certain mortal virtues inasmuch as the pair of riders must be brought to agreement with respect to route, speed and choice of seat, something which demands the cultivation of courtesy, forbearance and deference to the opinion of another. A great many riders have had occasion to realize with satisfaction that there is such a thing as judicious tandem companionships. When the occupants of the machine are self-chosen friends and when the object in riding is sociability rather than to cover a given distance in the shortest period of time, tandeming becomes a high exponent of the pleasure of cycling.

Forgot Himself.

Wife—My dear, you haven't a cold, have you?

Husband—No.

"Any headache?"

"None at all."

"Rheumatism?"

"Not a particle."

"You don't think it will rain, do you?"

"No danger. Why?"

"This is Sunday, and it's most church time."—N. Y. Weekly.

A CRY FOR HELP.

Result of a Prompt Reply.—Two Letters from Mrs. Watson, Published by Special Permission.—For Women's Eyes Only.

March 15, 1899.

To MRS. PINKHAM, LYNN, MASS.:

"DEAR MADAM:—I am suffering from inflammation of the ovaries and womb, and have been for eighteen months. I have a continual pain and soreness in my back and side. I am only free from pain when lying down, or sitting in an easy chair. When I stand I suffer with severe pain in my side and back. I believe my troubles were caused by over work and lifting some years ago.

"Life is a drag to me, and I sometimes feel like giving up ever being a well woman; have become careless and unconcerned about everything. I am in bed now. I have had several doctors, but they did me but little good.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been recommended to me by a friend, and I have made up my mind to give it a fair trial.

"I write this letter with the hope of hearing from you in regard to my case."—MRS. S. J. WATSON, Hampton, Va.

November 27, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to acknowledge to you the benefit that your advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me.

"I had been suffering with female troubles for some time, could walk but a short distance, had terrible bearing down pains in lower part of my bowels, backache, and pain in ovary. I used your medicine for four months and was so much better that I could walk three times the distance that I could before.

"I am to-day in better health than I have been for more than two years, and I know it is all due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I recommend your advice and medicine to all women who suffer."—MRS. S. J. WATSON, Hampton, Va.

This is positive proof that Mrs. Pinkham is more competent to advise sick women than any other person. Write her. It costs you nothing.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Choice of Letters.

"I think I shall adopt letters as a profession," observed the Party with the Bulging Brow.

"Typewriting or sign painting," inquired the Sardonic Person.—Baltimore American.

The New Dispensation,

By J. Wilson, Ph. D., published by Lemeke & Buecher, 812 Broadway, New York. 320 pages, large type, heavy paper, nicely bound in cloth. Price $1.50. This work gives the advanced thought of the day on matters of religion, government, and all the most important social problems. A work of unusual interest and importance.

Why She Married Him.

Clara—I wonder how Mattie came to marry Fred Somerby?

Bertha—The most natural reason in the world. Fred had an overcoat that was a perfect match for Mattie's new gown.—Boston Transcript.

An Innovation.

The Louisville & Nashville R. R. together with its connecting lines has inaugurated the Florida Limited, which is a daily, solid train, wide vestibuled, steam heated, gas lighted, with dining car service for meals en route to Thomasville, Ga., Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla. The sleeper leaving Cincinnati at 11:15 a. m. is attached at Nashville, running via Birmingham and Montgomery, Plant System to Jacksonville, and Florida East Coast to St. Augustine, arriving at the latter city at 7:30 the next evening. Mr. C. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Louisville, Ky., will answer all inquiries concerning this train and furnish printed matter concerning it.

Tearless grief is more profound; and, moreover, it doesn't make the nose so red. —Puck.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Don't be too free in abusing other people for being fools; you may be one yourself.—Atchison Globe.

There Is No Death

from Croup, Pneumonia and Diphtheria, if Hoxsie's Croup Cure is used promptly. No opium to stupefy the brain. No ipecac to nauseate the stomach. Sold by druggists. 50 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, m'f'r, Buffalo, N. Y.

A twentieth century scientist claims that headache is a sort of colic caused by too many green thoughts.—Chicago Daily News.

It requires no experience to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that's necessary. Sold by all druggists.

An Insinuation.

Biggs—I began business without a cent and to-day am worth a million.

Diggs—Yes, and I know a man who had a million when you began business, and to-day he hasn't a cent."—Chicago Daily News.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Cause for Joy.

When a visitor announces that he is only stopping over between trains, his host at once becomes more cordial.—Atchison Globe.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once: delays are dangerous.

"It's seldom that I go out with my automobile without killing something, but with my gun never."—Le Rive.

He that lies down with dogs will get up with fleas.—Danish Proverb.

Comforting

Nothing so surely breaks up the enjoyments of winter as attacks of

Rheumatism

Nothing so surely cures the trouble as

St. Jacobs Oil

RIGDON'S MONUMENT.

Spent a Lifetime in Building It and Finally Filled a Pauper's Grave.

"Jonathan Rigdon died very poor, didn't he, deacon?" I said.

"Yes, they buried him in a pauper's grave. Poor Rigdon! And he had a big heart," said the deacon. "He spent his whole life and a big fortune building a monument to another man."

"Was the monument ever finished, deacon?"

"Yes, and Jonathan did it."

"How?"

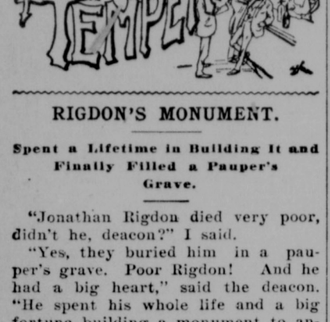
"Well," said the deacon, sadly, "Jonathan commenced it early. He commenced putting money into the monument at 17 and finished it at 50."

"And he gave his whole time to it?"

"Yes, he worked night and day, often all night long, and on the Sabbath. He seemed to be in a hurry to get it done. He put all the money he earned upon it—some say $500,000. Then he borrowed all he could; and when no one would loan him any more he would take his wife's dresses and bedclothes and many other valuable things in his home and sell them to get more money to finish the monument."

"How self-sacrificing!"

"Yes, Jonathan sacrificed everything for this monument," said the deacon. "He came home one day and was about to take the blanket that lay over his sleeping baby, and his wife tried to stop him; but he drew back his fist and knocked her down, and then away with the blankets



HE GAVE HIS WHOLE TIME TO IT.

and never brought them back, and the poor baby sickened and died from the exposure. At last there was nothing left in the house. The poor heart-broken wife soon followed the baby to the grave. Yet Jonathan kept working all the more at the monument. I saw him when he was about 50 years old. The monument was nearly done; but he had worked so at it that I hardly knew him, he was so worn; his clothes were all in tatters, his face and nose were terribly swollen. And the wretched man had been so little in good society all the while that he was building that he had about forgotten how to use the English language; his tongue had some way become very thick, and when he tried to speak out would come an oath."

"But the good man did finally accomplish the work?" I said.

"Yes, he finished it," said the deacon, his eyes moistening with tears.

"Oh, I should like to see it," I said.

"Come with me," said my informant, sadly, "and I will show it to you. It stands in a beautiful part of the city where five streets meet. Most men put such things in a cemetery. But John had his own way and put it in one of the fiuest lots to be found."

"Does it look like Grant's monument?"

"Yes, it's a good deal like Grant's monument. It is a grand house. There it is—look at it!" said the deacon, pointing to a beautiful mansion. "See! it is hgh and large, with great walls and fireplaces, and such velvet carpets, and, oh, what mirrors! Isn't it rich and grand?"

"And who lives in it, deacon?"

"Why, the man who sold Jonathan Rigdon nearly all the whisky he drank. He lives there with his family, and they wear the richest, finest clothes, and—"

"And poor Jonathan?"

"Why he's in the pauper's graveyard. Alas!" sighed the deacon, "the world is full of such monuments built by poor drunkards who broke the hearts of devoted wives and starved sweet children to do it."—New Voce.

His Finished Work.

A man who had come down through drink and had just been let out of prison told a friend whom he met that he had just arrived at a conclusion. He said:

"A good tailor will always put the best-made coat in his shop window, won't he?"

"Yes," said the friend.

"The shoemaker always puts the best shoes in the window for advertisement. But you never see a publican put a sample of his work in the window; he's got more sense."

He was right, too. The finished work of a publican is nothing to boast about, and he knows it!

If liquor and opium are not good for the uncivilized, will some one please explain, requests the Chicago Record, just where they benefit the highly civilized nations?

THE RUM TRAFFIC.

A Strong Arraignment of the Infamous Business by the New York Tribune.

A trade which flourishes upon the ruins of its supporters, which derives its revenues from its plunder of homes and from the defrauding of helpless childhood, from the degradation of manhood; which requires for its prosperity the injury of the community; which ministers to every vile and vicious passion and propensity, which makes drunkards, and thieves, and embezzlers, and gamblers, and wife-beaters, and murderers; which brutalizes and degrades all who are brought in contact with it, cannot claim the respect, and assuredly ought not to be able to claim the encouragement of the community.

It indeed indicates the extent of the prevalent demoralization that a business so inherently infamous, so unquestionably against public policy, should have been permitted to establish itself so firmly that those who pursue it are convinced, not only that it is legitimate, but that it is "entitled to protection and respect."

But upon what ground do these bold claims rest?

What constitutes a legitimate, respectable business?

Is a business which debauches, impoverishes and injures the public, either the one or the other?

When such questions have to be asked it is time that they were settled definitely.

At present rum selling is technically legitimate.

That is to say, it is not unlawful.

But since its consequences are what we see, it would be an abuse of language to term it respectable.

But it does not stop at those insolent pretensions.

It tells the people it has the political powers, that it is organized, and that it will fight reform and temperance with the votes of the unfortunates it has imbruted.

This, then, is what the community has to face.

It must either submit to the political supremacy of the rum sellers, it must either accept their government, it must either bow to their standard of morals and declare them to be entitled to "protection and respect," or it must make up its mind to a conflict, the aim and end of which shall be the overthrow of this abominable abuse, and the protection of the masses against the worst foe of civilization.

They will oppose any reform whatever.

They deny the right of the people to protect themselves at all.

They claim the right for themselves to poison and brutalize and degrade all whom they can reach.

They think they will be supported in this by the public they fleece and injure, and upon the persistence of whose animal appetites they coarsely ejaculate.

Hitherto they had unhappily been justified in this dependence.

The men who had most cause to loathe the business have been among the first to uphold and fortify it.

But a change is even now passing over public opinion.

It is becoming more and more generally recognized that intemperance is at the bottom of two-thirds of the social, political and moral evils that retard progress, and perplex and harass the legislator.

It is being comprehended that an effective franchise requires sobriety and intelligence in the voter.

In fact, it is being realized that the future of the country depends largely upon mastering the elements which have their origin in and derive all their strength from rum, and which militate at every turn against good government, pure social conditions, religion and progress.—N. Y. Tribune.

NEWS, POINT AND COMMENT.

"Think no evil" and keep outside the saloon.—National Advocate.

Cincinnati is now claiming to be the greatest whisky market in the world. The wholesale trade there announces that the year will be the heaviest the city has ever had.

Four states, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana and Massachusetts, have passed laws making it unlawful to sell cocaine without the prescription of a licensed physician or surgeon.

The French house of deputies has passed a bill which forbids the manufacture or sale in France of absinthe and other alcoholic liquors which are pronounced "dangerous" by the Academy of Medicine.

Closely Affiliated.—Murphy—"Oi tell yez, Flaherty, th' saloon is th' poor mon's cloob. Troth, Oi don't see how he could git on widout it." Flaherty—"He couldn't! Iv there wor no saloons there'd be no poor nin."—Puck.

Son Sends Father to Cell.

David Vollinger, of No. 906 Second avenue, with a policeman's aid, the other night forced his 64-year-old father to go to the East Fifty-fifth street police station, and there had the old man put behind the bars.

"I have supported him at my home for 12 years," the son said, his eyes full of tears, "and whenever he got hold of any money he got drunk and abused my wife and children. This afternoon he collected a laundry bill for my wife and came home intoxicated, beat my wife and children and smashed the furniture. It breaks my heart to send him away, but he is destroying my home, and I have to do it."

All the way to the station the old man had pleaded for mercy. The son had only cried silently and said nothing till he addressed the sergeant. The father, finding his appeal for pity of no avail, became abusive as he was led away to a cell.—N. Y. World.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Eight million gallons of rock oil are pumped each year from under the bed of the Pacific ocean.

There are 2,400,000 sweat glands on the human body, each one-fifteenth of an inch long, and their aggregate length is 2½ miles!

In 1800 all surgical operations were performed without the use of anaesthetics. The use of chloroform was not discovered until 1847. Ether was first used to deaden pain in 1846.

A firm of Hanau, Germany, has succeeded in welding aluminum without the use of any metal, solder or acid. No seam can be detected, and the welded pieces can resist blows and temperature variations as well as if there were no joint. The process is a secret one.

In spinning carpet material one person does what 100 formerly did, and in weaving the carpet one accomplishes as much as ten in 1800. A fair loom weaver a century ago wove 45 yards of shirting in a week; now one operator, tending six power looms, produces 3,000 yards.

Glowing reports come from the sheep-raising district in southern Colorado. The Arkansas valley is under irrigation over an area of 85 miles long and 10 miles wide, and it will shortly become the greatest lamb-feeding center in the world. At the present time over 315,000 sheep and lambs are on feed there.

Sir James Grant, an English physician, attributes some forms of muscular rheumatism to the presence of electricity stored in the tissues. He avers that for some years he has treated cases of this kind by inserting fine steel needles into the muscles, and that, the electricity being drawn off, relief comes almost instantly. The Chinese have an elaborate system of treament which utilizes this idea.

In 30 years the Calumet and Hecla Mining company paid dividends amounting to $70,000,000, and its corporate existence will expire April 21, 1901, and by that time $4,000,000 more will be added, making the largest sum ever paid in dividends by any mine in the world. Articles of association for the renewal of the corporation have been filed.

BOGUS SNAP-SHOTS.

Pictures of Wild Animals That Have Been Taken Without Incurring Any Danger.

One of the developments of the modern art of "faking" is the manufacture of bogus photographs of wild animals which are supposed to have been taken under circumstances of extreme difficulty. In fact, no kind of photography is quite so difficult as this, because the beasts and birds of the forest must be approached very closely in order to make their portraits large enough on the plate, says the Saturday Evening Post.

It is all very easy, however, for the ingenious fakir, who makes his snap-shots by daylight in a zoological park, the negatives or prints being afterward touched up in such a way as to eliminate any suggestions of wire fences or other accessories of the outdoor menagerie. Having got his pictures, he labels them in a suitable manner, and writes an article to go with them, describing the extraordinary adventures and hairbreadth escapes which he encountered on a trip through the wilderness, during which the portraits of these "wild" and often ferocious creatures were taken.

Only a short time ago a fakir of this kind obtained from the superintendent of the New York Zoological park a number of excellent snap-shot pictures of animals in the collection there, which had been taken by the superintendent's own photographer. To supplement these he secured a number of other photographs, similar in character, from the Zoological park in Washington. Then he exhibited the entire lot as having been taken out in the wilds. For example, a bear in the Zoological park at Washington was located in the Maine woods, and a dear old billy-goat, beloved of Washington children, was described as desperate and wild.

With the pictures he gave a very exciting description of his experiences as an artist-hunter in securing these marvelous snap-shots.

This is only one form of a species of fraud that has become popular of late. One ingenious individual, who narrowly escaped prosecution awhile ago for counterfeiting eggs and selling the bogus specimens to museums and private collectors, has recently turned up with exquisitely life-like photographs of birds, which in reality are produced by the help of stuffed specimens artistically attitudinized with wires.

Really Too Bad.

The fair young society lady was in an agitated frame of mind when she returned from a shopping expedition the other day.

"Why, Dorothy, what in the world is the matter?" asked her indulgent husband, who read distress in her pretty face.

"Oh, dear," she said, her voice trembling with emotion, "I've lost the receipt for my new hat."

"Well," the husband replied, "it is very easy to go back to the store and get another receipt. I don't see why you should let a little matter like that worry you."

"It isn't that," was the sobbing reply, "but I'm afraid that some one we know will find that receipt and learn how much I paid for it."—Detroit Free Press.

A Relief.

Mrs. Farmer—Git out o' here or I'll put a load o' buckshot in ye!

Chilly Nytes—Ah, mum. It's sech a relief ter find a lady w'ot kin talk suthin' besides dress, golf or automobiling!—Judge.

BOYS MANAGE MINE.

Youths of Tender Years Conduct a Mining Enterprise with a Great Big Name.

In the Cripple Creek district near Anaconda is the smallest gold mine in the world and its owners and operators are the smallest persons on earth engaged in the pursuit of mining. It is owned by the Yellow Kid Gold Mining company and is capitalized at 30 cents. It is controlled by the O'Brien brothers, three in number, and as a miniature project is one of the most important and interesting in the district.

Dan O'Brien, five years old, is the engineer and president of the com-

SMALLEST MINE ON EARTH.
(Run by Three Boys and Capitalized at 30 Cents.)

pany. His bland countenance can be seen in the accompanying illustration, peering out of the "Yellow Kid" shafthouse, which is just four feet in height. He is full of original ideas, which he carries out with enthusiasm.

Bart O'Brien, boss ore sorter and treasurer of the company, is nine years old. His position as ore sorter was given him by reason of his superior knowledge of mineral. He is seen at work in the illustration at the ore bins of the "Yellow Kid," which consists of soap boxes.

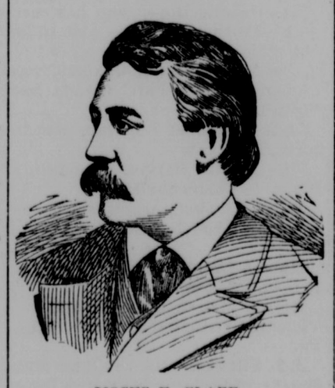
John O'Brien is the "head push" and general superintendent of the company. In the illustration he is seen doing the duties of "top man." When not thus employed he works in the shaft, which is now down 25 feet and has three levels.

The three O'Brien boys built the entire plant of the "Yellow Kid" unaided, taking as their model the Morning Glory mine, just above them on the hill. The entire equipment, gallows frame, ore cars, buckets, bins, screens, dump, bell signals, shafthouse, tools and implements are exactly like those of the big mines of the district. Their father is the superintendent of the Morning Glory and although they imitate him in some respects the development of the "Yellow Kid" mine is being carried out on original ideas. The three young miners live in the neat frame cabin shown in the picture, where they retire each night after a hard day's work. The "Yellow Kid" mine does not indulge in any night or graveyard shifts, for the entire force puts in 12 hours of peaceful slumber that only comes to clear conscience and tired muscles. It is the ambition of the O'Brien boys to succeed their father in the management of the Morning Glory mine and they are rapidly equipping themselves for this serious duty.

TAKES DAVIS' PLACE.

Moses E. Clapp, of St. Paul, Elected United States Senator by the Minnesota Legislature.

Moses E. Clapp's career has been closely interwoven with the politics of Minnesota for 20 years. He was born in Delphi, Ind., but spent his childhood and youth in Wisconsin, where he studied law and graduated. He came to Minnesota in 1880, and first gained prominence as the champion of Senator Nelson in his first candidacy for congress. He was one of the earlier

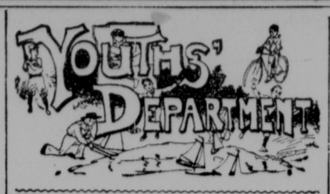


MOSES E. CLAPP,
(United States Senator from the State of Minnesota.)

supporters of Senator Davis, and in 1886 he entered politics officially as attorney general of the state. He was reelected in 1888 and in 1890. In 1896 Mr. Clapp became a republican candidate for governor, but was defeated by Col. Clough. Since then he has taken little part in politics aside from his campaign speeches. During the last campaign he paid particular attention to state affairs and is credited more than any other man with the defeat of Gov. Lind. He is one of the leading attorneys of the state and has an enviable record.

Rapid Transit Police Patrol.

Hartford's new steam patrol wagon, costing $2,500, weighs 3,000 pounds and is operated at an expense of 2½ cents a mile. It is of 12 horse power and runs from 15 to 20 miles an hour. In five minutes 200 pounds of steam can be generated from cold water.



A MORAL TALE.

There was once a boy in Kalamazoo
Who used to insist that he never would do
The things he was told he had got to;
But of contrary mind would persistently fly
In authority's face, and was minded to try
The things that his mother said not to.

Now hold your ears hard, lest it happen you rue
(As once did the boy from Kalamazoo),
Such a high handed way with the mater!
And hark to the fate of this boy who'd rebel,
For his lachrymal glands had occasion to well
As he shouted in vain for his pater.

His mother had told him, as mother tells you
(For mothers, though here or in Kalamazoo,
Are very much like one another),
That when it grew chill on a November morn
His thick winter overcoat had to be worn.
And the boy with a scowl said: "Oh, bother!"

And then, unobserved, the boy took his cue,
This bad boy I speak of from Kalamazoo,
And slipped out of doors quite uncoated;
And thought himself clever and shouted in glee;
His morals, alas! so elastic could be,
I regret that they have to be noted.

Now it chanced on that day, with much hullabaloo,
A bear had come down into Kalamazoo,
And the town in affright had stampeded.
But the boy knew it not, and when in the street
He met with Sir Bruin he couldn't retreat—
His legs weren't sufficiently speeded.

"My boy, you look cold! Your clothes are too few,"
Said this bear, with a wink, in Kalamazoo;
"Now isn't my coat better suited?
No overcoat on! Now I really opine
You'd find it more comfortable inside of mine;"
And this statement was never refuted.

And now I have told all that ever I knew
Of the boy and the bear and Kalamazoo,
For I never have heard how it ended.
So let us all hope that the boy disagreed,
And his pater, who found him no worse off than treed,
Also found that his ways had been mended.
—Waldo, in Good Housekeeping.

QUEER LITTLE PEOPLE.

They Have Cozy Underground Villages and Their Capital Is Called Ant Town.

The cities where the little people live are down under the ground. Each city is like one great house with lots of rooms. There are nurseries for the babies, storerooms where the food is packed away, living rooms and long galleries leading from one part of the town to another, and up to the top of the ground. There are even little cow sheds, where the tiny cows live in winter.

Some of the little people are black, some are red and others brown. Go out in the field and lift up a large, flat stone and you will find the gateway to one of these cities.

The ants, as we call these little folk, will hurry about and each one will

AN ANT FAMILY.

take one of the white cocoons that look like grains of rice, and run down into the house with it, as fast as possible. Then she will come back for another, and pretty soon there will be nothing left where you turned over the stone by the narrow roadway, leading down to Ant Town.

The ants are very busy workers, and when you see a little heap of dirt in the path you know that they have been making a new room or digging out a new roadway, and this is the earth they have brought up while they worked.

There are a great many different kinds of ant folks. In some cities the masters and mistresses are very lazy, because they keep slaves to do all the work.

"It is so warm and sunny to-day we must bring up the babies for an airing," said one ant slave to another, as they met in one of the halls.

"You bring them up if you want to, but I have too much to do. First I must go with my sister slaves and find food for breakfast. Then we must feed our masters and mistresses, and afterward go out and harvest the grass seed for winter." So they hurried along and the first brought the babies up to the warm, dry chamber near the top of the ground.

The ant cows are tiny green bugs, such as we often see on our house plants. Their milk is like honey, and the ants are very fond of it. The ants know that these little cows would die when the weather grew cold if no one looked after them; so when fall comes they drive them into the cow sheds they have made, and feed them all winter, the same as we do our cows.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Didn't Dare.

"No," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "I never wears gloves."

"I has noticed dat yoh han's ain't got de style on 'em," rejoined Miss Miami Brown.

"Tain' no lack o' style. I dasn' w'ar 'em on account o' de police. Ef I was ter kivver dem han's wif gloves I'd be arrested inside o' two days foh kyahyin' concealed weapons."—Washington Star.

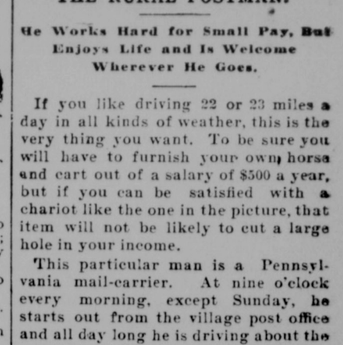
THE RURAL POSTMAN.

He Works Hard for Small Pay, But Enjoys Life and Is Welcome Wherever He Goes.

If you like driving 22 or 23 miles a day in all kinds of weather, this is the very thing you want. To be sure you will have to furnish your own horse and cart out of a salary of $500 a year, but if you can be satisfied with a chariot like the one in the picture, that item will not be likely to cut a large hole in your income.

This particular man is a Pennsylvania mail-carrier. At nine o'clock every morning, except Sunday, he starts out from the village post office and all day long he is driving about the country delivering and collecting mails. His route follows the main roads, but branches out now and then to this side or that, in order to reach some district where a number of families are clustered together. In one place he makes a trip of three miles to reach a group of homes, coming back to the main road not over 500 yards from the point where he left it. Every house has a mail box near the roadside, where the carrier can reach it without getting out of his cart. Sometimes, where several families live at a distance from the road, half a dozen boxes, each marked with its owner's name, will be found nailed to the side of a convenient barn and here the carrier leaves the mail and the farmers come each day to find their letters and papers just as safe as if they had hitched up and driven some two or three miles to the post office after them.

There is no end of variety in these rural boxes. Some of them are carefully made and painted, but more of them seem to be simply the first thing that happened to come to hand. There are tin cans and soap boxes, cracker



RURAL DELIVERYMAN ON HIS ROUNDS.

boxes, cigar boxes; and one man could find nothing better than a piece of stove pipe which he nailed to a tree, so high that the carrier can just reach it by standing up in his cart. The owner of this box has to come on horseback to get his mail or else bring a ladder. Another box is a gourd with a hole cut in one side, and hung from the limb of a tree.

Besides all these, there are a number of Uncle Sam's own iron boxes, placed by the government along the country roads and from these the carrier collects mail each day just as it is done in the city.

There is a great advantage about the life of a rural delivery man. He is always welcome wherever he goes. At nearly every house along his route some one is watching for him to appear with his bag of letters and papers. He hasn't much time to stop, but each one has a word for him and he is generally loaded up with a choice assortment of messages from house to house all along the way. On the whole, when it doesn't hail or rain or freeze too hard, the rural deliveryman must have a fairly good time jogging over his route.—Little Chronicle.

GOOD WINTER GAMES.

There Are Many That Will Help to Make Fun and Enliven an Otherwise Dull Party.

We all know very many games to play; the trouble is to think of them at the right minute. If you are going to give a candy pull or a cobweb party it is well to have a good many games thought up beforehand, alternating the romping games with the quieter ones in a little programme so that there may be no awkward pauses.

Have you ever been to a "swap" party? Each one is supplied with four or five little bundles, wrapped so that no one else can suspect the contents. The bundles may contain anything from a tinsel ball to a sunbonnet. Each one praises up his own property, without telling what it is, and the swapping is carried on with great show of bargaining. When everyone has swapped the parcels are opened and the one who has made the poorest swaps must tell a story or suggest a game, or in some way entertain the company. After this come other games, with apples and nuts for refreshments.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mouse Killed by a Ring.

A lady suddenly missed a valuable diamond ring from her finger, and all that she could remember was that she had recently washed her hands. Fearing it had slipped off in the operation, a plumber was called in, and all the traps opened, with the hope of finding the jewel, but without avail. Some time later the set bowl in the bathroom had to be replaced, and when it was removed, lo and behold, crowded in behind the water pipe was the skeleton of a mouse, and around the neck hung a diamond ring. The mystery was then quickly cleared up. The poor little cerature had feasted on a box of bran, which the lady used to whiten her hands, and into which she dropped the ring. By accident, probably, the mouse slipped its head through the ring, and then fled in alarm. In passing between the pipes the ring was caught and pinched the mouse's neck, and so it died.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE.
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.

Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

IF John Walter Smith could not read or write what would be his opinion of a Governor that would call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of disfranchising him?

TO THOSE who are acquainted with Democratic election methods in Worcester county, what Governor Smith says about stamping out bribery at the polls, is enough to make peach trees bloom in mid-winter.

FOR OVER a hundred years the people of the State of Maryland have enjoyed the right to vote without educational or property qualification. Now, at the beginning of the twentieth century the Democratic party proposes to humiliate and deprive them of their sovereignty.

Governor Smith's Extra Session Call.

That long promised but repeatedly delayed call for an extra session of the General Assembly has at last made its appearance and will be found in another column. It is accompanied by a letter addressed "to the people of Maryland," in which Governor Smith ostensibly sets forth his reasons for issuing the call. In reality, however, it is a plea of justification carefully elaborated to bolster up a bad cause.

For weeks His Excellency had put off all inquirers who desired to know whether an extra session would be called with the answer that he had not yet made up his mind, and that before coming to a conclusion he desired to ascertain fully and unmistakably the state of public sentiment on the subject. The letter, however, bears all the ear marks of elaboration and painstaking revision. It must have been long in preparation, and suggests pointedly that the delay in issuing the call was due less to any indecision on the Governor's part than to a paucity of substantial and convincing argument in support of the contemplated assault on free and unrestricted suffrage.

Mr. Smith's labored defense will deceive no one. Neither the reference to the "diligent and extensive inquiry" that he claims to have instituted in order to learn the views of citizens, nor the artfully worded presentation of the alleged reasons which, in his opinion, render an extra session imperative, can dissipate, or weaken in the slightest degree the widespread belief that the action taken is prompted by notoriously partisan motives and is designed to promote offensively partisan purposes.

The Governor, after a stilted and high flown preface, in which he claims to be actuated by the most patriotic and elevated impulses, and asserts that he is rendering obedience to a popular mandate, proceeds to outline the program which will be laid before the General Assembly. The latter is to provide for a new enumeration of the population of Maryland as a means of correcting the "palpable errors and dangerous and unjust results in certain of the counties under the recent Federal census," and to supply a basis for a fair and just reapportionment; to pass a new election law in order to remedy such pretended evils as the exercise of the suffrage by "many thousands of voters not bone fide residents of the State," who "are permitted to register and go to the polls, and by their votes materially influence, and in some quarters absolutely control. the votes of our resident population;" to suppress bribery at elections, and to pass an enabling act authorizing the city of Baltimore to provide, without further delay, an adequate sewerage system.

Governor Smith's excuses—the document accompanying the call can hardly be designated by any other name—are lame and singularly cowardly. People were prepared for buncombe about the sewerage and the State census, but they thought that the Governor would attempt some explanation of the disfranchisement scheme by which the bosses hope to put Gorman and his spoilsmen in power again.

The Governor does not even dare to mention the illiterates. "The purity and secrecy of the ballot" can be accomplished, he assures us, "without interference with the legal rights of any voter."

When the gang passes the measure that is to destroy universal suffrage in this State these words should cut in derision on the tombstone that will mark Governer Smith's political grave. After weeks of silent plotting, in which a few of the bolder partisans had the courage to say something about negro domination and the dangers of the illiterate vote, the Governor suddenly does as he is bid, but lacks the moral courage to use his bosses' arguments.

As early as January 22 it was announced that an extra session would be called. The plan then formulated lacked not a single essential detail of the proposal now so unctuously paraded as an inspiration from the people. Did hypocrisy ever affect the habiliments of virtue with greater show of audacity, and was ever public official more obedient to the behests of a discredited clique of ringsters? If so, the political history of Maryland fails to show it.

The Lazy Man.

A lazy man is always good-natured. He never flies into a passion. He might crawl into one, if that were possible; but the idea of his flying into one is preposterous. Who ever heard of a lazy man breaking into a bank where a crowbar had to be used, or drilling into a safe? Not but that he might covet his neighbors' goods contained therein, but the horror of handling a crowbar and drills would always deter him from actually committing burglary. He never runs away with his neighbor's wife, simply on account of the horror he has of running. If he is ever known to run it is to run to—seed. He rarely lies about his neighbors, for it would be too much exertion; but he lies about a bar room all day. He is of inestimable service to a billiard saloon, keeping the chairs warm and watching the game, for few would care to play where there are no spectators. The fact that he does this without pay, day in and day out, shows the unselfishness of his nature. The lazy man never gets up revolutions, insurrections or other popular excitement and don't make a nuisance of himself by training around the country making incendiary speeches to promote public discontent. In his own neighborhood he is never a busybody in other people's affairs, for the very idea of being a busybody at anything would drive him out of his head. No lazy man ever ran mad. If he went crazy it was because he couldn't go anywhere else without walking. Lazy men don't disturb the quiet of peaceful neighbors by putting up factories, furnaces and other abominations.

Bloomington.

Mrs. N. C. Gutherie, mother of Rev. Charles Gutherie, of Baltimore, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. Kemp for the past two months, left for Terra Alta Wednesday morning to spend a short time with her sister, Mrs. Jones, before returning to Baltimore.

Messrs. Os Bros., who have been operating a saw mill near Swanton, are completing arrangements to go out of the business early in the spring. The stock in the store at the mill is being disposed of as rapidly as possible and all broken packages remaining will be sold at wholesale prices. One of the brothers has purchased a farm of 150 acres some ten or twelve miles east of Cumberland and will devote his time in the future to agricultural pursuits.

The mines in this vicinity are running on short time. The big vein and gas coal average about half time while the small veins, six feet and four feet, have been running about two days a week. Scarcity of orders and market overstotked are the causes alleged.

The ice houses about town have all been filled during the past week. Mr. George Warnick took advantage of the fine ice on deep hole, Savage river, and put away about two car loads of ten inch ice. The Brydon ice house was filled with ice from Luke and Mr. Miller received his supply from Mt. Lake Park.

A man by the name of Fausnaught while riding his bicycle between Piedmont and Keyser on last Monday dropped dead from heart disease.

Mrs. Pearce Reed, living on Dry Fork about six or eight miles from Crab Tree station, died on last Friday from the effects of burns received about three weeks prior. She was sitting in front of the stove feeding her babe when her attention was attracted by the smell of smoke and looking down noticed that her little four-year-old boy, playing with a burning stick, had set fire to her dress. She became excited, threw here babe on the bed, ran out of doors and started for the home of her mother, a short distance away. She was soon enveloped in flames and before she arrived at her mother's her hips, back and legs were terribly burned. She leaves a husband and three small children. She was buried last Monday morning, Rev. Howard, of this place, officiating.

The "big" meeting in the M. E. church, which is now in its eighth week, is still going on and sinners are getting very scarce.

Mr. Will Barnard, the late nominee on the Democratic ticket for county commissioner, is receiving bids for the erection of a commodious dwelling near the county road, opposite the old Barnard homestead. Work will be commenced in the spring and he wants to have his home completed by early summer.

Deer Park.

Mrs. L. Lohm has returned from a week's visit to Grafton relatives.

Mr. A. Freeland was an Oakland visitor Monday.

Will Wolf, of Bloomington, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Chas. R. Savedge.

Miss Effie Enlow, of near Oakland, is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. John Speicher.

Miss Mary Baldwin, of Elk Garden, W. Va., is the guest of Mrs. Edward Grimm.

Mr. John Elliott was an Oakland visitor Tuesday.

Miss Prudence Rhodeheaver, who has been spending the winter with Swanton relatives, returned home Sunday.

Miss Irene Jankey returned to Cumberland Monday.

Robert Marville, of near Friendsville, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Cynthia Marville.

Miss Jesamond Wheeler is visiting friends in Oakland this week.

Miss Kathryn Lohm is visiting relatives in Grafton.

Misses Mayme and Margaret Grimm spent Tuesday with Oakland friends.

Miss Edith Marville and Miss Grace Morley spent Sunday with Altamont friends.

Messrs. W. B. Miller and W. R. Thrasher are in Swanton this week getting materials in shape to begin the erection of Hon. A. F. George's new residence.

Messrs. C. S. Laughlin and William Grimm are Piedmont visitors this week.

H. H. Hardman, of Alma, W. Va., who has been visiting friends in town the past week, returned home Monday.

Miss Georgia Hoye, who has been quite ill with la grippe, is able to be out again.

Miss Anna Grant, of Oakland, was calling on Deer Park friends last Thursday.

H. R. Shank, of Swanton, was in town Sunday.

Miss Edith Marville is visiting friends in Cumberland.

W. E. Burwell, manager of the Queen City Hotel, was in town Monday.

Hubert Cassidy, of Rowlesburg, is in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Harvey and son Victor are visiting relatives in Gans, Pa.

J. L. Fitzwater and daughter Miss Maggie, of Beckman, and Miss Pearl George, of Swanton, were visiting relatives in town Saturday.

J. E. Kootz, of Angola; P. S. Wenson, Grafton; H. A. Lloyd, Baltimore; Jonas Beachy, Bittinger; J. W. Chesley, Washington, D. C., and J. M. Hoyes, Pittsburg, have registered at the Freeland House since last week.

The revival service in the M. E. church is still continued. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Married, at the residence of Rev. W. E. George, Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, by Rev. J. S. Harvey, Miss Annie M. Wright and Mr. W. A. Bowen, of Altamont. May they have a happy and prosperous journey through life. M. A.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

GOVERNMENT ROAD WORK.

What is Being Done to Stimulate Highway Improvement.

The good roads question is today the subject of a vast agitation begun first by wheelmen, taken up by the government and now a matter of legislative consideration the country over. As a result ten States have exhibits at the present universal exposition in Paris illustrating how perfect roads ought to be built. This from a country that still has in part the worst roads in the world is rather daring, but it is also an indication of what is being done. The ten States in question know what they are talking about. They had the worst roads and now they have—or at least they are constructing—the best.

It will be a matter of news to many to learn that the United States government has gone into the road question in the most energetic and thorough manner imaginable, and having, through the department of agriculture, studied what constitutes a good road and why good roads are needed, has gone to work to spread the information and teach the people.

It has experiment stations in every State in the Union, where lessons in road making are taught. Hundreds of pamphlets showing just how a good road is constructed and how it may be preserved have been published by the government and may be had for the asking. Object lessons in road building are given annually in every State in the Union, when in some worst sections a quarter or half, or even a mile, of excellent roadway is constructed, and the people show how and why it ought to be done. These object lessons, begun in 1894, have done more than anything else to start the great movement which is now furthering the construction of perfect roads the land over.

The government, in these exhibitions, ordinarily constructs three specimen roads—a modern macadam, a sand and an ordinary dirt road. When these roads are completed, a heavy farm wagon, loaded with produce, is drawn over each of them, and the amount of force required to haul it is determined by the use of a trackometer. This instrument is so constructed as to accurately regiter every pound the horses pull at every stage of the haul in plain view of those in its vicinity. It is made clear by these experiments that a team harnessed in the ordinary way is subject, under the best conditions, to a continuous jerking motion, which must, on even the smoothest country road, greatly increase its fatigue.

On a dirt road in bad condition this jerking becomes a succession of heavy blows transmitted to the team by means of a collar. They are cruelly painful, bruising the shoulders, harrassing and torturing the animals, constantly lessening their value as well as directly decreasing the amount of the load that it is possible to haul.

Bloomington.

Piedmont Independent.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Mt. Savage, accompanied by his wife and son, was here the first of the week to assist Rev. Cecil in his protracted meeting, which is still going on and full of interest. Mr. Thomas was compelled to return to his charge on Wednesday, but expects to come back on Friday to further assist in the good work that is doing so much for the youth of our town.

Diphtheria is reported in the family of Joseph Buckee, living at the Mackie lumber mill, near Everett's Tunnell, this county.

Frank Young, of Hampshire, expects to move his family to Simpson on Saturday. He has secured work at that place and will be accompanied by Joe Shingler.

'Squire Moody, who has been confined to his room for the past week with rheumatism, following an attack of the grip, is gradually improving. Mrs. Thomas Burke, who has been quite ill with the same trouble, is able to move around her room.

The railroad cyclone in the shape of a derailed car that sidewiped the little home of Robert Morehead, at Empire, is causing him and his wife a great deal of inconvenience. The front porch was completely torn away and one portion of the building so twisted on its foundation that there is a hole two feet by eight feet in the roof where the front and back buildings join, more than ample for ventilation this zero weather. "Bob" was led to believe, at the time of the accident, that the railroad company would take great pleasure in restoring the house to the proper shape and promptly make all needed repairs. Up to this time nothing further has been said and no repairs of any kind been made, and his confidence in the promises of certain railroad employes is somewhat shaken and he is now after legal redress.

The trackmen on the W. Va. C. & P. R. R. have been reduced to two days per week for this month.

Our postmistress, Mrs. Fannie Bartlett, was compelled to forego duty for a few days this week on account of sickness.

Thursday was pay day at the mines in this neighborhood. We heard no one say he was sorry.

The two children of Widow Phares, of Hampshire, who have been quite sick with pneumonia, are much better.

Joseph Changere, a Hungarian, who had been stopping with Frank Young, of Hampshire, since last October suffering with consumption, and who, because he had no relatives to take care of him and no money for medical attention and board, was sent to the poor farm ten or twelve days ago, died at that institution last week.

It is said by a great many people that West Virginia never hangs a criminal. There are 18 now in the State under sentence of death and we shall soon see how many of these soothsayers belong to the Tom Pepper brigade, and how many criminals get it where the chicken got the axe.

Mrs. Sallie Spicer, of Grantsville, is visiting her brother, Samuel Harshbarger.

Miss Louise Ravenscroft, of Westernport, accompanied Miss Hallie Barnard home on last Saturday and will spend a few days as her guest.

Capt. Oscar Abernathy, a prominent young Republican of Hampshire, and well known during the late presidential campaign as an officer in the Rough Riders Marching Club of Savage, is quite sick with grip and its complications at the residence of Mr. Foy on Hampshire Hill, where he is boarding.

Accident.

At the request of the editor we submit a few items for the consideration of THE REPUBLICAN'S readers.

Our schools are preparing for an entertainment at the close of the term.

Miss Sallie Frazee spent Sunday out of town with Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Kight and family.

Little Elwood Englehart is quite ill.

Our farmers have been making good use of the snow hauling limestone and coal. Sleighing, too, by the young people has been a favorite pastime.

The new German Lutheran minister was installed on Sunday morning. We are unable to give his name at this writing.

F. J. Glotfelty, of Cherry Tree Meadows, was in town Tuesday afternoon attending to business matters.

Dr. Ravenscroft was quite busy last week prescribing for and calling upon the sick.

Ex-Constable Silas Teats, of Oak Hill, was in town Tuesday. He reports everything prospering in that locality.

C. C. Speicher spent parts of Friday and Saturday in Markleysburg, Pa.

Our merchants report business as a little slack at this time.

Another storm is raging this (Tuesday) evening.

Mr. Wm. Englehart is making preparation to erect a large barn on his farm east of town.

W. M. Frazee will erect a dwelling on a part of the Beeghley farm.

Late arrival—a daughter at Mr. and Mrs. John Garinger's.

Hoffman Bros. have received their saw mill and will soon be ready for business.

That Cough Hangs On

You have used all sorts of cough remedies but it does not yield; it is too deep seated. It may wear itself out in time, but it is more liable to produce la grippe, pneumonia or a serious throat affection. You need something that will give you strength and build up the body.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

will do this when everything else fails. There is no doubt about it. It nourishes, strengthens, builds up and makes the body strong and healthy, not only to throw off this hard cough, but to fortify the system against further attacks. If you are run down or emaciated you should certainly take this nourishing food medicine.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

NO. 5623.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OAKLAND, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FEBRUARY 5, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$42,167 11
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		14,200 00
Expenses paid		1,208 35
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		299 50
Stocks, securities, etc		14,700 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		206 84
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		1,782 46
Due from State Banks and Bankers		135 00
Due from approved reserve agents		6,505 60
Paid on U. S. Bonds for circulation, not delivered		2,000 00
Internal-Revenue stamps		200 00
Checks and other cash items		9 02
Notes of other National Banks		1,560 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		23 88
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	2,379 55	
Legal-Tender notes	1,430 00	3,809 55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		710 00
Total		90,017 31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	24,280 00
Profits	960 86
National Bank notes outstanding	14,200 00
Due to other National Banks	719 48
Due to State Banks and Bankers	159 70
Individual Deposits subject to check	34,183 44
Demand certificates of deposit	15,510 50
Cashier's checks outstanding	3 33
Total	90,017 31

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, U. G. Palmer, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

U. G. PALMER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901.

JOHN FELTY, JR.,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
F. A. THAYER,
E. A. BROWNING,
E. E. SOLLARS,
Directors.

Opened for business Nov. 20, 1900.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned situated in Election District No. 13 of Garrett county, comprising Military Lots Nos. 122, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 156, 162, 163 and 650 acres of Bank Territory and also the tract of land called "Senior and Junior." All persons found trespassing either for the purpose of hunting or fishing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

JAS. H. WILSON,
DANIEL R. HARVEY,
DANIEL WILSON,
J. T. HARVEY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

HENRY FEIK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1901.

JACOB FEIK, Executor,
45 3 Accident, Md.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the publication of this notice the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to re-locate the road leading from White's to the Beckman road, said location to leave road at east end of William White's lane and running through the lands of Wm. White, Charles Yager and Andrew Helbig to intersect road at top of Yager's hill, a distance of about ¼ mile, the object being to make a better grade.

W. S. FRIEND,
G. B. M. FRIEND,
47 5t W. H. SMOUSE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Peter Nathan, Trustee, vs. Beachy & Orendorf. No. 1085 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Beachy & Orendorf to file their claims properly authenticated, in the above cause with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, on or before the 15th day of February, 1901, as I shall on that day proceed to state an audit distributing the funds in the hands of Peter Nathan, Trustee.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
47 3t Auditor.

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass upon my lands lying near Mc Henry, known as "Crabtree Bottom," either by riding, driving or passing over the same or throwing down the fences. All persons so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

44—3* ANDREW SEBOLD.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road, said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagy's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad.

JACOB GNAGY,
RALPH ENGLE,
43 5t ROSS COMPTON.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Somerset county, Penna., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN J. BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 9th day of February, 1901.

MARY J. BRENNEMAN,
MANASSEH J. BRENNEMAN,
Executors.
Bittinger, Md. 49-3t

ORDER NISI.

Edward E. Sollars, late Treasurer, v. John D. Skiles.

No. 94 Trials to December Term, 1897. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 12th day of February, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, that the sales of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 18th day of March, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of March, 1901.

The report states the amount of sales to be $397.00.

DAVID W. SLOAN.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Miss Susie Legge is in Washington on a visit to relatives.

Nathan Browning, Esq., of Sang Run, spent several days in Oakland this week on business.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

The season of Lent begun yesterday morning and for the next forty days all pleasures will be relegated to the background.

Bring your buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats and corn, if you want cash or trade. The Felty Roller Mill, Oakland, Md. 27-26t

Mrs. James A. Delawder and Miss Mollie Peddicord went down to Piedmont Monday afternoon to remain until Friday as guests of Mrs. Delawder's parents.

Alex. Gribben, of Wheeling, who was employed as clerk in the Oakland Pharmacy for several months past, left Monday morning for Wheeling where he has secured a similar position in a drug store in that city.

Mr. Will Ravenscraft, of Fairmont, who recently returned from Denver, Col., where he had been for a month to see his wife, who is in Denyer for her health, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland with Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft, his parents.

J. P. Sharps, aged about 25 years, Baltimore and Ohio freight brakeman, was struck by train No. 4, which he was sent back to flag, at Altamont, early Sunday morning. He was struck on the head back of the ear and his skull fractured at the base. He will recover.

Messrs. Grant and Lawton, connected with the industrial department of the Baltimore and Ohio, who have been taking views all along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, exhibited same in the Piedmont Opera House Friday and Saturday nights. These stereopticon views are said to be very fine.

Albert Foulk, an employe of the Preston Lumber and Coal Company at Crellin, was injured on Friday last by a piece of timber being thrown back from the edging machine which struck him on the leg, seriously lacerating the flesh from the ankle to his knee. He will be incapacitated from work for some time as a result of his injuries.

W. D. Nydegger, of Oakland, Md., has rented the room in Griffith's building, next to Posten & Co.'s clothing store and is putting in a new stock of drugs, also new up-to-date shelving, cases etc., and will have a first-class drug store. Mr. E. H. Bartlett, of Oakland, will have charge and comes very highly recommended as a druggist.—Elkins Inter-Mountain.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have recently placed whistles on the rear of all their passenger trains. They are connected with the tubes for operating the air brakes and are blown by the brakeman who stands on the rear platform and presses a small lever. This device is intended for the safety of persons or teams who may be crossing in front of trains while backing, as it is necessary to run the trains that way part of the time.

Friday afternoon in court at Hagerstown Judge Stake called the attention of Chief of Police Benner to the fact that a number of young men in the neighborhood of his home, who think they can sing, annoy him and others by the noise which the court thought the police might deem music, as it had not been stopped. Chief Benner assured the Judge that he would give the matter his attention and assured him that the catwauling would be stopped.

When you want a physic that is mild and gentle, easy to take and pleasant in effect use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free. Every box guaranteed. For sale by Oakland Pharmacy, Oakland, and J. W. Laughlin, Deer Park. The druggist will refund you your money if you are not satisfied after using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They cure disorders of the stomach, biliousness, constipation and headache. Price, 25 cents. Samples free.

On Wednesday evening of last week a lot of young men from Salisbury went to Grantsville for a high old time. One of them, however, got a bigger dose of the "O, be joyful" than he bargained for. Herbert Smalley was brought home so drunk that it took both of our doctors a good portion of the next day to revive him. For a time it was feared he would have to die, but fortunately our doctors pulled him through. We are informed that Herbert made a vow never again to indulge in strong drink. That is a noble resolution, young man, and if you stick to it you will never regret it.—Salisbury Star.

Miss Jesamond Wheeler, of Deer Park, is in Oakland visiting her aunt, Mrs. Loar.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Renninger will attend the inauguration of Governor-elect White at Charleston, W. Va., on March 4th.

There will be a great many people go from Oakland to the inauguration at Washington if the arrangements now being made are carried out.

If you want the greatest bargain in sleighs Naylor's is the place to get it. Must be sold to make room for spring goods. Come quick. 47 3

Miss Nellie Sturgiss left this morning for a visit to Washington where she will remain until after the inauguration.

Dr. Henry W. McComas in company with one of his patients left on train No. 4 this morning for Miami, Florida, where two or three weeks will be spent.

George Crim fell on a railroad bar at Piedmont one day last week and suffered a severe bruise on his knee which has kept him housed up ever since.

E. M. Norman & Co. of Elk Garden, W. Va., are giving in trade for buckwheat flour $2.80 per 100 lbs.; choice apples $1.00 per bu.; fresh butter 25c per lb.; solid cabbage 2c per lb. 44tf.

Stanley Boyer and sister Mary left Tuesday afternoon for Fairmont, W. Va., to which point Mr. Boyer and the rest of his family will go shortly to reside permanently.

A special train to Washington will be run from this section by the Baltimore and Ohio on Sunday, March 3rd. The train will leave Oakland about 11 o'clock at night, arriving at Washington at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th.

Charles E. Headley, landlord of the Grafton Hotel, at Grafton, has been notified to vacate the premises by May 1st. It is the intention of the B. & O. to remove the hotel buildings and use the space for additional tracks, as every available foot of space is necessary for the increasing business of the road.

Farmers are up against a new bunco game. They sign what they believe to be an order for a gold watch, which they are to receive free, or at a nominal price, and the signature turns up at the bottom of a promisory note. It is the old story. The man who expects to get something for nothing is likely to get swindled.

The heavy fall of snow last week made excellent sledding, much to the delight of farmers and teamsters who are engaged in hauling limestone, lumber, etc. The railroad yards at Oakland are stacked to overflowing with timber and staves, as high as twenty-five teams coming into town a day with the product of the numerous mills in this section.

Friday, Washington's Birthday, will be a holiday in the public schools and all branches of public service, including the banks, postoffices, etc. In some of the schools interesting exercises will be held in honor of the Father of His Country and many incidents in the noble life led by Washington will be related. These affairs are instructive and in many cases the moral set by the life of Washington is an example which goes on for life with the children. Aside from this they learn more about men and the affairs of men than in any other way.

One of the best known manufacturers in the United States who started into business with a small capital and whose yearly sales now amount to over $3,000,000 says that "the main thing in the line of success is to keep yourself and your goods constantly before the public. This is best done by means of advertising in general, and particularly by newspaper advertising." As advertising has enabled this man to keep a great factory in constant operation and to conduct seventy-two retail stores, what he says on the subject of publicity is entitled to some consideration.

We have completed arrangements with the twice-a-week Baltimore *American* whereby we are enabled to furnish that paper and THE REPUBLICAN one year for the sum of $2 in advance The twice-a-week edition of the *American* is substantially a reprint of the daily edition in which all the important happenings of the world is given and all matters of interest to Marylanders in particular is published. While THE REPUBLICAN will give you the county news of importance the *American* keeps you fully advised of the news of the world. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Send all orders to this office. Inducements are offered to getters-up of clubs. If you are interested write us.

The statement of the condition of the First National Bank is given elsewhere in this issue. The volume of business transacted by the bank is very satisfactory to those interested.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsdell, of Rochester, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Paddock, of New York City, who came here owing to the death of their relative, Mrs. Cornelius, will remain a few weeks in Oakland.

Mr. Charles D. Smith, who has been in the employ of the Garrett County Bank for some months, will resign his position about June 1st and locate in the State of West Virginia for the practice of law. The position thus made vacant has been offered Mr. James C. Peddicord, of Oakland.

The time locks and interior workings of the Corliss safe in the Garrett County Bank underwent an overhauling at the hands of an expert from the factory yesterday. This is done at stated intervals with all safes of this character to more fully insure the accurate working of the delicate mechanism contained in them.

Advertisements calling for recruits for the regular army are posted in the postoffice but so far none have gone from here to enlist. They will hardly go at all as any young man in as fine condition as the recruits are required to be can make so much or more by remaining at home than he can in the army.

The discovery of what was at first pronounced itch among the pupils of the Terra Alta school, followed later by the discovery of genuine hard shelled "gray backs," leads one to remark that a building once occupied by a camp of sun-tanned sons of Italy is never of much account any more and ought to be burned to the ground.—Kingwood Argus.

Regulations for Lent were read out in the Catholic churches Sunday. They do not differ materially from those in past years. For some time, by an indult, working people among Catholics have been permitted to eat meat once a day on all fast days in the week with certain exceptions instead of, as formerly, abstaining from it altogether. The exceptions are Good Friday, Ash Wednesday, the Wednesday and Saturday of Holy Writ. Persons in delicate health are not required to fast or even to strictly abstain, if their physical condition will not permit, but in lieu thereof all are expected to mortify the flesh in some other way. In the circulars read out Sunday special stress was laid upon the use of intoxicating liquors during Lent and those addicted to them were counseled to deny themselves at least during the penitential period.

Lenten Services.

In St. Matthew's church, Oakland, Lenten services will be held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.15 p. m. by the rector, Rev. W. H. Osmond.

Death of John Mellinger.

John Mellinger, formerly of Grantsville, who moved to Beckman, near Swanton, a year or more ago, where he became postmaster, died on Monday. Several weeks ago Mr. Mellinger was stricken with paralysis, his entire right being affected. He was over sixty years of age. His remains were taken to Cumberland and thence to Rockwood, Pa., for interment. He leaves besides his wife one son.

Death of an Infant.

Willard Wayne, aged about six months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Butler, died on Sunday of spinal meningitis, after an illness of two weeks or more. The funeral took place yesterday, conducted by Rev. George I. Uhler, of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church.

New Safe Received.

The new seven-ton Corliss safe for the First National Bank was delivered here Monday afternoon by the railroad company and on Tuesday morning it was unloaded and hauled to the bank building. The safe was taken from the car on a skidway and then set upon an improvised sled made of heavy oak planks upon which it was drawn through the streets by six horses. The manufacturers of the safe had a representative here to superintend the work which was accomplished in a comparatively short time. Since its installation in the bank building it has been examined and greatly admired by many people.

Found Dead in Bed.

Mr. August Smith, an old resident of this county, living near Thayerville, died Tuesday night. His wife arose early Tuesday morning, and after attending to some household duties returned to the bedroom to awaken her husband, and calling him several times and receiving no reply she investigated the cause and to her astonishment found life to be extinct. Mr. Smith was the father-in-law of Mr. William Kahl, of near town.

Danger Signals.

If you are broken down, nervous and weak, have indigestion, cold hands and feet palpitation of heart, aching of bones and muscles or can't sleep at night and always tired in the morning, buy 3 or 4 boxes of HERCULEANS and follow the directions, then tell your afflicted friends the result. There is no better alterative pill compounded. They will renovate and renew your whole system. Get them of your druggist or merchant or send 35 cents to the AHMISS HEALTH ALLIANCE, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 3 Boxes by mail $1.00 5-1 y.

Death of Mrs. John Cornelius.

Died, at the Glades Hotel, in Oakland on Saturday last after an illness of several weeks, of Bright's disease with grip complications, Rebecca, beloved wife of John Cornelius and daughter of Giles and Sarah Easton, of Ohio. The deceased was born at Upton, Franklin county, Pa., January 1st, 1846, and was therefore aged a little more than 55 years.

On September 14, 1864, she became the wife of Mr. Cornelius, the marriage taking place near Perryburg, Ohio. From this union seven children were born—all daughters—all of whom survive the mother. They are Mrs. F. G. Hyde, Mrs. J. L. White, Mrs. James D. Hamill, Mrs. W. A. Boddy and Miss Kate Cornelius, of Oakland; Mrs. H. B. Ramsdell, of Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. H. A. Paddock, of New York City. Mrs. Cornelius is also survived by her husband, her aged father and mother, two sisters, one brother and three grndchildren.

The deceased lady was a consistent member the Protestant Episcopal church, her remains being interred in the churchyard of St. Matthew's Tuesday afternoon after services having been conducted in the parlors of the hotel by the rector, Rev. W. H. Osmond. The pallbearers were Messrs. D. E. Offutt, S. T. Jones, G. S. Hamill, A. G. Sturgiss, J. M. Davis and E. H. Bartlett. The floral tributes sent by friends and relatives were exceedingly handsome and in profusion. These were borne to the grave by Messrs. W. R. Offutt, R. F. Bartlett and Bowie Johnson. One of the designs, a large cross of roses, carnations and lillies of the valley, came from Mr. Cornelius, a fitting tribute to the memory of his departed helpmeet.

Mrs. Cornelius' home life was one of unalloyed love toward her husband and children. She was in every sense a home woman, putting it far above everything else.

Church Matters.

At the congregational meeting of the membership of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church held on Sunday morning after the preaching services, it was decided to sell the present parsonage and with the money received from that source to erect a new parsonage on the strip of ground south of the church and adjoining the property of G. H. Pritchard. The plans for the new building have already been drawn and accepted by the official board of the church. The parsonage will contain nine rooms and hallway. From the front hall direct communication with the church proper will be had through a door in the rear of the pulpit. Alterations in the interior of the church will also be made.

Inaugural Excursions to Washington Mar. 1, 2 and 3—B. & O. R. R.

For the Inaugural Ceremonies of President McKinley and Vice-President Roosevelt at Washington, D. C., March 4th, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets at one rate for the round trip, good going on all regular trains of March 1, 2 and 3, valid for return until March 8, 1901, inclusive.

Solid vestibuled trains of elegant coaches, Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, observation cars. Excellent dining car service.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping car accommodations call on or address D. M. Mason, agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Coal Mine Opened at Blaine.

R. A. Smith, of Blaine, has just completed opening an extensive coal mine with a capacity of 204 tons per day. A number of mines have been opened in the vicinity of Blaine, which is on the line of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg railway and the town is growing rapidly.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. Maggie Dyke, Miss Bowman, Miss Maggie Kisner, Mr. L. E. Coyle, Mr. E. V. Carothers, Mr. Marshal Friend, M. S. Hohnes, M. D., Mr. John G. Jarboe or father, Mr. R. E. McQuay.

Value of the Local Newspaper.

A local newspaper reflects the business interests of the town in its advertising columns. A business man looking for a location always examines newspapers to see how his particular line is represented. If he is a druggist he concludes there are no druggists, or if there are, they are all dead. If he is a doctor or a lawyer, he looks over the professional cards to see if his profession is represented. Among the farmer subscribers the home paper has a similar mission. The prospective buyers like an invitation to come and trade with the merchants. A card of a professional man is just as essential as the sign in front of his door. It is not a question of being able to get along without it. A hardware man need not heat his stove to keep things from freezing. He might have a booth out on the street or a skating rink, and do a lot of business, instead of paying rent for a store and buying fuel to heat it with, but it might not be economy to do so. Advertising is not a luxury, but rather an economic proposition recognized by all the best and most successful business men the world over.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Hoyes.

The people generally have been making good use of the fine sledding and sleighing which we have had for the past few weeks and good prospects for plenty of more snow, according to the old adage, "If ground hog day is fair and clear we will have two winters this year."

Very few persons in our neighborhood have escaped whooping cough or grip this winter, but at this time we are glad to say all are getting better.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the late Timothy Miller, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Nelson McGettigan, on last Saturday evening. Interment at Flatwoods cemetery on Monday at 10.30 a. m.

Our school is still progressing very nicely with Prof. A. W. DeWitt as teacher.

The second quarterly meeting of the conference year was held at this place Saturday and Sunday last and was well attended. On Sunday Presiding Elder L. W. Roberts was present and preached several excellent sermons.

We are sorry to note the serious illness of Mrs. Thomas Bishoff at this writing. We hope for her recovery soon.

Mr. Daniel DeWitt's house, with nearly all its contents, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday of this week. The fire started from a stovepipe while the family was at dinner and they did not discover it until the whole roof was ablaze and were unable to save but a few pieces.

Mr. Adolphus Enlow, our horse jockey, says he is doing a booming business trading horses.

Mr. Abel DeWitt and family, of near Deer Park, was visiting Meshack Mattingly and W. A. Smith Sunday.

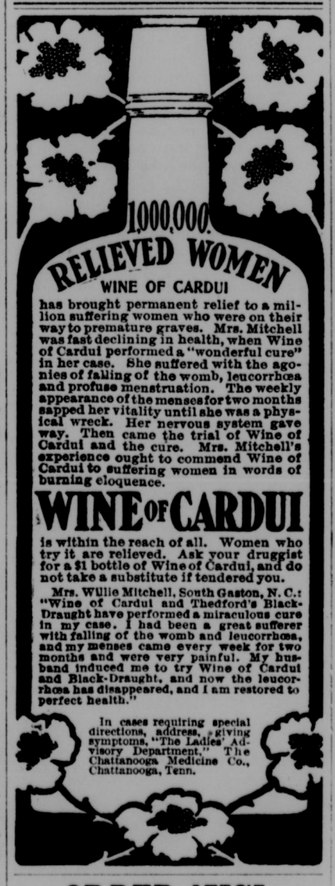
Prof. V. D. Miller is giving music lessons to several of our young people.

Mr. Joe Keller purchased a fine cutter a few days ago. Now, girls, you can look out, for some one will get a sleigh ride.

Mr. Wm. Sebold and family came down from Loch Lynn to attend the funeral of Mrs. Miller on Monday.

La Grippe Quickly Cured.

"In the winter of 1898 and 1899 I was taken down with a severe attack of what is called La Grippe," says F. L. Hewett, a prominent druggist of Winfield, Ill. "The only medicine I used was two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It broke up the cold and stopped the coughing like magic, and I have never since been troubled with Grippe." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon to break up a severe cold and ward off any threatened attack of pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, too, which makes it the most desirable and one of the most popular preparations in use for these ailments. For sale by all druggists.



ORDER NISI.

Clavin Anderson v. Arthur P. Amick and George W. W. Amick.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland. No. 1074 Equity.

Ordered this 11th day of February, in the year 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in equity, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. Thomas and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of March, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of March next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $4500.00.

True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

$500 REWARD!

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company will pay $500 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to and burned the barn of Nimrod Glotfelty on the night of January 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM W. FRAZEE, Sec'y.
49—tf Accident, Md.

A SUCCESS.

From the many testimonials in our possession the New Patent Lion Heel Plate is meeting with universal satisfaction all over the country. The merits of this new invention can be demonstrated only by trying them.

These plates are free from any metallic sound while walking and do not wear out carpet as all others are sure to do. Try a pair, 10c by mail, postpaid.

Send 2-cent stamp for our new catalogue of novelties and other goods. Address

QUEEN CITY NOVELTY CO.,
Oakland, Md.

Dealers write for wholesale prices.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, passed in a cause wherein Catherine Hoenshell and husband are plaintiffs and Susan House and others are defendants, the same being No. 1051 Equity, said decree bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

THURSDAY,

the 21st Day of February, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, situate near the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland: All that piece or parcel of land called

"Chalons,"

beginning for the same at the end of sixty-five perches on a line drawn North from the end of the twenty-fifth line of the whole tract called "Chalons," and running thence North forty-eight perches, thence crossing said tract East one hundred and fifty-one perches to the end of three hundred and twenty-two perches on the twentieth line of the whole tract, thence with the lines thereof South forty perches, East forty perches, South one hundred and eight perches and thence by a traight line to the beginning, containing

Ninety-eight Acres

more or less. About sixty or sixty-five acres of said land is cleared and under cultivation, is improved by a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, together with a small orchard.

The property is located in a desirable part of the county, can be made very productive and is a desirable small farm.

TERMS OF SALE:—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on day of sale, one-third in six months and the balance in one year from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER,
40-td Trustee.

POSTPONED
TAX SALES
—OF—
Real Estate

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland, by Section 51, Chapter 566, of Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the year 1890, title "Garrett County" sub-title "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566 as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, the undersigned, as late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Maryland, will on

WEDNESDAY,

The 27th day of February, 1901,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all of the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett County, Maryland, to wit:

No. 11. EIGHT HUNDRED & SIXTY ACRES OF BROWNING'S MANOR & BORDER LIFE (save and except 114 acres of same formerly sold to Albert Shahan, 50 acres to George W. Wilhelm and 46 acres to Peter Sines) situate in Election District No. 6, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Joseph M. A. Kelley and others to Sylvester Rynard, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1882, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 6, folio 430, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county. The above land, with the exceptions aforesaid, will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1896, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Sylvester Rynard.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on the day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon, at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

THOMAS B. WILEY,
Late Treasurer.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County for the appointment of reviewers to locate a new public county road leading from William Coddington's gate to run on the north side of Bear Creek to the covered bridge on Selbysport road through the lands of William Coddington, R. T. Frazee and William Steele, a distance of seventy-five rods.

SILAS TEATS,
G. KOLB,
WILLIAM STEELE,
W. E. FRIEND.
46

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Miss Susie Legge is in Washington on a visit to relatives.

Nathan Browning, Esq., of Sang Run, spent several days in Oakland this week on business.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

The season of Lent begun yesterday morning and for the next forty days all pleasures will be relegated to the background.

Bring your buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats and corn, if you want cash or trade. The Felty Roller Mill, Oakland, Md. 27-26t

Mrs. James A. Delawder and Miss Mollie Peddicord went down to Piedmont Monday afternoon to remain until Friday as guests of Mrs. Delawder's parents.

Alex. Gribben, of Wheeling, who was employed as clerk in the Oakland Pharmacy for several months past, left Monday morning for Wheeling where he has secured a similar position in a drug store in that city.

Mr. Will Ravenscraft, of Fairmont, who recently returned from Denver, Col., where he had been for a month to see his wife, who is in Denver for her health, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland with Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft, his parents.

J. P. Sharps, aged about 25 years, Baltimore and Ohio freight brakeman, was struck by train No. 4, which he was sent back to flag, at Altamont, early Sunday morning. He was struck on the head back of the ear and his skull fractured at the base. He will recover.

Messrs. Grant and Lawton, connected with the industrial department of the Baltimore and Ohio, who have been taking views all along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, exhibited same in the Piedmont Opera House Friday and Saturday nights. These stereopticon views are said to be very fine.

Albert Foulk, an employe of the Preston Lumber and Coal Company at Crellin, was injured on Friday last by a piece of timber being thrown back from the edging machine which struck him on the leg, seriously lacerating the flesh from the ankle to his knee. He will be incapacitated from work for some time as a result of his injuries.

W. D. Nydegger, of Oakland, Md., has rented the room in Griffith's building, next to Posten & Co.'s clothing store and is putting in a new stock of drugs, also new up-to-date shelving, cases etc., and will have a first-class drug store. Mr. E. H. Bartlett, of Oakland, will have charge and comes very highly recommended as a druggist.—Elkins Inter-Mountain.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have recently placed whistles on the rear of all their passenger trains. They are connected with the tubes for operating the air brakes and are blown by the brakeman who stands on the rear platform and presses a small lever. This device is intended for the safety of persons or teams who may be crossing in front of trains while backing, as it is necessary to run the trains that way part of the time.

Friday afternoon in court at Hagerstown Judge Stake called the attention of Chief of Police Benner to the fact that a number of young men in the neighborhood of his home, who think they can sing, annoy him and others by the noise which the court thought the police might deem music, as it had not been stopped. Chief Benner assured the Judge that he would give the matter his attention and assured him that the catwauling would be stopped.

When you want a physic that is mild and gentle, easy to take and pleasant in effect use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free. Every box guaranteed. For sale by Oakland Pharmacy, Oakland, and J. W. Laughlin, Deer Park. The druggist will refund you your money if you are not satisfied after using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They cure disorders of the stomach, biliousness, constipation and headache. Price, 25 cents. Samples free.

On Wednesday evening of last week a lot of young men from Salisbury went to Grantsville for a high old time. One of them, however, got a bigger dose of the "O, be joyful" than he bargained for. Herbert Smalley was brought home so drunk that it took both of our doctors a good portion of the next day to revive him. For a time it was feared he would have to die, but fortunately our doctors pulled him through. We are informed that Herbert made a vow never again to indulge in strong drink. That is a noble resolution, young man, and if you stick to it you will never regret it.—Salisbury Star.

Miss Jesamond Wheeler, of Deer Park, is in Oakland visiting her aunt, Mrs. Loar.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Renninger will attend the inauguration of Governor-elect White at Charleston, W. Va., on March 4th.

There will be a great many people go from Oakland to the inauguration at Washington if the arrangements now being made are carried out.

If you want the greatest bargain in sleighs Naylor's is the place to get it. Must be sold to make room for spring goods. Come quick. 47 3

Miss Nellie Sturgiss left this morning for a visit to Washington where she will remain until after the inauguration.

Dr. Henry W. McComas in company with one of his patients left on train No. 4 this morning for Miami, Florida, where two or three weeks will be spent.

George Crim fell on a railroad bar at Piedmont one day last week and suffered a severe bruise on his knee which has kept him housed up ever since.

E. M. Norman, & Co. of Elk Garden, W. Va., are giving in trade for buckwheat flour $2.80 per 100 lbs.; choice apples $1.00 per bu.; fresh butter 25c per lb.; solid cabbage 2c per lb. 44tf.

Stanley Boyer and sister Mary left Tuesday afternoon for Fairmont, W. Va., to which point Mr. Boyer and the rest of his family will go shortly to reside permanently.

A special train to Washington will be run from this section by the Baltimore and Ohio on Sunday, March 3rd. The train will leave Oakland about 11 o'clock at night, arriving at Washington at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th.

Charles E. Headley, landlord of the Grafton Hotel, at Grafton, has been notified to vacate the premises by May 1st. It is the intention of the B. & O. to remove the hotel buildings and use the space for additional tracks, as every available foot of space is necessary for the increasing business of the road.

Farmers are up against a new bunco game. They sign what they believe to be an order for a gold watch, which they are to receive free, or at a nominal price, and the signature turns up at the bottom of a promisory note. It is the old story. The man who expects to get something for nothing is likely to get swindled.

The heavy fall of snow last week made excellent sledding, much to the delight of farmers and teamsters who are engaged in hauling limestone, lumber, etc. The railroad yards at Oakland are stacked to overflowing with timber and staves, as high as twenty-five teams coming into town a day with the product of the numerous mills in this section.

Friday, Washington's Birthday, will be a holiday in the public schools and all branches of public service, including the banks, postoffices, etc. In some of the schools interesting exercises will be held in honor of the Father of His Country and many incidents in the noble life led by Washington will be related. These affairs are instructive and in many cases the moral set by the life of Washington is an example which goes on for life with the children. Aside from this they learn more about men and the affairs of men than in any other way.

One of the best known manufacturers in the United States who started into business with a small capital and whose yearly sales now amount to over $3,000,000 says that "the main thing in the line of success is to keep yourself and your goods constantly before the public. This is best done by means of advertising in general, and particularly by newspaper advertising." As advertising has enabled this man to keep a great factory in constant operation and to conduct seventy-two retail stores, what he says on the subject of publicity is entitled to some consideration.

We have completed arrangements with the twice-a-week Baltimore *American* whereby we are enabled to furnish that paper and THE REPUBLICAN one year for the sum of $2 in advance The twice-a-week edition of the *American* is substantially a reprint of the daily edition in which all the important happenings of the world is given and all matters of interest to Marylanders in particular is published. While THE REPUBLICAN will give you the county news of importance the *American* keeps you fully advised of the news of the world. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Send all orders to this office. Inducements are offered to getters-up of clubs. If you are interested write us.

The statement of the condition of the First National Bank is given elsewhere in this issue. The volume of business transacted by the bank is very satisfactory to those interested.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsdell, of Rochester, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Paddock, of New York City, who came here owing to the death of their relative, Mrs. Cornelius, will remain a few weeks in Oakland.

Mr. Charles D. Smith, who has been in the employ of the Garrett County Bank for some months, will resign his position about June 1st and locate in the State of West Virginia for the practice of law. The position thus made vacant has been offered Mr. James C. Peddicord, of Oakland.

The time locks and interior workings of the Corliss safe in the Garrett County Bank underwent an overhauling at the hands of an expert from the factory yesterday. This is done at stated intervals with all safes of this character to more fully insure the accurate working of the delicate mechanism contained in them.

Advertisements calling for recruits for the regular army are posted in the postoffice but so far none have gone from here to enlist. They will hardly go at all as any young man in as fine condition as the recruits are required to be can make so much or more by remaining at home than he can in the army.

The discovery of what was at first pronounced itch among the pupils of the Terra Alta school, followed later by the discovery of genuine hard shelled "gray backs," leads one to remark that a building once occupied by a camp of sun-tanned sons of Italy is never of much account any more and ought to be burned to the ground.—Kingwood Argus.

Regulations for Lent were read out in the Catholic churches Sunday. They do not differ materially from those in past years. For some time, by an indult, working people among Catholics have been permitted to eat meat once a day on all fast days in the week with certain exceptions instead of, as formerly, abstaining from it altogether. The exceptions are Good Friday, Ash Wednesday, the Wednesday and Saturday of Holy Writ. Persons in delicate health are not required to fast or even to strictly abstain, if their physical condition will not permit, but in lieu thereof all are expected to mortify the flesh in some other way. In the circulars read out Sunday special stress was laid upon the use of intoxicating liquors during Lent and those addicted to them were counseled to deny themselves at least during the penitential period.

Lenten Services.

In St. Matthew's church, Oakland, Lenten services will be held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.15 p. m. by the rector, Rev. W. H. Osmond.

Death of John Mellinger.

John Mellinger, formerly of Grantsville, who moved to Beckman, near Swanton, a year or more ago, where he became postmaster, died on Monday. Several weeks ago Mr. Mellinger was stricken with paralysis, his entire right being affected. He was over sixty years of age. His remains were taken to Cumberland and thence to Rockwood, Pa., for interment. He leaves besides his wife one son.

Death of an Infant.

Willard Wayne, aged about six months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Butler, died on Sunday of spinal meningitis, after an illness of two weeks or more. The funeral took place yesterday, conducted by Rev. George I. Uhler, of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church.

New Safe Received.

The new seven-ton Corliss safe for the First National Bank was delivered here Monday afternoon by the railroad company and on Tuesday morning it was unloaded and hauled to the bank building. The safe was taken from the car on a skidway and then set upon an improvised sled made of heavy oak planks upon which it was drawn through the streets by six horses. The manufacturers of the safe had a representative here to superintend the work which was accomplished in a comparatively short time. Since its installation in the bank building it has been examined and greatly admired by many people.

Found Dead in Bed.

Mr. August Smith, an old resident of this county, living near Thayerville, died Tuesday night. His wife arose early Tuesday morning, and after attending to some household duties returned to the bedroom to awaken her husband, and calling him several times and receiving no reply she investigated the cause and to her astonishment found life to be extinct. Mr. Smith was the father-in-law of Mr. William Kahl, of near town.

Danger Signals.

If you are broken down, nervous and weak, have indigestion, cold hands and feet palpitation of heart, aching of bones and muscles or can't sleep at night and always tired in the morning, buy 3 or 4 boxes of HERCULEANS and follow the directions, then tell your afflicted friends the result. There is no better alterative pill compounded. They will renovate and renew your whole system. Get them of your druggist or merchant or send 35 cents to the AHMISS HEALTH ALLIANCE, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 3 Boxes by mail $1.00 5-1 y.

Death of Mrs. John Cornelius.

Died, at the Glades Hotel, in Oakland on Saturday last after an illness of several weeks, of Bright's disease with grip complications, Rebecca, beloved wife of John Cornelius and daughter of Giles and Sarah Easton, of Ohio. The deceased was born at Upton, Franklin county, Pa., January 1st, 1846, and was therefore aged a little more than 55 years.

On September 14, 1864, she became the wife of Mr. Cornelius, the marriage taking place near Perryburg, Ohio. From this union seven children were born—all daughters—all of whom survive the mother. They are Mrs. F. G. Hyde, Mrs. J. L. White, Mrs. James D. Hamill, Mrs. W. A. Boddy and Miss Kate Cornelius, of Oakland; Mrs. H. B. Ramsdell, of Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. H. A. Paddock, of New York City. Mrs. Cornelius is also survived by her husband, her aged father and mother, two sisters, one brother and three grndchildren.

The deceased lady was a consistent member the Protestant Episcopal church, her remains being interred in the churchyard of St. Matthew's Tuesday afternoon after services having been conducted in the parlors of the hotel by the rector, Rev. W. H. Osmond. The pallbearers were Messrs. D. E. Offutt, S. T. Jones, G. S. Hamill, A. G. Sturgiss, J. M. Davis and E. H. Bartlett. The floral tributes sent by friends and relatives were exceedingly handsome and in profusion. These were borne to the grave by Messrs. W. R. Offutt, R. F. Bartlett and Bowie Johnson. One of the designs, a large cross of roses, carnations and lillies of the valley, came from Mr. Cornelius, a fitting tribute to the memory of his departed helpmeet.

Mrs. Cornelius' home life was one of unalloyed love toward her husband and children. She was in every sense a home woman, putting it far above everything else.

Church Matters.

At the congregational meeting of the membership of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church held on Sunday morning after the preaching services, it was decided to sell the present parsonage and with the money received from that source to erect a new parsonage on the strip of ground south of the church and adjoining the property of G. H. Pritchard. The plans for the new building have already been drawn and accepted by the official board of the church. The parsonage will contain nine rooms and hallway. From the front hall direct communication with the church proper will be had through a door in the rear of the pulpit. Alterations in the interior of the church will also be made.

Inaugural Excursions to Washington Mar. 1, 2 and 3—B. & O. R. R.

For the Inaugural Ceremonies of President McKinley and Vice-President Roosevelt at Washington, D. C., March 4th, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets at one rate for the round trip, good going on all regular trains of March 1, 2 and 3, valid for return until March 8, 1901, inclusive.

Solid vestibuled trains of elegant coaches, Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, observation cars. Excellent dining car service.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping car accommodations call on or address D. M. Mason, agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Coal Mine Opened at Blaine.

R. A. Smith, of Blaine, has just completed opening an extensive coal mine with a capacity of 204 tons per day. A number of mines have been opened in the vicinity of Blaine, which is on the line of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg railway and the town is growing rapidly.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. Maggie Dyke, Miss Bowman, Miss Maggie Kisner, Mr. L. E. Coyle, Mr. E. V. Carothers, Mr. Marshal Friend, M. S. Hohnes, M. D., Mr. John G. Jarboe or father, Mr. R. E. McQuay.

Value of the Local Newspaper.

A local newspaper reflects the business interests of the town in its advertising columns. A business man looking for a location always examines newspapers to see how his particular line is represented. If he is a druggist he concludes there are no druggists, or if there are, they are all dead. If he is a doctor or a lawyer, he looks over the professional cards to see if his profession is represented. Among the farmer subscribers the home paper has a similar mission. The prospective buyers like an invitation to come and trade with the merchants. A card of a professional man is just as essential as the sign in front of his door. It is not a question of being able to get along without it. A hardware man need not heat his stove to keep things from freezing. He might have a booth out on the street or a skating rink, and do a lot of business, instead of paying rent for a store and buying fuel to heat it with, but it might not be economy to do so. Advertising is not a luxury, but rather an economic proposition recognized by all the best and most successful business men the world over.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Hoyes.

The people generally have been making good use of the fine sledding and sleighing which we have had for the past few weeks and good prospects for plenty of more snow, according to the old adage, "If ground hog day is fair and clear we will have two winters this year."

Very few persons in our neighborhood have escaped whooping cough or grip this winter, but at this time we are glad to say all are getting better.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the late Timothy Miller, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Nelson McGettigan, on last Saturday evening. Interment at Flatwoods cemetery on Monday at 10.30 a. m.

Our school is still progressing very nicely with Prof. A. W. DeWitt as teacher.

The second quarterly meeting of the conference year was held at this place Saturday and Sunday last and was well attended. On Sunday Presiding Elder L. W. Roberts was present and preached several excellent sermons.

We are sorry to note the serious illness of Mrs. Thomas Bishoff at this writing. We hope for her recovery soon.

Mr. Daniel DeWitt's house, with nearly all its contents, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday of this week. The fire started from a stovepipe while the family was at dinner and they did not discover it until the whole roof was ablaze and were unable to save but a few pieces.

Mr. Adolphus Enlow, our horse jockey, says he is doing a booming business trading horses.

Mr. Abel DeWitt and family, of near Deer Park, was visiting Meshack Mattingly and W. A. Smith Sunday.

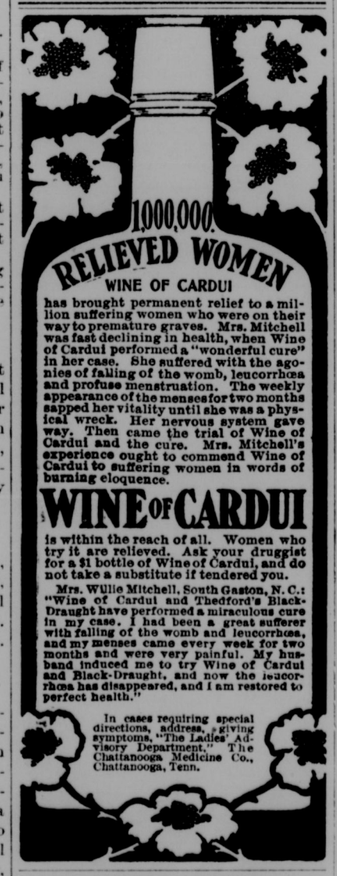
Prof. V. D. Miller is giving music lessons to several of our young people.

Mr. Joe Keller purchased a fine cutter a few days ago. Now, girls, you can look out, for some one will get a sleigh ride.

Mr. Wm. Sebold and family came down from Loch Lynn to attend the funeral of Mrs. Miller on Monday.

La Grippe Quickly Cured.

"In the winter of 1898 and 1899 I was taken down with a severe attack of what is called La Grippe," says F. L. Hewett, a prominent druggist of Winfield, Ill. "The only medicine I used was two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It broke up the cold and stopped the coughing like magic, and I have never since been troubled with Grippe." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon to break up a severe cold and ward off any threatened attack of pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, too, which makes it the most desirable and one of the most popular preparations in use for these ailments. For sale by all druggists.



ORDER NISI.

Clavin Anderson v. Arthur P. Amick and George W. W. Amick.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland. No. 1074 Equity.

Ordered this 11th day of February, in the year 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in equity, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. Thomas and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratied and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of March, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of March next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $4500.00.

True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

$500 REWARD!

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company will pay $500 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to and burned the barn of Nimrod Glotfelty on the night of January 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM W. FRAZEE, Sec'y,
49—tf Accident, Md.

A SUCCESS.

From the many testimonials in our possession the New Patent Lion Heel Plate is meeting with universal satisfaction all over the country. The merits of this new invention can be demonstrated only by trying them.

These plates are free from any metallic sound while walking and do not wear out carpet as all others are sure to do. Try a pair, 10c by mail, postpaid.

Send 2-cent stamp for our new catalogue of novelties and other goods. Address

QUEEN CITY NOVELTY CO.,
Oakland, Md.

Dealers write for wholesale prices.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, passed in a cause wherein Catherine Hoenshell and husband are plaintiffs and Susan House and others are defendants, the same being No. 1051 Equity, said decree bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

THURSDAY,
the 21st Day of February, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, situate near the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland: All that piece or parcel of land called

"Chalons,"

beginning for the same at the end of sixty-five perches on a line drawn North from the end of the twenty-fifth line of the whole tract called "Chalons," and running thence North forty-eight perches, thence crossing said tract East one hundred and fifty-one perches to the end of three hundred and twenty-two perches on the twentieth line of the whole tract, thence with the lines thereof South forty perches, East forty perches, South one hundred and eight perches and thence by a traight line to the beginning, containing

Ninety-eight Acres

more or less. About sixty or sixty-five acres of said land is cleared and under cultivation, is improved by a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, together with a small orchard.

The property is located in a desirable part of the county, can be made very productive and is a desirable small farm.

TERMS OF SALE:—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on day of sale, one third in six months and the balance in one year from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER,
46-td Trustee.

POSTPONED
TAX SALES
—OF—
Real Estate

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland, by Section 51, Chapter 566, of Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the year 1890, title "Garrett County" sub-title "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566 as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, the undersigned, as late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Maryland, will on

WEDNESDAY,
The 27th day of February, 1901,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all of the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett County, Maryland, to wit:

No. 11. EIGHT HUNDRED & SIXTY ACRES OF BROWNINGS MANOR & BORDER LIFE (save and except 114 acres of same formerly sold to Albert Shahan, 50 acres to George W. Wilhelm and 40 acres to Peter Sines) situate in Election District No. 6, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Joseph M. A. Kelley and others to Sylvester Rynard, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1882, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 6, folio 430, &c., one of the land records of said Garrett county. The above land, with the exceptions aforesaid, will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1896, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Sylvester Rynard.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on the day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon, at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

THOMAS B. WILEY,
Late Treasurer.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County for the appointment of reviewers to locate a new public county road leading from William Coddington's gate to run on the north side of Bear Creek to the covered bridge on Selbysport road through the lands of William Coddington, R. T. Frazee and William Steele, a distance of seventy-five rods.

SILAS TEATS,
G. KOLB,
WILLIAM STEELE,
46 W. E. FRIEND.

OUR FIRST VALENTINE

On our childhood's happy day,
Long ago,
When we loved to romp and play
In the snow,
When our laughter was so glad,
When at school we learned to add
We our first wee sweetheart had,
As you know.

O, she was an angel fair
From the skies,
With glory in her hair
And her eyes;
How our little hearts would beat
When she smiled on us so sweet,
How our blushes when we'd meet
Would arise.

To that gentle maid divine
We one day
Sent a tiny valentine
Made to say:
"Roses red and violets blue,
Sugar is sweet and so are you,
If your love like mine is true
No knife can cut our love in two,
I am thine."

Since those happy days of curls,
Long ago,
We have loved some other girls,
As you know.
But those other girls combined
Never charmed our heart and mind
As that first wee sweetheart shrined—
That is so.

To those other girls we've sent
Valentines
Costing dollars gladly spent,
And the lines,
Written by some poet great,
All were strictly up to date,
And artistic and ornate
In designs.

But those costly gems of art,
Decked with gold,
Never thrilled a tender heart
Like the old
Little penny thing we laid
At our sweetheart's door afraid
Lest the secret thus conveyed
Should be told.
—H. C. Dodge, in Chicago Daily Sun.

A PREMATURE VALENTINE.

LARISSA ROBERTS and her mother lived in a little brown house that looked like a groundbird's nest so small and cozy was it. They had agreed that it was just the right size, which was a sensible way of looking at the matter as they could not afford a larger one. When Clarissa's father died the little money that was left after his affairs were settled had been invested in this place. Their many friends were horror struck, at first, to think that they would be willing to adopt such a simple style of living after the luxurious one to which they had been accustomed; but Clarissa and Mrs. Roberts decided that it would not be honest to assume to be what they were not, so the debts were paid instead.

But they succeeded in making the little cottage such a home-like place that even the old friends looked with envious eyes at the pretty dove-cote, and more than one said: "It is an ideal home, and not so bad, after all." The veranda was a bower of beauty in the summer time, for it was covered with woodbine and Virginia creeper; and in the winter the "Ampelopsis-vitchi," so common in the south, kept rich and green—with the exception of faint tints of crimson that came with the frosts. The windows were bright and cheery with gardens of geraniums, heliotrope and marguerites and from the street presented a pretty appearance. There was nothing elaborate in the interior; most of the heavy furniture had been sold, for both Mrs. Roberts and Clarissa had a sense of the eternal fitness of things, and knew it would be out of place here.

To be sure, the parlor was also the sitting-room and library, but Clarissa's deft fingers had transformed it into a veritable shrine. The pretty ingrain carpet made one think of a bed of moss, and the white net curtains were shirred on small brass rods, draped back artistically at the sides, and tied with long loops of white ribbon. A handsome yellow jardiniere with a tall palm stood in one window and a hanging basket in the other window completed the picture. There were pictures and books galore, and in one corner a guitar spoke eloquently of the taste of the owners.

When it had been announced that Clarissa was going to teach in the high school, the numerous friends were indignant. "Of all persons Clarissa Roberts was the last one of whom I would have thought it," was the protest. But Clarissa remained serene and went along the even tenor of her way, paying no attention to Madam Grundy.

The eighth grade was noted for its refractory pupils, but when the new teacher came to rule there was a decided change. Everything went off beautifully the first day or two, and many comments were passed on her amiability. One of the girls said to Tim Sage: "My, isn't she pretty?" whereupon he assented with a nod and said, as he looked at her black eyes and red hair: "I bet she gets mad awful easy, and won't it be a picnic?" Tim smacked his lips as if he anticipated a feast.

But they soon learned that Miss Roberts ruled by love instead of fear and therefore the majority disliked to displease her, though sometimes they carried their mischievousness too far. But it was evident that Miss Roberts' methods were not to be tampered with, for woe was it to the youngster who disobeyed the rules. She was patient, no one could deny that, but even "patience ceases to be a virtue," sometimes, and so it was with her.

Tim Sage, the youth of whom mention has been made, had a superabundance of spirits, and one day they overflowed. Clarissa reprimanded him quietly several times, and finally when he created a sensation by producing angleworms from the depths of a mysterious pocket, with which he frightened the girls, she took the youngster in hand.

"Tim," said she, sternly, "you may remain after school."

It was then that a settlement took place, and being of a sullen disposition he never forgot the punishment, which, after his reign of terror and of being allowed to do as he pleased, was rather humiliating. He said nothing, however, and Clarissa congratulated herself on the success of her discipline, for the boy continued to behave unusually well.

CLARISSA OPENED ONE AFTER ANOTHER.

Alas! "Still waters often run deep"—and this was the case with Tim.

On the evening of Valentine day Prof. Spencer, the superintendent of the school, walked home with Clarissa and talked over some exercises they were planning for the 22d. As they parted at the gate the young man asked if he might call that evening and perfect the arrangement. Clarissa assented, and tipping his hat graciously and thanking her, he left her. On entering the house, Clarissa gave her mother a hug and said: "Mamma, dear, Prof. Spencer is going to spend the evening with us, so we will have to give up our plan, and some other time will do just as well."

"By the way, daughter, here is the mail and one in a strange handwriting."

Clarissa opened one after another and smiled at the effusion of some of the valentines, for she knew they came from a number of her girl pupils who were devotion itself.

She came to the last one that was addressed in a masculine hand which she could not mistake, and a faint hue of pink came into her cheeks. She hastily tore the envelope open and read:

"Salem, Va., Feb. 14, 1896.

"Dear Miss Roberts: It must be that you have discovered the love I bear you, and which it has been impossible for me to hide. I have watched you from day to day, hoping that I would see some response to my affection, and am not disappointed, for I believe it is returned. Believe me that this is not my fault alone, for your conduct has led me to feel that my love is reciprocated, and therefore I ask you to be my valentine, and make me happy.

"Your sincere admirer and Valentine."

Clarissa's fingers trembled, and her eyes flashed threateningly, but without a word she handed the letter to her mother, who read it slowly and then reread it before speaking.

There was no denying the fact that Clarissa admired Prof. Spencer more than any other man, but she knew that she had concealed her regard with the utmost care, for he had never made any loverly advances.

She was disappointed and chagrined. He had always been so courteous and agreeable, so perfectly dignified, and now he was so bold and presumptuous—so rude as to assert that he was sure of her affection, that she had shown it clearly. She laid her head in her mother's lap and had a good cry, girl-like. But Mrs. Roberts soothed and quieted her by by saying there must be some mistake.

"But you see there can't be, mamma; you see it is in his own handwriting and I know it so well."

Then going to her writing desk she took out a slip of paper on which a report was written, and signed Prof. J. W. Spencer. The writing corresponded, there was no denying the fact, and the two women were silent until a knock at the door startled them and Clarissa darted into another room.

"A box of flowers, dear," said her mother; "shall I open it?"

An exquisite bunch of violets nestling among the green leaves, delighted the beauty-loving eyes of the girl and the delicate odor soothed her tired nerves. She had not noticed the card, but there it lay and she read: "James W. Spencer—with best wishes."

The innocent flowers smiled, but Clarissa did not notice; their beauty was spoiled now.

Replacing the cover, she wrote a hurried note of thanks and curtly asked Mr. Spencer to pardon her, but said she could not accept them after his presumptuous conduct. Then calling to Tim, who happened to be passing, she asked him to deliver the package for her.

Tim chuckled inwardly, but was very polite and accommodating, and an hour from the time the box was first sent, it was back to the donor.

To say that Prof. Spencer was amazed does not express the feelings he experienced on opening the box. "It is so unlike her," he thought; "what can she mean?" He knew there was a misunderstanding somewhere, his mathematical judgment taught him that and with a determined air he made his toilet.

He was always particular about his attire, which was faultless on all occasions, and this evening spent more time than usual dressing. He had admired Clarissa for many years, and after her father's death his respect grew into something more substantial, but he watched her career with no little interest and when she went to teaching as a means of livelihood, he knew that her character was not weak or flimsy.

While walking towards the Roberts cottage his heart warmed toward Clarissa, and in spite of her rebuff he made several resolutions.

As he neared the house he saw a pretty little domestic picture, for Clarissa with a colony of kittens in her lap and their mother at her feet, was enjoying it, unconscious of an audience.

Mr. Spencer felt guilty, but he could not help gazing at the tableau before knocking. Mrs. Roberts admitted him, a trifle coolly, he thought, and Clarissa's manner was even more frigid than her note had been.

He forgot all about the "exercises," but immediately launched into the subject so near his heart.

"Miss Roberts, you will pardon me, but I could not understand your note, and I am sure there is some mistake."

The tones were calm and courteous, so Clarissa controlled her emotion and said: "After your letter, Mr. Spencer, I think it is not necessary for me to explain."

"My letter!" said he in amazement.

"Yes, your letter," responded Clarissa coolly, "in your handwriting and signed Valentine."

"Miss Roberts, allow me to say that I have not written you a word excepting the message I inclosed with the flowers."

"But I received a letter," stammered Clarissa, "and it certainly looks like your writing."

"May I see it, please?" asked Mr. Spencer.

Clarissa produced it somewhat reluctantly, and the former assured her that he was the victim of a practical joke.

The poor girl covered her face and cried: "Who could be so cruel?" Then it was Mr. Spencer's turn to play comforter.

"Do you feel so very badly, Miss Roberts?" said he. "Part of the note at least is true, in regard to my feeling toward you; but it seems some one has got ahead of me, and paved the way roughly."

It is needless to go into details. The tangle adjusted itself easily and Mr. Spencer and Clarissa arranged matters very satisfactorily; so much so that when another Valentine day came they were married, thanks to Tim's inimitable copying. As no one ever scolded the incorrigible boy, he thought the joke was too tame and therefore was disgusted with himself. It is needless to say that Prof. Spencer and Clarissa never took the trouble to correct him.—Louise E. Dew, in Ohio Farmer.

A CONFESSION.

"How did you come to pluck up enough courage to propose to Miss Frisbie, Bunting?"

"Well, she suggested that I had better not send her an expensive valentine this year, but save my money to go to housekeeping," confessed Bunting.—Detroit Free Press.

A MODERN PENELOPE.

Princes from All Europe Sought Wilhelmina's Hand.

The Young Queen Is Not Beautiful, But Very Good to Look Upon—At Home in Kitchen as Well as Salon.

The young royal bride-to-be, Queen Wilhelmina Pauline Helen Marie of Holland, has had almost as many suitors as Penelope herself. For every royal house in Europe, except Roman Catholic families, that has a marriageable prince to offer has had designs upon Wilhelmina's heart and hand.

It is, by the way, to "King" Wilhelmina, not "Queen," that officials and other public servants take the oath of alligiance. This was decided upon some time ago by the Dutch high court of justice, and was in a line with Queen Emma's wishes. "I desire to make Queen Wilhelmina something more than a strong woman; I wish to make her a king."

The nuptial ceremonies will last a week and will take place at Amsterdam, instead of The Hague, the palace of the former being more commodious. The throneroom is one of the magnificent apartments of the world, with its superb marble columns and crystal chandeliers, of nearly 400 lights. The throne itself is covered with ruby velvet and edged with ruby and gold fringe; the back is surmounted by a crown containing sapphires, with lions in support; another crown and the letter "W" is wrought on the velvet just beneath. The front of the chair is a footstool to match the canopy. The canopy is curtained in ruby velvet, with gold cord; it is surmounted by a crown and ostrich plumes; on the inner center are embroidered the royal arms and motto: "Je maintiendrai."

The style of the ballroom is empire, with a small French piano at one end, while crimson and gold are the colors.

The order for her wedding gown the queen has given to the ladies of the school of art needlework in Amsterdam, who so successfully embroidered her coronation robes. One of her ball gowns will be of white satin, embroidered all over with forget-me-nots in silver and pale blue.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.
(Princes from Every Land Sought Her Hand in Marriage.)

The women of several different provinces will present their queen with national costumes. That of Friesland, the the gift of 8,000 women, is described as quaint, if not strictly graceful, with its amplitude of drapery and silver hair ornaments. The gold and silver ornaments for the queen's headdress are preserved among the crown jewels as the property of the nation.

No ruler in the world attends more strictly to her duties than Queen Wilhelmina. She is busy every day with the matters which her ministers lay before her and with the affairs of her court. She has said of herself that she never plays, but always works. Those concerns which we might rashly consider to be her pleasures—her receptions and state banquets—are, in fact, her most irksome duties. During the "season" she is bound to notice, with exactly equal attention, each one of the 400 or 500 persons of the court. Note is kept of these courtesies and of the order in which she pays them, and she has punctiliously to acquit herself of the whole duty down to the properly timed and measured chat with the last diplomat and his wife before the close of the last levee.

The young queen is not beautiful, but very good to look upon—wholesome and frank, with a pleasant smile for everyone. She has blue eyes, a clear complexion, a Grecian nose; her forehead is broad and rather high and her teeth are large, white and even; her blond hair, which is slightly wavy, is brushed back to show the "orange ear." She has a well-shaped head and a slender, graceful figure, with a queenly bearing.

Her education having been conducted in the most conservative Dutch fashion, it follows that she is thoroughly versed in domestic science, knowing how to cook and sew; she embroiders beautifully.

To Stop Duelling in Cuba.

Gov. Gen. Wood has decided to issue a decree whereby not only the principals in duels are liable to be punished, as provided by the present law, but also the seconds and the persons who carry the challenges. Gov. Wood has received many requests from the mothers and wives of Cubans asking him to put down duelling, which is being used as a means of blackmailing or extorting money by certain expert swordsmen of Havana. It is expected that by making an example of one or two of these bullies or their assistants by putting them t work breaking stones this evil will b remedied.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP.

Released by Pe-ru-na---Congressman Howard's Recovery---Congressman Geo. H. White's Case.

La Grippe is epidemic catarrh.—It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper. The masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful Grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Pe-ru-na for Grip.

Mrs. Dr. C. D. Powell, President of Epworth League, also President of Loyal Temperance Legion, writes from Chehalis, Wash.:

"I have used several remedies in cases of severe colds and la grippe, but none I consider of more value than Peruna."—Mrs. Dr. C. D. Powell.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus.

After-Effects of La Grippe.

Miss Emma Jouris, President Golden Rod Sewing Circle, writes from 40 Burling street, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"This spring I suffered severely from the after-effects of la grippe. As the doctors did not help me I bought a bottle of Peruna."—Miss Emma Jouris.

Congressman Howard's Letter.

Fort Payne, Ala.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe and I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers."—M. W. Howard, Member of Congress.

La Grippe Leaves the System in a Deplorable Condition.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barbers' Union, writes from 15 Western Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—L. D. Wallace.

Grip Causes Deafness.

Mrs. M. A. Sharick, chaplain G. A. R. Woman's Relief Corps, writes from Fremont, Wash.:

"When la grippe was the prevailing illness in this Western country I was laid up the whole winter, I partially lost my hearing, and had a very bad case of catarrh of the head and throat.

"I read of Peruna, tried it and had my hearing restored and catarrh cured. I cannot speak too well of Peruna."—Mrs. M. A. Sharick.

La Grippe Cured in Its First Stage.

Lieutenant Clarice Hunt, of the Salt Lake City Barracks of the Salvation Army, writes from Ogden, Utah:

"Two months ago I was suffering with so severe cold that I could hardly speak.

"Our captain advised me to try Peruna, and procured a bottle for me, and truly it worked wonders. Within two weeks I was entirely well."—Clarice Hunt.

Congressman White's Letter.

Tarboro, N. C.

Gentlemen—"I am more than satisfied with Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy." Geo. H. White, Member of Congress.

Remained in Feeble Health After Cured of La Grippe.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Independent Order of Good Templars, of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctor called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned. Peruna cured me."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., for a free book on catarrh.

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Labor Saving Dessert.

Dissolve in hot water contents of a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon, set away in a cool place until wanted and you will have the most brilliant, pleasing jelly. The flavors are: lemon, orange, strawberry, raspberry, wild cherry and peach, or if a delicious wine or coffee jelly is desired, get "calfsfoot" Jellycon. Your grocer sells it.

A. N. K.—C 1850

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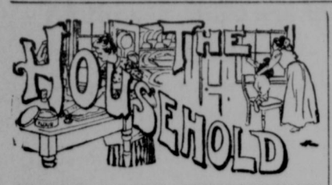


ART IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

How to Make the Dining Room Bright and Cheerful and Restful to the Eye.

All authorities agree that surroundings have much to do with digestion, and, as much of human happiness depends upon digestion, it is certainly our duty to bend our efforts toward making the dining-room as bright and pleasant as possible.

An east exposure is a very good one, as one gets the pretty morning sun and none of the hot afternoon sunshine. We cannot always decide these things for ourselves, but we can usually do much in overcoming disadvantages by care in furnishing. If the dining-room is a dark room which the sun's rays cannot enter, it is not a difficult matter to make sunshine from the inside. We know that the shades of yellow bring suggestions of sunshine to our minds, so here we have our first idea. Let the walls be yellow, using several shades, but being careful to keep clear of the lemon or pumpkin shades. Have the woodwork a soft creamy white enamel. A green carpet looks well in a room like this, but great care must be exercised in combining these two colors. There are beautiful carpets and rugs in the rich shades of yellow running into the nut brown which have a dash of red in them. Such a carpet would be particularly effective in a yellow dining-room. Some of the ingrains have beautiful brown effects, which would be most pleasing as well as inexpensive.

The Flemish oak finish, mahogany or dark shades of oak are the best woods for furniture. If you are furnishing anew, do not select one of the heavy sideboards, unless you can afford a very handsome one. There are so many less clumsy little buffets and tables which make a far better appearance for less money. For pictures, avoid the print pictures which one sees in so many dining-rooms. Depend more upon fancy plates and odd dishes for wall decorations than upon pictures. The pictures you have should be those that rest the eye and

A CHEERFUL DINING-ROOM.

bring a quieting influence. The beer steins or mugs make very effective decorations for dining-rooms. They can be bought for a very moderate sum, for really good designs.

If you can manage it, always have a blossoming plant or a green fern for the table, as they add so much. There are a number of inexpensive little mossy-like ferns which will flourish under most unpromising conditions. Have your curtains clean, and even though they be of the most inexpensive of muslins they will add much to the room. The coarsest and commonest table linen can be kept clean and white, and care should always be taken to have everything put on the table carefully and not thrown down any way. Just now there is a preference for all white centerpieces, but this is a matter best decided by personal taste.—Radford Review.

Old-Time Cabbage Salad.

A good old-fashioned cabbage salad is made of one head each of cabbage and celery. Chop fine, mix well together and sprinkle with a tablespoonful of salt. Into a double boiler put two tablespoonfuls of butter, and one teaspoonful of flour. Blend, then add a generous half cupful of cider vinegar, a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of mustard, the beaten yolks of two eggs and lastly three tablespoonfuls of cream. Cook, stirring constantly until thick and smooth. Add a dash of cayenne, pour over the cabbage and stand away to get cool. Just before serving add a little whipped cream.

Vegetables with Roast Goose.

The vegetables to be served with roast goose are boiled or mashed potatoes, mashed yellow turnips or winter squash, apples stewed without sugar, or cranberry jam, boiled onions, pickles and dressed celery should be served fowl.

Division of Labor.

"There's nobody can say we don't live well," remarked Mr. Pneer. "We nearly always have oatmeal and mackerel for breakfast."

"I know it," sighed his wife. "I eat the oatmeal and you eat the mackerel."—Chicago Tribune.

The Story Tellers.

"Doesn't it jar you when a woman tries to tell a funny story?"

"Not so much as when some men try. A woman never attempts to use the Irish dialect when she doesn't know how."—Philadelphia Press.

DAINTY LITTLE GIFTS.

How to Make a Number of Pretty and Useful Trifles at Merely Nominal Expense.

New ways of using crape paper for decorative purposes are always suggesting themselves to the imaginative mind. One of the latest is a twine-holder made from a little doll dressed in the figured paper. It makes a very pretty and useful gift, and is at the same time inexpensive. A 25-cent doll, half a roll of crape paper, a ball of twine and a couple of yards of ribbon are the only requirements.

Remove the legs from the doll and sew firmly to the end of the body a little silk bag just large enough to hold the twine ball loosely. Then dress the doll in a big, full skirt and two full capes. Fasten the capes at the neck with a long bow of ribbon. A jaunty little hat, made of tufted crape paper and trimmed with ribbon bows, adds

DOLL TWINE HOLDER.

to the finishing touch. Sew the hat to the head and leave one long loop of ribbon by which to hang to the wall. Dolls dressed in the crimson crape paper are very pretty, and look well with black ribbons. Larger dolls made with two twine bags, to hold string of two sizes, are very useful. These always sell well at church fairs.

A pretty ribbon blotter for a ladies' writing table can be made by covering a piece of stiff cardboard the size that the blotter is intended to be with silk or some prettily colored linen. Then cut six sheets of blotting paper a fraction smaller than the pad and fasten them to it with broad bands of satin ribbon, embroidered in some dainty pattern. The ribbon should be firmly sewed down so that it will hold the blotters, but must not be drawn so tightly that soiled blotters cannot be removed and new replaced. A big bow of ribbon of any color may be tied on one side, which adds to the richness of this gift.

Frames are always welcome gifts, and they can be made in so many forms that they are almost sure to suit all tastes. A new and very pretty one is made of Japanese crash, and decorated with a design cut from a wall paper and applied. In all cases it is bettter when making a home-made frame to have the form cut by a regular frame-maker. It only costs a few cents and is so much more satisfactory, as it is almost impossible to get the edges regular without the proper machines, and nothing could look worse than an uneven frame. Japanese crash costs about a dollar a yard, and one yard will cover a dozen frames of cabinet size. The large designs in the wall paper with a decided coloring are the most effective for applying. If the flowers and leaves are carefully cut out they can be so arranged as to form a very pretty spray, and, if well done, they will look just like a water color. Sometimes a wall paper is found rich enough to make the entire covering for a frame. These are usually improved by having the back washed in with a little water color. Blotters and scrap baskets made in the same way are equally effective. The frames, if intended for steady use, should all be bound and glassed. They will last indefinitely, and cannot be injured by dust.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A FEMININE WEAKNESS.

The Claims of Scores of American Women to Aristocracy Are Childish and Ridiculous.

Perhaps the fetish to which we women attach the most undue importance is social position, writes "An American Mother," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "We set out with the creed that we are all equal, and then spend much of our lives in struggling to force our way into some petty circle which is barred against us, or to bar our own against some of our neighbors. Nothing could be more ridiculous than the many foundations on which we Americans base our claims to aristocracy. The belief is almost universal that the possession of a certain enormous number of millions constitutes a caste which stands on the level of royalty. But short of these stupendous heaps of gold, money does not always command precedence here, especially in our small towns and villages. We are all of us ready with our gibe at the new rich as if our own blood had been pure as that of Daimio for a thousand years. Our claims to high caste are often based upon some mythical judge or baronet far in the dim past; or that we live in the most pretentious house in the village. I have known the possesion of a Grecian portico to give social ascendancy to one family over a town full of neighbors, plebeian only in that they had no porches at all. So vague yet so strenuous are our ideas of caste."

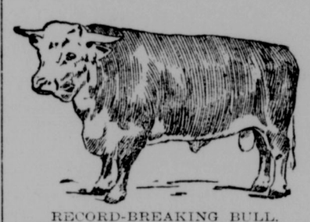
To Make Gravy Palatable.

If the gravy is very fat take some of it off; put the pan over the fire, let it become hot, then stir it into a thin batter. An old fowl is fit for nothing but soup.

EVOLUTION OF BREEDS.

Studying the Pedigree of Our So-Called Native Cows Brings Out Some Odd Facts.

Tracing the evolution of breeds is always interesting. Someone has been figuring out the pedigree of the so-called "native" cow of this country and brings to light some odd facts that are worth recording. As early as 1611 dairy cows were brought to Virginia from England, and 13 years later there was an importation into the Plymouth colony. This was in 1624. These cows were brought from Devonshire, England, and were doubtless of the same stock as that from which the Devon breed was developed at a later period. This probably accounts for the predominance of red color in the native New England cattle. Whether or not the Virginia



RECORD-BREAKING BULL.
(Dale, Sold at Chicago Stock Yards, for $7,500.)

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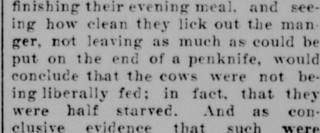

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Some men are like telescopes; you draw them out, see through them, and then shut them up.—Chicago Daily News.

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Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

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Courtesy is never costly, yet never cheap.—Ram's Horn.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

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Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

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FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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YOU'RE WEAK Instead of Strong!

Make Yourself a New Man!

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA

BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY.

Will Give You the Strength and Vigor of Perfect Manhood. Renews, Vitalizes and Invigorates Weak Men.

Old before his time! A broken-down, miserable wreck—weak, nervous, discouraged!

The world to him seems a place of mist, peopled with ghostly beings, whose flitting to and fro about their daily tasks serves but to irritate him. He sneers at healthy amusements, and finds no comfort or pleasure in life.

He is sick and he does not know it. He drags about, and therefore thinks he is well. He is despondent and peevish, and weak, and he does not know that there are merely signals—some from the stomach crying for aid—others from the nerves beseeching strength—still others from the great life-current—the blood—moaning that it is so impeded and clogged with impurities that it cannot move.

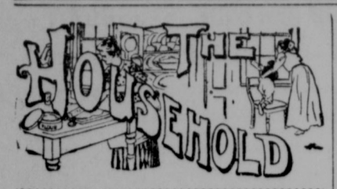
He, and all others like him, will find immediate relief in Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. This is just what it was intended for. It never fails to make weak men strong and vigorous, puts new life, vim, strength, power and energy into them.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is New Life, Hope and Strength for Weak Men.

Mr. JOHN D. SMITH, electrician for the Thompson-Houston Electric Co., of Lynn, Mass., says:—"When a man has been sick and is cured, it is his duty to tell others about it, that they, too, may get well. Three years ago I had been working almost night and day, could not (at regularly) and got only a few hour sleep at night. No man can stand that long, and I soon began to be prostrated. I could not sleep when I tried, and my food would not stay on my stomach. I was in a terrible condition, and was much alarmed. I went to doctors, but they did me no good. Learning of the wonderful good done by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I determined to try it. It cured me completely of all my complaints. I eat heartily and sleep well, thanks to this splendid medicine. I believe it to be the best remedy in existence."

Dr. Greene's Nervura is the One Great Restorative Which Cures.

Dr. GREENE, 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He has remedies for all forms of disease, and offers to give free consultation and advice, personally or by letter. You can tell or write your troubles to Dr. Greene, for all communications are confidential, and letters are answered in plain sealed envelopes.



ART IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

How to Make the Dining Room Bright and Cheerful and Restful to the Eye.

All authorities agree that surroundings have much to do with digestion, and, as much of human happiness depends upon digestion, it is certainly our duty to bend our efforts toward making the dining-room as bright and pleasant as possible.

An east exposure is a very good one, as one gets the pretty morning sun and none of the hot afternoon sunshine. We cannot always decide these things for ourselves, but we can usually do much in overcoming disadvantages by care in furnishing. If the dining-room is a dark room which the sun's rays cannot enter, it is not a difficult matter to make sunshine from the inside. We know that the shades of yellow bring suggestions of sunshine to our minds, so here we have our first idea. Let the walls be yellow, using several shades, but being careful to keep clear of the lemon or pumpkin shades. Have the woodwork a soft creamy white enamel. A green carpet looks well in a room like this, but great care must be exercised in combining these two colors. There are beautiful carpets and rugs in the rich shades of yellow running into the nut brown which have a dash of red in them. Such a carpet would be particularly effective in a yellow dining-room. Some of the ingrains have beautiful brown effects, which would be most pleasing as well as inexpensive.

The Flemish oak finish, mahogany or dark shades of oak are the best woods for furniture. If you are furnishing anew, do not select one of the heavy sideboards, unless you can afford a very handsome one. There are so many less clumsy little buffets and tables which make a far better appearance for less money. For pictures, avoid the print pictures which one sees in so many dining-rooms. Depend more upon fancy plates and odd dishes for wall decorations than upon pictures. The pictures you have should be those that rest the eye and

A CHEERFUL DINING-ROOM.

bring a quieting influence. The beer steins or mugs make very effective decorations for dining-rooms. They can be bought for a very moderate sum, for really good designs.

If you can manage it, always have a blossoming plant or a green fern for the table, as they add so much. There are a number of inexpensive little mossy-like ferns which will flourish under most unpromising conditions. Have your curtains clean, and even though they be of the most inexpensive of muslins they will add much to the room. The coarsest and commonest table linen can be kept clean and white, and care should always be taken to have everything put on the table carefully and not thrown down any way. Just now there is a preference for all white centerpieces, but this is a matter best decided by personal taste.—Radford Review.

Old-Time Cabbage Salad.

A good old-fashioned cabbage salad is made of one head each of cabbage and celery. Chop fine, mix well together and sprinkle with a tablespoonful of salt. Into a double boiler put two tablespoonfuls of butter, and one teaspoonful of flour. Blend, then add a generous half cupful of cider vinegar, a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of mustard, the beaten yolks of two eggs and lastly three tablespoonfuls of cream. Cook, stirring constantly until thick and smooth. Add a dash of cayenne, pour over the cabbage and stand away to get cool. Just before serving add a little whipped cream.

Vegetables with Roast Goose.

The vegetables to be served with roast goose are boiled or mashed potatoes, mashed yellow turnips or winter squash, apples stewed without sugar, or cranberry jam, boiled onions, pickles and dressed celery should be served fowl.

Division of Labor.

"There's nobody can say we don't live well," remarked Mr. Pneer. "We nearly always have oatmeal and mackerel for breakfast."

"I know it," sighed his wife. "I eat the oatmeal and you eat the mackerel."—Chicago Tribune.

The Story Tellers.

"Doesn't it jar you when a woman tries to tell a funny story?"

"Not so much as when some men try. A woman never attempts to use the Irish dialect when she doesn't know how."—Philadelphia Press.

DAINTY LITTLE GIFTS.

How to Make a Number of Pretty and Useful Trifles at Merely Nominal Expense.

New ways of using crape paper for decorative purposes are always suggesting themselves to the imaginative mind. One of the latest is a twine-holder made from a little doll dressed in the figured paper. It makes a very pretty and useful gift, and is at the same time inexpensive. A 25-cent doll, half a roll of crape paper, a ball of twine and a couple of yards of ribbon are the only requirements.

Remove the legs from the doll and sew firmly to the end of the body a little silk bag just large enough to hold the twine ball loosely. Then dress the doll in a big, full skirt and two full capes. Fasten the capes at the neck with a long bow of ribbon. A jaunty little hat, made of tufted crape paper and trimmed with ribbon bows, adds

DOLL TWINE HOLDER.

to the finishing touch. Sew the hat to the head and leave one long loop of ribbon by which to hang to the wall. Dolls dressed in the crimson crape paper are very pretty, and look well with black ribbons. Larger dolls made with two twine bags, to hold string of two sizes, are very useful. These always sell well at church fairs.

A pretty ribbon blotter for a ladies' writing table can be made by covering a piece of stiff cardboard the size that the blotter is intended to be with silk or some prettily colored linen. Then cut six sheets of blotting paper a fraction smaller than the pad and fasten them to it with broad bands of satin ribbon, embroidered in some dainty pattern. The ribbon should be firmly sewed down so that it will hold the blotters, but must not be drawn so tightly that soiled blotters cannot be removed and new replaced. A big bow of ribbon of any color may be tied on one side, which adds to the richness of this gift.

Frames are always welcome gifts, and they can be made in so many forms that they are almost sure to suit all tastes. A new and very pretty one is made of Japanese crash, and decorated with a design cut from a wall paper and applied. In all cases it is bettter when making a home-made frame to have the form cut by a regular frame-maker. It only costs a few cents and is so much more satisfactory, as it is almost impossible to get the edges regular without the proper machines, and nothing could look worse than an uneven frame. Japanese crash costs about a dollar a yard, and one yard will cover a dozen frames of cabinet size. The large designs in the wall paper with a decided coloring are the most effective for applying. If the flowers and leaves are carefully cut out they can be so arranged as to form a very pretty spray, and, if well done, they will look just like a water color. Sometimes a wall paper is found rich enough to make the entire covering for a frame. These are usually improved by having the back washed in with a little water color. Blotters and scrap baskets made in the same way are equally effective. The frames, if intended for steady use, should all be bound and glassed. They will last indefinitely, and cannot be injured by dust.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A FEMININE WEAKNESS.

The Claims of Scores of American Women to Aristocracy Are Childish and Ridiculous.

Perhaps the fetish to which we women attach the most undue importance is social position, writes "An American Mother," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "'We set out with the creed that we are all equal, and then spend much of our lives in struggling to force our way into some petty circle which is barred against us, or to bar our own against some of our neighbors. Nothing could be more ridiculous than the many foundations on which we Americans base our claims to aristocracy. The belief is almost universal that the possession of a certain enormous number of millions constitutes a caste which stands on the level of royalty. But short of these stupendous heaps of gold, money does not always command precedence here, especially in our small towns and villages. We are all of us ready with our gibe at the new rich as if our own blood had been pure as that of Daimio for a thousand years. Our claims to high caste are often based upon some mythical judge or baronet far in the dim past; or that we live in the most pretentious house in the village. I have known the possesion of a Grecian portico to give social ascendancy to one family over a town full of neighbors, plebeian only in that they had no porches at all. So vague yet so strenuous are our ideas of caste."

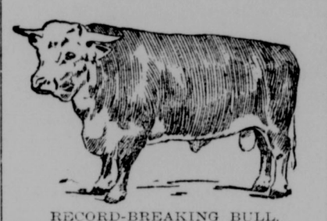
To Make Gravy Palatable.

If the gravy is very fat take some of it off; put the pan over the fire, let it become hot, then stir it into a thin batter. An old fowl is fit for nothing but soup.

EVOLUTION OF BREEDS.

Studying the Pedigree of Our So-Called Native Cows Brings Out Some Odd Facts.

Tracing the evolution of breeds is always interesting. Someone has been figuring out the pedigree of the so-called "native" cow of this country and brings to light some odd facts that are worth recording. As early as 1611 dairy cows were brought to Virginia from England, and 13 years later there was an importation into the Plymouth colony. This was in 1624. These cows were brought from Devonshire, England, and were doubtless of the same stock as that from which the Devon breed was developed at a later period. This probably accounts for the predominance of red color in the native New England cattle. Whether or not the Virginia



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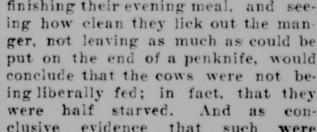

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The average man isn't willing to admit that he has enough until he gets too much.—Chicago Daily News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Courtesy is never costly, yet never cheap.—Ram's Horn.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

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See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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YOU'RE WEAK Instead of Strong!

Make Yourself a New Man!

DR. GREENE'S **NERVURA**

BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY.

Will Give You the Strength and Vigor of Perfect Manhood. Renews, Vitalizes and Invigorates Weak Men.

Old before his time! A broken-down, miserable wreck—weak, nervous, discouraged!

The world to him seems a place of mist, peopled with ghostly beings, whose flitting to and fro about their daily tasks serves but to irritate him. He sneers at healthy amusements, and finds no comfort or pleasure in life.

He is sick and he does not know it. He drags about, and therefore thinks he is well. He is despondent and peevish, and weak, and he does not know that there are merely signals—some from the stomach crying for aid—others from the nerves beseeching strength—still others from the great life-current—the blood—moaning that it is so impeded and clogged with impurities that it cannot move.

He, and all others like him, will find immediate relief in Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. This is just what it was intended for. It never fails to make weak men strong and vigorous, puts new life, vim, strength, power and energy into them.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is New Life, Hope and Strength for Weak Men.

Mr. JOHN D. SMITH, electrician for the Thompson-Houston Electric Co., of Lynn, Mass., says:—"When a man has been sick and is cured, it is his duty to tell others about it, that they, too, may get well. Three years ago I had been working almost night and day, could not (at regularly) and got only a few hour sleep at night. No man can stand that long, and I soon began to be prostrated. I could not sleep when I tried, and my food would not stay on my stomach. I was in a terrible condition, and was much alarmed. I went to doctors, but they did me no good. Learning of the wonderful good done by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I determined to try it. It cured me completely of all my complaints. I eat heartily and sleep well, thanks to this splendid medicine. I believe it to be the best remedy in existence."

Dr. Greene's Nervura is the One Great Restorative Which Cures.

Dr. GREENE, 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He has remedies for all forms of disease, and offers to give free consultation and advice, personally or by letter. You can tell or write your troubles to Dr. Greene, for all communications are confidential, and letters are answered in plain sealed envelopes.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1901.

President McKinley very frankly tells the Senators and Representatives who call on him that if the Cubans complete and forward their Constitution to Washington within the next few weeks, as they are expected to do, he will call an extra session of the Fifty-Seventh Congress to deal with the matter, as he most positively declined to accept the responsibility of deciding it himself. This is regardless of whether the present session fails to dispose of all the important pending legislation. Only two weeks of the present Congress remains and there is a lot of work to be done to dispose of the regular appropriation bills, not to mention the oleomargarine bill which is now before the Senate; the Ship Subsidy bill, which the opposition has openly served notice shall not be voted upon; the Revenue Reduction bill, now deadlocked in Conference, owing to the refusal of the House conferees to accept the Senate amendments, and other measures of more or less importance. The work of the present week will go far towards showing whether an extra session will be made necessary, aside from the Cuban question.

Following precedent it has been decided that President McKinley will, as he succeeds himself and there will be no out-going President to ride with him, be accompanied by members of the Joint Congressional Committee, in the Inaugural parade. Members of that committee will also ride with Vice President Roosevelt. While many unique features have been announced by the Committee in charge, it is doubtful whether any single feature will attract more attention than the battalion of Porto Rican troops which will march in the parade.

Senator Elkins is trying hard to get the Committee on Commerce to agree to the Morgan amendment to the River and Harbor bill, providing for the acquirement from Costa Rica and Nicaragua of a right of way for the Nicaragua Canal. The Committee has adopted amendments providing for the storage reservoirs in some of the arid sections. The bill will be reported to the Senate early this week.

Senator Perkins has offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, providing for the laying of a cable to Hawaii, and appropriating $500,000 therefor.

In ordering that a counter-vailing duty equal in amount to the export bounties paid by those countries, be collected on all sugars imported from Russia and Belgium, Secretary Gage was merely carrying out the law as interpreted by his legal advisers. It is understood that an appeal to the Courts will be taken in the case of Russian sugar, on the ground that Russia does not pay an export bounty. Meanwhile Russia has got back at us by raising the tariff on all steel and iron products 50 per cent.

There is a rather persistent and apparently well-founded rumor around the Capitol that, owing to the large total of appropriations by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, no bills providing for public buildings will be allowed to go through at this session. This will naturally cause much dissappointment especially among those interested in public buildings that have been favorably reported.

Surgeon-General Sternberg said of the statements made by Senators Teller and Pettigrew, that there were ten thousand more men in the Philippine hospitals than could be properly taken care of: "The report is preposterous. The number of sick has ranged from seven to eight per cent. Ample hospital accommodations and plenty of medical officers have been provided for the troops in the Philippines."

How our Navy stands in Europe may be judged from the following remarks of Captain Hovegaard, of the Royal Danish Navy, who has just arrived in Washington: "My government has sent me here to study American Ship-building and especially ship-engineering. The American Navy is recognized on the European Continent, as the best without exception, the most modern, and so far as the engineering is concerned, it is looked upon as a marvel of perfection. While in this country I will try to make arrangements to have our cadets take courses in engineering and technology here."

On the recommendation of Land Commissioner Hermann, Secretary Hitchcock has made a favorable report on Senator Hansbrough's bill providing that all moneys received from the sale of public lands in the arid and semi-arid regions shall be set aside as an arid land reclamation fund for the construction of reservoirs and other hydraulic works for the storage and diversion of water. The report is accompanied by a recommendation that the bill be amended so as to provide that the lands required for reservoirs and the lands to be irrigated be withdrawn from homestead entry before their survey instead of after.

Secretary Long has gone to Pensacola, Florida, to inspect the Naval Station at that point. He will return by way of New Orleans, remaining in the latter city to see the Mardi Gras festivities.

Sunnyside.

Mrs. George Fulmer, of near Gortner, is, we are sorry to state, quite poorly.

Mrs. George Ward, of Red House community, who went last fall to a medical institution in Missouri for treatment for cancer, is much improved in health and will return home about the first of March.

Sleighing and sledding parties in and out, up and down and 'round and about have been the order of the night for some time. We think the young man who carried his sleigh bells muffled in the body of his sleigh had the best time.

Our public school, through the influence of our older and most pious, is in a very healthy and progressive condition. Our Sunday school also is in excellent working order. The origin of the success of both schools dates back through a period of twenty years. A strong influence over a community directed by a clean heart and a wise head have produced the very gratifying results that we now enjoy.

Mountain Lake Park.

A. R. Sperry and wife left the Park Wednesday for a business trip to Florida. En route they will stop off at Cincinnati. In Florida they will visit De Funick Springs and Chipley.

Manager Rudisill shipped ice to Newburg, Tunnelton and Rowlesburg the early part of the week.

Chas. Bunce has taken Mr. Sperry's place in the B. & O. office at this place.

A B. & O. surveyor was here Tuesday taking measurements for the proposed improvements.

School Examiner Browning visited the schools in this vicinity last week. Three children were suspended the past week from the Park school. The matter is to be investigated.

Four applications were received the past week for cottages for the season of 1901.

It is a pleasure to think that in three more months we will enter upon the most prosperous summer ever enjoyed at Mountain Lake Park. More people, better program, more houses built and more demand for "garden truck" than was ever known before.

Last Saturday scores of sleighs with young men and maidens were seen on our streets. They seemed happy and doubtless they were.

The West Virginia University Cadet Corps will attend the inauguration exercises, under Major J. M. Burns, U. S. A.

Senator Elkins has recommended Rev. C. B. Graham, one of our summer citizens, for appointment as chaplain U. S. A.

Twelve inch ice was cut on the lake Saturday. It was pretty ice as any one could ask for. Manager Rudisill has housed his summer supply.

Wallman.

Cold weather and lots of it.

Traveling Salesman Jos. E. Johnson was in town Friday.

Dr. Drinkwater is still making his daily visits here.

Mr. Harman Savage visited his brother-in-law, Mr. E. E. Clark, one day this week.

J. Walter Farr, who has been visiting his parents in North Carolina, returned Sunday.

George, Hal and Bruce Scharf went to Bayard Saturday night to a valentine party.

Mrs. E. E. Clark and daughter Flossie went to Dobbin Friday and returned Sunday morning.

Mrs. Braddigan went to Gorman Sunday.

Miss Bell Hunter, of Dill, was the guest of Mrs. V. Seymour last week.

The entertainment at Gorman last Friday night proved quite a success. The hall was crowded and the actors and actresses were well trained. Excellent music was furnished by the Shillingburg orchestra. The proceeds were for a worthy cause and the people of other towns as well as Gorman showed their good will by attending. Among those who went from Wallman were Misses Lola and Mae Seymour, Effie Arnold, Bessie Seymour, Elizabeth Scharf, Bessie Littman and Messrs. George and Hal Scharf, Floyd Sollars, Emory Wolfe and Thomas Seymour.

Mrs. R. Curry was visiting her daughter, Mrs. V. Seymour, Sunday.

E. E. Clark went to Huttonville Saturday.

It is rumored that we are to have a boarding house in the near future. It certainly is badly needed and we think would be welcomed by all.

Mr. George Wolfe spent Sunday with his family in Keyser.

Frank Brumbaugh has returned from Gorman and is going to school here.

Paymaster E. G. Gibbs passed through here Monday night.

SHORTY.

Danger of Colds and La Grippe.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

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NEW THROUGH LINE OF

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NOTICE.

The undersigned will have his office open at Gorman but two days of each week, viz.; Tuesday and Friday, unless something of importance requires his presence, when attention will be given to all business coming before him.

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Justice of the Peace 8th District.

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Produce Buyers,
Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs, Eggs and Butter,
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Write for Our Present Paying Prices.

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I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent.

Cure That Cold

And it can be done for 25 cents—a dose or two and relief is instant—a few doses more and the cure is complete.

Pine and Terpin Cough Syrup

Is a new remedy—contains new drugs and new chemicals—a trial will convince anyone of its merit—it cures where all else fails.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Druggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

E. W. Grove

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Capital	$100,000
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Liability of Shareholders	100,000
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THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
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All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
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VALUABLE
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133½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A Military Lot, containing fifty acres, situated near the Hoop-pole road, about three miles from Oakland and adjoining the farm of Cephas Dodge.

A part of the tract of land called "Factories," containing five hundred acres, well timbered with white oak and underlaid with three, four and six foot veins of coal, situated on the B. & O. R. R. about two miles west of Bloomington. Also sixteen acres of a tract of land called "Pig Iron," situated near the above tract, "Factories." These two tracts will be sold cheap and on easy time.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	2.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.58 A. M
No. 48—Express, daily	4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	3.50 P. M
No. 12—Daily	3.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
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D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 36
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv *7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager.
G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

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CANNOT DISFRANCHISE

Lawyer Says Proposed Ballot Law is Unconstitutional.

He Quotes Maryland Decisions on the Point and Supplements Them With Others.

Saturday's Baltimore News.

The following article upon the subject of the proposed changes in the election law of the State to be submitted to the extra session of the Legislature has been prepared by one of the best-known Democratic lawyers of the Baltimore bar.

It treats the subject largely from the standpoint of the Maryland law on the subject with only incidental reference to the various decisions on the same subject in the highest courts of other States. The opinion of the gentleman in question as is proposed by Mr. John P. Poe would be distinctly unconstitutional and that the Court of Appeals would so hold.

The gentleman also says that all rumors to the effect that Chief Judge Alvey of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals has advised that such a law as Mr. Poe has proposed would be constitutional are untrue and that Judge Alvey has not made any such statement.

Whether or not a ballot law can be lawfully passed by the special session of the Legislature which will indirectly and by means of one form of the ballot deprive the illiterate voter of a reasonably fair opportunity to intelligently cast his vote depends upon whether the power to pass such a law has been conferred upon the Legislature by the Constitution.

It is very clear that the Constitution is to be interpreted in a common-sense way and according to the every-day acceptation of the words, and not by any technical or artificial rule.

Chief Judge LeGrand, in delivering the opinion in State vs. Mace, 5 Md., 350, in holding that words and phrases in the State Constitution should receive the meaning ordinarialy given to them by the people who voted for its adoption and should not be interpreted in any astutely technical or artificial sense, said:

We think the Constitution ought to have a common-sense interpretation, by which we mean the sense in which it was understood by those who adopted it, and, if it received such a construction, in our judgment the term debt is to be understood as an obligation arising otherwise than from the sentence of a court for the breach of public peace or commission of a crime. Although it is a well-recognized canon of construction that where legal terms are used in a statute they are to receive their technical meaning unless the contrary plainly appears to have been the intention of the Legislature. The principle, however, does not apply to the interpretation of the organic law, which is to be construed according to the acceptation of those who adopted it.

The provisions of the Constitution regulating the right to vote are Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

All elections shall be by ballot: and every male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years or upward, who has been a resident of the State for one year, and of the Legislative district of Baltimore city, or of the county in which he may offer to vote, for six months next preceeding the election, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which he resides at all elections hereafter to be held in this State.

Article 7 of the Declaration of Rights reads as follows:

That the right of the people to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free government; for this purpose, elections ought to be free and frequent; and every male citizen, having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.

The Court of Appeals has repeatedly recognized that the plain and obvious meaning of these clauses of the Constitution was that every male citizen 21 years of age and a resident of the State and county in which he offers to vote is entitled to exercise that franchise.

For example: In answering the contention made by the Reform League that a man could not vote unless he had a fixed abode in some house, the Court of Appeals speaking through Judge Page, said in Langhammer vs. Munter, 80 Md., 526:

Probably it was borne in mind (by the framers of the Constitution) that numbers of citizens, through misfortune or otherwise, were without dwelling places, but there is no evidence to be found in any part of the Constitution that these were to be denied the privilege of the elective franchise. On the contrary, it seems to have been the purpose to confer the right of suffrage upon every male citizen who has attained the age of 21 years, only requiring, for wise reasons that every such person shall have resided in the State one year and in the voting district six months.

In his concurring opinion in Kemp vs. Owen, 76 Md. 241, Judge Bryan, in refuting a construction sought in argument to be put upon the Constitution which would prevent a man's registering in the place where he is entitled to vote for both the candidates for the House of Delegates and for a member of Congress, said.

Now if he (the voter) cannot vote for both these offices in the ward or election district where he resides, his right of suffrage is to a great extent defeated. He is deprived of one of the primal privileges of citizenship. Suppose that a literal and verbal interpretation of the language which we have quoted from the first section of the first article of the State Constitution would impair the rights of the voter, which are declared in the previous part of the same section, or would impair any of his rights under the Constitution of the United States; or would impede and embarrass the actual enjoyment of them to such an extent as virtually to defeat them; then most unquestionably such interpretation ought to be rejected. And a construction ought to be adopted which would give effect to the obvious purpose and intent of the whole section. The elective franchise is the highest right of the citizen, and the spirit of our institutions requires that every opportunity should be afforded for its fair and free exercise.

No one has ever doubted that the Legislature has the power to pass statutes making reasonable regulations of the manner in which elections shall be held and prescribing reasonable regulations as to the manner in which the voters shall exercise the right of suffrage. This right to regulate the manner in which the voting shall be done does not empower the Legislature to defeat the right altogether under color of regulating its exercise. This principle is very clearly stated by Judge McSherry in delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals in Hooper vs. Creager, 84 Md. 247. He there, after stating that the power to regulate the manner of exercising a power could not take away the power itself, said:

It could only do this upon the assumption that the power to regulate means the power to destroy. That such is not the meaning of the term in Maryland has been determined more than once. In State vs. Mott, 61 Md., 297, an ordinance of the city of Baltimore, whereby the burning of lime within the city limits was prohibited, was sought to be upheld under that provision of the charter which gave the city authority to regulate the places for manufacturing soap and candles, etc., and where every other offensive trade is carried on. This court said: "The power delegated is simply to regulate the places where they are carried on, and not to forbid their being carried on, or to destroy them altogether." And in State vs. Whitman, 80 Md., 410, it was held that a power to regulate the liquor traffic was not a power to destroy the trade.

In speaking of the right of the Legislature to modify or change the rules of evidence by which a man's residence is to be proved, the Court of Appeals in Southerland vs. Norris, 74 Md., 328-329, speaking through Judge McSherry, said:

The qualifications of a voter in this State are prescribed by the first section of Article 1 of the Constitution of Maryland. These qualifications are that he shall be a citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years or upward, and that he shall have been a resident of the State for one year, and of the Legislative district of Baltimore city or of the county in which he offers to vote for six months next preceding the election at which he offers to vote. Before he can exercise his right to vote he must be duly registered. These qualifications, fixed by the organic law, can neither be enlarged nor curtailed by the General Assembly, but there is no provision of the Constitution, as there is no principle of constitutional law, that denies to the Legislature power to enact rules of evidence by which the facts establishing the right to vote may be proved. * * * The right to have one's controversies determined by existing rules of evidence is not a vested right These rules, like other affecting remedies, must at all times be subject to modification and control by the Legislature. * * * But the General Assembly has no power to establish rules which under pretense of regulating the presentation of evidence go so far as altogether to preclude a party from exhibiting his rights.

Therefore, it is clear from our own decisions that, while the Legislature has the undoubted power to change the form of ballot or to make any reasonable regulations for the bona fide purposes of preventing bribery, insuring secrecy and securing the fair expression of the people under a pretext of doing either of these things to adopt a law which will disfranchise voters.

The fact that, in the law which Mr. Peo suggests should be passed, provision is to be made for assistance to cripples and blind persons and to be denied illiterates would seem to render it very clear that the thinly-veiled purpose of the law is to disfranchise illiterates under the pretext of regulating the form of the ballot.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

RECENT TYPE OF BALTIMORE AND OHIO MOTIVE POWER.

Extra-Session Chronicles.

From the Baltimore American.

CHAPTER I.

And it came to pass, in the days when Johnsmith ruled over the land, that he gathered about him men that were great in their wisdom and mighty in their valor.

So that there was none in all the land of whom they were afraid, no, not one.

And they said unto Johnsmith, "Behold, thou hath many things to do.

"Verily, thou hath to get busy very often.

"Therefore, it is well that we do thy thinking for thee."

And they gathered about him, and placed their hands upon their brows, and turned their minds upon the affairs of the realm.

Now, there arose in their midst a man of great valor and much shrewdness

Whose name was Victor, of the tribe of Baughman.

And there was great talk in the land that it would be a smooth deal to stack the cards so that they who wished to choose the rulers thereof should receive the double cross,

And the gold brick.

And the green goods, as it were.

But none of Johnsmith's advisers, nor even Johnsmith himself, was willing to suggest the dark lantern and jimmy act.

Now, therefore, arose Victor, of the tribe of Baughman, who was called a General.

And he put on his armor, which was rich in gold and sparkled with the sparkle jewels.

And he girded about him his sword and tossed his mustache about his face and made speech unto the men who print the papers, saying:

"Surely the land is up against it, for they that cannot read the Democratic ticket are likely to choose the Republican side,

"Now, therefore, let us call together the men who make the laws for the land, and let us make a law that all men who would help us choose a ruler shall be men who can read,

"Also, men who can write,

"But let us have it that the figuring may be conducted by those who count the ballots."

Now, all the people lifted up their voices and said in one voice: "Not much.

"Behold, we want none of this in ours."

But Victor, of the tribe of Baughman, replied: "Go to, for ye know not what ye want."

And Johnsmith said: "Wait a little. Wait a little.

"Verily, two of my cohorts are ill and could not vote for this law if we tried to pass it.

"Now, therefore, let me make up my mind while they are getting well."

And when the twain were well, behold Johnsmith made him a decree and caused it to be posted in the four corners of the land, saying:

"Behold, let all the people know that we are going to fix things for them."

And he made it to read that they would do many things, hoping that he might work in the favored scheme during the rush.

And all the people winked with the eye and smiled in the sleeves of their garments, saying unto themselves:

"Verily, Johnsmith knoweth not that we have seen the three shell game on the fair grounds."

But Johnsmith heard them not, being busy with his garmentmaker, who was taking his measure for a toga, such as is worn in the Senate.

Selah.

Which meaneth, listen to the band until the next act.

JOSH WINK.

Services at Hoyes.

Mass will be said at St. Dominic's church, Hoyes, if the weather permits, at 10.30 a. m. Sunday, March 10th.

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CHRIST IN THE ISLANDS.

Chaplain Miller Believes in Keeping the Philippines.

Monday's Washington Post.

Waugh Methodist Church was crowded yesterday morning with a congregation of eager listeners to a sermon upon the subject, "Our Flag in the Philippines," by Chaplain Oliver C. Miller. Mr. Miller is a forceful speaker, and his remarks came after lengthy and severe experience in the far-away Pacific islands.

Rev. Mr. Miller was in the Philippines for fourteen months, and returned to America because of the oncoming of a third attack of fever. He was chaplain of the Fourth Cavalry under Gen. Lawton, and was with that gallant officer until the time of his death. Later Mr. Miller was with the command of General MacArthur, and advanced with him as far as Angeles. He served with Gen. Young around Luzon. During the latter part of his service Rev. Miller was sent by Gen. Bates into the Southernmost islands of the archipelago.

The text yesterday morning was "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations; spare not, lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes;" and "We will rejoice in thy salvation and in the name of our God we will set up our banners, the Lord fulfill all thy petitions."

Mr. Miller is a devout believer in the present American policy in the Philippines. He said national expansion was taught in the Gospel, as shown by his text. He holds that the American nation at large is sadly in need of information. He said it was the duty of the church to go into every land and teach the Gospel, and that our country had to make this possible. In this light, said the chaplain, the Philippine matter should be regarded.

"Think what it has cost America to keep the glorious flag afloat," said the minister. "It has been baptized again and again in the blood of heroes. One of the greatest blessings that ever came to this nation was the Spanish-American war. Our nation was becoming enfeebled by lack of sacrifice. If any one is to blame for the raising of the flag in the Philippines it is Jesus Christ, and who lives that will cast blame upon Him? Let us as His people take orders as orders. The Captain of salvation gives us our orders to go forward and we go.

"The church now has an opportunity to do missionary work as never before offered. It is the duty of all to take hold of the lever, the fulcrum of which lies in the islands of the Philippines. A lot of week-kneed people, unlike Joshua, say: 'Stay at home,' when God says: 'Go.' Does God open great doors for nothing?

"On these islands of ours lives a people who have struggled upward under oppression for years. They are not ignorant, dull, or stupid; but, on the other hand, quick to learn and easy to teach. These Filipinos are designed to accomplish the transmission of the gospel of Christ to the heathen."

Rev. Miller paid Gen. Bates a hearty tribute for his foresightedness, and everlasting debt of gratitude for his services. He told of the exposures suffered by the American soldiers, and said they needed encouragement and praise rather than criticism and fault-finding. Dr. Miller told of his feelings when, upon returning to America, he heard how the soldiers and officers had been lied about. Washington, he declared, is neither as moral nor as temperate as Manila. There are fewer saloons in Manila in proportion to its population, than in any large city in this country. The Filipinos are a moral people. Seldom is infidelity known between husband and wife, and when such is the case a severe punishment is provided. We ourselves must begin great preparations at home, for we are held up before these people as an example.

"How could we have relieved our citizens in China if God, in His mercy, had not given us a station in the Philippines? People who have made up their minds against the Philippines must be disloyal to the glorious flag of Washington and Lincoln. When the nation decides on a policy there should be no politics concerned therein. When you speak against the flag, you speak against God's instrument in the civilization of the world. God has work in China. The day is coming when those false gods must fall. More heathens are born into the world every day than ever converted, but God is coming again.

"We cannot blame the Filipinos for being suspicious of the Americans for the time. They were oppressed for years and their minds poisoned by the Spanish soldiery before the latter were transported back to Spain by this government.

"Our country had an awful spell of generosity when we sent those soldiers home, and still another spell of it when we bought those islands. God gave this country the Philippine Islands. We must not criticise, however. Our nation coming into the new relationship was more than likely to make mistakes. May every one of us this day be inspired to uphold that precious, starry banner, that it shall never suffer dishonor, and never, never be furled where God in His judgment has once placed it."

PASSING PARAGRAPHS.

(Contributed to The Republican.)

Take your just dues and let the devil take the spoils.

Do your own thinking—a led horse is always a dull traveler.

The "amen corner" in a church is no nearer heaven than the backmost seat.

If you want to meet trouble half way, take the shortest road and have your gun ready.

One should feel a just pride in one's self—it's a good horse that shows his keeping.

Put your trust in God if you want a safe combine—the capital stock will always be at par.

Never argue with the man who knows it all—he will either confute you or convict himself.

The more you think the less you will have to say—an idle tongue will clack all day.

Trials, troubles and tribulations will give you the glad hand of fellowship if you learn to treat them fairly.

Don't keep your nose too high in the air—a thoroughbred horse never shies at a glue factory.

Brace up and grin at troubles and turmoils—there's nothing half so sweet in life as belly-ache and boils.

A gem from the latest historical novel: "Now when Nero had wearied of his fiddling he beckoned to an elevator boy, and turning to Luculius Combinus said—but no matter what he said, the yellow journals published on the banks of the Tiber reported him as saying, 'This beats hell.'"

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE

To Washington Account Inauguration, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

In addition to the regular train service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad a special train will leave the following stations on Sunday, March 3, running through to Washington:

Leave	Morgantown	7.00 p. m
	Uffington	7.08
	Opekiska	7.32
	Montana	7.46
	Hoult	7.52
	Fairmount	8.00
	Fetterman	8.45
	Grafton	8.50
	Independence	9.12
	Newburg	9.15
	Tunnelton	9.35
	Rowlesburg	9.50
	Terra Alta	10.30
	Oakland	10.50
	Altamont	11.10
	Piedmont	11.48
	Keyser	12.00 midnight
Arrive	Washington	6.00 a. m

Returning special train will leave Washington 10.00 a. m., Tuesday, March 5th, stopping at above stations.

Tickets will be on sale March 1, 2 and 3 at one fare for the round trip, valid for return until March 8, 1901, inclusive.

MR. DINK WRITES.

His Letter Touches Up Political Bosses and Ringsters.

SHNOW BURG, MD., Feb. 25, 19 hundred and 1.

Vell, Mr. Edicker, you vas bin von long feller. Don't no if you vas long nuff to reech dot exderseshun letslegashure or not, anny how ve vas git von. Der Guffner fur dis Sthade vas call von seshun ant call an exdra von, but hoo der defil vas der Guffner, dot vas der kwestion, A. P. G., J. W. S., A. Jon P. Walder Shmit? Der Jon Walder vas vare der A. P. G.'s koller und dot vas tu shord on von end. Maype dot vas shoke dot seshun oud of der Walder Shmit. See! Dey vas git som bils (maype some of em vill be Williams) dot dey vant to vork drue rite kwick by some uf der gounty's. Dare vas a hole lot of plack mans und der Demongrats vas frade of 'em. Efen ef dey vas got plack hides maype dey got vite harts, ant afder all dey mite wote der Rebublikan dicked. Dey don'd like to dake shanses you see, ant if dere vas som Duchmans vot kan no reat gute Inglish mit bote ies shut he don'd wote. All dem fellers vas illiteraled ant don'd vas loud ter wote. Be shur id vas kost liddlbit dirty dousend doller or mucher, bud den you sea all dem billiteates vas helup pay dot (daxes, you no,) ant dey sthay der home, maype dewendy 9 dousand or more, ant if each mans urn von doller on leeshun day der oxsphenses vas made up allretty der fust dime dey don'd wote (bud maype dey keep dot munny), anhow some of dem fellers vot don'd wote some more vas bick dax bayers und ve vill led dem bay dare daxes youst like oder pepels. O, yes, dey vas gute sitisens und dey vas lawabidin sitisens ant fer because of dot dey got der same rite to enchoy der brivilich of payin' dare daxes as vell as ennypody else. Ve vill not disferchise 'em oud if der rite to helup bay der oxsphenses of dot exdra seshun letslegashure by dere House fun deliumgate mans. Anyhow, dis vas von fre goundry ant ve got no pisness to inderfere mit der rites and briviliges of our fre born Amarikans, neider mid der rites ant briviliges of dem vot emigrates frum odder gountris ant git dere enatcherlisashun babers, so long as dey vas behafe by der laws of der lant, for dis reson ve vill allow dem belidderate fellers to vork for dare lifing, to apide by der, law to pay der dare dax, to not wote ven leckshun day comes rount. Ven dey don'd vas like dot dey kin go to Wesferginny, dot is if ve leaters of Demgrogasy git dis ding fercomplished like ve vant it. O dem vas shmart leaters—blendy packbone, dubel packbone, ant maype liddle bit Raisen mix mit it.

MR. DINK.

Clippings.

It is rumored that Mrs. L. B. C. List, of hotel fame, will have charge of the railroad hotel at Oakland next season, and it only needs materialization to cause a rush to our big sister town's pleasant summer resort. Besides this the town is going to put on lots of other shines in building, paving and painting.—The new alphabetical election ticket to be suddenly sprung upon the people of Maryland at the next election, should be an incentive to those who cannot read print to learn at least that much of the English orthography before the November election, or prepare to emigrate to a free State.—An heir is born unto the people of Maryland and will christened "Pro bono Publico" on the sixth proximo. But what will be the result when he begins to prattle and cut his teeth. To the list of good things to be accomplished at the extra session they might add the change of ground hog day, making it come about the Fourth of July.—Mt. Lake Park Corr. in Piedmont Independent.

Washington Birthday Exercises.

An exercise in honor of Washington's Birthday was given by the pupils of Crellin school on Thursday afternoon, February 21st. Many of the patrons and friends of the school were present. Mr. Jack Smith, one of our visitors, favored us with some excellent music on the violin.

The following program was rendered in a creditable manner:

"My Country 'tis of Thee," school; alphbetical exercise, sixteen boys; instrumental duet, Clyde and Jack Smith; words of Washington, ten girls; a toast by Franklin, Cleveland Ashby; Washington's embarrasment, Joe Ashby; vocal duet, Misses Shaffer and Ashby; speeches for small patriots, three boys; like Washington, Brydon Frantz; violin solo, Jack Smith; something better, Merl Browning; our flag, Miss Maud Whitmore; "Marching through Georgia," school.

C. S. F.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

A MAN AND A BEAR.

By Frederick Boyd Stevenson.

THE chatter of the city men bothered Celia. They talked horse—that annoyed her. They all knew the celebrities of the stage and foisted their knowledge upon her. These were the masculine men. As for the others—the tennis players and such—they were quite as bad.

"Oh, dear me!" sighed Celia, "I shall leave them all."

So she shook her dainty skirts free from the city's dust. She packed her seven large trunks, and went to a hamlet so insignificant and so obscure that the chorographic experts failed to indicate its latitude and longitude.

* * *

The big fellow who paced restlessly up and down in the rooms of the Fifth Avenue club was rather good looking. At least most of the women would have so regarded him. He was tall and dark and athletic; and best of all he was young and full of the ambitions of life. His whole aim at the time in question, however, seemed to be to wear a pathway in the velvet carpet of the club's reception room. Some men do their thinking lying on the flat of their backs. Others seek the solitude of the black forests, and there, alone with themselves and nature, evolve the mighty problems that wrest empires from rulers or twist fortunes out of Wall street on the turn of the wheat market. There are still others who endeavor to arouse the sluggish molecules in the gray matter of their brains by walking—ceaselessly and tirelessly—promenading the corridors and the halls of dwellings, tramping through the crowded thoroughfares, ever pushing onward, jarring the nerves of their friends, and giving rise to the belief that they are attacked with a species of locomotor ataxia.

But Grayson was not afflicted with any nervous disorders. On the contrary he didn't seem to have nerves. The only thing that bothered him was where he should spend his vacation which had been somewhat delayed on account of pressing business during the early months of the summer.

"I am tired of the seaside resorts and the silly women who flock there," soliloquized Grayson. "And those trips to Europe bore one so."

He had gone over the entire list many times.

"What I need is rest," said he, "a quiet rest away from people."

And then it was that an idea came and Grayson stopped his long and irritating walk. So it happened that night when a friend saw him on the platform of the station, surrounded by queer-looking boxes and fishing tackle and guns, and propounded the query: "Where away?" that the answer came: "To the Maine woods."

* * *

On the second day of Horace Grayson's stay at the old farm house there was quite a flutter of excitement about the place. And it was all because a young woman was expected to arrive that evening.

"I thought you told me," said Grayson, somewhat ruefully, "that I was to be the only boarder here this summer, and now you are getting a young lady from the city. Do you think that is quite right? And I left the city and remained away from the seaside and the resorts in Europe just to be rid of people, and especially young ladies."

The old farmer rubbed the thin crop of whiskers on his chin in an embarrassed way.

"It is hardly fair," he said, "but I calculate, Mister Grayson, you'll not be put out much. You see this young woman knows some of my wife's relations and they sent word she was coming unexpected like jest yesterday."

There was no help for Grayson, so he determined to make the best of it. "I will be hunting and fishing," said he, "and I can keep out of her way."

Just after supper he heard Farmer Johnson discussing his troubles with his wife.

"I don't see," the old man was saying, "how in the world, Selina, thet young woman is to be met at the depot. Jake's gone off to see his sick mother and will not be back till tomorrer and I'm all crippled up with that sprain."

Grayson chuckled to himself.

"What business has a city woman up in these woods, anyhow?" he thought. Then a sense of his duty and his natural gallantry came over him and also a little plan that was purely selfish, and which appealed to him as being very clever. So he said:

"Mr. Johnson, I will go for the young lady on one condition."

The old man's face beamed.

"What is thet?" asked he.

"Let me take the place of Jake, your hired man. And when Jake comes back let me be your other hired man, John."

"I'll do it," ejaculated Farmer Johnson, "by gum, I'll do it," and his good wife, who attended church regularly and was generally elected president of the quilting society during the winter season, looked at him hard for this, to her, uncalled for expletory expression. As a matter of fact the old lady was rather averse to the deception, but Grayson was firm and the exigencies of the occasion demanded some action, so she gave a reluctant consent, stipulating, however, that the masquerade was to be an unostentatious one, and that its sanction on her part was to be of an entirely tacit character.

"Remember," cried Grayson, clad in hickory shirt and blue jeans, as he gayly drove out of the farmyard gate, "remember, my name is John."

II.

There was a bit of the desolate in the scene at the backwoods station that night when the train which had borne Miss Celia Dorchester thither glided down the long snaky track toward civilization, leaving behind it a trail of black curling smoke out of the engine's smokestack—emblematic of woe and loneliness.

The seven big trunks were side by side on the platform, and, in the fading dusk, Miss Dorchester could just discern a look of anxiety on the face of the man who had come to meet her; an anxiety which had its origin in a mental endeavor to determine the best mode and means of transferring the appalling accumulation of luggage to the rather cumbersome vehicle which had been drawn up to the roadside.

"You will find these trunks pretty heavy, I am afraid," said Celia.

"Yes," said the man, as he backed the wagon to the edge of the platform and lifted on the trunks with apparent ease.

During the five-mile ride over the soft dirt road the man was to all appearances as little interested in Miss Dorchester as that young woman was interested in him. The wheels of the wagon made small rifts in the brown sand, thin clouds of which followed the paintless spokes half way around their gyrations and fell back again after the manner of water in a millway. The wagon swung with a lateral, monotonous motion, emitting a droning sound which resembled the creaking of a boom on the spar of a yacht. Aside from this and the chirping of a cricket from a near-by meadow, there was nothing to break the oppressive stillness. Somehow or other Miss Dorchester could not keep from her mind the lights of Broadway.

"Is it far to Johnson's?" she asked, although she had been already informed with much particularity as to the exact distance.

"Five miles," said the man, and he made a clip at the horses with the whip that caused them to spring forward with so much enthusiasm as to nearly result in the loss of Miss Dorchester's new summer hat.

"Oh!" cried Celia, and then a moment later, when she had regained her composure, she asked:

"Will it take us long to reach there?"

When the horse got down to trotting paces again the man said: "No, ma'am."

* * *

Celia enjoyed rambling through the dense woods alone. The people at the house had warned her against going too far.

"You might get lost," said Farmer Johnson, "and then you know, Miss, the Maine forests are not entirely free from bears."

Miss Dorchester laughed.

"I am not afraid of the bears," said she. "I am afraid of nothing except men," and then she added, as she noted the puzzled look of her host—"I mean young men, you know. Just keep the young men away from me and I am willing to take my chances with the bears."

She had only seen the man who had driven her from the station a few times. On these occasions he had nodded good-naturedly, but did not seem at all inclined to become better acquainted with her. He was always busy cleaning a gun or arranging fishing tackle. Of course she didn't care, but she had so much time on her hands that she sometimes wondered if he were one of the hired men, or the old farmer's son, but she was too highly cultured and had too high a sense of her own dignity to ask any questions about him. He sat down to the table with the others of the family—all the hired men in the country do that—and on these occasions she had endeavored to draw him out—just to relieve her ennui. He did not seem much inclined to talk, but when she, with considerable adroitness, had placed him in what she considered a close corner in a conversational way, she was surprised at the ease with which he extricated himself and left her very seriously entangled in the net which she had set. For the first time in her life she found herself embarrassed by a man, and she was not backward in hiding her confusion by once more affirming her hatred of the entire sterner sex, and, on this particular occasion, drawing no invidious distinctions between specimens bucolic or metropolitan.

As for Grayson, he simply smiled in that cynical way of his and strolled down to the stream with fishing rod in hand.

III.

Miss Dorchester did not see Grayson for three days after that, and then he had his gun thrown across his broad shoulders and was tramping off towards the woods. Celia took the opposite direction and was soon lost to view. The forest had an unusual charm for her that morning and she ignored the admonition of her host and walked farther and farther away from the farmhouse. At length, overcome from her exertions, she sat down on a log. A pretty green vine trailed gracefully around it. At her feet a tiny stream rippled over smooth pebbles. Her hat had fallen to her side and the soft, cool air lulled her into drowsiness.

Her head had fallen forward and she was on the point of sleeping when she was suddenly aroused by the sharp snapping of a dry twig. Her first thought was that someone from the house was approaching, but looking in the direction whence the sound came, she saw, standing erect like a man, a huge black bear.

She gave a little scream and started to her feet. For a moment beauty and the beast stood face to face. Then, unmindful of her hat, Celia sprang across the stream with a bound. The bear, with widely extended jaws, showing his great white teeth, fell down on all fours, and with a lumbering motion, sped after her, breaking down the underbrush that was in his way with a loud crackling noise. Miss Celia, wild with terror, ran through the forest. Close behind her came the bear, gaining every step. The woman's dress was torn by the brambles. Her hair had fallen down and was flying in disorder. Again and again she fell across fallen branches that beset her path. And all the time the bear was getting nearer and nearer. She cried for help and the dark forest sent back her voice in mocking echoes. A deep gully lay before her and at the bottom she saw a winding creek, which she knew she could never cross. A dizziness was coming over her. Her pursuer was only a few feet behind her. She could hear him panting and could almost feel his hot breath. Her foot caught in a bit of withered moss and she fell. She heard the sharp report of a gun and then a darkness came before her.

* * *

"You will soon be all right, Miss."

Jake, the hired man, was kneeling by her side, moistening her lips with water from a hunting cup. A few feet away a big black bear was stretched out on the green sward. The young woman looked first at the man, then at the smoking gun, and then at the man again. Somehow she was disappointed. She half wished her rescuer had been Grayson. While it provoked her to think that this man with his quiet, indifferent way, had, with all her flippancy and repartee, shown his will and his wit to be the stronger of the two, still she could not but feel her interest growing in him. The knowledge that a man is stronger than a woman at first calls forth her envy; later it evokes her admiration. Celia suddenly remembered that she had not yet thanked this other man for his timely rescue.

"I want to thank you, Mister—Mister—" she began.

"My name is Jake," said the man.

"I want to thank you, Mister Jake, for your kindness in saving my—my—"

"Oh, never mind that, Miss," said Jake.

"But I do mind it. I don't see how you were ever so fine a shot as to kill that bear."

"Oh, 'tis nothing," said Jake, "I have killed many of them. I never miss 'em."

At that moment there was a shrill whistle and a deep, gruff voice called out:

"Tara, Tara, get up!"

The black bear arose to his hind legs, and shaking himself, gave a grunt or two and ambled away in the direction of a picturesquely-attired man who had just emerged from the edge of the forest. Miss Dorchester and Jake looked on in dumb astonishment to see the bear arise apparently from the dead. Both turned inquiringly to the one who had whistled for an explanation. He evidently understood what they meant, for he grinned and said:

"Huh! Me train de bear. He dance; he hop; he run. Me shoot gun; he make believe fall dead. Bear he run away. Me hear man shoot gun. Me scart bear be dead. But no harm. Man he no can shoot good. Come, Tara, come, Tara!" and the bear and his master walked slowly away.

"Quite a romantic rescue."

Miss Dorchester looked up and saw Grayson standing before her. He had her hat in his hand and as he handed it to her he said:

"That fellow in the outlandish costume belongs to a band of gypsies who have been encamped near here all summer. They are catching bears and training them for exhibition in the towns. This one that frightened you so badly had evidently escaped."

Miss Dorchester made no immediate reply. She felt very foolish, for Grayson had surprised her in a most ridiculous situation. She tried to smile; then she cried, and turning quickly away said, hysterically: "I just hate men!"

* * *

After that Miss Dorchester felt differently toward Grayson. When she sought a woman's relief—tears—in the forest that day, the whole nature of the man seemed to change. He became sympathetic and kind. He helped her pin up her torn frock; he brushed off her hat, and he did many other little things that consoled her. On the walk home explanations were exchanged. A few days after that she put out her hand to him and said:

"Good-by, Mr. Grayson, I am going to my home in New York to-morrow."

He took her hand in both of his and held it firmly.

"I am going to my home, too, Celia," he said. "We will go together."

She blushed as he called her by her first name, but with the old spirit she said:

"Oh, dear, and I came here to be rid of the city men. I told you I hated men, and now I am going home with one."

"And I hated the city women and came here to rough it in the Maine woods so as to be quit of them," he said. "But here is one of them whom I do not hate."

His arm was around her now and he had drawn her close to him. She gently disengaged herself and smiled as she said:

"I do not hate all the city men," and he bent down and kissed her.—Radford Review.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Wiggle—"It must be an awful thing to be deaf." Jiggles—"Oh, I don't know; does your wife ask as many fool questions as my wife?"—Ohio State Journal.

"Why should a woman take a man's name when she marries him?" "Well, so long as she takes everything else, she might as well take that, too."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Old Gotrox—"Has my daughter given you any encouragement, sir?" Cholly Twitters—"Well, er—er, she said you were an awfully generous parent."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Blanche—"Oh, girls! I put a piece of May's wedding cake under my pillow last night, and—" The Girls (breathlessly)—"What happened?" Blanche—"I ate it all before I went to sleep!"—Brooklyn Life.

She—"Miss Smart has to wear glasses now because her eyes are suffering from overwork." He—"Why, when I stepped on her dress awhile ago I thought they had quite a snap."—Indianapolis News.

Invaluable Assistant—"Did that wealthy bridal couple have many trunks?" "Trunks? They keep a librarian who doesn't do anything but take care of the trunk catalogues."—Indianapolis Journal.

"How much money has my husband in bank?" demanded the woman. "I cannot tell you, madam," replied the man behind the grating. "Why, they told me you were the teller," snapped the woman.—Philadelphia Record.

Pompous Author (to veteran editor)—"What would you advise a man to do whose ideas are in advance of the times?" Veteran Editor (promptly)—"I would advise him to sit quietly down and wait for the times to catch up."—Boston Home Journal.

THE ONLY ENGLISH POPE.

Monument to Be Erected to Breakspeare in Rome After Eight Hundred Years.

At last the only Englishman who ever sat on the papal throne seems to be about to receive honor from his own countrymen, if not in his own country. The project is now on foot to erect a monument in St. Peter's to Nicholas Breakspeare, Adrian IV., which will be worthy of him and England. The only other Englishmen who have a monument in the Vatican Basilica are the two last Stuart pretenders, who were commemorated in marble by the great Canova, but the genii who guard the tomb offended the hypersensitive modesty of Leo XII., who had them draped, says a Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The site for the new monument has not been mentioned, as the scheme is as yet only a scheme, started through the enterprise of Mr. Griselle, of Oxford, who hopes to raise sufficient funds among English Catholics, especially those who are now on pilgrimage in Rome and those resident in the Eternal City. The design of the monument is already in existence, having been made centuries ago, and has waited all this time for some one to execute it. The pontiff and ecclesiastical authorities look with great benevolence on this project, which really seems likely to be carried out.

Nicholas Breakspeare was a most interesting man. He was born of poor parents, in 1100, at Langley, near St. Albans, and, although he wished to enter an English monastery, the request was refused. He then went abroad and rose from honor to honor until, at the age of 54, he was elected to the chair of St. Peter. It was he who conferred the sovereignty of Ireland upon England, and it was he who procured the execution of the celebrated Arnold of Brescia. To his account must be laid the beginning of the long and bitter feud of the papacy with the house of Hohenstaufen. He had a personal struggle with Frederick Barbarossa—who refused to hold his stirrup for him to mount his horse—which resulted in a complete victory for the English pope. In 1159, the quarrel having gathered volume, he was about to excommunicate Frederick, when he died, and Frederick thus escaped what, at that time, was almost a matter of life and death.

And this man, to whom emperors bowed, has had to wait 800 years for his monument!

Few Birds in Texas Since Big Storm.

By those who live in the rural districts, as well as observing townspeople, the scarcity of birds since the September storm is frequently the subject of remark. Before the storm the woods around Brenham swarmed with birds of 20 kinds and the town was literally alive with English sparrows. There are now very few of the latter seen and the chirp of a bird in the swamp or woodland is rarely heard. The generally accepted theory of their disappearance is that the smaller kinds were dislodged from their perches by that awful gale and beaten to death in the brush and against the ground and trees. In support of this theory it may be said that the morning after the storm hundreds of sparrows were dead in the court house plaza here, and at the base of every brick wall scores could be seen. There is no doubt that they were blown against the wall with sufficient force to kill them.—Galveston News.

Profit in Pennies.

Pennies do not consist of copper alone, there being in them two per cent. of tin and three per cent. of zinc to 95 per cent. of copper. They cost the government about 42 cents a pound exclusive of stamping and there are 148 in a pound, so that the government makes a fair profit on every pound minted, since, while they are redeemable in gold, but few are ever presented.—Washington Star.

IRON ORE FIELDS RICH.

Great Northern Railway Will Develop Deposits in Cascade Mountains.

Development of iron ore deposits of Washington will be commenced this year. Iron of high grade has been known to exist for many years, but little attention has been given to the subject because of lack of capital.

High officials of the Great Northern railway have now take up the matter. Lyon Case, the Minnesota iron expert, was sent to the state last spring and spent the summer investigating the iron ore fields tributary to the Seattle & Northern railway, recently acquired by the Great Northern; another and larger deposit was found a few miles north of Madison, on the Great Northern.

It is stated that President Hill is giving personal attention to the question of establishing a rolling and steel rail mill in the state, the present high price of rails offering an unusual inducement for such an enterprise.

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES to TEXAS via the IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

On February 19th the Iron Mountain Route will sell tickets to the following points at $15.00 for the round trip: Dallas, Waco, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas, and to Lake Charles, Louisiana. Write City Ticket Office, Northwest corner Broadway and Olive street, St. Louis.

Their Peculiarity.

Mrs. Dorcas—You may say what you like about the rational dress, but you never saw a pair of bloomers that bagged at the knees.

Dorcas—Why, my dear, they bag all over.—Judge.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Just to Remind Her.

It was not one of those lovers' quarrels which are got for the sake of enjoying the sweets of "making it up again," but a real, genuine affair in which both parties felt thoroughly aggrieved. They parted in anger, and next day the lady wrote him the following note: "Herewith I return all your presents, with the exception of the diamond ring, which I shall keep to remind me of your meanness and horrid conduct altogether!"—Tit-Bits.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Not That.—Dr. Kure—"I fear, sir, that you have been living too high." Jaundice—"It can't be that, doctor; you know we've moved out of that eight-story flat."—Ohio State Journal.

Science Discards Brute Force

and the spirit power of drugs is sought and defies Membraneous Croup, Pneumonia and Consumption. Hoxsie's Croup Cure contains only the spirit of the drug. Sold by druggists. 50 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, M'f'r, Buffalo, N. Y.

Husband—"What makes you stand all this nonsense and impudence from the cook?" Wife—"She does."—Philadelphia Record.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The next generation is a waiting race.—Chicago Daily News.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

If you want to make a liar mad ask him to do some lying for you.—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Youth is a manuscript without the blue pencil marks.—Puck.

An astronomer reports that his business is looking up.—Chicago Daily News.

Six Million a Year.

Did you ever stop to consider what a million means? Multiply this six times and it shows you how popular Cascarets are and what great merit they possess. For, last year over six million boxes of this wonderful medicine for liver and bowels were sold in this country alone. The American people know a good thing. The sales of Cascarets prove it. The medicine is the best for the bowels, the price right, 10c, 25c and 50c a box, and a 50c box is a whole month's treatment for the worst kind of a case. It is a pleasure to advertise a medicine like this as well as to endorse the makers and ask readers to buy it.

He who will not listen to the teachings of failure shall never hear the voice of success.—Ram's Horn.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

DOWNFALLS

Sometimes in winter at every step there is danger of

SPRAINS and BRUISES

which cripple or hurt deeply, but at any time from whatever cause

St. Jacobs Oil

will cure surely and promptly

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

For 14 Cents

We mail the following rare seed novelties.

1pkg.	Blue Blood Tomato Seed,	$ .15
1 "	Northern Lemon Seed,	.15
1 "	Mam's Favorite Onion Seed,	.10
1 "	Emerald Green Cucumber Seed,	.10
1 "	City Garden Beet Seed,	.10
1 "	18-Day Radish Seed,	.10
1 "	La K. Market Lettuce Seed,	.15
8 "	Brilliant Flower Seed,	.15
	Worth $1.00 for 14 Cents.	$1.00

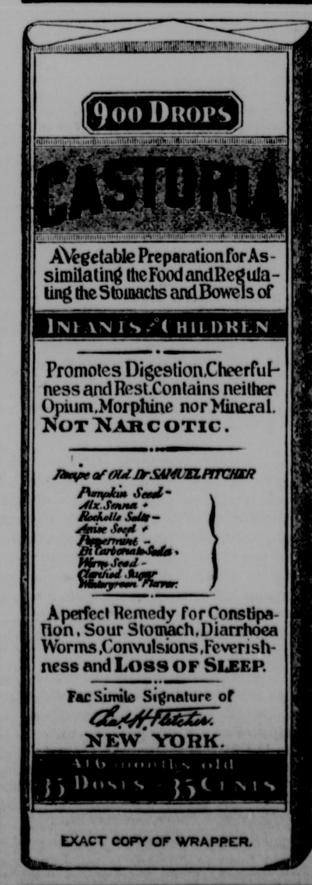
Above 10 packages rare novelties we will mail you free, together with our great illustrated Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass Also Choice Onion Seed, 60c. a lb. Together with thousands of earliest vegetables and farm seeds, upon receipt of 14c. and this notice. When once you plant Salzer's Seeds you will never do without.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

Easy and Delicious Desserts.

Burnham's Hasty Jellycon makes delicious desserts. You have nothing to do but dissolve it in hot water and set it away to cool; it makes a delicious transparent and delightful jelly dessert. Flavors: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. Get a package today at your grocer's.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 83 S. California Ave., Chicago.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE DRUNKARD.

What left him void of reason and control?
A chattering, idiotic shape? A ruined soul?
What drove the sparkle from those eyes?
What loosed that maudlin tongue?
What caused that hectic flush to rise,
That hectic flush and nerve unstrung?

What banished pity from that breast?
What lulled that conscience to its rest?
What kindled but to waste that brain?
What quickened but to clog the mind?
What dyed the cheek to leave the stain?
Of guilt and shame behind?

What fanned the latent fires of hate
To fury's maddened state?
What aimed the deadly blow
The helpless hand must strike?
The blow that fell on friend or foe,
On friend or foe alike.

Faith, Hope and Love. The Solemn Vow,
Alas! Alas! Where are they now?
Where are the safeguards of the soul?
Why must those life stars sink?
Who shall answer? Call the roll.
Who shall answer for the curse of Drink?
—Chicago Voice.

WORK FOR GIRLS.

They Alone Can Make Wine Drinking Unfashionable and Aid Temperance Cause.

J. G. Holland wrote in Mrs. Hayes' album these words: "Women only can make wine-drinking unfashionable, and heal the nation of this curse."

What did Dr. Holland mean by "women only?" Is it true that only women can make wine-drinking unfashionable and heal the nation of this curse? You and I need to know this first; because if only we women can do this thing, why, it is an awful responsibility upon us, each one of us. And if some one else can do it, we, like all others, would like to give that somebody else the job. Mrs. Hayes became mistress of the white house, and it was for her to say what the social atmosphere should be which surrounded her guests, and how they should be entertained at her house. Well, she did an unheard of thing. She banished wine from all her entertainments, with just one exception. Secretary Evarts made a fuss. He was mortified. He could not endure to have Lord and Lady English, Count and Countess French, Baron and Baroness German, come to the white house dinners and have nothing fit for them to drink—not a drop of poison. It was too utterly queer! So Mrs. Hayes made one exception in favor of those great foreign highnesses, and only for once. Her conscience—high-souled woman that she was—smote her for that little cowardly compromise with wrong. She could better endure to have Secretary Evarts and the Smiths ashamed of her, than to be ashamed of herself. So she quietly and forever after prohibited wine from her table, and cheerfully endured the lifted eyebrows and shrugged shoulders of the diplomats, British, French, Russian, all, and the little short-lived hiss of "fashionable" society until that hiss turned to a cheer, and fashionable society turned round, like the spaniel it is, and trotted on behind its mistress. It became unfashionable to serve wine and to offer wine in fashionable society while Mrs. Hayes was in the white house.

What Mrs. Hayes did in the white house every woman can do in her own home, if she will. If the girls who read these words will each of them, altogether, use their influence on the side of temperance, thy can make temperance fashionable where they are. Will you do it?

Gen. Grant did a manly thing in refusing to drink wine everywhere and in all society. It is only a strong man who can keep his wine glass upside down—in this case right-side up, too—while all the grand people around him are sipping champagne and toasting each other in sparkling drinks. No one can tell how "far this little candle sheds its light." But no man can do for a fashion in society what a woman can. It is women only, as Dr. Holland said.

I wish some strong, bright angel stood before you just now, while you read, girls, to flash before you, as no words of mine can, the power you possess to help or to hinder, the cause of temperance; to make you feel your responsibility, because you are girls, in this matter; to shudder at its weight, and to never cease trying to fulfill it! Doubtless you have heard a great deal about the value of your smiles; but do you know the value of your frowns? I wish I could make you feel the value of your frowns and the importance of knowing just what to frown upon. What a man must do by a blow, a woman can do by a frown. When the time comes that the young man who now shares his time in your society and the saloon, who jokes about temperance in your presence and takes a glass socially now and then, is made to feel that these things cannot be if you are to be his companion at party, ride or church; that good society cannot tolerate these things in its members; in short, that this kind of a man is unfashionable and unpopular, then alcohol will tremble on its throne, and the liquor traffic will hide its cancerous face.—Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, in Presbyterian Banner.

"Solid Beer."

One of the recent inventions tried on the British soldiers in South Africa is called "solid beer." It is a jelly made from malt and hops, from which beer can be made anywhere and fermented. It is said to make excellent beer and to work equally well in hot or cold climates, the process being very simple. The military authorities have reported favorably upon it.

A TEMPERANCE MONKEY.

Offered a Drink of Whisky He Turns Disgustedly Away and Is Decorated with a White Ribbon.

"I had the pleasure, some weeks since," writes Mary E. Voorhees, "of being on a steamer coming up from the south. The captain's young son had a monkey, a great pet, and we were often entertained with his funny pranks and astonished at his good sense. One day, after feeding him a number of things, some one went to the bar and brought a glass of whisky. As soon as the monkey saw it, with delight sparkling in his eyes he put out both hands to bring the glass to his lips; but as he smelled the contents he pushed the glass away with a plain look of disgust on his face. The men again tried to force him to drink. Finally some one brought a small tea roll, put it in the glass and when moist with spirits put it to the monkey's lips; but he turned his head from side to side to avoid the smell, with the same look of disgust as before.

"I then said: 'Gentlemen, I am sorry to see you torture that dumb brute. You should have great respect for his very lofty principles. He evidently has more sense than nine-tenths of men, who ruin body and soul with the vile stuff. I call that monkey a temperance monkey, and will honor him before you.'

"Going to my stateroom, I brought out a piece of white ribbon, and mid the cheers of all present tied it round

HE PUSHED THE GLASS AWAY.

the monkey's neck. The young owner then marched his pet off in great glee and triumph."

This queer monkey, like the old-time jester, in the midst of his buffoonery threw out a strong bit of wisdom, remarks the Union Signal. Let us hope that the temperance lesson sank deep into the hearts of those present, and that all who wear the white ribbon may prove as resolute and firm in time of temptation as did this pet monkey.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

Successful Drummers and Especially Whisky and Wine Salesmen Are Total Abstainers.

A recent number of Barrels and Bottles, an official organ of the retail liquor dealers, contains the following from a man who is on the road for a big New York firm of liquor importers:

"Traveling men have to be good fellows, of course, and this involves usually a liberal amount of drinking, but you will probably be surprised when I tell you that the traveling men who drink the least are those who themselves sell liquors. Many of the whisky and wine drummers of the country are total abstainers, and there are as many others who make it a rule never to take a drink before five o'clock in the evening. This is simply one of the necessities of business. When I go to a place like Kansas City, for instance, I call during the day on a dozen liquor jobbers who import their wines and whiskies through my house. Suppose I made a practice of drinking with my customers. At each place where I call I would probably take four or five drinks, and the result would be that before I had finished my day's work I would have to be dumped into a carriage and hauled back to the hotel. At every wholesale house where I call I am sure to be invited to drink. The invitation comes with as much certainty as 'Good-morning,' or 'How do you do?'

"When I say that liquor salesmen are not, as a rule, drinkers, I must make one exception; that is the champagne salesman. It is his business to drink and drink hard; and the consequence is that while good champagne salesmen command good salaries they do not last long. The champagne salesman must introduce his brand of goods directly to the drinkers. He must not only see that it is for sale in the high-grade saloons, hotels and cafes, but he must see that the drinkers who visit these places learn to call for his particular brand. I never knew of a champagne drummer whose salary was smaller than $9,000 a year and expenses. The expenses usually amount to as much if not more than the salary. As a result, champagne salesmen are not old men. They usually break down and are forced to give up before they reach middle ge. Rheumatism or gout strikes them, and then younger men take their places."

Vice Crusade in Chicago.

The crusade against vice in Chicago continues to gather momentum, and disreputable places which have flourished without molestation for years have been thoroughly cleaned out, says the Union Signal. The failure of saloonkeepers to comply with the midnight closing ordinance has been followed by immediate arrest, and it is said that the fines imposed will be so heavy as to leave no doubt of the seriousness of the intention to enforce the law. Mayor Harrison will advocate the enactment of an ordinance which will abolish private dining-rooms in restaurants, asserting that these are more dangerous to respectable young women than the basement dives.

COMING MOTIVE POWER.

Prof. C. A. Bobrick, University of St. Petersburg, Declares It Will Be Liquid Air.

Most useful and certainly the most promising aspirant for twentieth century glory, is liquid air. Its possibilities are so colossal that the dreamer may speculate to his heart's content, and yet not wander beyond the bounds of reasonable probability. What has been already proved with regard to this new great force only forecasts the wonders that will be accomplished by its aid after a few decades.

For instance, I firmly believe that liquid air will be the means of transmitting the power of Niagara Falls to distant points.

Actual experiments prove that the resistance of a copper wire to the electric current at the temperature of liquid air (312 degrees below zero F.) is less than one per cent. of its resistance at 212 degrees above zero F. Part of the power of Niagara falls will, I believe, be converted into electricity, and part into liquid air. The liquid air under high pressure will be used for cooling the electric conduit incased in a well-insulated pipe.

Automobiles propelled by liquid air are already flying through the streets of New York, and liquid air will solve the problem of aerial and submarine navigation, for not only can a greater amount of power be carried in a small space and at less weight than any other power known, but the exhaust from the engines will furnish a pure, dry, highly oxygenated fresh air for breathing.

Before the century is half gone ice for household use will be a curiosity. Liquid air will be delivered from house to house in cans, just as the milkman delivers his wares every morning for daily consumption.

In chemical science the possibilities are illimitable; chemicals will approach absolute purification by the crystillization process of separation, recombination of the component parts and the elimination of the impure ingredients.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WALKS ON THE WATER.

German Inventor Has Constructed "Water Skis" with Which He Performs Strange Feats.

An ingenious device for walking on water has been invented by Capt. Grossman, of Cologne, Germany. He has called his apparatus "water skis," and he has shown that he can accomplish with them as much on some of the more turbulent waves and falls of the Rhine as the Norwegians can with their snow skis on the steep mountains of the north.

Capt. Grossmann's water skis are two plain cylinders made of aluminum,

WALKING ON THE WATER.

13 feet long. They are so light that they can easily be carried on the shoulders on terra firma, like a pair of big oars. The skis are propelled by the treading of the feet, which keep four oar-shaped wings in constant motion. Capt. Grossmann saved 20 lives during a recent flood. It is claimed for this apparatus that it is much more easily manipulated in rough weather than most life-saving boats.

Liverpool Is Burning Peat.

In view of the exorbitant price of coal in this country, says the Liverpool Daily Post, Ireland is likely to benefit greatly this winter. "Turf, black turf," as the old Irish song says, is already a rather common feature in the fuel supply of Liverpool, and recently, for the first time in history, a load of peat was delivered at a loading place of business in the Exchange building. The carts resemble the Galway turf carts, and capacity is about the same. A Galway cart—a small load, it is true—costs five shillings six pence. The turf is warm and comfortable. There seems to be a chance springing up for Ireland that she never had before.

Wonders of the Corn Plant.

Assuming that there are 20 leaves two and one-half inches wide and 30 inches long on a corn plant and that there are three plants in a hill on 40 acres, counting 3,240 hills per acre, the number of square feet of surface presented by the leaves would be 4,050,000, equal to nearly 95 acres, which area the blades would cover as a carpet if placed side by side. This calculation does not take into account additional surface which naturally would be present in a field of corn.—Farmers' Voice.

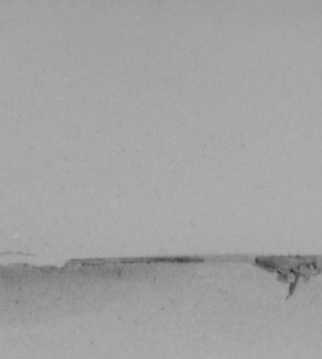
Driest Place in the World.

The driest place in the world is that of Egypt between the two lower falls of the Nile. Rain has never been known to fall there, and the inhabitants do not believe travelers when told that water falls from the sky.

ELECTRIC TIME ALARM.

It Is Attached to the Bed and Keeps On Ringing Until the Sleeper Gets Up to Stay.

When the bell of an ordinary alarm clock begins to ring the sleeper is apt to wake up sufficiently to think it will stop soon and as he is not compelled to arise and stop it the result is often another nap, with its consequent delays throughout the day. This objection has led to the designing of the continuous ringing alarm, of which several are already in use. The electric alarm, which we show in the accompanying picture, has just been patented by Simon Wolf, of Essen, Germany, and has at least one novelty to recommend it. It is directly connected to the bed and it is impossible for the sleeper to stop it until he gets up to stay. Under-



RINGS UNTIL SLEEPER ARISES.

neath the bed is a series of contact points, one of which is shown in the picture, the weight of the person forcing them together. A clock is used in connection with the apparatus, and as soon as the hour of rising is indicated the remaining opening or break in the wire is closed, the current passing through the contact points underneath the bed and causing the bell to ring continuously until the sleeper, by leaving the bed, breaks the circuit. Should he lie down again the circuit is again completed and the bell rings until the second rising.

AN AMERICAN PRODUCT.

Excelsior Is a Commodity in Itself and the Source of a Profitable National Industry.

"Excelsior, an American invention which is extensively used for packing purposes and in the manufacture of bedding and various other upholstery uses, is not, as is generally believed, made from shavings," said a wholesale dealer in the material. "It is an article of regular manufacture, and between 35,000 and 40,000 tons of the curling wood fiber are turned out by the eastern and western lumber mills annually.

"Basswood and poplar are the woods used in the production. The logs are sawed into lengths of 18 inches, which is the length of a fiber of excelsior. These blocks are split in halves and the wood is properly seasoned. Excelsior is made of different degrees of coarseness and fineness of fiber. In the manufacture a series of knife points run down in parallel lines that are spaced according to the width of the fiber to be made. A following knife slices off the whole face of the block thus served. The fibers curl and commingle as the knife sets them free. An excelsior machine makes 200 to 300 strokes a minute, every stroke cutting off a tier of fiber across the face of the block. The usual commercial package of excelsior is a bale weighing about 50 pounds. At wholesale excelsior sells at from $16 to $40 a ton.

"American excelsior is exported to Central America, to the West Indies, to England, and other foreign countries, where several thousand tons of the fiber are shipped yearly."—Washington Star.

GERMS IN CLOTHING.

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Some Other Diseases Are Readily Conveyed in Woolens.

One of the medical journals tells of a recent funeral at East Baltimore, Md. A child had died from diphtheria, and the mother, having no mourning clothes of her own, borrowed from a neighbor. A few days after the garments were returned diphtheria broke out in the other family. Such cases are not unusual. Too great pains cannot be taken to avoid infection where there is a case of this disease. The germs of diphtheria, scarlet fever and some other diseases are readily conveyed by clothing.

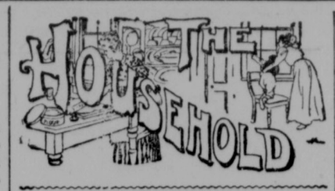
Here is another illustration of the fact: An infant of tender age died of scarlet fever. Some of its long clothes, which were handsomely embroidered, were laid aside. A year or two later another infant was born to the same parents, and was dressed in the same clothes. This child, too, was stricken with fever and died. To the parents the event was a mystery, but many other people understood the affair. In all such cases, though, one cannot but wish that the attending physician had warned the families in which these illnesses occurred against the danger of infection.

Lyddite Proves a Failure.

The high explosive lyddite, which has been used extensively by the British in the South African war, is now said to have been deficient in several important respects, and it is asserted that few of the shells fired from the field pieces exploded satisfactorily.

Steel Used by Railroads.

Railways use up over 2,000,000 tons of steel a year—almost half the world's product.



WOOD FOR ART LOVERS.

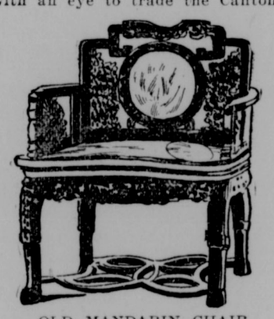
Big Prices Paid by Americans for Beds, Tables and Chairs Made of Genuine Teak.

The eastern disturbance has been productive in our peaceful American cities of large sales of all sorts of embroideries, carvings, bronzes and furniture of Chinese manufacture.

Only a small quantity of the black and red carved Chinese wood has found its way far into the United States, for Americans have only recently begun to appreciate its beauty and its especial adaptability to our country houses. There is now a demand for it, though it fetches as handsome prices as the best old mahogany—Chinese teak is what the householder desires in preference to what comes from Bombay. Bombay teak is a softer wood and most elaborately carved in rather meretricious patterns, while the furniture makers of Canton use only the ruddy ironwood of Tonquin, which, in its natural state, is the color of our rosewood, and which when dry is as hard as metal. From time immemorial the cabinet makers of Canton have fashioned this beautiful wood in the pure Chinese shapes, carving it while the sap still ran in the fiber and seasoning it afterward and making beds, tables, chairs, tea stands, sofas, etc., for the mandarins.

Sometimes the ironwood was left in its natural red-brown color, highly oiled and polished, and then inlaid with mother-of-pearl or ivory, and always, in place of any trifling upholstery, for the seat and back of chair or sofa and for tops of tables, handsome mosaic disks of warm red stone or rosily veined marbles were set in as needed. To soften the stony seat loose cushions stuffed with gorgeously embroidered leather or silk were tossed in the chairs. A mandarin household furnished magnificently throughout with teak was what gave the idea of imitation to the English in Hong-Kong and to both English and Americans when they settled in the coast cities of China.

For years Canton has done a flourishing business in the manufacture of this special type of furniture, and with an eye to trade the Cantonese



OLD MANDARIN CHAIR.

learned to copy the shapes of European furniture, to upholster in tufted silk and satin and thereby forget their classic Chinese forms entirely. This is to be lamented, for now that teak is coming into fashion on this side of the Pacific, the buyers clamor for fine specimens of the pure old Cantonese shapes.

The American purchaser prefers his teak chair or table to be stained black, its seat and top to be of marble, and he does not wince at paying a good big price. A genuine mandarin's bed of red-brown wood, decorated not only with fanciful carving but a record in ivory figures along the panels of the mandarin's noble deeds in peace and war, readily commands $850. A table from a prince's palace library, its top a mosaic of pebbles as bright and varied as a platter of jewels, fetches a little short of $500, while a superb chair of classic old Chinese shape, its seat and circular center of back of warm red marble, is worth no less than $350.

These rather abnormal prices are asked because now that the French own Tonquin they levy a heavy export duty on the ironwood taken from their forests, and a second liberal duty is paid at the American ports before the eastern furniture can be brought in. The situation, however, is no damper on the enthusiasm of the teak-furniture collectors in the United States, who are decided upon having the best and who buy the richest embroideries they can lay their hands upon to use in making cushions for their costly chairs and tables and for draping the wicker mattressed beds where generations of pig-tailed princes have slept the sleep of the just Chinaman.—Chicago Record.

Proper Way to Fit Shoes.

People would find less difficulty with ready-made shoes, says an experienced salesman, if they would stand up to fit them on, instead of sitting down. Nine persons out of ten, particularly ladies, want a comfortable chair while they are fitting a shoe, and it is with the greatest difficulty you can get them to stand for a few minutes even after the shoe is fitted. Then, when they begin walking about, they wonder why the shoes are not so comfortable as they were at the first trial. A woman's foot is considerably smaller when she sits in a chair than when she walks about. Exercise brings a large quantity of blood into the feet.

New Use for the Wheel.

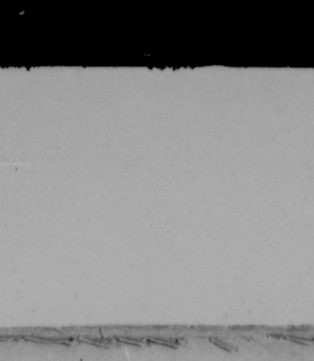
In Devonshire the cycle has been applied to butter making. A man sits on his bicycle, pedals, and, by means of a chain, turns the churn.

PRINCESS CLEMENTINE.

Daughter of Belgian King to Be a Nun in Spite of the Protests of Her Father.

Princess Clementine of Belgium, who will soon enter a convent and take the veil against the protests of her father, has desired to retire into a religious life for the past two years and has been thus far restrained by parental authority.

The princess is the third and youngest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium. She was born on July 30, 1872. One of her sisters is married to Prince Phillip of Saxe-Coburg, and the other, who is eight years older than



PRINCESS CLEMENTINE.
(Daughter of Belgian King to Enter a Nunnery.)

Clementine, is the widowed crown princess of Austria. The mother of these women, Queen Marie Henriette, is the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Belgium's fair candidate for the veil is one of the most charming of royal girls. She is noted for her humane disposition and for her fondness for animals. Her favorite pet is a small and very white woolly dog, which is the constant companion of her drives and promenades. Visitors to the royal household of Belgium have been compelled, willy nilly, to break bread with this dog, whose devoted mistress must have its company at table. The dog's seat is betwen those of the queen and the princess.

Clementine not long ago was betrothed, or was said to have been betrothed, to Prince Albert of Flanders, who paid a visit to America not long since. She was also said to have been engaged to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, but all of these stories now turn out to have been mere gossip. It is said that the young woman has irrevocably made up her mind to become a nun.

THE IDEAL HUSBAND.

He Not Only Provides Well for His Family, But Shows Constant Consideration for His Wife.

The man who makes the best husband has a temper calculated to bear the wear and tear of everyday life. He does not fly into a passion at a trifle, or vent his rage at things that nobody on earth could have prevented. He may show his righteous wrath on occasions, and rail at persons or things that deserve it, but he doesn't harp on the annoyance for hours afterward and make everybody about him miserable. A good proportion of men who take to drink do it because they have little else to occupy their time. When a man takes to doing nothing from choice, look out for that man. He is pretty sure to soon drift into bad habits. The best of husbands is considerate; he is always thoughtful regarding his wife, performing various acts likely to minister to her comfort. If men had any idea how women love to be taken care of and looked after they would, perhaps, exercise their own powers in that direction a little oftener. Consideration smooths a wife's ways for her. When a husband comes home at night and he meets her, tired and worn with the burden and cares of the day, of which he knows nothing, a kind word will cheer and comfort her as nothing else will. — N. Y. Weekly.

SLEEP AND BEAUTY.

Rosy Cheeks and the Hue of Health Depend Largely on the Rest a Woman Takes.

Beauty has its foundation in physical well-being, which must be understood and obeyed, these laws being clearly indicated in our physical and mental constitutions. They demand: Proper food and drink in such quantities as the system is capable of readily assimilating; air and sunlight in abundance; sufficient exercise, rest and sleep; an agreeable temperature; perfect cleanliness. The whole secret of perfect form and rosy cheeks lies in pure blood, produced by wholesome food, by healthy and active vital organs, oxygenated and vitalized in well-expanded lungs, and kissed by the life-giving sunlight on the surface of the warm cheek. She who will have the color she covets on any other terms must buy it of the apothecary and renew it every time she makes her toilette. We cannot insist in this connection too strongly upon the importance of that essential—sleep. It is perfectly hopeless to expect rosy cheeks and the hue of health if care be not taken to devote a proper number of hours to sleep. The actual number depends much upon the individual.—N. Y. Weekly.

Berlin's Famed Red Radishes.

In Berlin the vegetable dealers practice a new trick. They dip radishes into an aniline dye to give them a bright pink tint, and thus make them seem fresh.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.
Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

GOVERNOR SMITH seems to be making a number of promises in reference to what the new election law will be after the ring Democrats have gotten through with it. According to his version of the story it will then be fit for the center jewel of a crown on account of his brilliancy and purity. The Reform League of Baltimore, composed of the brightest, brainest and best citizens of that community, have appointed a committee to sit in constant watch on everything the legislature does. The Baltimore *Sun*, which claims to be always right and just, branded the legislature as the most disgracefully corrupted body that has ever disgraced the State House, and said that it would have been much better if the legislature had never been. Bearing that in mind, the Reform League and others will scarcely put much confidence in the promises of the ring governor that the ring legislature will frame a law to prevent the ring from perpetuating itself in power by fair means or foul. The liberties of the people are in danger. Every good citizen should arouse himself to the fact, and prevent the fair name of Maryland, by the machinations of the ring, from becoming synonymous with everything that is corrupted, degrading and shameless in politics.

The Power Behind the Throne.

During the course of the last State campaign the prediction was frequently made that the election of John Walter Smith meant the restoration of Arthur Pue Gorman to the domination of State politics and would aid that wily politician's scheme for getting back into the Senate in spite of the popular revolt which sent him into retirement. It is now quite evident even to those who were disposed to credit the shallow pretense that was put forward at the time when it was considered wise for Gorman to keep under cover, namely that Gorman was out of politics, that this was but pretense. His party mastery has had frequent proof in the line of appointments, on which comment has from time to time been made, and the forthcoming attempt to deprive a portion of the voting population of their opportunities to vote is no more nor less than the design of the same individual, who, instead of being out of politics, is exerting his political skill in the direction of securing a Legislature which will name him as United States Senator. There is many a slip between the cup and the lip. The legislation in contemplation is of extremely doubtful constitutionality, despite the fact that John P. Poe says it is all right; the plan to confuse the voter by the rearrangement of the ballots and the absence of party emblems may cut two ways, and those anti-Gorman Democrats who were disposed to take John Walter Smith's platform declarations at their face value, may be expected to take a determined stand to prevent the realization of the hopes that were so carefully kept in obscurity when they listened to the voice of John Walter, and put him down as a man whose highest interest was the good of the State, instead of the ambitions of the discredited political ring for restoration to power.

Mr. Smith was a Gorman lieutenant when he was nominated and elected; he is a Gorman lieutenant now. His yielding to the demands of the extra-sessionists showed from which quarter come his political inspirations, and that he serves Gorman better than he serves the State.

Gorman will nevertheless find several obstacles in his pathway, even if all seems smooth and tractable at Annapolis.

Admirals and Gunners.

In the opinion of Admiral Sampson the chances that a ship's gunner may develop into a gentleman are a matter of such doubt that he is constrained to oppose the selection of ensigns from among the gunners who may be found deserving of promotion. The Admiral evidently thinks that the officers in the naval service should all be selected from among she young persons graduated at Annapolis, who are thereby fitted socially as well as nautically for preferment.

It is a pleasure to observe that Admiral Sampson's opinion in this regard is, so far as heard from, peculiar to himself. His candor in declaring himself is meritorious. He is entitled to his opinion; but it is not the opinion of any considerable number of his countrymen. It is, on the contrary, so absolutely un-American and so little justified by the record of the famous naval captains who in the past have won imperishable honor for themselves and their country that its expression gives an inside and unfavorable view of Admiral Sampson's character. A man may be a gentleman though he be a blacksmith or a weaver or a gunner. A man may be of fit material out of which to make Captains and Commodores and Admirals without ever having heard of Annapolis.

The distinguished service rendered his country by Admiral Sampson dulls the edge of criticism leveled against him; but it may be esteemed a fortunate accident that has disclosed him for what he really is.

The Extra Session from Moral and Party Considerations.

Baltimore Methodist.

Perhaps no more potent reasons have been given against the calling of an extra session of the Legislature, on both moral and party grounds, than have been furnished by the *Sun* of this city. We refer to the matter particularly from the moral standpoint as presented by the *Sun*.

The position of the *Sun*, as among the most reputable journals of our State, and withal its unquestioned allegiance to the Democratic party, make its utterances all the more significant, and calculated to have great weight with Governor Smith, indicating, as its utterance quoted does, the baneful effect of such session upon the general welfare of the citizens of the State, and upon the party to which it is so devotely attached. In its issue of April 2, 1900, just after the adjournment of the regular session, it said editorially:

The Legislature of Maryland adjourns at midnight to-night. If it had never met, the people of Maryland and the Democratic party would have been better off. The Democratic Legislature of 1900 "takes the cake" as a body utterly out of touch with the people and conspicuously indifferent to popular interests. Besides "taking the cake" it might just as well have taken everything else in sight, including the State House, which seems to have become of no further use to the people. The result of this legislative session may be a "grand inquest" by the people on the Democratic party at the next State election."

If such be the character of the Legislature, and no one should know this better than the *Sun*, what may be expected if it undertakes to deal with so intricate and involved a question as that of the suffrage under the Constitution and laws of the State as they now exist? This characterization of the Legislature, moreover, does not come from an opposing partisan journal, but from one which contributed much to the election of that very body. The words of the *Sun* doubtless were spoken more in sorrow than in anger. They are the verdict of a journal on evidence, and against its wishes, and here lies its tremendous force—"The tree is known by its fruits." What may be expected of the body if again assembled, the *Sun* has clearly shown. As a religious journal, vitally concerned for the morals of our State, if not for the success of any political party, we fear the session of a body, to quote the *Sun*, "utterly out of touch with the people, and conspicuously indifferent to popular interests." As to whether, to again quote the *Sun*, "the result of this legislative session may be a grand inquest on the Democratic party at the next election," we cannot say, but must leave to the politicians and the people—yet such a fear should have weight with the Executive of the State, alike on general and party grounds.

Communicated.

To the Editor of The Republican.

I am sure you and your many readers are not surprised that Governor Smith, of our dear old State of Maryland, has, after the great persuasion that has been brought to bear on him, issued a call for an extraordinary session of the State Legislature. He gives several reasons in support of his action, but they are not such as disguise his real object or the work his advisers have in view. That object is to secure a change in the election laws eliminating the colored vote. The hope is through such means to make Democratic success in future a certainty in the State under a leadership which has under existing conditions been twice repudiated at the polls. If, when the Legislature meets, therefore, a bill is presented drawn in conformity with the Governor's wishes its title should read: "A bill to facilitate the return of A. P. Gorman to the United States Senate and Free Rasin to control the city of Baltimore." Such at any rate will be the title the measure will bear in the minds of the public within and without the Commonwealth of Maryland.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the colored vote in Maryland has never been a menace to good government, local or national. Negro domination has never been possible, never been attempted. The Republican leadership has always been native and of unquestioned character and ability. So far above criticism are they that in one State and two National campaigns they took for their coadjutors the pick of the Maryland Democracy and the independent press of Baltimore and the combination won on all three occasions by handsome majorities. The colored vote in Maryland has always been well and worthily led and its claim to consideration is based upon the fact that through its assistance the Rasin-Gorman gang was driven from power and our State has twice recorded herself for sound money and protection to American industries. Does a vote like that deserve to be outlawed and especially in the interests of ringsters of the grade of Mr. Gorman?

Under the Constitution the session can continue no longer than 30 days, but that will be ample time for the bosses to carry out their nefarious plans.

But, Mr. Editor, that reminds me of the fact that we have a Senator and two Delegates to elect from our county next fall who will assist in electing the next United States Senator and the name of the Hon. A. F. George presents itself to my mind as the logical candidate for Senator. Mr. George is not only one of the leading Republicans of the county, but a very hard worker for the party. He has also had experience at Annapolis, as he ably represented us there a few years ago. VOTER.

Wallman.

Mr. R. Curry was in town last week.

Mrs. Vernon Seymour, who has been dangerously ill, is much better.

Norman Curry was visiting his sister last week.

Mr. Parshall Casteel, of near Oakland, was a Wallman visitor Thursday.

Bruce Scharf went to Bayard Tuesday.

Paymaster E. G. Gibbs was here Friday paying the men at the mills and camps.

E. E. Clark went to Wilsonia on business Friday.

Lumber Inspector Hazeltine is here getting out some lumber.

Mrs. John Spence was a Bloomington visitor last week.

Elizabeth Scharf and Flossie Clark were the guests of Miss Maud Sollars Sunday at her home near Schell.

There was a spelling match and entertainment at the Schell school house Friday night. Those who attended from Wallman were Maud Sollars, Elizabeth Scharf, Tom Seymour and Floyd Sollars. They report having a splendid time.

Clay Reel went to Bayard Sunday to attend the funeral of his aged father, who died there Friday.

Mr. Harmon Savage was in town Sunday.

F. M. Seymour went to Piedmont Monday.

Frank Brumbaugh was a Gorman visitor Sunday.

J. W. Faw went to Bayard Sunday.

SHORTY.

La Grippe Quickly Cured.

"In the winter of 1898 and 1899 I was taken down with a severe attack of what is called La Grippe," says F. L. Hewett, a prominent druggist of Winfield, Ill. "The only medicine I used was two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It broke up the cold and stopped the coughing like magic, and I have never since been troubled with Gripppe." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon to break up a severe cold and ward off any threatened attack of pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, too, which makes it the most desirable and one of the most popular preparations in use for these ailments. For sale by all druggists.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Fulton Says That Disease Threatens to Become Epidemic.

"Smallpox is practically epidemic in the United States, now," said Dr. John B. Fulton, Secretary of the State Board of Health.

"It is not very serious yet, but I have noticed in the last year or two there is both an increase in the number of cases and the virulence of the disease.

"The trouble is that very few doctors know anything about smallpox in a practical way, for they have had no opportunities for years to study it. When they make an incorrect diagnosis they are apt to stick to it.

"Wholesale vaccination is a remedy. Get vaccinated every time you hear of smallpox patients around, no matter whether you were vaccinated one year ago or ten years ago. It may not take, but it can do no harm.

"We have had in Maryland this fall and winter 24 cases in Montgomery county, two in Anne Arundel, and possibly two in Howard. All these and other cases have been traced directly to one man who arrived at Lakeland, Prince George's county, from Washington on July 19.

"There have been several cases in Allegany county, but the disease there seems to be stamped out."

Obituary.

Mrs. Sophia Savage, wife of Wesley Savage, of near Sang Run, this county, was born Nov. 20, 1833, and died at her home, of pneumonia, on Feb. 4, 1901, aged 67 years, 2 months and 15 days. She was a daughter of John S. Friend and was converted when about 17 years of age and joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was a faithful and consistent member for fifty years.

For the past twenty years she had been an invalid, and although often a great sufferer, yet she was always cheerful and contented. She was a dilligent reader of the Bible and at the time of her death was reading it through for the twelfth time.

She leaves a husband and nine children to mourn her death. The names of the children are Mary E., wife of Winfield Savage (deceased); Annie L., wife of R. M. Enlow; Lou A., wife of Geo. W. Moon; Emma J., wife of W. A. Smith; Maud, wife of H. B. Ferguson, and Bruce, Dellie, Murettie and Hallie at home.

The remains were interred in the graveyard on the farm of Judge D. H. Friend, where she awaits the archangel's call at the resurrection of the just. She will be greatly missed, not only by members of the family, but by a large circle of friends. But we'll see her again in that day.

D. A. FRIEND.

Ate Paint and Died.

Judge Daniel Wilson had a herd of thirteen yearling calves which he valued very highly. They got into an outhouse in which some paint left over from painting his residence last summer was stored and drank a quantity of it, resulting in the death of eight of them.

This picture is the trade mark of SCOTT'S EMULSION, and is on every bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION in the World, which now amounts to many millions yearly. The great business has grown to such vast proportions,

First:-Because the proprietors have always been most careful in selecting the various ingredients used in its composition, namely, the finest Cod Liver Oil, and the purest Hypophosphites.

Second:-Because they have so skillfully combined the various ingredients that the best possible results are obtained by its use.

Third:-Because it has made so many sickly, delicate children strong and healthy, given health and rosy cheeks to so many pale, anaemic girls, and healed the lungs and restored to full health, so many thousands in the first stages of Consumption.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists.
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE GARRETT COUNTY BANK**, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FEBRUARY 5th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$124,020 45
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		27 51
Stocks, securities, etc.		111,785 37
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		10,482 93
Other real estate and mortgages owned		1,507 66
Due from National Banks		60,668 52
Due from State Banks		11,417 90
Checks and other cash items		208 79
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		152 69
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$10,507 00	
Legal-tender notes	11,030 00	21,537 00
Internal-Revenue stamps		307 83
Total		$342,116 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000 00
Surplus fund		5,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		5,194 78
Due to National Banks		1,897 37
Due to State Banks		63 85
Individual deposits subject to check		211,823 03
Time certificates of deposit		92,889 13
Cashier's checks outstanding		248 49
Total		$342,116 65

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of February, 1901.

G. A. FRALEY,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
D. E. OFFUTT
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
J. M. DAVIS,
Directors.

Notice of Dissolution of Co-partnership

This is to give notice that the co partnership heretofore exisiting between the undersigned, carrying the business of logging, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

L. A. HARVEY.
H. W. HARNEY.

Mt. Lake Park, Feb. 23, 1901. 51 3t

ORDER NISI.

Catherine Hoenshell and husband vs. Susan House et al.

No. 1051 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 27th day of February, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, appointed by a decree of this Court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of March next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county aforesaid once in each of three successive weeks before the 22nd day of March next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,150.00.

E. Z. TOWER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett Co., Md.
True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Clavin Anderson v. Arthur P. Amick and George W. W. Amick.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland. No. 1054 Equity.

Ordered this 11th day of February, in the year 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in equity, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. Thomas and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratied and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of March, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of March next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $4500.00.

True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CORPORATION ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the town of Oakland that an election will be held at the Council Chamber in the town of Oakland on

Monday, March 11, 1901,

from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing three persons to serve as members of the Town Council for the term of two years each.

By order of the Council,
J. C. DUNHAM,
Clerk to Council.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Feb. 28, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, March 18, 1901,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

Persons having accounts for the 1901 Levy are requested to file same for approval.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, and passed in a cause wherein Elizabeth C. Thompson and others are plaintiffs and Emma D. Hudson and others are defendants, said cause being No. 1090 Equity in said Court, the undersigned trustee named in said decree will, on

Saturday, March 23, 1901,

at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank in the town of Oakland, Md., offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate, situated in the town of Mountain Lake Park, Garrett county aforesaid, and on the plat of the said Mountain Lake Park is known as

Lots Nos. 83, 90 and 93.

These lots are improved by a COMMODIOUS FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with necessary outbuildings, are delightfully situated near the new Auditorium and is the same property that was formerly occupied by the late Rev. John Thompson as his summer home.

Terms of Sale:—As prescribed by the decree, cash on day of sale or upon the ratification thereof.

FRED. A. THAYER,
5ltds Trustee.

$500 REWARD!

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company will pay $500 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to and burned the barn of Nimrod Glotfelty on the night of January 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM W. FRAZEE, Sec'y,
49—tf Accident, Md.

NO. 8623.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OAKLAND**, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FEBRUARY 5, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$42,167 11
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		14,200 00
Expenses paid		1,208 35
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		7 799 50
Stocks, securities, etc.		14,700 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		206 84
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		1,782 46
Due from State Banks and Bankers		135 00
Due from approved reserve agents		6,505 60
Paid on U. S. Bonds for circulation, not delivered		2,000 00
Internal-Revenue stamps		200 00
Checks and other cash items		9 02
Notes of other National Banks		1,560 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		23 88
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	2,379 55	
Legal-Tender notes	1,430 00	3,809 55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		710 00
Total		90,017 31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		24,280 00
Profits		960 86
National Bank notes outstanding		14,200 00
Due to other National Banks		719 48
Due to State Banks and Bankers		159 70
Individual Deposits subject to check		34,183 44
Demand certificates of deposit		15,510 50
Cashier's checks outstanding		3 33
Total		90,017 31

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, U. G. Palmer, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

U. G. PALMER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901.

JOHN FELTY, JR.,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
F. A. THAYER,
E. A. BROWNING,
E. E. SOLLARS,
Directors.

☞ Opened for business Nov. 20, 1900.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned situated in Election District No. 13 of Garrett county, comprising Military Lots Nos. 122, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 156, 162, 163 and 650 acres of Bank Territory and also the tract of land called "Senior and Junior." All persons found trespassing either for the purpose of hunting or fishing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

JAS. H. WILSON,
DANIEL R. HARVEY,
DANIEL WILSON,
J. T. HARVEY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

HENRY FEIK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1901.

JACOB FEIK, Executor,
45 3 Accident, Md.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the publication of this notice the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to re-locate the road leading from White's to the Beckman road, said location to leave road at east end of William White's lane and running through the lands of Wm. White, Charles Yager and Andrew Helbig to intersect road at top of Yager's hill, a distance of about ¼ mile, the object being to make a better grade.

W. S. FRIEND,
G. B. M. FRIEND,
47 5t W. H. SMOUSE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Peter Nathan, Trustee, vs. Beachy & Orendorf. No. 1085 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Beachy & Orendorf to file their claims properly authenticated, in the above cause with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, on or before the 15th day of February, 1901, as I shall on that day proceed to state an audit distributing the funds in the hands of Peter Nathan, Trustee.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
47 3t Auditor.

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass upon my lands lying near McHenry, known as "Crabtree Bottom," either by riding, driving or passing over the same or throwing down the fences. All persons so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

ANDREW SEBOLD.
44—3t

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road, said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running thyough the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagy's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad.

JACOB GNAGY,
RALPH ENGLE,
43 5t ROSS COMPTON.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Somerset county, Penna., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN J. BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 9th day of February, 1901.

MARY J. BRENNEMAN,
MANASSEH J. BRENNEMAN,
Executors.
Bittinger, Md. 49-3t

ORDER NISI.

Edward E. Sollars, late Treasurer, v. John D. Skiles.

No. 94 Trials to December Term, 1897. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 12th day of February, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, that the sales of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of March, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of March, 1901.

The report states the amount of sales to be $897.00.

DAVID W. SLOAN.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

The dog in the manger isn't always the one with mange.

The new woman wants to brace up and be a man.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Merchant Charles S. May, of Swanton, was in Oakland Monday on business.

Few girls reach the age of 18 without having experienced the joys of a broken heart.

Hon. Julius Scherr, of Eglon, is visiting his sister, Mrs. C. M. Renninger, at Cumberland.

Mr. James L. Pollock, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday in Oakland with Dr and Mrs. E. H. Bartlett.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

Mr. J. Frank Ford, clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, died at his home in Leonardtown yesterday after a brief illness.

Misses Sallie and Nellie Jarboe will leave on Saturday for Washington and Baltimore to spend a short time with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Burke, of the Schley Hotel, are the parents of a little daughter who was born to them on Friday last.

Bring your buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats and corn, if you want cash or trade. The Felty Roller Mill, Oakland, Md. 27-26t

Mrs. August Schmidt and family desire to thank the many kind friends who assisted them during their recent sore bereavement in the death of the husband and father.

Rev. William C. Davis, of Alleghany City, Pa., who recently closed one of the greatest revivals held in that section of Pennsylvania, came to Oakland Monday to pay his parents a short visit.

The supper given on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week for the benefit of St. Mark's Lutheran church was liberally patronized by the town folks. The net proceeds for the two evenings amount to something over $40.

Messrs. James S. Lakin and Parley DeBerry, two of Terra Alta's prominent merchants, were in Oakland yesterday and purchased at tax sale something over 800 acres of land which was sold by ex-Treasurer Thos. B. Wiley for taxes in arrears.

The extension of the telephone line to the Cove has been stopped by the extreme cold weather and the huge piles of snow along the route. Nearly all the poles have been set for the line and as soon as the weather opens work will be resumed and the line completed.

The public schools throughout the county will close within less than two weeks. The short term of instruction afforded the children now and heretofore in this county has been one of the serious drawbacks to our development and prosperity. Until some arrangement whereby the schools can be kept open longer is arrived at just so long the development of our county will be held back.

Mr. Fred. A. Thayer, trustee, advertises to-day the sale of the Rev. John Thompson property at Mountain Lake Park which is to take place in Oakland on Saturday, March 23d. The property consists of three lots of ground upon which is erected a frame dwelling house, located on one of the main streets of the Park near the new auditorium. The property was last summer occupied as a Deaconess Home of the M. E. church.

County Treasurer Wm. M. Lohr went down to his home in the Cove Thursday afternoon of last week, returning to Oakland Monday. Mr. Lohr visited Addison, Pa., Saturday where a meeting of the G. A. R. Post, of which he is Commander, was held. He says that the roads in the Cove country are drifted shut, in some instances the snow being piled as high as eight feet and has effectually put a stop to the movement of teams in all branches of trade.

The editor does not tell all he knows or report all he sees. He keeps a great deal more out of the paper than he puts in it. You may be under obligations to him for what he has put in his paper and you may be under obligations to him for what he has kept out. He can't well charge you up so much a line for the very interesting things he suppresses--they would have been eagerly read and talked about, but he kept them out in your protection. Perhaps you don't even thank him for it.—Easton Gazette.

March term jurors were drawn Monday. They are published elsewhere to-day.

County Commissioners will meet Monday, March 11th. See notice of meeting elsewhere.

Some men have less difficulty in passing counterfeit money than in passing a saloon.

Services in St. Mark's Lutheran church Sunday evening. No services in the morning. Cordial welcome.

Mr. M. N. Wilson was in town Tuesday attending a meeting of the board of directors of the First National Bank.

Orphans' Court was in session here Tuesday with Judge Wilson, Merrill and McRobie present. But little business was transacted.

E. M. Norman, & Co. of Elk Garden, W. Va., are giving in trade for buckwheat flour $2.80 per 100 lbs.; choice apples $1.00 per bu.; fresh butter 25c per lb.; solid cabbage 2c per lb. 44tf.

The sermon at St. Peter's church on Tuesday evening last was delivered by the Rev. John J. Massey, of Harper's Ferry, W. Va. His subject was the "Apostolicity of the Catholic Church."

The voters of Oakland will cast their ballots on March 11th for the selection of threee members of the Town Council. Those retiring are Messrs. Dr. Hinebugh, James D. Hamill and D. E. Bolden.

During the illness of Miss Evy, one of the teachers in the Oakland school, last week, her place was acceptably filled by Mr. William J. Shartzer. Miss Evy had recovered sufficiently to resume her duties on Monday.

The dwelling house burned last week near Hoyes and occupied by Daniel DeWitt and family, was owned by Mr. Samuel Ferguson, of Oakland. There was no insurance on the building. Mr. Ferguson states that his loss is about $400.

It is stated that the water will be turned into the Chesapeake and Ohio canal on or about March 11 if the weather is favorable. Navigation will be opened in a few days after. A string of boats are ready to leave Williamsport for Cumberland.

James Bell, who has been agent for several weeks for the *Saturday Evening Post*, published in Philadelphia, and founded by Benj. Franklin, is making quite a success of his venture. The paper is made up in magazine shape and is one of the best papers for the money published.

John O. Michael, Esq., and family, who moved from Oakland to York, Pa., last fall, will return to Oakland some time during the early part of next week and will occupy rooms in the P. Hamill property on Second street. Mr. Michaels will again go into business in Oakland in the vacant room adjoining the furniture store of Bolden & Co. Everybody in town will welcome them on their return.

When you want a physic that is mild and gentle, easy to take and pleasant in effect use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free. Every box guaranteed. For sale by Oakland Pharmacy, Oakland, and J. W. Laughlin, Deer Park. The druggist will refund you your money if you are not satisfied after using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They cure disorders of the stomach, biliousness, constipation and headache. Price, 25 cents. Samples free.

The lime kiln at Thayerville, which was built during the past summer by Messrs. John O. and William Thayer, has been kept running to its full capacity during the entire winter. One day recently 37 farmers of the Thayerville community hauled lime from the kiln to their farms. The quality of lime burned is of the best. The little enterprise furnishes employment to eight or ten men continuously.

Mr. L. P. White, of New Whatcom, Washington, an old time friend of the editor's, made us a visit Tuesday quite unexpectedly. Mr. White was formerly a resident of Terra Alta, where he was engaged in the newspaper business but later as the cashier of the bank there. He went to New Whatcom three years or more ago and opened a bank where he has been quite successful. He was accompanied to Oakland by his brother William T. White, Esq., of Terra Alta.

Rev. Oliver C. Miller, whose sermon on the Philippines delivered in one of the Washington (D. C.) churches last Sunday and published in another column of this paper to-day, was at one time the pastor of the Oakland Lutheran congregation. Recently Mr. Miller was assigned by the War Department at Washington to duty as chaplain at the Presidio in San Francisco, Cal., for which point he will leave within a short time. His family is already in San Francisco.

Handkerchiefs are not naturally quarrelsome, but they often come to blows.

If you want the greatest bargain in sleighs Naylor's is the place to get it. Must be sold to make room for spring goods. Come quick. 47 3

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Scherr, of Eglon, visited Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Renninger in Oakland Tuesday and yesterday.

Mr. John T. Mitchell was called to Listonburg, Pa., Tuesday evening by a telegram announcing the very serious illness of his father, who has been sick for several weeks. Mr. Edwin L. Mitchell has been with his father for a week or more.

There never has been a winter so hard on the old people as this one has been. A large number of the aged have been taken away by the severity of the weather due to its sudden and unforseen changes. The grip and other ailments of this nature has never been larger or more persistent.

We publish elsewhere in this issue of THE REPUBLICAN the statement showing the condition of the Garrett County Band at the close of business on Feb. 5th, 1901. Under the able and conservative management of its officers and especially its cashier, Mr. Scott T. Jones, the bank is doing a splendid business and is keeping fully abreast of the times.

During the recent cold spell a great deal of ice was housed. Many had not cut any ice during the previous part of the winter but filled their houses last week. The freezing weather kept up for so many days in succession that the ice was frozen over a foot in thickness. Some are cutting ice yet as the thaw has affected the ponds but little.

More Prizes for Messrs. H. Weber & Sons.

William Weber, Esq., returned from Baltimore Saturday afternoon, where he had been attending a meeting of the American Carnation Society during the week. He was accompanied here by a party of florists from Cincinnati, who remained as his guests until late the same evening, when they went on home.

At the flower show Messrs. Weber & Sons met with their usual success in being awarded prizes. The first prize for 100 blooms of white carnations was carried off by them, the prize winner being the "Norway," their own seedling, which has at once taken first place all over the country. They also won a $25 silver cup offered by Peter Ellis, the originator of the Lawson carnation, for which $30,000 was paid for a single bloom, for a collection of 50 blooms of that flower. A bronze medal for best 12 blooms of undesseminated seedling, "Norway," and prizes in Class C were awarded Webers' also.

The "Norway," which is a white bloom, secured 91 points in the award of merit in the seedling class.

Special Meeting of Oakland Club.

The executive committee of the Oakland Club has called a meeting for to-night at the Club rooms when a proposition will be submitted to the member of the advisability of establishing a furniture factory in Oakland to be operated by a joint stock company to be composed of business men and the citizens of Oakland generally.

The owners of the Oakland Planing Mill will be present and submit their plans for the transfer of the mill property to the proposed stock company. The mill is fitted with nearly all the machinery necessary for the manufacture of furniture of every description. It is desirably located along the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and is of easy access. Surrounding the mill buildings are storage warehouses and sufficient land for the enlargement of the plant should the business require it.

Seriously Injured.

Alex. R. Wilson, aged 24 years, son of Judge and Mrs. Daniel Wilson, residing over in District No. 13, was engaged on Monday in trailing logs down an incline when he was caught between the trail and the fender and seriously injured by being squeezed about his hips and legs. He succeeded in extricating himself from his perilous position by stopping his horses just in the nick of time, otherwise he might have lost his life. He was found shortly after the accident by Scott Harvey, a neighbor, who was passing along the road and who heard his call. Mr. Wilson was conveyed to his home where he was examined by a physician but no bones were found to be broken. He will be incapacitated from work for some time.

St. Paul's M. E. Church.

The quarterly conference will be held Friday evening, March 1, at 7.15. Preaching next Sabbath at 10.30 a. m., followed by the Holy Communion. Preaching in the evening by the Presiding Elder. All cordially invited.

ASBURY MICK, Pastor.

Lenten Services at St. Peter's Church.

Tuesday evening at 7.30, sermon by a visiting priest and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Friday evening at the same hour, Way of the Cross and benediction.

Death of William A. Daily.

William A. Daily, a member of the bar of Oakland died in the county infirmary of paralysis of the heart on Saturday afternoon last after an illness of a few days. The deceased was taken to the infirmary Friday evening at his own request where he was given the best of attention.

Mr. Daily was born in Hampshire county, W. Va., in 1842, and was reared to maturity in that locality. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirty-third Virginia Volunteers, Stonewall Brigade, commanded by that noted general, Stonewall Jackson. He participated in many of the most memorable and fateful campaigns of the war and was wounded seven times. After having served throughout the war as a faithful and heroic defender of what he believed to be right, he removed from his native State to Maryland. In 1871 he came to Oakland and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1874 he entered the law office of Col. John W. Veitch and after thoroughly mastering the intricacies of the law he was admitted to the bar in 1878. Mr. Daily was a member of the Presbyterian church and politically a Democrat.

In 1878 he was married to Miss Jean K. Jamesson, of Fairfax county, Va. She was a most devout Christian woman and a faithful and loving wife and mother. In 1892, when she was in her 53rd year, the family circle was broken by her death and she was tenderly laid away in the Oakland cemetery, leaving besides her husband three sons, John, Jacob and Paul, none of whom are residing in Oakland at present, John being engaged in business at Atlanta, Ga., and Paul at Piedmont.

The brother of the deceased, Dr. John Dailey, of Piedmont, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dailey and one or two other near relatives were present at the funeral which took place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Presbyterian church in Oakland, and which was largely attended. Rev. S. M. Engle, former pastor of the church here, conducted the services, assisted by Rev. Brown, of Terra Alta, the present pastor of the church. Rev. Engle's sermon was of more than ordinary power and if its teachings were taken to heart and conscientiously carried out there would be far less sin and sorrow in the world.

Mr. Dailey's remains were interred alongside those of his wife in Oakland. May he rest in peace.

Lawyers to Meet at Deer Park.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Maryland State Bar Association was held Tuesday at Baltimore. It was decided to hold the annual meeting next July at Deer Park, provided satisfactory railroad arrangements could be made. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, of which Mr. G. S. Hamill, of Oakland, is a member.

Leg Broken.

Charles Wilhelm, of near Sang Run, was logging in the woods near his mill yesterday when the log he was dragging was thrown around, striking him on the leg and fracturing both bones. He was attended by Dr. Hinebaugh.

A Tale With a Moral.

Two or three weeks ago Mr. Asa B. Friend subscribed for THE REPUBLICAN, paying for the same in advance. Sunday his home was made happy by the arrival of twin daughters. Now is the time to subscribe.

Inaugural Excursions to Washington Mar. 1, 2 and 3—B. & O. R. R.

For the Inaugural Ceremonies of President McKinley and Vice-President Roosevelt at Washington, D. C., March 4th, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets at one rate for the round trip, good going on all regular trains of March 1, 2 and 3, valid for return until March 8, 1901, inclusive.

Solid vestibuled trains of elegant coaches, Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, observation cars. Excellent dining car service.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping car accommodations call on or address D. M. Mason, agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Trust Company to Organize.

The Inter-State Trust and Guarantee Company, which was chartered by the Maryland Legislature at its sessions last winter, will organize at Cumberland on Friday of this week. The object of the company is to carry on a general trust business, execute bonds, etc. The incorporators are Messrs. D. E. Offutt, of Oakland; Eli McMillan, of Accident; Benjamin A. Richmond, DeW. H. Reynolds, C. L. Bretz, A. H. Amick, D. P. Miller and W. A. Mogart, of Cumberland, and Chas. J. Harrison, of Somerset, Pa. The enterprise will be entirely new to Western Marylanders.

Will Be Severe.

Judge Stake in passing sentence on a prisoner at Hagerstown for carrying concealed weapons, said: "I see the dockets are filled with cases against parties for carrying concealed weapons. This may be because the court heretofore has been too lenient. In future I will take no excuses from persons carrying firearms. Instead of imposing fines I will impose imprisonment penalty. The practice must be broken up."

JURORS FOR MARCH TERM.

Judge Sloan, of Cumberland, Drew Those Who Are to Serve as Such Monday.

Monday morning His Honor Judge David W. Sloan, came up to Oakland from Cumberland, for the purpose of drawing the jurors for service at the March term of Court which will convene in Oakland on Monday, March 18th:

No. 1, Swanton—Charles M. Miller, John D. Ashenfelter, John B. Friend, Edward Hall.

No. 2, Selbysport—Walter D. Collier, Francis M. Conway, Kimmell Frazee.

No. 3, Grantsville—Jonas D. Brenneman, Uriah M. Stanton, Ambrose J. Bevans, Christian J. Folk.

No. 4, Bloomington—Robert W. Moorhead, Wm. J. Bernard, Dennis Collins.

No. 5, Accident—George George, Nathan Augustine, Truman Pysel, John L. Richter, John P. Spiker.

No. 6, Sang Run—Dougald McLean.

Nos. 7 and 14, Oakland—Jacob L. Echard, Scott T. Jones, Edward H. Bartlett, David K. Glaze, John T. Bowers, Howard M. Miller, Thomas Harne, John Close, Ulysses G. Palmer, Bert C. Scott, Silas C. Smith, Joseph W. Cogley, Josiah T. Beckman, Robert C. Townshend.

No. 8, Ryan's Glade—James W. White, Christian Martin, Columbus Paugh, John M. White, George W. Blamble, Frederick G. Stahl.

No. 10, Deer Park—Samuel C. Hoye William L. Shaffer.

No. 11, Elbow—Hugh Weir, Jonas Weitzell, George B. McMillan.

No. 12, Bittinger—Ira J. Durst, Aaron Pritts, Jonas Bittinger.

Death of August Schmidt.

Last week this paper contained a short account of the death of August Schmidt, a highly respected German citizen of this county, who died very suddenly on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Schmidt was born in Manchester, Hanover, Germany, on Feb. 25th, 1831, and in 1865 he came to this country, settling at Oakland where he was married to Rachael Beckman, who was also born in Germany. After a short residence in Oakland, where Mr. Schmidt was engaged in the blacksmithing business, he removed to near Thayerville, where he spent the remainder of his life in farming. Being of a generally healthy constitution it was quite a surprise to his loved ones when he was suddenly called to his long home, dying in the presence of his aged wife and younger son, the only members of the family at home. He was aged 69 years, 11 months and 26 days. He leaves besides his wife five sons and three daughters, they being Henry A., Lewis A., William F., Carl P. and George F., Mrs. Henry W. Kahl, of Oakland; Misses Elizabeth S. and Bettie A. His funeral took place on Friday, the services being conducted by Rev. Bleabanecht, the German Lutheran minister of Accident, in the Thayerville Baptist church. The pallbearers were Mr. Henry W. Kahl and the five sons of the deceased. The interment was made in the Thayerville cemetery in the presence of a large concourse of sympathizing friends and neighbors.

Died.

CRIM.—On Feb. 18th, at the residence of her son at Downsville, Washington county, Md., Mrs. Nancy Crim, aged 80 years, 7 months and 6 days. The deceased lady was the mother of Mrs. Wm. L. Leary, of Oakland, with whom she made her home for several months prior to going to her son's R. S. Crim, where she died.

LAKLE.—"Mother" Lakle, of Keyser Ridge, died and was buried on Tuesday of last week week in the Cove. Mrs. Lakle was eighty-five years of age. She was a cripple for the last fifteen years of her life, having been injured in a runaway.

Admits His Guilt.

The fake M. E. South preacher, J. H. Graham, who stole a horse belonging to Sampson Taylor, a farmer near Keyser, Friday night, who was captured near Kline's Gap, in Grant county, and landed in jail at Keyser, claims to be a minister in the M. E. church South and says he has baptized 1300 converts and has built four churches during his ministry. He admits having stolen the horse and says he knows where many other stolen horses have been sold in lumber woods and will assist the sheriff in laying his hands on them if the sheriff will divide the profits.

Essential to Success.

No judicious and persistent advertiser in the newspapers who has offered for sale articles of any merit has failed to score a business success. Hundreds of large advertisers have given testimony that their success would have been impossible without newspaper advertising. In floating 60,000 shares of copper company stock Mr. T. W. Lawson expended $30,000 for newsparer space, and received subscriptions for 160,000 shares at $25 each. Mr. Post has been offered a million and a half for his cereal business, which he says he built up "by newspaper advertising exclusively."

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Teachers' Institute.

A local teachers' institute was held at Grantsville Friday evening, Feb. 22.

The institute begun with an entertaining and profitable program rendered by the Grantsville school and the young people of the town.

The program, which is principally based on the subjects, Washington, Lincoln and the American Flag, is very appropriate for the time and occasion—while the "hatchet" agitator is great, while this is the birthday of the "hatchet" boy who grew up to be a man that has shaped the destinies of generations past and still continues to live in the hearts of those he has left, although over a century, while the Emblem of Liberty is waving its broad stripes and its 45 bright stars over the home of free and islands of the sea—apparently the American Eagle is screaming louder than ever.

The good sleighing and beautiful weather brought a large attendance. An attractive feature was the performance of the fair maids.

Saturday morning the devotional services were conducted by Rev. E. C. Bedford, pastor of the M. E. church.

The officers were: C. G. Teats, chairman; L. J. Beachy, secretary.

Noon found us with an enrollment of 22 teachers from various districts. Among the many different subjects ably treated by the teachers was the "Compulsory School Law," which was left to the teachers for a vote, who decided in favor of such a law.

The institute adjourned at 3.30 p. m.

Movable Feast Days.

The movable feasts occur this year as follows: Ash Wednesday, February 20; Palm Sunday, March 31; Good Friday, April 5; Easter Sunday, April 7; Whit Sunday, May 26.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. M. C. White, Mrs. Mealey Swirge, Mr. Jonathan W. Baker, Mr. John Elliott, Mr. Roger Williams, Mr. Arch Suddreth, Mr. Wm. Murdock.

Accident.

Our fox hunters were out with their hounds on Saturday and Monday, but returned with the usual results—empty guns and tired limbs.

Amos Recknor, of Bittinger, deliyered coal in town Tuesday.

Where are the prophets that said we would have no snow this winter? Plenty of it and more coming.

Quite a number of our young people attended the literary at Bear Creek last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Speicher drove to Meyersdale Saturday, returning Sunday evening.

Mr. W. R. Mealy, of Oakland, the popular salesman representing Gilbert Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, was calling on our merchants Tuesday evening.

A sled load of young people from town enjoyed a ride out in the country Monday evening.

Ed. Zinkan, who is working for the Meadow Mountain Lumber Co., spent Sunday at home.

How to Cure Grip.

Remain quietly at home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed and a quick recovery is sure to follow. That remedy counteracts any tendency of the grip to result in pneumonia, which is really the only serious danger. Among the tens of thousands who have used it for the grip not one case has ever been reported that did not recover. For sale by all druggists.

DON'T BURN YOUR HANDS

turning pies and lifting from a hot oven. Have a bail on each dish while baking, with handle independent. Fits any dish. Four bails and handle by mail 25c. Agents wanted.

QUEEN CITY NOVELTY CO., Oakland, Md.

Dealers write for wholesale prices.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will have his office open at Gorman but two days of each week, viz.; Tuesday and Friday, unless something of importance requires his presence, when attention will be given to all business coming before him.

WM. A. HARVEY, Justice of the Peace 8th District.

CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO
CASH
Produce Buyers,
Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs, Eggs and Butter,
204 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.
Write for Our Present Paying Prices.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County for the appointment of reviewers to locate a new public county road leading from William Coddington's gate to run on the north side of Bear Creek to the covered bridge on Selbysport road through the lands of William Coddington, R. T. Frazee and William Steele, a distance of seventy-five rods.

SILAS TEATS,
G. KOLB,
WILLIAM STEELE,
W. E. FRIEND,

46

THE ETERNAL CALENDAR.

In that far center of the wheeling spheres,
  Where suns and systems take their time and light,
Hangs high the calendar of eternal years;
  Which keep the days but knows no passing night.

Days not of hours, but of the centuries made;
  A thousand years complete their daily run;
By these the comet's wandering course is laid,
  Through systems vast from sun to sun;

And ponderous orbs whose measured track
  Circle through space beyond our sight or ken
Whirl on and on and ever safe come back;
  And then on time another course begin.

God of the Universe! Forever One;
  For whom the past and future are the same,
Guard of the changing centuries past and gone,
  Whose stately march Thy power might proclaim.

Thou art our Sponsor for the coming days,
  In small or largest measures be they cast;
The dawning century shall extend the praise
  Our hearts first learned from Thee in that now past.

And when earth's journey, and our fleeting years,
  Are closed for aye, and time itself is o'er,
Bring our frail bark, past storm, and surf, and fears,
  To harbor, safe, by that Eternal shore.
—Rev. F. L. Piper, in N. Y. Observer.

Saved by Road Runners

By Clarence Pullen.

IT WAS in New Mexico, on the river trail between Socorro and Mesilla, with Jim Haskell driving the buckboard team, that I first saw a road runner. The bird had started from the roadside into the trail and was running with surprising speed in advance of our team—a saucy-looking fellow, somewhat larger than a snipe, with a straight bill, long tail feathers, short wings, of which he made no apparent use, and long, muscular legs.

"There's a bird that ought to be encouraged by all right-minded men, for he kills rattlesnakes," Haskell remarked after telling me what it was. "If it were not for this trait and the fact that a pair of these birds came to my help once when I was in a bad way my bones would be whitening in Sand canyon to-day.

"It began with my being driven into the brush one night by Indians in the Magdalena mountains, where I was prospecting for silver, in '81," Haskell continued.

"I got away from them with only the clothes I stood in, and I was pretty well beat out before I came at noon next day to where I could see the Rio Grande valley ahead. I was then in one of those steep-walled little canyons that you find in sandstone formations—a hot, narrow passage, with fine sand under foot that I shuffled and slipped in as I walked.

"I could see the canyon's mouth when I came to a place where the bottom dropped down sheer for about ten feet, and in trying to make the jump I slipped, landing any way that happened on the sand below, and when I had got some breath back into my body and I tried to rise to my feet I found that my right ankle had been thrown out of joint.

"This was piling worse luck on bad, but I did not lose heart, for through the rift ahead I could see, across the sands, green fields and trees, adobe houses and the blue sparkle of the river. I needed all my courage just then, being faint through pain and hunger, and parched with thirst.

"Scarcely had I started, on hands and knees, to crawl out of the canyon when I saw something that caused me to pause and look about me as if I were hunting for a lost diamond. Along the bottom of the canyon, in the loose sand, was a mark such as might be made by a dragging rope, and it led from the place where I had fallen toward the opening ahead. It was the trail of a snake, a big one, and in New Mexico a snake that could make a track like this was almost sure to be a rattler.

"Two immense rock columns, their faces cut and hollowed into queer shapes by the freaks of blowing sand, made a natural gateway to the canyon, and against their bases the sand was drifted, leaving a narrow opening along the center. I had worked along this opening until I was midway between the columns, when a snake somewhere near me sprung his rattle sharply.

"For full ten minutes I listened, with the whole air about me alive with the buzzing, before I could locate the sound as coming from directly ahead of me. Then I crept on slowly, holding myself ready to crawfish backward on short notice.

"With all my carefulness I was so close to the snake when I discovered him that I was startled all over. He was a yellow rattlesnake, the biggest and most vicious poison snake of the southwest, and his color was so nearly that of the sand he lay on that if his rattles had not warned me I might not have seen him then. He had dined not long before, as the lump in his body showed, and now, comfortably coiled in the sand, he was in no mind to be disturbed.

"I was too far away from the snake for him to strike me, and I stayed, wondering how I was to get past him. A queer feeling came over me, everything else faded from my view, and I saw only his shining eyes, which seemed to spread as they filled all the space around.

"It was the pain of a sharp wrench of my injured ankle that broke the charm that was overcoming me, and made me aware that I had started forward directly toward the snake. I shut my eyes, turned and went back from the sight of the reptile as fast as I could.

"But I was far from being out of my troubles from the snake. The track in the sand showed that he had come from under the 'jump-off' in the canyon bottom where I had fallen, and if he took it into his head to return it was certain that he would make objection to my presence. Being gorged and sleepy, he was not likely to move soon unless he was disturbed, but it might be another thing when the night came on and the air and ground got cool outside.

"There was no way out for me except along the narrow rift between the sand heaps at the canyon entrance, and it was at the widening of this rift, beyond the standstone columns, that the snake was lying. To try to creep round him, against the face of the sand heap, was too risky to be undertaken with my crippled leg, and it was plain that so long as the snake stood guard at the passage there was nothing for me to do but stay where I was.

"The chance that any human being would come to Sand canyon was too remote to be considered, and there was nothing at hand that I could use as a weapon against the snake—not a rock, not a stick, was to be found, only the sandstone walls above and the fine sand beneath me.

"Worn out with fatigue I fell asleep, and when I woke the sun was shining straight into the canyon, by which I knew that it was in the west, an hour or so high above the mountains.

"From where I lay I could look through the canyon entrance, and my eyes rested upon the valley beyond, and my ugly jailer, faithful to his post, coiled asleep in the sun. But something else that I saw, it struck me as strange that I had not observed before; five or six long pieces of dry cactus on the sand near the snake that seemed to have been carelessly flung down in such a way as almost to surround him.

"I was too miserable and listless to wonder much at anything, but my mind struggled feebly over the problem of how the cactus came to be there, until, with a patter of quick feet and the rustle of something dragged softly over the sand, a bird came into my view, beyond the canyon gateway—a road-runner, dragging along a cactus limb as long as my arm.

"He cast a sharp glance into the canyon as he approached, but seeing nothing to alarm him in the motionless figure lying half buried in sand, went on and laid the cactus down near the

THEY HAD MADE A RING OF CACTUS AROUND THE RATTLER.

sleeping snake. A minute more and a second bird appeared carrying a cactus limb, and the two then set to work pulling all the pieces of cactus about until they had made a complete ring around the snake. This done, they both set off again to fetch more cactus and they came and went until they had made a ring of cactus limbs three deep around the rattler without arousing him from his sleep.

"The birds at last seemed to think that they had cactus enough for their purpose, and instead of fetching more they began to roll the outside pieces forming the ring over upon the inside. The circle narrowed fast, and the cactus fence grew higher as it drew closer about the snake.

"The barricade was half a foot high around him, when the snake suddenly lifted his head and sounded his rattle. At this the birds backed away and began to run around the barricade, flapping their wings, screaming and making feints of attacking the snake, but taking good care to keep well out of his reach.

"He would have gone through fire rather than try to crawl over dry cactus, but several times he struck at the birds, his neck and head bringing up every time against the thorny barricade. Angered by his failure to reach them and pricked and torn by thorns, the snake with every stroke became more enraged, until, eager to strike at something which he could reach, he turned back his head after a particularly vicious lunge, and struck his fangs into his own body.

"His head dropped upon his coil, and in a few minutes he lay motionless, while the birds hopped around the barricade screaming and trying to provoke him to strike. For awhile the snake would lift his head and sound his rattle when they came very near, but he did not offer to strike at them again. Head and rattle ceased at last to move, and then, as if satisfied that their work had been thoroughly done, the birds started off together and I saw them no more.

"The sun had gone behind the mountains and night was falling. I crawled down past the dead snake in his prison, and shaping my course for the nearest light in the valley I kept on, resting and creeping by turns, until after about three hours I came to a traveled trail.

"Tomas Garcia, coming late from the mountains with his ox team, bringing a load of wood, found me, and took me to his house by the river. Here he and his family made me as comfortable as they could for the night, and the next day he carried me to Socorro, where I got proper surgical care for my ankle and the means of a new outfit when I was ready to take the trail.—Boston Globe.

No Uncertainty Here.

There is never any uncertainty as to the sex of the thief who robs a post office, says the Chicago Tribune. He is a mail robber.

LOOK AHEAD.

I wouldn't go back, if I were you,
  To the town of Used-to-Be,
For you'd be too late to enter the gate,
  And no one could find the key.

I'd go straight forward, if I were you,
  To the city of Wideawake,
Where the great crowd pours through the open doors,
  Its place in the world to make.

Try to forget Disappointment Vale,
  And the glade of Ne'er-do-well,
And make up your mind not to look behind
  Where the doubts and shadows dwell.

Lift up your eyes to the future, lad,
  With a manly gaze and true,
And hasten along with a hopeful song,
  For the big world cares for you.
—Frank Walcott Hutt, in Union Signal.

FIRE STATION MASCOT.

Kitty, a Chicago Cat, Accompanies Engine Company No. 12 Wherever It May Go.

On one dark night not long ago a vagrant black cat, of such diminutive proportions as to indicate that its eyes had but recently opened for the first time on this world, found its way into No. 12 engine house, in Chicago, and into the hearts of the stalwart fire fighters, who bade it welcome. They fondled the waif in their strong arms and became jealously disputatious when any of them tried to monopolize the attention of the outcast.

Kitty was allowed the freedom of the house, and lost no time in making herself at home. With a cat's natural love of warmth she quickly found her way to the sleeping engine and stowed herself away alongside of the fire pan which keeps up steam when the engine is not in action. It was a nice, warm bed, and so comfortable as compared to the outside cold from which she had so providentially escaped that pussy has never since "cared to wander from her own fireside." When she did wander the other night she took the fireside along with her.

Along in the small hours, when the brave fellows up above, who had sworn to be her protector, were soundly sleeping, there came the wild clang of the alarm bell. In an instant all was commotion in the station. The doors of the stable flew open with a thud, the horses sprang from their stalls and raced to their places beneath the pendent harness. At the same time shadowy, half-dressed forms shot down the shiny brass rods from the apertures above and mounted swiftly to their places on the engine, hose cart and chemical. Then the doors of the station swung open with a bang and the firemen drove madly from the house. A dwelling house in the far northwest was aflame, and it was a long race to save property, perchance lives.

They made a record-breaking run

RESTING AFTER A FIRE.

and stopped the fire before the residence had been greatly damaged. During the hour or more that it took to extinguish the flames the engine, hitched to a hydrant, throbbed fiercely and emitted a shower of sparks, which made things uncomfortable for spectators in close proximity. So great was the heat from the furnace, now red with a bed of coals, that perspiration poured from the stoker's face as he steadily fed the fire.

In the flurry of fire fighting pussy had been forgotten, and it was not until the crew returned to the station that the driver of the engine bethought him of his charge. When he bent low and examined pussy's corner, with his heart in his mouth, expecting to find her missing or dead from the heat, kittie proved herself unharmed by purring gently when his hand encountered her.

She had come through the wild night's ride to the fire unscathed and had shown herself to be possessed of all the prerequisite qualities of fearlessness and endurance which become a fireman.

The boys of No. 12 have officially declared her the station's mascot, and they are very proud of their "find." She accompanies them to every fire. —Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Didn't Want to Be a Girl.

"Papa," said small Tommy, "our Sunday school teacher read that we must all be born again." "Well?" queried the father. "But I don't want to be born again," said the little fellow. "Why not?" asked his father. "Because," answered Tommy, "I'm afraid I might be born a girl."

Johnny Airs His Wisdom.

"What's twins, mamma?" asked four-year-old Bessie. "I know!" exclaimed her small brother before the mother could answer. "Twins is two kids just the same age, three's triplets, four's quadrupeds and five's centipedes."

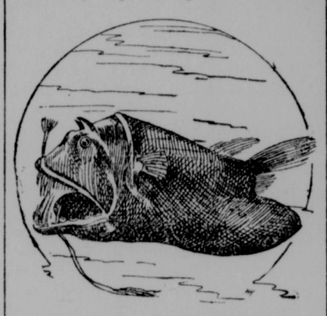
DEEP-SEA ANGLER FISH.

A Clumsy-Looking Monster with an Enormous Mouth and a Healthy Appetite.

Who that has studied and heard of only ordinary fishes would ever expect to see such a fish go fishing. Yet here is a fish that can fish for its game, yes, and with rod and line, too, as deftly as ever an angler coaxed a trout from a mountain stream.

He is a clumsy looking monster according to our notions of fish beauty. He is sometimes five or six feet in length, with an enormous head in proportion to his body, and a mouth that will enable him to swallow animals nearly as large as himself. He is a poor swimmer and clumsy, and that great mouth must be filled, so he turns fisherman for a living.

Mark these two long feelers which spring from the creature's nose, and how they taper away like veritable



DEEP-SEA ANGLER FISH.

fishing rods. To the end of them is attached by a line or a slender filament a small glittering morsel of membrane. This is the bait. The hooks are set in the mouth of the fisherman down below. But how is he to induce the fish to venture within reach of those hooks. They are shy; he must not let them see him, yet he must draw them to him, and he does it by stirring up the mud on the bottom. Then he plies his rod and the glittering bait waves to and fro like a living insect glancing through the turbid water. Then up rises that cavernous mouth from the cloud below and snap! the prey is entombed in the bag-nets, huge sacks attached to its gill covers, in which it stows its victims until enough of them are collected to form a satisfactory mouthful.—Little Chronicle.

A WONDERFUL PLANT.

It Leaves Young Plants Which in the Course of Time Destroy Their Parents.

The "Life plant," as it is called, is found in tropical climates and sometimes in our large greenhouses. When full grown it has rather large and irregular spreading branches. It has thick, waxy, olive-shaped leaves, with notched edges. The flowers are borne on tall, straight stalks, are bell-shaped, and, in the early part of the season, are of a pale green color; as the season advances, however, they become streaked with red and purple.

To a casual observer there is nothing particularly striking about the plant; but if one of the leaves is examined with care, in each notch a tiny brown dot is seen. Each of these brown dots is a collection of minute life cells, the germs of other perfect plants. It is from these life-cells that the plant derives its everyday name—the life plant.

These germs do not develop until the leaf either drops from the parent plant or is plucked and given ample time to mature. Let us imagine that we have a mature leaf before us, and that it is our privilege to watch the germs develop. After four or five weeks have passed tiny leaves on thread-like stems are seen growing from every notch on the leaf, and often a leaf has as many as 14 or 15 notches in its margin. Encouraged by the warm air and the sunshine, the tender little shoots grow with alarming rapidity, and in a short time are so closely clustered together as to almost hide the original leaf.

As the young plants increase in size and strength they absorb the vitality of the parent leaf, and it gradually loses its fresh green color, shrivels and dies. Nature then seems to say to the young plants: "Now you must seek fresh nourishment," so they begin to feel around with their slender roots, and finally send them down deep into the ground for the nutriment needed.

Lived on an Idol's Dinner.

An old sailor, now a pilot at Port Royal, S. C., is fond of relating an incident which occurred near Calcutta, India. The vessel which he commanded was wrecked in the bay of Bengal, and he and two companions were the only ones saved. The three men reached shore, and in seeking food and shelter came upon an immense Hindoo wooden idol. While they were looking at it they saw a party of natives approaching and hid themselves in the bushes near by. Each native carried a dish of eatables which he placed in front of the idol, and after they had departed the hungry sailors had a sumptuous feast. For nearly a week the sailors camped in the vicinity of the idol, living on his provisions, until they were discovered. Then they had a fight with the natives, and although victorious thought it prudent to move on, so they made their way to Calcutta, and there secured passage homeward.

His General Impression.

"No, I don't remember much about my father. He died while I was very young. But I know I caused him a great deal of anxiety."

"How do you know that?"

"I was one of twins."—Chicago Tribune.

THE NERVES OF WOMEN

"I am so nervous and wretched." "I feel as if I should fly." How familiar these expressions are! Little things annoy you and make you irritable. You can't sleep, you are unfit for ordinary duties, and are subject to dizziness.

That bearing-down sensation helps to make you feel miserable.

You have backache and pains low down in the side, pain in top of head, later on at the base of the brain.

Such a condition points unerringly to serious uterine trouble.

If you had written to Mrs. Pinkham when you first experienced impaired vitality, you would have been spared these hours of awful suffering.

Happiness will be gone out of your life forever, my sister, unless you act promptly. Procure **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once. It is absolutely sure to help you. Then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., if there is anything about your case you do not understand.

You need not be afraid to tell her the things you could not explain to the doctor—your letter is seen only by women and is absolutely confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with such troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

Mrs. Valentine Tells of Happy Results Accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping it may induce others to avail themselves of the benefit of your valuable remedy. Before taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I felt very bad, was terribly nervous and tired, had sick headaches, no appetite, gnawing pain in stomach, pain in my back and right side, and so weak I could scarcely stand. I was not able to do anything. Had sharp pains all through my body. Before I had taken half a bottle of your medicine, I found myself improving. I continued its use until I had taken four bottles, and felt so well that I did not need to take any more. I am like a new person, and your medicine shall always have my praise."—MRS. W. P. VALENTINE, 566 Ferry Avenue, Camden, N. J.

$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Hacking Coughs, Sore Lungs, Grippe, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in a few days. Why then risk Consumption? Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Don't be imposed upon. Refuse the dealer's substitute. It is not as good as Dr. Bull's.

Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism and all Pain. Price, 15 and 25 cents.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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EXPERT SERVICE. CHARGES MODERATE.
D. W. GOULD, LL. M.,
Atlantic Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

DON'T GET WET! TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Oiled Clothing

BLACK OR YELLOW

WILL KEEP YOU DRY

NOTHING ELSE WILL

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. FREE CATALOGUE, SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON. MASS.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or address the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

G. A. R. All Union Soldiers

Who have Homesteaded less than 160 acres before June 22d, 1874, are entitled to enough land to make it 160 acres. We will buy the balance of your right. Widows and heirs are entitled. WE WILL PAY $20 COMMISSION to any one finding us such a claim that we can buy. L. C. ALLEN & CO., 519 New Ridge Building, Kansas City Mo.

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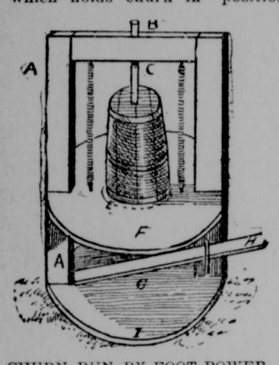
Div. 3, 817—14th Street. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

CHURNING MADE EASY.

How to Improve an Old-Time Dash Churn So That It Can Be Run by Foot Power.

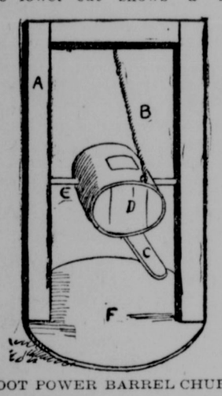
The upper illustration shows an old-fashioned dash churn run by foot-power. Frame work for churn is shown at a a, made of one and one-half by two-inch stuff. The dasher handle, b, is fastened to frame a by pin c, which goes through the handle. The churn d is set on platform f inside of a circular ring e, which holds churn in position.



CHURN RUN BY FOOT POWER.

The platform, f, is raised by two coil wire springs, one on each side of churn. A chain at g connects platform f and foot-lever h. The lever h is hinged at post a and works inside of an iron rod attached to the post on the right and to the base of i. The churn works up and down and the dasher stands still. Spring must be just sufficient to lift churn with milk in it.

The lower cut shows a barrel



FOOT POWER BARREL CHURN.

churn to be run by foot-power or by children sitting on c and playing seesaw. The frame is shown, at a, with coil wire spring at b, churn d, axle e on which churn operates, being fastened to churn on each side and revolving in the frame. The platform at f is solid. The spring b lifts the end of the churn d, and c is for the foot or for children to sit on. The buttermilk is drawn off at rear end of churn.—W. A. Sharp, in Farm and Home.

THE SCRUB DAIRYMAN.

He Makes a Poor Quality of Butter and Consequently Is an All-Around Detriment.

Doubtless the storekeeper is in a place to judge the characteristics of a scrub dairyman when the latter brings in his country butter. In order to ascertain the amount and character of the country butter sold in Manhattan (population, 3,600, plus 1,000 students for three-fourths of the year), six grocery firms were interviewed. Country butter amounted to about 76 per cent. of the total sales. This was usually divided into four grades. The average results show 33 per cent. of the amount received in grade No. 1 (the best grade), 23 per cent. in grade No. 2, 17 per cent. in grade No. 3, and 27 per cent. in grade No. 4. On an average 20 per cent. of the amount of country butter received was unfit for local sale and had to be relegated to the renovating factories. One of these firms stated that with a little more reading and studying on the part of the farmers there is no reason why 50 per cent. of the butter that comes under grades No. 3 and No. 4 should not come under grades No. 1 and No. 2. This throwing of eight and ten-cent butter on the market, even though the storekeepers do take it at a loss to themselves in order to hold the butter market trade for groceries, etc., not only indicates a scrub dairyman, but it is a great damage both to the butter consumer and to the dairy interests of the state. Of course every farmer's wife makes the best butter, but somehow or other the quality "best" disappears after it gets out of the hands of its maker. "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," should be the motto of every private buttermaker.—Rural World.

DON'TS FOR THE DAIRY.

Don't ruin a fine dairy calf by mistreatment, but bring it up in the way it should grow, and your cow will be a joy forever.

Don't think that pedigree makes the dairy cow. Some of our best records were made by animals without recorded ancestry of any breed.

Don't be in too big a hurry at any milking to get the last stripping. The only way to keep a cow at her best is to get it all at every milking.

DAIRY OBSERVATIONS.

Ripening the Cream and Working the Butter Are Two Duties That Cannot Be Neglected.

That we may have a first-class article of butter it is not only necessary to have good milk to start with, but every part of the manipulation from beginning to end must be done just about right. The elusive element in butter is flavor, and with strictly pure milk to begin with flavor is chiefly dependent upon proper ripening. Where there is a lack of acid the butter is apt to have a flat taste, and when the acidity has been allowed to run too high, sourness is likely to appear. I find there are comparatively few butter-makers who test for acid. Too many of them depend upon their sense of sight, smell and taste to determine when the proper degree of ripeness has been reached, the same as many butter-makers, years past, tried the temperature of the cream with the finger instead of a thermometer. It is probable that the time is not far distant when it will be as common to test for acid as it now is for temperature, and when they use exact methods they will soon reach a point where they will know exactly how far ripening should be carried.

A good deal is being said and written about working butter. In some instances there has been so much said about overworked butter that makers have gone to the other extreme and do not work enough. Those for whom butter is made desire a condition of the article that is only secured by proper working. Too much of this working is injurious, while too little is defective.

In making good butter there are several conditions dependent on or brought about by working. There should be a certain measure of cohesion among the particles of butter, enough to cause it to adhere together in one mass, or, rather, it should be waxy and compact without being sticky or greasy.

An undue amount of moisture in butter renders it defective and when butter is taken from the churn more water adheres to the particles of granules than is desirable. This excess is taken out by working, and too little of this leaves too much moisture in the butter, while too much working causes the butter to be too dry.

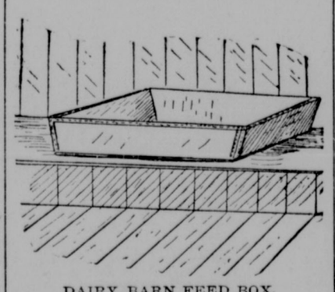
Where the salt is not thoroughly worked through the butter, the product will show streaks and mottles when cut. This is a serious defect, and means a lower price for the goods whenever found. This condition can be overcome by working and mingling the lighter parts with the mass till the salt is evenly distributed, and all becomes one common shade.

The proper working of butter is an important matter and means money to the maker, and it is the maker who gets all these conditions the nearest right who secures the highest score and takes the prizes.—V. M. Couch, in Ohio Farmer.

DURABLE FEED BOX.

One That Will Last for a Long Time and Is Good in the Horse Stable or Dairy Barn.

Feed boxes should be made as substantial and indestructible as possible. The ordinary wooden box is soon eaten up and destroyed, especially by horses. It should be made



DAIRY BARN FEED BOX.

of clear lumber. Knots are liable to loosen and fall out. It should be constructed with sloping sides as shown in cut, so that the animals can reach the food in all the corners and clean them out. Adhering food decays and sours and pollutes the box to the injury of animals. The edges both on top and bottom should be "armored," as shown, so that there is no chance to bite and gnaw the wood. Such a box will last for years and is good in the horse stable or dairy barn.—F. O. Sibley, in Ohio Farmer.

Cement Floor for a Cellar.

While it is not at all difficult to lay a cement floor it is well to have the advice and assistance of a local mason. The main thing is to get a good foundation of broken stones or bricks at least six inches deep. The cement can then be mixed dry with its bulk of coarse, sharp sand, or fine gravel. Add water and mix very thoroughly until it is a soft uniform mortar. Pour over the foundation, tamping down well until it fills all crevices between the stones. In about 24 hours another thinner coat may be smoothly spread over the surface, making everything level. Cover with hay or straw for several days to avoid too rapid drying and cracking. There is nothing better than cement for the purpose.—Rural New Yorker.

Don't neglect to card and brush the dairy cow daily. It will not take more than three minutes, and will add materially to the income.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Nonsense.

"What nonsense!" exclaimed Mr. Meekton as he tossed aside the heart-to-heart talks page. "What utter nonsense!"

"To what are you referring?" inquired his wife.

"To the assertion that a woman need not expect a man to pay her as much attention after they are married as he paid her before. I am absolutely sure, Henrietta, that I mind quicker now than I ever did."—Washington Star.

A Decision Reversed.

Mr. Dennis Meehan, at one time in the gun business at 99 Maiden Lane, New York, wrote: "Your Lotion has cured me of Chronic Eczema, with which I have been afflicted three years, and which, after being in different hospitals eleven weeks, the physicians pronounced incurable. Your Lotion quickly relieved me of the terrible itching, and in five weeks I was as well as ever." This is one of many instances in which Palmer's Lotion has effected a complete cure after the case had been abandoned by the physicians treating it. If your druggist does not have it, write to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Makes Matters Even.

"Yes, we are receiving and answering messages from Mars every day," said the Eminent Scientist.

"But, if you cannot understand the messages, how can you answer them?" asked the Obtruse Person.

"Huh!" replied the Eminent Scientist, "they can't understand the answers, either."—Baltimore American.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once: delays are dangerous.

Our Fickle Climate.—"I got my cutter down yesterday." "Did you? Ride?" "Nop. Dusted it and put it back."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lots of men fizzle out because they think they are such great "business" men.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

New Boarder—"Can I get my meals on time?" Landlady—"No, you will have to pay in advance."—Harlem Life.

The manner in which you are being "worked," probably excites the contempt of your acquaintances.—Atchison Globe.

Most of the hard luck in this world is due to getting a streak of good luck and then sitting down to wait for more.—Town Topics.

Wealth doesn't bring genuine happiness except, of course, when it falls to a man whose wife simply won't be snubbed.—Detroit Journal.

It is to the credit of babies that they won't show off in the presence of company, and lamentable that the same cannot be said of grown people.—Atchison Globe.

Football Note.—Bill Kikhard—"Wot's the matter with the referee? Has he lorst 'is 'ead?" Jem Crushem—"Oh, no! Only an ear, a few teeth and some hair."—Glasgow Evening Times.

You can fool some of the people all of the time; and by being real busy for three months before election you can kiss the babies of enough more to make up a good working majority.—Puck.

Mr. Newpop—"You haven't seen our baby yet. He's only three months old, but I tell you he's bright." Jack Bacheller—"That so? Can he—er—sit up on his hind legs and beg?"—Philadelphia Press.

It was during the natural history hour. "Give me," asked the teacher, "an example of the alleged deceitful character of the cat." "In restaurant it is sometimes said to pass itself off for a rabbit," answered the head boy.—Philadelphia Times.

Cheap Rates to California.

February 12th and each Tuesday thereafter, until and including April 30th, Special Low Rate Colonist Tickets will be sold via the Southern Pacific's Company's "Ogden" and "Sunset" Routes to all points in California. The rate will be: From Chicago $30.00, from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans $27.50, from Omaha, Kansas City, etc., $25.00. Corresponding low rates from all other points east and north.

For particulars and detailed information pertaining to the Southern Pacific Company's Routes, and these special rates to California, call upon or address

W. G. Neimyer, G. W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
W. H. Connor, C. A., S. P. Co., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
G. G. Herring, C. A., S. P. Co., 711 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
L. E. Townsley, C. A., S. P. Co., 421 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
C. C. Cary, C. A., S. P. Co., 208 Sheidley Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Had a Variety.

"What is your husband's favorite fiction?" asked the inquisitive person.

"I can hardly say at a moment's notice," said the patient wife, "whether he prefers the sick friend story or the detained at the office on business narrative."—Indianapolis Press.

An Innovation.

The Louisville & Nashville R. R. together with its connecting lines has inaugurated the Florida Limited, which is a daily, solid train, wide vestibuled, steam heated, gas lighted, with dining car service for meals en route to Thomasville, Ga., Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla. The sleeper leaving Cincinnati at 11:15 a. m. is attached at Nashville, running via Birmingham and Montgomery, Plant System to Jacksonville, and Florida East Coast to St. Augustine, arriving at the latter city at 7:30 the next evening. Mr. C. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Louisville, Ky., will answer all inquiries concerning this train and furnish printed matter concerning it.

Good Credentials.

"Yes, it is terrible," moaned the Weeping Mother. "It is terrible to think of our little son in the hands of the kidnapers."

"But," said the Sympathizing Friend, "think of the social presitige it gives you."—Baltimore American.

A Remedy for the Grippe.

Physicians recommend KEMP'S BALSAM for patients afflicted with the grippe, as it is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms, but get a bottle to-day and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe brings on pneumonia. KEMP'S BALSAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists, 25c and 50c.

Avoiding the Rush.

Politician—Tell me the best way to get out of politics.

Friend—Turn prohibitionist.

"Oh, that's too sudden; I want to get out gradually."—The Smart Set.

Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Not a Bargain.

"Mr. Perkins, I rather dislike to take your last daughter away from you."

"Oh, that's all right; she is the last one, but I don't intend to let her go one cent cheaper than the others. What salary do you get!"—Detroit Free Press.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Those Great Inventions.

Admiring Friend—What makes you think your discovery was so great a success?

Professor—Why, as soon as I announced the idea every savant in Europe remembered that he had known of it since he cut his first teeth!—Chicago Daily News.

Throw physic to the dogs—if you don't want the dogs—but if you want good digestion chew Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

A conceited man cannot possibly give anybody else any credit for having any sense.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD.

Of National Reputation are the Men Who Recommend Peruna to Fellow Sufferers.

A Remarkable Case Reported From the State of New York.

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD OF ALABAMA.

House of Representatives,
Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers."—M. W. Howard.

Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

MOST people think that catarrh is a disease confined to the head and nose. Nothing is farther from the truth. It may be that the nose and throat is the oftenest affected by catarrh, but if this is so it is so only because these parts are more exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate than the other parts of the body.

Every organ, every duct, every cavity of the human body is liable to catarrh. A multitude of ailments depend on catarrh. This is true winter and summer. Catarrh causes many cases of chronic disease, where the victim has not the slightest suspicion that catarrh has anything to do with it.

The following letter which gives the experience of Mr. A. C. Lockhart is a case in point:

Mr. A. C. Lockhart, West Henrietta, N. Y., Box 58, in a letter written to Dr. Hartman says the following of Peruna:

"About fifteen years ago I commenced to be ailing, and consulted a physician. He pronounced my trouble a species of dyspepsia, and advised me, after he had treated me about six months, to get a leave of absence from my business and go into the country. I did so and got temporary relief. I went back to work again, but was taken with very distressing pains in my stomach.

"I seldom had a passage of the bowels naturally. I consulted another physician with no better results. The disease kept growing on me, until I had exhausted the ability of sixteen of Rochester's best physicians. The last physician advised me to give up my work and go south, after he had treated me for one year.

"I was given a thorough examination with the X-ray. They could not even determine what my trouble was. Some of your testimonials in the Rochester papers seemed to me worthy of consideration, and I made up my mind to try a bottle of Peruna. Before the bottle was half gone I noticed a change for the better. I am now on the fifth bottle, and have not an ache or pain anywhere. My bowels move regularly every day, and I have taken on eighteen pounds of flesh. I have recommended Peruna to a great many, and they recommend it very highly. I have told several people that if they would take a bottle of Peruna, and could then candidly say that it had not benefited them, I would pay for the medicine."—A. C. Lockhart.

Mr. W. P. Peterson, of Morris, Ill., says: "I was nearly dead with catarrhal dyspepsia and am now a well man, better, in fact, than I have been for twenty years or more.

"Since I got cured by your Peruna I have been consulted by a great many people."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.—C 1852.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

For the Family

All ages hail with delight the coming of the most wonderful, meritorious preparation that will lighten the ills of humanity and will do away with the taking of obnoxious, violent purges, inconvenient liquids, and pills that tear your life out. Simply because in CASCARETS Candy Cathartic you will find just what you want, convenient in form, pleasant of taste (just like candy) and of never-failing remedial action. They have found a place in millions of homes, and are the favorite medicine of the whole family, from baby to good old grandpa.

Dont be fooled with substitutes for CASCARETS!

a respite.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I take pleasure in praising your valuable remedy CASCARETS. I and my whole family received relief from the first small box we tried. I certainly recommend CASCARETS for the cures they make and trust they will find a place in every home. Yours for success."
PETER WEBB, Jr.,
Palm Grove Ave., McKeesport, Pa.

Conflicting Emotions.

Mrs. Joy- ...n, run for the phy-

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice! start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 461

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Add: STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1901.

President McKinley doesn't particularly favor the idea of having Congress lay down conditions for the acceptance of the Constitutional Convention of Cuba, in advance of the action of that convention, which is now considering a supplementary declaration setting forth the relations that shall exist between Cuba and the United States, although he is not opposing the attempt that is now being made in that direction with the hope of escaping an extra session of Congress. The President's present plan is to take no action on the Cuban Constitution, which General Wood has been instructed not to officially forward to Washington until the Convention has acted upon the supplementary declaration it is now considering. As soon as that shall have been made it and the Constitution will be forwarded to Washington and President McKinley will issue a call for an extra session of Congress to consider them, provided, of course, that the action of this Congress has made one unnecessary. The House has everything in good shape for the last week of the session, but only legislative experts can untangle the mixture in the Senate. Fortunately, many of the Senators are legislative experts, and when they say that all of the appropriation bills, with the possible exception of the River and Harbor bill, will get through the layman must perforce take their word for it and watch and see.

In the Senate the House bill, appropriating $5,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition, before being passed was amended to provide for closing the exposition on Sunday and to appropriate $250,000 for a government exhibit at the Charleston, S. C., exposition.

Senator Morgan stirred up some bad blood in his efforts to get the Nicaragua Canal bill before the Senate by charging the Republicans with truckling to Great Britain because they decided it would not be courteous to act upon the bill while the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was unacted upon by Great Britain. Senator Spooner reminded him that it was the Senate that made the delay by amending the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and that the Senate could not pass the canal bill while its own amendments were being considered by Great Britain without a breach of international courtesy and decency.

President McKinley has issued a proclamation calling the Senate in extra session March 4 at 12 o'clock noon. This is always done in inauration years, the Senate being called together to act upon executive nominations and has nothing whatever to do with the contemplated extra session of Congress.

It cannot be denied that there are a great many wide-awake office-seekers in this country. Within twenty-four hours of the publication of the death of Mr. Rounseville Wildman, who was U. S. Consul at Hong Kong, and his family through the sinking of the steamship Rio de Janerio outside the Golden Gate, no less than seven applications for his place have been filed at the Department of State.

Everything is in good shape for the inauguration of President McKinley and Vice President Roosevelt, next Monday. Places have been assigned in organizations, military and civic, numbering nearly forty thousand men. Thanks to the public spirit of Secretary Long, the Navy will be more largely represented than in any previous Inaugural parade. The crews of seven vessels of the Navy will march in the parade.

Opinion differs as to whether the Oleomargarine bill will reach a vote in the Senate. It is generally admitted that if voted upon it will be passed.

Under a resolution adopted by the House, Speaker Henderson appointed a committee of five, three Republicans Moody, of Massachusetts, Overstreet, of Indiana, and Long of Kansas, and two Democrats, Bailey, of Texas, and Newlands, of Nevada, to investigate the pay roll of employees of the House and report at once.

The Revenue Reduction bill will not fail. After stubbornly standing for their respective bills long enough to frighten those who did not wish to see the bill fail, the conferees began to talk compromise, and it is now said by them that a compromise bill will be the result. Just what portions of the bill will be most affected by the compromise cannot be stated with any certainty, now, as none of the agreements reached are binding unless agreeement is reached on all sections of the bill, but the probabilities favor a heavy cut in the reductions in the beer and tobacco taxes made by the Senate, and that the total reductions will be some millions below the Senate bill.

Now that an extra session is practically assured, the Democrats who have been re-elected to the House, are indulging in a cat and dog fight among themselves over the Democratic leadership. Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the present leader wishes to continue, but Dearmond, of Missouri, Bankhead, of Alabama, and several others are in the field against him. Republicans are amused at the fight over this very empty honor. Speaker Henderson will be re-elected, by acclamation, as soon as the next House meets.

The House, after reducing the amount from $100 to $50 a month, passed the Senate bill granting a pension to the widow of the late General Henry W. Lawton.

Danger of Colds and La Grippe.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

Deer Park.

Ernest, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hess is quite ill.

Rev. Fisher, of Loch Lynn, was in town Sunday.

Mrs. Calvin Savedge has moved into the Elliott block on High street.

Miss Blanche Enlow, of Altamont, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Speicher.

Miss Bessie Paugh spent Friday with Oakland friends.

W. B. Miller spent Sunday with Westernport relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hanes have moved into the residence lately occupied by Mrs. Calvin Savedge.

Miss Loreno Mackelwaite, who has been visiting Miss Bessie Paugh for some weeks, has returned to her home in Keyser.

Miss Effa Enlow was visiting Altamont friends last week.

Misses Katie and Josephine Griffin spent Friday with Oakland friends.

Miss Annie George, of Swanton, was visiting Deer Park friends last week.

B. A. Reese, of Cameron, W. Va., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wheeler Sunday.

Miss Prudence Rhodeheaver has returned to Swanton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright, of Altamont, spent Friday with their daughter, Mrs. F. N. Reis.

Manager Burwell, of the Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, was in town Monday.

Mr. Asa Colson, of Baltimere, was the guest of Miss Josephine Griffin Sunday.

Howard Nethken is teaching the Hutton school.

Miss Minnie Rhodeheaver was visiting Swanton friends last week.

Mrs. Mary Bailey has moved from the Davis building to the Garrett apartment house.

Miss Percy George, of Swanton, is visiting relatives in town this week.

Messrs. R. Rafter and C. Poole, of Blaine, were in town Sunday.

Miss Watson, of Fairmont, was in town Monday looking for a cottage for the summer.

Carol, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Miller, fell against a hot stove one day last week and burned her hands very badly.

Messrs. J. Savedge and E. Grimm are working in Swanton this week.

Rev. C. H. O'Brien left Tuesday for Princeton, New Jersey, where he will make his future home.

The revival meeting, which has been in progress for the past three weeks in the M. E. church, closed Sunday evening.

Rev. J. S. Harvey returned to Mt. Lake Park Monday.

The officers and teachers of the M. E. Sunday school elected officers for this year are as follows: Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Laughlin; secretary, L. D. Thrasher; treasurer, J. H. McRobie; librarian, Ray Jones; teachers, Mrs. J. W. Laughlin, W. C. Jones, J. H. McRobie, Mrs. L. D. Thrasher, Miss Ella Laughlin and Miss Emma George; committee on Sunday school work, Mrs. J. W. Laughlin, Mr. L. D. Thrasher and Mrs. S. A. Laughlin.

Glad to see the Accident correspondent is still alive. Would like to know if it is the same one who told us about that wonderful pumpkin some time ago. M. A.

Pneumonia Can be Prevented.

This disease always results from a cold or an attack of the grip and may be prevented by the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. That remedy was extensively used during the epidemics of La Grippe of the past few years, and not a single case has ever been reported that did not recover or that resulted in pneumonia, which shows it to be a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained a world wide reputation for its cures of colds and grip. For sale by all druggists.

Danger Signals.

If you are broken down, nervous and weak, have indigestion, cold hands and feet palpitation of heart, aching of bones and muscles or can't sleep at night and always tired in the morning, buy 3 or 4 boxes of HERCULEANS and follow the directions, then tell your afflicted friends the result. There is no better alterative pill compounded. They will renovate and renew your whole system. Get them of your druggist or merchant or send 35 cents to the AHMISS HEALTH ALLIANCE, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 3 Boxes by mail $1.00 5-1 y.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

Some Reasons
Why You Should Insist on Having
EUREKA HARNESS OIL
Unequaled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.
HARNESS
An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its
Efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.
OIL
Is sold in all
Localities
Manufactured by
Standard Oil Company.

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The Daily American.
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THE TWICE-A-WEEK AMERICAN is published in two issues, Tuesday and Friday mornings, with the news of the week in compact shape. It also contains interesting special correspondence, entertaining romances, good poetry, local matter of general interest and fresh miscellany suitable for the home circle. A carefully edited Agricultural Department, and full and reliable Financial and Market Reports, are special features.
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HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
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LILY CREAM
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Hammar Paint $1.25
makes 2 gallons of the VERY BEST PAINT in the WORLD for $2.50, or
Saves 25 per cent
of your paint bill. IS FAR MORE DURABLE than PURE WHITE LEAD and is ABSOLUTELY NOT POISONOUS. HAMMAR PAINT is made of the BEST OF PAINT MATERIALS—such as all good painters use, and is ground THICK, VERY THICK. No trouble to mix, any boy can do it. It is the COMMON SENSE OF HOUSE PAINT. No BETTER paint can be made at ANY cost, and is
Guaranteed 5 years
NOT TO CRACK, BLISTER, PEEL or CHIP.
F. HAMMAR PAINT CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold and guaranteed by
J. W. LAUGHLIN,
DEER PARK, MD.
Estab. 1872

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

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OAKLAND, MD.
Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.
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Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
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The First National Bank
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Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.
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No. 3034—Buggy. Price, $38.30, with leather quarter top.
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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.
This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

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Liability of Shareholders	100,000
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Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for
ONLY 50 CENTS.
Agents Wanted.
HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.
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THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
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All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.
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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
183½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.
The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.
House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.
A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅝ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.
New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26⅛ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.
A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.
A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.
A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.
A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.
I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.
For further particulars apply to
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FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices
LAND FOR SALE!
I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.
All trespassing will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.
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Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

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Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 e

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Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

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Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
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Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
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Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
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Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900, Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.58 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 39
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 24. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1901. NUMBER 52.

M'KINLEY INAUGURATED!

An Imposing Event at the National Capital.

ROOREVELT TAKES THE OATH.

Four More Years of Republican Rule. Military Pageant Was the Finest Ever Held in Washington—The Street Decorations Were More Than Usually Tasteful.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President McKinley at 1:17 p. m., was sworn in to succeed himself as chief magistrate on a handsomely decorated stand at the east front of the capitol, in the presence of a surging multitude.

The dense undulating throng filled all the winding walks, the broad avenues and radiating streets, overflowing in thousands to the sweep of lawn, and even seeking tree tops for points of vantage. Quite as many women were in the throng as men.

It is estimated that 40,000 people were packed in this assemblage. But despite the crush, no word came of fainting women or serious accident to mar the festivities.

Just before 1 o'clock, a drizzling sleet with hail began to fall, and over the sea of heads went up countless umbrellas, some of them of fantastic color and patriotic hue. The sky turned from gray to black and the signs looked ominous. But the crowd held its ground unmindful of the lowering sky and slanting hail.

The President was greeted with cheer after cheer when he went upon the inaugural platform and bowed his acknowledgments.

It was 1 o'clock when the official party came through the main doorway of the capitol. The presidential party did not appear until all the invited guests had assembled and everything was in readiness to administer the oath. By this time the hail had turned into a steady, drizzling rain.

As President McKinley stepped out upon the portico a cheer went up which was echoed and re-echoed until the stand fairly trembled with the volume of sound. The President bowed his acknowledgments of the greeting. He put on his hat as he stepped into the open, and his overcoat was buttoned high up to keep off the beating drops. He moved across the portico and then, pausing at the top of the high marble stairs, again waved his salutations to the continued huzzas. With him was Chief Justice Fuller.

Through the lines of Senators and officials the President proceeded to the center of the pavilion, going forward to the railing and facing the assemblage, again and again bowing his acknowledgments to the tremendous chorus of 40,000 throats. Then he turned and shook hands with Vice President Roosevelt, while another cheer went up as the two central figures—McKinley and Roosevelt—stood out above the crowd.

The President and Chief Justice advanced to the center of the pavilion. The President removed his hat and raised his right hand. Faintly could be heard the words of the Chief Justice and the measured response of the President taking the oath. Then he turned again to the people, and, advancing to the railing of the pavilion, began his inaugural address. As he spoke the pent-up clouds gave out their full force, and the pelting rain came down in sheets, throwing a watery veil over the dripping multitudes. Under his pavilion the President was well protected, and there was no faltering in his address as the down-pour continued.

Mr. McKinley in his inaugural address told of the disappearance of the anxiety with regard to our currency and credit which existed in March, 1897, and of the substitution of industrial activity for business depression. He declared that the national verdict of 1896 had been executed, reviewed the war with Spain, to avert which he did all that in honor could be done, and he expressed the hope of the continuation of the present peace with all the world, and that future differences might be settled by arbitration. He spoke of his appreciation of the great responsibilities upon him, and asked for generous support in the performance of duties. He commented upon the disappearance of sectionalism and then launched into a discussion of the problems confronting the nation as follows:

"There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partizanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud, they do not help to point the way of safety and honor. 'Hope maketh not ashamed.' The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, nor in its crisis since have they saved or served it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation and the faith of their descendents has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them. The American people, entrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundation of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter, will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will 'take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet.' If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult, we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smoothe. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice, and are not those we serve lifted up and blessed?

"We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward movement of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The republic has marched on and on, and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation? Surely after 125 years of achievement for mankind we will not surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principles of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

"My fellow citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforseen; many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

"We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolutions of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the executive with all practicable speed has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rests upon the United States under the treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of Congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States. The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the government rests should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.

"The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantees of permanence. We become for the pacification of the island and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundation of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure.

"While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the Congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands, of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations of of their several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted. These reports fully set forth the conditions, past and present, in the islands, and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the executive until the Congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine 'the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants.' The Congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, thereby leaving 'with the executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit establish local governments, in the formation of which the full cooperation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them. The settled purpose, long ago proclaimed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The government's representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation, and merit the aproval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents and the doorway is open for those who have raised arms against the government for honorable submission to its authority. Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war againt the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

"A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law."

Before the ceremony of taking the oath of office and the inaugural address, the President, having been escorted from the White House by Grand Marshal Green, staff, veterans of the civil war, and two bands, including the Rough Rider band, went to the President's room adjoining the Senate lobby and signed the last bills passed by Congress. Senator Hanna and Representatives McRae and Cannon rode with the President on their journey from the White House, and the cabinet, Admiral Dewey and General Miles and Secretary Cortelyou occupied other carriages.

Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was inducted into the office of Vice-President of the United States in the Senate chamber. The solemn oath was administered by Senator William F. Frye, of Maine, president pro tempore of the United States Senate.

Blind Chaplain Milburn opened the first session of the Senate of the Fifty-seventh Congress with prayer. Vice-President Roosevelt then delivered his address. As he concluded he was applauded both on the floor and in the galleries. The Vice-President then called upon the secretary to read the President's proclamation calling the Senate into extra session. This finished, the Senators-elect were called forward to be sworn in.

The procession from the capitol was practically in the same order as the trip from the White House, except that the contingent of war veterans who acted as the guard of honor in the first parade were omitted in the return. The weather which had been exceedingly bad for about two hours improved slightly soon after the parade started, but rain drizzled intermittently during the afternoon.

President McKinley, in spite of the predictions that he would cut out the return trip of the parade, on account of the weather, followed the Ohio troop in his open carriage with a cloud of steam rising from the glossy coats of the four horses. Behind him in the next carriage came Vice President Roosevelt. Both he and the President were greeted with enthusiasm all along the line of the parade.

At 8 o'clock p. m. the inaugural ball began at the pension building, at which Mrs. McKinley suddenly became ill. An aerial display of fireworks on the grounds south of the Executive Mansion was another attraction.

Cabinet Officers Renominated.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of state; Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be secretary of the treasury; Elihu Root, of New York, to be secretary of war; John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be attorney general; Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be postmaster general; John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the navy; Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be secretary of the interior; James Wilson, of Iowa, to be secretary of agriculture.

The Senate confirmed all the cabinet nominations. Attorney General Griggs will not hold office long, as he is desirous of retiring to his lucrative law practice. However, he will probably retain his office until the President is able to choose his successor.

Mr. McKinley also issued to-day a new commission to Mr. George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President.

Merit System for B. & O.

The higher officials of the Baltimoro and Ohio railroad have sent out a statement from Baltimore that hereafter all promotions of men will be strictly upon merit. In so far as it is possible the civil service idea will prevail, the oldest man being given the next position above him in case of a vacancy. If he is not capable of filling the post the next highest man will be taken. The road does not intend to cripple its system by adhering blindly to the civil service idea, but where the candidate is capable he will take his turn at promotions. This is considered a safe weeding process.

The Oakland Normal.

The Oakland Normal will open on April 8th and continue for a term of ten weeks. All wishing a thorough normal training are cordially invited to attend. Special attention will be given to the common school classes and theory and practice of teaching. Any wishing to study Latin or the higher branches can do so. We are going to procure the services of a competent assistant and together expect to make this one of the best normals in the county. Tuition—$6 for first grade, $5 for second grade. Good boarding can be obtained at $2.50 per week and upwards.

For further particulars address

51-3t. A. C. DEWITT, Hoyes, Md.

Prisoners Break Jail at Cumberland.

Nine prisoners escaped from the Allegany county jail early Tuesday morning. Frank Francis was the ring leader in the escape and with him went John W. Osbourn, Charles Oberley, Daniel Crothers and Walter Dryer, four young bandits charged with hold-up and larceny, and two of them with murderous assault on a police officer; Frank Young, Edward Jenks and James Heckman, charged with larceny, and Wm. Stanley.

The escape was boldly planned and carried out. Francis picked the lock on his cell door and once freeing himself released his confederates by picking the locks of their cells. He used a piece of an iron band from an old bucket. All of the 29 prisoners were given a chance to escape, but they refused to leave.

AT THE INAUGURATION.

Josh Wink Explains America and American Institutions to an Intelligent but Inqusitive Foreigner.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A Foreigner of Unusual Inteiligence accosted me this morning. I was standing partially on his toes and partially on Pennsylvania avenue, with one elbow pushing his watch into his internal economy, which threatened serious results, unless his digestion was good.

"I beg pardon," said the Intelligent Foreigner, "but how soon will the President come along?"

"Ask me an easy one," I replied, with a sweet smile, as I shifted to his other foot, and pulled an umbrella handle out of my eye.

"Where do the common people stand today?"

"We have no common people in this country, except during the national campaigns."

"Ah, then, none but the nobility are in this vast crowd?"

"Nobility?"

"Yes; are they all decorated?"

"How?"

"Why? Do you not see how many orders they have pinned on their breasts?"

"Those aren't orders. They're badges."

"Badges?"

"Yes."

"But why are they worn?"

"Because the people want them."

"What do they signify?"

"Nothing."

"Ah, you Americans are a wonderful people. You wear decorations which mean nothing, and—

At this point we were interrupted by a gruff voice:

"Here! Youse guys quit shovin' an' make less noise, or I'll run yez in!"

"Who is that," whispered the Intelligent Foreigner, "the President?"

"No; that's a policeman."

"Does he own the streets, and must the people obey him?"

"Yes."

"But I thought this was a free country."

"It is."

"Yet—"

But the parade reached us, and the I. F. paused to see it.

"Why are so many soldiers in line? Why do they carry guns? Is a revolution feared?"

"No; they carry guns because they look well in the pictures."

"I thought perhaps they knew they would meet a policeman."

"Maybe."

"Oh, there he is! There is the President!"

"Not much. That's a drum major."

"I beg your pardon."

"Beg his."

"How do they inaugurate your President?"

"Swear him in."

"But, do they not crown him, or kneel to him?"

"Not unless they want a postoffice."

"Then why do they have so many soldiers?"

"Why does a kite have a tail?"

"Why do so many others march?"

"Can't stand on the sidewalk."

"Then America is divided into two classes—those who—

"Those who hold office and those who want it."

"What does a man do when he fails to be elected President?

"Starts a paper."

"Ah, your America is a peculiar country. A man loses an office—he starts a paper; smash a saloon—start a paper; get a divorce, lost a prize fight, kill a man—"

"Go on the stage."

"Why do all the people shout?"

"The President is going by."

"But we cannot see him. Why do they shout?"

"Maybe that's why."

"Ah, America is—"

"Yes; America is a peculiar country, and if you don't like it, you may go home and write a book about it, or stay here and make a fortune, or marry an heiress, and spend one already made. But if you have any more questions, you send them to the query editor."

Then I got off his toes and started away, followed by a faint:

"But why?—"

JOSH WINK.

A Much Wanted Thief.

J. A. Graham, the self-confessed horse thief in jail at Keyser, has been identified as a much wanted man from Metz, Marion county, West Virginia. It is said that he has stolen horses all over the State, but had so far evaded arrest. A picture sent from Metz is an exact likeness of Graham and he admits he is the man wanted.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

Widening Tunnels.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company is making extensive repairs on nearly all the tunnels along the line. The work of widening the Kingwood tunnel will be completed in a few weeks. Mr. M. J. Corrigan, general inspector and superintendent of tunnels, will begin about April 1 to widen Hitchcock's tunnel, about half way up the seventeen mile grade, on the Pittsburg division. The tunnel, which is now twenty-five feet wide, will be made thirty feet, the standard width for double track tunnels. It will also be made higher to insure perfect safety to a car or engine of any height. When the arch is completed the tunnel will be twenty-seven feet high, making it one of the highest on the Baltimore and Ohio system. Mr. Corrigan will put a large force of men to work about the middle of April, tearing out the timbered arch at the west end of Doe Gully tunnel and put in a brick arch 100 feet long. When the work is completed, the tunnel will be a little over 1,800 feet long. It is perfectly straight and can be seen through from one end to the other. The widening of the tunnels is necessitated by the recent increase in traffic and on account of using larger and wider cars and engines than were used when the tunnels were built.

Married at Midnight.

On last Sunday night before the Rev. L. A. Thirlkeld could seek repose from the labors of the day, he was unexpectedly called upon to marry a couple who had driven from Grant county, West Virginia, to Keyser City. The groom presented a license obtained in Cumberland, and the tired pastor had to take them to the Maryland side of the Potomac river in order to use the legal paper. The young man offered the clergyman every inducement to tie the knot, and made room for him in the buggy, alongside of the bride, and in this way they drove to the railroad bridge. Across the track, spanning the turbulent waters, the preacher led the "wedding march," and under the shelter of "Queen's Point," with only the song of the river and the peeping moon to lend poetry to the ceremony, the minister joined these two souls for the journey of life. From intimations dropped by the groom the pastor suspects that a warm reception awaits the couple when they return to their home. However, the size of the happy husband and the legal age of both, will leave only the unconventional method of the marriage to be discussed. The fee, of course, will supplement any deficiency in the pastor's Sunday night church collection, and in this fact he finds his consolation.—Keyser Echo.

Tried to Kill His Teacher.

Prof. Thomas Becket, a prominent school teacher of Tom's Creek, near Huntington, W. Va., had a narrow escape with his life from a fractious pupil last week, who endeavored to cut his instructor in a vital point and did inflict numerous abrasions about his arms and body. Had it not been for the assistance rendered by other scholars Becket's chances would have been slim. Burn Tomson, the vicious youth, is but 14 years of age, but is powerfully built. He had been unruly and had as a punishment for the offense, been refused permission to leave the school room during recess. When he started to go anyhow the teacher attempted to stop him, and then Tomson pulled the knife he had secreted in his trousers and the fight began, which proved to be a terrible contest.

West Virginia's Hermit.

Dr. Allsup, West Virginia's noted hermit, was last week taken to the insane asylum at Weston. He came from Virginia to Morgantown in 1879, and would never reveal his identity. He lived on an island in the Monongahela river near there, until he killed a man and went to the penitentiary for life. Afterwards he was pardoned upon evidence tending to show self-defense. He came back to Morgantown from the penitentiary and for 20 years has lived under some hanging rocks over-looking the river. He is a man of extraordinary intelligence and evidently is of patrician birth, but the story of his early life is a sealed book. On the subject of herbs he is unbalanced, but on other matters he appears to be rational. He was committed to the asylum at the instance of the humane society.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. Eliza White, Mrs. Olive B. Wright, Miss Mary Baldwin, Mr. Geo. S. Bowers, Mr. Asbury Wolf, Mr. Harry Saylor, Mr. James Mayer, Mr. Chas. Hedger, Mr. J. S. Hardesty, Mr. Spencer Hardesty, Mr. James Gores, Mr. James Gorley.

E REPUBLICAN.

W. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

From Fiddle to Violin

By Wright A. Patterson.

ALL sorts of stories were going the rounds of the little coterie of newspaper men congregated in the parlors of the Chicago Press club, until finally Opie Read told one of his southern yarns in which the inevitable negro musician figured.

"That story reminds me of the fact that I have at my house a fiddle belonging to you," said a member of the party, addressing Bolling Arthur Johnson, the lecturer. "It must be a remarkable fiddle, for a gentleman who was at the house the other evening, and who is a judge of such things, offered me $300 for it. I thought I might have done you a good turn by selling it."

"I would have come out just about $300 looser if you had done so," replied Johnson.

"Let's have the lie," said Read.

"There is only one good liar in the crowd, and I am not the man," replied Johnson. "But if you want to hear the true story of that fiddle I will tell it to you.

"When I was a small boy a good many years ago, so many that, like the ladies, I seldom tell of them, I lived on a farm near Galesburg, in this state. Like in all rural communities at that time the important character of the district was the fiddler, Charlie Bruner. He was a remarkably good fiddler at that, and was unusually popular among the small boys for the reason that he made it a point to give them an outing in town each New Year's day. I bought that fiddle when on one of these excursions with Bruner.

"During the previous summer and fall I had made $10 by working on the home farm and others, and had carefully saved it to spend when Bruner should take the boys to town. Every boy in the community knew of the ten dollars and was anxious to help spend it.

"One New Year's morning Bruner called around with a big sled, into which he could crowd some 20 of us, and the sled was well filled. What space was not occupied by boys was filled with straw and heavy fur robes, and we started for town. On the way

IT MIGHT BE A PRETTY GOOD FIDDLE.

into town every boy in the sled wanted to know about the ten dollars and offered advice as to what I should spend it for. That it should buy a shotgun was the final and unanimous verdict, with the exception of myself, and I scarcely knew what I wanted, but as I said nothing the boys took it for granted that I would buy the shotgun.

"Once in town Bruner took us to the hotel for dinner, as was his custom, and when the meal was over the boys began to intimate that it was time to spend the ten dollars. But as I had earned the money by myself I rather wanted to spend it in the same way, and besides the shotgun idea was not entirely to my liking. I wanted a gun, but I wanted a fiddle worse, and then, too, I knew that Bruner would be disappointed if I did not get a fiddle, and I wished to please him.

"After a time I succeeded in getting away from the other boys and got out by myself. One of the first places that I found was a pawnshop with two or three fiddles hanging in the window. The place was presided over by a fatherly appearing genius who looked for all the world like William Cullen Bryant. He was the only junk dealer I have ever seen who was tall, had blue eyes and snowy white beard and hair like unto that of a patriarch. I told him I wanted to buy a fiddle, and asked him if he had one he could sell for ten dollars with a red-lined box included in the bargain. I particularized about the box, for to me that was the important part.

"He said he had, and I told him I would take it if the box was all right. From under the cheap pine counter he produced a box that seemed to me a marvel of perfection. It proved to be only a cheap pine box painted, but it was lined with the brightest of red felt and caught my eye instantly. I did not realize until afterward that I did not see the fiddle he was selling me, but he slipped it into the box under the counter, closed the lid with a snap and I paid my ten dollars and walked out.

"I got back to the sled without any of the boys seeing me, and deposited my fiddle under the hay in the front end. I did not know what to say to them boys, and wanted to put off the explanation as long as possible. For that reason I kept out of sight until we were ready to start for home and then climbed up onto the seat beside Bruner so as not to have to talk.

"'Did you get it?' asked Bruner in a whisper as soon as we left the stable yard.

"'Yes. It's under the hay down there,' I replied, pointing to the front of the sled at our feet.

"There was so much to talk about that the boys did not think to ask about the shotgun, and I thought I was going to get home without their knowing of the fiddle until we stopped at a little cross-roads grocery called Shanghai to warm up. Then Bruner's curiosity got the best of him and he simply had to see that fiddle. He brought it in from the sled and opened the box beside the stove.

"Such a looking fiddle as that was you never saw. There were no strings on it, no keys, no tail-piece, nothing but the bare frame, and that looked sadly out of tune. I was about heartbroken and the boys were mad because I had not bought the shotgun, so I got no consolation from them. But Bruner said not to mind it, as it might be a pretty good fiddle if it was fixed up a little and he had the necessary fixings.

"It was nearly midnight when he landed me at home, but he was so anxious to try the fiddle that he told me to go to bed and he would be back just as soon as he could put his team away and get the parts that the fiddle needed to put it in shape for playing. It was not more than half an hour before he was back at the house again, and a little later he had the old instrument strung up and going in good shape. I was surprised at the music he got out of it, and was very much pleased with my bargain when he pronounced it 'a pretty fair sort of a fiddle after all.'

"I never had a great amount of use for a violin, never playing one except for my own amusement, but I hung onto that old instrument through the financial trials of many years. That I never pawned it is due probably to the fact that one can get practically nothing on a violin from a junk dealer. I do not suppose that it had cost the man of whom I got it more than the price of a meal or two at the most.

"As I say, I hung onto that old fiddle, and it remained nothing more than a fiddle until 1894. It was sadly out of repair at that time, the strings were gone and it lacked a key or two, and as I looked it over one day I thought I would have it fixed up and get a little amusement for myself and annoyance for the neighbors out of it again. With that purpose in view I one day took it down to John Bowman; he then had a musical repair shop on State street near VanBuren, and asked him to fix it up as best he could. He unwrapped it and, without saying a word to me, picked up one of the tools on his work bench and began cutting the top off.

"'What are you doing there?' I asked, rather amazed at the treatment the poor old thing was receiving.

"'Do you want to sell this?' he asked in reply.

"'No,' I said, 'I want it fixed up so I can play it, but you don't have to cut it to pieces to fix it, do you?'

"'I don't believe you know what you have here, but if I am not mistaken you have one of Mathias Neuner's instruments, and I want to see the inscription that should be under here,' and he continued his operation until the lid was off.

"'No, the inscription is not here,' he said when the top was off, 'but it is a Neuner violin just the same. The inscription is up in the neck, where it does not belong. If you want to sell this I will give you $500 for it,' he added.

"No money could have bought it then. The old fiddle that I had purchased long years before in a country pawnshop for ten dollars—the first ten dollars I ever earned—had suddenly changed into a violin of great price—a musical treasure over which great artists rave.

"Before I left the shop Bowman gave me the history of that violin, and afterward found the inscription which proved the truth of his story up on the neck of the instrument, where, as he said, it did not belong. Mathias Neuner was a violin maker of Mittenwald, Germany, in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. In the year 1806 he turned out but six violins, all of a special pattern. But three of those could be accounted for, and they were held at fancy prices by connoisseurs in musical instruments. I had the fourth one.

"When the inscription was finally found it read 'Mathias Neuner, eigenacher (violin maker), Mittenwald, 1806.'

"Since then I have been offered $600 for the instrument and the man who offered $300 for it evidently knew what it was and was trying to strike a good bargain."

One Stop an Organist Forgot.

Some years ago an organist now prominent in New York was living in Minneapolis, and held the position of organist in one of the largest churches in that city. The organ was new, up-to-date in every way, and after the evening service it gradually grew to be the custom for the congregation to linger in the church, and persons from other churches to drop in while the organist played his sweetest music, sometimes forgetting in his love for his art how quickly the moments flew. This was gall and wormwood to the sexton, crabbed and disagreeable, who longed to lock up and go home.

One night his feelings got the best of him, and coming close to the instrument so that the organist could not fail to hear, he exclaimed: "It is a strange thing that the trustees of this church, after spending almost a year over organ specifications, what stops they should have and what they should leave out, never thought anything about the nine o'clock stop."—N. Y. Press.

NEW TIME SYSTEM URGED.

The New Century May See a Big Change Introduced in the Calendar.

The new century will bring about many changes, but perhaps none of such everyday importance as the proposed new method of time-keeping. One of the most practical results will be that noon at Greenwich will be 12 o'clock all over the world. At present each day is spread over 48 (and in some instances 55) hours in different places. With the new system it will have its beginning and end within 24 hours all over the globe. The hours on our watches and clocks, too, will run from 1 to 24, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The waggish reply, "A quarter past 13," made by the policeman in the "Bab Ballads," will become the correct way of indicating "A quarter past one." But, after all, this will only be an enlargement of what was actually begun as far back as 1886, when the time for all through trains on the Canadian Pacific railroad was first reckoned in hours running from 1 to 2.

The fixing of a universal prime meridian will do away with the ambiguity which, as railways and telegraphs become multiplied, lead to such confusing complications in social and commercial affairs, to errors in chronology, to litigation in connection with succession to property, insurance matters, contracts, etc. The present variations of time are readily demonstrated by selecting points in four regions about 90 degrees apart—for instance, Japan, Arabia, Newfoundland and Alaska. On Sunday at midnight in Japan it is noon in Newfoundland.

Variation of time forms the pivotal point of the play "Around the World in Eighty Days," in which the traveler who wagered at his London club that he could go around the world and be back at the club in 80 days so nearly lost his bet. He had forgotten this difference of a day and thought that he had completed his journey 24 hours too late.

Does anyone ask: "What is going to straighten this out and bring about order out of existng chaos?" The answer is by simply putting into operation the results of the deliberations of the international meridian conference, which met Washington at the invitation of President Arthur in October, 1884, expressly to establish a prime meridian and a universal day.

The following resolution was adopted by congress:

"This universal day is to be a mean solar day; is to begin for all the world at the moment of mean midnight of the initial meridian, coinciding with the beginning of the civil day and date of that meridian, and is to be counted from zero up to 24 hours.

"The conference expresses the hope that as soon as practicable the astronomical and nautical days will be arranged everywhere to begin at mean midnight.

"The conference expresses the hope that the technical studies designed to regulate and extend the application of the decimal system to the division of angular space and of time shall be resumed, so as to admit the extension of this application to all cases in which it presents real advantages."

Coming down to our own day, what else is the sand glass, which a few years ago was in common use in kitchens to show the cook when the eggs were boiled? And is not the modern clock based on the same principles? In the clepsydra the water is the motor; the perforation, the escapement; while the sinking of the shell or bowl is the index of the completion of a definite period.

A curious use of the clepsydra in Greece was for limiting the length of speeches in the courts. In important cases an additional amount of time was allowed and each side was permitted 50 gallons of water, necessitating the use of unusually large amphorae. When a speaker was interrupted to save the time being charged against him he would order the official to "stop the water." This practice might be revived with profit.

The system of time-keeping in Rome divided the day and night into four watches, which were determined roughly by observing the courses of the sun and stars. Noon was announced publicly by an official, who from the senate watched for the appearance of the sun at a certain point.

Among the Montagnais Indians a crude form of sun dial is used in hunting to let the squaws, who follow their lords and masters, know whether they may take it easy or hurry up, for they might fare badly if they lagged behind when their husbands were ready for supper. And so the men when hunting erect in the snow a stick at some well-known place and draw the exact line of the stick's shadow in the snow before going on.

One Day for Bathing in Mexico.

Only one country in the world has a national bathing day, and that is Mexico. The day is the 14th of June, and in the 24 hours so nominated every one in the republic, from President Diaz down to the commonest servant, is expected to take a good wash. Unnumbered thousands allow no water to touch their persons except on this occasion, known as St. John's day.—Chicago Chronicle,

Cold Weather in Alaska.

The weather bureau station at Eagle, Alaska, has now been in operation for somewhat over a year. The lowest temperature observed during that period was 68 degrees below zero, in January of 1900.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Will Make It Run.

Hetty Green is trying to learn to operate an automobile. If she fails, says the Chicago Times-Herald, it will be the first time she ever got up against anything that she couldn't run.

THE SAVAGE SERIS.

Mexican Indians Who Are Too Dull of Comprehension to Learn Anything.

"The Seri Indians," said Prof. W. J. Magee, who has recently returned to Washington from an ethnological expedition into Mexico, "are in the scale of civilization a few degrees above the Cocopah Indians, whom we set out to visit; they do make their own bows and arrows and boats and show some cleverness in primitive navigating, but they still lack the knife instinct."

This commentary, says a Washington paper, called forth a question as to the meaning of the "knife instinct." The ordinary man in a civilized community, the professor explained, is so familiar with the knife and its purposes that its use has become practically automatic. At the table he cuts his food with his knife without going through any conscious mental process. It is as natural for him to do this as it is to take his drink from a cup or other vessel for holding liquor. If he wishes to open a package tied with twine in a hard knot or to whittle a bit of stick or to split an apple into two parts, down goes his hand instinctively into his pocket for his knife, and he can be talking or thinking about other things while he uses the knife for cutting.

Not so the Seri Indian. If he obtains a knife in barter he thrusts it into his belt as he has seen the Mexican frontiersman do, but in a meaningless way. It is a matter of imitation and not reasoning with him, for he has no idea of the common uses to which the Mexican puts the knife. If a deer crossed his path while his knife was in his girdle and with the aid of his dogs he were able to capture and kill it it would never occur to him to use his knife for cutting up the carcass. He would tear it, like a wild beast. If he kills a pony for food and hangs a quarter near his door to be eaten as needed he will bite into the meat and pull it apart with his teeth and nails, striping the sinews and tendons gradually till nothing but the bones are left. To cut the flesh away would be the last thing to occur to his mind and the most difficult thing for him to accomplish. Civilized man, with whom the knife habit, pursued from early childhood, presently merges into instinct, can have no idea of what it means to be without this rudimentary training. It is as hard for him to understand as it is for a person who has never been without the normal complement of faculties to understand the feeling of one born deaf and dumb and blind. The knife instinct is a sort of milestone on the road to civilization—one of the means by which we may measure the progress of any primitive people.

Speaking of the condition of the Seris as regards bloodthirst, Prof. Magee says that it still remains very deplorable and the visitors must not only be prepared, but visibly prepared, for trouble at any hour of the day or night. The one question on which the Seris' treatment of him hangs is that of opportunity. It makes no difference whether he be a Caucasian or a mixed-blood, a Yankee or a Mexican, or even a member of another tribe of Indians; the sole consideration is that he is an alien, wherever or whenever found. If the alien is well-equipped with means of protection, so that it is plainly inexpedient to attack him boldly, he will escape trouble as long as his vigilance remains acute. The night, which would naturally be considered the most dangerous time for the stranger, is really his safest time, for by doing careful watch duty by turns a party of visitors can avert an attack. But in the daylight there is apt to be a perilous sense of security and it is then that it behooves every alien to be individually on his guard. The Seris seem to have none of the sense of hospitality or honor which marks many Indians of a higher type. They have some notion of loyalty to each other, but the rest of the world is always fair game.

Another thing differentiates the Seris from the Indian tribes conventionally familiar to newspaper readers, namely, their treatment of their dead. As far as is known, they have no respect for the bodies of their warriors, leaving these unburied wherever they happen to fall, but the funeral of a woman is an occasion for great pomp and ceremony. There may be some relation between this and the fact that the Seris, like most other Indians, trace descent through the maternal line. Indeed, in the Seri tongue the women have no word signifying "father," though they have one for "mother." Men only can speak of their fathers. The reason for this distinction is not manifest.

British Paternalism.

That the British empire looks after its children the world over is well illustrated by the fact that the crown agents for the colonies are inviting tenders for the supply of four sailing ships, or three steamers, to carry Indian emigrants from Calcutta to Fiji. It is the annual trip of coolies to the Fiji colony, there to work in the plantations. The paternal Indian government takes complete charge of the affair. The coolies are recruited up country, brought to Calcutta and placed in charge of the officer of emigrants for a fortnight or so, in order that weaklings and those developing disease may be weeded out. Then they are shipped to Fiji or Demerara or other West Indian colonies in government controlled ships and indented to the planters for five years, the government fixing the rate of wages, the hours of labor and the conditions of life.—N. Y. Times.

His Sage Way.

Askington—How is it that Jack Swift is so popular with the ladies?

Teller—Oh! He has a way of insinuating to every girl that when he is with her he is always afraid he will say more than he intends to.—Puck.

WOMAN IN POLITICS.

A Twentieth Century Argument by the President of the Woman's Republican Association.

Long before the twentieth century shall have passed women very generally will have found out that civil government is the most comprehensive form of human association, and therefore the most effective human agency for protecting human rights and promoting human happiness.

Women will know that the ordinary instincts of maternity and the higher intellectual and spiritual purposes of motherhood may be hindered or may be helped by the caprices of rulers and the will of governments, and that according to the measure of woman's concern for her child and for her family and for her own development she should desire to be put in the most influential relation to government.

The fathers, brothers, husbands and sons of women will then scorn or pity the men of to-day, who base their estimate of woman's value to the government on her supposed physical weakness, her claimed mental inferiority and the supposed limitations of her femininity.

A hundred years from now government will have emerged from the dominance of materialities; the dream of doctrinaries that the golden rule should reign in law as it now does in morals will then be realized; the full stature of manhood shall have been so far attained that the incident of sex will not differentiate the exercise of political activities and the discharge of political duties.

Woman's present relation to government—"politics" is government in action—is a practical contradiction of the declarations of constitutional liberty. Woman is taxed, but not represented; she is governed without her consent.

Many women so keenly feel the humiliation of their political status that they submit to the oppressions of a man-made government simply be-

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER.
(President Woman's National Republican Association.)

cause they must. They obey it under protest. They choose to have no politics until they have their "rights." Other women, through selfishness or ignorance, hug their personal comforts to their hearts. They either do not care for others' good or do not know how politics touch the home and the woman and the child in it.

Other women believe that ours is the best government under the sun—that American manhood is of the highest type yet developed; that American standards for woman, though not ideal, are the noblest yet produced; that under this government and in the civilization of which it is a part woman possesses wider opportunity for personal development and for pure and happy family life than in any other land.

The best women, those of widest information and deepest study, serve the government as best they can under the limitations which men put upon them. They do not one whit resign their claim to larger opportunity and higher service; they are conscious of the injustice of their present relation to politics; they believe that at the close of the twentieth century these distorted views of political ethics relating to women will have passed away, and that the republic shall then be established on the sure foundations of equal justice to all.

For myself I beg to say that, keenly as I feel the injustice which the limitations of my political status impose, I'd rather be a woman citizen of the United States in the twentieth century—though disfranchised—than be a queen under any other flag.—J. Ellen Foster, in Chicago Times-Herald.

How to Serve Turkey Salad.

In making turkey salad from what is left from dinner avoid serving it too dry. Moisten with a little broth water or thinned-out salad dressing. Cut the meat in uniform sizes, using an equal quantity of celery cut into strips. Mix and mask with mayonnaise.

A Queer New Combination.

Three tablespoonfuls of freshly made Japan tea with a pinch of nutmeg is the latest suggestion in the way of additions to apple pie. The combination is said to produce an "indescribable flavor."

Woman of It.

Husband (at the opera)—Why didn't you bring your opera-glasses?

Wife—I did, but I can't use them.

Husband—What's wrong with them?

Wife—Nothing; but I forgot to wear my rings.—Chicago Daily News.

GETTYSBURG HEROINE.

Monument to Be Erected in Memory of Jennie Wade, Who Gave Her Life for Soldiers.

The Women's Relief Corps of Iowa has decided to erect a monument in Gettysburg, Pa., to honor the memory of Jennie Wade, the heroine of the battle of Gettysburg. For the past 37 years this little grave has been unmarked, save for a small stone. The monument wil probably be erected in the spring, and will be dedicated July 3, 1891, the thirty-eighth anniversary of the battle.

Jennie Wade was, at the time of the famous battle, only 20 years of age, and many of her old friends who are still living here recall her as a

JENNIE WADE AND HER GRAVE.

noble and generous-hearted girl. The first and second days of the battle she spent in carrying water to the soldiers on the firing line and helping to care for the sick and wounded.

Early in the morning of July 3, 1863, she was busy in the kitchen getting wood to heat the old-fashioned brick oven to bake bread for the soldiers. While thus employed she was called to the kitchen door, and as she went there was the whirr of a bullet from a sharpshooter's rifle and the brave girl dropped dead, shot through the heart.

On the evening of the same day, while the smoke of the battle still hung over Gettysburg, she was buried by the soldiers she had so ably assisted. Her coffin was one that had been perpared for a confederate colonel who had also died that day.

Every year on Memorial day her grave is decorated with flowers and American flags.

THE BEST COSMETIC.

It Is Said to Be Very Hot Water Judiciously Applied with a Woolen Cloth.

"There is no cosmetic equal to hot water and a woolen rag," says a bright, rosy matron of 50, who for many years has used no other. "Every night and morning I give my face a thorough washing with a piece of white flannel in hot water. Once in a great while I use soap, but not often, as I have found the hot water, persistently used, very satisfactory. If the skin has not been exposed to a great amount of dust the water may be merely sopped upon the face at night, as once a day is often enough for the scrub. After the hot bath dash on a liberal quantity of cold water with the hands, until the skin fairly glows. This is the cheapest and most wonderful cosmetic known. A month of such treatment will transform any complexion. My skin is much fairer and rosier than when I was 20. I had naturally a poor complexion, coarse and muddy. I tried many remedies, but they were unsatisfactory, until one day an old lady whose skin I always had admired for its youthful appearance gave me her recipe. I tried it faithfully, and before long saw with delight that my complexion was clearing."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Popping Corn at Twilight.

Corn popping at twilight at the big fireplace in the hall, over the furnace fire or the comfortable kitchen range is one of the unfailing delights of a winter afternoon. With a stock of well-dried popcorn, a long handled popper, a new, bright tin pan, a salt shaker, and, if liked, a dish of melted butter, not alone the younglings, but children of a larger growth, will find abundant occupation and gustatorial delight.

Nice Way to Serve Pork.

An appetizing way of serving pork is to boil a small leg for an hour, remove the skin and surround with sage and onion stuffing. Roast for an hour and a half to two hours, basting constantly, and during the last half hour dredge it with two ounces of finely powdered crumbs mixed with a tablespoon of powdered sage. Serve with good rich gravy and plenty of apple sauce.

Serving a Cabbage Salad.

Cabbage salad as an accompaniment to a fish or oyster course is sometimes served in lemon cups. The lemons are cut in two, the contents removed and the cabbage replaced. On the top of each cup just before sending to the table put a little mayonnaise with a powdering of finely-cut red and green peppers.

How to Make Turkey Pie.

Turkey pie is made in a similar way to chicken pie. First boil the turkey in the form of a stew then put into a deep baking dish, cover with rich paste, leave vent holes for the steam to escape and bake. The stew must be hot when put into the baking dish, so that it will cook evenly in the oven.

A Good Deal Alike.

Trying to conduct a large business without capital is a good deal like trying to sharpen a lead pencil with a pair of scissors.—Chicago Daily News.

It's Quite Common, Too.

"What is 'youthful enthusiasm,' pa?"

"Thinking that you know more than your father, my son."—Brooklyn Life.

PHOEBE AND HER FATHER.

A Little One's Divinely-Inspired Faith and Love Snatches a Brand from the Burning.

Phoebe Gray was a dear little girl only five years old. Her tender loving ways had many times kept her father from saloons and bad company. It seemed to him sometimes when her arm was about his neck, as if an angel were guarding him. He never spoke crossly to Phoebe even in his worst fits of drunkenness, and if he got into a rage, as he sometimes did when his poor, heart-broken wife tried to talk with him about his bad habits, his anger died out when his dear child, lifting her tearful eyes and frightened face, would say: "O, father, don't, please, talk so to mother." When she was but a few months old he would often stay at home evenings just for the pleasure of holding her in his arms, carrying her about or rocking her to sleep in the cradle. It was wonderful to see what power this tender little thing had over a strong man who had become a slave of a maddening vice. As Phoebe grew her influence over her father increased. She had so many winning ways — was so sweet and gentle and loving that her presence always softened him and made him wish that he was a better man; it was in the gentle sweetness of her character and her forgetfulness of self and love for her father that her power lay. She was always winning, never repulsing him, and if her face grew sorrowful sometimes, and her sweet blue eyes filled

AT LAST REACHING THE SALOON DOOR.

with tears at the sight of her father as he came staggering home the change did not make him angry; it half sobered him with the pain he felt at the grief of his little one. But his long indulgence in drinking had made his fiery thirst so strong that after awhile even Phoebe's influence failed to keep him away from the saloon, and very sad and lonely were many of her evenings while he was away. One night a storm came up; the wind blew and the rain fell heavily. A neighboring clock struck nine, and as the sound died away the wind came with a noise rushing along the street, rattling the shutters and driving the rain upon the windows. "Oh dear," said Phoebe, starting up from the floor where she had been lying with her head on an old piece of carpet, "I wish father was home," and then she sat and listened to the dreary wind and rain. "He'll get so wet, and the wind will blow him about." The poor child knew how weak he was after he had been drinking, and she felt sure he would never be able to stand up against the fierce wind that was blowing. "O, dear, mother," she cried, starting up and going toward the window: "He'll get drowned, he will. I must go for him." "You go for him!" Mrs. Gray might well look astonished. "Somebody must go for him, he'll be drowned," said Phoebe, in distress.

"Oh, no, dear, there's no danger of that," answered Mrs. Gray, trying to pacify her child. "Don't be afraid. He'll not go into the street while it rains so hard." "Are you sure of it, mother?" asked Phoebe. "Yes, very sure." But Phoebe's heart was not at rest. "I'll just look out and see if he's coming," she said, after a little while, and then she went to the door, as she had so often done before, night after night, to watch for her father's return. "I'll look out just for a little minute," answered Phoebe, lifting the latch. As she did so a gust of wind and rain swept into her face and almost blinded her. "Oh, how it rains," she cried, shutting the door quickly. But she held it closed for a moment or two. The thought of her father out in such a storm made her open it again, and this time she bravely faced the wind and rain and looked along the pavement as far as the next corner, where a street lamp threw down its circle of light. "Oh, there he is," she cried, and then shutting the door behind her, ran toward the gas lamp, against which she thought she saw a man standing. But it was only the shadow of the lamp she had seen, and her heart sank in painful disappointment. Down upon her bare head and thin clothes the heavy rain fell, and the wind blew against her so hard that she could scarcely keep her feet.

If Phoebe had thought only of herself she would have run back home. But love for her father made her forget self. She stood close to the lamp post on the corner and looked up and down the two streets that crossed each other, hoping to catch sight of her father. But no one was to be seen; far down one of the streets a red light shone from a saloon window.

"Maybe he's there," she said to herself, and off she ran toward the light as fast as she could go. Sometimes the wind and rain dashed so hard in her face that she had to stop to get her breath, but she kept on, and at last reaching the saloon door, pushed it open and went in. A sight to startle the crowd of noisy, half-intoxicated men was that vision of a little child, only five years old, drenched with the rain that was pouring in streams from her garments, coming in so suddenly upon them. There was no weakness nor fear in her face, but a searching, anxious look that ran eagerly through the group of men. "Oh, father," leaped from her lips as one of the company started forward, and catching her in his arms, hugged her wildly to his bosom and ran with her out into the street.

If Mr. Gray's mind was confused and his body weak from drink when Phoebe came in, his mind was clear and his body strong in an instant, and when he bore her forth in his arms, strange to say, he was a sober man.

"My poor baby," he sobbed, as a few moments afterward he laid her in her mother's arms, and kissing her passionately, burst into tears. "My poor baby, it's the last time." And it was the last time. Phoebe's love had conquered. What persuasion, conscience, suffering, shame, could not do, the love of a little child had thus wrought. Oh, love is very strong. Startled and touched by her sudden appearance and disappearance in the arms of her father, the little company of men who had been drinking in the barroom went out, one after another and sought their homes.

Said one of them, as he came in fully an hour earlier than he was in the habit of doing, and met the surprised look of his wife, who sat wearily sewing when she should have been at rest, sewing because she must earn to make up for what he spent for drink: "Jane, I saw a sight just now that I hope I shall never see again." "What was it?" asked the tired woman. "A little thing not as old as our Jenny, all drenched with rain—just think what a night it is—looking for her father in a saloon. it made the tears come into my eyes when her poor drunken father caught her up in his arms, and ran out with her held tightly to his bosom. I think it must have sobered him instantly; and one thing it settled; our Jennie shall never search for her father in a saloon any night, fair or foul. I'll stop now while I have a little strength left."

And he kept his word. Another of the men present when little Phoebe appeared was so affected by the scene that he, too, stepped out of the dangerous path which his feet were treading, and by God's grace, which he prayed for, walked henceforth in the safer way of sobriety.—National Advocate.

SOCIALISTS BAR OUT ALCOHOL.

Most Hopeful Sign for the Future of a Political Party of Continental Europe.

The Berlin correspondent of the Christian World gives as one of the most hopeful signs for the future of the social democratic party on the continent, says the Union Signal, the stand which its leaders are taking against the habitual use of alcohol by workmen, who form the majority of the party. It is a striking fact that the present campaign is headed by Germans and Belgians, in countries where drink has been the greatest curse. The socialist leaders in Germany are educating their adherents by circulating among them pamphlets describing the physical and mental diseases produced by alcohol, great emphasis being placed upon the scientific fact that the children are almost certain to suffer from the blight of a drunken parentage. This wise and intelligent action on the part of socialism will not only gain the respectful attention and sympathy of all right minded persons, but it will prove a strong factor in the defensive movement that is now spreading throughout Germany against further tolerance of the degeneracy caused by the old-time drinking customs.

ITEMS.

Why should it be taken for granted that the private soldier will drink, anyway? Successful young men in other lines do not.—Chicago Record.

The temperance people of Massachusetts have won a great victory in the municipal elections, reducing by 8,000 Boston's majority for license and making many additions to the no-license column in the 300 or more towns.

The management of the Peru (Ind.) Steel Casting company have resolved to make total abstinence a condition of employment and, in calling for men, notice is served that imbibers of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors need not apply.

Members of the Glee and Mandolin clubs of the University of Chicago must pay 50 cents every time they wish to smoke during concerts or the intermissions this year. The faculty has drawn up rules regulating the music clubs, and one of them prohibits the use of tobacco while on tour.

No Beer on the Docks.

A press dispatch from Ashtabula, O., says: "Notices have been posted at all Lake Erie harbors forbidding the use of liquor on any of the docks. All who violate the order will be discharged. For many years, in fact ever since ore handling became an industry, it has been a custom among many of the dock laborers to take their beer in the middle of the forenoon and again in the middle of the afternoon in working hours."

ALWAYS HATED EVIL

Chicago Philanthropist Who Acquired a Fortune Honestly.

Some Facts About Dr. Pearsons Who Is Dispensing His Money to Needy Colleges and Schools Before His Death.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the aged millionaire of Chicago, who is giving away his large fortune, is not a physician, as his title might imply. It came to him in the annual dispensation of college honors. He was a shrewd, sharp business man during his active life. The architect of his own fortunes, he made his money in Chicago by taking advantage of opportunities during its years of rapid development. He was a real estate expert, and a great deal of his property was accumulated by judicious investments in that line.

Twenty-three years ago Dr. Pearsons was just beginning to attract attention. He was already a man of wealth, but the general public knew little about him. One day, however, when Chicago had become very much disgusted by boodling and other scandals in the city government, an era of reform was ushered in and Dr. Pearsons was elected a member of the so-called reform common council. He was tall and straight, with the blackest of hair and the sharpest of eyes, which he devoted to scanning every cranny of the city hall and every phase of public affairs. He saw a grab in every ordinance introduced into the council until he proved it to be honest. He became known as the great objector and the watchdog of the treasury. Professional aldermen and other ward politicians hated him like poison and he reciprocated the sentiment.

One day it was found that Chicago did not have money enough in its treasury to pay the interest on its bonds. Money must be raised or the city would default in its obligations. Dr. Pearsons arose in the council chamber to make this suggestion:

"We don't want to go down east to

DR. D. K. PEARSONS.
(Chicago Philanthropist Deeply Interested in Education.)

borrow money with which to pay our interest. We can raise all the money we need from our common people right here in the city. Let us issue a popular loan and invite everybody to take a little of it until we have borrowed $600,000."

So this was done. The loan was not advertised through the banks of the city, but was passed over the counter of the treasurer's office, and the greater part of it was taken by those who had only a few hundred dollars to invest and usually put their money in savings banks. In a few days the loan was entirely taken and there were hundreds of investors. The popular loan was a great success.

One day, says the New York Sun, Dr. Pearsons met a newspaper reporter of a thrifty turn who had saved $600 and invested it in the popular loan. "Mr. Jones," said Dr. Pearsons, "I see you have put a nice little sum in the loan. I am glad you have saved so much money. I like thrift. I wish I saw more evidence of it in all the newspaper reporters that come to me for news. I advise you to go right ahead saving your dollars; and if you will come to me when you have $200 or $300 to spare I will tell you how to invest it safely so as to yield an excellent return; and if you think my advice worth anything to you when you wish to invest money you may have it."

This incident was characteristic of the man. He has always been a friend to everybody whom he thought tried to do right. He has hated evil doers with more bitterness and vigor of denunciation than is often seen; but he would lend a helping hand to the worthy, and was particularly interested in ambitious young fellows who were beginning their career. But no humbug could impose upon him. No tramp could have his money unless he worked for it. While he was a member of Chicago's council he punctured every sham and shady bill he saw; and now he is giving his fortune to help eductaion in many parts of the country. So in his old age he is crowning with benefactions his long career of hard work, honorable dealing and honest public service.

Deer Barks Like a Dog.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has received word from the commanding officer at Dapidan, Mindanao, P. I., that he has in his possession a male black deer or species native to that island whose peculiarity it is to bark and bay like a hound. Authority is requested for the transportation, with a view to its being placed in the zoological park at Washington. The necessary authority will be given, but it is not believed the deer will be able to survive the long ocean journey from his home and the great climate change.

HE WASN'T WORRYING.

A Commercial Traveler Who Didn't Have Any Preference on the Road.

"Having traveled for so many years," he said to the drummer who boasted of having been on the road for 18 years, "I suppose you have come to think some one car in a train is the safest?"

"The idea has never occurred to me," was the reply, says the Chicago Daily News.

"That's curious. I thought all men who traveled had a preference for a certain car. I know a Chicago man who always takes the first sleeper, and a Philadelphian who wants a right-hand seat in the middle car, or else he won't take that train."

"I have never heard of such instances before."

"But you must realize that there is danger?" persisted the questioner.

"Oh, yes; but I never think of it. I get a seat opposite a staving-looking woman, if possible, do my best to render myself agreeable, and leave the accident business to Providence and the train dispatcher. My line rather protects me, anyhow."

"And what line of goods are you traveling for, may I ask?"

"Cardboard for Bible covers and prepared food for infants. I shall wait until I go into groceries or hardware before looking for the safest car on the train."

Progress in Medicine.

Medical science grows apace with civilization and among the leading remedies, one that combines all the results of scientific study up to the present time and is put up in convenient and economical form, easy to take, easy to carry, is the famous Cascarets. Five years ago marked the time of the sale of the first box. Last year the sale reached the enormous total of over six million boxes. In this hustling, every day, busy life of ours people need just this kind of a medicine to stimulate their bowels and keep them regular. Cascarets act on the liver just enough to help nature without causing that awful sick, weakening feeling that usually follows the taking of Calomel and violent purges. Readers who have never tested the merits of Cascarets should give them a good trial.

A Bad Blunder.

Mr. Kip (angrily)—That's a nice thing you say about my business in your paper this week.

Editor—What?

"Read it."

Editor (reading): "If you want to have a fit, wear Kip's shoes—Geerusalem—stop the press!"—Ohio State Journal.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

His Most Useful Book.

First Passenger—What book has helped you most in life?

Second Passenger—The city directory.

"The city directory?"

"Yes; I'm a bill collector."—Syracuse Herald.

A Remedy for the Grippe.

Physicians recommend KEMP'S BALSAM for patients afflicted with the grippe, as it is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms, but get a bottle to-day and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe brings on pneumonia. KEMP'S BALSAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists, 25c and 50c.

A Distinction.

When a man is bilious he admits it, and takes pills; but a woman begins to talk about life being a struggle and the wretchedness of her environment.—Atchison Globe.

An Innovation.

The Louisville & Nashville R. R. together with its connecting lines has inaugurated the Florida Limited, which is a daily, solid train, wide vestibuled, steam heated, gas lighted, with dining car service for meals en route to Thomasville, Ga., Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla. The sleeper leaving Cincinnati at 11:15 a. m. is attached at Nashville, running via Birmingham and Montgomery, Plant System to Jacksonville, and Florida East Coast to St. Augustine, arriving at the latter city at 7:30 the next evening. Mr. C. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Louisville, Ky., will answer all inquiries concerning this train and furnish printed matter concerning it.

"Poverty's no crime," said Job's comforter. "Maybe not," replied the poor man, "but it seems to be punishable by hard labor for life."—Philadelphia Record.

A Demand from France.

When Mr. Herbert Nash was the United States Vice-Consul at Nice in France, he wrote: "Please to send me some of your Lotion for a friend, who finds great relief in its application for weak eyes." This is one of many demands for Palmer's Lotion, the wonderful healer, which is always gladly recommended by the millions who have used it and whom it has never failed to cure. Palmer's Lotion Soap possesses all the medicinal properties of the Lotion and may sometimes be used in its stead. If your druggist don't have them, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

To be a well-balanced man, with ability to resist petty annoyances, is a greater accomplishment than to be governor of your state.—Atchison Globe.

Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Gallagher—"Rumors fly, don't they, Missis Flannigan?" Mrs. Flannigan—"Indade they do; awnly this week wan left me widout payin' his rint."—Ohio State Journal.

The Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Some young men seem to be surprised that everybody doesn't stop dancing when they enter the ballroom.—Somerville Journal.

It doesn't pay to be obstinate. Neither is it wise to attempt to take all the advice offered.—Washington Post.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Use every man after his desert, and who should 'scape whipping?—Shakespeare.

Dessert for To-Day.

You need not worry about it if you have Burnham's Hasty Jellycon in the cupboard. Only necessary to dissolve in hot water and stand away to cool to secure the most delicious jelly. Absolutely pure, fine sugar and fruit flavors. Flavors: Lemon, orange, raspberry, strawberry, wild cherry, peach, also unflavored "calfsfoot" and coffee jelly. Your grocer

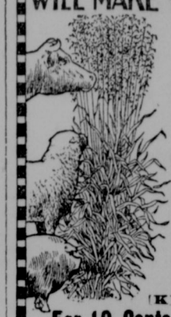
DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the Itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. At druggists or by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO

No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH



BROMUS INERMIS Greatest Perennial Grass of the Century. Nothing like it on earth to-day that we know of, and we have scoured the world over to find it. Its equal. Grows where all others kill and will not come up from excessive drouth and lack of sufficient moisture. Grows when all others winter kill and freeze out. 3 to 5 tons of magnificent hay per acre and lots of fine pasturage besides.

$1.20 and up Barrel. Largest potato and vegetable grower. Choicest, rarest, heaviest yielding stock. Catalogue Tells.

For 10 Cents and this Notice our big catalogue will be mailed you free, together with 10 sample packages of the 80 b. Spelt, Speltzer, the 40c Spring Wheat, the Billion Dollar Grass with its 12 tons of hay per acre, the Peacat—a startling food, the Victoria Rape Marvel, the astonishing 250 bushel per acre, Oats, etc., in all 10 packages fully worth $10 to get a start for 10c in stamps. Send to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 828 S. California Ave., Chicago.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Sleep for
Skin-Tortured Babies
And Rest for
Tired Mothers

In a Warm Bath with
Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies fail.

Millions of Mothers Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin of infants and children, for rashes, itchings, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET, costing but $1.25, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

THE SET, $1.25

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WILL KEEP YOU DRY
NOTHING ELSE WILL
TAKE NO SUSTITUTE. FREE CATALOGUE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON. MASS.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

W. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

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First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.

Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

The President's Inaugural.

President McKinley's inaugural address is an ornate oration rather than a practical State paper. The latter is rarely expected at an inauguration, and it would be unreasonable to look for it when the Chief Magistrate has been re-elected and takes the oath for a second term. His policy, which includes the policy of the party which elected him, is too well known to require repetition in detail. As an oration the President's inaugural is admirable. It is polished, forcible and skillful in expression. His contrast of the conditions on March 4, 1897, when he became President, with those of to-day is particularly striking. In the light of such a summing-up, every word of which is true, it is not difficult to understand why the people again entrusted him with power.

With regard to that part of the administration's policy which has provoked the bitterest opposition—the management of the Philippines—the President is very happy. After declaring that the American people are following in the footsteps of their predecessors nearly a century ago, he says: "They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation?" This is the Philippine question in a nutshell. The United States is either a nation or it is not. If it is, it has all the powers which belong to a nation, among them the right to acquire territory and govern it for the best interests of the country and the inhabitants of the new territory. The President reiterates his purpose to extend the blessings of liberty and self-government to the Filipinos as rapidly as the latter can be fitted for them.

That portion of his address which will cause the greatest anxiety in his allusion to the Chinese policy of the United States. It is rather vague. While, as he says, the part borne by the United States in China has been creditable, there is a feeling of uneasiness about the future which is more likely to increase than to diminish. Dispatches from Pekin inform us that "the foreign ministers have demanded the death of twelve additional high officials and the punishment of ninety provincial mandarins." While it is is generally understood that this bloody business is abhorrent to the administration, there is no way of showing this so clearly as withdrawing entirely from the European concert, and leaving the powers to work out their selfish purposes without the apparent countenance of America. The public is just beginning to take in the enormity of the Chinese scandal. Only recently has the pulpit begun to thunder against it, but as the facts fix themselves in the minds of the clergy they will be found, as usual, denouncing atrocities and defending the oppressed, be they Chinese or any other race.

The President dwells at some length on the relations with Cuba. While the act of Congress imposing terms on the Cubans was a palpable disregard of the obligations of the United States which must be deplored, it is probable that the Cubans, after some demur, will end the controversy by accepting our demands. In their helpless condition it is difficult to perceive how they can do otherwise, and the closer they are brought under the protection of this country the better it will be for them.

The Fifty-Sixth Congress.

There are two ways of judging the work of Congress. It may be measured by the expectations of political prejudice, which is quite a common way, or the record of its actual achievements may be made the basis of criticism. By the former process the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress has been a saturnalia of wild schemes and reckless expenditure. Imagination ran riot in predicting what it would do, and those trustworthy forecasts must be made good at the expense of justice and truth. It is strange that partisanship should still hope to derive any advantage from this threadbare device. It has been so often exposed, and there has been so little evidence of its influence on public sentiment, that the truth would seem to be desirable even on political grounds.

In reality the last session of the present Congress has been conservative. The cry of a billion-dollar Congress has no significance unless the money was foolishly appropriated. It is not the amount of money, but the purposes for which it is appropriated, that should subject a Congress to adverse criticism. If the needs of the country require heavy appropriations it is idiotic to blame Congress for making them. Some extravagant things were, doubtless, done by the Fifty-sixth Congress, just as they are done by all Congresses, but the aggregate of such legislation was small. The most extravagant measure was the River and Harbor Bill, which cannot be justly chargeable to the majority, because it was advocated with equal pertinacity by both political parties. It must also be said of this measure that it is honest and impersonal, and the money appropriated by it will be expended to enlarge the commercial facilities of the country.

Congress was obliged to make large appropriations because of the recent extraordinary growth of the country and its temporary military needs, but it may be said without fear of contradiction that there have been few sessions so absolutely free from taint or even suspicion. Gigantic schemes for emptying the treasury were before Congress, but they were defeated, and that body is not to be judged by the measures which it declined to pass, but by those which it actually did pass. There were measures before it, probably, which it ought to have passed, but were not of sufficient importance to occasion remark or comment. We think, therefore, that the Fifty-sixth Congress has left a record which will compare very favorably with those of its predecessors.

The Old Ring At Annapolis.

The old Gorman-Rasin Ring is again enthroned at Annapolis, and Mr. Gorman is present in person directing the operations of the General Assembly and the Executive Department with all the arrogance of the days before the people rebuked him in 1895 and again in 1897. No one would imagine for an instant that the people of Maryland had ever, by an overwhelming majority, turned Mr. Gorman and his crowd of political conspirators out neck and heels, and placed the seal of disapproval on their acts during the generation they controlled the city and State. Through the misguided folly of the people they were allowed a temporary return to power in 1899, but unmindful of the past, they have fallen back into their old ways, and now their political arrogance and overweening pride of power are as great as ever before. Like the Bourbons, they never remember and they never learn, and forgetful of the popular rebukes they received in '95 and '97, they have taken up their old course and are attempting to carry out the affairs in their former high-handed and ruthless way.

With the spectacle presented to them at Annapolis, not only this month and during the last session, are the people of Maryland ready to submit to such a desecration and practical disregard of their most sacred rights? Are they ready to see the men who were chosen to represent them at the State House for one purpose disregard their most solemn obligations and pass measures which are intended to impair the inherent rights of the citizens of the State? Are they ready to acquiesce in silence while an attempt is being made to juggle the laws so that the Gorman-Rasin ring may return to power, without let or hindrance from the people, for an indefinite period of time? Are they ready to permit a return to the old days when public sentiment was defied by these men, when elections were a farce, when life and property were unsafe from their rapacious demands, when tools and henchmen, without decent character or common honesty, were placed in high offices to do the behest of the ring? Are they ready to endure the attempt of Mr. Gorman and his sycophants to pass laws, the plain and open intent of which is to allow them to manipulate affairs in such a manner that legislation hereafter will be under their control as in the old days? Are they ready to see corporate franchises sold for private gain, and corporations and individuals plugged and blackmailed for the profit and enrichment of a few unscrupulous men? Are they ready to aid, by their silence, the effort to enable these men to return to their old methods, when they were able to protect gamblers and policy dealers, when crime was openly condoned by the officers chosen through a polluted ballot box and prostituted election officers?

Are they ready, in a word, to condone the effort of these men to return to the old methods, by means of partisan legislation, so that it will again be said, and that without fear of contradiction, that the city of Baltimore, and through it the State, are ruled by and in the interests of the criminal classes, as was the case for twenty-five years before 1896?

That is what Mr. Gorman and his crowd are trying to accomplish at Annapolis at the present time. Are the people of Maryland willing to see it done?

Advertising "All the Time."

There are some business men who recognize the value of newspaper advertising, but who do not consider it necessary to advertise all the time. A New York merchant has told the editor of *Information* (an advertising periodical) that according to his experience "new readers for advertising are made every day by the changing conditions of life—by its births, sicknesses and deaths: that all the persons who are interested in an article can never be reached in a given time, and that to become a successful advertiser one must advertise day by day, year in and year out."

Death of Mr. Alfred S. Mitchell.

Mr. Alfred S. Mitchell, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Listonburg, Somerset county, Pa., died at that place on Thursday, February 28th, after two weeks' illness, of pneumonia, aged 77 years, 2 months and 24 days. Mr. Mitchell was born and reared in Listonburg township. The following relatives survive him: His aged wife and four children, Miss Laura and Jesse, of Listonburg, John T. and Edwin L., of Oakland, and one brother, David Mitchell.

Interment was made at Petersburg on Saturday last, the remains being followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends.

Guilty of Contempt.

Mr. James C. Fredlock, manager and former proprietor of the Piedmont Feed and Ice company, of Piedmont, was adjudged guilty of contempt of the Ohio county circuit court last Saturday at Wheeling by Judge Harvey. The case has been in court for some time. The contempt consists in Fredlock's bringing action in the Mineral county circuit court against the West Virginia Loan Company of Wheeling after the chancery case of that company vs. Mary L. McMechen had been brought and was pending in the Ohio county court. Mr. Fredlock, who is down south, is fined $50 and costs and the Mineral county suit is ordered stayed until the termination of the Ohio county suit. An attachment of the body of Mr. Fredlock will probably be directed to Sheriff J. Frank Dixon, of Keyser, and he will be held until the performance of the things required of him in Judge Marvey's order.

Pinehurst and Southern Pines, N. C.—Improved New Through Pullman Service via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway is now operating through drawing-room sleeping cars from New York to Southern Pines and Washington to Pinehurst, N. C. These famous health and pleasure resorts are model New England towns nestled among the pine-clad sand hills of North Carolina, only eighteen hours from New York City. The finest and largest hotels in the State, with numerous private cottages and first-class boarding houses. Every variety of out door sports, with the finest eighteen hole golf links in the South. Trains leave New York, 23rd Street Station, Pennsylvania railroad, 1210 a. m. and 12.55 p. m., and Washington 8.35 a. m. and 6.55 p. m. For information and tickets address Chas. L. Longsdorf, New England Passenger Agent, 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; J. C. Horton, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1206 Broadway, New York; W. M. McConnell, General Agent, 1434 New York avenue, Washington, D. C., or R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

$1,500,000 Coal Deal Closed.

Maj. H. D. Bulkley, comptroller of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has closed an option on 20,000 acres of coal land in West Virginia, along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for Baltimore and Philadelphia capitalists. The purchase price was $1,500,000.

AN EXPOSITION BOOKLET.

Another Beautiful Production From the Bureau of Publicity of the Pan-American at Buffalo.

Here comes another of the beautiful booklets from the Bureau of Publicity of the Pan-American Exposition Buffalo, N. Y. It consists of 16 pages and a cover in light green. The unique feature of it is the miniature reproduction of the famous poster, "The Spirit of Niagara," which has had a most remarkable demand. The envelope in which the poster booklet is mailed also bears a reproduction of this artistic work. The booklet is a popular picture book, the first page having an engraving of the magnificent Electric Tower, which is 391 feet high, and which will form the glorious center-piece of the great Exposition. On the same page is a miniature of one of the torch bearers which will adorn the wings of the Electric Tower, and beside it a picture of Niagara Falls. The second page shows a picture of the Electricity Building and five other small illustrations of the uses of electricity. The third page shows the splendid group of buildings erected by the National Government and which will contain the Government exhibits, also five miniature illustrations, one of them showing the life-saving station, where exhibitions will be given daily by a picked crew of ten men, during the Exposition. The fourth page is devoted to the wonderful displays of government ordnance: the fifth to the Machinery and Transportation Building and four other illustrations of modern machines and vehicles. The centre of the booklet shows a birdseye view of the Exposition, and gives one some idea of the great extent of the enterprise upon which about $10,000,000 is being expended. The grounds contain 350 acres, being half a mile wide and a mile and a quarter long. Other pages show horticulture, graphic arts and mines, manufactures and liberal arts, the Music Temple, the Plaza and its beautiful surroundings, the Stadium or athletic field, the agricultural, live stock and ethnology features, and a few of the 30 or 40 ingenious and novel exhibits which promise to make the Midway the most wonderful that has ever been prepared for Exposition visitors. The last page shows a ground plan of the Exposition, whereon the location of different buildings is indicated. The railroads will make low rates from all parts of the country during the Exposition, which opens May 1 and continues six months, and the people of Buffalo are preparing to entertain comfortably the millions who will attend. Anyone desiring a copy of this booklet may have it free by addressing the Pan-American Bureau of Publicity.

Dwelling and Contents Destroyed by Fire.

On February 28th the dwelling house of Mr. Allen Garlitz, three miles north of Swanton, this county, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered about noon by Mrs. Gaslitz, who was the only member of the family at home at the time. She saved what she could from the lower floor, but most of their clothing, bedding and furniture went up in smoke. The house was a two-story frame, with lean-to kitchen, the stove pipe from the kitchen stove passing out through the roof, and the fire evidently had its origin from this pipe. The loss, near one thousand dollars, falls heavily upon Mr. Garlitz, who had no insurance. He will rebuild at once on the old site.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

It's Easy To Take

Thin, pale, anæmic girls need a fatty food to enrich their blood, give color to their cheeks and restore their health and strength. It is safe to say that they nearly all reject fat with their food.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA

is exactly what they require; it not only gives them the important element (cod-liver oil) in a palatable and easily digested form, but also the hypophosphites which are so valuable in nervous disorders that usually accompany anæmia.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a fatty food that is more easily digested than any other form of fat. A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health. You can get it in this way.

We have known persons to gain a pound a day while taking it.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Died.

GAUER.—Mrs. Hannah Gauer, wife of James Gauer, died last Friday at 11:45 o'clock a. m., of cancer of the breast, aged 40 years, 6 months and 12 days. Mrs. Gauer had been a sufferer for over a year, having been first taken sick in Semtember, 1899. She had been a member of the Lutheran church for twenty-five years. Besides her husband she leaves three children, Etta May, William Henry and Francis Howard, and two brothers and four sisters. Funeral services were conducted at the residence on Sunday by Rev. Asbury Mick, of the M. E. church. Interment in Odd-Fellows' cemetery.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE
In Oakland, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from John Shartzer and wife to George Clauson, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1896, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 28, folio 256, one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland, the undersigned, as attorney named in the mortgage, default having been made in the said mortgage, will offer at public sale, in front of the postoffice in Oakland, Maryland, on

Thursday, March 28, 1901,

at 10 o'clock a. m., all that lot of land known as the

Opera House Lot,

on the corner of Main, or Second, and Green streets in Oakland, Maryland, fronting thirty six feet on Second street and one hundred and fifty feet deep, being the same property which was conveyed to John Shortzer by Louisa Bartlett by deed recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folio 467, &c., one of the land records of Garrett county.

The said lot is known as the

"Shartzer Opera House Property,"

and is improved by a three-story frame building covered with iron, said building being 36 by 100 feet and is used as an

Opera House

and also for STORE ROOMS, OFFICES, etc., with a blacksmith shop in the back of the lot. It is one of the most valuable properties in Oakland.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on the day of sale.

D. JAMES BLACKISTON,
Attorney named in the Mortgage.

Mortgagee's Sale
—OF A—
VALUABLE FARM
Situate near Oakland, Md.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from John Shartzer et ux., dated December 18th, 1896, and duly recorded among the land records of Garrett county, Maryland, the undersigned, the attorney named in said mortgage to make sale thereunder, default having been made in covenants of said mortgage, will sell by public auction in front of the postoffice in the town of Oakland, Md., on

THURSDAY,

28th day of March, 1901,

at 10.30 o'clock a. m., all that tract or parcel of land lying and situated about four and one-half miles south of Oakland, in Garrett county, Maryland, and known as the

"Kelley Farm"

and formerly as "ROBERT'S INHERITANCE," containing

Six Hundred and Fifty Acres,

more or less. It being a part of the tract known as

"Small Meadows,"

and the same which was conveyed to the said John Shartzer by E. H. Sincell et ux, by deed dated July 3rd, 1895, and recorded in Liber No. 28, folio 577, one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland. The improvements consist of a comfortable

Frame Dwelling House,

barn and all necessary outbuildings. This estate is conveniently located, is easy of access and is one of the most desirable farms in Garrett county. It will be sold either as a whole or in parcels as may seem most advantageous.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on day of sale

J. W. THOMAS,
Attorney named in Mortgage.

Trustee's Sale
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, and passed in a cause wherein Elizabeth C. Thompson and others are plaintiffs and Emma D. Hudson and others are defendants, said cause being No. 1090 Equity in said Court, the undersigned trustee named in said decree will, on

Saturday, March 23, 1901,

at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank in the town of Oakland, Md., offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate, situated in the town of Mountain Lake Park, Garrett county aforesaid, and on the plat of the said Mountain Lake Park is known as

Lots Nos. 83, 90 and 93.

These lots are improved by a COMMOIOUS FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with necessary outbuildings, are delightfully situated near the new Auditorium and is the same property that was formerly occupied by the late Rev. John Thompson as his summer home.

Terms of Sale:—As prescribed by the decree, cash on day of sale or upon the ratification thereof.

FRED. A. THAYER,
51tds Trustee.

$500 REWARD!

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company will pay $500 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to and burned the barn of Nimrod Glotfelty on the night of January 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM W. FRAZEE, Sec'y,
49—tf Accident, Md.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

HENRY FEIK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1901.

JACOB FEIK, Executor.
45 3 Accident, Md.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the publication of this notice the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to re-locate the road leading from White's to the Beckman road, said location to leave road at east end of William White's lane and running through the lands of Wm. White, Charles Yager and Andrew Helbig to intersect road at top of Yager's hill, a distance of about ¼ mile, the object being to make a better grade.

W. S. FRIEND,
G. B. M. FRIEND,
47 5t W. H. SMOUSE.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road, said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagy's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad.

JACOB GNAGY,
RALPH ENGLE,
45 5t ROSS COMPTON.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Somerset county, Penna., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN J. BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded fromall benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 9th day of February, 1901.

MARY J. BRENNEMAN,
MANASSEH J. BRENNEMAN,
Executors.
Bittinger, Md. 49-3t

ORDER NISI.

Edward E. Sollars, late Treasurer, v. John D. Skiles.

No. 94 Trials to December Term, 1897. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 12th day of February, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, that the sales of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of March, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of March, 1901.

The report states the amount of sales to be $397.00.

DAVID W. SLOAN.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Catherine Hoenshell and husband vs. Susan House et al.

No. 1051 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 27th day of February, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, appointed by a decree of this Court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of March next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county aforesaid once in each of three successive weeks before the 22nd day of March next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,150.00.

E. Z. TOWER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett Co., Md.
True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Clavin Anderson v. Arthur P. Amick and George W. W. Amick.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland. No. 1074 Equity.

Ordered this 11th day of February, in the year 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in equity, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. Thomas and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratied and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of March, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of March next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $4500.00.

True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CORPORATION ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the town of Oakland that an election will be held at the Council Chamber in the town of Oakland on

Monday, March 11, 1901,

from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing three persons to serve as members of the Town Council for the term of two years each.

By order of the Council,

J. C. DUNHAM,
Clerk to Council.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Feb. 28, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, March 18, 1901,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

Persons having accounts for the 1901 Levy are requested to file same for approval.

By order of the Board,

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice of Dissolution of Co-partnership

This is to give notice that the co partnership heretofore exisiting between the undersigned, carrying the business of logging, has this day day been dissolved by mutual consent.

L. A. HARVEY,
H. W. HARNEY.

Mt. Lake Park, Feb. 23, 1901. 51 3*

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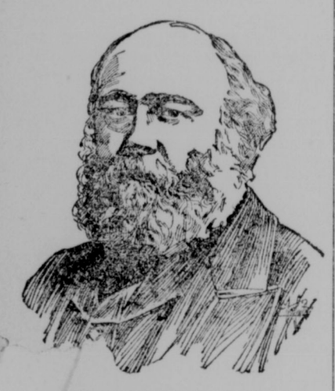
...as is possible on
...e q... ...been interviewed.
It is a s... find an agreement among the ... authorities that no one is likely to influence the king so much in public matters as the countess of Warwick. The common impression has been that their friendship had waned, but it is stated that the king entertains the highest respect for the countess of Warwick's ability and sagacity; that he frequently consults her on difficulties he encounters in guiding his public conduct; in fact, that there is no one for whose judgment he entertains a higher opinion.

This really shows his discernment, says the New York World, for there is no woman of her rank and few others before the English public with more brains, energy or liberality of view than the countess. In fact, she is strongly inclined to radicalism, or, as she probably would call it, tory democracy.

Of late years the countess has applied herself to all manner of good work, especially directed toward bettering the condition of that most neglected and backward class of the English community, the agricultural laborer and small farmer.

The work she has been doing for Warwickshire and adjoining counties has been imitated by the king's direction in Norfolk with considerable success, but, lacking, as it does, the guiding hand of a woman both of intellect and good feeling, it cannot compare with what the countess has effected within her own sphere.

Premier Salisbury's absence from



MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.
...ish Premier Said to Be at Outs with King Edward VII.)

...is post at Queen Victoria's bedside during her last hours has been made the subject of a semiofficial explanation. The explanation is that the prince of Wales excused the premier from going, owing to the latter's indifferent health. But Lord Salisbury's health is now notoriously better than for some years, and anyone who observed him the other day in the house of lords could see that he was quite hale, alert and vigorous. He was by far the least affected by the sad occurrence of any speaker in either house during the vote of condolence proceedings.

It is also interesting to recall that when Lord Salisbury was summoned to London from Hatfield house when the queen's condition was grave it was stated on his behalf in the press "under no circumstances is Lord Salisbury going to Osborne house"—a form of announcement which has strong significance in view of the rumors now current in the best informed circles respecting his reltaions with the king.

A privy councilor present at the proclamation council states, in reply to inquiries, that the king and Lord Salisbury only saluted each other most perfunctorily, and that the duke of Devonshire (the lord president of the council) was the intermediary between the king and the council throughout the ceremonial. This has given rise to the impression that when Lord Salisbury retires the king will be able to persuade the duke of Devonshire to take the premiership, something the queen failed to do on two occasions.

The Times, too, has gone out of its way to tell the king that Lord Salisbury is the only possible prime minister, evidently fearing that a rupture will take place immediately, thus adding to the general confusion and trouble of the cabinet and country. But it is unlikely a change can be delayed long.

There is no doubt that the cause of the estrangement is, as stated before, Lord Salisbury spoke seriously to the prince of Wales about his mode of ...e and adjured him to surround himself no longer by the most lax, frivolous and brainless set in English society.

Where Quail Are Numerous.

Quail are destroying the crops of ...e Colorado farmers and have been ...eclared a nuisance by various town ...d county boards.

Ladysmith Siege Hardships.

During the siege of Ladysmith 4,000 horses of the cavalry brigade were converted into soup or sausage in a single month.

Made the Indian Real Mad.

Senator Stewart the other day related the story of an adventure with a big Indian when he was prospecting for gold. The Indian asked the future senator for a ride in a high wagon, and he was told to climb in. In less than a minute Stewart saw poor Lo signaling to another Indian behind a rock, who was sighting a gun at Stewart.

"I guess they needed my wagon and my mule and maybe my scalp in their business. My only chance was to grab that Indian around the waist and hold him in front of me. You bet I did that, and at the same time yelled at my mule. That critter had some sense, and in a few minutes we were out of range. But it was a close shave.'

As the senator stopped the curious man in the party asked him what he did with the Indian.

"Why, I broke his gun, threw him out of the wagon, and then kicked him along on his hands and knees until I think he got real mad."—Washington Correspondence Pittsburgh Dispatch.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fixed.

Judge—Now, my boy, you are on your oath. Do you understand what that means?

Witness—Why—er—I don't jest—er—reckon—"

"Do you know what you are expected to tell?"

"Oh, yes; the lawyer that hired me wrote it all down so that I could learn it by heart."—Philadelphia Press.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Hope Springs Eternal.

A little New Zealand girl wrote to ask Mark Twain if his real name was Clemens. She knew better, she said, because Clemens was the man who sold patent medicine. She hoped not, for she liked the name of Mark. Why, Mark Antony was in the Bible!

Her letter delighted its recipient.

"As Mark Antony has got into the Bible," Mr. Clemens characteristically remarked in telling about it, "I'm not without hopes myself."—Youth's Companion.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

A Vermont Wonder.

A report is published from Vermont that the electric light plant of a town in the Green mountain state was frozen up the other night. When it comes to freezing up electricity Vermont beats the record. Up to date nothing equally startling has been heard of, unless the story told by Bob Burdette be excepted. Bob used to describe a wonderful section out west where everything was petrified—even the law of gravitation. And Vermont could not surpass that.—Troy Times.

The Spirit of the Drug

Cures disease. Hoxsie's Croup Cure possesses this subtle power for the cure and prevention of Croup, Pneumonia, Diphtheria and Bronchitis. Sold by druggists or mailed postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The woman who is in the habit of telling her troubles makes more calls than she receives.—Town Topics.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Evil fastens on us only because it finds affinity in us.—Ram's Horn.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The perfection of art is to conceal art.—Quintilian.

Dyspepsia is the bane of the human system. Protect yourself against its ravages by the use of Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

Taking it year in and year out, the easiest way to get money is to earn it.—Puck.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

When a fool opens his mouth you can see right through him.—Chicago Daily News.

Uncle Sam uses the best of everything. Uncle Sam uses Carter's Ink. He knows.

Pity is akin to love, but most men call it a poor relation.—Town Topics.

"I hurl the lie back in your teeth!" he cried. Which was quite appropriate, for they, too, were false.—Philadelphia North American.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "is like persimmons. If you strikes 'em right dey's fine, but if you 'sturbs 'em when dey ain't ready foh you dah ain' nuffin mo' disagreeable."—Washington Star.

"Yes, Weary, I'd take that brine treatment on one condition." "What's that, Dusty?" "They'd have to guarantee that it would give me a perpetual thirst."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In South America.—Tourist—"So revolutions are not as popular as they were?" Native—"No, the taint of professionalism crept in and the people gradually turned to other sports."—Detroit Journal.

"Yes, she wouldn't speak to the editor when she met him." "Had he offended her?" "I should say he had. His society reporter called her one of last century's buds."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mother—"Now, dear, why don't you run and give grandpa a kiss?" Child (somewhat nonplussed by grandpapa's mustache and beard)—"I don't see any place for it, mamma!"—Punch.

Venus (in surprise)—"And you have no use for poets? Why, dear?" Cupid (fiercely)—"The brutes! Ninety-nine times out of a hundred they make me rhyme with 'stupid.'"—Town Topics.

If you are just a hand, don't try to be a boss. You are being paid for entirely different work. If you had more ability than the boss, you would be the boss, and the boss would be holding your job.—Atchison Globe.

"That man Deadbeat is the meanest fellow I know." "Why?" "To-day he paid me back a loan I've been trying to get for two years and he had the nerve to ask me how much I proposed to throw off for cash."—Ohio State Journal.

Always Caught.

If a young man goes into a jewelry store to look at ladies' rings, the worst gossip in town is sure to step in and catch him at it.—Atchison Globe.

To Mothers of Large Families.

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer, and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice. Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when a word from Mrs. Pinkham, at the first approach of

MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE.

weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy.

"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was not able to do my housework. I suffered terribly at time of menstruation. Several doctors told me they could do nothing for me. Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine I am now well, and can do the work for eight in the family.

"I would recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers with large families."—MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE, Ludington, Mich.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

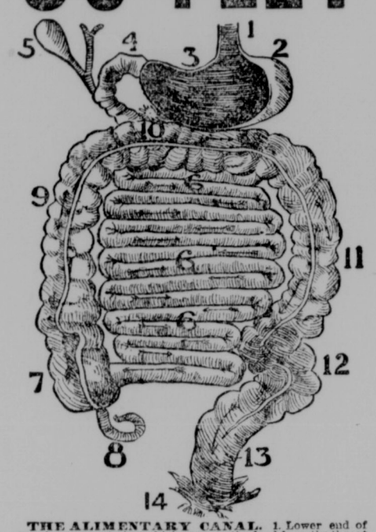
FARMS WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or address the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

"Oh, my," giggled the Lady of Uncertain Age, "I am so afraid to go on the streets alone, now that the kidnapers are so bold." "You needn't worry. They only steal people in their first childhood," was the reassuring statement of the Bald Party with the Ingrowing Sneer on his face.—Baltimore American.

30 FEET OF BOWELS



THE ALIMENTARY CANAL. 1. Lower end of esophagus (meat-pipe) which conveys the food from the throat to the stomach; 2. Cardiac end of stomach; 3. Pyloric end of stomach; 4. Duodenum; 5. Gall bladder; 6, 6, 6. Small intestines; 7. Cæcum; 8. Vermiform appendix; 9. Ascending colon; 10. Transverse colon; 11. Descending colon; 12. Sigmoid flexure; 13. Rectum; 14. Anus. The duodenum is continuous with the small intestines. The small intestine empties into the large intestine or colon at the cæcum. The arrows indicate the direction which the contents of the bowels must take in passing through the alimentary canal.

are packed away in your insides and must be kept clean, in order and doing business.

It's a long way, with many turns and pitfalls to catch the refuse and clog the channel if not most carefully cleaned out every day.

When this long canal is blockaded, look out for trouble—furred tongue, bad breath, belching of gases, yellow spots, pimples and boils, headaches, spitting up of food after eating—an all-around disgusting nuisance.

Violent calomel purges or griping salts are dangerous to use for cleaning out the bowels. They force out the obstruction by causing violent spasms of the bowels, but they leave the intestines weak and even less able to keep up regular movements than before, and make a larger dose necessary next time.

Then you have the pill habit, which kills more people than the morphine and whiskey habits combined.

The only safe, gentle but certain bowel cleansers are sweet, fragrant CASCARETS, because they don't force out the fœcal matter with violence, but act as a tonic on the whole 30 feet of bowel wall, strengthen the muscles and restore healthy, natural action. Buy and try them! (Look out for imitations and substitutes or you can't get results. Cascarets are never sold in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the long-tailed "C" on the box.) You will find that in an entirely natural way your bowels will be promptly and permanently

Made CLEAN and STRONG by Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

WHEN WRINKLES COME.

Departing HEALTH and BEAUTY Called Back by

Dr. Greene's Nervura

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA Makes Health and Happiness

YOUR mirror will tell you the bitter truth.

Healthy women look younger than their age, but you look far too old for your years.

Time deals lightly with the woman in good health, but the wasting hand of sickness and disease spares neither your youthful looks, beauty, nor complexion.

The Creator has endowed every woman with beauty, and every woman in good health is beautiful and comely to look upon. A clear, fresh, wholesome look is the result of the possession of good health, and no woman can be beautiful and attractive without good health. The dull, dead, gnawing pain, the sense of nervousness, weakness, oppression, and discouragement, the tired, listless, languid feeling, the shooting pains, the aching head, the pain in the back, all these are symptoms of a disordered system, and all these are beauty-killers, producers of dull leaden complexions, unnatural flushings, dark circles under the eyes, humors, eruptions, blackheads, lustreless eyes, and other disfigurements which divest women of their natural gift of beauty.

Why be homely when you can be beautiful and attractive?

Get good health and with it those looks and attributes which attract, please, and fascinate. It is within your power to do so, for it is within every woman's power to be well and strong, and hence look her best, if she will use Dr. Greene's Nervura to give her strong, vigorous nerves, pure, rich blood, a clear complexion, and thus restore the energies and vitality of sound and perfect health.

Good health means youthful good looks to every woman, and it behooves women to restore and maintain their health by taking that greatest and best of all health restoratives, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It will build up the health, cleanse and purify the complexion, restore brilliancy to the eye, make rich, red blood and strong, steady, and vigorous nerves. Dr. Greene's Nervura will make you look and feel young and restore your energies, vivacity, and enjoyment of life.

MRS. KATE AUSTIN, 40 Jenny Lind Ave., Somerville, Mass., says:

"I had a pain in my side for seventeen years. I also suffered with terrible backache and headache; such an awful headache, and I had not a bit of appetite. I cried with pain from womb trouble, and was as pale as a ghost. I was terribly nervous. I could not sleep for a long time, and had rheumatism in my shoulder and arm. I suffered everything; nobody but God knows how I suffered. I weighed 128 pounds. A friend recommended Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and I commenced to take it. I was so weak and run down that the first bottle did not do me much good, but I kept on, and the second bottle did me good and I began to gain. After taking the Nervura I never had a pain in my side, nor any headache, and I sleep well and have a good appetite. I don't believe there is any medicine in the world so good as Dr. Greene's Nervura. It did me good right off and I have had no return of my womb trouble. I had leucorrhœa, but since taking Nervura that has disappeared. I feel strong, and last summer was able to do the work for fourteen in a family, and I weigh 163 pounds. I was so weak before, nobody knows how I worked, but I had to work for my children. I sent two bottles of Nervura to my brother in Nova Scotia, and it did him lots of good. I recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura to every one."

Ill Health Destroys Beauty and Happiness. DR. GREENE'S NERVURA Makes You Well and Restores Your Good Looks.

Women have absolute confidence in Dr. Greene's Nervura, more so than in any other remedy, because it is purely vegetable and a famous regular physician prepares it, which is a guarantee that it is perfectly adapted to cure. As an additional assurance of cure, Dr. Greene, 35 W. 14th St., New York City, gives you the privilege of consulting him without charge or cost, either by calling or writing about your case.

Deer Park.

Roy Thrasher is visiting friends in Washington, D. C.

C. S. Laughlin was an Oakland visitor Thursday.

Walter Flanigan, of Cumberland, was in town last week.

Miss Mayme Grimm returned to Cumberland Saturday.

Bailiff George Marley made a short visit to Washington, D. C. last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Morrison have moved from this place to Clarksburg, W. Va.

Miss Kathryne Lohm, who has been visiting Grafton friends the past two weeks, returned home Tuesday.

Rev. G. I. Uhler, of Oakland, will hold services in the Lutheran church Sunday morning and evening. All are invited.

Mr. A. Freeland is visiting relatives and friends at Mt. Lake Park.

Misses Margaret and Daisy Grimm spent Thursday with Oakland friends.

W. H. Chadderton is spending this week with friends in Washington.

Miss Mary Baldwin is visiting friends in Mt. Lake Park.

Charles Wright, of Altamont, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. F. H. Reis.

W. R. Thrasher spent Sunday with Oakland friends.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cole, of Huntingdon, Pa., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Hoge.

Mr. John Hoye, who has been spending the winter with Deer Park relatives, has returned to his home in Garrett, Pa.

Messrs. W. S. Cormany, W. Savedge and Robert Marville, of near Friendsville, spent Sunday with Deer Park relatives.

C. R. Jones, who has been attending the West Virginia Conference Seminary at Buckhannon, returned home Friday.

Rev. J. S. Harvey delivered an excellent sermon on missions, in the M. E. church Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Speicher spent Monday with Oakland friends.

This is spring, gentle (?) spring, with a vengeance.

Epworth League Sunday evening at 6:30. Addresses by Dr. J. W. Laughlin, W. C. Jones and others. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mr. James Browning of this place, and Miss Georgia Casey, of Rowlesburg, were married in Oakland last Wednesday, and are "at home" to their friends in the Garrett apartment house. May they have a pleasant and prosperous journey through life.

Col. Henry Sisk, who has been quite ill for some time, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Walter Flanigan, is able to be out again.

The members of the Junior League are requested to meet at the M. E. church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of reorganization.

Bloomington.

Prof. Browning, of Oakland, School Examiner for Garrett county, visited our school one day last week.

Mr. Bertram Sigler, of the Conference Seminary, Buckhannon, W. Va., spent his vacation between the end of the winter term and the beginning of the spring term here, the guest of Miss Lattakemp.

Mr. Bernard Brydon returned home Monday from a short visit to his brother, Mr. Lonie Brydon, of Simpson, W. Va.

Mrs. Henry Barnard, of Chestnut Grove, is convalescing from a siege of quincy.

Little Ansie Connelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Connelly, is lying very ill with pneumonia, following an attack of she grip.

Mr. Charles Brendlin moved on last Saturday to the new house recently erected by Mr. John Miller. Mrs. John Collins will occupy the house vacated by Mr. Brendlin.

Mr. Charles Buzzard, a young man well known here where he recently worked and boarded, was found in his boarding house at Savage last week suffering from small pox. Last Monday night he was removed to the pump house of the Piedmont Water Works and placed under strict quarantine. His boarding house was also quarantined, and everything is being done to prevent the spread of the disease.

Mr. William Fichnell, of near Barnum, killed a young wild cat on last Thursday night that measured four feet in length. His dogs treed the cat about 8 o'clock in the evening in a tree near his house.

Legality of Supplemental Code.

Lawyer A. J. Long, at Hagerstown, counsel in a case on trial in which a woman is accused of securing liquor for a minor, contended that the Act of 1900 legalized the supplement to the code. Judge Stake ruled against him and Mr. Long took exceptions with a view of having the Court of Appeals pass upon the question. The court ruled that the Act of 1900 did not legalize the supplement because there was a provision in the act which stipulated that if tnere was a conflict between the supplement and the act the act should be taken.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Mountain Lake Park.

Services will be held in the M. E. church Sunday, March 10th, as follows: Class-meeting, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m., and preaching, 7:30 p. m., by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Harvey. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Superintendent Rudisill went to Washington, D. C., Monday, to attend a meeting of the directors of Mountain Lake Park Association, held on Tuesday.

Wednesday morning the thermometer registered six degrees below zero, the coldest morning of the winter thus far.

Mr. and Mrs. Sperry returned Saturday night from a ten days' trip to Florida.

Mesdames Cassel and McQuay are now in Florida, attending one of Dr. Davidson's Chautauquas.

Building operations will open up as soon as the present snow is off the ground.

Mr. John N. Michael and wife, who have been in Washington City for several months, returned to the Park last week.

A store room, 22x40, with wareroom 12x40, in central part of the Park, is for sale or rent. Apply to or address Jas. A. Hayden, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Our enterprising merchant, Mr. P. T. Garthright, has just unloaded two cars, one of corn and the other of oats.

Mr. M. M. Schrock has contracts to erect two cottages, one in the Park and the other in Loch Lynn.

Loch Lynn Heights.

The planing mill is running on full time, with plenty of orders "on the hook."

Our debating society has assumed large proportions. On last Thursday night the large hall proved inadequate for the accommodation of the audience. The question for debate was: "Resolved, That riches are a greater hindrance to success than poverty." The affirmative was sustained by Prof. Ralston and Messrs. King and Harvey, while Messrs. Rathbun, Hayden and Hansen had the negative. The affirmative gained the decision, but it was surmised by some that one or more of the judges got a little "mixed." If any one has a burning question which they desire to have settled for all time, just send it in to the Loch Lynn Debating Society. Inclose 2-cent stamp to insure answer.

The B. & O. steam plow is expected any day to commence the work of grading for the two side tracks, each one mile in length, extending east and west from this station.

Work on the pipe line, which was stopped by the late snow and cold snap, will be resumed as soon as the weather will permit, with an increased force of workmen. Superintendent Landon expects to have from 30 to 50 men at work within a couple of weeks.

Rev. Fisher preached an able sermon Sunday evening, in the United Brethren church, to a large congregation. The discourse was especially addressed to young women. Rev. Fisher is very popular on his circuit.

Wallman.

Mrs. J. K. Scharf was visiting her sister, Mrs. John Bartley, at Bayard last Thursday.

E. E. Clark went to Cumberland Sunday.

Mr. George Wolf was visiting his family at Keyser Sunday.

Mrs. John Spence has gone to Oakland to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. Cook was visiting her son here last week.

Mac. Curry is visiting his sister, Mrs. V. Seymour.

An immense ice gorge came down the Potomac and passed through here about three o'clock Monday morning. The water was very high and it was something worth seeing, but with the exception of the night watchman and and a few other men nobody saw it. The bridge was slightly damaged.

Mr. Williams, of Philadelphia, was here a couple of days last week.

J. W. Faw spent Sunday in Douglas, the guest of his brother.

Misses Maud and Helen Sollars were in town Saturday.

Mr. Harmon Savage and his book keeper, of Dobbin, were Sunday visitors.

SHORTY.

Hoyes.

Our roads are almost impassable. This morning (Tuesday) the thermometer registered 10 below zero.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Speicher, of near Oakland, were visiting Mrs. Speicher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Dewitt, on last Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. D. A. Friend delivered an excellent sermon last Sunday morning.

The entertainment given here on last Friday evening by Mr. Daniel Dewitt and others was well attended. They rendered excellent music, both vocal and instrumental. They will also give entertainments at Flatwoods and Gay Run.

Arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Friend on Saturday, February 24, little twin daughters.

Mrs. Mollie Bishop's condition is somewhat improved at this writing.

Misses Sadie, Freda and Ethel Dewitt spent last Sunday with Earl and Auburn Smith.

The Garrett County Telephone Company held a meeting at this place on Monday and transacted important business.

Mrs. Charles Friend, of Sang Run, is quite ill. Dr. Webb Ravenscroft is her attending physician.

Seaboard Air Line Railway, Mileage Tickets Reduced.

One thousand mile tickets, good over the whole system of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, including the State of Florida, are sold at $25.00, previously sold in Florida at $30.00, and are honored between Washington and Richmond, and by the Baltimore Steam Packet Company between Baltimore and Portsmouth, over "Bay Line."

There's no reflection so dainty, no light so charming as the mellow glow that comes from

CORDOVA Wax Candles

Prepared in many color tints to harmonize with surroundings in dining room, drawing room, bed room or hall. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County for the appointment of reviewers to locate a new public county road leading from William Coddington's gate to run on the north side of Bear Creek to the covered bridge on Selbysport road through the lands of William Coddington, R. T. Frazee and William Steele, a distance of seventy-five rods.

SILAS TEATS,
G. KOLB,
WILLIAM STEELE,
46 W. E. FRIEND.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1773.

The Daily American.

Terms by Mail, Postage Prepaid:

Daily, One Month	$ .30
Daily and Sunday, One Month	.45
Daily, Three Months	.90
Daily and Sunday, Three Months	1.30
Daily, Six Months	1.50
Daily and Sunday, Six Months	2.25
Daily, One Year	3.00
Daily, with Sunday Edition, One Year	4.50
Sunday Edition, One Year	1.50

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The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—	Daily	3.40 A. M
No. 3—	Daily	7.37 A. M
No. 71—	Daily except Sunday	9.21 A. M
No. 55—	Daily	4.47 P. M
No. 1—	Daily	10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—	Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—	Daily	6.53 A. M
No. 46—	Express, daily	4.41 P. M
No. 72—	Accom daily except Sun	2.26 P. M
No. 12—	Daily	8.30 P. M
No. 4—	Daily	12.37 A. M

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WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 08
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25*
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 39	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	†3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
NOON				P. M.
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901. NUMBER 1.

M'COMAS RIDDLES ELECTION BILL.

Democratic Measure a Device for Fraud.

The Senator from Maryland Points Out Clearly the Meaning of the Proposed Amendments to the Best Election Law Maryland Ever Had, and Exposes the Hypocrisy of Governor Smith in His Message to the Lawmakers.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator McComas was asked tonight if he had examined the Election Bill and what he thought about it. He replied he had just finished the examination of it, and continued:

"The bill was concealed from the public until the legislature met. Already the newspapers and citizens, by interviews, have denounced its many defects. The old ring, which carried elections by fraud for 20 years, has regained courage. This bill defies public opinion. Without success, it tries to avoid the prohibitions of the Constitution. It will arouse every free man who prizes the freedom won in 1895.

"The Reform League election law of 1896 was a charter of freedom. The Democratic machine has not yet learned how to cheat this law. Governor Smith excuses his call for this extraordinary session by uttering several false pretenses.

"I regret to say it, but Governor Smith would admit these to be false pretenses, I think. His primary object was to disfranchise illiterates—white and black. He did not say so in his call, nor in his message to the legislature.

"The object of this bill is to disfranchise illiterates, but it does more. It makes bribery safe, and more effective. It encourages fraud in a variety of forms. Section 15, as amended, favors the use of repeaters at elections. The present law hinders repeaters. The only result of the change is to help them commit such crime at the polls.

"Mr. Poe's affidavit section to retain citizenship retarded the growth of Montgomery and Prince George's counties, largely reduced their taxable basis, and drove out bona fide and valuable citizens who had built and lived in their homes. Now it will disfranchise our volunteer soldiers in the Philippines; it would disfranchise our volunteer sailors had they not returned home, and Admiral Schley, if now residing in his native State, would be disfranchised while absent on his present cruise. The pretense is that it excludes wandering negroes, who are imagined to be 2,000 or 20,000.

"Compare the registry before and after this disfranchisement by affidavit. You will find it does not affect 200 colored people. It has driven away many hundred citizens, and deterred others from building their homes in the State.

"In section 49 it is provided that ballots four days before election shall be subject to the inspection of candidates or their agent. This provision is stricken out in this bill. Why? Can anyone assign a good motive?

"Section 50 of the law provides a clear, simple, uniform method for a ballot. The amended section authorizes 24 different forms and arrangements for ballots, as the caprice of the partisan supervisors may lead them. If you couple this provision with section 52, it is plain that the purpose is to enable the partisan supervisors—two Democrats overruling one Republican—to adopt expedients to hinder disfavored citizens and to help favored citizens.

"The worst section is the amended section 54. It takes away from the Police Commissioners of Baltimore and sheriffs of the counties the obligation to deliver all the voting machinery to the judges of election. Remember, the supervisors are the only board which contains two Democrats and one Republican, and that in Prince George's county, last election, the machinery for election was not delivered to the judges in the Vansville district, and thereby 100 majority was cut off from the Republicans. Supervisors are thus tempted to carry the elections in every close county in the State for the majority party; and the only penalty is a fine ranging from one dollar to a thousand dollars. In Carroll county a majority of the supervisors might fail to deliver ballot boxes and pencils and books to the election officers in the Taneytown district. That county is close. Taneytown is largely Republican. The failure of election there would make Carroll surely Democratic. The election officials would gladly pay the supervisors' fine, and the ring would give him a good office for distinguished and meritorious service at the election.

"Instead of expending several hundred thousand dollars in electing Governor Smith, it would have been practicable under this perilous provision to carry enough counties to elect Governor Smith and the legislature by the expenditure of $10,000 in paying the fine of corrupt partisan supervisors in a dozen counties. Should this section remain, the Democrats need not spend more than $20,000 in bribery of their Democratic supervisors to carry a legislature.

"This is bribery, made easy in the only machinery of our election laws, which is still partisan. I hope our State Senators, who are making a noble fight to save something for honest elections, may restore the old section or put in a penalty to send such supervisor to the penitentiary. A man who would commit such a crime as robbing a county of its suffrage deserves death, not a small fine. Since he cannot be hanged, he should be in peril of ten years in the penitentiary. No honest Democrat can defend the scheme successfully. There are numerous amendments making our election law afford loopholes for fraud. These instanced, all make the best law the worst.

"I will not go further. Each omission from the present law takes away a safeguard; each addition opens the door to some fraud or crime against fair elections. Each change is bad. The climax is in concealment from the candidate or his agent of the form of the ballot and the opportunity to a partisan majority of supervisors to mingle the names to help defraud and to defeat honest voters, and the strong temptation to partisan supervisors to sell the whole election, risking only a slight fine.

"In the Senate our majority is ample to offer amendments and debate them thoroughly, and at such length that the conscience of the public may be aroused. I hope they may prolong the debate until the people understand this bill. If such a bill as this be passed, the courts will not be appealed to in vain. Then the people will have a clear-cut issue, and the choice between the fair elections of the last five years and a generation of fraudulent elections which preceded. The Democrats will need to practice all the frauds this bad law affords them to overcome the new revolt of good citizens of all parties, who will again combine to overthrow this conspiracy and defeat the ring conspirators."

Democracy Doomed.

From the Snow Hill Advocate.

POCOMOKE CITY, MD., Mch. 6, 1901.

I am not a politician and have no use for extreme partisan methods. It has been my observation since early manhood that when a party resorts to radical measures to perpetuate its power its day of ascendancy is near at hand. I, therefore do not hesitate to predict, although "not a prophet or the son of a prophet," that the Democratic party of Maryland is now digging its political grave.

The old charm and confidence inspired in our souls by the magic of these "champions of the plain people" has taken flight to a climate more congenial to the abettors and instigators of the twentieth century Democracy of the John Walter Smith type that is now plotting to rob us of the highest gift of our great Republic, and left us free to see and know men by their works.

If our Democratic friends would only put their ears to the ground and catch the subtle murmers of loathing and disgust entertained by the voters who for years placed them in power, trusting on, hoping on, and only reaping the fruits of broken pledges they would not be so self-deceiving.

Here, as in other places, we have men who have the highest claims to the full enjoyment of citizenship. Men of modest means, who have labored long and arduously to gain a competency; men who have raised large families of sober and industrious boys and girls; men who are as zealous for the welfare of their country as any man can be; men who have sealed their right to participate in the affairs of their country by braving the perils of war in defense of their homes and liberty, freely giving their youth and blood for the inheritance that is theirs by right of constitutional law; men whose sons are today nobly and fearlessly responding to their country's call in far away and unhealthy climates; and these men, and their children (for in many cases boys had to be kept from school to work for the support of their mothers and younger sisters and brothers) are to be deprived of their votes! And for what? Simply to enable a few discredited politicians to gain their unworthy ends and thereby hold us up to the world, in derision and scorn, as men unfit to have a voice in our own government.

If the simple ability to READ is to be the criterion for citizenship for this land, then all the labors of the philosophers and teachings of Christianity have been for naught!

If honor, the possession of sound sense, virtue, sobriety, industry and patriotism are to be relegated to the realm of the damned, and man's *fitness* to participate in the advantages of our free institutions are to be *restricted* to his ability to master the various combinations of the alphabet, then it were infinitely better if no gun had spoken for liberty at Bunker Hill, that Jefferson had never penned the Declaration of Independence; that the thirteen Colonies had not adopted the Constitution!

We have tasted of the fruits of these noble things, we love our birth right, and we are loth to let them part from us, and it behooves those in high places to remember, that we are the "salt of the earth?"

The most inaccurate and insulting part of all this proceeding. Mr. Editor, is the assertion, that "all the illiterate voters sell their franchise." A more slanderous, more unkind and inhuman lie was never uttered.

Among the list of crimes given in the book of instructions for Judges and Clerks of Registrations and Elections, prepared by the Hon. Isador Raynor, Gov. Smith's Attorney General, the most careful search fails to find the "*crime of illiteracy*" given as a ground for disfranchisement, but now, at the dictation of the past master in political debauchery, Arthur Pue Gorman, the poor unfortunate who was not "born in the purple" nor whose early childhood was free from the daily career of self-support, must be denied the one privilege that makes all men equal in a free land, be marked *unclean* and set off from his friends and neighbors in a discredited group with the perjurer, the rapest and the thief! And for what end? Why this humiliating outrage?

The best legislation given to us for years in Maryland was by a Republican administration, and we have not forgotten it. If we have ever been represented in the National Government more ably, or if Maryland has ever fared better at the hands of the National Government than she is today, we fail to recall the time.

The Democratic "bosses" are "up a tree" and have no possible chance of winning the State and county elections, this fall, or the spring election in Baltimore under the present laws, and in their desparation they are only too willing to stigmatize and criminalize the poor man, the unfortunate working man, if by so doing they can get control of the State government and send A. P. Gorman to the U. S. Senate.

Hoping to disfranchise enough negro voters to make them safe in the majority for years to come, they have no care for the poor white man. They claim he sells his vote any how, and by disfranchising him they are saved the expense of paying him on election day—the one person above all others that they professed, in years gone by, to love so well. We are glad, Governor Smith, that you have let us know the real light in which you regard the poor working man; that you have not been so artful in your dodging this time as to conceal the fact that to be uneducated is to be a criminal in your judgement and only fit to be placed with the untutored negro in a set by themselves and labeled "unfit for citizenship." You and your party are doomed.

CONSERVATIVE.

Furnish Their Own Music.

T. E. Shillingberg, of Gormania, W. Va., book keeper for the large Hoffman tannery located there, has quite an orchestra in his household. His two daughters play violins, his son the big bass fiddle, and Tom, himself, is also a fiddler. They play a good grade of music, and his daughter, who is only 16 years of age, is quite a violinist and leads the orchestra.

The Oakland Normal.

The Oakland Normal will open on April 8th and continue for a term of ten weeks. All wishing a thorough normal training are cordially invited to attend. Special attention will be given to the common school branches and theory and practice of teaching. Any wishing to study Latin or the higher branches can do so. We have secured the services of a competent assistant and together expect to make this one of the best normals in the county. Tuition—$6 for first grade, $5 for second grade. Good boarding can be obtained at $2.50 per week and upwards.

For further particulars address

51-3t. A. W. DEWITT, Hoyes, Md.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

DEATH OF JOHN WRIGHT.

At One Time a Prominent Citizen of Garrett County.

To the Editor of The Republican.

I notice in the newspapers the death of Mr. John Wright, in Salisbury, Pa., on the 1st day of March, 1901, in his 93rd year, after a prolonged illness, mostly the result of extreme age. He was by some years the oldest person of his town. It would seem proper and advisable that something should be written and published on the Maryland side of the line of one so noted for all that is great, true and virtuous, especially as he was a prominent citizen of what is now Garrett county for many years of the most active part of his life.

He was the oldest son of James Wright, born on a farm on the eastern slope of Negro mountain, on the Pennsylvania side of the old "Province Line." The place was known as "Pack-house." Suppose from the fact that it was near the old Braddock road, over which in olden times all useful articles, large and small, were carried on pack-hores with their enormous saddles. This place was not far from the historic battle ground of the Indian and Negro, where the latter slew the former. Hence the name Negro mountain.

Old Mr. James Wright had a number of sons and daughters, but the subject of this little tribute was the most prominent. He stepped over the line in early life and was quite a prominent and useful citizen there for many years, especially during the flush years of the old Nationai road. He was then quite conspicuous in business affairs. He and family lived in Grantsville a number of years. And just here recollections tell me that we were then adjoining neighbors, a little over 45 years ago. He lived at different other places in old Allegany county, once for awhile on the old Brown farm, which was immediately on the State line: from there he moved to Salisbury, only two miles distant, where he resided and was much respected for the whole residue of his prolonged life.

He leaves his widow Rebecca, whom he married in New Jersey, where he lived for a time in early life. They had an even dozen of children, most of them surviving—four sons and eight daughters—only one left in Garrett county, she the wife of Alfred Yeast, a grandson of one of Allegany's early pioneers. Two well-doing daughters have lived for a number of years in the far away State of California. Though far apart from precious parents they often contribute to the comforts and satisfactions of the two left behind.

It can be and deserves to be said of John Wright that he was an excellent citizen and most worthy man in all the relations of a good and useful life, never offensive or aggressive, always smooth and polite in manners and ways; in fine, a gentleman of the olden time type. For many years a devout and worthy member of the German Baptist (Dunkard) church, to which he was a credit and it a comfort to him. He will be much missed by many people and in many places.

The writer knew him long years ago in "high youth" and with mingled feelings of sorrow and pleasure he offers this poor tribute to his memory and for the comforts and satisfactions of the many he left behind near and dear to him.

AN OLD FRIEND.

March 9, 1901.

A Wedding That Is To Be.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Bennett McConnor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. McConnor, to Mr. Norman Swope Heindel, of Oakland, will take place Wednesday afternoon, March 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, 22 East Preston street, Baltimore. Rev. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Michael and All Angels' Protestant Episcopal church, will perform the ceremony.

The bride will be given away by her father. She will wear a gown of biscuit-colored lansdowne, trimmed with Arabian lace, and will carry lillies of the valley.

Miss McConnor is well known in musical and social circles, having been for several years the soprano soloist of the First Independent Christ's church. She is a sister of Mrs. Otto Simon, of Washington, and related to the Kent and Hadley families, of England. Mr. Heindel is a son of the late Rev. William Heindel, a grandson of the Hon. John Swope and nephew of Judge Clabaugh, of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia. He is a graduate of the Law School of Columbia College and a member of the Baltimore Country Club.

The young couple will reside in Oakland after returning from a wedding journey to New York and Lakewood, N. J.

MR. RENNINGER'S PAPER

Read Before the Oakland Club Tuesday Evening of This Week.

At a largely attended meeting of the Oakland Club held Tuesday evening in the Club rooms, Mr. Julius C. Renninger, chairman of the Committee on Conventions, etc., read the following paper:

To the Members of Oakland Club:

Upon assuming the duties of the Committee on Conventions, your committee's first step was to ascertain as near as possible what organizations were likely to be prevailed upon to hold their meetings and conventions at Oakland. We endeavored to secure a list of religious, ministerial, fraternal, social, labor, commercial and political organizations which held annual meetings within the State, to learn the date and time and the probable length of their meetings. Organizations of various kinds generally vote at their meetings where assembled upon some place named for their next meetings for the following year. Conventions usually consist of delegates elected from certain sections and places to represent their society, lodge, local party, etc. Oakland and Garrett county usually have representatives at these conventions and it is through these delegates your committee desires to invite them to select Oakland as the place for holding their meetings and conventions. Other organizations where direct invitations would come with propriety from your committee we desire to extend to them our town for the holding of their conventions. Ministerial associations, religious societies, fraternal organizations, political parties, social bodies, trade and commercial unions or professional associations assemble in convention from time to time and from place to place within the State. There can be no reason why Oakland should not obtain and have these conventions. Our town, situated on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railrood, swept by the breezes 2800 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by magnificent scenery, infused by pure, exhilerating air, with its excellent hotel facilities, is an ideal place for holding conventions. It has been the pleasure of your committee to place the adaptability and the desirability of Oakland for conventions in the most favorable light, to the end that these bodies and organizations may assemble in convention here. We learn that many conventions are held in the cities during the summer. In the heated season especially should Oakland be an acceptable and pleasant place for the holding of conventions. It is the object and purpose of the committee to have Oakland known as the "City of Conventions." We believe that when we have once secured some organizations to meet in conventions here the road will be paved to easily secure others. The meeting of conventions brings many strangers to town, it thereby tends to advertise Oakland and the county, it makes new and better opportunities for the people and in main assists financially and otherwise.

Anything that tends to advance a community necessarily results in giving an impetus to the progress and growth of that community. This "consummation devoutly to be wished" requires effort and persistency, and your committee with the cooperation of the members of the Club and the citizens of the town hope to materially accomplish something in this direction.

It is with pleasure that your committee reports a State convention to be held here by the Junior Order of United Ametican Mechanics of Maryland, which will meet in Oakland on April 16, 17 and 18. It is supposed that between two hundred and three hundred delegates will be in attendance at this convention, coming from all parts of the State. Your committee offers the suggestion that the members of the Club and the citizens of the town should on the above mentioned dates display in liberal profusion the National and State flags. The American flag being emblematic of American liberty and patriotism, one of the principles of this organization. We further recommend that the Club display from one of its windows a large flag as a welcome to the attending delegates and visiting strangers. We know that when the delegates return to their respective homes they will remember the welcome, kindness and hospitality of our people, which is one of the characteristics of our town.

The Maryland State Bar Association will probably meet at Deer Park in July next. In which event they may be prevailed upon to spend a day in Oakland. The Bankers Association, which meets annually at different places in this State, may be induced to meet in Oakland next year. Steps will be taken at the proper time to have them meet here, and we hope that at some future time we can report their decision to meet at Oakland. The Ministerial Association of the Episcopal church, "the Arch-Deaconry of Cumberland, Maryland," will meet in semi-annual session at Oakland in next June.

Your committee recommends that the secretary of the Club furnish to the chairman of this committee copies of the "Guide to Oakland" to be sent by him to such organizations as he may see proper.

In conclusion, your committee wishes to state that they feel much gratified both as to the bright outlook and the encouragement which they have received.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. Jane R. Bowman, Mrs. Margaret Collinge, Mrs. Ella West, Miss Maggie Phillips, Rev. H. E. Friend, Mr. Ira Sisler, Mr. H. D. Strawser, Mr. Israel Spiker, Chas. Morem & Sons.

THE WEBER ESTABLISHMENT.

A Correspondent of "Florists Exchange" Visits it on a Trip West.

The current issue of *Florists Exchange*, published in New York City in the interests of floriculture, contains an article on the flower growing and propagating establishment of Messrs. H. Weber & Sons, near Oakland. The paper also has a very fine half tone engraving of Mr. Henry Weber, Sr., which we would like to reproduce but the lines are too fine for the grade of paper used by us. We will therefore be content in giving below the article contributed to the *Exchange*:

Saturday morning, February 23, in company Wm. Weber, the Cincinnati delegation started for Oakland, Md., which was reached after about eight hours' ride from Baltimore. Oakland is situated on the top of the Alleghanies, 2,800 feet above the sea level, and is in a sort of a basin, which has an area of about 25 square miles.

On arrival we were driven in a sleigh to the Weber establishment, which contains 65,000 square feet of glass. Mr. Weber tells me they will add 10,000 feet more the coming summer. The first house we entered was 240 feet long by 28 feet wide. Half of this house is planted to Norway, which is a fine grower and a fine producer, free from disease, and a perfect calyx. The balance of the house is planted with roses, principally Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, which Mr. Weber tells me does better with him than Bride or Bridesmaid. I notice that the firm uses the model carnation support principally, although the Dorner Method was also seen. Hector is the scarlet carnation here; it seems to be a good producer. Egypt is their new crimson; it appears to be prolific, has a good strong stem, a fine calyx, and is a strong grower, like Norway. As a crimson it is a beauty.

We now come to the Geneviye Lord. This variety needs no introduction. I can only add, as I have always said it is a grand carnation. But the house that makes the greatest show is the one devoted to Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson. Just now the plants are coming into full crop, and present a beautiful sight.

The propagating house, where all these prize winners are produced, is 240 feet in length, and at present is a very interesting spot. The material used to root the cuttings is a sandy loam of a very fine soft texture, and the roots seem to revel in it. All through you can see the little feeders reaching out for their food, and Mr. Weber tells me not 1 per cent. of the cuttings is lost. Certainly such cuttings as are here seen cannot but give satisfaction.

Quite a line of bedding plants, such as cannas, coleus, geraniums and begonias, is grown, also callas and smilax.

The seedling house was well stripped of flowers, so we did not see any of the really new things with which the firm will surprise us later. Three boilers for heating this establishment are used, of 100, 125 and 20 horse power respectively. They are all tubular. At the time of our visit the thermometer stood at 12 degrees above zero. As we did not arrive at Oakland until after four o'clock in the afternoon, it was dark by the time we had finished our tour of inspection, but a much pleasanter surprise was in store for us, that of the meeting of Mr. Weber's family. They have recently moved into their handsome new residence, which by the way was planned by Mr. Weber's daughters, and is surely a work of art. We were entertained at dinner, after which the balance of the evening was spent in listening to instrumental and vocal music rendered by the Misses Weber and Miss Agnes Bullard.

Our party consisted of George Bayer, of Toledo, O.; E. A. Nelson, of Indianapolis, Ind.; R. Witterstætter, W. K. Partridge, Wm. Jackson and E. G. Gillett. Upon arriving home we found that they had been having quite a spell of winter that had diminished the coal pile considerably.

Grantsville Normal.

The Grantsville Normal will be in April 8, 1901, and continue ten weeks. Thorough instructions will be given in all branches to be studied by students. A competent assistant will be employed if necessary. Tuition, $5 and $6.

J. S. GNEGY,
1 3t* Oakland, Md.

Proposed Furniture Factory.

Subscription books for the capital stock of the proposed furniture factory for Oakland have been opened at the furniture store of Messrs. D. E. Bolden & Co. in Oakland. So far about $9000 have been subscribed. The shares are $10 each.

The promoters of the enterprise are desirious of getting as many persons interested as possible and as soon as sufficient capital has been secured the charter will be drawn and a board of managers and other officers elected.

It is proposed to utilize the Oakland planing mill plant for the factory. This can be readily done with but little additional expense in the way of machinery to that already in the building.

Should the enterprise be successful it will give employment to a number of men all year around.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

SLEEP, BLESSED SLEEP.

Sleep, blessed sleep, with soothing, soft caress,
Whose gentle touch doth benefit and bless
The restless mortals tired of work and play,
Which cap with weariness the toilsome day.
Death's loved twin brother, calm and helpful sleep,
Soother of sorrow for the ones who weep.

How kindly are his ministrations made,
By dreams which lead to many a quiet glade
Where murmuring waters sing the soul to rest
In realms devoted to the truly blest;
Who thus transported from the daytime ills
Go without effort where this angel wills.

Beneath his touch the pauper dreams of wealth,
The invalid of full and boundless health,
The disappointed student of success,
The friendless of devoted helpfulness
Received from those who in his waking hour
But emphasize their selfish use of power.

So sleep for all these toilers doth suffice,
His hand leads on through many a paradise
Where all things hoped for but delayed are found
In lands of calm, where earth is holy ground,
Where small ills vanish, and rude skies that stormed
By sleep's soft magic are to peace transformed.

And when at last all those who toil and weep
Are called by Death unto that longer sleep
Which hath no waking at the touch of morn,
They shall obey, not as do souls forlorn,
But as those who, acquaint with journeys brief,
Accept the longer one with glad relief;
For they who sleep with calmly fluttering breath
Are but probationers of kindly Death,
And they who fold white hands and no more weep
Are crowned with rest in an eternal sleep.

I. EDGAR JONES.

THE LAST GIFT

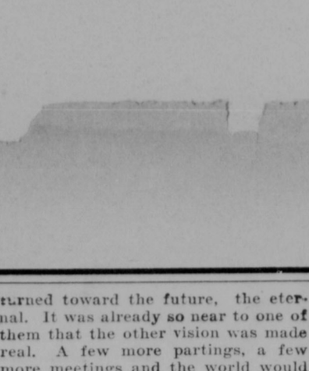
By John Albee.

IT WAS nothing—only a few apricots on a common plate—that Ambrose Martin gave his wife one late summer evening, but it was his dearest gift to her, and to purchase them he went out of their little apartments for the last time. He had been sick for two years—"the happiest years of my life," he often said. In them he had learned to know and love his wife more than ever before. In health and prosperity neither was aware of the depth of the smooth stream of their lives. But when ill-health began to weaken his strength and at length deprive him of his position and one by one of all his resources, so that he was compelled to move from cheap to cheaper rooms, a great light of love began to illumine his life. It drew the husband and wife closer together. Although unused to labor, the wife now became the breadwinner. Having arranged everything for his comfort during the day, she departed for her labors. Here, with a heavy heart, she went through the duties of the day, for she was constantly haunted by the fear that at any time she might return and find her husband dead. He was in that critical stage of his disease when this was likely to happen. Her heart almost ceased beating when, punctually at four o'clock in the afternoon, she opened the door of their rooms.

Hitherto she had found him in his accustomed place, propped upon a lounge, a small table by his side, on which were a few books, a musical score and a photograph of his wife. He had been an organist; music was his passion; in it he lived and found the intellectual and spiritual food of

PAINFULLY HE STRUGGLED DOWN THE STAIRS.

his being. His chief comfort now was in reading music, realizing as far as his enfeebled powers allowed him its tone and its moanings. For a long time past he had heard no music, save the street organs, whose jangled strains too often reminded him of his own broken and miserable fortune. At four o'clock in the afternoon this mood and all other melancholy reflections passed away, and the meeting of the husband and wife was like that of long parted lovers, when joy is mingled with tears, and the remainder of the day they were happy; they forgot their distress and the approaching doom. All the organist's passion for his art was now concentrated into a sublime and purified affection. They spoke not of this life, which held so little and so brief a good for them, but their thoughts and their conversation were turned toward the future, the eternal. It was already so near to one of them that the other vision was made real. A few more partings, a few more meetings and the world would be left behind. Until then they solaced each other with those fond attentions which usually accompany the days of courtship. How much a little served that devoted pair, and what compensations came into their lives only those know who love through all suffering and in every misfortune. The least trifles made the day bright; they arranged and rearranged their two rooms, each time with some new device to make them more fresh and attractive or more comfortable and convenient. There was an air of refinement which lingers long and is latest to be lost in the home of those who have known better days. They made a few flowers bought of the street vender, half alive, live a week by careful nursing; and then the green leaves, if by chance there were any, would be kept fresh even longer. The table was spread as neatly as if they had nothing else to think of. It is true, there were no dainties to place upon it, only the simplest fare care and economy could plan and select. The rent of the rooms exhausted the larger portion of their resources. Then there were medicines and the occasional visit of a physician to be



AS SHE OPENED THE DOOR SHE INSTANTLY RECOGNIZED THE LOVING DEVICE.

provided for. So, one by one, the trifles which had constituted their luxuries were curtailed. The last thing to be given up was fresh fruit, almost the only article for which the invalid retained a relish.

But of late their diminished and precarious income had forced them to face the stern necessities of their situation and reduce to the last point every item of their expenditures. Ambrose often remonstrated whenever Margaret brought home to him a delicious peach or a single pear, not knowing that she had walked the weary miles to and from her work in order to have the car fare whereby she could purchase the dainty for her husband.

Never since his marriage had Ambrose failed to remember his wife's birthday. He had so few opportunities now of showing his affection by tangible tokens that it was with real distress he saw the day approach, and realized the impossibility of making his usual gift. It was already August, and her birthday was the 12th. With the morbid persistency of an invalid he had revolved various futile plans in his mind until he had grown feverish, and it was with unusual anxiety that his wife left him on the morning of her birthday, which she had herself forgotten. After she had gone it occurred to him how fond Margaret was of fruit, although she seldom tasted that which she brought to him. The small silver coin, long treasured, the last remnant of his earnings, would buy a little, enough at least to show he remembered the day. Although he had not been out of his room for many months he felt a new vigor inspired within him by his loving purpose.

Painfully he struggled down the stairs and into the street he managed to walk, with frequent pauses for breath, to the nearest fruit store. Recalling Margaret's singular fondness for apricots he prices them. His silver piece would buy but few of fine quality, so he took them in preference to more of an inferior kind. Getting slowly back to his room he arranged the apricots on a plate in the center of a small table and walked toward the door to view the effect. They were so few! He looked at them distressfully, and a bitterly renewed sense of his poverty and helplessness overcame him and the tears ran down his cheeks. But suddenly a lively thought came into his heavy heart. He would multiply them, work a miracle, to the eye, at least. On the wall opposite the door hung a long, narrow mirror; he pushed the table in front of it and placed the dish of fruit so that its reflection, its double, could be immediately seen by his wife as she entered the room. Taking a few green leaves from a vase, he skillfully arranged them among the fruit. Then he seated himself near the table where he could watch Margaret's face as she opened the door and caught the first sight of his gift. Impatiently now he awaited her return. Several times he thought he heard her footsteps on the landing, and his heart beat faster as he pictured to himself her surprise and her pleasure.

At last she came, and as she opened the door she instantly recognized the loving device. In the feverish brightness of his eye, in the flush of his wan cheek, in his eager, strained attitude as he sat there, leaning a little forward with his hands nervously clasped together. She saw all it had cost him. Then another miracle was wrought—she saw nothing, all had vanished; for one brief moment all mortal barriers disappeared; she seemed to stand in the very presence of the spirit of the man who had won and always kept her heart. She threw herself upon the bosom of her husband, and in their mingled tears there came a vision of an eternity of devotion and love.

ARTIST SANS ARMS

Wonderful Work Done by Bartram Hiles, an English Painter.

Earns His Living by Painting with His Teeth—Technique of His Work Is Equal to That of Most of His Colleagues.

How strong the artistic instinct in a man must be to survive what would seem to be insuperable disadvantages is illustrated in the case of Bartram Hiles, a young painter of Bristol, England, who lost both his arms several years ago and now paints by holding the brush between his lips.

Young Hiles lost both arms when a boy of eight years, and then he had already made a beginning in art by studying drawing. The loss of his arms was supposed, of course, to put an end to anything further in this line. But it didn't.

When Hiles recovered from the horrible injury he thought of nothing but drawing and how to resume it. There was only one way, and that seemed nearly impossible. It was by holding the brush in his mouth.

Inconceivable as it may appear to anyone appreciating the manual dexterity which the ordinary artist, or, rather, the artist who works by ordinary means, is compelled to exercise. Hiles acquired such control over the muscles of his mouth that in two years after he began to work in this way his work took a prize at a local exhibition.

When he was 16 Mr. Hiles exhibited a water color at the British Fine Arts academy which elicited much admiration, though the fact that the painter was without hands was not known by those who saw the picture. So far as his present work goes the technique is in every way the equal of that of men who work with two hands.

In fact, Mr. Hiles in no way acknowledges that he is handicapped by his physical misfortunes. He is wrapped up in his work and is bright, cheerful and happy—neither expecting, nor even admitting, that his case calls for sympathy. He seems absolutely to have found a substitute for his hands in working with the brush, mixing the colors skillfully and laying them on deftly.

THE ARMLESS ARTIST.
(Bartram Hiles Paints Beautiful Pictures with His Mouth.)

In past times Mr. Hiles has made no reference to his lack of arms when offering his work for exhibition, and hanging committees have not been aware of his misfortune. He simply stands on the merits of his work—happily excellent ground for him to stand on—and asks no odds. He is a jolly young man, who has paying engagements for his products, not the least lucrative of which are designs for patterns in wall papers and carpets.

As an encouraging example of what may be accomplished by a man of determination, industry and pluck in the face of obstacles, Mr. Hiles gives to the world much that is as valuable as his artistic genius. The young fellows with all their limbs and faculties who idle listlessly about because they "don't know what to do" may here find a lesson which ought to set them speedily to work.

Mr. Hiles' work is now carried on in a little alcove in the south nave of the Crystal Palace, London, where he is surrounded by sketches, designs and artistic drawings, all products of his own art. He works as long every day as the light lasts and then betakes himself to exercise, for he is handsome and an athlete.

In the array of productions by himself and the other artists working here, Mr. Hiles' work stands out by reason of a certain breeziness or atmosphere which is not altogether lost even in the reproduction, as the sketches accompanying this article will show. His best effects, where tints have been employed, have been secured by the use of water colors. It is doubtful whether he will ever excel in oil, the heavy pressure of that sort of work being perhaps too much for one compelled to secure results by such means as Mr. Hiles is forced to adopt.

Mr. Hiles has several other accomplishments not generally set down in behalf of an armless man. For instance, he is an expert swimmer, which fact seems almost as strange as does his remarkable gift of art. He is a regular and skillful whist player, but in this requires the assistance of another person to cut, shuffle and deal the cards. In his walks he wears a large military cape, under which the physical defect is not noticeable, and anyone meeting him casually in the street and not knowing who he is would as little suspect that he had lost his arms as he would that he is one of the rising young artists of England, who works with his brush between his teeth.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"You went right in bodily, did you?" "Yes, after looking in." "And you started ahead, and asked the old man for his daughter?" "Well, no, I didn't." "Why not?" "He wasn't there."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Husband (returning from his first ascent in a balloon)—"Just think of it, Alice, I ascended 25,000 feet in the air." Young Wife—"And you brought back nothing for me!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

They Don't Speak Now.—Ida—"I want to have some pictures taken. Can you recommend a photographer?" Ada—"Flashem! I've heard that he has a way of making the homeliest look absolutely handsome."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Blackburn—"Judge Snyder made a rule some time ago that all women should remove their hats in his court, but I see that the order is not enforced." Whitehead—"No; the women folks appealed to the judge's wife, and she rendered a dissenting opinion."—Denver News.

Mrs. Greene—"That was a fine article your husband wrote about 'The Smoke Nuisance.' Mr. Greene says it is the best thing that has appeared on the subject." Mrs. Gray—"Yes? I suppose it ought to be. My husband smoked no less than ten cigars while writing it."—Boston Transcript.

Explained.—O'Hoolahan—"Oi hear it took Riley's funeral half an hour to pass a given p'int. Phat is a 'given p'int,' anyway?" O'Callahan—"Whoy, a saloon is a given p'int, fer instance." O'Hoolahan—"Oh! a saloon, is it? B'gorrah, it's a wonder they iver got past it at all, at all!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Testimonial.—Jones—"You remember what a miserable memory I used to have? Well, Dr. Bolus gave me a prescription that has done me a world of good." Smith—"Something to take before meals, was it?" Jones—"Well, I don't recall just what the directions were, but it's a splendid cure."—Philadelphia Press.

PETER THE WILD BOY.

He Was Caught in a Tree in a German Forest in 1725 and Taken to England.

Peter, the Wild Boy, who was brought to England, was found in 1725, in the woods of Hamelin, 28 miles from Hanover, walking on his hands and feet, climbing up trees like a squirrel, and feeding upon grass and moss of trees.

Being presented to the king while at dinner, his majesty made him taste of all the dishes that were served up at the table, and, in order to bring him by degrees to human diet, commanded that he should have such provisions as he might like best. He was at that time judged to be about 12 or 13 years old.

Afterward he made his escape into the same woods, but was again caught on a tree, which was obliged to be first sawed down.

He was brought to England in April, 1726, and again introduced into the presence of his majesty and many of the nobility. He could not speak, and scarce seemed to have any idea of things.

However, it was observed that he took most notice of his majesty, and of the princess, giving him her glove, which he tried to put on his own hand, and seemed much pleased, as he was with a gold watch which was held to tick at his ear.

At first he appeared uneasy to wear any clothes, and he could not be brought to lie upon a bed, but sat in a corner of the room; whence it is conjectured that he used to sleep on a tree for security against wild beasts. However, he walked upright, and even sat for his picture.

MUCH OF LITTLE.

A Queer Sign That May Be Seen Not Many Miles from London.

The stranger in any city half a hundred years old, if he knew anything of the city's history, would learn from many of the signs that the second and third generations had succeeded to the business of father and grandfather. It is especially true of New York. The New York Times mentions some peculiar signs, and relates the following, which we take to be true, although we do not vouch for it:

A Londoner, who had strolled about the streets of the city with a New Yorker who called his attention to some of the signs of sons, agreed that in this respect New York was very like London, but in neither city was there any such sign as he saw in one of the old English towns a few hours' run from the world's metropolis. The sign reads:

JOHN LITTLEJOHN'S SONS AND LITTLE (LITTLE LITTLEJOHN, DOO-LITTLE LITTLEJOHN AND JOHN LITTLE).

According to the Londoner, the first Littlejohn and Little were partners, the former gave his first son his partner's family name, and Little gave his boy his partner's Christian name. Littlejohn's second son was named, for his mother's family, Doolittle. The three sons succeeded to their fathers' business, hence the sign is entirely correct, and the Londoner was right in saying that the successors had no intention of being "funny" when they had their sign written as it appears.

Told the Time by Taste.

A strange clock was made during the last century for a French nobleman. The dial was horizontal, and the figures, being hollow, were filled with different sweets of spices. Thus, running his finger along the hand, by tasting, the owner could tell the hour without a light.

APPRENTICE AND MASTER.

Apprenticeships Were an Important Institution in France During Fourteenth Century.

Apprenticeship was an important institution of France in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and was regulated with the utmost care, as will be seen by the following account of "An Idler in Old France:"

By the rules of the book the master was held responsible for his apprentice; and under a wise and kindly roof, the lad who was learning to be a master workman and a ruler in his little world might lead a happy and profitable life.

Often he did so, and when the day came that he might claim his freedom he chose to remain the paid servant, friend and fellow worker of the master who had sheltered him from boyhood and taught him all his craft, rather than to seek a fortune less assured elsewhere.

During the years of his apprenticeship the patron, or master, was to feed, clothe and shelter him, in the homely wording of the clockmaker's rule, to cherish him "beneath his roof, at his board, and by his hearth." Nay, it was strictly enjoined upon the master to treat his apprentice "as his own son," and in some trades he was bidden to remember that his responsibility did not end on the threshold of the workshop, that the "soul and morals" of the little stranger had claims on his solicitude.

In a day when the streets of Paris were more or less dangerous after dark for everybody, the master was instructed to be careful on what errand he dispatched the youngster; and the pastry-cook, whose apprentices were often sent to cry cakes and creams upon the public ways, were continually warned to prevent the lads from falling among evil company.

It seems certain that, as far as the Middle Ages are concerned, the rules, precepts and admonitions were not only framed with good sense and care, but were very rigidly enforced upon all masters who had youths and lads in their employ.

High and low in the society of that day the rod and birch were flourished with small discrimination and less nicety; and if the tutors of little princes had leave to whip them freely, apprentices could not expect to come off too lightly at a master's hand.

Two Seats for One Man.

A fat patron of the drama in New York found all of the chairs uncomfortably small. Accordingly he agreed with the manager of his favorite theater to engage two seats for the Saturday matinee regularly. This proposition was accepted and the money has been regularly paid ever since. One large chair was provided near the stage in place of two seats of the regular size. As the lessee, as he might be called, is usually to be found in his seat at every matinee, the arrangement has proved profitable.—Chicago Record.

Parallax of Sirius.

Sir David Gill, royal astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, has recently announced the result of a new and very accurate determination of the parallax of Sirius, the brightest star, now visible in the southeast early every evening. Its light, traveling at the rate of 186,330 miles per second, requires more than eight and one-half years to reach the earth. If the light of the star were to be extinguished now—this instant—it would continue to shine on for eight and a half years more. Then, and not till then, would it disappear.—Science.

Difficulty Easy to Overcome.

"But are you able to support a wife?" asked the old gentleman.

"Well," replied the youth, "you know it is said that two can live almost as cheaply as one in such circumstances."

"Ye-es; I've heard that stated," admitted the old gentleman, doubtfully.

"So it occurred to me," went on the youth, cheerfully, "that you would not begrudge the slight extra cost that will be entailed as a result of this addition to your family."—Chicago Post.

In Boston.

In Boston I encountered a parrot one day.

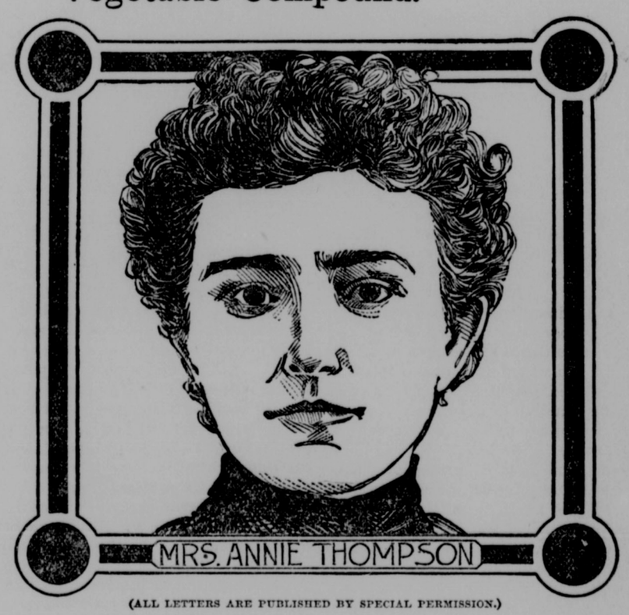
"Polly wants a cracker!" I observed, thinking nothing.

"Your language is extremely anomalous!" replied the bird, severely. "Polly is colonial, while cracker, in the sense of biscuit, is distinctly post-bellum. Moreover, I am not conscious of wanting a cracker. I wouldn't mind a plate of pork-and, however!"

The fowl's scholarly dignity was what impressed me particularly.—Detroit Journal.

THANKFUL TO MRS. PINKHAM

Letters Proving Positively that there is No Medicine for Woman's Ills Equal to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



(ALL LETTERS ARE PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.)

"I cannot say enough in regard to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has done me more good than all the doctors. I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhoea and was so weak that I could not do my housework.

I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet long at a time. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. My husband's sister wrote what the Vegetable Compound had done for her, and wanted me to try it, but I did not then think it would do me any good. After a time, I concluded to try it, and I can truly say it does all that is claimed for it. Ten bottles of the Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me, I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite, and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend it to all my sex, for I know if they will follow Mrs. Pinkham's directions, they will be cured."

Gratefully yours, MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I was taken sick five years ago with 'The Grippe,' and had a relapse and was given up by the doctor and my friends. Change of Life began to work on me. I flowed very badly until a year ago, then my stomach and lungs got so bad, I suffered terribly; the blood went up in my lungs and stomach, and I vomited it up. I could not eat scarcely anything. I cannot tell what I suffered with my head. My husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of it I began to improve, and to-day I am another woman. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine has saved my life. I cannot praise it enough."

M. A. DENSON, Millport, N.Y.

PROFUSE PERIODS.

"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound about 3 months ago, and cannot express the wonderful good it has done me. Menstruations were so profuse as to leave me very weak for some time after. Was also troubled with leucorrhoea, tired feeling, bearing down sensation, pain across the back and thighs. I felt as though there was a heavy weight in my stomach all the time. I have taken two bottles of the medicine, and now have better health than I have had for four years."

MRS. LIZZIE DICKSON HODGE, Avalon, Ohio.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

THE NOAH'S ARK.

If I could creep inside my ark
Some night when it is still and dark,
Then I could listen and find out,
What all the animals talk about.

The elephant may think, for one,
He'd like an orange or a bun;
The cow may wish that she were let
To roam awhile in grasses wet.

Perhaps the lion in his mind
Considers that I am not kind;
Perhaps the tiger wants to eat
A little bit of real meat.

Maybe they want more light and air,
It must be hot and crowded there;
But then, they never speak, and so
How in the world am I to know?
—M. C. Gillington, in Cassell's Little Folks.

MAKING A RAG DOLL.

How Little Mary Learned to Put One Together for Herself and Others for Her Chums.

"Oh! mamma," said little Mary Darst, "Won't you make me a rag doll? One like you told me about the other day, that you used to play with? Won't you?"

"Why, Mary, your dolls are much nicer than I can make. We did not have such wonderful dolls when I was a child. We did not know anything about 'bisque beauties,' with white teeth and long, curly hair."

"I know, mamma, mine are nice, but I do want to see one such as you played with, when you were a girl. I don't see, though, why they didn't make these

MARY'S RAG BABY.

pretty ones then, so you could have had one.

"But then, if you will make me a rag one, I will play like it is the very one you had, and then I will put my nice ones all away and 'tend like there weren't any nice ones for awhile; and then I will feel like you did."

So Mrs. Darst made her the doll.

Mary laughed heartily when it was done, but seemed to think more of it than of all the rest. So here it is:

A straight piece of muslin about three inches wide and four inches long sewed together at the ends. Gather at the top and draw together tightly, and stitch it fast. Then stuff this with cotton, or wool, or sawdust, or whatever you like. With a pen and ink mark on the muslin, eyes, nose and a mouth.

Make the arms without hands and the legs without feet; make a straight body, and when it is all sewed together it will look very funny, at least Mary thought so.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

ICE CAVES IN MAINE.

Some of Them Are Picturesque and Impressive and Well Worthy of a Thorough Visit.

Being a rock state, Maine abounds in caves, of which the outside world knows very little. It is true there are no caverns like the Mammoth cave in Kentucky or the Luray caverns in Virginia, but some of them are very picturesque and awe-inspiring. The Greenwood ice caves are sufficiently interesting to be better known than they are.

These natural curiosities are about a dozen in number, Walley's cave being the largest. It is a double-storied cavern, the lower chamber being some 400 or 500 feet in length and about 12 feet in width. The exit is at the top of the mountain. The upper chamber is very much smaller, and is connected with the first by a passage large enough for half a dozen to pass abreast.

One of the caves is shaped like a well, and is from 20 to 30 feet in depth. There are regular steps, which wind around the sides to the bottom. Here are two chambers running in opposite directions, one of which leads nearly to Observation rock. It is called Snake passage, and to pass through it one is obliged to crawl on hands and knees.

The other chamber leads into a cavern which is large and somewhat triangular, having several chambers, one of which connects with Well cave. The walls of this chamber rise upward 75 feet or more.

In some of the caves ice may be seen all the year round, and torch-light produces a beautiful effect upon the glassy ice and the cavern walls.

There are two great rifts in the mountain, one running northerly and the other in the opposite direction. These are great curiosities and attract the attention of all who visit the caves.

Amphitheater cave is really a great depression in the mountain, overlooked by Table rock, the highest of a series of rocks or ledges that convey the impression of rows of benches. Altogether the caves are well worthy of a visit.—Golden Days.

Dogs Taxed by Weight.

In Hamburg dogs are taxed by weight, the heavier the dog the larger the tax that has to be paid for it.

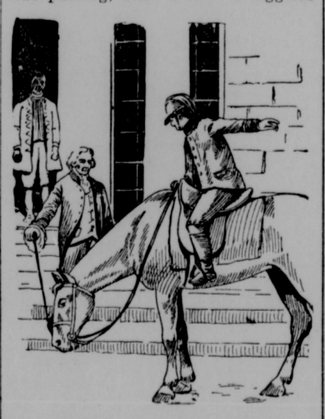
JACK JOUETT'S RIDE.

The Thrilling Story of a Brave Young Innkeeper's Warning to Thomas Jefferson.

Paul Revere was not the only man who rode long and hard to warn patriots that the British were coming, in the days when the present entente between England and America was a thing undreamed of. Worthy to rank with it was the adventure of Jack Jouett, a young Charlottesville innkeeper, who rode 30 miles to save Thomas Jefferson from capture. The story is told in St. Nicholas by R. T. W. Duke, Jr.

Jack shrewdly guessed that Tarleton would follow the highway into the main road that led by the country seats, the homes of the gentry. Jack knew a shorter route, an old disused road that would lead him to the river, thence to Monticello and then to Charlottesville—not a pleasant road to ride or drive, though as picturesque a route as one often sees; for on either side grew great pine trees here, and massive oaks there, while dogwood and sassafras and sumac filled in spaces. The road had once been a buffalo track and then an Indian trail, then a wagon road for awhile; but as no one worked it or changed the grade, it rapidly washed into a succession of red gullies and became well-nigh impassable. So it had been abandoned many years and nature had covered up the scars made by the animals and man, and only in a few places could one have known that it had ever been used as a highway. Broom sedge grew wherever there was an open space; ferns of a hundred varieties clustered in every hollow where water ran; and the wild bramble ran riot everywhere in the shade. Into this old road Jack pushed his horse, and soon was dashing at full speed over hill and dale. It was a dangerous ride, even at a slow gait. Deep gullies lay concealed under treacherously smiling wild flowers. Groundhog holes offered pitfalls liable to break the leg of his steed; overhanging limbs swept him in the face, and the wild brier ever and anon caught him in a painful and harassing embrace. His face bore for many years the scars left on his face by this brier, which, you know, climbs up trees and seems to throw itself from one to another. But Jack had no time to consider these things. He knew that in a few hours the enemy would be in Charlottesville and make the governor and legislature prisoner, unless he could give them timely warning. His mare was sure of foot, sound of wind, and no other fox hunter ever got the brush when Jack and she were in the hunt.

So away he went, touching her lightly with the spur now and then, but oftener cheering her in the race with a merry whistle or encouraging word. He had 30 miles to make. He could have as easily made 50 on a good road as 30 through this wilderness. At one point the disused road entered a field in sight of the highway along which Tarleton's legion was passing, and a few stragglers



JOUETT AND JEFFERSON.

saw Jack when he dashed into the open. They followed him with loud shouts and a pistol shot or two, but when he dashed into the woods they abandoned the pursuit. Once his bay mare fell, her foot having caught in a mass of brush and brier and half-rotten logs; but up she scrambled, and away she went, as if she knew that the fate of a commonwealth depended upon her. In two hours Jack rode his 30 miles and paused in the ford just opposite the little hamlet of Milton, two miles from Monticello. Only a mouthful of water did he allow his gallant bay to sip, and then he dashed up the river bank and on through the streets of the village, stopping not at anxious hails of men and women, but merely shouting: "The British are coming! The British are coming!" In ten minutes he drew rein in front of a quaint brick house on top of the now famous mountain. "He was a sight, too," the darkies said. His face was torn and bleeding from the wild brier thorns, his gay blue suit covered with mud and dirt, his mare covered with sweat and foam and panting as if her heart would burst through her sides. Down from the porch in front of which Jack had halted came a tall, thin man, dressed in a suit of nankene, lace at his wrists and shirt front, and with a little sword-cane in his hand. This man had clear, sparkling blue eyes; a thin skin under which the blood almost seemed starting. His hair was thin and curly and covered with white powder. For a moment he did not recognize the rider. Then, as he drew nearer: "Why, Mr. Jouett," he said, "what brings you here, and with your good horse so well-nigh spent?"

Jack could only gasp: "The British, governor! Tarleton and his men passed Cuckoo tavern at six o'clock this morning."

THE WAY OF SUCCESS.

Story of a Ship's Captain as to How He Gained a Position of Responsibility.

"Will you reach land to-morrow, captain?" asked a passenger on board the Alaska, after a long and searching look through his field glasses. "Yes, about the midde of the afternoon," replied the captain, who was having a merry chatter with his youngest passenger, a winsome little maid. "You are a jolly captain," observed the passenger. "Why should I not be? I have a good ship—none better sails the seas; a good crew. God's free air and sunshine in abundance and plenty to eat and drink."

"But you are particular what your drink shall be. I observe you never accept an invitation to drink a glass of wine with anyone." "No. I draw the line against all strong drinks." "Have you scruples against them?"

"Well, I suppose so. I know they would have no scruples against me, should I indulge. I suppose I might to-day be only an ordinary sailor before the mast, drinking and swearing, were it not for the advice of a good old sea captain, with whom I sailed when I first took to the sea. I began to take my wrong grog with the rest, till one day he called me in his cabin and advised me to give it up. He said: 'If anything in the world will keep you down, grog will. If you wish to be ordered about, kicked about, and despised by everybody, drink grog, but if you wish to rise,

"LEAVE GROG ALONE."

if you wish to be a smart, clever, healthy sailor boy, and one that every girl loves to look at and to know and respect, leave grog alone. If you wish to be trusted by your captain and officers, if you wish to rise in your profession, leave grog alone!' I did, and am very glad. Grog is a dangerous thing on shipboard. I know for a fact that most of the accidents at sea are caused by drink. Spirituous liquors are more dangerous than gunpowder. Cool heads and steady hands are needed by those who manage a sailboat, a yacht or command a ship."

"ARSENICAL WALK."

Peculiar Affliction of Men Who Drink Much Beer Which Is Made of Glucose.

Newest of all gaits is the "arsenical walk," which may be acquired, says George A. De Lesing, a chemist, by the drinking of beer made from glucose. Dr. De Lesing is a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, New York city, at a meeting of which, a few days ago, Prof. Langmuir announced that he had found traces of arsenic in American beers. There was an indignant protest from the chemists interested in the manufacture of glucose and of the "simple elixir of malt and hops."

De Lesing says that during his residence in London last year he observed the strange, halting gait of the English beer drinkers, and he has also seen it in New York city breweries, where the employes are permitted to have as much beer as they wish to drink. The chemist has not made a test of American beers, as Prof. Langmuir says he has done, but he thinks it likely that many of the cheaper kinds contain enough arsenic to be deleterious to health.

"The arsenic accumulates in the system," said Dr. De Lesing the other day, "and the victim suffers from neuritis. The skin of the soles of the feet becomes hard and scales. The muscles of the lower limbs become hardened and as a result cause that peculiar gait which has become common with Englishmen who drink beer in large quantities."—Chicago Record.

ITEMS.

If thou wouldst be true to thyself avoid "vice" and "strong drink."—National Advocate.

The license committee of the Chicago council has recommended an ordinance prohibiting the establishment of saloons within 200 feet of a church or school.

Stringent anti-cigarette bills have been introduced in the legislature of Minnesota and Illinois during the past week, while Wisconsin has passed the Overbeck bill with very little opposition.

Gov. McMillan of Tennessee, in his inaugural message, not only advocated the reenactment of the anti-cigarette law, but recommended that the "age of consent" be raised from 16 years and one day, as it now stands, to 18 years, giving his reasons therefor in a clear and logical manner.

AFTER THE CANTEEN—WHAT?

Suggestive and Important Letter by Army Chaplain—Further Work for Temperance People.

Now that the army canteen has been abolished, the question is as to what will be the effect, and how the new order of things will be received by the soldiers. These questions have presented themselves to Rev. Orville J. Nave, post chaplain, U. S. A., at Fort McPherson, Ga., who writes to the Union Signal, making numerous suggestions. The points which he makes will strongly commend themselves to all temperance people. His letter is as follows:

"Dear Editors: I desire to submit a matter for the careful consideration of your readers. We temperance people are largely responsible for the agitation against the army canteen. Its abolition wil radically change the conditions of service. Dividends from the sale of beer have become a recognized necessity in company administration. One of the chief arguments in favor of continuing the canteen has been that it improves the ration of the soldier, and conduces to his contentment and comfort. In other words, it demonstrates the inadequacy of the ration now provided by law for the many different conditions and circumstances of service. To deprive company commanders of this resource without providing equally well from otner sources will work incalculable hardships upon the soldiers, sow discontent, and increase desertion and drunkenness, the latter as a reaction on account of increased distress being inflicted in the name of temperance. Unless something is done to make good the loss that will be sustained, the canteen will be restored.

"The soldier asks for bread, a better ration. The canteen has given it, poisoned by the viper of drink. Officers justly demand: 'What shall we do? We worked out a scheme that answered the purpose well, according to our views; what will you give us in return? We must take care of our men.' I suggest the following:

"1. A safe estimate of the ration value of the saloon dividend to each company is $50 per month, or about 1½ cents per day to each soldier. The people should ask congress to appropriate that sum to be turned over to company commanders, to be administered in the same manner as other company funds are administered, and as the canteen dividends are administered.

"2. The British government systematically encourages total abstinence in its army. The American government has never expressed any appreciation of total abstinence as a desirable virtue in the soldier. Now that the canteen may be abolished, a very desirable result, a step forward should be taken by the American people, and a premium placed upon total abstinence from the use of all alcoholic drink. To secure it would insure more efficient discharge of the delicate duties of the soldier, especially in our new possessions and in Cuba. It would reduce invalidism, save valuable lives, reduce pensions, and return the soldier to civil life with double honor, and it would elevate the charcter of the service. Therefore, substantial efforts, it seems to me, should be made to promote this end and induce as many soldiers as possible to abstain. (1) Total abstinence societies should be encouraged, as is done in the British army. (2) Honorable mention might be made monthly on muster and pay rolls. (3) Suitable marks of distinction might be devised for total abstainers to wear on duty. (4) Preferential eligibility, other things being equal, to desirable positions, including places where extra compensation is allowed. (5) Preferential eligibility, after discharge, to government positions in the various services. (6) Special mention in discharge papers. (7) To all soldiers who have a record free from conviction of military or other courts, while in service, to be paid a bounty of $50, at the time of their discharge.

"Good soldiers are underpaid. High character is now required. A different soldier is now in demand from what was required hitherto. No difference in pay is provided for a good soldier, who always and under all circumstances does his duty faithfully and well, from that given to the man who is the disturbing element in the command, and who cannot be depended upon. We need some premium on character in our army. A prize at the end of enlistment, along with decided preferences during service, in the form of special mention, which would be a handsome testimonial on returning home, in the shape of an artistic diploma, worthy his endeavor, and of preferential eligibility to government positions on account and as a reward of his life of total abstinence, along with a special bounty of $50, would save thousands of young men from going wrong in their country's service. The little it would cost the government would bring returns in compound ratio in comparison with the money spent on obscure creeks and other public expenditures lavishly made. At least so it seems to me.

"Yours truly, Orville J. Nave, Post Chaplain, U. S. Army, Fort McPherson, Ga."

More Expensive Than Navy.

The German navy costs each inhabitant of the empire less than 2½ marks a year, while the amount spent by each for alcohol and tobacco is between 50 and 60, or 24 times as much. The amount spent a year for beer, wine, whisky and tobacco is 3,000,000,000 marks.—Union Signal.

Nearly 500 saloons have gone out of business in Cleveland, O., within the last six months, according to the report of the city treasurer.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

Head of the Great Billion Dollar Steel Combination.

Story of His Life Reads Like a Romance—Less Than 20 Years Ago Was Working for a Pittance of $2.50 a Week.

Charles M. Schwab, the man who has been selected through the influence of Andrew Carnegie for the president of the new steel trust, has, like his rival for that position, Mr. Frick, risen from the ranks of labor. Mr. Schwab is a native of Pennsylvania, and is 39 years old. He was graduated from St. Francis college at Loretto, Pa., when he was 17, and at once entered the employ of the Edgar Thompson Steel company. He became chief engineer and vastly improved the mechanical works of the plant. In 1887 Mr. Carnegie made him superintendent of the Homestead steel works, and in 1892 he became general superintendent of the Edgar Thompson plant also. He has a marked ability for controlling men, is courteous, and can be easily approached by any of the laborers over whom he is placed. His wealth is large.

And this is his story of how he rose from an obscure clerk to his present position, as outlined in the periodical Success:

"In the first place I stood on my own feet—always relied on myself. It is really a detriment to have anyone behind you. When you depend on yourself you know that it is only on your own merit that you succeed. Then you discover your latent powers, awake to your manhood and are on your mettle to do your uttermost. It is a very good motto to depend on yourself. I am a great believer in self-reliant manliness, which is manhood in its noblest form.

"There was one thing that I discovered very early—that it was well to make myself indispensable instead of looking continually at the clock. Employers appreciate to the full men

CHARLES M. SCHWAB.
(Prospective President of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust.)

who may be trusted to do their work as if they were working for themselves.

"We do everything in our power to make the men realize their importance in our company. My employers, Mr. Carnegie and his managers, realized mine, and I in turn follow their example.

"When I first went to work for Mr. Carnegie it was necessary for me to be up to the top notch to give satisfaction. I worked faster than I otherwise would have done, and to my impetuous, hustling overseer I attribute the impetus I acquired. My whole object in life was to show him my worth and prove it. I thought and dreamed of nothing else but the steel works. In consequence I became his assistant. I attribute my first great success to hard and active work. I found that those who were quickest were those who were promoted.

"A college education is not indispensable for a business man—a college man is usually in dreamland most of the time.

"To understand his business a man must start at the bottom and work himself up.

"A man to be successful must have a good general knowledge.

"I appreciated this fact so much that I never neglected opportunities to study. In my own home I rigged up a laboratory and spent many hours at chemistry.

"No man can rest on his laurels who hopes for advancement.

"Achievement is possible to a man who does something besides his mere duty that attracts the attention of his superiors to him.

"An employer picks out his assistants from the best informed.

"Always be sure of your facts—you lessen the esteem of your employers if you are not.

"I never encourage those who are not susceptible to encouragement.

"A man must be up to date and wide awake."

These Girls Mean Business.

The Business Girls' association in New Jersey has started a temperance movement which includes a pledge "not to accept as a husband any man who is not a total abstainer from intoxicating liquor, and not to marry any man to save him." The basis of their principle is that when the drinking man can be made to feel that he is a "dreg" in the matrimonial market it will be a long step toward sobriety, and when he can be brought to realize that no woman considers him sufficiently worth saving to marry him for this purpose he may conclude to make himself a little more valuable. Success to the Business Girls' association. It evidently means business.

JUROR AND WITNESS.

Justice Brewer Thinks They Have Some Rights Which Trial Lawyers Should Respect.

Justice David G. Brewer, of the United States supreme court, arraigned the jury and witness systems of the United States in a recent lecture on "Responsibility of Citizenship" before Yale students. He said:

"It is one of the duties of American citizenship that we are called to serve as jurymen. How many cases of sickness the jury call reveals! Men do not like to serve as jurors, and I don't blame them. The jury system as it is at present administered is little more than a relic of a semi-barbaric age.

"The juror is treated little better than a criminal. He is locked up at

DAVID G. BREWER.
(Associated Justice of the United States Supreme Court.)

night and is given little more pay than a day laborer. He is compelled to listen to the wrangle of lawyers. I hope that the time will come when the juror will be treated like a gentleman and when he will receive the pay of a business man. I also hope that the jury system of conviction will give way in which the concurrence of a reasonable number of jurors shall determine the verdict.

"It is one of the duties of American citizenship to perform the duties of a witness when summoned into court, although under the present system the witness is treated like a liar and is browbeaten by opposing lawyers. But the juror and the witness should strive for their own elevation, and should perform their duties of citizenship in these respects when called on to do so.

"It has been said that prohibitory laws are the most certain incentives of perjury known. Both witnesses and jurors are parleying with conscience, and their attitudes spring from objection to the law. I do not mean to say that some of them may be unwise. I don't mean to say that sometimes the people may be made good by statutes or ordinances, but I do wish to say that when a city passes an ordinance it is the duty of its residents to uphold it."

PHILANDER CHASE KNOX.

Mentioned for Attorney General of the United States to Succeed Mr. Griggs, Resigned.

Philander Chase Knox, who is prominently mentioned as a probable successor of Attorney General Griggs in President McKinley's cabinet, is a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh and well known to the Pennsylvania bar at large, of whose association he was president in 1897. He is in the prime of his intellectual vigor at 58. He would go to Washington clear of having held any office but one, and that

PHILANDER CHASE KNOX.
(Pittsburgh Lawyer Who May Be Appointed Attorney General.)

one appropriate to his profession. Soon after his admission to the bar in 1875 Mr. Knox was appointed United States district attorney, and from that post he resigned after only one year's tenure for the purpose of devoting himself to the cultivation of his private practice. Mr. Knox is well known in Pennsylvania as an intimate and cherished friend of the president. He is a graduate with the '72 class of Mount Union college, Ohio. He served as president of the Duquesne club of Pittsburgh for three years, and is also a member of the Pittsburgh club, the Americus, the Pittsburgh Golf and Country clubs, and likewise of the Union League club of New York, the Lawyers' club of that city and the Lawyers' club of Philadelphia.

Fine Bachelor Apartment.

Six wealthy clubmen in New York have paid $160,000 for a site on East Forty-ninth street, on which they will erect a $250,000 apartment house for themselves and their bachelor friends. An automobile entrance and elaborate quarters for horseless vehicles are to be one of the features.

It Cannot Be Explained.

Before going any further a lecturer on sociology wants to hear a reasonable explanation of why a man has 20 pockets and a woman none at all.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.

Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

A New Volume.

With this issue of THE REPUBLICAN we begin another year, the twenty-fifth.

THE alarming illness of Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, causes a feeling of great regret throughout the entire country. It is hoped that he will be speedily restored to good health. As President of the United States he administered the affairs of the country in an intelligent, upright and concientious manner that has brought him the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens irrespective of party.

THE ring bosses have been succeeding pretty well in roping in the unruly members of the legislature by one means or another, in order to secure the passage of the disfranchisement law. The only one so far heard from who has made a failure, is Col. "Slick Vic" Baughman, of Frederick county. Mr. Buckey, from there, declines to wear the yoke of the ring about his neck, and speaks out against this disfranchisement iniquity. "Vic" has such a strong hold with the "Old Man," however, that his failure to to bring up a solid delegation will not interfere with his nomination for the governorship on the Democratic ticket.

THE hopelessness of the struggle to save the people their rights is only too apparent. The Democrats have determined to rush through the Legislature, the measure they made the caucus swallow. It is useless for the people to resist because it is recognized that the ring has its ruthless hold upon the affairs of the State, and will work its purpose in spite of all that can be done. The only way to meet the difficulties is to overthrow the ring at the first opportunity. It is most significant that the Democrats are by no means a unit for the measure. Some even refuse to vote for it, and many realize that to support it means political death. The law is unconstitutional and defective. It was pretended that the Democrats desired to pass a law to prevent bribery. But this law that they would pass leaves the door open for bribery in a greater degree than ever before. It is so flagrantly defective that the bribery cry of the Democrats is recognized as a subterfuge to attain an ultimate object. The object is to deprive as many voters as possible of their right to vote, first, to send A. P. Gorman to the Senate and then to allow the ring to have control of the machinery so it will be possible for it to suppress expressions of the majority of the voters and to manipulate the returns to continue it in power.

Indecent Haste.

From Tuesday's Baltimore News.

The election bill now pending is designed to make a permanent change in the qualifications necessary for the exercise of the right of suffrage in Maryland. No honest man can pretend to deny that the purpose of the bill is the practical disfranchisement of illiterates, and no honest man can deny that such disfranchisement is in violation of the purpose of the Constitution of the State of Maryland. To make the change honestly, it ought to be brought about by an amendment of the Constitution. The plan by which it is to be effected—if effected at all—is the enactment of a disfranchising law, through a strict party vote in the Senate, without a single vote to spare, the Legislature being called in extra session for the purpose, and the issue having never been before the people at all when the Legislature was elected.

This is bad enough, and repellent enough to all notions of fair play and responsible politics. But the managers in charge of the Democratic members of the General Assembly are not content with this. For some reason, doubtless considered sufficient by them, they have felt that there would be an advantage in rushing the bill through in the shortest possible time. Accordingly, they do not balk at demanding the previous question and ordering a vote in the House of Delegates before the minority have been given a semblance of chance adequately to present their objections. Of course, the more the bill is discussed, the more thoroughly does its unwarrantable character become manifest; yet it would seem to require a phenomenal degree of brazenness to pass, practically without debate, a bill of fundamental importance in the vital matter of the suffrage. So outrageous was the proposition that seven Democrats besides the five who voted against the bill—twelve Democrats in all—voted against the application of the gag yesterday. The indecent haste with which the bill is being put through is in perfect harmony with the false pretenses upon which the whole scheme is based.

Passing Paragraphs.

Written for The Republican.

When you are hard up you are apt to stay *down*. This joke has no feathers on it.

Don't wait for better times; one day is as good as another to jump in and saw wood.

There are no special paths to success; everything that needs to be done and is well done is a success.

The true measure of success is not mere dollars and cents, nor yet pride of place and power; but has the thing done helped the world along in the smallest of its needs.

It is one thing to win a place in the world, but it is another thing to prove your right to keep it. Are you a pillar in society? You should be very careful as to what you are holding up.

The devil and the doctors have a hard time of it. They are both overworked in looking after the ills and evils of mankind. Are you doing anything to help give them a rest?

Whatever you do don't sneer at humanity—every human being is a manifestation of your possible self. We are different patterns but all cut from the same piece.

Affairs in Kansas give female suffrage a black eye:

When lovely woman gets a vote
She'll rule the whole creation;
And every man supremely *blest* (?)
Will have a Mrs. Nation.

And hatchets then will fly around,—
No laws be longer needed;
While wicked man will sneak along
By women all unheeded.

It is a hard world, sisters, a very hard world; but hysterical assaults upon the world's wickedness will accomplish no permanent good, rather, if anything, bring additional harm.

Municipal corruption begins at the fireside, and woman-kind have a controlling hand—conciously or unconsciously—in the unfortunate state of affairs. The insatiate vanity of woman, her love of place and power for the surface value of "show" has led and still leads many men to do doubtful things.

Then, again the dear sisters are not consistent in their efforts at reform. They will vote with great enthusiasm for a resolution to suppress vice—and then at home will say to husband, son or brother, don't you take any open part in the movement, you will get the ill will of so many people and hurt you in your business, or they will do you some harm.

JACKSON.

Home-Seekers Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South Dakota, North Dakota and other Western and Northwestern States at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained by addresssng W. S. Howell, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE HUNTER'S CABIN.

There's a lonely hunter's cabin
Where the wild deer roam at will,
And the evening shadows gather
O'er a grave upon the hill;
Where the hunter sleeping soundly
Hears the luring cries no more,
While the night wind whispers sadly
At the open cabin door.

Oh, the royal life of freedom
That the hunter called his own
Is passing with the glories
That will never more be known;
For the grasping hand of commerce
With its greedy lust for gain
Will leave the daring hunter
But a pitiful domain.

Sept. 27, 1900. JACKSON.

NOTE.—The above lines were written in an old cabin on Long Ridge mountain, Grant county, W. Va. The cabin was built by Wm. Kitzmiller, deceased, a well known hunter and guide, late of Wilson, W. Va.

Wallman.

Mrs E. E. Clark and daughter Miss Flossie spent Saturday in Cumberland.

Misses Bessie and Mollie Souders, of Schell, were Wallman visitors on Thursday.

Daisy Whorrel, of Oakland, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. John Spence, of this place.

Mrs. R. Curry and daughter Della were visiting Mrs. V. Seymour last week.

The Bayard school closed last week with an entertainment which was quite a success. Among those who attended from Wallman were Elizabeth and George Scharf and W. J. Faw. They report having a splendid time.

Mrs. Vernon Seymour, who has been visiting her mother at Dille, returned Monday.

Misses Bessie Nethkin and Laura Bartley were Wallman visitors Sunday.

Miss Fannie Wolf, of Bloomington, and Mr. Roby, of Oakland, were visiting Bert Wolf Sunday.

Effie Arnold and Bessie Seymour spent Sunday at Bradshaw.

Miss Bessie Littman will close her school Friday and return home the same day. There will not be a public entertainment owing to the smallness of the school.

Some of the men here have begun to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. We think they had better wait a little longer or they wont know when the day really is here.

Owing to the scarceness of news in our town you will not hear from "Shorty" for awhile. Wishing much success to THE REPUBLICAN, I will now say farewell.

SHORTY.

The Inter-State Trust and Guaranty Co.

Mr. Daniel E. Offutt went down to Cumberland on Tuesday of last week, where he participated in the organization of the Inter-State Trust and Guaranty Company which was incorporated under the Act of the Maryland Legislature at its session last winter. Its home office is in Cumberland, but it being the only company of its kind within a hundred miles of that city, its location would seem to be an exceptionally advantageous one for this business. Its charter powers are of the broadest possible kind, enabling it to receive deposits, loan money on mortgages, stocks, bonds, paper of all kinds; to discount notes, to deal in real and personal property of every kind; to become surety on all kinds of bonds; to act as trustee, executor or receiver and generally to do all other kinds of business as fully as the trust companies in the larger cities.

The incorporators are Daniel E. Offutt, Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft and Eli McMillan, of Garrett county; Chas. J. Harrison, of Somerset, and Samuel J. Edwards, C. L. Bretz, DeWarren H. Reynolds, A. H. Amick, Benjamin A. Richmond, David P. Miller and Wm. A. Morgart, of Cumberland. The present issue of stock is limited to $50,000, but under its charter the company has power to increase the capital to not more than $250,000. When the $50,000 of stock is subscribed and $25,000 of the same is paid in, the stockholders will elect a board of directors, not less than ten nor more than fifteen in number, to manage the affairs of the company.

The enterprise is in the hands of wide-awake, careful and conservative men, who are among the most substantial citizens of Allegany and Garrett counties, and will undoubtedly succeed. With such a surrounding field as Oakland, Somerset, Bedford, Piedmont, Keyser, Romney, Moorefield, Davis, Hagerstown, Martinsburg, together with Cumberland, George's Creek and Allegany county to furnish it with business, its success seems already assured.

Seriously Injured.

Luther Brown went into the country on last Friday to assist in bringing in a load of straw to town. The straw stack was frozen solid and to loosen it a pole was driven into it to which a rope and a pair of horses were attached. After tugging at it for a few moments the rope broke or slipped and in rebounding the pole struck Mr. Brown above the eye, fracturing his skull and rendering him unconscious. He was brought to town and attended by one of our physicians. His injury is quite serious and as a result he is yet confined to his bed.

An Open Letter to the Tax Payers of Garrett County.

Gentlemen:—The undersigned who has been your servant in the capacity of County Treasurer for the past ten months feels that it is his duty to lay before you a matter in which we all have a mutual interest.

Upon making an examination of the books in my office I find that there is still outstanding in uncollected taxes the sum of $6,991.43. Every cent of this amount is collectible and I believe it will be paid over to me without pursuing a course which is distasteful to me as well as it will be to yourselves. I do not intend to put anyone to a single cent of expense in making these collections if it can be avoided and in view of this statement I think every tax payer in the county who is now in arrears should make an effort to settle at the earliest possible moment. The office is open every day and as next week a great many of you will be in Oakland attending court please make it convenient to call and square off accounts.

Those who have already settled their taxes I desire to thank most sincerely.

W. M. LOHR,
County Treasurer.

Dismissed and the County Pays the Bill.

Monday afternoon Justice Gonder had before him Wallace Junkins, of Blaine, charged with disturbing the public peace. The charge had been preferred by Doyle Burton, deputy sheriff. A large number of witnesses were summoned to appear and they had a very rough experience in coming across the country to Oakland as Monday was a very inclement day.

After hearing the State's witnesses Justice Gonder refused to proceed further with the case and dismissed Mr. Junkins, there being not the slightest evidence of an infraction of the law on his part.

The costs in this case, which fall upon the county, are quite heavy.

We understand that Sheriff Oester has dismissed Mr. Burton as one of his deputies, he having, as we are informed, been appointed to the position upon the representation to the sheriff of his ability in criminal matters.

Pinehurst and Southern Pines, N. C.—Improved New Through Pullman Service via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway is now operating through drawing-room sleeping cars from New York to Southern Pines and Washington to Pinehurst, N. C. These famous health and pleasure resorts are model New England towns nestled among the pine-clad sand hills of North Carolina, only eighteen hours from New York City. The finest and largest hotels in the State, with numerous private cottages and first-class boarding houses. Every variety of out door sports, with the finest eighteen hole golf links in the South. Trains leave New York, 23rd Street Station, Pennsylvania railroad, 1210 a. m. and 12.55 p. m., and Washington 8.35 a. m. and 6.55 p. m. For information and tickets address Chas. L. Longsdorf, New England Passenger Agent, 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; J. C. Horton, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1206 Broadway, New York; W. M. McConnell, General Agent, 1434 New York avenue, Washington, D. C., or R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Help... Nature

Babies and children need proper food, rarely ever medicine. If they do not thrive on their food something is wrong. They need a little help to get their digestive machinery working properly.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA

will generally correct this difficulty.

If you will put from one-fourth to half a teaspoonful in baby's bottle three or four times a day you will soon see a marked improvement. For larger children, from half to a teaspoonful, according to age, dissolved in their milk, if you so desire, will very soon show its great nourishing power. If the mother's milk does not nourish the baby, she needs the emulsion. It will show an effect at once both upon mother and child.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE

In Oakland, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from John Shartzer and wife to George Clauson, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1896, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 29, folio 256, one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland, the undersigned, as attorney named in the mortgage, default having been made in the said mortgage, will offer at public sale, in front of the postoffice in Oakland, Maryland, on

Thursday, March 28, 1901,

at 10 o'clock a. m., all that lot of land known as the

Opera House Lot,

on the corner of Main, or Second, and Green streets in Oakland, Maryland, fronting thirty six feet on Second street and one hundred and fifty feet deep, being the same property which was conveyed to John Shortzer by Louisa Bartlett by deed recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folio 467, &c., one of the land records of Garrett county.

The said lot is known as the

"Shartzer Opera House Property,"

and is improved by a three-story frame building covered with iron, said building being 36 by 100 feet and is used as an

Opera House

and also for STORE ROOMS, OFFICES, etc., with a blacksmith shop in the back of the lot. It is one of the most valuable properties in Oakland.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on the day of sale.

D. JAMES BLACKISTON,
Attorney named in the Mortgage.

Mortgagee's Sale

—OF A—

VALUABLE FARM

Situate near Oakland, Md.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from John Shartzer et ux., dated December 18th, 1896, and duly recorded among the land records of Garrett county, Maryland, the undersigned, the attorney named in said mortgage to make sale thereunder, default having been made in covenants of said mortgage, will sell by public auction in front of the postoffice in the town of Oakland, Md., on

THURSDAY,

28th day of March, 1901,

at 10.30 o'clock a. m., all that tract or parcel of land lying and situated about four and one-half miles south of Oakland, in Garrett county, Maryland, and known as the

"Kelley Farm"

and formerly as "ROBERT'S INHERITANCE," containing

Six Hundred and Fifty Acres,

more or less. It being a part of the tract known as

"Small Meadows,"

and the same which was conveyed to the said John Shartzer by E. H. Sincell et ux. by deed dated July 3rd, 1895, and recorded in Liber No. 28, folio 577, one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland. The improvements consist of a comfortable

Frame Dwelling House,

barn and all necessary outbuildings. This estate is conveniently located, is easy of access and is one of the most desirable farms in Garrett county. It will be sold either as a whole or in parcels as may seem most advantageous.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on day of sale

J. W. THOMAS,
Attorney named in Mortgage.

Trustee's Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, and passed in a cause wherein Elizabeth C. Thompson and others are plaintiffs and Emma D. Hudson and others are defendants, said cause being No. 1090 Equity in said Court, the undersigned trustee named in said decree will, on

Saturday, March 23, 1901,

at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank in the town of Oakland, Md., offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate, situated in the town of Mountain Lake Park, Garrett county aforesaid, and on the plat of the said Mountain Lake Park is known as

Lots Nos. 83, 90 and 93.

These lots are improved by a COMMODIOUS FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with necessary outbuildings, are delightfully situated near the new Auditorium and is the same property that was formerly occupied by the late Rev. John Thompson as his summer home.

Terms of Sale:—As prescribed by the decree, cash on day of sale or upon the ratification thereof.

FRED. A. THAYER,
5ltds Trustee.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Feb. 28, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, March 18, 1901,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

Persons having accounts for the 1901 Levy are requested to file same for approval.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice of Dissolution of Co-partnership

This is to give notice that the co partnership heretofore exisiting between the undersigned, carrying the business of logging, has this day day been dissolved by mutual consent.

L. A. HARVEY,
H. W. HARNEY.

Mt. Lake Park, Feb. 23, 1901. 51 3t

$500 REWARD!

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company will pay $500 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to and burned the barn of Nimrod Glotfelty on the night of January 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM W. FRAZEE, Sec'y,
49—tf Accident, Md.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the publication of this notice the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to re-locate the road leading from White's to the Beckman road, said location to leave road at east end of William White's lane and running through the lands of Wm. White, Charles Yager and Andrew Helbig to intersect road at top of Yager's hill, a distance of about ¼ mile, the object being to make a better grade.

W. S. FRIEND,
G. B. M. FRIEND,
47 5t W. H. SMOUSE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HENRY WARNICK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1901.

T. P. WARNICK, Administrator.
Bloomington, Md.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN J. BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 9th day of February, 1901.

MARY J. BRENNEMAN,
MANASSEH J. BRENNEMAN,
Executors.

Bittinger, Md. 49-5t

ORDER NISI.

Edward E. Sollars, late Treasurer, v. John D. Skiles.

No. 94 Trials to December Term, 1897. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 12th day of February, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, that the sales of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of March, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of March, 1901.

The report states the amount of sales to be $397.00.

DAVID W. SLOAN.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Catherine Hoenshell and husband vs. Susan House et al.

No. 1051 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 27th day of February, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, appointed by a decree of this Court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of March next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county aforesaid once in each of three successive weeks before the 22nd day of March next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,150.00.

E. Z. TOWER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett Co., Md.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Clavin Anderson v. Arthur P. Amick and George W. W. Amick.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland. No. 1074 Equity.

Ordered this 11th day of February, in the year 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in equity, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. Thomas and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratied and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of March, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of March next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $4500.00.

True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

The Portraits of Our Presidents

With Biographical Sketches

BY

General Charles H. Grosvenor.

Title page designed by Tiffany.

This Inaugural year, when the public mind is aroused over Presidential questions, is a fitting time to issue General Grosvenor's book. Its sale is already tremendous, and will perhaps exceed that of General Grant's Personal Memoirs.

Every patriotic American desires to read what General Grosvenor has to say of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, President McKinley and the other Chief Executives of the Nation. Everybody desires to read what General Grosvenor, the staunch old Republican leader in Congress, will say of that staunch old Democrat, Andrew Jackson, the Father of the Democratic party. General Grosvenor has thrown into his sketch all the fire and energy of his nature. The biography of Thomas Jefferson is grand. The biography of Lincoln is as beautiful as a sunrise over the hilltops. General Grosvenor has personally known all the Presidents since the time of James Buchanan. The General's book will therefore contain history which has never before been published, written from his own personal observation of these great men. General Grosvenor has served in Congress for nearly twenty years, and he has served his country in war and in Congress for nearly forty years. The book contains twenty-four large Photogravure Etchings as fine as Steel Plates, printed by hand, on heavy plate paper made especially to order. These 24 Photogravure Etchings are in different tints, and are well worth $2 each. These Portraits are made from the Paintings endorsed by the family and near relatives of the Presidents. Two years' time and a fortune have been expended in securing these reproductions. The complete book is well worth $50, but the price has been placed so low that the most humble American citizen can own it. The biographical sketches are printed in large open type in two colors; the work is so beautiful that when people see it they want it. The advance sale is very large. President McKinley was the first subscriber. There is one edition known as The President Edition de Grand Luxe, initial letters hand painted, Portraits hand colored, title page hand illuminated, registered and numbered; subscription price $250. Orders and applications for territory are coming in rapidly. A high class man or woman of good social standing can soon make a small fortune taking orders in this community. Send references and apply for terms quick, as the territory will all be assigned soon.

Address THE CONTINENTAL PRESS,
CORCORAN BUILDING,
Opposite United States Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Court Monday.

D. E. Bolden, Esq., was in Cumberland on business yesterday.

The frame for the addition to the Oakland Pharmacy is up and being put under roof.

Capt. R. H. Gorden of the Cumberland bar, spent yesterday in Oakland on business.

Fifty styles 10, 15 and 20 cent Torschon lace at Sincell & Co.'s for 5c per yard.

Misses Sallie and Nellie Jarboe, who spent a week in Baltimore and Washington, returned home Friday.

Mr. W. H. Wright, of Altamont, was in Oakland Saturday last and made this office a brief visit.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

In spring cleaning woman must turn the house upside down, but man is content with merely raising the roof.

A parochial residence is to be erected for Rev. Thomas S. Stanton, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, Lonaconing, to cost $5000.

J. H. McRobie, of Deer Park, who is now operating Pleasant Rest, one of our sister town's summer boarding houses, was in Oakland Monday.

Why send away for your vehicles when you can save money by buying from Naylor. He buys in large quantities; hence can give you low prices.

Miss Margaret Sincell returned Sunday afternoon from an extended visit to relatives and friends in Baltimore, Washington and in Frederick county, Md.

Senator Ravenscroft, of Accident, came up to Oakland Saturday morning from Annapolis and spent the day here, returning east the same evening.

If you want a vehicle of any kind at a low price and good terms buy now from A. D. Naylor, who has just received two full cars of vehicles and one car of machinery. 1 3t*

Mrs. D. Y. Morris and grandson Byrne Thomas, of Kingwood, who spent ten days in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell, returned home Tuesday morning.

During Court we invite those attending its session to make this office their headquarters. Copies of all the leading daily papers will be at their disposal. The office will be open all day and until ten o'clock at night.

If you want a first-class grain drill for a little money see Naylor. He has three kinds on hand. If you want a disc drill, disc harrow, he has them. If you want wood frame, steel frame or wheel harrow he has them, too. Corn planters, etc. I sell the Wynrd plow—no better made. 1 3t*

Deacon Brown, of the Kingwood *Argus*, is remaining silent these days on matrimonial matters. For a time it was thought that a Morgantown minister might have to tie the knot for the Deacon, but he fooled 'em.—Morgantown Dominion.

It is said there are four $1,000 counterfeit bills in circulation in West Virginia. Newspaper men should be careful when taking subscriptions to closely scrutinize every $1,000 bill that comes into the office.—Morgantown Dominion. Ditto in Maryland.

The roads have become seas of mud as they do every winter and as they will continue to do until some system of good road making is put into practice in this county. However, the thoroughfares were good much longer this season than usual and it is only recently that they have become bad.

Mrs. C. E. VanDeusen, of Kilbourn, Wis., was afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation for a long time. She says, "I have tried many preparations but none have done me the good that Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets have." These Tablets are for sale at all druggists. Price 25 cents. Samples free.

Prof. S. C. Smith, the Oakland music man, has completed arrangements with several of the leading piano manufacturing establishments of the country by which he will be in a position within a short time to have on hand pianos of every make and price. He expects to secure a suitable room in which the goods will be open to inspection. He will carry such makes as Everett, Harvard, Knabe and others.

Prof. J. S. Gnegy, who taught the Bloomington school during the past winter, was in Oakland yesterday making preparations to take charge of the Grantsville Normal which will begin on Monday, April 8th. Prof. Gnegy stands among the foremost of our public instructors and is wide-awake to the needs of the teacher as well as the pupil of our schools. See announcement of his school in another column.

Mrs. Kate T. Crane is east buying spring stock for the Ladies' Bazaar.

Joseph Bowser of near Deer Park, was a business visitor to this office Monday.

The man who gathers the collection in a church may be said to have a passing interest in religious matters.

Miss Alice Cleveland, who taught as assistant at Bloomington this winter, returned home Tuesday afternoon.

Bring your buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats and corn, if you want cash or trade. The Felty Roller Mill, Oakland, Md. 27-26t

Cliff White, who is in charge of the electric lighting plant at Philippi, W. Va., spent Sunday with his father in Oakland.

Abe Lawton, engaged at Terra Alta in electrical work, came down to Oakland yesterday afternoon, returning to work this morning.

Mr. Daniel B. Laymen, one of the few Republicans of District No. 9, was in Oakland Tuesday on business and while here made THE REPUBLICAN a pleasant visit.

The offer of Mr. Carnegie of $25,000 for a public library at Cumberland will be submitted to the people, who will decide by vote whether or not the offer shall be accepted.

The milliners are getting ready for their spring openings and they will place hats and other articles before their customers that will set them crazy. The articles of feminine adornment get prettier every year.

Pneumonia has claimed more victims this winter than has smallpox. It is the only malady which physicians are not very able to cope with. It takes a strong constitution to withstand the ravages of this dread enemy of man.

Miss Mae Evy, of Keyser, who was one of the assistant teachers in the Oakland school, returned to her home yesterday afternoon. Miss Evy was held in high esteem by her scholars, nearly all of whom were at the train to bid her good-bye.

County Treasurer Lohr submits to the tax payers an open letter published elsewhere in these columns today. Mr. Lohr makes a good showing in the amount of taxes yet uncollected. He has conducted his office in a businesslike manner and is highly esteemed by our citizens.

The public schools of the county closed on Tuesday of this week after a term of five months. The scholars of the Oakland school will give an entertainment in the opera house here shortly, the proceeds to be used in purchasing a bell for the school building.

The hats this spring are to be fearfully and wonderfully made. They are masses and gobs of ribbons, flowers and furbelows of every description and some are beyond the feeble efforts of words to paint them. When our charming members of the fair sex don them the stuff will be off with all the bachelors in town.

Dr. Paul Osterhout, of Bocos del Toro, Columbia, S. A., who is in Oakland visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. Harry J. Frear, was recently appointed foreign inspector in the United States Marine Hospital Service, and will be assigned to duty on April 1st at Bocos, his home. Dr. Osterhout will remain in Oakland some days yet before his return South.

The newspaper is only one of the business agencies of the city. It can do much in combining and unifying the effort for advancing industrial and commercial prosperity, but not all that is necessary. It is only when all the business agencies pull together that great communities move irresistibly forward to the attainment of beneficent improvement.

"Wanted, a friend who will recognize me when I am compelled to wear patched pants; who will take my hand as I am sliding down hill, instead of giving me a kick to hasten my descent; who will come to me when I am sick; who will pull of his coat and fight for me when the odds are two to one; who will talk of me behind my back as he talks to my face." Such a friend is wanted by many, many thousands throughout the whole world.—Ex.

It has been suggested that a prize be offered for the Maryland country newspaper which has not printed the following paragraph: 'There is hardly a married man except a printer, who does not carry in his pocket the picture of an attractive young woman who is not his wife or his sister. Yes, and we violate no confidence when we say that her name is Miss Annie Wilkes Williams, of Philadelphia, and that her picture ornaments the silver dollars which all of us use whenever we can get them."

Lutheran services will be held Sunday morning and evening at the usual hours.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

Hon. R. T. Browning and Editor James M. Litzinger went to Baltimore and Annapolis Monday.

Mrs. E. S. Kerler, mother of Attorney Norman S. Heindel, has been quite ill with the grip.

Mr. John Close, of near Mountain Lake Park, fell from a load of hay last Friday and sustained a severe injury to his leg.

Mrs. Scott and Laura Matthews, of the Baltimore Store, have been in Baltimore and the east for a week making their spring purchases.

Faylor has the finest line of vehicles in Western Maryland, including a nice line of family carriages, runabouts, buggies, etc. 1 3t*

The Washington papers are loud in their demands for a change in the date for inauguration day. They say that many thousands of people suffered greatly there on account of the weather.

No more whiskey can be shipped by express over the B. & O. The firms of this line of business have been notified that no more whiskey will be received by the express company and it must all be sent by freight.

Headache often results from a disordered condition of the stomach and constipation of the bowels. A dose or two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct these disorders and cure the headache. Sold by all druggists.

Mr. and Mrs. "Cheap John" Michaels arrived in Oakland from Baltimore Friday evening and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Brown until Tuesday when they went to housekeeping in the P. Hamill house on Second street.

A woman named Heck, wife of one of the coal miners employed at the Offutt mine, was assaulted by some unknown man one day this week by being knocked senseless, after which the house was robbed of about $35 in cash. There is no clue as to the perpetrator of the outrage.

Robins and blue birds, sure harbingers of Spring, have made their appearance. While we have had some very rough weather thus far during March the indications now are that we will have more pleasant weather which will be a delight to the farmers and others who follow outdoor work for a livelihood.

The streams in the vicinity of Oakland and in other sections of the county have been greatly swollen on account of the heavy rains which have fallen during the past week or ten days. Although a great volume of water has passed down the various courses no damage of any moment has been done.

An old lady wanting her daughter to take a course in music, took her to town, says an exchange and after consulting a number of professors, returned home much discouraged and reported to her husband the result of her expedition as follows: "The first professor says Almira sings too much with her borax. If she keeps on she will have digestion of the lungs; said she ought to try the abnominable breathing. The next teacher told her that she ought to sing with her diagram and not smother her voice in the sarcophagus. The next poked a looking glass down her throat and said the pollyglottis were in a bad way. I never knew that Almira had so many things the matter with her, and I am afraid to let her sing any more."

By announcement elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that Prof. R. R. Sanner, principal of the Accident Normal, will have associated with him as assistant instructor Prof. George B. Frazee, of District No. 2. Prof. Sanner has devoted almost his entire life to the cause of education and is so well known to the people of the whole county that for us to say a word in his praise would be superfluous. Prof. Frazee, now in the prime of life, is a wide awake, progressive and earnest teacher. The success of the school, however, will depend largely upon the patronage accorded it, which we have no doubt will be satisfactory to both pupils and instructors as we understand quite a number have already made arrangements to go to Accident from this section.

A Big Sale of Flowers.

Messrs. H. Weber & Sons, the Oakland florists, have already sold to different sections of the country 50,000 plants of their new carnation, the Norway. The blooms from the Norway have been exhibited in nearly every city of the country during the past year and in almost every instance first prizes were carried off by its growers. The plants are sold at upwards of $75 per thousand.

Garrett Normal School Teachers.

The Garrett county school board granted the following privileges to teach normal schools in the county: Oakland, Prof. A. W. DeWitt; Accident, Prof. R. R. Sanner; Grantsville, Prof. J. S. Gnegy.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

THE TOWN ELECTION.

The Insurgent Democrats Elect Two of the Three Councilmen.

Monday the voters of Oakland were called upon to elect three members of the town council to serve for a term of two years. The Democrats nominated three candidates on Saturday evening at a meeting held in the council chamber, the nominees being Jas. D. Hamill, Edwin L. Mitchell and Dr. E. H. Bartlett, all of them pronounced members of the Hamill wing of the party in this county. The Republicans met at Sturgiss's Hall the same evening and nominated Messrs. D. E. Bolden, Samuel Lawton and James O. Cleveland, all of whom are representative citizens.

Monday, the day of election, a stiff fight was put up by the regular organization in the Democratic party against one or two of the candidates on the Democratic ticket, but the odds being against them two of the ticket were elected, Messrs. Mitchell and Hamill. The only Republican elected was Mr. D. E. Bolden, who has already served one term and is well qualified for the position.

The vote in detail follows:

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

D. E. Bolden	115
Samuel Lawton	52
James O. Cleveland	82

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

E. H. Bartlett	57
E. L. Mitchell	96
J. D. Hamill	87

The council, with the new members elected, will now stand five Democrats, they being Messrs. Thomas Little, A. W. Helbig, James A. Delawder, Edwin L. Mitchell and James D. Hamill, and one Republican, Mr. D. E. Bolden.

Points for Letter Writers.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden will prepare for popular distribution a pamphlet containing in a compact form all necessary information regarding postal rates and the modus operandi of the mails. In the Postal Appropriation bill this year Mr. Madden had inserted an item of $10,000 for the purpose of furnishing these pamphlets for general circulation and this sum will, it is said, pay for the printing of two or three million copies. They will be especially useful in districts where rural free delivery is established.

Notice.

Books are now open at the furniture store of D. E. Bolden & Co., Oakland, to receive subscriptions to the Oakland Furniture Company. Shares of stock will be $10 each.

D. E. BOLDEN,
JOHN AULT,
CHAS. E. OEFUTT.

Maple Sugar.

The season for making maple sugar has almost arrived. Those of our citizens who own sugar camps have been busy for several days getting their keelers and the evaporating pans in condition to handle the product. Weather conditions and the degree of energy displayed by the husbandman in gathering the crop alone regulate the supply. If the weather be balmy and dry the crop will be large; if cold and wet the reverse will be true.

Notice.

This is to give notice to the public that Nannie Victoria Bowser, aged about 15 years, adopted by me, has left her home and that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract in my name. Persons are also warned against harboring her.

JOSEPH BOWSER,
1 3t* Deer Park, Md.

Danger Signals.

If you are broken down, nervous and weak, have indigestion, cold hands and feet palpitation of heart, aching of bones and muscles or can't sleep at night and always tired in the morning, buy 3 or 4 boxes of HERCULEANS and follow the directions, then tell your afflicted friends the result. There is no better alterative pill compounded. They will renovate and renew your whole system. Get them of your druggist or merchant or send 35 cents to the AHMISS HEALTH ALLIANCE, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 3 Boxes by mail $1.00 5-1 y.

Seaboard Air Line Railway to Pinehurst, N. C. Camden, S. C., and all Florida Points.

The FLORIDA AND METROPOLITAN LIMITED and FLORIDA AND ATLANTA FAST MAIL are the finest and fastest trains operated between New York and the famous health resorts of the Carolinas and Florida.

PINEHURST, N. C., is a model New England town, nestled among the pineclad sand hills of the Old North State, and only eighteen hours from New York, via SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. It is one of the healthiest and most enjoyable winter resorts in America, with the finest and most palatial hotels and best eighteen hole golf links in the South. Through sleeping cars from Washington, D. C. Passengers from north thereof can take through car by passing from New York Sleeper to Washington and Pinehurst Sleeping Car at Washington.

CAMDEN, S. C., is one of the nearest resorts for northern tourists where they are secure from the cold climate of Northern winters. Besides its fame as a healthful and attractive winter resort, the historic interests connected with the town and locality are most quaint and interesting.

THE HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS OF FLORIDA are too well known to need more than a passing allusion. There you find the most luxurious hotels and most attractive and popular winter resorts in America.

The SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY is positively the shortest and quickest route operating solid vestibuled limited trains, with Pullman's latest improved service, including Dining, Observation and Pullman Compartment Cars, between New York and Florida.

For information and tickets call on or address Chas. L. Longsdorf, New England Passenger Agent, 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; J. C. Horton, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1206 Broadway, New York; W. M. McConnell, General Agent, 1434 New York ave., Washington, D. C., or R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

COURT MONDAY.

Judge Stake, of Hagerstown, Will Convene the Circuit Court Here Next Week.

Yesterday morning it was rumored that both Judges Stake and Sloan were too ill to come to Oakland Monday to convene the March term of the Circuit Court and as Judge Boyd has but recently recovered from a severe attack of illness and now engaged in the Court of Appeals at Annapolis which precludes his attendance upon Court here the editor of THE REPUBLICAN sent a telegram to Judge Boyd asking if Court would be convened here Monday and in reply His Honor sent the following from Annapolis yesterday afternoon:

STATE HOUSE,
ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 13, 1901.
Benjamin H. Sincell,
Oakland, Md.

Judge Stake will hold Court next week. Will adjourn until June for cases not ready. Criminal business should be disposed of and other cases which are ready.

A. HUNTER BOYD.

WANTED!

A young married man 25 to 30 years of age, who is qualified as a farmer, to take charge of a small farm near Oakland. Must be honest, sober and industrious. Address P. O. Box 41, Oakland, Md.

Seaboard Air Line Railway. Mileage Tickets Reduced.

One thousand mile tickets, good over the whole system of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, including the State of Florida, are sold at $25.00, previously sold in Florida at $30.00, and are honored between Washington and Richmond, and by the Baltimore Steam Packet Company between Baltimore and Portsmouth, over "Bay Line."

The Five Toasts.

Five prominent gentlemen of foreign birth chanced to meet in Los Angeles; one a Russian, one an American, one a Frenchman, one a Turk, the other an Englishman. The gentlemen became bosom friends, and finally a champagne supper was proposed. Each was to give a toast to his native country, the one giving the best being at no expense for the wine.

Here are the toasts given:

Frenchman—"Here's to the cock of France, whose feathers were never picked."

Turk—"Here's to the moon of Turkey, whose wings were never clipped."

Russian—"Here's to the stars and bars of Russia that were never pulled down."

American—"Here's to the stars and stripes of the United States of America, that have never trailed in defeat."

Englishman—"Ere's to the rompin' roarin' lion of Great Britain, that tore down the stars and bars of Russia, clipped the wings of Turkey, picked the feathers of France, and ran like 'ell from the stars and stripes of the United States of America."

Accident
Normal Academy
Opens April 8th.
Continues in Session Ten Weeks.

The objects of this school will be:

1st. To produce efficiency in the branches taught in the Public Schools, and to give such instruction in the higher branches as will be required to enter higher institutions of learning.

2nd. To prepare teachers for the Public Schools, giving special instruction in the Theory and Practice of teaching to all wishing to engage in that work.

Special attention will be given to classes in Book-keeping, Business Laws, Correspondence and Psychology.

Tuition, $6.00 for Teachers, one-half payable in advance, balance middle of term; others, $5 00.

It is or object to make the school a success. We therefore solicit the influence of all friends of education.

Good boarding at very low rates.

For further information apply to

R. R. SANNER or GEORGE B. FRAZEE.

Real Estate NOTICES!

For Rent--

House on Water Street, Oakland.
The Whitehead Cottage, Mt. Lake Park.
Thorn Cottage, near Oakland.
Offices in Ravenscroft Building, Oakland.

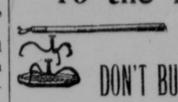
For Sale--

Three Houses in Oakland.
Thorn Cottage, near Oakland.
Lots at Loch Lynn Heights.
Hotel Property, Deer Park.
Farms in the County.

Apply to

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
1 3t OAKLAND, MD.

To the Ladies!



DON'T BURN YOUR HANDS

turning pies and lifting from a hot oven. Have a bail on each dish while baking, with handle independent. Fits any dish. Four bails and handle by mail 25c. Agents wanted.

QUEEN CITY NOVELTY CO.,
Oakland.
Dealers write for wholesale prices.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will have his office open at Gorman but two days of each week, viz.; Tuesday and Friday, unless something of importance requires his presence, when attention will be given to all business coming before him.

WM. A. HARVEY,
Justice of the Peace 8th District.

CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO
CASH
Produce Buyers,
Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs,
Eggs and Butter,
204 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
Write for Our Present Paying Prices.

The Light of the World
—OR—
Our Saviour in Art

cost nearly $100,000 to publish. Contains nearly one hundred full page engravings copied direct from the World's Greatest Paintings of our Saviour and His Mother. Contains History of Painting, Biography of Painter, and the Galleries in Europe where the Original Painting may be seen. The most beautiful publication ever issued. The strongest hearts weep at the sight of these wonderful pictures of Jesus and His Mother. Everybody says they are grand, sublime, matchless, magnificent, beautiful, inspiring and uplifting. The sale is unprecedented. The presses are running day and night to fill the orders. Twelve car loads of paper were required for the last edition. Small fortunes are being made by the thrifty with this marvelous work. Contains also a Child's story beautifully written to fit each picture. This wonderful book, matchless in its purity and beauty, appeals to every mother's heart and in every Christian home, where there are children it sells itself. A Christian man or woman can soon clear one thousand dollars ($1,000) taking orders in this community. Others are doing this. Why not you? We are advertising in nearly ten thousand newspapers in this country, Canada, England and Austria. Shipping books to every English-speaking country in the world. We shall promote our best workers to positions of State Managers, Correspondents and Office Assistants. We also own and publish large Photo-gravure Etchings of the great Paintings in the galleries of Europe. One or more of these Etchings can be sold in every home. By carrying the books and the engravings our success will be tremendous. Mrs. Waite, of Worcester, Mass., has sold nearly four thousand dollars worth of books there. Mrs. Sackett has sold nearly two thousand dollars worth of books in New York. Both of these ladies answered our advertisements, and had never sold a book before. **Took 14 orders first two days**—H. Colwell. **Took 5 orders first day; 24 orders first week, clearing over $50**—Hattie Lemwell. Thousands of others like above. It is printed on velvet finished paper; bound in Cardinal Red, Green and Gold and adorned with Golden Roses and Lillies. Write quickly for terms as the territory is going rapidly. When you prove your success, we will promote you to the position of Manager and Correspondent under yearly contract.

We shall soon move into our new and elegant structure to be occupied solely by us, and to be known as the Light of the World Building.

Address THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CO.,
CORCORAN BUILDING,
Opposite United States Treasury.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cure That Cold

And it can be done for 25 cents—a dose or two and relief is instant—a few doses more and the cure is complete.

Pine and Terpin Cough Syrup

Is a new remedy—contains new drugs and new chemicals—a trial will convince anyone of its merit—it cures where all else fails.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
WHEELING, W. VA.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned situated in Election District No. 13 of Garrett county, comprising Military Lots Nos. 122, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 135, 155, 156, 157, 158, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 156, 162, 163 and 650 acres of Bank Territory and also the tract of land called "Senior and Junior." All persons found trespassing either for the purpose of hunting or fishing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

JAS. H. WILSON,
DANIEL R. HARVEY,
DANIEL WILSON,
J. T. HARVEY.

A Gallon of PURE LINSEED OIL mixed with a gallon of

Hammar Paint $1.25

makes 2 gallons of the VERY BEST PAINT in the WORLD for $2.50, or

Saves 25 per cent

of your paint bill. IS FAR MORE DURABLE than PURE WHITE LEAD and IS ABSOLUTELY NOT POISONOUS. HAMMAR PAINT is made of the BEST OF PAINT MATERIALS—such as all good painters use, and is ground THICK, VERY THICK. No trouble to mix, any boy can do it. It is the COMMON SENSE OF HOUSE PAINT. NO BETTER paint can be made at ANY cost, and is

Guaranteed 5 years

NOT TO CRACK, BLISTER, PEEL or CHIP.
F. HAMMAR PAINT CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold and guaranteed by

J. W. LAUGHLIN,
DEER PARK, MD.

INTO THE VAST FOREVER.

What may we carry to the vast forever?
The mystic stair
Admits not gold, nor whatsoever
Of pomp or pride we wear—
These pass not there.

Nor may we take within the sacred portal
Our books and art.
Into the life immortal
No idol of the heart;
With these we part.

We may not carry to the land supernal
Our boasted creeds.
These drop and disappear like blossoms,
And all our deeds
Are poor as weeds.

But character and conscience shall attend us,
The genial flow
Of sympathizing hearts, and sense stupendous
Of happiness or woe
Shall with us go.

For charity's fair form has ever parted
The pearly door
For all the sanctified and holy-hearted
It spreads the golden floor,
For evermore!

Upward from the vast forever
Naked we come.
Lord, clothe us with Thy robe, that we may never
Be put to fear or shame,
Who own Thy name.

Ask we the Pleiades or grand Orion
To lend a ray?
While journeying to the hill of Zion
Thou art the light, the way,
Nor need we stray.

From Thee the glory of the life eternal
Forever beams!
With Thee our days shall glide in joy supreme
Beyond these fading dreams
These failing streams.
—E. A. Adams, in Washington Star.

"Weeds of Society."

The Story of Snipey and Kipper.

SNIPEY and Kipper stood in the dock, with a don't-care-a-fig-for-anybody air.

"What's the charge against these fellows?" inquired the magistrate.

"Drunk and disorderly, your worship, and assaulting the police."

There was no defense.

"Any previous convictions?" asked his worship, with a sour look at the two youths of promise.

Kipper thrust his hands deep into his pockets; Snipey, somewhat older, watched the dockkeeper with an anxious eye. There were previous convictions.

"That will do!" said his worship severely. "You are evidently incorrigible. Such fellows are the weeds of society. It's a pity you cannot be—er—plucked out. You will be removed to the house of correction for three months." * * *

A raw-footed and broken detachment of a British infantry regiment was stumbling gamely along a dreary ravine in the interior of China. The regiment helped make up a relief force which was hurrying to the rescue of a missionary station. Two smart companies had mustered into the gray light of early morning and had set out to reconnoiter in the hills. Through a childlike faith in the efficiency of the information supplied by a so-called intelligence department, the major commanding the detachment had got hopelessly out of his reckoning. The intelligence department of the Chinese had misled them, and by the late afternoon the British had fallen into an ambush. From the rocky ridges flanking the ravine the Chinese showed now and then the gleam of a scimitar to their prey. Little puffs of smoke appeared more frequently still, and were sometimes followed by sickening little "plops," when the bullet met flesh and bone in the valley. The dead lay sprinkled in the wake of the British in dabs of scarlet, as if they were playing a weird game of hare-and-hounds with death.

The end of their endurance came when the shadows of the rapidly approaching night closed upon them. The word to halt was given and obeyed, although its mellow note killed all hope. Rations of flour and water were passed round, and, with the sentries posted, the little body of British soldiers sat or lay at ease, rifle in hand, waiting for night and—death.

Two hours passed; then the commanding officer was startled from a doze by a hoarse whisper:

"Majer! majer!"

"Hallo!" he snapped. "Who the devil is that?"

"Me, majer—Privit 'Arrison. I've bin a-talkin' the persition over with a mate—friend, beggin' yer pard'n, sir—o' mine, an' we thinks theers a charnce o' savin' the detachment."

There were a few expletives in the darkness.

"Who told the privates the detachment wanted any saving?"

Then there was a sound like a suppressed chuckle, and the whisper reasserted itself. By and by the expletives melted into answering whispers, then followed silence.

Ten minutes after there slipped into the silence the rustle of gently moving men.

"Snipey, ole man!"

"Kipper!"

Two hands groped ridiculously in the inky night until they found each other. A few answering cracks from the hills were followed by the hum of wasted ammunition.

"Majer said as it was a five-ter-one charnce," replied Snipey, with something of importance creeping into his tone.

"Wot else did 'e say, mate, when yer axed 'im?"

"Say? Why, a bloomin' 'air-lifters at fust, as it's 'is nature to. Then says I, 'Me an' my pal, majer, reckons as these pigtails wun't want ter tackle in the darkness, a-cause they might get cut up a bit; so they'll wait an' pot us comferable in the mornin',' 'Right y'are, old chap,' says 'e. Then I says, 'But if we tried to do a guy, majer, ole pal, they'd smell a rat, an' be down on us like a lot o' winter sparrers on a midden.' 'Considerable powers o' penetration,' 'e says. 'Then,' says I, 'majer, here's our plan. Let one or two stop behind an' keep a-firin' from different places, an' they'll think we're all 'ere; then the rest o' the detachment can creep off foxy.' The majer swears, an' says it wos a five-to-one chance. Then 'e thinks a bit. Then 'e says 'e'll try it. Then I volunteers for you an' me to stop, a-cause it wos us wot formerlated the invention. 'Couple of scaps afore you joined, eh?' 'e says.' 'Certn'y, majer,' I says, soothin'-like. Then I feels summat a-foolin' about me in the darkness, an' when I grabbed it I found it wos the majer's hand."

"Snipey," said Kipper reproachfully, "you're a blisterin' liar!"

"That's the kernel of it, mate. It's true about the hand, though, Kip."

Crack, crack! Unceasingly the pitiless rifles told the lurking Chinese that their British pigeons were safe in the nest below.

"Kipper!"

"Ole pal!"

"We gorrer remember one thing. There must be no bloomin' surrenderin'."

"Not a bit o' surrenderin'." There was a decided quaver in the tone now.

"There wun't be no takin' prisoners! We've took a great responserbility on fer the regiment. There's a lot 'o clarse about the regiment, Kip, an' we ain't a-goin' to disgrace it. See?"

"Snipey!"

"Kipper, ole man!" There was the same funny grouping of hands in the dark, the same tight lingering grip when they found each other.

Crack, crack!

"Curse this rifle!" said Snipey. "How she bumps!"

It was nearly 4 o'clock when Kipper spoke again. The blackness was diluted a little over the eastern ridge.

"Snipey," he said, with a weary little sob, "I'm a-gettin' ill!" Then after a pause: "Snipey, d'yer remember what that Crucified Chap said when 'Ee got tired—when 'E wos weary o' waitin', I mean?"

"Don't give yer neck, mate!"

"Him wot the mish'nary told us about when we wos kids," went on Kipper, pathetically. "Wot was it?"

Snipey sighed.

"I know, chummy. I was just a-thinking of it meself. "Ow long, O Lord, 'ow long?'"

"That's it!" said Kipper, through his chattering teeth. 'Ow long, O Lord—"

The eastern sky was a golden sea. The rocky ridges and hills beneath seemed blacker than ever, and from that black smudge on the glory of the dawn came half a dozen little puffs of flame, and Kipper's rifle clattered down upon the rocks. Snipey groped about in the gloom, and found his comrade on his knees, gasping and spitting mouthfuls of warm liquid.

"Wot yer doin', Kip?" he said, anxiously.

He stood for a minute, still as the rocks around, then stumbled forward with a sobbing cry of rage and misery. In the dim light he saw Kipper lying on his side, trying in vain to raise himself upon his elbow.

"Kipper!" he whispered softly, falling on his knees beside his chum.

Kipper groaned, and pressed his hand to his right breast.

"Through—the lungs!" he said, in an awed whisper, between the fits of coughing that wrenched him. Snipey pressed his hand, with a sob.

"For the regiment, Snipey!" He raised himself on his elbow, and his chum flung an arm around his neck to support him. There's a bit o' clarse about—the—reg—"

A fresh fit of coughing brought intense agony; after it was over his head fell back.

Snipey pulled out his handkerchief to wipe the blood from the dead lips. It was a miniature copy of the British flag. He remembered how the handkerchiefs had taken the fancy of the soldiers just before they left England, and how the regiment had bought up the whole stock.

He stared stolidly at the quiet face for a minute, them spread the little flag over it.

When Snipey turned once more to face the east the day had broken gloriously. His rifle was empty, and he slipped a fresh cartridge into the breech. Then, with a sudden thought, he fetched Kipper's rifle and loaded that, too.

When the Chinese closed round in the growing light they found their pot-shot prey had flown. A solitary British soldier, with hands and chin resting on the muzzle of his gun, stood awaiting their vengance.

The weapon sprang to the aching shoulder, and one yellow foe lay a corpse. With the report of Kipper's gun another pressed his hand to a mortal wound, and the affair was finished.

But that morning, in the messtents of the rescued regiment, the story of how a couple of weeds had been plucked from tne garden of society was told with misty eyes and glowing hearts.—Chicago Herald.

The Next Thing to It.

"Do your worst!" she whispered, hoarsely.

His heart failed him.

"Do your worst!"

The fateful words rang in his ears, and he was just as anxious as his wife to get rid of the company who had called, but he concluded at the last moment to do only his worst but one.

Accordingly he played, but did not sing.—Tit-Bits.

Simply Paralyzed.

Chief Crazy Snake refuses to talk, but perhaps he will, says the Chicago Record, when he has sobered up.

THE HOUSEHOLD

CARRIAGES FOR BABY.

His Lordship of the Nursery Is Setting a Shocking Example of Rank Extravagance.

Nothing is too good for his infantile highness of 1901, in proof of which it will be necessary to mention the splendor and number of carriages alone. In the old days when babies were supposed to make up for simple living by high thinking one stout, perambulator upholstered in serviceable reps, painted a weather-proof color, hooded with oiled cloth and about as agile in its movements and graceful in its gait as a wheelbarrow, was handed on from generation to generation, and by no means did every baby in the block claim the proud privilege of keeping his own turnout.

The rule of to-day is one baby, one carriage; sometimes there are exquis-

PRETTY MORNING EQUIPAGE.

ite double-seated equipages of satin and lace and rattan, for cheerful, worldly-minded twins.

It has never yet been discovered what sort of vengeance a baby could mete out to the parents who failed on the carriage question, because those devoted servitors nearly always anticipated the infantile scorn and disgust by procuring a brilliant, cozy, up-to-date trap for park and pavement use well in advance of the first outing, and so eager are the parents to please that the baby carriage trade is increasing every year. There is a woman in New York who makes a living by upholstering these charming conveniences, by supplying pillows for the occupant's comfort, by draping canopies and making down, silk, satin, wool and fur robes for the fat, pink, lolling little lords and ladies.

Every well-to-do bairn keeps at least two carriages. One for summer and one for winter use. The former is made on the American, the latter on the English pattern, and the very latest devices for comfort and convenience in these two types of vehicles was displayed by the assortment that greeted Miss Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt's appearance last August.

Among her christening gifts were no less than ten beautiful little carriages. There were smart little wheel chairs for use when she grows a bit bigger, and a most luxurious cradle carriage, all of pure white wicker and in the form of a swan on wheels. The interior of this carriage is upholstered in white silk, the coverlid is of swan's-down and in his beak the stately wicker bird holds the ends of white satin ribbons that extend from the silk and lace draped canopy.

Another very picturesque carriage for this little lady's use had a body of wicker woven into a shell and appropriately lined with pink silk, and her winter chariot from London had a shallow oval black body and black wheels picked out in bright cherry lines. On both sides of the body the owner's entwined initials are painted, and inside the furnishings are done in cherry satin. The seat and cushion can be shifted so that the small occupant can sit erect or lie at length, and the hood of varnished leather can be so drawn up that the whole of the interior is covered. The front half of the carriage top, when the day is fine, folds down flat and inconspicuously in front, while the rear half fixed in its place is built of varnished leather, upheld by iron supports painted cherry red, and in the sides and back of the rear hood plate-glass squares are set to afford the baby light and a fine view.

This winter a yet more interesting little carriage has been brought out by the manufacturers. It is a wee hansom cab complete, with a handle in the back at the top, whence the nursemaid propels it along, and the juvenile proprietor of one of these quaint traps has pronounced it in broken English to be the snuggest thing he has yet tried. Mothers who believe in the efficacy of fresh air for their babies will promptly indorse a new carriage for very little babies. It is a delicate, graceful basket body on wheels. There is a mechanism in the rear by which the carriage is wound up, and when the nurse has established herself under a a tree she sets the mechanism in action and the body of the carriage sways very gently back and forth until the occupant is lulled to sleep.—Fanny Enders, in Chicago Record.

Prepared to Carve.

The man who was dining with the family for the first time began the conversation.

"Wasn't that the dinner bell that just rung?" the stranger asked.

"Yes," replied the old friend of the family.

"Then where's the host going? I just saw him pass down the hall with his overcoat on."

"That wasn't an overcoat; it was a mackintosh. We are going to have roast duck."—Philadelphia Press.

BRUSHING THE SKIN.

Eminent Medical and Dermatological Authorities Call Friction an Aid to Beauty.

The skin should be thoroughly cleansed once a day. Have the room warm, and the water only a few degrees cooler. Stay in the bath five minutes, keeping yourself either under water or pouring wet all the time. But it is after you leave the tub that the really important part of the bath begins.

Dry yourself thoroughly with two towels, then take a stiff flesh brush and try with all your might to rub your skin off. A cocoanut fiber brush is the best, and to get at your back it is a good plan to have a cocoanut fiber mat hung against the wall to rub yourself against. Keep up this friction for at least ten minutes. You could not invest the same amount of time more usefully. There is nothing like this to relieve the internal organs from undue heat and congestion of the blood, and to free the lungs from oppression. Moreover, it actually increases the size of the muscles and makes them firmer by causing the blood to circulate more vigorously in them. As to its effect upon the elasticity and beauty of the skin itself, that will be obvious enough at a glance. It is the brush that furnishes the only true bloom of youth. But the morning bath and rubbing down alone are not sufficient. If during the day you get into a perspiration, do not allow the moisture to dry on the skin. Never come in from a walk or horseback ride or a row and sit down as you are. Go to your room, take off everything and use the brush. It may seem inconvenient at first, but when it is done you will rejoice and soon it will become a matter of course to you.

This friction after exercise is of great importance; so much so that it may be affirmed that three-fourths of the benefit of any exercise is lost without it. If you foresee that it will be impossible, after your exercise, to take a rub down, then it will often be better to choose the rub down than the exercise.—St. Louis Republic.

WANTED TO TELL NEWS.

Pace, Jester to Queen Elizabeth, Gave His August Mistress a Severe Home Thrust.

A southern woman, lying upon her deathbed, was diligently cared for by a former slave, a typical Virginia negress. The minister came, prayed, talked and went away again, and as the old slave returned to her post of duty the sufferer said: "Aunty, I have just made a sad discovery. I am a great sinner, and I never knew it until now." She was very nervous over this, so that the nurse answered in her most soothing manner: "There, there, Missie! Laws, I knowed it all the time." This reminds a writer of

QUEEN AND JESTER.

another story told long, long ago agout Pace, the jester to Queen Elizabeth. That post was not a pleasant one, and Pace, who was, like most court and other jesters, inclined to be personal, at last had to be forbidden the royal presence. After he had been for some time absent a few of his friends entreated the queen to take him again into her favor and engaged that thereafter his discourse should be more guarded. But the very first time the queen saw Pace matters were as bad as ever. "Ah, now, Pace," said Elizabeth, graciously, "come, we shall hear our faults." "No, madame," replied the jester, guardedly, "I never talk of what is discoursed by all the world."

HOW TO USE GLYCERIN.

Unless Mixed with an Equal Part of Water It Is Absolutely Injurious to the Skin.

Since so many people use pure glycerin for the skin a word of caution seems necessary.

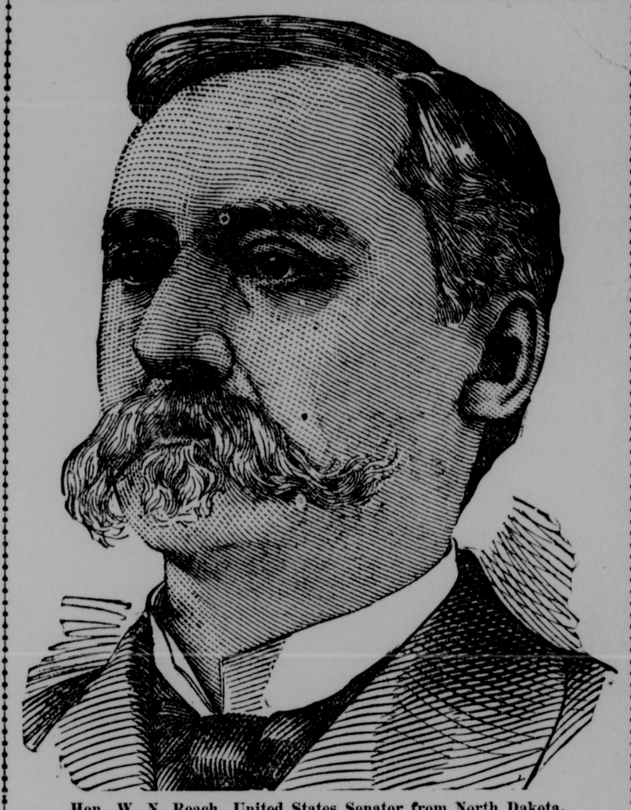
If you apply a little glycerin to the tip of the tongue you will find that, although it has a pleasant sweet taste, the first sensation that is felt is one of pain and burning. This is caused by the fact that glycerin has a strong affinity for water, and that it absorbs all the moisture from the surface which it touches, thus drying up and parching the nerves.

Ignorant of this fact, nurses and mothers have applied pure glycerin to the chafed skin of infants, producing often great pain. The glycerin ought to have been first mixed with an equal bulk of water. This being done, it may be applied to the most tender surfaces without producing injury, and, as it does not dry up, virtually maintains the part in a constantly moist condition, excluding the air and promoting the health process.

Rose water is most frequently used, and benzoin is an excellent addition.—Philadelphia Press.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR

Says Pe-ru-na, the Catarrh Cure, Gives Strength and Appetite.



Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, personally endorses Peruna, the great catarrh cure and tonic. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, at Columbus, Ohio, written from Washington, D. C., Senator Roach says:

"Persuaded by a friend I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—W. N. Roach, Larimore, North Dakota.

No other remedy can take the place of Peruna.

Mr. E. J Makinson, Contractor and Builder.

Mr. Ed. J. Makinson, contractor and builder, 610 Grand Block, Wabash Street, St. Paul, Minn., says: "Many doctor bills can be saved by the use of Peruna. I have all my friends taking Peruna, and I have heard nothing but praise from them. Last fall I had a bad cough. I took four bottles of Peruna and it cured me. I am inclined towards consumption, as all my family have died with it. I weigh 185 pounds, and I believe it is Peruna that has given me such good health."—J. Makinson.

As a result of the changeable climate, catarrh has become one of the most prevalent and universal diseases known to man. Nearly one-third of the people of the United States are afflicted with catarrh in some of its many phases and stages. Add to this the fact that catarrh rapidly tends to become fixed or chronic, also the further fact that it is capable of producing a great many other diseases, and we begin to realize the true nature of this dread disease.

So formidable has catarrh become that in every city or town of any size numerous doctors are to be found who make the treatment of catarrh a specialty. Of course a great deal of good is accomplished in this way, but as yet a comparatively small number of the people can avail themselves of this treatment because of the great expense necessarily attached to it.

To all such people Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, comes as a great boon. Not only is it more successful in curing catarrh than the treatment of the catarrh specialists, but it is within the reach of every person in this land. Peruna can be bought at any drug store, and is a remedy without equal for catarrh in all forms, coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, and all climatic diseases of winter.

Peruna is not a guess, nor an experiment; it is an absolute, scientific certainty. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna. Let no one persuade you that some other remedy will do nearly as well. There is no other systemic remedy for catarrh but Peruna.

Byron J. Kirkhuff, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Mr. Byron J. Kirkhuff, attorney, counsellor at law, writes from 691 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., the following: "I have used your Peruna for catarrh and find its curative powers all you recommend. It cured me of a very bad attack and though I suffered for years I feel entirely relieved, and if it will benefit others, I gladly give it my endorsement."—B. J. Kirkhuff.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, president of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Trial box, 5 cts.

DON'T GET WET! TOWER'S FISH BRAND Oiled Clothing BLACK OR YELLOW WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. FREE CATALOGUE, SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON. MASS.

150 KINDS For 16 Cents

Last year we started out for 300,000 new customers. We received 270,000. We now have on our books 1,110,000 names. We wish 290,000 more in 1901, making 1,500,000 full, hence this unprecedented offer for 16 cents postpaid of
20 kinds of rarest luscious radishes.
12 magnificent earliest melons,
16 sorts glorious tomatoes,
25 peerless lettuce varieties,
12 splendid beet sorts,
65 gorgeously beautiful flower seeds
In all 150 kinds, sure to delight and please and captivate your hearts, together with our great illustrated Plant and Seed Catalog, telling all about Billion Dollar Grass, Pecos, Teosinte, Bromus, Spelta, Onion Seed at 60c., etc., all for 16 cents stamps and this notice. Catalog positively worth $100 to any planter of garden and farm seeds.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. (X) La Crosse, Wis.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or address the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

FISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

To-Day's Dessert.

In making it ready Burnham's Hasty Jellycon will be highly appreciated; nothing to do but dissolve it in hot water and set away to cool. The flavors are: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. Get a package to-day at your grocer's.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 53 S. California Ave., Chicago.

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EXPERT SERVICE. CHARGES MODERATE.
D. W. GOULD, LL. M.,
Atlantic Building WASHINGTON, D. C.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

STATE AID FOR ROADS.

How Improvement of Highways Has Been Carried On Under It in Connecticut.

The annual report of State Highway Commissioner James H. Macdonald for the calendar year 1900 was presented recently. It is a voluminous and important document, reviewing the various aspects of highway improvements in Connecticut under the state aid act.

In speaking of the present state highway law the commissioner says:

"The policy of the state has been almost universally accepted as a wise one by the towns. The present law has been accepted by 39 towns which have never before participated in state aid, making a total of 153 towns which have applied for state assistance under this law. The fact demonstrates that the law of 1899 is the most popular under which we have worked. This is principally due to the liberal assistance by the state

PIKE NEAR BRISTOL, PA.
(From a Picture Taken Two Days After a Rainstorm.)

and the wise provision in the law allowing the commissioner to meet the conditions by which the town is surrounded. Almost all of the objections offered by the towns in regard to former laws are removed under the present law. It will be impossible, however, to draft any law that will be entirely free from objection, for it is impossible to build any law that cannot be improved in some respects.

"The present law, governing as it does the whole of the action of the state and town on a liberal plan of financial assistance, and broadening the policy of the state in the method of construction, and also keeping well within control of the state the whole movement, has enlarged the field of work for the commissioner and has reduced somewhat the jurisdiction of the towns accepting state aid; but so far every change from the laws of 1895 and 1897 has been very much more beneficial to the towns and around the whole movement safeguards that has already demonstrated its worth.

"It has never been the policy of the state to be unpleasantly arbitrary in her dealings with the towns, although at the outset of the movement it was difficult to have all towns understand this. As the work has progressed the towns have been brought into a full knowledge of the attitude of the state.

"It was at first thought by many people of our state that when the roads through the villages were improved the interest would die out, and that a vote for the improvement of others would not be had. On the contrary, the desire for a general improvement of the roads in all towns in which we have constructed roads is increasing rather than diminishing, which fact speaks well for the future of the good roads movement.

"I have many times improved four, five and six sections on a main highway with an appropriation of $1,000, and while each section would not extend over many lineal feet of road the sections selected are places that had been for years a weak spot on the road, and would have been improved long ago had the town been financially able to so do. It stands to reason that if a road having five or six bad places at different points on a road six miles long, and these bad sections can be removed for $1,000, thereby reclaiming and making a good road of the five or six miles, it is money well invested. As a matter of fact, the largest return for the money invested is the improvement of these sectional pieces of road throughout the state."

Commissioner Macdonald makes this protest against the old drag scraper: "I have seen thousands of dollars wasted with this old time practice of putting the washings from the road back on the road. The road scraper properly used is a great assistance to our country roads and a saving of a large amount of money and time if it is intelligently used. The old drag scraper system is a back number and should remain so. It is the lack of knowledge of how to use a road scraper and not the road scraper that is to be condemned. It would be better in the use of the road scraper when the sand washings are found in the gutter to lift up the blade and let the washings lie where the rain left them, and go on and drop the blade only into good material, and thus leave the road in a passable condition, instead of eight inches deep, as I have often seen it with worn out road scrapers."

The commissioner does not think it wise to attempt to build a macadam system throughout the state. The policy of the state has been not to extend the building of macadam beyond its natural growth. Under the present system the towns have latitude in selecting such kinds of roads as they desire.

In addition to the work that has been done during the last two years under this appropriation there were remaining 33 towns to be finished the first year of the appropriation, which represented 20 miles.

The amount of money that will be used in the appropriations on the part of the state and towns during the last two years will be $467,550.

The total number of miles that will be finished with the appropriation under the contracts let for the last two years is 1,900.

THE DAIRYMAN'S HOG.

It Should Be of the Best Breed Because the Scrub Does Not Pay the Cost of Production.

Every dairyman, as I have said before, should study and know as much about raising hogs as he does about making butter and cheese, for feeding his skim milk to poorly bred hogs is a great loss to him. The old scrub cow, the dash churn and the razor-back hog should be a thing of the past. Dairymen, discard the scrub hog! You cannot afford to keep him when the margin is so small as at present. He is not the poor man's friend and is the rich man's enemy. He requires more feed and makes less pork than a high-grade or pure-bred hog. Here again consider the cost of production. If you are hard to convince, buy a thoroughbred pig and place him with a lot of common ones of equal age; give same feed and care, and in a short time the weights will convince you, to say nothing of the superior symmetry of form and finish which so please the buyer's eye and bring more money. We admit that the razor-back hog, the scrub cow and the dash churn served well and long and still have many backers who stand by them, and will always be standing there as immovable as Lot's wife.

What breed of hogs should the dairyman raise to make the most money out of them? I will say I do not consider that there is much difference between the Berkshire and the Poland-China. The experiment stations have at different times fed an equal number of each breed, and the experiments showed that there was practically no difference in the food requirements for a given gain. —Elias Gallup, in Farmers' Review.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Willows and larches are better set in the fall, as they push into leaf so quickly in the spring. To be successful in spring, set them very early, just as soon as the frost goes.

A strong root of bleeding heart potted and placed in a window in winter, will be sure to give you flowers, and its large, rosy, pink blooms are charming to look on.

Where space is limited, use arbor vitae for a hedge. It forms a complete one, while growing tall without spreading. Hemlock and Norway spruce require more ground room.

Sweet pepper bush is a native shrub found growing in low ground, but which does well in any ordinary garden situation. In early August it bears a profusion of spikes of sweet-scented white flowers.

Japanese irises are vastly superior to any flags known before the introduction of these. It is not uncommon for the flowers to measure six inches in diameter. The Japs prefer a quite damp place to grow in.

A variety of the sword fern, known as the Boston fern, is in much demand for indoor use. All of the family to which it belongs are useful in the same way, not objecting to the air of dwellings.

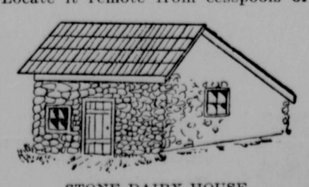
There are favorite willows for basket-making, such as the Forbyana and Purpurea, because of their flexibility, but those who make baskets use many kinds, some of stout growth and some of slender growth.—Prairie Farmer.

If house plants are started free of insects, they are rarely much troubled with them in winter, but vigilance must be exercised to keep them clean, as their well-doing is greatly dependent on this.

STONE DAIRY HOUSE.

Its Construction Is So Simple That It Can Be Built Without Any Outside Help Whatever.

Utilize the loose stones by the making of a dairy house, as shown. The one portrayed has but one room, the rear being used as an ice room. Locate it remote from cesspools or



STONE DAIRY HOUSE.

outbuildings containing stock under as much shade as possible. Windows and door should have screens in summer. A long table will be needed, besides shelves; the floor may be of earth, brick or stone. If a stream of water can be conducted into the house the labor will be greatly reduced.—Mrs. A. C. McPherson, in Farm and Home.

Too much glass in a henhouse causes frosted combs during cold nights.

Where the Thieves Were.

The wife of a well-known and very popular member of the house of representatives was telling a story on him the other day, which was much appreciated.

The gentleman came in rather late the other night after a convivial time. He was tired and sleepy, and scarcely struck the bed before he was in a profound slumber. Toward morning the good wife became alarmed by unusual noises, and immediately visions of plunder and violence disturbed her imagination. She shook her spouse with vigor and cried: "Jim, wake up; wake up!" He gave an extra snort and snore, and turned over. She shook him again, screaming: "Jim, you must get up; there are thieves in the house!"

Arousing himself for a moment, he said: "Oh, no, my dear; there are no thieves in the house; they are all in the senate."—Baltimore Sun.

The Prince Declined.

When the prince of Wales was about to visit Niagara Falls Blondin had a rival, one Farini, who was a character. He issued an advertisement urging that the prince make his initial entrance to the great and glorious United States in a striking manner. Accordingly he proposed that he should wheel the prince in a wheelbarrow over a tight rope across the gorge to the United States—an entrance that would be unparalleled! Then the notice added: "Should any accident happen to his highness whereby he should happen to be precipitated to the gulf below (of which, I assure you, there is little danger) the money taken from the spectators shall be refunded."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

What He Got.

Towne—Our friend Underthum tells me he's got a fine situation. How much does he get, do you know?

Browne—Oh, about $2 a week.

"You don't mean it! It must be a fine situation to command such a princely salary."

"I didn't say that was his salary. That's what his wife allows him."—Philadelphia Press.

A Remedy for the Grippe.

Physicians recommend KEMP'S BALSAM for patients afflicted with the grippe, as it is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms, but get a bottle to-day and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe brings on pneumonia. KEMP'S BALSAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists, 25c and 50c.

In Mourning.

Butcher—Leg o' mutton? Yes'm.

Mrs. De Rigeur—And let it be off a black sheep, if you please. We're in mourning, you know.—Philadelphia Record.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

The thinner the wine of wisdom the faster it will run out.—Ram's Horn.

Where Danger Lurked.

A little girl from Memphis who has spent her life in the city went out to visit her grandparents, living in the country, during the holidays, and, as usually happens in such cases, the little city lady displayed her ignorance.

The little girl, soon after her arrival in the country, manifested great apprehension of being hooked by the cows about the place. One day her mother told her to go to a neighbor's home and carry a message. The little girl started, but at the gate she encountered a cow, one of the muley species.

In great excitement she ran back to her mother, crying: "Oh, mamma, there's a cow down there!"

The mother looked out of the window and saw the meek-looking bovine.

"Why, daughter, that's a muley cow. She hasn't any horns and can't hook you."

"But, mamma," exclaimed the child, "she hasn't any horns, but she might hook me with her pompadour!"—Memphis Scimitar.

Not He.—"I must confess I'm rather superstitious." "Well, I'm not. I wouldn't be that way." "You wouldn't, eh?" "No it's a sure sign that you're going to have bad luck when you begin to get superstitious."—Philadelphia Press.

The only thoroughgoing woman I ever heard of was the one who, having divorced her husband, changed her religion, in order that she might have done with him both in this world and the next.—Ally Sloper.

Bill Collector.—Lawyer—"What is your business?" Bankrupt—"Well, I suppose I might be called a bill collector." Lawyer—"A bill collector?" Bankrupt—"Yes. At least, I have a large collection of unpaid bills."—Somerville Journal.

Any young man who is desirous of occupation may find it by trying to please a woman; but no sane man will ever attempt to satisfy her. If you buy her furs, she wants feathers; if you spend your money on her you are extravagant; if you do not, you are mean; if you are jealous, you are a brute; while if you are not, you don't love her.—Ally Sloper.

Fine

The skin and flesh feel like the fit of a new soft glove when

St. Jacobs Oil

has driven out

Soreness and **Stiffness**

from cold.

PATENTS without fee unless successful. Send description; FREE opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 3, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

GREGORY SEEDS Forty years of fair dealing. New catalogue free. J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.

OIL STOCKS.—Wanted—Agent to Sell dividend-paying California Oil Stocks. A quick seller. Big profits. Address JOHN SHARP, 541 South Flower Street, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Unlike Anybody Else.

Obstinacy, like most other qualities, has many forms of manifesting itself.

"I do think," said one of the group of nephews who were discussing "Uncle Chauncey's" peculiarities, "he's the contrariest man alive."

"What new light have you had on the subject?" asked one of the others.

"Well, he's so contrary," was the rejoinder, "that if he sees a newspaper advertisement headed: 'Don't read this!' he doesn't read it!"—Youth's Companion.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Change of Name.

Mrs. Greene—I suppose the Chitlings are awfully stuck up since they got that money from Mrs. Chitling's uncle?

Mrs. Gray—Not so much as one might have supposed; but I notice that when they have mincemeat on the table they call it croquettes; it used to be plain hash.—Boston Transcript.

Beating All Records.

Whenever the American people find a thing of merit, absolute genuine merit, they appreciate it and never hesitate to make liberal use of it. It is merit that counts for the enormous sale of Cascarets—over six million boxes last year. It is the best bowel and liver regulator in the world and sells at prices that suit everybody—10c, 25c and 50c a box, put up in tablet form, and every tablet stamped "C. C. C." There is no waste. Cascarets are easy to take and are sold by the makers under an absolute guarantee to refund the money if Cascarets do not prove satisfactory. A 50c box is enough for a whole month's treatment for the worst case. Every sufferer is urged to give Cascarets an immediate trial.

After the Consultation.

Patient—Now, doctor, what's the matter with me, anyway?

The Head Consulting Physician—My dear sir, do you suppose that if we knew what was the matter with you, we would have decided to hold a post-mortem?—Harper's Bazar.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once: delays are dangerous.

That's Why.—"How can you go with Fred Squandret, Laura? He's such a spendthrift." "What if he is? He spends it nearly all on me."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

A dyspeptic is never on good terms with himself. Something is always wrong. Get it right by chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

More.—The Devotee — "Paderewski is more than a mere pianist." The Philistine —"You bet he is! Why, the duffer must be worth near a million!"—Indianapolis Press.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

There is one serious objection to establishing communication with Mars. It will inevitably bring on more dialect stories.—The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Cheap Rates to California.

February 12th and each Tuesday thereafter, until and including April 30th, Special Low Rate Colonist Tickets will be sold via the Southern Pacific's Company's "Ogden" and "Sunset" Routes to all points in California. The rate will be: From Chicago $30.00, from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans $27.50, from Omaha, Kansas City, etc., $25.00. Corresponding low rates from all other points east and north.

For particulars and detailed information pertaining to the Southern Pacific Company's Routes, and these special rates to California, call upon or address

W. G. Neimyer, G. W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Connor, C. A., S. P. Co., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

G. G. Herring, C. A., S. P. Co., 711 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

L. E. Townsley, C. A., S. P. Co., 421 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

C. C. Cary, C. A., S. P. Co., 208 Sheidley Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Mostly Bluster—The man who is waging war on the modern prize fight is a regular Don Quixote." "You think so?" "Of course; he's only fighting windmills."—Philadelphia Press.

An Innovation.

The Louisville & Nashville R. R. together with its connecting lines has inaugurated the Florida Limited, which is a daily, solid train, wide vestibuled, steam heated, gas lighted, with dining car service for meals en route to Thomasville, Ga., Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla. The sleeper leaving Cincinnati at 11:15 a. m. is attached at Nashville, running via Birmingham and Montgomery, Plant System to Jacksonville, and Florida East Coast to St. Augustine, arriving at the latter city at 7:30 the next evening. Mr. C. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Louisville, Ky., will answer all inquiries concerning this train and furnish printed matter concerning it.

He Looked It.—Fond Father — "Now, when I was a boy I didn't have the advantages you have." Smart Offspring—"And you look it, too, guv'nor." — Ohio State Journal.

A Long, Long Time.

This expression is especially forceful when it relates to the period of a person's illness, and it then has a very dreary sound. When Mrs. A. A. Bailey was living at 858 Bolton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, she wrote: "My daughter has been troubled with Granulated Sore Eyelids for four or five years. She has now begun to use your Lotion and her eyes are better than for a long, long time." This wonderful remedy if used faithfully will not only relieve, but cure. If your druggist does not keep it, take no substitute, but send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

When you forget there are others you are nearing a burned bridge. — Atchison Globe.

Hoxsie's Croup Cure,

the life saver of children, cures and prevents Croup, Membranous Croup, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and Whooping Cough. No opium. 50 cents.

No man ever became great and good except through many and great mistakes.—Gladstone.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
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Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

A. N. K.—C 1884

No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Puffs under the eyes; red nose; pimple-blotched, greasy face don't mean hard drinking always as much as it shows that there is *BILE IN THE BLOOD.* It is true, drinking and over-eating overloads the stomach, but failure to assist nature in regularly disposing of the partially digested lumps of food that are dumped into the bowels and allowed to rot there, is what causes all the trouble. *CASCARETS* will help nature help you, and will keep the system from filling with poisons, will clean out the sores that tell of the system's rottenness. Bloated by bile the figure becomes unshapely, the breath foul, eyes and skin yellow; in fact the whole body kind of fills up with filth. Every time you neglect to help nature you lay the foundation for just such troubles. *CASCARETS* will carry the poisons out of the system and will regulate you naturally and easily and without gripe or pain. Start to-night—one tablet—keep it up for a week and help the liver clean up the bowels, and you will feel right, your blood will be rich, face look clean, eyes bright. Get a 50c box of *CASCARETS*, take as directed. If you are not cured or satisfied you get your money back. Bile bloat is quickly and permanently

CURED BY **Cascarets** LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 438

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

Barritt.

As we have not seen a letter in your paper yet from our little town we would be glad if you will print a small one for us.

We have been having plenty of rain and snow. Everyone is wishing for spring.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mason and little son Herbert went to Bayard Sunday to visit friends.

Clay Maloney is laid up with a sore hand.

Samuel Moreland is working for J. B. Bosely.

Mr. Swilk is working on the Bayard tannery.

Charles Decker is going to put a saw mill on Daniel Eggers' tract of land. We wish him success.

We are sorry to state that Mrs. Lukes is not improving in health.

We have some brave men in our town. A few weeks ago a young man came through the town and broke in one of our neighbor's doors with a rock, while the man of the house was lying sick. But we'll venture to say he won't try the same door again. Never fool with a man who has the grip.

Accident.

Another blizzard ending with indications for rain.

E. F. Fuller, of Cumberland, representing the McCormick Harvester Company, was in this community a few days last week looking up the interests of his company.

Mr. John Winters, of Frostburg, is circulating among our farmers and purchasing their fat cattle.

U. S. Mail Superintendent of Washington was in town parts of Monday and Tuesday arranging for the carrying of the mail between this place and Friendsville, beginning July 1, 1901, this route not having been let on a bid.

Miss Georg, of Keyser, is visiting at the "Central."

Our schools closed today (Tuesday) with the exception of an entertainment, which will be given on Saturday night of this week. Extensive arrangements are being made for the same.

Mr. H. J. Speicher, of the firm of Speicher Bros., has been appointed traveler for the Milwaukee Harvester Company.

Mrs. Austin Speicher, who has been confined to her room and bed for sevseveral months past, is up and around again.

Senator Ravenscroft is in Annapolis at this writing.

Miss Sallie Frazee, of Selbysport, who ably filled the position of assistant teacher in our school the past two winters, leaves for home tomorrow. We are sorry to see her go from our midst.

We do not know what has become of the pumpkin correspondent, but presume he has gone with the ground hog, and no doubt will return when pumpkins come again.

Mr. Aaron Boyer raised the frame for his new barn today. Hoffman Bros. are the builders.

Ryan's Glade.

I have not seen anything in your valuable columns for some time from this place.

We are all still living under McKinley prosperity.

The time for sugar making is now here. A jolly time it is, too. The people are well prepared for making sugar.

Mr. Isaac Moon is attending W. E. Harvey's sugar camp this season.

Mr. Isaac Thompson is busily engaged sawing lumber for the people of this community.

Elmer Harvey was at Short Run Sunday.

Rev. Bolten, of this charge, held a quarterly meeting at Blaine Sunday.

Hello! Mr. and Mrs. John Steyer are rejoicing over the arrival of a new daughter.

The Epworth League is prospering under the presidential care of George Steyer and others.

One of T. K. Harvey's cattle got fast in the manger and was severely hurt.

Allen Moon is working for Isaac Thompson.

Rumor says a wedding soon.

Deal & Co. have an order for 140,000 feet of 8x14 to cut 14 feet long.

One of our patriots, J. W. White, is summoned on the jury.

There is need of a new school house at Bear Range before another winter.

ZERO.

Mountain Lake Park.

E. W. Williams and wife, of Clarksburg, W. Va., were visitors at the Park yesterday and rented two cottages for next summer—one for himself and the other for Mrs. Williams' mother.

Miss K. R. Thomas, of Zanesville, Ohio, has rented J. H. Enlow's cottage, now in course of erection.

Messrs. Echard are very much improving their livery stables.

Our merchants are all busy.

T. J. Harris and men are putting up the frame of Frank Arnold's new house.

The interior of the old Auditorium is being remodeled.

The B. & O. section men are putting in a side track at the south end of F street for the steam shovel which will be here in a day or two to commence work on the third track to be put in at this place.

The frame of Harvey Cuppett's new house is up.

Deer Park.

W. B. Griffin was an Oakland visitor Tuesday.

Mr. A. Freeland is visiting friends in Terra Alta and Hutton.

R. Rafter, of Blaine, was in town Sunday.

Messrs. Isaac Cormany and Frank Browning were visiting friends in Swanton Sunday.

Miss Blanche Enlow, of Altamont, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Speicher.

Roy Thrasher, who has been visiting Washington friends, returned home Friday.

J. H. McRobie was an Oakland visitor Monday.

Miss Bessie Wise spent Sunday with Loch Lynn friends.

Mr. Joseph White, of Oakland, was in town last week.

Mrs. L. Lohm is visiting Grafton friends.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, of Altamont, were in town Wednesday.

Messrs. Joseph Lashorn and A. C. George were Swanton visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. Michael Garrett spent Friday with Oakland friends.

A. H. Lohm, of Grafton, spent Sunday with Deer Park friends.

W. B. Miller was a Mountain Lake Park visitor Monday.

"Jack" Enlow, of near Oakland, was in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Harvey, who have been visiting friends in Gans, Pa., returned home last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Griffin spent Wednesday with Oakland friends.

Miss Sada Laughlin and cousin, Miss Ella Laughlin, are visiting relatives and friends in Flemington, W. Va.

W. C. Jones was an Oakland visitor last Wednesday.

Mr. Taylor, of Altamont, has been appointed foreman in J. Morrison's place and will move his family into the Flanigan house.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert West, of Barnum, will move into the residence next to the postoffice shortly.

Mrs. Entler and daughter Miss Margarite, of Washington, D. C., are visiting relatives in town.

Mr. S. C. Hoye is on the sick list this week.

Quite a number of our young people attended the protracted meeting at Painter Tuesday evening.

Prof. W. E. Beeghly has charge of the devotional meeting of the Epworth League Sunday evening. A welcome for all. 6.30 o'clock.

The Sunday services in the M. E. church are: Sunday school 10 a. m.; class meeting, 11 a. m.; song service, 2 p. m.; Junior League, 3 p. m.; Epworth League, 6.30 p. m., and preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Harvey, at 7.30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

At the reorganization of the Junior League last Sunday afternoon the following officers were elected: President, Ray Jones; first vice president and superintendent, Emma George; assistant superintendent, Mrs. Sue Dawson; second vice president, May Browning; third vice president, Vada Thrasher; fourth vice president, May Jones; secretary, Amelia Thrasher; treasurer, Nora Specht; blackboard drawings, Job Cormany and Howard Thrasher; lookout committee, Edna Elliott, Lulu Marley, Grace Walters, Margaret Cormany, Helen Laughlin, Bennie Long; organist, Sada Laughlin; choirster, Ella Laughlin.

Bloomington.

School closed Tuesday noon after a session of five months. Prof. Gnegy and his assistant, Miss Cleveland, of Oakland, left for their homes on train No. 55.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. church, after a most successful period of nine weeks, came to a close on last Sunday evening.

A loaded four-foot car broke loose from its hitching when about half way down the Hampshire plane last Tuesday and descended with lightning speed, keeping the track until it reached the bottom, when it made a leap estimated at 150 feet, landing in the middle of the Potomac river. It cleared the tracks of the West Va. Central Ry. In its flight it cut the wires of the telegraph and telephone service and caused considerable inconvenience and delay in sending messages.

The small pox scare at Savage has about abated. No new cases have broken out since the isolation of Buzzard. The quarantine will be raised on the boarding house the latter part of this week if no further trouble occurs.

Work at all the mines in this vicinity has been very brisk during this week.

Mrs. William Brown is visiting relatives in Johnstown, Pa.

Mr. Samuel Hartman, formerly of near Oakland, but the past year a resident of this place, moved his family to Piedmont on last Tuesday.

Mrs. Anna Wright, of Jane Lew, W. Va., and Mrs. Charles Sluss, of Luke, were in town Tuesday visiting relatives and friends.

The infant boy of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Poland is much better and hopes of its recovery are entertained.

Mrs. Thomas Murphy, of Dry Fork, near Floyd, died on last Wednesday night of pneumonia. She leaves a husband and two small children. Rev. Howard, of this place, preached the funeral sermon on Sunday. We understand pneumonia is very prevalent along Dry Fork as four or five other cases are reported.

Mr. George Warnick received a car load of feed this week and the farmers were here in numbers taking advantage of the cheap prices.

The remains of the infant of Mr. and Mrs. Leach, of Gobbler's Knob, were buried in the graveyard at this place on last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Jessie Harris, accompanied by her little daughter, returned last week from a visit to relatives near Frankville.

Squire Moody is able to attend to business, after going through a stubborn attack of the grip.

Mr. G. C. Pattison was in Cumberland this week on business.

John Miller, the merchant, has had his delivery wagon painted black. It looks like a "Black Mariah."

Dry Run.

I begin by wishing success to the editor and his readers of the new century.

We are having regular March weather. We are greeted with showers, sunshine, ice and mud.

Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Nellie Browning. A good average is reported for a small school—16 pupils enrolled. The weekly average all winter has been 11 4-5. Our school continues till March 26th on account of time lost first term.

At this writing we are glad to state that Mrs. John Murphy and daughter, Miss Grace, who have been confined to their beds with la grippe and pneumonia fever are improving slowly.

Mr. Alonzo Harrison and new bride is visiting his father near this place. They will return to Barnum, W. Va. this week, their future home. The happy couple have the best wishes of the community for their future lives.

Mrs. McClellen Fazenbaker and little son Clyde, of Bloomington, have been visiting Mr. John Murphy, her father for the past week.

The Black Hawk's school closed closed last Wednesday, March 6th, on account of sickness and the average being low.

Mrs. Clara Murphy, (*nee* Clara Meyers) departed from this world on March 6th, 1901, aged 23 years, 7 months and 19 days. She leaves a husband and two children, a father, mother and two brothers to mourn her loss. The funeral took place on Saturday. It was largely attended by friends and relatives from Frostburg, Lonaconing and other places. Rev. Howard, of Bloomington officiated. Friends and relatives have the sympathy of the community.

Illinois Central R. R.

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AND THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

VIA OMAHA

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NEW THROUGH LINE OF

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$900 YEARLY to Christian man or woman to look after our growing business in this and adjoining counties, to act as Manager and Correspondent; work can be done at your home. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope for particulrs to U. A. KNIGHT, General Manager, Corcoran Building, opposite United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

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Under our plan of selling carriages, buggies, and harness, *you* get the profits. The jobber and retailer are cut out. By dealing direct with the manufacturer, you pay only the cost of making with a moderate profit added; and you take your choice from the biggest stock and fullest assortment. Our plan of

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insures satisfaction—your money back if you are dissatisfied. Our complete illustrated catalogue, showing many styles of high grade vehicles, harness, robes, blankets and horse equipments, with detailed descriptions of each, mailed free.

No. 3034—Buggy. Price, $38.30, with leather quarter top.

No. 340—Single Strap Buggy Harness. Price, $7.95.

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Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.

S. T. WILSON & CO., Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

I HAVE PURCHASED THE OAKLAND COAL YARD of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

183½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅝ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26⅝ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

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MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

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LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

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DR. W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

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Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
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Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily		2.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily		7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily		4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily		10.45 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily		5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.53 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily		4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily		12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO. IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 45	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*9 16	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 32
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 33	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*†7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Realington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. ERETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1901. NUMBER 2.

EXPLAINS HIS VOTE.

In a Speech Delivered in the Maryland Senate Last Thursday

Senator Ravenscroft Tells Why He Will Not Support the Measure Disfranchising Forty Thousand Citizens of the State. One of the Best Speeches of the Session.

MR. PRESIDENT:—Unanimous co-operation of the majority members of this body, in solidly opposing every proposed amendment to this bill, which was intended to give more facility and more intelligent understanding to the voter, and to prevent fraud and corruption by election officials, indicates the determination of the representatives of the Democratic party under the party lash to pass this bill. The whole proceeding, commencing with the call of this special session, has been revolutionary, unwarrantable and a discredit to this proud old State. Liberty of conscience and the unobstructed right of franchise have been always claimed as cardinal doctrines and heritages of Maryland citizens. This legislation is in defiance of all the proud boasts of our past history. The claims upon which it is based are false and unworthy of the consideration of a honorable body like this. The pretext that the bill is intended to prevent bribery is a sham and a declaration which it is doubtful any Senator on this floor believes. The press and the public of this State know that this pretext is false. Forty thousand unfortunate voters who are intended to be affected by this law, and who cannot read and write, know already by communication with their neighbors of the purpose of this law and what will be its ultimate results. They know that by indirection and by an evasive process they are to be deprived of the constitutional right which the fundamental law of the State has guaranteed them. They know that they are to be placed in the same category as felons, unpardoned criminals, unnaturalized foreigners and mental imbeciles, and they know that this is being done by force of political dictation from a few ambitious men, who when they have attained, if they shall attain, the end of their personal, selfish, political ambition, will not turn back to shed tears of sympathy or to write epitaphs of glory over the tombs of political oblivion to which some, if not many, of the members of this Legislature will shortly be consigned.

They know that they are placed by this proposed law, and by the pretences made by its champions, before the public with the finger of scorn and infamy and degradation pointed at them and are held up for public view as degraded beings who alone are the subjects of bribery and corruption at elections.

This bill, if enacted into law, will take away the right of franchise from hundreds of our veteran soldiers, many of whom are crippled and burdened with disease, because of their arduous service on behalf of the preservation of the Union and the honor of our national flag. Think of it, my fellow Senators, what an infamous outrage this disfranchisement will perpetrate upon the rights of many of our nation's heroes.

The magnitude, the beauty and grandeur of our country today is due to the unflinching patriotism of these heroic men.

When their country called them into active service, at a time when an awful crisis was pending in this Union, when the dark clouds of secession were hovering over and about us, threatening, as they were, to break down the Union, no man thought to ask them if they could read or write, nor did any man think even for a moment of making inquiry as to their efficiency, manhood and patriotism because of a lack of education. It was not and should not have been done, for they were able to render and did render their country exemplary service upon its battlefields. They have received the plaudits and commendation of a grateful people, from the close of the great civil war up until today, and even now the American heart throbs with emotion and gratitude toward these our veterans. Thus it has been, thus it is, and thus it should be as long as the citizens of this Republic breathe the atmosphere of freemen.

But, oh, what an awful wrong, what a glaring injustice and base ingratitude will be shown toward many of these heroes by legislation of this character! It is unfair, unpatriotic and certainly un-American.

Their misfortunes in illiteracy and lack of learning, no matter how respectable, prosperous or law-abiding they may have been, and may be still, are to be turned into a crucifixtion of their moral righteousness as well as used as an instrument to disfranchise them and exclude them from a voice in the making of laws, which they must obey, and the levying of taxes, which they must help to pay. They know, and we all know, Mr. President, that this law will not obstruct or hinder the bribery and corruption of those who, less honest, less reputable citizens, are able to read and write. Aye, Mr. President, they know, and the whole public will know, that this law, if passed as now proposed in this bill without further amendment, throws wide open the door for unlimited and systematic bribery and places the very machinery for that purpose in the hands of the election officials and in the hands of the party workers of the political party now in control in this State. The unfortunates who are to be effected by this law, as well as the whole State, know that this question has never been presented as an issue to be passed upon at a general election, nor has it been submitted for the calm consideration of a constitutional convention. We are told through the press that his Excellency, the Governor, justifies the call for this session on the ground that it comes by appeal from the people. We have not been advised who are the great people making this appeal other than a few choice spirits in the Democratic party, who under the whip and spur of party management were called and driven into conferences and instructed, many of them against their will and against their conscience, to have appeals and representations made to the Governor to justify him in issuing this call. But, Mr. President, the great body of the people have been heard from in another direction, the metropolitan press of Baltimore city, which certainly seems to, and generally does, voice the popular sentiment, has almost without exception denounced this measure and warned this Legislature of the retribution which will follow and of the vengeance of public condemnation which will be the penalty which must be paid in the near future to those of us who, as public servants, dare abridge the sacred right of franchise. Citizens in public meeting, to the responsive applause of thousands of indignant hearers, have denounced this bill and appealed to this body to stay its mad career in revolution. The illiterate people, in excited groups about the country stores, the village blacksmith shops, upon the farms and in the factories and upon the street corners in the city and in their homes, in their places of social intercourse and even in their churches where they go to worship, have with suppressed excitement and either with abated breath or wildly extravagant declarations protested, criticised and condemned what is about to be done in this Senate today. The wounds of humiliation, of degradation and of infamy which are to be placed on this people, will not be healed during the lifetime of any member of this Senate. The children and the children's children of these citizens who are to be wronged, betrayed and politically crucified, will mark the name and the ambition and business and social aspirations of every one of us who goes upon this record as the one betrayer of the interests of the unfortunate masses. More than this, Mr. President, if the courts should decide, as we are convinced that they must and will decide, that this law is unconstitutional, in what darkened retreat, away from public gaze and sneering criticism and away from the pointing of the finger of pity and scorn, will such of the honorable members of this body as may have, in violation of conscience and judgment, been seduced by party expediency and fidelity, hide themselves away from a storm which will ever be a recurrent one when they have any ambition for future public honors or official recognition. Mr. President, the minority members of this body sought to go upon the record made by this measure, according to their best judgments and the dictates of their conscience, as to their obedience to the constitution and laws of the State; to their oath of office and their duty and obligation to the whole people of the State, irrespective of party or social condition. They will stand proudly upon the record they are now making and will go confidently back to the people of the State feeling profoundly assured of the most absolute and overwhelming vindication and approval. Principle and public duty, a purpose to protect those who are at this hour helpless to defend themselves, and a purpose to maintain the honor, dignity and proud reputation of this old State without any motive of partisanship or party dictation, have been the incentives and the controlling purpose of the members on this side of the House. When the people shall again assemble in convention and at the polls the protest they will enter against the passage of this act will be so loud and strong that it will reverberate throughout the limits of this land. Handicap, manacle and obstruct the illiterate as you may; defraud, deceive and betray them to your utmost, pervert the election machinery to the utmost of the ability of those who manipulate it, for the purpose of fraud, bribery and intimidation, still yet, Mr. President, the sovereign voice of the independence, liberty-loving and fair-minded people of Maryland will sweep from power the party which made possible the opportunity to arbitrarily disfranchise and defraud a large body of our citizens against their constitutional rights. The Legislature which meets here next January will hasten to undo this gigantic wrong and his Excellency the Governor will sign or veto, according to his then construction of what is the voice of the people, a bill which if signed will be another monument marking the pathway of progress, liberty and equal rights in this old commonwealth. There are some Senators on this floor who will come back bearing the garlands of public approval, with the material in their hands to help build that monument. There are some of you, perhaps, who will come back under a changed conviction as to the divine authority of party expediency as formulated by men who have not been chosen by the voting public as the leaders of any party, and you will either help, as converted sinners, to build that monument or you will sit in sullen protest, nursing your own remorse and grieving over your own misfortunes and the misfortune of your party, and you will see this monument being builded and regret that you did not yourselves at this session help to lay its corner stone. The day of its dedication will mark a new and brighter era in the history of this State, and it will be planted over the tomb of political bossism, intolerance and fraud in elections in the State.

Mr. President, in conclusion let me say we shall leave the consideration of this measure, when it shall have been finally settled, with the happy and comforting coviction that we have done our full duty, not to any party or class but to the whole people of this State. We have obeyed the constitution as we saw it. We have fulfilled our official oaths as we construed them. We have protested, appealed, importuned the majority here, not to give us any partisan advantage, but to be fair, honest and undiscriminating as to the rights of every citizen of the State. We have warned the majority of the gathering storm, which is inevitable, and which soon must break. Having performed this duty and having exhausted all our resources to the end of saving the State from discredit and disgrace and a large body of its people from injustice and degredation, we must now leave the responsibility to rest upon the conscience and judgment of every man in this Senate when he casts his final vote.

Your very partisanship should not let you, at such a crisis, leave to your political rivals the necessity of raising the legend which you have cast down. Trust the people! Responsibility elevates the race. Priviliges debarred, rights denied, authority withdrawn, tends to cast down, dwarf and belittle any people. This measure is intended to and will obstruct the inevitable progress of human liberty in the State of Maryland. I will not vote for any measure that has for its object either directly or indirectly the taking away from the people the right of franchise.

SENATOR RAVENSCROFT'S SPEECH

Delivered in the Maryland Senate on Wednesday Last Against the Election Bill.

MR. PRESIDENT:—Considering this measure as a whole and giving the most liberal construction and excuses for its introduction, for the motive which may have prompted it, I am constrained to insist that the gravest consideration to the people of this State and to the members of this Senate is involved in the results and probabilities which are likely to follow from its passage. Until the call of his Excellency the Governor, preceded by some suggestion in the press that an emergency demanded remedial legislation, it must be conceded that the almost universal sentiment of the press approved and commended the most excellent election law of 1896. Opposition to this pending measure is justly founded upon the fact that, while it is pretended to diminish the opportunity for bribery in elections, as a matter of fact to any man skilled in practical politics it is clearly apparent that the facilities for successful bribery are enormously increased in favor of the political party having charge of the election machine in the State. The real object of the bill, frankly conceded by the Democratic press and in individual intercourse by the Democratic leaders and politicians, is the disfranchisement of illiterate voters. The Democratic party has not the courage to make this issue apparent upon the face of this bill, hoping to escape the obstruction of constitutional law. Every device possible to conceal the practical intent intended to be executed by the law has been ingeniously covered by cunning phraseology with a view to make the law pass muster in the courts. The provisions of the bill itself were concealed from the public and the press until after the meeting of this Legislature, and now this Senate is asked without free and full opportunity to weigh all the conditions and results which will follow such legislation to rush this measure through without mature deliberation. If fairness and honesty are intended by this bill, why authorize the supervisors of election to exclude from the public full knowledge in advance of the groupings and order in which the candidates' names will be placed on the ballot? Why invest irresponsible messengers instead of the policemen of Baltimore and the sheriffs of the counties, who are sworn officers of the law and subject to its penalties, with the custody and delivery of the ballot boxes, to the judges of election? Why not require the present legal identification of the voter by his signature, recorded at the time of registration, or have knowledge of the fact that he is an illiterate by reason of that record? Why exclude from candidates and public advertisement a frank and fair notice in advance of the election of the exact arrangement of the ballot before the day of election? Experience has proven under the simplest forms of ballot that men of even more than moderate intelligence are frequently embarrassed in attempting to vote other than a straight party ticket. If your law intends to prevent bribery by the scheme now proposed it assumes practically that the illiterate and unfortunates are the only class that are bribed and purchased at elections. Mr. President, the Democratic party has posed and masqueraded for years in this State as the champion and defender of the rights of the plain people. It now displays its cloven foot, and through this proposed legislation puts a discount upon misfortune, a degradation upon the worthy man, who, coming from humble origin and meagre fortune or coming as an adopted citizen of this country without knowledge of language or letters, and humiliates the more fortunate sons and relatives of unfortunate parents who cannot read and write by tearing away from them their constitutional right of franchise. Is this Senate prepared to stand for the principle of taxation without representation, or is it prepared to excuse the non-voter from the burden of general taxation? Is it prepared to excuse the illiterate from obedience to the laws, criminal and civil, in the making of which he is to have no voice if this bill becomes a law? If not, then the declaration of rights of this State, our constitution and our pretext of championship of individual liberty are frauds and a false pretence upon our people. Will each individual Senator in this body assume the responsibility of answering first to his conscience, secondly to his constitutional oath and thirdly to his constituents, and justify himself before God and man in voting for the passage of this bill? My brother Senators, for one I stand here as the champion of the plain people. The more fortunate classes can take care of themselves. There is now threatening in the near future a revolution by the ballot of the masses of the people against the autocracy of corporate greed and political combination of ambitious bosses. I warn you that the day of reckoning is not far distant, when the thunders of malediction and the tidal wave of political oblivion will overwhelm the men who attempt to stand in the way of the great tide and the power of the ballot in the hands of the plain but honest voter, who will not be driven by political machines nor party bosses. There are gentlemen on this floor who must realize, if they are not blind, by the experience of the past six years that they are going to their political graves as a sacrifice to the ambition of a few men who will not be able to save them and who probably would not if they could after they have defiantly or subserviently loaned themselves to the revolutionary proceedings in which this Legislature is now engaged. When the day of disaster and defeat shall come the forces which are now driving some gentlemen unwillingly and reluctantly to their political destruction will be powerless to save or console, and the very instruments which are now sought to be used to perpetuate the power of a few men will be turned, wielded in the hands of a strong and gigantic majority, against those who have sought to make it a means of renewed political power and personal advantage. If this bill is an emergency requirement now, why was it not so one year ago? If it is righteous and just, why not submit it to the voice of the people at the next general election as the basis of a constitutional amendment? Failing to do this, the supporters of this measure must rest under a fear that they would not be vindicated by a popular vote of the free men of this State who have under the constitution and without question heretofore had the right of franchise and have been compelled to pay their taxes and obey the laws.

STATE SENATOR R. A. RAVENSCROFT.

MR. LOWNDES TALKS.

The Ex-Governor Has Something to Say About the Extra Session.

Ex-Governor Lowndes, speaking of the proposed disfranchisement law which the extra session of the Maryland legislature is expected to enact, says:

"During the campaign of 1899 I said that if the Democratic party was successful it would make a change in the election laws looking to the disfranchisement of many of our colored people; the Democrats claimed that if the Republicans continued in power, negro domination would prevail. The independent Democratic voter, who for years had been fighting the ring was told that the ring was defeated in 1895 and could never come to life again, and therefore if he did not help now to save the party negro supremacy would have full sway in Maryland. By the aid of some Republicans, some of whom the Democrats now seek to disfranchise, who for various reasons refused to support the Republican candidates and by the votes of some independent Democrats, the State was lost to the Republicans and the Democrats came back to power. An extra session of the General Assembly will convene this week, called for the purpose of changing the election laws, and providing for the taking of a new census. I do not know, the public does not know, what changes the Democratic party proposes to make. From the talk of the leaders and from their party press, we are led to believe that many Republicans who voted with the Democrats in 1899 have cast their votes for the last time, and that the independent voters will never again have a potential voice in deciding the results of an election law in this state. The same men who controlled and directed the Democratic party for the 20 years preceeding 1895 are now at the head and front of the movement for an extra session, and for the passage of laws to disfranchise the illiterates. Bearing in mind the fraudulent methods resorted to, to carry, or rather to count, an election in times past, any legislation suggested by them as effecting the methods of election, will be naturally viewed with suspicion. The present election law is as fair a one as can well be devised; both parties are represented, not as formerly, under the old Democratic law, merely nominally so, but the minority party now has a representative of its own selection. The probabilities are that those who relied so much on the count, rather than upon the cast of the ballots in times past, will see to it in the enactment of a law that their former successful practices may be repeated. Whenever the will of the people has been throttled by legislation of the character proposed, there has always been a revulsion of sentiment, and the same will follow in this State.

"The taxpayers will see a cost of $100,000 added to the expenses of the State; his taxes increased; his fellow citizen disfranchised and the independent voter eliminated."

Died.

BROWN.—Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, widow of the late Hanson Brown, died at her home at Avilton, this county, on Sunday afternoon, after an illness of about ten days, of pneumonia, aged 72 years. She was interred by the side of her husband in the old Blocher cemetery on the old Bradford road about six miles west of Frostburg. Her husband, who was a prominent farmer, died in 1881. They had eleven children—five sons and six daughters—all living except two of the sons. She was a daughter of the late John Blocher, very well known in his day in old Allegany county. She leaves several brothers, Hon. George W. Blocher being one. Her sisters have all been dead some years. The deceased was a woman of great energy and courage. Withal she possessed a kind and generous nature. Her friendship was in store for all who were worthy, consequently she was much liked.

Notice.

This is to give notice that my wife, Alice L. Hardesty, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation and that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract in my name.

2-3t* HOMER L. HARDESTY,
Deer Park, Md.

Seaboard Air Line Railway, Mileage Tickets Reduced.

One thousand mile tickets, good over the whole system of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, including the State of Florida, are sold at $25.00, previously sold in Florida at $30.00, and are honored between Washington and Richmond, and by the Baltimore Steam Packet Company between Baltimore and Portsmouth, over "Bay Line."

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

GARRETT COUNTY COURT.

William R. Offutt Admitted to the Bar. Scott T. Jones Foreman of the Grand Jury—The Term Will Be Short.

The March term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county commenced Monday with Chief Judge Boyd on the bench. William R. Offutt, son of D. E. Offutt, was admitted to the bar, having previously passed the examination and been admitted as a practitioner in the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Scott T. Jones, cashier of the Garrett County Bank, was appointed foreman of the grand jury, and the following named persons were drawn to serve as grand jurors: S. C. Smith, J. L. Richter, Truman Pysell, John Close, W. D. Collier, Jonas Weitzell, John D. Ashenfelter, Ed. Hall, R. C. Townshend, George W. Blamble, W. J. Barnard, J. L. Echard, R. W. Morehead, J. M. White, Jonas Bittinger, U. G. Palmer, Ira J. Durst, Columbus Paugh, F. M. Conneway, Joseph W. Cogley, Thomas Harne, Howard M. Miller. Judge Boyd delivered the usual charge to the grand jury and then called over the several dockets and made proper entries. There are thirty-four cases on the original docket. Six of these were entered settled. There were fourteen cases on the appeal docket. Two of them were entered settled, four marked for trial and seven postponed until June next. There are sixty-four trials; four were dismissed, three stetted, seven marked for trial, one continued and the others postponed until June, when a speceial term will be held to try them.

Julius Rogers pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license and was fined $50 and costs in each case. Four other cases against the same party for the same offense were dismissed by the State upon payment of costs by the traverser.

Mary Wilt pleaded guilty to an indictment for larceny. Sentence was suspended until March, 1902.

Judge Boyd left Monday afternoon to attend the Court of Appeals.

There are very few persons in attendance and the term will be very short.

Judge Stake came up from Hagerstown Monday evening and was on the bench Tuesday. The appeal docket was taken up and quickly disposed of as follows:

A. M. Frazee vs. S. P. Specht, dismissed for non-payment of costs; Hamill—Semmes.

John McRobie vs. Cuppett & Feather. Three cases; all dismissed for non-payment of costs; Renninger—Hamill.

The trial docket was taken up.

No. 31, E. E. McCloskey vs. G. A. Shirer. Demurrer to replication was argued and submitted. Held sub curia.

Nos. 45, 55 and 56, Mary Hammond et al. vs. C. Spangler, A. C. Butler and Zack Sybert, respectively; demurrer to plea of defense on equitable grounds argued and submitted.

The greater portion of yesterday was taken up with the replevin case of Helferstay vs. Reynolds. The plaintiff purchased the Reynolds saloon on Railroad street in Oakland from trustees who had been appointed to sell the real estate of the late Bernard Reynolds. After the sale John Reynolds, the tenant of the property, removed his bar and bar appliances to another building which he had secured. Helferstay replevied the bar and fixtures, claiming they passed to him as part of the realty. The case was tried before the Court and a verdict rendered for the defendant, who proved that he had purchased the articles in controversy with his own money. Semmes and Hamill for plaintiff, Williams for defendant.

State vs. Jacob Hoffman for selling liquor without license; two indictments; plea of guilty in one case and sentenced to jail for twenty days. The other case dismissed.

State vs. Harry Saylor; highway robbery; trial before the Court; guilty; Thayer—Sincell.

The Oakland Normal.

The Oakland Normal will open on April 8th and continue for a term of ten weeks. All wishing a thorough normal training are cordially invited to attend. Special attention will be given to the common school branches and theory and practice of teaching. Any wishing to study Latin or the higher branches can do so. We have secured the services of a competent assistant and together expect to make this one of the best normals in the county. Tuition—$6 for first grade, $5 for second grade. Good boarding can be obtained at $2.50 per week and upwards.

For further particulars address
52-3t. A. W. DEWITT, Hoyes, Md.

If you want a vehicle of any kind at a low price and good terms buy now from A. D. Naylor, who has just received two full cars of vehicles and one car of machinery. 1-3t*

An Unconditional Surrender

By WELLESLEY PAIN.

SCENE—A dimly-lit conservatory attached to the house of Mrs. James Manley. In the center is a group of palms and ferns, hiding a doorway in the middle of the back of the stage. The time is 11:30 p. m. during a dance.

Characters—James Manley; Capt. Arthur Norman, of the King's Own Yeomanry, lately returned from the front; Muriel Wilton.

Arthur Norman (walks on L. as the curtain rises. He appears to be looking for some one, but, as a matter of fact, he has come there for a smoke and wishes to make quite sure that he is alone before sitting down. He takes out his cigarette case, and is about to open it when James Manley walks on quickly from the back. He stops suddenly on seeing Arthur Norman. Then—

Manley—My dear Norman, where have you been to? I've been looking for you everyhere, and—

Norman—And in the supper-room? Did you go there?

Manley—Well—no. I thought supper wasn't in your line—I mean your ilness was—

Norman—Oh—er—bother the illness. I'm all right—and I never lost my appetite, either. It's only you people who live in London that can't eat. But what have you been looking for me for? To bring me a cigar (holding out his hand). Thanks — er — it's awfully thoughtful of you, old man. Come—out with it.

Manley—My dear Norman, you didn't come here to smoke cigars, and you know it. (With mock gravity.) This is a serious matter, sir. Out of the goodness of her heart my wife invites you for a dance, and you spend your time smoking! Don't you know you're the lion of the evening—the returned hero—the envy of the men and the pride of all the girls, the people's idol, the—?

Norman (who is obviously pleased by the compliment but pretends not to be)—Shut up, old man, shut up. I'm getting sick of that sort of thing—I am, really. My wrist still aches from that hand-shaking business as we came up from the station—absurd rot. Why on earth should a couple of million people—absolute strangers—want to shake hands with me?

Manley—I don't know—perhaps some of 'em wanted to shake hands with another fellow, but, not being able to get near enoupgh to him, thought you'd do instead. But we're wasting valuable time. Come and dance.

Norman—Me dance? Thanks, but you know I don't dance; not in my line.

Manley—Why not? Soldiers do dance sometimes, you know.

Norman—But you'll excuse me, won't you?

Manley—Well, if you won't dance, come and see and be seen. Come and show yourself. What's the good of my wife having a lion of the evening if the lion goes and hides himself in (looking around the place)—er—in the jungle? Come out, Mr. Lion, in the open, and we'll soon do for you.

Norman—There—that's it — that's what you brought me here for—in order that I might be induced to propose to some pretty girl whose enthusiasm for soldiers—er—is—er—

Manley—Don't you make any mistake, my dear Norman. The girls are not all so enthusiastic over you bronzed heroes as you think.

Norman—You say that because you're not a bronzed hero—you're only married. Time will prove whether you are a hero or a martyr.

Manley—Skittles!

Norman—It's a fact.

Manley—Well, you're not a proper sort of hero or you wouldn't talk like that. Your true hero thinks all women perfect. He accepts their adulation with becoming modesty, and in due course marries the best of them.

Norman—Well, I do not think all women are perfect, and their adulation is an annoyance. I haven't met a woman since I've been back who hasn't fallen in love with me. You may say that's conceit—

Manley—I do.

Norman—But it's true.

Manley—Not a bit of it. All the women aren't in love with you soldiers. Some of them are perhaps taken in with the novelty of the thing, and think that a soldier is the perfect type of man—but I shouldn't say they're in love.

Norman—I tell you, my dear Manley, that if I hadn't checked them in time five women would have proposed to me—at different times—last week.

Manley—Well, supposing you have a change. I'll introduce you to a nice little woman—well, she's only a girl—who will not only not be in love with you, but will not have the faintest intention of schooling herself to love you. Extraordinary, isn't it. You haven't met Muriel Wilston, have you?—a friend of my wife's.

Norman—Yes, I know her—nice girl—pretty girl; but somehow—there's something—

Manley (laughing)—Everyone says that about Muriel. She isn't quite the conventional sort of girl, that's all.

Norman—Seemed to me rather rude at times—a trifle too school-girlish—but still—she's interesting—very interesting, and there—

Manley (looking off left)—And there she is (they both look in the same direction). When she's quite finished talking to that nice young man with the long hair I'll capture her for you.

Norman—No—er—don't—thanks.

Manley—But you said she was was interesting. Norman, this is a bad sign. You should never be afraid of meeting the enemy in the open, you know. I'll guarantee that Muriel won't fall in love with you, so don't alarm yourself; in fact, you'll find her a splendid cure for that pride of yours, Norman—the pride that makes you think all women are head over ears in— Wait half a—(runs off L).

Norman—No—don't go. I'll come and dance. I'll—oh hang, he's bringing her back.

(Enter Manley, with Muriel Wilton. She is a pretty little woman, with a charming girlish manner.)

Manley (to Muriel)—I think you've met Capt. Norman before, Muriel?

Norman (awkwardly)—Miss Wilton has had the pleas—I mean I have had the pleasure — er — the pleasure—(They bow, smiling).

Manley (to Muriel)—Do you think you can amuse a wounded warrior, Muriel, until I come back to take him off your hands. He doesn't dance because he's wounded—that's what he says—but it's only an excuse for laziness.

Muriel—I am sure Capt. Norman couldn't be lazy. A man who has done—(Manley and Norman exchange meaning glances)—er—who has done—a six-mile walk by himself this afternoon doesn't deserve to be called lazy. (Manley goes out, Norman looks rather gloomy.)

Manley—I retire—conquered. (Exit L. Muriel and Norman sit down.)

Norman—I didn't see you during my walk this afternoon, Miss Wilton.

Muriel—No! Well, you see, I was learning to ride a bicycle. Of course I ought to have learnt years ago—when it was fashionable—but I wouldn't begin then.

Norman—Just because you didn't want to do the conventional thing, eh?

Muriel—I don't know. I am afraid I never stopped to think about it. I haven't thought about anything except the bicycle since I had it. I can't—it takes up all my time—

Norman—But how was it you didn't overtake me this afternoon if you were riding?

Muriel—Excuse me. I didn't say I was riding. I said I was learning to ride. That's quite different, and makes you very tired.

Norman—I'm sorry you didn't catch me up. I might have helped you.

Muriel—Thanks. I did nearly catch you up once, and I rang my bell hard—so hard, in fact, that I had to get off my machine to do it properly; but you didn't look round. You were deep in thought—

Norman—Yes, I was. You know in Splogerton, where I live, there was such a crush when our fellows came home that they couldn't march, and they asked me to devise some scheme for keeping the women—the people—back when the next contingent arrives. I was thinking out a plan this afternoon.

Muriel—Are the women such a terrible nuisance, then?

Norman—Well—er—yes—er—so impulsive, you know. Break up the ranks. All that sort of thing.

Muriel—Poor women! I'm glad I'm not like that.

Norman—It isn't right, you know.

Muriel—No. I can understand that a man who has—er—received a kiss from a woman without asking for it, might—er—mistake the impulse of the moment for—er—something else. That would be a pity.

Norman—Don't you think it usually is—er—something else when soldiers are concerned?

Muriel—Most decidedly not. Soldiers mustn't run away with that idea. Women are grateful and enthusiastic, and rather hysterical. That's all. They are certainly not in love with the soldiers they rave over.

Norman—You don't think so?

Muriel—Sure of it.

Norman (getting a trifle nearer Muriel, and speaking in a lower tone)—Is it possible, Miss Wilton, that the enthusiasm we have heard so much about is not real?

Muriel—Not all of it. I've no doubt some of it is. If you have a brother—or—a—husband, you naturally feel glad to see him back safe and sound; but then I haven't a brother—or a husband—in the army—I mean I haven't a brother—and, of course, you know—(their eyes meet, and she blushes furiously).

Norman—Yes, it must be nice to have some one looking out for you—when you come back—some one who really cares—some one—

Muriel—But I thought you had a sister, Capt. Norman?

Norman—Oh, but sisters don't count—they look out for some one else's brothers, I suppose.

Muriel—That's not fair on the sisters.

Norman—Oh, but they do.

Muriel—Well, the next time there's a war, and you go out, I'll look out for you when you come back.

Norman—You will? That's good of you to say that.

Muriel—Is it? From what I've heard, I thought that—

Norman—Yes?

Muriel—I—er—hardly know—I mean that (looking on the ground) I was told there were others who—er—looked out for you this time, and I thought p'raps—

Norman—I'm going to ask you to do something. You've told me you're not in love with soldiers. I want you—to try and be in love with one of them—who is—ever so much—in love—with you. (He draws her near him and kisses her.)

Muriel (in a low whisper)—I said—that—because Mr. Manley told me you thought every woman was in love with you. (Looking up and speaking coolly.) He was all wrong, wasn't he? You don't want—anyone else.

Norman—Muriel!

Muriel—I'm so glad.

Norman—But why did you tell me you weren't in love with soldiers?

Muriel (with a smile)—Because—I was only in love with—one of them.

(They embrace and the curtain falls slowly).—Madame.

FUNNY FOLKS

A Husband's Guile.

She—After dinner, John, I want to have a good, long, serious talk with you.

He—Look here, darling, would you mind writing it all down? Tell you what! Make it a dialogue; you can easily put in my part, too, you know.

She—But, John—

He—Oh, don't pretend, dear! You have a gift that way. And I'll read it down at the office in the morning.—Brooklyn Life.

Corroborative Evidence.

"I see that a Chicago scientist has discovered that salt will prolong life."

"Yes, and I saw somewhere the other day a statement that there are statistics which prove women to be longer lived than men. This bears out the salt theory."

"I don't see how."

"Look at the way women eat pickles."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Brasswood Corners "Blase."

"They say," observed the grocer as he carefully wrapped up half a dozen herrings, "that Lige Barclow blacks his boots every Sunday."

"Yes," replied Uncle Grouty, "he's a perfect roo, a reg'lar Lothario. I tell ye, so many of our young men fallin' into the enervatin' vortex of fashion don't argue very well fer the perpetuity of the race."—Judge.

Of Paramount Importance.

"Supposing," he said, "that we really could get to communicating with Mars, what, in your opinion, is the first thing we ought to say to the people on that planet?"

"Well," he replied, "we might ask them if they have solved the servant girl problem, and, if so, how."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Like One Once.

"That fellow is a bird," said the admiring stranger as he looked after the fresh young man.

"Not now," replied the native, "but there was a time when your description might have been justified."

"When was that?"

"The night we tarred and feathered him about a year ago."—Chicago Post.

Then He Dodges.

Who says I cannot meet my bills?
Of libels that's the worst!
Why, sirs, I meet them every day—
Unless I see them first.
—Philadelphia Press.

GIRL LOVE AGAIN.

"He says I sing more beautifully than any girl he knows. What do you think of that?"

"I think he should extend his acquaintance."—Boston Globe.

Promised Immunity.

I find a dainty, scented note from Grace
Within my morning mail. It runs like this:
"Stolen, last night, from its abiding place
Upon two lips, a rather hurried kiss!
To owner known is he who dared to steal;
Yea, long in her affections he has basked.
So, if no later than this evening he'll
Return the same, there'll be no questions asked."
—Detroit Free Press.

Amateur Theatricals.

Mrs. Montauk (at amateur theatricals)—I should enjoy amateur theatricals more if the actors had a little more self-assurance.

Mr. Montauk—Yes; that seems to be monopolized by the people who solicit you to buy the tickets. — Brooklyn Eagle.

Convenient Memory.

"Old Grabb says he always remembers the poor," remarked Mrs. Goodart.

"Yes," replied Mr. Goodart, "but he can't remember more than one thing at once. When he remembers the poor he forgets his pocketbook, and vice versa."—Philadelphia Press.

The Wise Observer.

"I have noticed," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "that the more a girl thinks of a young man the longer she takes to fix her hair when he calls; and the more the young man thinks of the girl the more the girl's hair needs fixing."—Yonkers Statesman.

Family Pride.

"I suppose you take a great deal of pride in your business."

"No," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I used to take pride in my business, but ma and the girls don't approve of it. The only thing we take pride in now is my daughter's husband's pedigree."—Washington Star.

Extent of His Experience.

"Have you ever had your horoscope cast?" the Boston girl asked.

"No," said the man from St. Louis, "but I had my vermiform appendix cut out."—Chicago Times-Herald.

For His Relief.

"I cannot stand your indifference," he said.

"Have a chair," she replied.—Philadelphia North American.

Completely Lost.

"I have just been reading an interesting story of two men who were lost in the snow while shooting in Scotland," said the beautiful Miss Hickins. "Were you ever lost, Mr. Tubbs?"

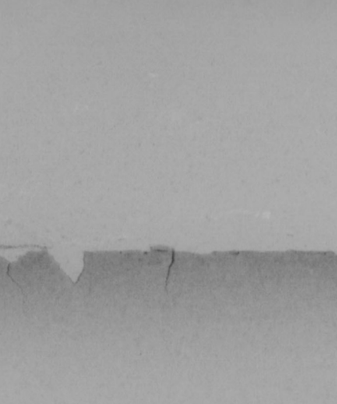
"Once."

"When?"

"When I first saw you I was lost in admiration, and I may add that I have not since been found."

The banns have been twice called.—Tit-Bits.

A GOOD EXPLANATION.



He—It seems to me your mother does not intend to return to her home again!

She—You see, dear, she cannot stand riding backwards!—Heitere Welt.

Reward.

Life is a conflict; battle well while here—
You'll get your pension in some calmer sphere.
—Detroit Free Press.

Faith Shattered.

She—Do you believe that everything in this world is worked out according to a prearranged plan?

He—No. I put $500 into a mining scheme several years ago because friends gave me a chance to get in on the ground floor, and I guess it's never going to work out at all.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Method in His Madness.

Dumley—Well, say, the boss must be gittin' nutty. Of course, you knowed I was after one of them there consulships. Well, he said they was only one open, and he couldn't get me that because I couldn't speak the language.

Cumley—That so? Where was it?

Dumley—Somewhere in England.—Philadelphia Press.

A Question of Honor.

"Young man," said the young lad's father, "you have boasted several times that you possess an honored name."

"Yes, sir," replied the suitor, haughtily.

"Well, may I inquire what bank it will be honored at, and for how much?"—Tit-Bits.

Miss Cayenne's Candor.

"What did you think of that farewell speech of mine?" said the orator.

"Well," answered Miss Cayenne, "to be candid, I couldn't quite make up my mind whether it ought to be referred to as a swan song, or as merely one of the customary cackles."—Washington Star.

Lights Out at Eleven.

Parent (severely)—You sat up with young Spooner until a most indecorous hour last night, Matilda.

Matilda—But I love him! He is the light of my life!

Parent (testily)—But you know my rule! He is a light that must be put out at 11 o'clock.—Tit-Bits.

All Kinds and Conditions.

Oh, it takes a lot o' people foh to make dis worl' go roun',
An' dar ain' much use complainin' 'bout de task dat you has foun'.
Some folks in orter-mo-beels kin go ridin' when it's fair,
An' some mus' haul de rocks an' keep de roadway in repair.
—Washington Star.

GETTING BACK AT HIM.

Old Gotrox—I couldn't listen to it! Why, my daughter would starve!

Impecunious Suitor—If I thought you would allow that, sir, I would at once abandon all thought of entering your family.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Interview.

He said to her no foolish words
That he would fain recall;
For she, in truth, talked on so fast
He got no chance at all.
—Chicago Record.

Rather a Foot.

Mrs. Browne—I don't see how you can read your husband's letters at all, he writes such a peculiar hand.

Mrs. Malaprop—His chiropody is queer, but I'm used to it.—Philadelphia Press.

BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

The Palm Given to Dr. Greene's Nervura.

That Grand Jury, the People, Have So Decided.

Used by Hundreds of Thousands in Spring as a Blood Medicine.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is indeed "the World's Great Spring Medicine." It has come to be recognized by almost everybody as the best possible spring medicine to take, and hundreds of thousands of our people use it during the trying spring months, to tone up anew the relaxed nerves, and re-invigorate and enrich the blood.

A spring medicine is a necessity if one wishes to keep in perfect health and vigor during the changes from winter to summer. This grand spring tonic, this perfect spring medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, is exactly what the system needs at this season. It not only purifies, but makes rich, red blood; it not only strengthens and invigorates the nervous system, but re-energizes and revitalizes the nerves by feeding them with renewed nerve force and power. It is not only an aid to digestion, but it creates a regular, natural and healthy action of the bowels, liver, kidneys, which in the spring are always sluggish and inactive.

In fact, it is just what people need to make them well and keep them well during these months, so threatening to the health of all, and when it is considered that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is made entirely from pure, health-giving vegetable remedies, and that people give it more testimonials of cure than any other remedy on earth, no one can doubt that it is the very best spring remedy for everybody to use.

Mr. Gustave Lelbach, of 337 First St., Jersey City, N. J., says:—

"I was troubled with sick headaches, and could not sleep on account of the pains in my head. I was suffering night and day with dyspepsia, could not eat anything, my stomach would sour so. I had to starve myself to have any case. I had to give up work at last, I was so nervous and miserable, and I was falling away in flesh so that my friends hardly knew me. I tried several remedies, but without avail. At last someone recommended Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I tried one bottle and began to improve. I started in to eat all right; then I picked up my health; my headaches disappeared, and my weakness and sour stomach went away. I used three bottles, and could sleep all night with ease; I used six bottles, and felt like a new man. I can now do a hard day's work without any trouble, and I am as happy as a bird in spring. I was so miserable, always suffering, always in pain, but now I am like a new man."

Use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy this spring, for it is the discovery and prescription of a well-known physician, Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th St., New York City, who is responsible for its beneficial action, and who can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.

RICH ORE IN PIKE'S PEAK.

Mining Company Well Paid for Boring Nine Hundred Feet Into Mountain.

The first strike of any importance ever made on Pike's peak is the one just discovered in the tunnel of the Oil Creek Mining company of Cincinnati. The mountain has been prospected for years and is supposed by many to be the starting point of the rich leads found in Cripple Creek, but surface work has never disclosed any ore. By running a tunnel into the very heart of the mountain, however, the Oil Creek company has opened a three-foot vein of $80 ore and pockets carrying fabulous values. The tunnel is now in 900 feet under Pike's peak. Work was begun in March, 1896. At the time there was no ore in sight, and nothing but a theory to warrant the expenditure of money. George H. Bohrer, president of the German national bank of Cincinnati, is also president of the Oil Creek Mining company, George Kreis is secretary and J. R. Pictou is treasurer.

The utmost secrecy is maintained by the interested parties.

His Stock in Trade.

"Can't you afford to wear better clothes than those?" asked the sympathetic woman of the street beggar, as she eyed his tattered garments.

"No, ma'am, I really can't," was the mendicant's reply; "these togs is what I beg in."—Yonkers Statesman.

Passed the Age Limit.

Miss Oldgirle—Oh, did you say I was a croquette or a coquette?

Mr. Sourdrop—A croquette

"What a strange mistake! Whatever made you say 'croquette?'"

"Because they don't make croquettes out of spring chickens."—Baltimore American.

The Very Latest.

Customer—Here's a piece of goods that should make nice trousers, but the stripes don't appear to be straight. They're curved, aren't they?

Tailor—Yes, they curve outward, you notice. That cloth is designed especially for bow-legged gents.—Philadelphia Press.

How It Was Done.

Freshleigh—Pray, how did you become ossified?

Ossified Man—In my youth I was nice and soft like you; when I grew up and realized what a cruel world this is, I became hardened.—Ohio State Journal.

Clinging Gowns.

Mrs. Church—Did you say your husband liked these clinging gowns?

Mrs. Gotham—Yes; he likes one to cling to me about four seasons.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Fiances.

She—What did papa say when you asked him, Bertie?

Bertie—He said: "This is so sudden!"—Puck.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
[Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"There's a lesson in that would-be western epicure who died after eating six pigs' feet." "What is it?" "That four feet are enough for any pig."—Philadelphia Times.

There Is No Death

from Croup, Pneumonia and Diphtheria, if Hoxsie's Croup Cure is used promptly. No opium to stupefy the brain. No ipecac to nauseate the stomach. Sold by druggists. 50 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, m'f'r, Buffalo, N. Y.

Jack—"Did Miss Withers make him wait for an answer?" Arthur—"Yes; it was 15 minutes before they could bring her to."—Town Topics.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once: delays are dangerous.

"So the poet is financially embarrassed?" "I should say so. Why, he actually has to eat breakfast foods for dinner."—Philadelphia Record.

A Remedy for the Grippe.

Physicians recommend KEMP'S BALSAM for patients afflicted with the grippe, as it is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms, but get a bottle to-day and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe brings on pneumonia. KEMP'S BALSAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists, 25c and 50c.

The man who is wedded to his art usually has Poverty for his mother-in-law.—Town Topics.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Genius can only breathe free in an atmosphere of freedom.—John Stuart Mill.

It is easy to recover from another man's adversity.—Ram's Horn.

HELP FOR WOMEN

WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by

MRS. ELLA RICE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cures that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham; her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. FISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

pgs. 3 & 4

missing

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

"Nick" Boyer has gone to Fairmont to work.

Dr. C. J. Fazenbaker, of Swanton, was in the city Tuesday of this week.

Fifty styles 10, 15 and 20 cent Torschon lace at Sincell & Co.'s for 5c per yard.

George Crim has charge of the Opera House barber shop since the former proprietor sold out.

Mrs. Frank Byers, of Savage, W. Va., with her three children, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Flowers, of this place.

Bring your buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats and corn, if you want cash or trade. The Felty Roller Mill, Oakland, Md. 27-26t

Fred. Kemp, Esq., of near Accident, was visiting his sister, Mrs. Andrew Shartzer, near town, a few days this week and also attending court.

Messrs. John H. Cuppett and J. George Kolb, of Friendsville, who were in Oakland Monday and Tuesday attending court, returned home Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. E. H. Bartlett, who is now at Elkins and suffering with an attack of typhoid fever, was in an improved condition yesterday. His mother is at his bedside constantly, having gone over to Elkins the 2nd inst. to nurse him.

If you want a first- drill for a little money see Naylor. He has three kinds on hand. If you want a disc drill, disc harrow, he has them. If you want wood frame, steel frame or wheel harrow he has them, too. Corn planters, etc. I sell the Wynrd plow—no better made. 1 3t*

Mr. Notley B. Browning, of near Terra Alta, a member of the Browning family of this county, was in Oakland recently on business. Mr. Browning has retired from active business and lives quite comfortably upon his farm near the above place.

Mr. D. E. Bolden was the successful bidder for the erection of the proposed Catholic church in Oakland, but it is not yet definitely decided whether to erect the church upon the plans drawn by the architect or to make the building less expensive. Mr. Bolden's bid was nearly $15,000 for the entire work.

Mrs. Lou Thayer Waters returned from her western trip last Friday morning after spending several weeks with her brother, Walter E. Thayer, and his family, about forty miles in the country from the railroad station, Carlsbad, New Mexico. While Mrs. Waters is delighted with her trip she prefers Maryland as a place of residence.

Monday afternoon this office was visited by Misses Sadie Durst and Minerva Custer, of near New Germany, who came to Oakland that day to take the train for Buckhannon, W. Va., where they will enter the Seminary. The ladies were quite interested in the working of the many intricacies of the printing business as explained by the gallant foreman of the office, Mr. Perry E. Kimmell.

The grand jury submitted its report to the Court yesterday afternoon and was discharged from further service. The report contains a number of recommendations of merit and is quite a departure from the usual grand jury report in that it sets before the public the mineral wealth of the county and the substantial prosperity which our people are enjoying. The report was drafted by Messrs. Scott T. Jones and U. G. Palmer and is published elsewhere in this issue.

Robert Moorehead, of near Bloomington, whose house was wrecked a short time ago by a car leaving the railroad and coming into contact with it, is a member of the present grand jury. Mr. Moorehead made this office a brief visit on Monday afternoon and informs us that the railroad company has rebuilt his dwelling, and that he is now better housed than before the accident occurred. He is employed as a miner in the Hampshire Hill mines near Bloomington.

The following concerning the life of a farmer is true in every particular statement: The farmer doesn't have to solicit patronage from anyone. He doesn't have to enter into competition and strife with any of his neighbors, like a merchant; he doesn't have to wrangle for a living like a lawyer; he doesn't have to depend on his collections reluctantly doled out, as editors do; in fact he can be the most independent man on God's green earth if he manages his business in a businesslike way. He has more time and opportunity for cultivating his mind; he has fewer allurements for corrupting his morals; and his occupation is more conductive to the highest development of his physical powers than any other.

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Why send away for your vehicles when you can save money by buying from Naylor. He buys in large quantities; hence can give you low prices.

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We are grateful to our friends for every item of news they favor us with. That is the way we get the happenings—our friends relate them to us. We are very much like other people in this respect at least—we must hear the news before we become conversant with it and can put it into print. Tell us the news.

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Every farmer will do well to give his son a piece of land to cultivate, with the understanding that the returns, let it be much or little shall go to the boy. Encourage your children. Give the girl a half dozen good laying hens and in a short while she will be able to dress herself nicely. Many a boy has left home and been ruined simply because his hard-fisted father would not let him have something to call his own.

Mr. Charles Brown, of Grantsville, Md., was a business visitor in Salisbury on Tuesday. While in conversation with Mr. Brown we learned that he is doing business in Grantsville as a real estate and mineral right agent. He thinks the Salisbury railroad extension will open great business opportunities along the Casselman valley in Garrett county, and he says if the people of Grantsville take advantage of the opportunity they now have have, the old town will be converted from the dull, sleepy place it now is into a live and energetic business community. We think there is much truth in what Mr. Brown said, and it is now up to Grantsville to decide whether she will improve and grow or continue to progress crawfish fashion, which is backward. We have some faith in our old native town yet, and we believe Mr. Brown is the Moses to lead her out of the wilderness. His efforts in behalf of the old town should be appreciated and encouraged.—Salisbury Star.

Mr. Parley Deberry, of Terra Alta, was in the city Monday on business.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

"Muck" Nethkin returned from Denver, Col., Monday morning, where he had been for some weeks in search of employment.

Merchant John E. Gnagey, of Accident, came up to Oakland Tuesday and remained here a day or two on business before the court.

Rev. J. E. Kidwell, son of W. A. Kidwell, Esq., of near Mountain Lake Park, was in Oakland Monday on his way to Greene county, Ohio, where he has been tendered a call to preach.

Headache often results from a disordered condition of the stomach and constipation of the bowels. A dose or two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct these disorders and cure the headache. Sold by all druggists.

To escape appearing before the grand jury as witnesses against alleged law violators a number of our young men and even mere boys made it convenient to visit friends in nearby West Virginia towns until court adjourns.

Town Councilman James A. Delawder tripped over a loose board in the platform near 'Squire Gonder's residence Tuesday noon and was thrown with violence to the ground. He sustained a badly bruised forhead and nose.

Nimrod Glotfelty, Esq., of near Accident, whose barn and farming utensils as well as nearly all his live stock was consumed by fire some weeks ago, was in Oakland yesterday purchasing wagons and other implements to take the place of those burned.

Mrs. Catharine McKenzie, wife of Jere. McKenzie, of near Avilton, Garrett county, Md., died on Thursday of last week at the ripe age of 85 years, 9 months and 12 days. The funeral services were held the day following, at the Roman Catholic church in that vicinity.—Salisbury Star.

What a howl would go up if newspapers were to criticise the individual as freely as many people criticise the newspaper! Every issue of a live and reputable newspaper is a mantle of charity. If an editor could get out a cold fact edition some day, and then get up a tree and watch the result, whew! what a picnic it would be.

It is greatly feared that the wheat of this section is badly frozen out owing to the extreme cold weather which prevailed at the beginning of the winter when there was no snow covering the ground to protect it. In many places the fields present a forlorn appearance, being brown in color instead of the deep rich green.

A man might do without his county paper a year and thereby save a dollar and a half, but if he is a man of ordinary ability he is nearly sure to lose a hundred times that much by not knowing what is going on in his own neighborhood and his own county. He misses the advertisement of sales, of bargains and of business propositions of which he might take advantage, but worse than his financial loss is the loss of general information that should always be possessed by himself and family.—Ex.

Now that a little good weather is with us there is no hindrance to property owners fixing up their platforms. In many instances the walks are dangerous to life and limb in daylight and at night one has to exert constant vigilance to keep from treading into holes or on broken planks which in either case would probably result seriously. Can't the ordinance be enforced against platforms out of repair Messrs. Councilmen? The streets also should have some attention now. Don't wait until summer is upon us and after the rank weeds have overgrown everything. Now is the time to act.

We have received from the author, Rev. T. J. Stanton, of Lonaconing, two bound volumes of his work entitled "A Century of Growth, or the Church in Western Maryland," treating upon the founding and growth of the Catholic church in Allegany and Garrett counties. The books are printed in large, clear type upon a fine grade of paper and contain a large number of half-tone engravings, the frontispiece being that of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. To the Protestant as well as the Catholic the books are of an interesting nature. Father Stanton's subject is one not readily handled, but its pages show with what aptitude he has adapted himself.

State Senator Ravenscroft, of Accident, who returned to his home from Annapolis Saturday morning, came up to Oakland Sunday evening and left for the State's Capital the same night in order to be present at the Monday evening session of the Legislature. While the Republican members of the Legislature are comparatively few they have been getting in some hard blows on their opponents. Messrs. Wilson and Finzell, members of the House, have both been aggressive and have spoken with no uncertain sound upon the iniquities about to be imposed upon the citizens of the State by Mr. Gorman's governor and his legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Procter, of Cincinnati, came to Oakland and remained here yesterday until the afternoon when they went on east.

A letter received in Oakland this morning from Dr. Henry W. McComas contains the information that he is now at Nassau, Bahama Islands, traveling in company with Mr. Watson of Fairmont.

Prof. A. L. Lee, of Altamont, recently the principal of the Selbysport public school, has been appointed principal of the Normal to be conducted at Selbysport this spring. The school will open on April 8th and will continue for a term of ten weeks. Mr. Lee is well qualified as an instructor and will no doubt make a success of the school. See his announcement elsewhere in this paper.

Following the suggestion contained in Mr. Renninger's paper which was read on last Tuesday night before the Oakland Club our citizens should display the American flag very generously upon the occasion of the meeting of the State Council Jr. Order United American Mechanics here next month. It is not too soon now to gather your flags up and see that they are in the proper condition.

Judge Elias Merrill, who was here last week attending a session of the Orphans' Court, exhibited at this office a very flattering letter showing the assay of minerals taken from the silver mine in which he is interested. Work in the mine has been delayed during the winter owing to the unsettled condition of the weather but as soon as spring opens an engine and other machinery will be installed at the shaft and the work resumed in earnest.

Notice.

This is to give notice to the public that Nannie Victoria Bowser, aged about 15 years, adopted by me, has left her home and that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract in my name. Persons are also warned against harboring her.

JOSEPH BOWSER,
Deer Park, Md.
1 3t*

Spring Opening!

Wednesday and Thursday, March 27 and 28.

Millinery, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes.

American Lady Corsets

in the Straight Front and various new shapes.

MRS. M. L. SCOTT,
Baltimore Store.

Financial Statement.

Annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the Corporation of Oakland for the year ending March 31st, 1901:

RECEIPTS.

Bal. in hand Treas. March 31, 1900	$18 21
Late Collector Hinebaugh, taxes, 1896	31 41
Same, taxes, 1897	278 59
Same, taxes, 1898	44 14
J. M. Crim, collector, taxes, 1899	945 26
Same, collector, taxes, 1900	2,790 78
Licenses from all sources	1,285 00
Garrett county levy	600 00
Fines by police magistrate, &c	30 00
Judgment case, Hyde vs. Council	24 10
Rent town scales	30 00
Total	$6,077 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Election expenses	$13 60	
Electric lights	1,549 10	
Printing	53 71	
Fire department rent, &c	65 00	
Collectors' commissions and assessments	101 66	
Int. coupons and int. on drafts	552 55	
Police protection	809 01	
Paid on previous indebtedness	1,440 98	
Streets, lumber, paving, &c	578 93	
Clerk and councilmen's salary	186 00	
Mayor's salary	50 00	
Town lockup, chairs, coal and repairs	41 84	
Fee bills and costs	34 11	
Blacksmithing	12 10	
Treasurer	25 00	
		$5,513 59
Bal. in hands of Treasurer		$563 90

LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness to April 1, 1901	$13,000 00
Int. due on same to April 1, 1901	200 00
Outstanding unpaid drafts	641 32
Total	$13,841 32

ASSETS.

Unpaid taxes for 1897-98	$503 43	
Unpaid taxes for 1899-90	1,579 85	
Unpaid platform bills	436 79	
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	563 90	
		$3,083 97
Net indebtedness		$10,757 35
By real estate		$800 00
By fire engine		800 00

JOHN W. HART, Mayor.
Test: J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Thomas B. Wiley, late Treasurer of Garrett County, vs. Sylvester Rinard.

No. 77 Miscellaneous Docket, March Term, 1901. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 18th day of March, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md., that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Thomas B. Wiley, late Treasurer of Garrett county, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of April, next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 19th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $53.60.

A. HUNTER BOYD.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.

Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Accident
Normal Academy
Opens April 8th.
Continues in Session Ten Weeks.

The objects of this school will be:

1st. To produce efficiency in the branches taught in the Public Schools, and to give such instruction in the higher branches as will be required to enter higher institutions of learning.

2nd. To prepare teachers for the Public Schools, giving special instruction in the Theory and Practice of teaching to all wishing to engage in that work.

Special attention will be given to classes in Book-keeping, Business Laws, Correspondence and Psychology.

Tuition, $6.00 for Teachers, one-half payable in advance, balance middle of term; others, $5 00.

It is or object to make the school a success. We therefore solicit the influence of all friends of education.

Good boarding at very low rates.

For further information apply to

R. R. SANNER or
GEORGE B. FRAZEE.

The Portraits of Our Presidents
With Biographical Sketches
BY
General Charles H. Grosvenor.

Title page designed by Tiffany.

This Inaugural year, when the public mind is aroused over Presidential questions, is a fitting time to issue General Grosvenor's book. Its sale is already tremendous, and will perhaps exceed that of General Grant's Personal Memoirs.

Every patriotic American desires to read what General Grosvenor has to say of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, President McKinley and the other Chief Executives of the Nation. Everybody desires to read what General Grosvenor, the staunch old Republican leader in Congress, will say of that staunch old Democrat, Andrew Jackson, the Father of the Democratic party. General Grosvenor has thrown into his sketch all the fire and energy of his nature. The biography of Thomas Jefferson is grand. The biography of Lincoln is as beautiful as a sunrise over the hilltops. General Grosvenor has personally known all the Presidents since the time of James Buchanan. The General's book will therefore contain history which has never before been published, written from his own personal observation of these great men. General Grosvenor has served in Congress for nearly twenty years, and he has served his country in war and in Congress for nearly forty years. The book contains twenty-four large Photogravure Etchings as fine as Steel Plates, printed by hand, on heavy plate paper made especially to order. These 24 Photogravure Etchings are in different tints, and are well worth $2 each. These Portraits are made from the Paintings endorsed by the family and near relatives of the Presidents. Two years' time and a fortune have been expended in securing these reproductions. The complete book is well worth $50, but the price has been placed so low that the most humble American citizen can own it. The biographical sketches are printed in large open type in two colors; the work is so beautiful that when people see it they want it. The advance sale is very large. President McKinley was the first subscriber. There is one edition known as The President Edition de Grand Luxe, initial letters hand painted, Portraits hand colored, title page hand illuminated, registered and numbered; subscription price $250. Orders and applications for territory are coming in rapidly. A high class man or woman of good social standing can soon make a small fortune taking orders in this community. Send references and apply for terms quick, as the territory will all be assigned soon.

Address THE CONTINENTAL PRESS,
CORCORAN BUILDING,
Opposite United States Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HENRY WARNICK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1901.

T. P. WARNICK, Administrator,
Bloomington, Md.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., March 21, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, April 8, 1901,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1901 Levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE
In Oakland, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from John Shartzer and wife to George Clauson, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1896, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 29, folio 256, one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland, the undersigned, as attorney named in the mortgage, default having been made in the said mortgage, will offer at public sale, in front of the postoffice in Oakland, Maryland, on

Thursday, March 28, 1901,

at 10 o'clock a. m., all that lot of land known as the

Opera House Lot,

on the corner of Main, or Second, and Green streets in Oakland, Maryland, fronting thirty six feet on Second street and one hundred and fifty feet deep, being the same property which was conveyed to John Shortzer by Louisa Bartlett by deed recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folio 467, &c., one of the land records of Garrett county.

The said lot is known as the

"Shartzer Opera House Property,"

and is improved by a three-story frame building covered with iron, said building being 36 by 100 feet and is used as an

Opera House

and also for STORE ROOMS, OFFICES, etc., with a blacksmith shop in the back of the lot. It is one of the most valuable properties in Oakland.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on the day of sale.

D. JAMES BLACKISTON,
Attorney named in the Mortgage.

Mortgagee's Sale
—OF A—
VALUABLE FARM
Situate near Oakland, Md.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from John Shartzer et ux., dated December 18th, 1896, and duly recorded among the land records of Garrett county, Maryland, the undersigned, the attorney named in said mortgage to make sale thereunder, default having been made in covenants of said mortgage, will sell by public auction in front of the postoffice in the town of Oakland, Md., on

THURSDAY,
28th day of March, 1901,

at 10:30 o'clock a. m., all that tract or parcel of land lying and situated about four and one-half miles south of Oakland, in Garrett county, Maryland, and known as the

"Kelley Farm"

and formerly as "ROBERT'S INHERITANCE," containing

Six Hundred and Fifty Acres,

more or less. It being a part of the tract known as

"Small Meadows,"

and the same which was conveyed to the said John Shartzer by E. H. Sincell et ux. by deed dated July 3rd, 1895, and recorded in Liber No. 28, folio 577, one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland. The improvements consist of a comfortable

Frame Dwelling House,

barn and all necessary outbuildings. This estate is conveniently located, is easy of access and is one of the most desirable farms in Garrett county. It will be sold either as a whole or in parcels as may seem most advantageous.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on day of sale

J. W. THOMAS,
Attorney named in Mortgage.

Trustee's Sale
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, and passed in a cause wherein Elizabeth C. Thompson and others are plaintiffs and Emma D. Hudson and others are defendants, said cause being No. 1 90 Equity in said Court, the undersigned trustee named in said decree will, on

Saturday, March 23, 1901,

at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank in the town of Oakland, Md., offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate, situated in the town of Mountain Lake Park, Garrett county aforesaid, and on the plat of the said Mountain Lake Park is known as

Lots Nos. 83, 90 and 93.

These lots are improved by a COMMODIOUS FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with necessary outbuildings, are delightfully situated near the new Auditorium and is the same property that was formerly occupied by the late Rev. John Thompson as his summer home.

Terms of Sale:—As prescribed by the decree, cash on day of sale or upon the ratification thereof.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Trustee.
51tds

ORDER NISI.

Catherine Hoenshell and husband vs. Susan House et al.

No. 1051 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 27th day of February, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, appointed by a decree of this Court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of March next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county aforesaid once in each of three successive weeks before the 22nd day of March next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,150.00.

E. Z. TOWER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett Co., Md.
True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

$500 REWARD!

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company will pay $500 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to and burned the barn of Nimrod Glotfelty on the night of January 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM W. FRAZEE, Sec'y,
49—tf Accident, Md.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

"Nick" Boyer has gone to Fairmont to work.

Dr. C. J. Fazenbaker, of Swanton, was in the city Tuesday of this week.

Fifty styles 10, 15 and 20 cent Torschon lace at Sincell & Co.'s for 5c per yard.

George Crim has charge of the Opera House barber shop since the former proprietor sold out.

Mrs. Frank Byers, of Savage, W. Va., with her three children, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Flowers, of this place.

Bring your buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats and corn, if you want cash or trade. The Felty Roller Mill, Oakland, Md. 27-26t

Fred. Kemp, Esq., of near Accident, was visiting his sister, Mrs. Andrew Shartzer, near town, a few days this week and also attending court.

Messrs. John H. Cuppett and J. George Kolb, of Friendsville, who were in Oakland Monday and Tuesday attending court, returned home Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. E. H. Bartlett, who is now at Elkins and suffering with an attack of typhoid fever, was in an improved condition yesterday. His mother is at his bedside constantly, having gone over to Elkins the 2nd inst. to nurse him.

If you want a first- drill for a little money see Naylor. He has three kinds on hand. If you want a disc drill, disc harrow, he has them. If you want wood frame, steel frame or wheel harrow he has them, too. Corn planters, etc. I sell the Wynrd plow—no better made. 1 3t*

Mr. Notley B. Browning, of near Terra Alta, a member of the Browning family of this county, was in Oakland recently on business. Mr. Browning has retired from active business and lives quite comfortably upon his farm near the above place.

Mr. D. E. Bolden was the successful bidder for the erection of the proposed Catholic church in Oakland, but it is not yet definitely decided whether to erect the church upon the plans drawn by the architect or to make the building less expensive. Mr. Bolden's bid was nearly $15,000 for the entire work.

Mrs. Lou Thayer Waters returned from her western trip last Friday morning after spending several weeks with her brother, Walter E. Thayer, and his family, about forty miles in the country from the railroad station, Carlsbad, New Mexico. While Mrs. Waters is delighted with her trip she prefers Maryland as a place of residence.

Monday afternoon this office was visited by Misses Sadie Durst and Minerva Custer, of near New Germany, who came to Oakland that day to take the train for Buckhannon, W. Va., where they will enter the Seminary. The ladies were quite interested in the working of the many intricacies of the printing business as explained by the gallant foreman of the office, Mr. Perry E. Kimmell.

The grand jury submitted its report to the Court yesterday afternoon and was discharged from further service. The report contains a number of recommendations of merit and is quite a departure from the usual grand jury report in that it sets before the public the mineral wealth of the county and the substantial prosperity which our people are enjoying. The report was drafted by Messrs. Scott T. Jones and U. G. Palmer and is published elsewhere in this issue.

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Many box cars and gondola cars for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are being painted red. This is an innovation, and the red cars attract considerable attention along the line. The former standard colors of the Baltimore & Ohio are being changed all around. The royal blue is past on this end of the road, and has been supplanted by a brownish, black or drab color on all the standaad coaches.

Every farmer will do well to give his son a piece of land to cultivate, with the understanding that the returns, let it be much or little shall go to the boy. Encourage your children. Give the girl a half dozen good laying hens and in a short while she will be able to dress herself nicely. Many a boy has left home and been ruined simply because his hard-fisted father would not let him have something to call his own.

Mr. Charles Brown, of Grantsville, Md., was a business visitor in Salisbury on Tuesday. While in conversation with Mr. Brown we learned that he is doing business in Grantsville as a real estate and mineral right agent. He thinks the Salisbury railroad extension will open great business opportunities along the Casselman valley in Garrett county, and he says if the people of Grantsville take advantage of the opportunity they now have have, the old town will be converted from the dull, sleepy place it now is into a live and energetic business community. We think there is much truth in what Mr. Brown said, and it is now up to Grantsville to decide whether she will improve and grow or continue to progress crawfish fashion, which is backward. We have some faith in our old native town yet, and we believe Mr. Brown is the Moses to lead her out of the wilderness. His efforts in behalf of the old town should be appreciated and encouraged.—Salisbury Star.

Mr. Parley Deberry, of Terra Alta, was in the city Monday on business.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

"Muck" Nethkin returned from Denver, Col., Monday morning, where he had been for some weeks in search of employment.

Merchant John E. Gnagey, of Accident, came up to Oakland Tuesday and remained here a day or two on business before the court.

Rev. J. E. Kidwell, son of W. A. Kidwell, Esq., of near Mountain Lake Park, was in Oakland Monday on his way to Greene county, Ohio, where he has been tendered a call to preach.

Headache often results from a disordered condition of the stomach and constipation of the bowels. A dose or two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct these disorders and cure the headache. Sold by all druggists.

To escape appearing before the grand jury as witnesses against alleged law violators a number of our young men and even mere boys made it convenient to visit friends in nearby West Virginia towns until court adjourns.

Town Councilman James A. Delawder tripped over a loose board in the platform near 'Squire Gonder's residence Tuesday noon and was thrown with violence to the ground. He sustained a badly bruised forhead and nose.

Nimrod Glotfelty, Esq., of near Accident, whose barn and farming utensils as well as nearly all his live stock was consumed by fire some weeks ago, was in Oakland yesterday purchasing wagons and other implements to take the place of those burned.

Mrs. Catharine McKenzie, wife of Jere. McKenzie, of near Avilton, Garrett county, Md., died on Thursday of last week at the ripe age of 85 years, 9 months and 12 days. The funeral services were held the day following, at the Roman Catholic church in that vicinity.—Salisbury Star.

What a howl would go up if newspapers were to criticise the individual as freely as many people criticise the newspaper! Every issue of a live and reputable newspaper is a mantle of charity. If an editor could get out a cold fact edition some day, and then get up a tree and watch the result, whew! what a picnic it would be.

It is greatly feared that the wheat of this section is badly frozen out owing to the extreme cold weather which prevailed at the beginning of the winter when there was no snow covering the ground to protect it. In many places the fields present a forlorn appearance, being brown in color instead of the deep rich green.

A man might do without his county paper a year and thereby save a dollar and a half, but if he is a man of ordinary ability he is nearly sure to lose a hundred times that much by not knowing what is going on in his own neighborhood and his own county. He misses the advertisement of sales, of bargains and of business propositions of which he might take advantage, but worse than his financial loss is the loss of general information that should always be possessed by himself and family.—Ex.

Now that a little good weather is with us there is no hindrance to property owners fixing up their platforms. In many instances the walks are dangerous to life and limb in daylight and at night one has to exert constant vigilance to keep from treading into holes or on broken planks which in either case would probably result seriously. Can't the ordinance be enforced against platforms out of repair Messrs. Councilmen? The streets also should have some attention now. Don't wait until summer is upon us and after the rank weeds have overgrown everything. Now is the time to act.

We have received from the author, Rev. T. J. Stanton, of Lonaconing, two bound volumes of his work entitled "A Century of Growth, or the Church in Western Maryland," treating upon the founding and growth of the Catholic church in Allegany and Garrett counties. The books are printed in large, clear type upon a fine grade of paper and contain a large number of half-tone engravings, the frontispiece being that of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. To the Protestant as well as the Catholic the books are of an interesting nature. Father Stanton's subject is one not readily handled, but its pages show with what aptitude he has adapted himself.

State Senator Ravenscroft, of Accident, who returned to his home from Annapolis Saturday morning, came up to Oakland Sunday evening and left for the State's Capital the same night in order to be present at the Monday evening session of the Legislature. While the Republican members of the Legislature are comparatively few they have been getting in some hard blows on their opponents. Messrs. Wilson and Finzell, members of the House, have both been aggressive and have spoken with no uncertain sound upon the iniquities about to be imposed upon the citizens of the State by Mr. Gorman's governor and his legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Procter, of Cincinnati, came to Oakland and remained here yesterday until the afternoon when they went on east.

A letter received in Oakland this morning from Dr. Henry W. McComas contains the information that he is now at Nassau, Bahama Islands, traveling in company with Mr. Watson of Fairmont.

Prof. A. L. Lee, of Altamont, recently the principal of the Selbysport public school, has been appointed principal of the Normal to be conducted at Selbysport this spring. The school will open on April 8th and will continue for a term of ten weeks. Mr. Lee is well qualified as an instructor and will no doubt make a success of the school. See his announcement elsewhere in this paper.

Following the suggestion contained in Mr. Renninger's paper which was read on last Tuesday night before the Oakland Club our citizens should display the American flag very generously upon the occasion of the meeting of the State Council Jr. Order United American Mechanics here next month. It is not too soon now to gather your flags up and see that they are in the proper condition.

Judge Elias Merrill, who was here last week attending a session of the Orphans' Court, exhibited at this office a very flattering letter showing the assay of minerals taken from the silver mine in which he is interested. Work in the mine has been delayed during the winter owing to the unsettled condition of the weather but as soon as spring opens an engine and other machinery will be installed at the shaft and the work resumed in earnest.

Notice.

This is to give notice to the public that Nannie Victoria Bowser, aged about 15 years, adopted by me, has left her home and that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract in my name. Persons are also warned against harboring her.

JOSEPH BOWSER,
1 3t* Deer Park, Md.

Spring Opening!

Wednesday and Thursday, March 27 and 28.

Millinery, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes.

American Lady Corsets

in the Straight Front and various new shapes.

MRS. M. L. SCOTT,
Baltimore Store.

Financial Statement.

Annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the Corporation of Oakland for the year ending March 31st, 1901:

RECEIPTS.

Bal. in hand Treas. March 31, 1900	$18 21
Late Collector Hinebaugh, taxes, 1896	31 41
Same, taxes, 1897	278 59
Same, taxes, 1898	44 14
J. M. Crim, collector, taxes, 1899	945 26
Same, collector, taxes, 1900	2,790 78
Licenses from all sources	1,285 00
Garrett county levy	600 00
Fines by police magistrate, &c	30 00
Judgment case, Hyde vs. Council	24 10
Rent town scales	30 00
Total	$6,077 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Election expenses	$13 60
Electric lights	1,549 10
Printing	53 71
Fire department rent, &c	65 00
Collectors' commissions and assessments	101 66
Int. coupons and int. on drafts	552 55
Police protection	809 01
Paid on previous indebtedness	1,440 98
Streets, lumber, paving, &c	578 93
Clerk and councilmen's salary	186 00
Mayor's salary	50 00
Town lockup, chairs, coal and repairs	41 84
Fee bills and costs	34 11
Blacksmithing	12 10
Treasurer	25 00
	$5,515 59
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	$563 90

LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness to April 1, 1901	$13,000 00
Int. due on same to April 1, 1901	200 00
Outstanding unpaid drafts	641 32
Total	$13,841 32

ASSETS.

Unpaid taxes for 1897-98	$503 43
Unpaid taxes for 1899-90	1,579 85
Unpaid platform bills	496 79
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	563 90
	$3,083 97
Net indebtedness	$10,757 35
By real estate	$800 00
By fire engine	800 00

JOHN W. HART, Mayor.
Test: J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Thomas B. Wiley, late Treasurer of Garrett County, vs. Sylvester Rinard.

No. 77 Miscellaneous Docket, March Term, 1901. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 18th day of March, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md., that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Thomas B. Wiley, late Treasurer of Garrett county, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of April, next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 19th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $53.00.

A. HUNTER BOYD.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Accident

Normal Academy

Opens April 8th.

Continues in Session Ten Weeks.

The objects of this school will be:

1st. To produce efficiency in the branches taught in the Public Schools, and to give such instruction in the higher branches as will be required to enter higher institutions of learning.

2nd. To prepare teachers for the Public Schools, giving special instruction in the Theory and Practice of teaching to all wishing to engage in that work.

Special attention will be given to classes in Book-keeping, Business Laws, Correspondence and Psychology.

Tuition, $6.00 for Teachers, one-half payable in advance, balance middle of term; others, $5 00.

It is or object to make the school a success. We therefore solicit the influence of all friends of education.

Good boarding at very low rates.

For further information apply to

R. R. SANNER or
GEORGE B. FRAZEE.

The Portraits of Our Presidents

With Biographical Sketches

BY

General Charles H. Grosvenor.

Title page designed by Tiffany.

This Inaugural year, when the public mind is aroused over Presidential questions, is a fitting time to issue General Grosvenor's book. Its sale is already tremendous, and will perhaps exceed that of General Grant's Personal Memoirs.

Every patriotic American desires to read what General Grosvenor has to say of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, President McKinley and the other Chief Executives of the Nation. Everybody desires to read what General Grosvenor, the staunch old Republican leader in Congress, will say of that staunch old Democrat, Andrew Jackson, the Father of the Democratic party. General Grosvenor has thrown into his sketch all the fire and energy of his nature. The biography of Thomas Jefferson is grand. The biography of Lincoln is as beautiful as a sunrise over the hilltops. General Grosvenor has personally known all the Presidents since the time of James Buchanan. The General's book will therefore contain history which has never before been published, written from his own personal observation of these great men. General Grosvenor has served in Congress for nearly twenty years, and he has served his country in war and in Congress for nearly forty years. The book contains twenty-four large Photogravure Etchings as fine as Steel Plates, printed by hand, on heavy plate paper made especially to order. These 24 Photogravure Etchings are in different tints, and are well worth $2 each. These Portraits are made from the Paintings endorsed by the family and near relatives of the Presidents. Two years' time and a fortune have been expended in securing these reproductions. The complete book is well worth $50, but the price has been placed so low that the most humble American citizen can own it. The biographical sketches are printed in large open type in two colors; the work is so beautiful that when people see it they want it. The advance sale is very large. President McKinley was the first subscriber. There is one edition known as The President Edition de Grand Luxe, initial letters hand painted, Portraits hand colored, title page hand illuminated, registered and numbered; subscription price $250. Orders and applications for territory are coming in rapidly. A high class man or woman of good social standing can soon make a small fortune taking orders in this community. Send references and apply for terms quick, as the territory will all be assigned soon.

Address **THE CONTINENTAL PRESS,**
CORCORAN BUILDING,
Opposite United States Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HENRY WARNICK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1901.

T. P. WARNICK, Administrator.
Bloomington, Md.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., March 21, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, April 8, 1901,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1901 Levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Oakland, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from John Shartzer and wife to George Clauson, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1896, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 29, folio 256, one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland, the undersigned, as attorney named in the mortgage, default having been made in the said mortgage, will offer at public sale, in front of the postoffice in Oakland, Maryland, on

Thursday, March 28, 1901,

at 10 o'clock a. m., all that lot of land known as the

Opera House Lot,

on the corner of Main, or Second, and Green streets in Oakland, Maryland, fronting thirty six feet on Second street and one hundred and fifty feet deep, being the same property which was conveyed to John Shortzer by Louisa Bartlett by deed recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folio 467, &c., one of the land records of Garrett county.

The said lot is known as the

"Shartzer Opera House Property,"

and is improved by a three-story frame building covered with iron, said building being 36 by 100 feet and is used as an

Opera House

and also for STORE ROOMS, OFFICES, etc., with a blacksmith shop in the back of the lot. It is one of the most valuable properties in Oakland.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on the day of sale.

D. JAMES BLACKISTON,
Attorney named in the Mortgage.

Mortgagee's Sale

OF A

VALUABLE FARM

Situate near Oakland, Md.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from John Shartzer et ux., dated December 18th, 1896, and duly recorded among the land records of Garrett county, Maryland, the undersigned, the attorney named in said mortgage to make sale thereunder, default having been made in covenants of said mortgage, will sell by public auction in front of the postoffice in the town of Oakland, Md., on

THURSDAY,
28th day of March, 1901,

at 10.30 o'clock a. m., all that tract or parcel of land lying and situated about four and one-half miles south of Oakland, in Garrett county, Maryland, and known as the

"Kelley Farm"

and formerly as "ROBERT'S INHERITANCE," containing

Six Hundred and Fifty Acres,

more or less. It being a part of the tract known as

"Small Meadows,"

and the same which was conveyed to the said John Shartzer by E. H. Sincell et ux. by deed dated July 3rd, 1895, and recorded in Liber No. 28, folio 577, one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland. The improvements consist of a comfortable

Frame Dwelling House,

barn and all necessary outbuildings. This estate is conveniently located, is easy of access and is one of the most desirable farms in Garrett county. It will be sold either as a whole or in parcels as may seem most advantageous.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on day of sale

J. W. THOMAS,
Attorney named in Mortgage.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, and passed in a cause wherein Elizabeth C. Thompson and others are plaintiffs and Emma D. Hudson and others are defendants, said cause being No. 1090 Equity in said Court, the undersigned trustee named in said decree will, on

Saturday, March 23, 1901,

at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank in the town of Oakland, Md., offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate, situated in the town of Mountain Lake Park, Garrett county aforesaid, and on the plat of the said Mountain Lake Park is known as

Lots Nos. 83, 90 and 93.

These lots are improved by a COMMODIOUS FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with necessary outbuildings, are delightfully situated near the new Auditorium and is the same property that was formerly occupied by the late Rev. John Thompson as his summer home.

Terms of Sale:—As prescribed by the decree, cash on day of sale or upon the ratification thereof.

FRED. A. THAYER,
5 1tds Trustee.

ORDER NISI.

Catherine Hoenshell and husband vs. Susan House et al.

No. 1051 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 27th day of February, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, appointed by a decree of this Court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of March next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county aforesaid once in each of three successive weeks before the 22nd day of March next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,150.00.

E. Z. TOWER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett Co., Md.
True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

$500 REWARD!

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company will pay $500 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to and burned the barn of Nimrod Glotfelty on the night of January 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM W. FRAZEE, Sec'y.
49—tf Accident, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

A STORM.

Athwart the sky a grucsome fleet of murky clouds is sailing;
Among the leafless boughs the wind is ominously wailing.
Low-lying in the western skies,
The moon, a silver shallop plies.
Beneath, a crimson thread is spun—
The parting glory of the sun.

Dark grows the sky and darker yet, while evening shades descending,
Obscure the landscape and I feel the chill of storms impending.
Borne on the ever-strengthening breeze
I hear the soughing of the trees;
And sounding from the rocky roar.
The angry ocean's sullen roar.

With curtains drawn and bolted door, I mock the tempest's raving;
Tho' all without is cold and dark, sweet peace my soul is laving.
I hear the fusillade of leaves,
Hurled upward to my cottage eaves;
Then loud against the lattice pane,
The fury of the driving rain.

Serene I lay me down to sleep—lulled by the ocean's surges;
The sounds that are my lullabys may be another's dirges.
Tho' Death and Peril walk abroad,
I fear them not, but trust in God.
I care not for the Storm King's wrath,
Safe sheltered by my cottage hearth.
—Geoffrey Jeffries, in Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Few Remarks on LANGUAGE

THE stock tender, who was considered "somethin' uv a dood" and had a pronounced taste for hair and leather bijouterie, had been occupied most of the afternoon putting the finishing touches to a scarf-holder which he had carved out of a blue poker chip in quite a delicate filigree. He was seriously annoyed when it slipped from his fingers and broke. At least the old bull whacker surmised that he was from the nature of the expressions that he used.

"It 'pears to tickle you to death," he said, savagely, turning on the old man, after a long interval of silence.

"I'd know why you should assoom that, Henry," said the old bull whacker, with mild seriousness. "Did I whoop an' holler? Did I slap my knee? Did I say anythin' at all, or so much as crack a smile?"

"No," admitted the stock tender, "you didn't, but I know derned well you was tickled to death jest the samme. That was the agrervatin' part of it. Why didn't you say sunthin'?"

"You seemed like you wuz pluggin' along tol'rable well by yourself 'thout any of my help. I reckon you wanted the sweet solus of addressin' your remarks to me personally, but I never was no hand to 'tend horses an' I don't want to have the stage delayed on account of the agent havin' to rustle around for a live boy

"CHINNIN' HER A PIECE AS I COME OVER THE TRAIL."

to take your place. You know as well as I do, Henry, that you couldn't attend to your onrus dooties as chambermaid an' valett loaded down with your responserbilerties an' four or five 38-caliber balls. That ud be expectin' too much of you."

"You hain't got no idee, I don't reckon, what I'd be doin' to pass the time while you was pumpin' them thirty-eights into me, have you?" inquired the stock tender, sarcastically.

"We won't pursoo the subjec', Henry," said the old bull whacker, "I own up free that I hain't none sorry for this little accident, an' I'll tell you why. As they conclooded down to the Pizen Oak lyceum last week, there's a heap more pleasure in anticerpation than what there is in reerlization, an' I've be'n settin' here watchin' the reflections of your golden dreams on your face as you wuz a whittlin' away at that chip an' thinkin' how tickled she would be when you give it to her. I could have told you that she'd fool you up a mess at the presentation, but I reckoned I'd let you get all the glad you could before the showdown, but I wuz chinnin' her a piece as I come over the trail yistiddy."

"You was?" asked the stock tender, frowning.

"Like I was her daddy, Henry, jest like I was her daddy—that's all. There ain't no need for you to git askeered. I might have said a few things to her that a person that didn't know me would allow wuz amrus sorter, but I didn't strickly mean them thataway, an' I don't b'lieve she took 'em thataway. She'd prob'ly have got hostile if she had an' if she thinks as much of you as you think she does. Anyway, I wuz tellin' her about that game you wuz in with Bronk Stevens an' Pasadena at Rosebud an' I reckoned from what she said she wuzn't none in favor of a boy that gambled to excess. I've got an idee that I'd bead her a pair of moccasins or croshay a tidy for her if I wanted to make myself solid 'stid of packin' chips as affeeshun's offrin'."

"If I thought you'd be'n backcappin' me, I'd strangle you with your whiskers," said the stock tender. "Honest Injun, did she say anythin' about me?"

"I promused not to tell," replied the old bull whacker. "But I said that I wuz goin' to give you a heap of good talk, an' I'll keep my word. The nex' time yo hain't got nothin' else to do get a bucket of rain water an' a chunk of castile soap an' clean up your harnesses. Quit gamblin' excep' in moderation an' when the moon is right—an' quit cussin'—not but that I like to hear you cuss when you're in good voice an' suthin' inspirin' happens. I think you've got a nacheral gift an' it's be'en cultivated some, but it never does no good to cuss.

"What was you sayin' to them lead oxen when they hawed out of the trail as you come along?" inquired the stock tender. "You don't need to tell me because you wasn't more'n three miles off, an' I could hear you."

"I ain't givin' you this on my own say-so. I got it from a man with side whiskers that comes out from Iowa to renovate his lungs, which was wore some. He called me his friend the first clatter out of the box, an' he told me that cussin' was vishus an' didn't do no good, and that there wuz a law agin it in Iowa, besides it bein' wrong on general princerples. I guess he must ha' known what he was talkin' about. You can't never tell what some of these legislatures in the states are likely to spring on a free people. I studied over it a heap, an' I conclood that a man can jest as well as not talk United States without trimmin's if he oncet gets into the habit of it. I reckon he could quit before it got too strong for him if he found it was injurin' his health."

"Why don't you try it, then?" said the stock tender.

"I thought you had some glimmerin's of horse sense," answered the old bull whacker. "I hain't freightin' with a locomotive along a standard-gauge track; I'm directin' bulls, an' I have to give 'em their instructions in language they can understand along stretches of gumbo. If I didn't have no regard for the feelin's of dumb beasts I might make half time by sockin' the buckskin to 'em every jump in the road, but I ain't that kind of a man, an' a animal needs his hide to keep the flies off."

"If it wasn't for that you'd quit, I s'pose," said the stock tender.

"Mebbe I would an' then again mebbe I wouldn't," replied the old bull whacker.

"I did oncet an' I didn't enjoy it. That was when I was ranchin' down on Box Elder, an' my sister's son Dick come out to stay with me. I was onto the fac' that there was a pre-joodice aginst the use of vigorus talk back in the east before I met the man with the side whiskers, although I had sorter forgot it. My sister reminded me of it when she wrote an' said that she would worry about the kid, because she knew that we indulged in coarseness out west an' she'd hate right smart to see Dick get coarse. I wrote back to her an' give myself a good character, an' it seemed like she took considerable stock in it an' impressed it on the kid.

"After awhile Dick come along an' interdooced himself. He wuz a nice-lookin' kid about 20, an' he had be'n studyin' tooth butcherin' at Saint Looey. He ast me about what church privileges we had right off, an' I was grieved to inform him that we wuz short an' he wuz grieved to hear it. He wuz a quiet kid an' didn't say much. Sometimes I used to think he had suthin' on his mind the way he acted. We didn't get very sosherble, he not havin' much to say an' me bein' the same way."

The stock tender snorted.

"Well, when I had anythin' to say I most ginerally went away down the gulch apiece an' said it. I wore a trail there, I sure did. If it wuzn't convenient to leave the shack when things was goin' wrong I kep' my mouth shut an' felt uncomfortable, an' things went along that-a-way for about a month, an' the kid seemed to be gettin' more uneasy all the time, an' I didn't press him hard to stay when he talked about cuttin' his visit short.

"Finerly one evenin' at supper time he upset some hot coffee in his lap, an' after squirmin' around a spell an' remarkin' how it hurt him he got up an' went outdoors an' I seen him streakin' fer the barn. He wuz gone about five minits, an' when he came back he looked as if he wuz feelin' good. I didn't say nothin', but a day or two after that he wuz milkin' in the corral an' a mean one-horned cow I had kicked him galley west, with the milk on top of him. I symperthized with him an' said it wuz too bad, an' he agreed with me in his mild way. Then he said he believed he would go to the house.

"I follered him that time, havin' my suspicions, an' when I stopped at the door an' listened I found that they hadn't be'n misplaced no ways. What you said awhile back, Henry, wuz honey an' merlasses to what that kid was sayin' about that cow. After that little incerdent we got to know each other better, an' our conversation wuz more general an' free. I liked him furst-rate, an' he wuz the best poker player I ever went up against."

"Say," said the stock tender, looking up suddenly, "I want you to tell me just what she said to you an' what you said to her."—Chicago Daily Record.

A Distinction.

Mrs. Lowerton—But the rich enjoy so many luxuries!

Lowerton—Some do; others merely have them.—Puck.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Some scientists assert that the purest air in cities is found about 25 feet above the street surface.

Of the 11,000,000 yen (silver dollars) which the Japanese state railways took in in the season of 1898-99, 8,000,000 were for passenger traffic.

A ton of Atlantic water yields, after evaporation, 81 pounds of salt; of the Pacific, 79; of the Arctic and Antarctic, 85, and of the Dead sea, 187.

A German engineer has built an engine for a flying machine whose total weight, including that of fastenings, is only five pounds. Nevertheless, it is seven horse power.

Oysters, after they have been brought away from the sea, know by instinct the exact hour when the tide is rising and approaching their beds, and so, of their own accord, open their shells to receive their food from the sea, as if they were still at home.

There are several species of fish, reptiles and insects which never sleep during their stay in this world. Among fish it is now positively known that pike, salmon and goldfish never sleep at all. Also that there are several others of the fish family that never sleep more than a few minutes during a month. There are dozens of species of flies which never indulge in slumber, and from three to five species of serpents which the naturalists have never yet been able to catch napping.

One of the largest lobsters ever caught in the vicinity of Calais, Me., or in any other place, as far as known, was recently captured off Grand Manan. The monster weighed 25 pounds, measuring 42 inches from tip to tip, having claws 20 inches long by seven wide. The age of this giant lobster is, of course, only conjectured. Up to two or three years of age it is easy enough to determine, but after that it becomes more difficult. It is believed its age must have been at least 50 years.

One hundred and sixty miles an hour is the speed aimed at by a new electric railway company in Germany under the direct patronage of the emperor. Cars with accommodations for 50 persons each are now being built and will be tried on a 30-kilometer track. It is intended to use electricity only for the express passenger service, as for freight and local traffic steam is expected to remain the power for a long time.

PREHISTORIC BODIES FOUND.

Recent Exhumations of Human Remains That May Be of Scientific Value.

A large number of neolithic flint implements have recently been found in the neighborhood of Unterisling, near Ratisbon, and according to Prof. Steinmetz they are of such great historical importance that they will probably serve to upset existing theories.

Another very interesting discovery was made not long ago in Alsace, where an immense axhead, more than a foot long and four inches broad, was found. It is apparently composed of light gray and clear green jade, and was discovered in the vicinity of Drusenheim. The most remarkable thing about it is that in the middle of one of the broad sides of the axhead is the representation of a human form, skillfully chased and still clearly visible.

The figure is 15 centimeters long and seven broad, and the lines are from one-half to one centimeter deep, says the London Standard. The face is large and long, with clearly perceptible eyes, nose, mouth and chin, but without ears or hair. The arms and hands are extended as if in prayer. There are parallel lines crossed by others, similar to those on the neolithic burial urns found near the left bank of the Rhine, now preserved at Worms, and described by Herr Mehlic in his work on "The Ligurian Question."

The figure now discovered is believed to be meant to represent some Phallic deity from Egypt or Phoenicia. An essay on this axhead and the other discoveries mentioned above will shortly be published by Herr Mehlic.

The Queen's Indian Subjects.

One of the most significant consequences of Queen Victoria's death has been the remarkable demonstration of personal grief by the natives of India. Mohammedans, Hindus and other sects displayed as much zeal in this respect as the official Christian congregations. This feeling was more noticeable in the large centers of Mohammedan population, because great masses of the people had assembled to take part in the ceremonies on the festival of Id, and in every case, apparently, the Mullahs recited prayers for the queen in the presence of thousands of worshipers. The orthodox Hindoo leaders directed special worship to be held in the most sacred temples and shrines.—N. Y. Sun.

A Feline Slap.

Tess—It's quite likely that my uncle will leave me quite a fortune. He's dying, you know.

Jess—Oh, isn't that distressing?

"Er—yes, I do feel sorry for the poor old—"

"Nonsense! I was sympathizing with you, dear. To think that all this wealth should come to you when it's almost too late to do you any good."—Philadelphia Press.

She Worried.

Nippe—My wife worried all last week for fear I should die.

Tuck—Were you sick?

"No, but my life insurance policy ran out and it was several days before I got it renewed."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Plenty of Time.

He—And now, darling, when do you think we would better announce our engagement?

She—Oh, there is no hurry, dear. Any time within the next 24 hours.—Harper's Bazar.

Cheap Rates to California.

February 12th and each Tuesday thereafter, until and including April 30th, Special Low Rate Colonist Tickets will be sold via the Southern Pacific's Company's "Ogden" and "Sunset" Routes to all points in California. The rate will be: From Chicago $30.00, from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans $27.50, from Omaha, Kansas City, etc., $25.00. Corresponding low rates from all other points east and north.

For particulars and detailed information pertaining to the Southern Pacific Company's Routes, and these special rates to California, call upon or address

W. G. Neimyer, G. W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Connor, C. A., S. P. Co., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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L. E. Townsley, C. A., S. P. Co., 421 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

C. C. Cary, C. A., S. P. Co., 208 Sheidley Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Lottery of Marriage.

An Atchison girl boasted a few years ago that two men were so anxious to marry her that she drew straws to see which she should take. She drew the wrong straw.—Atchison Globe.

Ancient and Modern Proverbs.

From the Brooklyn Standard Union.

"He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool; avoid him. He who knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple; teach him. He who knows and knows not that he knows, is asleep; wake him. But he who knows and knows that he knows, is a wise man; follow him."—From the Arabian Proverbs.

"He who travels by the New York Central knows that he rides over smooth and level tracks, in luxurious trains, at great speed, through the most delightful country, and at a cost of but two cents per mile. This man is of sound judgment. Follow his example, and you will be happy."—An American Proverb.

Men do not begin to save money until they have married, and women do not begin till they have given up all hope of marrying.—Atchison Globe.

Another Proof That It Pays.

What pays? Why, advertising in this paper. A letter from the makers of Cascarets calls attention to the fact that within five years the sales have grown from nothing to six million boxes last year. This goes to show if you have an article of real merit like Cascarets, advertise it properly and liberally and let all the people know about it, it is sure to bring big results. Readers who have never tried this famous remedy are urged to try it, because in this busy, every day life of ours, we all need something now and then to help nature and there is no better medicine in the world than Cascarets to stimulate the liver and bowels gently and naturally into healthy action.

Out of His Line.—"Ah, Littleton! The very man for the emergency. I have a grave problem to submit to you." "A grave problem to me? Why, I'm no undertaker."—Boston Courier.

An Innovation.

The Louisville & Nashville R. R. together with its connecting lines has inaugurated the Florida Limited, which is a daily, solid train, wide vestibuled, steam heated, gas lighted, with dining car service for meals en route to Thomasville, Ga., Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla. The sleeper leaving Cincinnati at 11:15 a. m. is attached at Nashville, running via Birmingham and Montgomery, Plant System to Jacksonville, and Florida East Coast to St. Augustine, arriving at the latter city at 7:30 the next evening. Mr. C. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Louisville, Ky., will answer all inquiries concerning this train and furnish printed matter concerning it.

"Lots of people who are waiting for an opportunity," observed Irving Tonne, the philosopher, "would have to have an introduction to one if it should come to them."—Indianapolis News.

Ten Years Late.

Many people would not have waited so long before trying a good article, but when Mr. Francis Lee was doing business as a druggist at Clinton, Iowa, he wrote: "Your Lotion is doing wonderful things here. One small bottle has cured one party of Tetter who had not been free of it for ten years." One would suppose that this wonderful remedy which had then been on the market nearly thirty years, would have been recommended sooner by some enterprising druggist. If your druggist doesn't have it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Riches have wings, but poverty has spurs.—Chicago Daily News.

The easiest note to write is the hardest to pay.—Atchison Globe.

How She Floored Him.

A fresh young man had a large chunk of conceit removed from his cranium during the past week. The one who removed it was a pretty young Dublin girl who is in Albany for a few weeks' visit while awaiting the establishment of her father's home in the west. One evening last week she was visiting at a friend's house when the fresh young man dropped in. He was charmed with her ways and wit, and worked hard all evening to create an impression. He was flattering himself on his success until the end, which occurred as he left her at the door of her temporary home. Before saying good-night she thanked him heartily for his kindness in accompanying her home.

"Oh, don't mention it," gurgled the young man in his nicest way.

"Indeed, I won't. I'm as much ashamed of it as you are," was the startling reply.

The fresh young man is worrying about what she really meant.—Albany Journal.

Hewitt—"That man has made a great deal of trouble in the world." Jewett—"I shouldn't guess it; he looks like a peaceable fellow." Hewitt—"Well, it's a fact; he's a clergyman, and he's married a good many people."—Town Topics.

"We had the first trouble at our house this morning," said the newly married man. "No gas?" suggested the old bachelor. "Worse than that. I undertook to correct the English of our German cook and my wife will hereafter have to get the meals."—Indianapolis News.

Dooley—"What's the matter wid ye anyhow, Mick—all tattered an' torrun an' bitten an' scratched all over?" Mick—"Ay, an' me own dog done it! I went home sober last noight, an' the baste didn't know me!"—Punch.

Mrs. Henpeck—"I'm often sorry I didn't marry that army officer when I had the chance." Henpeck—"I'm sorry, too, my dear. Perhaps he'd have been able to stand you, having been used to hazing in his younger days."—Town Topics.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Don't grumble because to-day is bad. Remember that to-morrow is quite likely to be worse.—N. Y. Herald.

The great public schools of the large cities use Carter's Ink exclusively. It is the best and costs no more than the poorest. Get it.

The best safe for a man's money is a prudent wife.—Chicago Daily News.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Courtship may be termed a beau knot that marriage pulls into a hard knot, and, occasionally, a very hard knot.—N. Y. Herald.

Drugs have their uses, but don't store them in your stomach. Beeman's Pepsin Gum aids the natural forces to perform their functions.

A coward encounters a great many dangers that don't exist.—Chicago Daily News.

Fortify Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

He (on the train)—"Are you afraid of tunnels?" She—"Not when I'm with you."—Town Topics.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Any fool can run the universe; the wise man is he who can run his own house.—Ram's Horn.

"SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH"

This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.

Combination Corn. Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.

Billion Dollar Grass. Greatest marvel of the age, 12 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing.

What Is It? Catalogue tells.

FOR 10c. STAMPS and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Spelta (80 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rape, Barley, (173 bu. per A.) Peas, etc. Worth $10, to get a start.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

A Quick Dessert.

Get a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon at your grocer's, dissolve it in a pint of boiling water and let it cool. The result is a delicious and healthful dessert. The flavors are: lemon, orange, raspberry, strawberry, peach, wild cherry and the unflavored "calfsfoot" for wine and coffee jelly. All grocers sell it.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

A. N. K.—C 1855

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 83 S. California Ave., Chicago.

ITCHING Burning Scaly HUMORS

Complete External and Internal Treatment

Cuticura

THE SET $1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humor germs. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS.

As a sufferer for thirty years from the worst form of Psoriasis, finally cured by Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I wish to tell you my experience, that others may benefit by it. I was so grievously afflicted that the matter that exuded from my pores after the scales had peeled off, would cause my underclothing to actually gum to my body. After remaining in one position, sitting or lying down, for an hour or two, the flesh on my elbows and knees would split, so thick and hard would the crusty scales become. The humiliation I experienced, to say nothing of physical agony, was something frightful. The detached scales would fairly rain from my coat sleeves. I have read none of your testimonials that appear to represent a case so bad as mine. But as to the cure. I commenced bathing in hot Cuticura Soap suds night and morning, applied the Cuticura Ointment, and then wrapped myself in a sheet. In two weeks my skin was almost blood red in color, but smooth and without scales. Patches of natural colored skin began to appear, and in less than a month I was cured. I am now passed forty years of age and have skin as soft and smooth as a baby's. Hoping that others may benefit by my experience, and regretting that sensitiveness forbids me from disclosing my name, I am yours gratefully,

J. H. M., Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1900.

Millions of People Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP AT ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world. Sold by all druggists.

A WASTED LIFE.

Sad Story of Lizzie Finley—Spends Nearly Nine Years in Jail for Drunkenness.

Pitiful indeed is the story told of Lizzie Finley, of New Haven, Conn. Once pretty and beloved, 16 years ago she took to drink, and since she started downward she has passed eight and three-quarter years in jail for drunkenness.

Think of it! Convicted 117 times of intoxication she will have passed 3,200 days in jail for her offenses when the penalty inflicted for her last offense shall have been rounded out.

There is no denying the fact that this woman, whom the police call the "star drunkard" of the city, has been attractive. Traces of refinement and beauty still linger in the dissipated face, and there is that in her rancorous voice which reminds one that sometime in the past she might have been listened to with love by husband and little ones.

Sixteen years since she began to drink, and here she was up again for the 117th time! The record was enough to make one shudder and to awaken the pity of the most hardened for this poor besotted creature.

In the majority of cases the sentences had been for from 30 to 60 days, but often and often judgment had been suspended to give her a chance to reform, but, like "Jane Cakebread," she never reformed and her case seems hopeless.

On being liberated from jail scarcely 48 hours would go by before she was drunk again, and the records of the police department show scarcely a month in many years when this woman was

LIZZIE FINLEY, THE "STAR DRUNKARD."

out of jail that did not find her again under arrest.

"Yes, it's 16 years now since I began my life of dissipation," said Lizzie Finley, musingly.

"And yet I was not always a bad woman. Once I was happy. Once I had friends who were respected, a mother who loved me, a husband who made for me a home. Once I had children who played about my knees, the same as many another mother is rejoicing over to-day. But, my, my, that seems so long ago—so long ago!"

And the great tear-drops welled up in the eyes of the unfortunate woman, showing that somewhere, down deep in that abandoned nature of hers, there were yet well-springs of feeling which were stirred as memory's chords were swept by reminiscences of other days.

"I was raised in old England. My parents were working people, and my home life was happy. My grandfather was a brewer by occupation and drank moderately. So did my father; but I do not think I inherited my present appetite from them. It is rather a product of artificial growth; but of that I will tell you later.

"When a young girl I married an Englishman. We set up a home and lived happily together. He was a cabinetmaker by trade and a clever workman, and our home was all that we could desire. I never drank in all those days.

"By-and-by baby came to us. My heart went out to the little boy with all a mother's love. I watched over his infancy with jealous care, and year by year I saw him grow up into a sturdy lad. He is living now, somewhere, God only knows where. It has been long years since I have seen him.

"But there came a change in my life. My husband was seized with consumption and died. I then decided to come to America. I did so about 18 years ago, bringing my boy with me. I was not bad-looking, and I had good health and was able to work, and in this new world I set about establishing a new home. I was then 32 years old.

"Up to that age I had never known what it was to go off on a spree. I did not even drink in moderation. At my father's house when a girl the beer mug was common upon our family table, but we girls were never allowed to drink. I was one of a family of 15 children.

"But troubles came to me, deep and plenteous. I lost my husband. From a home of my own I was forced by circumstances to go out to service. For awhile I maintained my womanly integrity, but, fond of sociability, I fell in with a crowd of women who led me astray. These women knew I usually had money by me, and they cultivated my acquaintanceship and I, liking their lively and social ways, was an easy dupe.

"I spent my money on them and under their guidance began to drink. Not whisky, mind you, for at first I couldn't stand that. A little sip of it would fly to my head and drive me wild. I began on beer. Tell me that beer won't make a person drunk!

"I want to tell you—and I know what I am talking about — it's one of the worst promoters of drunkenness. It brought me where I am to-day, a pauper, a vagrant, a woman without a home, thrust into the street to live or to starve; a mother without her children, a wife without a husband, a woman without a character!

"Early in my career my fines and costs were paid by the people for whom I worked, but when I became so far gone that people had no use for me I began to realize the truth of a text I had once heard that the wages of sin is death.

"I am to-day a wreck of what I once was. I am beyond all hope of reform. I shall get another long sentence in jail to-morrow. I shall serve it. I shall be released, get drunk again and probably again, and at last die a drunkard, with no one to care for me; another poor unfortunate; and those who know me will simply say: 'It's only Liz Finley gone to her death.'

"I'm nearly 50 now, but I feel as though I had lived a century. But there, I have told you my story."

The police records covering Lizzie Finley's criminal career cover long entries in at least five big volumes on file at the central office, and from them an Evening World man was permitted to make the following entries.

In an ordinary case of drunkenness the costs in the city court are from $5 to $7—a fair average is $6. Prisoners in working out costs at the county jail are allowed $1 per day to apply on their fine, so that in each case of drunk against this unfortunate woman a fine of not less than $6 on an average and sometimes more would be included in her sentence, which would add at least six days to each case, or about 500 days in all.—N. Y. World.

WOMEN AND LIQUOR.

Strong Presentation of the Pesent Situation by Mrs. Lake of Catholic Total Abstinence Society.

[At the National Catholic Total Abstinence convention Mrs. Lake, the able and eloquent vice president of that organization, called attention to the increase of the drinking habit among women. Her statements have been severely criticised and she felt called upon to issue the following declaration, which is worthy of a careful reading. We give the substance of her paper.—Union Signal.]

Judging from the criticism that I have seen concerning the matter, the chief offense lies in that statement of Dr. Cyrus Edson, who claimed the drink habit was prevalent among society women—"its treatment almost as common as that for coughs and colds among the Four Hundred."

There is a trite saying that "'Tis only the wounded bird that flutters," therefore I take it that that portion of society which seems most indignant is most culpable. There are society women who are leaders in everything that is pure, lofty, refined, intellectual, against whom no such charge could lie. But there are others, and what was said concerning them and the drink habit—whisky teas, punch bowl receptions, afternoon poker games with strong drink, refreshments, etc.—is true. Every word is true. And as we go down the scale of the social ladder we find similar customs duplicated in quantity if not in quality.

I am asked: "Are the above conditions prevalent among a majority of women?" I should say emphatically, No! Thank God! But they are sufficiently prevalent to be alarming. As we are now reaping the harvest of past habits, so as the habit increases will we in the days to come see more of the evil results, unless the cause is checked.

Another course of life-destroying practice was laid bare when one of the greatest specialists on neurotics of the century said: "If you would stop drunkenness, begin at the cradle, in your nurseries." I would go a step further and say, begin before the conception of a new life. Though a child may not inherit the direct appetite for alcohol, yet it is true that a weak, characterless moral pervert will be the child of any mother who poisons her body and debases her character by drinking egg-nog, cocktails, brandy or beer while she is forming the character and building up the structure of the child God has given her the privilege of bearing.

Then in almost every walk of life our young women are surrounded by such conditions that the wonder is that more of them have not the curse of alcoholic appetite fastened upon them.

In that part of the social world where hand-painted china or cut-glass punch bowl is ever present at social functions, who is chosen to serve its wine or brandied contents? Why, the prettiest, brightest, most winsome girl the hostess can find. Then when the young girl entertains her own friends the practice taught by her elders is carried out, resulting oftimes in a maudlin condition of hostess and guests. After-theater suppers, with champagne as a beverage, have sent many a young woman home in an intoxicated condition. Beer gardens are thronged with people of both sexes. Go to some of these, my critics, and see our future mothers, now in their teens, filling and drinking glass after glass of beer in company with those of the opposite sex. Then ask yourself, first, is it any wonder that men's respect and reverence for womankind is lessening daily; and secondly, how or where will this end? And why wonder at woman's yielding to the subtle, insidious influence of alcohol? Has she not brain tissues, nerve centers and flesh fiber as well as her brother? And if practice becomes a habit, and habit vice with him, why not with her? She is different only in so far as her depth of piety and glorious womanhood keeps her where God places her, on a higher pedestal than her brother man.

AN OPEN QUESTION.

Young Tommy had a mind of a scientific bent;
At least, he thought he had, and he liked to sit and plan
The wonderful machines that some time he would invent,
When he'd grown to be a world-renowned and scientific man.

Yet he couldn't drive a nail without hammering his thumb,
And he wouldn't mend the gate when the hinge was coming off;
Indeed, when work was mentioned he was greatly overcome,
And was sure to be afflicted with a very trying cough.

His sister, Maud Miranda, had aspirations high—
She often said she meant to be a lady of the land,
For she liked to live in luxury; and then she'd sit and sigh
Because her pretty cottage home was not a mansion grand.

But she couldn't make attractive her cozy corner room,
Where disorder reigned supreme, so untidy were her ways;
And she'd turn her back in scorn on a duster or a broom,
While her bureau-drawers—such sights, I hope, don't often meet your gaze!

Did Tommy and his sister ever make their visions real?
Now, my clever boys and girls, you may answer if you will.
He wins the true success who has a high ideal;
But does sitting down and dreaming one single aim fulfill?

Successful, earnest work is never done by idle hands,
A lady's gentle breeding no sloven ever knows;
Ah, my clever boys and girls! the youngest understands
That never can a weed become a fair and fragrant rose.

—Anna M. Pratt, in Golden Days.

A WONDERFUL CHILD.

Little Florence Miller Has Been Her Father's Bookkeeper Ever Since She Was a Baby.

Since she reached the age of four years Florence Monte Miller has been bookkeeper for her father, Fremont Miller, of Bloomington, Ill. She is now six years of age.

Little Florence began to exhibit her extraordinary powers before she was three years of age. At those baby years she startled the community by the wonderful beauty and accuracy of her drawings—both color and pencil work; that she would develop into a phenomenal artist became the current conviction. Her abilities in other directions, however,

FLORENCE KEEPING BOOKS.

were equally amazing; she would pick up the newspapers or almost any book and read them easily and correctly. By the age of four years she was writing stories. Not infant jargon, by any means, but sparkling little stories with the most fascinating touches of plot and rhetoric. At this time, also, her mind seemed to turn to figures. She picked up everything herself, and could not be persuaded to leave the work, of which she was so fond.

At the age of six years Florence was allowed to enter the Lincoln school. She had scarcely been in a week before she had been promoted to the second room, and her promotion to the A class, third room, was allowed after an attendance of exactly one month.

Florence is now only a little past six years old. She is again ahead of her class, and ready to step into the fourth room after attending a single term.

Cats on Ocean Steamers.

Every large ocean liner carries from six to ten cats, these being apportioned to various parts of the ship, as well as appearing on the vessel's books for rations. Particular employes are detailed to feed these cats daily, and when in port one man attends to them. There is promotion for pussy on board ship. Ordinarily, unsociable cats are kept in the hold, in the steerage, in the forecastle, but a cat that is amiable and clever is given the run of the first or second-class saloons. When at sea the cats attend to the mice and rats, but after all can do little more than scare them out of the parts of the ship frequented by passengers. In port the ship is visited by a professional rat catcher, who frequently captures 500 of these pests. The cats always accompany the rat catcher, and pick up the stragglers.

The Babe in the Woods.

A four-year-old girl wandered away from home near the Bonanza mine, Oregon, recently, and was lost in the mountain 48 hours. When recovered she was quite unharmed. She told of having seen a big black dog with two puppies, which she tried to catch, "but they ran away after their mamma." The "dog" was a bear, and the "puppies" were her cubs.

CHILDREN IN SPAIN.

They Are Set Out in the Street in Queer Looking Baskets to Take Care of Themselves.

In the Spanish city of Seville there are no kindergartens or other places where the busy mother can leave her little children to be cared for while she does the housework or helps her husband in his little shop. The baby is left to care for itself and does so very well—that is, the baby who has not learned to walk yet.

It is placed in a wicker-woven arrangement which looks like a basket turned upside down, and is just high

TAKING CARE OF HIMSELF.

enough so the baby's feet will touch the ground. He is then set out in the street to take care of himself. He cannot turn over, so he at least remains in an upright position. The basket is very light, so he often works his way up the street and far away from home. He will get into the middle of the street, so that the donkeys who take the places of horses and wagons there must go around him. This they always do, and it looks queer to see a long line of donkeys going out of their way to go around a baby in the narrow streets of the old Spanish town.

BOARDED WITH IDOL.

Three Shipwrecked Sailors Lived High on the Offerings to an East Indian Deity.

Capt. Murray, a Port Royal bar pilot, who has followed the sea since boyhood and visited nearly every section of the habitable globe, is full of interesting reminiscences of happenings in distant lands in which he participated. The old pilot is fond of relating an incident which occurred near Calcutta, India. The vessel which he commanded, a fine clipper ship, was wrecked in a typhoon in the Bay of Bengal and all hands, save himself and two companions who succeeded in reaching shore in the ship's gig, were lost.

The three exhausted men immediately sought food and shelter, and while thus employed came upon an immense wooden image, which they correctly surmised to be an Indian idol. Night was upon them and the tired men bivouacked near by, and their attention was soon attracted by the appearance of a score of low-caste Hindoos, each of whom carried in his hands a savory dish which he placed before the inanimate god. After each native had deposited his offering with profuse signs and words they departed, and when the hungry sailors were satisfied that their strange visitors had retreated for the night they greedily devoured the bounteous repast intended for the idol. Murray and his companions remained in the neighborhood for several days, subsisting nightly on the offerings brought by the Hindoos as a tribute to their god and remaining concealed in the daytime.

One night about ten days after their shipwreck two natives suddenly surprised the three men while they were in the very act of making their usual meal and a fight ensued. The natives proved no match for the resolute and well-armed Americans and soon beat an ignominious retreat, leaving the latter complete masters of the situation. The captain and his companions, fearing that the natives would soon return in force and massacre them, made their way to Calcutta, where they secured passage in a homeward bound vessel.

Some 15 years subsequently Pilot Murray recognized in Capt. Cole, of the ship Kirkum, which called here for a cargo, one of his old companions in the exciting encounter in far-off India. The recognition was mutual, and the two men were delighted to renew their acquaintance after half a generation. —Columbia (S. C.) State.

He Had Just Stepped Out.

The boys who run elevators in hotels and great office buildings come into contact with all manner and conditions of men, and even if naturally dull they soon become bright. The better a judge of human nature, the better the employe is the rule. Here is an instance of tact that could hardly be surpassed. A lady came bustling along to an elevator just as it was going up, and said, with charming innocence: "I want to see a man whose name I do not know, and I do not know, either, what office he is employed in.'" A less experienced elevator boy might have laughed outright at this speech, but this one never cracked a smile. "I am well acquainted with the gentleman you refer to," was his instant reply, "and he has just gone out." The lady thanked him, and walked away seemingly very well satisfied with the information she had received.

Girls as Public Messengers.

In London there is difficulty in getting enough boys to serve as messengers, so the experiment is being made of employing girls. Some of the messenger girls are demure damsels of 17 summers and are said to be quicker than the boys in delivering messages and answering calls. It will be interesting to watch the development of the experiment.

AN ELECTRIC DIET.

Interesting Possibilities for Improving All Kinds and Conditions of Animal Life.

The notion of fattening pigs by electricity is at all events novel, and if the inventor of the process be not disappointed the idea will yet be applied to other animals, and even to human beings. To Dr. W. J. Herdman, of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan, the world owes this discovery, which is to the effect that the galvanic current promotes the growth of tissue—that is to say, the increase of flesh. It had previously been ascertained that plants develop more rapidly under the electric stimulus, and there was no obvious reason why animals should not be equally responsive to it.

Hence the idea of Dr. Herdman, which promises well, though its application cannot as yet be said to have passed beyond the experimental stage.

The doctor, for the sake of convenience, began his experiments with guinea pigs, half a dozen of which he put in each of two cages, taking care that they should all be of exactly the same age, so as to make the conditions of the trial as free from flaw as possible. Around one of the cages he strung several wires, through which a current of electricity was kept passing night and day, while nothing of the kind was done with the other cage. Meanwhile, for a stated period, the animals in both cages were fed with a precisely equal quantity of provender of the same kind, so that there should be no advantage in this respect on either side. As a result it was found that the guinea pigs that lived in an electric environment gained in weight during a measured time ten per cent. more than those of the non-electric cage.

Dr. Herdman is confident that ordinary pigs, if subjected to similar treatment, would exhibit like results. He proposes to build suitably wired pens, and to furnish the growing swine with regular supplies of electricity, much in the same way as was done with the guinea pigs.

Nobody can say what may be the final influence of this new discovery upon the packing trade, or whether the "electric bacon" of the future may not command a special price in the market. The imagination extends the application of Dr. Herdman's discovery to almost any lengths. Why may not the day come when every cow in her stall shall have her private wire? And if electricity is good for pigs, it may serve to fatten babies, or even grown persons who are desirous of increasing their avoirdupois, and thus most interesting possibilities for the improvement of the human physique are opened up.—Saturday Evening Post.

IMPROVED LIFE RAFT.

It Is Self-Inflating and Can Be Folded Into a Small Compass When Not in Use.

This invention relates to a self-inflating little raft, which is capable of being folded into small compass when not in use, and which inflates immediately when taken out of its rack,

SELF-INFLATING RAFT.

without waiting until it strikes the water. The raft is intended for the use of several persons, if necessary, and can also be utilized for carrying supplies. To accomplish its inflation a chemical compartment is provided with a quantity of any suitable sodium or potassium, which will be attacked by an acid, so as to evolve a sufficient quantity of gas for the expansion of the air-tight ring. In order to provide the raft with means for giving a day and night signal, the central mast is hollow and contains a quantity of calcium carbide, which forms an illuminating gas as soon as submitted to the action of the water. As the tube is provided with burners at either end, it makes no difference which side up the raft falls. For day signalling a flag is lashed to the mast. The netting in the center is tightly strung and will support several persons, being suspended above the water level to keep the passengers as dry as possible under the circumstances.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tobacco Culture in Greece.

Encouraged by the success with which Kavaila tobacco has been grown in Greece, the Hellenic government has decided to devote special attention to the extension of tobacco culture in that country. Large quantities of seed will be procured from Trebizond, Havana and Maryland, and experts will be engaged to teach Greek agriculturists the best methods of cultivation.

CHANNEL EXCAVATOR.

Dredging Apparatus Which Is Intended to Make Building of Deep Water Ways Easy.

The dredging of a deep-water channel for large ships by any of the several methods now in use is a laborious task in spite of all the improved machinery designed for the purpose, but Maurice J. O'Connor, of Drunshambo, Ireland, believes he has invented an apparatus which will do this work more economically and thoroughly than it can be accomplished by any of the old methods. He has taken out patents on the invention in 18 different countries. The apparatus consists of a pair of large steel cylinders, with elongated lips projecting from the central portion which are adapted to engage the earth as the cylinders are drawn toward each other, scooping the earth into the rear portion of the cylinders. The arrangement is such that the vessel can be floated to any required position and then drawn apart to the required distance and sunk to the river bed. The controlling apparatus on the ship above then begins to tighten the chains, causing the cylinders to be forced toward each other, which presses the scoops into the earth and causes a layer of the material of any desired thickness to slide into the cylinders. When the latter are filled they are tilted backward until the opening is at the top. Then the water in the end compartment is forced out by injecting air and the vessel rises to the surface, to be transported to the dumping ground. — Chicago Daily News.

IMPROVED DREDGING MACHINE.

WONDERFUL NEW CAMERA.

Rumor Has It That with It Fair Photographs Have Been Taken Through a Mile of Fog.

To speak of photography in a fog sounds like a cutting from a comic paper rather than a serious scientific fact; but it is a scientific fact, none the less, and the man who is conducting investigations in this peculiar line of photography is the shrewd, energetic ruler of the German empire.

Quite recently the kaiser has been steaming about in the Baltic on his yacht, ostensibly on pleasure bent, but in reality with a far different object. He was accompanied by two men whose skill with the camera and whose knowledge of its construction are unequaled, and the result of that little trip will be the beginning of important developments in connection with the navy and merchant service of Germany, if not of other countries.

By means of a specially constructed camera the kaiser's friends succeeded in obtaining clear and distinct photographs of vessels, and of the coast line, when those objects were a mile off and both the photographer and the photograph were enveloped in a thick fog. This wonderful result was obtained with an exposure of two seconds only.

The necessary complement to the camera is an apparatus that will enable the operator to develop his picture in a few seconds so that it can be thrown on a screen. The perfection of this apparatus is now engaging the attention of the two scientific men, the expenses being paid by the German government.

Merchant vessels in a fog could take their bearings in a similar way, and they would find it more effective than sirens in preventing collisions.—Chicago American.

Sources of Silk Supply.

The world's product of silk is 38,328,828 pounds annually. Of this enormous output western Europe produces 8,829,075 pounds, the Levant and central Asia 3,933,007 pounds, and the far east, which includes China, Japan and most of India, 25,506,828 pounds. China is still, as it always has been, the chief producer of silk, yielding nearly one-third of the entire product. The leading countries in this industry are China, with 12,026,093 pounds; Japan, with 7,960,530 pounds, and Italy, with 6,814,070 pounds. Since 1897 the increase in the silk product has been nearly one-third, the yield for that year having been 14,769,000 pounds, as against 38,328,828 pounds in 1899.

The First Truss Bridge.

It is impossible to say when the first bridge was built, so shrouded in antiquity is the date. But the first metal truss bridge, the erection of which marks the beginning of modern methods of construction, was put up no longer ago than 1840. Almost all of the great bridges of the world have been built within the last quarter of a century. In 1863 a bridge was thrown across the Ohio river with a span of 320 feet, then unprecedented. At the present time the limit of a single span has been extended to 1,710 feet in actual construction, while others of nearly 3,000 feet have been designed by able builders and undoubtedly will be erected.

Per Capita Grain Products.

It has been figured out that the United States produce 2,220 pounds of grain for each inhabitant; England 360 pounds.

HELPED TO SAVE MARYLAND.

Famous Old Home Gaurd of Frederick, Its Flag and Color-Bearer.

From the Washington Post.

A great many people who witnessed the recent inaugural parade noticed with the Maryland League of Clubs a man carrying a tattered and faded old American flag, and there were many inquires as to its significance. The man who carried the flag was Mr. Francis T. Hopwood of Frederick, Md., and the flag itself was presented to the Frederick Home Guard by the ladies of that city 40 years ago.

On May 1, 1861, Gov. Thomas N. Hicks of Maryland commissioned Mr. James Hopwood, father of the man who carried the flag in the inaugural parade, an ensign of the Brengal Home Guard of Frederick City, and authorized him to enlist recruits. More than 300 of the citizens of Frederick and the surrounding country were enrolled. Among them was Mr. John T. Schley, father of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley. The ladies of the city made the flag and presented it to the Guards.

The guardsmen, armed with old flint-lock muskets, guarded the barracks and other Government property in Frederick City, as well as the railroad bridges in the neighborhood. When the Maryland Legislature met in Frederick for the purpose of passing an act of secession, the Home Guard prevented the body from going into secret session, and eventually arrested a number of the members. To the Home Guard there belongs at least a share of the credit that Maryland did not go out of the Union.

The flag waved often in Frederick City during the days of the Civil war. On several occasions when it was run up to welcome what were supposed to be Union troops it had to be hastily taken down and concealed when the approaching forces proved to be Confederates. The people of Frederick regard the old flag proudly as being one of the proofs that they remained loyal to the Union at the time when to be a Unionist required more than ordinary courage.

Accident.

Spring with its muddy roads has arrived.

Farmers are preparing for spring plowing.

The entertainment given by the public school last Saturday night was largely attended.

German school opened Monday of this week.

Among those attending court this week from this section are Messrs. J. L. Richter, John P. Speicher, George Georg, John E. Gnagey, Jos. Groer and Wesley Schroyer.

Senator Ravenscroft spent Saturday and Sunday with his family, returning to Annapolis.

A meeting of the directors of the Garrett County Fire Insurance and Protective Association was held here on Saturday for the purpose of settlement with Nimrod Glotfelty for the loss of his barn.

Mr. J. S. Hartzell, of Addison, Pa., was in town Tuesday of this week.

Our citizens are much pleased over the action of the school board in naming such an able instructor as Prof. R. R. Sanner for the Accident normal. Without a doubt Accident will have the best normal in the county, and especially so with such energetic and able instructors as Profs. Sanner and Frazee. This is an ideal place for a normal school because it is centrally located, thereby being more convenient to a greater number of teachers than elsewhere in the county. Boarding can be had at low rates. A number of places are making preparations to that end. Accident can furnish a number of attractive as well as convenient boarding places.

Mr. W. E. Beeghly, of Deer Park, spent several days at home and at Selbysport last week.

Jonas A. Spiker lost a valuable horse last week.

Short Run.

But few sugar trees tapped in this section yet.

Our school will close on the 20th.

We are glad to report that Mr. Alex. R. Wilson, who was hurt by a trail of logs three weeks ago, is slowly improving though not able to be up yet.

Mr. D. Wilson has had the misfortune to lose another calf. This time by black-leg. This makes nine altogether.

T. R. McRobie caught a large catamount Saturday night.

Mr. George Junkins is visiting the people of this place.

Mr. Jas. H. Wilson was visiting Ryans Glade Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. D. R. Harvey was visiting Baltimore and Washington the first week in March. He took in the Inauguration and reports a good time.

Messrs. J. H. Rafter and P. A. Shultz were visiting D. Wilson Sunday.

Grantsville Normal.

The Grantsville Normal will begin April 8, 1901, and continue ten weeks. Thorough instructions will be given in all branches to be studied by students. A competent assistant will be employed if necessary. Tuitien, $5 and $6.

J. S. GNEGY,
Oakland, Md.

1 3t*

Deer Park.

H. H. Hardman, of Alma, W. Va., was in town last week.

Miss Nannie Rhodeheaver spent Sunday with Swanton friends.

Mrs. Entler visited Oakland friends last week.

Rev. Fisher, of Loch Lynn, will preach in the Union church Sunday evening. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Mr. and Mrs. John Felty, of Oakland, spent Sunday with Deer Park friends.

Hon. A. F. George, of Swanton, was in town Saturday.

Bailiff Morley is on the sick list this week.

Mr. H. Laughlin, of Grafton, spent Sunday with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Laughlin.

Mr. Wm. Wright, of Altamont, was in town last Wednesday.

Miss Georgia Hoye was visiting friends in Oakland Tuesday.

P. J. Garrett was visiting Cumberland friends Tuesday.

Prof. W. E. Beeghly returned Saturday from a three days' visit to his home in Accident.

Misses Blanche and Effa Enlow, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. John Speicher, returned to their home near Oakland, Saturday.

H. F. Naturnich, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was a guest of the Freeland House last week.

Clarence Lashorn returned Saturday from a week's visit to Keyser friends.

Mr. Charles Moore will have charge of the devotional meeting of the Epworth League Sunday evening. All are invited. 6.30 p. m.

Miss Bertha Friend spent Monday with Oakland friends.

Mr. Joseph Marville, of Blaine, was in town several days last week.

Miss Bessie Paugh was visiting friends in Mt. Lake Park Monday.

Fletcher Rhodeheaver was visiting Swanton friends last week.

Miss Ethel Ritzell, of Keyser, who has been visiting Mrs. Jos. Lashorn, returned home Monday.

Walter Flanigan, of Cumberland, was in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Reis and Miss Grace Morley spent Sunday with Altamont friends.

Mr. Joseph Lashorn is in Swanton this week.

Miss Margaret Browning, who has been the assistant in the Deer Park school, returned to her home in Oakland Sunday. Miss Browning is an excellent teacher and has made many friends during her stay in this place.

Carol, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Miller, who had her hands so badly burned some weeks ago, is improving slowly.

Messrs. Fridell, of Pittsburg, and Bohr, of Cumberland, were guests at the Lashorn House last week.

Mr. George Morley, Sr., is having some decided improvements made on his residence on High street.

Rumor says we are to have an Easter wedding.

Miss Josephine Grimm gave a taffy party to a number of friends Saturday evening. All say they had a "sweet" time.

Mrs. L. Lohm was called to Grafton Tuesday by a telegram announcing the serious ill of her son, H. H. Lohm.

The quarterly conference of the M. E. church will be held in this place March 30th and 31st.

School opened up again Monday morning after a vacation of three days. Seventy-one pupils are enrolled. Prof. W. E. Beeghly and Miss Minnie Stemple are the teachers in charge.

M. A.

Sunnyside.

Mrs. John G. Knauer has been very ill for more than two weeks. At this writing she seems somewhat better. Dr. J. Gilbert Selby, of Eglon, is her attending physician. The doctor has been very successful and has a large practice.

Mrs. George W. Ward died at the Woltermer Institute, Nevada, Mo., whither she had gone some months ago for treatment.

Miss Monia Williams, sister of Mrs. Ed. Sanders, of near this place, died on the 16th inst. of pneumonia. Interment on Monday, the 18th, at Union chapel, Rev. Fisher officiating. The family return heartfelt thanks to friends and neighbors for their kindness during the illness of the loved one.

Mr. Frank Arnold wears two stovepipe hats and trouser legs in boot tops—a bouncing girl baby. He thinks the baby will not be disfranchised just yet.

The postmaster of this place is still licking postage stamps at one and two cents each. However, extra licks cost more.

Prof. J. S. Gnegy spent a short time at this place. Welcome, professor; come again.

Gorman seems to be "gettin' there."

Some one, or probably a small combine, in this immediate community has been busily engaged in efforts to attend to the affairs of others in various ways by spewing out of their filthy mouths, as it were, regardless of truth, slurring and slanderous communications, writing filthy rot, penciling ignominious drawings on the blackboard in the school house, showing utter disregard to all appearance of respectability to self or others, by writing on paper the most damnable, low-down blackguardism conceivable only by the most degraded minds, showing a plain case of Sam Jones' starving the man and feeding the dog, then turning the dog out, letting it run at large, to do its degraded work with pencil and paper, placing it in a conspicuous place in the public school building, then we imagine walk away licking its chops, with a diabolical grin of satisfaction, saying, "well done, faithful puppy. We've done all we can to degrade ourselves and the entire community so far as in us lies. We'll take a rest till we can get some more 'I heard' and 'they say.'" Now bear in mind that some day you will bark up the wrong tree, and why not? "He that soweth filth shall reap corruption and condemnation."

YOU KNOW.

Mountain Lake Park.

Mr. Rudisill next week, will visit the Baltimore Conference at Hagerstown and the Central Pennsylvania Conference at Chambersburg, Pa., circulating Park literature.

C. W. Hopkins has returned from his visit to Cincinnati, O.

Mrs. Judge Haymond, of Fairmont, has rented Miss McClark's house for next summer.

E. W. L. Mayers, deceased, of Fairmont, and who during his life was a summer visitor at the Park, was a member of the National Union. Last week his widow received a check from the Union for $5,000. This will be good news to the members of the National Union Counsels in Oakland and the Park.

"They will never again spend a summer at Mountain Lake Park." We have occasionally heard such talk. Possibly you have. Well, we looked the matter up and found the people were located just where we expected—in the graveyard.

Thos. Everetts has rented the Wm. Thayer cottage for the summer and will move into it in a few days.

The tabernacle is having a new roof put on it, cedar shingles being used.

Rev. A. Mick was a visitor at the Park last Thursday. Our people are anxious that he shall preach for us in the near future.

Rev. Dr. Mills, of New York City, is to preach the opening sermon June 2, at 11 a. m. Saturday night, June 1st, a 20th Century Rally is to take place. A platform meeting will be held. Short addresses by Revs. Arbuthnot, Mick and Jones. Dr. Mills is one of the best pulpit orators in the country.

Rev. L. A. Rudisill preached in the Methodist church at Terra Alta Sabbath last, at 11 a. m.

Alex. Bradford, of Philippi, was a visitor at this place last week. He was surprised at the many new houses erected since his last visit to the Park.

The framing lumber for a four room house has been ordered and will be placed on the ground in a few days.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

Healthy Mothers

Few mothers are healthy, because their duties are so exacting. The anxiety of pregnancy, the shock of childbirth, and the care of young children, are severe trials on any woman. But with Wine of Cardui within her grasp, every mother—every woman in the land—can pay the debt of personal health she owes her loved ones. Do you want robust health with all its privileges and pleasures? Wine of Cardui will give it to you.

WINE of CARDUI

strengthens the female organs and invigorates weakened functions. For every female ill or weakness it is the best medicine made. Ask your druggist for $1.00 bottle Wine of Cardui, and take no substitute under any circumstances.

Mrs. Edwin Cross, Gormer, Mich.: "When I commenced using Wine of Cardui I was hardly able to walk across the house. Two weeks after I walked half a mile and picked strawberries. When my other child was born I suffered with labor pains 24 hours, and had to raise him on a bottle because I had no milk. After using the Wine during pregnancy this time, I gave birth last month to a baby girl, and was in labor only two hours, with but little pain, and I have plenty of milk. For this great improvement in my health I thank God and Wine of Cardui."

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

$900 YEARLY to Christian man or woman to look after our growing business in this and adjoining counties, to act as Manager and Correspondent; work can be done at your home. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope for particulrs to U. A. KNIGHT, General Manager, Corcoran Building, opposite United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

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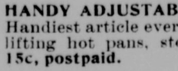
No. 3054—Buggy. Price, $38.30, with leather quarter top.



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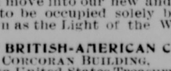

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HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.

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The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily		2.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily		7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily		4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily		10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily		5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.53 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily		4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily		12.37 A. M

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D. B. MARTIN, Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO. IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD NOON No. 2	No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 37	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 39	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 41	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
NOON				
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901. NUMBER 3.

ASSEMBLYMAN FINZEL

Delivers a Ringing Speech in the House

AGAINST THE ELECTION BILL.

He Reviews the Fall of Carthage and Hannibal and Deducts Therefore the Consequences Which Are Sure to Follow in Maryland.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES:—When the pampered Praetorian Guards knocked down at auction to the highest bidder the once mighty Roman Empire letters had taken the place of love of country, education had exchanged liberty for luxury, freedom for tyranny and Roman citizenship for license, plunder and debauchery.

The unlettered founders of the greatest republic in history were in their graves, and their silken-robed, wine-guzzling and effeminate successors, lolling in the laps of harlots and mistresses, amused their idle hours writing sonnets to immorality and polished verses to vice.

Senators whose wisdom and soldiers whose courage had made the then known world respect the humblest individual who could legally exclaim "I am a Roman citizen," were succeeded by licentious and lettered Patricians, whose villas were frescoed with the obscene productions of depraved genius. Sculpture and painting, architecture and personal adornment were designed, devoted to and had no other inspiration than the bestial gratification of the senses.

The highest effort of art and the most lauded inspiration of the muses were the productions of the obscene in fresco or in verse. Sunk in the exquisite debauchery of educated immorality, emasculated of that better part of manhood, which teaches without schools of letters, the creatures whom God has created in His own likeness and endowed with an intelligence superior to all other living animals—the lessons of virtue, temperance, moderation, industry and courage; the degenerated and lettered Roman fell to rise no more before the sword of the conquering and undebauched barbarian of the Rhine.

But, Mr. Speaker, in the more pussiant days of the Roman Republic, when its warriors were unconquerable and its legislators famous for statesmanship and the rugged eloquence of intelligent and far-seeing politicians, an African black shook their fabric of greatness from its center to its circumference, with such fear of his arms that in the Senate itself their greatest tribune never concluded one of his matchless orations on any subject without exclaiming "*Delenda est Carthage!*"—Carthage must be destroyed. "And why must Carthage be destroyed?" asked the opposition of that day, and the answer came from the ancient democracy, "Because it is the city of Hannibal, the black man who crossed the Alps and defeated, by his superior strategy in the art of war, the greatest of our generals."

So Carthage was destroyed for this reason and because it was a rival to Rome through the genius of Hannibal. In destroying Carthage and Hannibal Rome succeeded for a time in being sole mistress of the world, but Hannibal and Carthage by this destruction were made as immortal as their conquerors. If, then, history teaches us any one thing more impressively than another it is the futility of seeking temporary advantage or aggrandizement by the unwise exercise of the power we are possessed to destroy that which would redound more greatly to our honor, happiness and perpetuity to preserve.

The Roman excuse for the destruction of Carthage that it was a rival and preferred alliances other than Roman was just as illogical and absurd as are the master motives which inspire this bill. How puerile, impolitic and unstatesmanlike is this Democratic party of Maryland, which in the dawn of the twentieth century takes for its model the narrow-minded Puritan of New England and repudiates the chivalrous cavalier and liberal far-seeing founders who made the very name of Maryland famous throughout the world more than a century before Virginia gave birth to Washington.

The Toleration Act of 1647, Mr. Speaker, was the first rift in the clouds of persecution, which enveloped the whole civilized world. It was immeasurably greater in effect than the so-called Magna-Charter wrung from the fears of King John by the Barons of Runeymede because, while the latter only provided for the body of the nobles, the Maryland Act enfranchised the soul of the people. While the Puritan of New England was making senility a crime worthy of death at the stake, exceeding even Indian barbarity towards the old and the helpless, Maryland, with the sunlight of God making luminous the minds of her sons and her founders, proclaimed civil and religious liberty within the confines of her domain and invited the persecuted and the oppressed to the shelter of her bosom.

The glorious heritage, the fathers of the Revolution, made the common property of all in the Declaration of Independence, drafted by Jefferson, the Virginian, and signed by Carroll, of Carrollton, the richest Rebel and the first citizen of Maryland. In that immortal document there is no religious test, there is no property test, there if no education test, but in the most unqualified manner in which language is capable of expressing thought or intention, civil and religious liberty is guaranteed to all. Without these two pillars, civil and religious liberty, there is no citizenship; no legal equality, inherited by birth-right or conferred. There can be no abridgement of citizenship.

Next to the throne of the Eternal God the highest tribunal of man since the foundation of the world has been the arbitrament of battle for the settlement of conflicting issues. To this terrible, alternative and earthly tribunal was submitted the status of the black man in this Republic, and the result was declared over the unshrouded corpses of more than a million dead and amidst the blazing fires, which consumed more than a billion of wealth, that the black man in this Republic should henceforth enjoy with his white brother the blessings, rights and privileges of civil and religious liberty.

The assembled statesmanship of a mighty nation subsequently conferred upon him unabridged citizenship. For over one hundred years the white men of the Republic alone had the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. No statesman and no legislature ever attempted or succeeded in abridging these privileges. No educational test was ever enacted by the Congress of the United States or the legislature of any State in the Union subjecting the white citizen to such tests before he had the privilege to exercise the franchise. And for more than thirty years, since the close of the Civil war, both black and white in every State in the Union were exempted from any abridgement of their citizenship in the shape of an educational test. The Carolinas have enacted legislation disfranchising the unlettered citizen, and it is no secret, but openly proclaimed that this disfranchisement was solely meant for the black citizen. Owing to the preponderance of the illiterate black commoner and the few illiterate white commoners in these two States, the Bryan party saw the temporary advantage of destroying Carthage and Hannibal. And now Maryland is asked to imitate them and adopt this undemocratic policy.

But, Mr. Speaker, leaving out for the time being the immoral features of such an infamous proposition as the disfranchisement of the "plain people," as Mr. Bryan calls them, white or black, let me call the attention of the House of Delegates to the different conditions existing in this State.

I hold in my hands the tabulated census of illiterate voters in the State of Maryland; the total number of illiterates is 44,923, of which number 26,616 are colored and 18,307 are white. Now you will perceive that as the total registered vote is 281,589 these returns show that nearly one out of each six voters in the State of Maryland is illiterate. This bill then proposes to disfranchise one-sixth of the citizens of this State, and nearly one-half this one-sixth are white, native and to the manor born. Why, Mr. Speaker, in my county of Garrett there are 352 white illiterate voters and but 12 illiterate colored citizens. And while on this topic or portion of my remarks I desire to have read at the clerk's desk the following table of illiterate voters, as per the census returns of illiterates, to which I have referred. I will not detain you with having this read now, however, but proceed with my argument.

Of the 300 or more illiterate whites in my county many of them are among its heavy tax payers. Would you disfranchise a tax payer? If so, where is our boasted shibboleth which set fire to the Faggots of the Revolution—"no taxation without representation?" Will you tax a white citizen and deny him the right and privilege of voting or having any voice in the manner in which the tax you make him pay shall be expended? The educated criminal on his restoration to citizenship after release from the penitentiary can vote as to the manner in which an honest man's taxes shall be expended, but the law-abiding, honest man himself is denied by the provisions of this bill any say in the matter if he is an illiterate. The educated gutter-snipes of our cities, who have a smattering of education rammed down their throats at the school house on the same street in which they are born and lived, can vote away the taxes of honest men, who, on the farm, the mine, the forest or on the waters, far distant from any school house, have had to toil since early boyhood, denied the privileges of the education which the city rounder and pet politician has had forced on him for nothing. Is this Democratic? Is this reason, equity or justice? What now becomes of the eternally reiterated Democratic shibboleth of a government by the people, for the people and of the people?

Mr. Speaker, I know the majority of the white and black illiterate voters in my constituency. They are about evenly divided politically; but I desire to proclaim on this floor that both God and nature have qualified them for citizenship—if honesty, industry and God-fearing lives are qualifications, and I am proud to assert that they are—and such qualifications better fit the exercise the franchise then the smattering of education imbibed by the rounders and healers of the large cities of this or other States. Some of these illiterates in my consistency went out with guns on their shoulders in their boyhood to save this Republic. Now, full of years and suffering from the wounds and hardships endured that their country might live, the State of Maryland—no, not the gallant, the liberty-loving State of Maryland, but a faction of politicians in the Democratic party—propose to disfranchise them and place them on the level of the black slaves whose liberty they fought for. What an atrocious proposition! What unheard of ingratitude! Thousands of white citizens toiling early and late on the farm, in the mines, in the forest and on the waters, the bays, the inlets, the rivers of our States, sturdy, honest and brave Marylanders, fearing God and working for a poor enough living for themselves and little ones, are to be disfranchised and reduced to the condition of the Hellots in the Spartan Republic by this proposed legislation of the Democratic party of Maryland. And why? We all know why, Mr. Speaker. It is that 18,000 white men may be figuratively throttled to kill off 26,000 negroes, to the end that a certain well known and sufficiently honored leader in your party may be elected by the next legislature to the Senate of the United States. To gratify this man's ambition you would emasculate the manhood of 18,000 white and 26,000 black citizens of Maryland. And you expect to succeed? You may indeed pass this unrighteous measure, but mark my prediction, the manhood of Maryland will repudiate you at the polls as you were repudiated in November last. Your scheme will fail. God, justice and humanity are arrayed against your nefarious undertaking. Talk not to me or the other intelligent citizens of Maryland your sophistries on educational qualifiacations. God has implanted in the breasts of mankind hearts that feel and in their heads brains that think. Before letters were in use and before printing was invented the hearts and heads of illiterate men commanded armies, swayed the multitude and steered the bark of State safely and well. Kings and princes, nobles and knights, statesmen and politicians existed before letters and before the printing press. The multitude, Mr. Bryan's "plain people," also lived, cared for their parents, loved their young, toiled for their living and shared the common intelligence born of God. It requires no education to be good, honest, law-abiding and patriotic. Loving one's parents, children, country and God, men born and raised in our State and in our times have demonstrated that intelligence which qualifies them for the exercise of the franchise you would deprive them of. They knew when their country was in danger and flocked to its standard. Even the black man, whom you are especially after, has the natural intelligence to select the political party of his friends. If illiteracy is ignorance, how comes it that as you must

Assemblyman Finzel, of Garrett County.

yourselves acknowledge the black man selects the right party for his support when he votes the Republican ticket? In what State of the Union is there a Republican party proposition to disfranchise the colored voter or the white illiterate voter? Not one. This natural intelligence, Mr. Speaker, is God's gift to man to be expanded or improved or polished, if you will, by letters and education. Now, as to the education, the schools do not possess the monopoly. There is education for mankind other than that acquired at schools. And an education too that developes the natural intelligence. Contact with one's fellows and the struggle for bread sharpens and brightens the intellect. What American youth of voting age does not know that it is a State's prison offence to rob or steal? If illiterate it may well be asked, How does he know it? How does he know he is the son of his mother? How does he know enough to be a christian, a Democrat or a Republican? How did he become an expert fisherman, sailor or farmer? Now, Mr. Speaker, he has never been to school, and yet this typical illiterate man is a sound Democrat or Republican, well versed in partisan politics; he is an expert and skillful fisherman, sailor, farmer or mechanic. How did he acquire these accomplishments? In the same manner precisely as the child learns how to walk, to talk, to love and know its parents, to be obedient, respectful, virtuous and industrious. In fact, to know good from evil. The illiterate voter, like the child, has informed himself by contact with the world and the verbal information he has received and has thus broadened his natural intelligence. He knows which party to vote for, as the principles of the rival parties are known to him just as well as the best fishing ground and how to ply his vocation satisfactorily whatever that vocation may be. He has memory and the things told him he remembers. His experience and labor at whatever business he is engaged in have taught him practically, not theoretically, and to live he has had to master the details and perfect himself to his vocation. Can you call this man ignorant because he is illiterate? What are letters, Mr. Speaker, but a system, a plan of imparting knowledge and information theoretically, so to speak? If the unlettered man is informed that the Constitution of the United States and the State of Maryland guarantees him life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, does he not know, feel and realize the importance of the information as well as if he had read it in a book? If the stump orator tells him that the Democratic party seeks his disfranchisement, that it stands for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, that its leaders have induced the Governor to summon this extra session, at a large expense to the tax payers of the State, for the purposes explained, does he not know these things as well as if he had read them in the Baltimore or Annapolis newspapers!

In view, Mr. Speaker, of the number and eloquence of the stump orator of both and of all the political parties who go up and down the land cavorting during every campaign, I ask if it is possible to find a white man or a black man within the confines of this or any other State in the Union who is in ignorance of the issues at stake as explained from the point of view of the illustrious politicians of both and of all the parties?

It may be alleged against the illiterate voter that he is liable to be misinformed and deceived or that his memory is not capable of retaining the information imparted to him. As to the first of these possibilities affecting the illiterate voter I need only recall to the Delegates their individual experiences with the illiterate voter—the Democratic spell-binder who has tried to capture the negro voter or the Republican canvasser who has tried to hoodwink a Democratic illiterate voter. But, Mr. Speaker, besides the absurdity implied in any effort to cajole or deceive the illiterate voter on the issues at stake, how much better off would he be, or rather better equipped, to resist the sophistries of the orators or writers of either party by being able to read?

When we contemplate the oceans of literature distributed gratuitously by the campaign committees of the respective parties, and when we further realize the able efforts of the campaign editors of campaign sheets, we must, as honest men and in all conscience, admit that the voter who is more liable to be taken off his feet and deceived is the educated and not the illiterate citizen.

It is the most true, and every man realizes it as he goes through the world either in politics or business or trade, the superficially educated individual is, as a rule, inferior in intelligence, depth and experience to the practically educated illiterate. And nowhere do we find this better illustrated than among the negroes of the South.

I do not undervalue letters, Mr. Speaker, but many an individual has turned into a frivolous, trifling and utterly unreliable citizen by a little learning, who might otherwise be a contented, honest and industrious toiler.

The cities of the country are crowded with examples or illustrations of the fact—

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

What I desire to convey is not an argument in disparagement of letters nor a defense of illiteracy, but a demonstration of a well-known truth that illiteracy is not ignorance where natural intelligence in man is not deficient or below the average and education is powerless to impart knowledge, common sense or intellecual superiority to those whose natural intelligence is deficient and whose common sense is below par. I value letters. I have been an educational instructor in the schools for over nine years and have had some experience along the line of my remark, which has convinced me that of all blatherskites the most irrepressible and the most intolerable is the so-called educated ass, who, posing as a free-born American citizen, would impose conditions for his equally free-born neighbor of a nature as offensive as they are senseless and inadequate as a test of either patriotism, intelligence or manhood.

This proposed law, Mr. Speaker, is undemocratic, un-Jeffersonian and un-Jacksonian inasmuch as it seeks to degrade an equal fellow citizen—our peer in every legal sense—below that dignity and privilege which is the birthright inheritance of the native born and which is conferred upon the aspiring, worthy and liberty loving of other lands who elect to throw in their lot with ours. To be consistent, if you pass this measure, you should not hesitate to also enact legislation relieving from all taxation the disfranchised citizens of the State, for "taxation without representation" in the primer of American education "is tyranny."

Were I inspired by the hope of partisan advantage I would remain discreetly silent while you enacted this most iniquitous measure, for there is no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man in Maryland that the enactment into law of this bill will result disastrously to the party involved.

You will no longer be able to hide your defeat behind the ubiquitious negro and the Republican party will fight you, white man for white man, with the unviolated constitution on our side and with the consistent record of a government by the people, for the people and of the *whole* people.

The passage of this law, Mr. Speaker, will direct the eyes of the whole country to Maryland, and not only our own but foreign countries will be the witnesses of our shame and retrogression. Maryland will be irreparably injured in this backward step, and the capital and prosperity we were surely wooing to our shores by the manifestation of our progress which we were continuously giving—and not the least of which was the wheeling of the State into line with the advancing Republican column in November last—will now abandon us and seek investment and outlet elsewhere.

These are the motives which move me, Mr. Speaker, to protest with all the emphasis of my soul against the enactment of this measure and the disfranchisement of honest, law-abiding and God-fearing citizens, whose misfortune (and not whose fault) you would punish by reducing them to the condition of Hellots in the land of their birth, a land nurtured by the blood of their fathers in the establishment of liberty and preserved by themselves and their sons against domestic and foreign foes.

When the sunlight of heaven flashed upon the naked steel of the gallant negro soldiers, who with their white comrades mounted to the assault of San Juan hill, neither Shafter nor Roosevelt nor even "Fighting Joe" Wheeler halted the column to pick out the illiterates. All were equal in the face of death, and cheering and charging side by side with Old Glory kissing the breeze, the blue uniforms of black men and white men were seen through the cannon smoke ascending step by step the heights upon whose summit Freedom stood ready to laurel the brave and embrace the regenerated and emancipated Gem of the Antilles.

MR. FINZEL'S BILL.

Prohibiting the Collection of Taxes from Those Who Become Disqualified from Voting Under the New Law.

Assemblyman Patrick E. Finzel scored a point on the Democrats in the Maryland Legislature on last Thursday by introducing into the House a bill prohibiting the collection of taxes from those who are disqualified from voting by the new election law passed at the present session. The bill was referred to the committee on legislation where no doubt it will be smothered. The text of the proposed measure follows:

An Act to prohibit all residents of the State of Maryland, who are disfranchised by the election passed at the extraordinary sessions, in the year nineteen hundred and one, from paying State and county taxes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons who are residents of the State of Maryland, who are disfranchised and are unable to vote at the next general election to be held in the State of Maryland in the month of November, in the year nineteen hundred and one, shall be prohibited from paying State and county taxes.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons who shall try to collect either or both State and county taxes from persons who are disfranchised, shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 3. The Supervisors of Election shall furnish the collector of taxes a list of all persons who were disfranchised at the November election in the year 1901, and it shall be unlawful for the collector to collect taxes from the people so disfranchised.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

The Oakland Normal.

The Oakland Normal will open on April 8th and continue for a term of ten weeks. All wishing a thorough normal training are cordially invited to attend. Special attention will be given to the common school branches and theory and practice of teaching. Any wishing to study Latin or the higher branches can do so. We have secured the services of a competent assistant and together expect to make this one of the best normals in the county. Tuition—$6 for first grade, $5 for second grade. Good boarding can be obtained at $2.50 per week and upwards.

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THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

SECOND PAPER.

In the further discussion of this matter I want to say, first of all, I do not agree with those who represent the moral condition of the race as being worse now than during slavery time. That it is easy enough so to represent the case, I admit. But it must be remembered that while today the whole race stands exposed to view, and that now the public verdict is made upon the basis of the entire colored population, in the ante-bellum days but a comparatively few individuals of the race were brought to public view and these in almost all cases the very best of their color—those chosen on account of superior talents, comliness, virtue and honesty to serve in places of prominence and trust, as coachmen, body-servants, seamstresses, chambermaids, cooks, etc. On these exceptional few the public made up its case when passing judgment on the race's conditions. The common heard of Negro bondmen was rarely seen by any save the owner and his intimate neighbor. Who shall say that that common here possessed a purer morality in the days of bondage than does the average Negro of today? Indeed, is it not the fact that they were rated about as other chattels? In a vast majority of cases their moral condition did not in the slightest degree enter into the calculation. And is it at all likely that, looked upon as they were in the main—as chattels and so treated—they could attain and preserve a high, or even comparative, excellency of character? Certainly not. Even the matter of mating between the sexes was not, as a rule, left to free choice, but was dictated or directed by the owner, with an eye to what would be best in the field or in the market. That there were fewer cases of violence, proportionately, may be true; but who will undertake to say what would have been the case if the race had not been restrained and disciplined as they were as slaves? As a rule, they were shut in much as horses and cattle.

Another thing I want to call special attention to: How comes the Negro to be as base as he is today? Is it all his own choosing? his own doing? Nay, verily. How much liquor is manufactured by the black race? And what is the color of the average saloon keeper? Who makes and sells the deadly pistol? How many of these deadly things would the race have in hand if they themselves to be manufacturer and merchant of the goods? And I am not at all certain that there is not outside agency in prompting the beastly passion that leads to the crime that is so commonly dealt with by Judge Lynch. If any reader of these lines does not fully understand me at this point let him ascertain my mind through the channel of private correspondence.

We are shocked by the deep degradation which from time to time is uncovered in the slum quarters of our larger cities. But we all know that slum element to be very largely the product of peculiar environment of a vicious public sentiment touching the treatment of certain laboring classes. Low wages and high temptation to wrong-doing have more to do in creating slums than any and all things. This we know well to be the case. The very same conditions are active in degrading the Negro in this country today. Rough treatment, course food and stinted wages—these are enough to degrade any race. Why, the single matter of compelling the Negro toiler to eat his food in a separate and too often unsavory place is enough, one should say, to make him a harte of the race that puts the indignity upon him. It does not help matters to say "he is used to it—he expects nothing else." No doubt this is true; but does he feel satisfied with the treatment? And I will not undertake to say how this matter is to be set right. Certainly there is wrong in it, and it breeds mischief. It will be for those who insist that the two races must jointly work out the Negro's destiny to find mitigation for the galling yoke put about the black man's neck through the social ostricism which everywhere meets him. In the field and at the ballot box, equally; in the dining room and in the parlor, distinction. It will not work.

But the reader will say, Is this solving the problem? Remember, I disclaimed ability so to do from the start. Yet if these things that I have called attention to were not or were otherwise, could not something be done, yea must be done, toward the desired solution? And if privilege is granted me I shall seek in a third and final letter to point to a practicable, righteous and effectual solution of the whole race difficulty.

J. B. SHOUP.

Damon and Pythias

By Louise Holland.

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EVERY morning, rain or shine, heat or cold, you might see her as she passed down the street. One thin, withered hand clasped the handle of a very dilapidated satchel, in which were stored her wares; for she was a peddler in her own small way; and from house to house she went, sometimes to find a purchaser for her hand-knit tidies, crocheted edging and slipper patterns, but oftener to receive the chilling information that "We never buy of no peddlers; mistress ain't to home."

And at the end of the day, as she would turn into the dark street, and climb the rickety stairs leading to her poor little room, life looked very hard to her—God seemed almost to have forgotten some of His children; but, as she opened her door, and from the wall would smile down on her "her Tom," her wild boy who had always loved and cared for "mother"—who she knew would come back to her some day, hope once again would fill her heart, and her childlike faith in the Father would return.

And then she would draw from her bosom and kiss the little gold cross he gave her the day he went away. "Keep it, mother, always; perhaps some day you'll know," he whispered; then he kissed her good-by. The officers took him away, and she had never seen him again.

Late, one cold, rainy afternoon, she rang the bell of a homelike little cottage on a street that was strange to her. The door was opened by the lady of the house herself, who, on noting the tired, worn face, the thin-clad figure and wet shoes, asked the little woman in, though a desire to purchase her wares was not the motive that prompted the action.

She opened her satchel and displayed her goods. As she spread them out before her, two little boys, evidently twins, came running into the room. The little woman looked up—"My Tom! My Teddy!" she cried, holding out her arms to the little fellows; then, seeing how startled they were, and the mother's wondering glance: "I beg your pardon, ma'am," she said, "but, oh, how alike, how alike!"

"Do you think so?" returned the mother; "everyone says but for their height no one would realize they were twins; but my husband was a twin, and he and his brother, he says, were exactly like our boys."

"And, madam, I am the mother of twin boys, and at the age of these little ones, they were as like as two peas."

"How strange; tell me about them, please," said the sweet-faced woman, seeing that love and sympathy were more needed than money.

"If you wouldn't think me intruding—I never have anyone to talk to now, and sometimes my heart grows so full, it seems as if it must overflow to some one."

"John and I were married the summer I was 18. John was considerably older than I. In all the country round he went by the name of 'Lucky John,' and we were as happy as could be, but for one thing—no children came to us. The neighbors' boys and girls were growing up about us, but in our home the years came and went, with never a little child to comfort our hearts or brighten our home.

"John never said much, but I knew how he felt; and the day my boys came—I can never forget it—we had been married then 15 years—John had business that kept him in town all day, and when he came home old Auntie Brown met him at the door.

"'Never min' yer hosses, Lucky John; they's suthin' in this yer house we want yer ter pass yer jedgment on,' and in came John. He gave one look at the two tiny bundles lying in the old wooden cradle that had held him when he was a baby, and then he took me in his arms and cried.

"Well, I can't begin to tell you what fine babies they were—how they grew and throve, so strong both of them, and smart—they couldn't be brighter. And, as they grew older, such store as they set by one another. John always said we should have called them Damon and Pythias; but we named them after their two grandfathers—Theodore and Thomas.

"Teddy was the apple of his father's eye. We expected great things of him; yet, somehow, though I loved and did for both my boys all a mother could do, Tommy, who was always in trouble, was wild and reckless, and, as he grew to manhood, some said fast (though I never could believe it). Tommy was mother's boy, and, if he did do what wasn't exactly right sometimes, it was because that big heart of his ran away with him; and, somehow, the more trouble he got into, the more I loved him—he seemed to need more love.

"Well, neither boy took to farming. This was a disappointment to father, I could see, though he made no complaint; so in the bank, where he was a large stockholder, father found positions for them both, side by side, at the same desk. Teddy, we knew, would do well, and Tom—well, we were glad the brothers were together. Teddy would help to keep Tom steady. It was the second summer they were there. Teddy was working very hard (he always cared too much for money, I thought, though John never seemed to see it), and Tom was doing pretty well. There had been a little trouble once or twice. John never told me all about it, but he had made things all right, and Tom kept his place—when, one night, some one drove up to the door, and I heard Tom's voice calling 'Mother' (father was sick in bed at the time). So I ran out to see what was the matter; and there, with an officer each side of him, stood Tom.

"'Mother,' he said, 'a lot of money has been taken from the bank (don't tell father); and I am arrested for the theft.' Then, reaching out his hands to me—the irons on them—and, oh, I thought my heart would break at the sight. "Mother," he cried, "do you believe me guilty?" and I looked into his face, where there was only truth and sorrow. "No, Tom, no! " I cried; "but tell me who did it."

"I can't, don't ask me, don't ask," he said, with such a look of pain on his face as I shall never forget. "Only believe me innocent; and, here, mother, is a little gold cross I got for your birthday; keep it always, and perhaps some day you'll know." And he kissed me good-by. And the voice of the little woman broke in a sob, and the eyes of the young mother were wet with the quick dew of sympathy.

On the same day the prison gates closed upon our boy the gates of Heaven opened to his father, and Teddy and I were left alone in the world.

"Though I grieved for Tom and father, we lived happily and comfortably till the day Teddy brought home a wife; a cold, proud, ill-tempered woman. She never liked me; I was too plain and old-fashioned for her, though I gave her the reins and tried my best to feel cheerful in being driven first this way and then that, though sometimes it was hard for me to tell Teddy how unhappy I was. But ever since Tom went away, he had seemed so worried and anxious I hadn't the heart to trouble him.

"One evening he came home completely worn out. The moment the doctor saw him he looked pretty serious. Before he left, he said to Alice, Teddy's wife: "I hope your husband's affairs are in good order; the disease is of a malignant type, and I can give no hope for his recovery."

"Teddy heard him, and gave me one frightened glance; then, turning to his wife and said: 'Would you leave mother and I alone a little while; there's something I want to tell her;' and, as the door closed upon her, and I knelt down and clasped him in my arms, all the months and years he had seemed to be growing from me were bridged over—Teddy was still my boy.

"For a little time he held me close; neither spoke, and I was almost beginning to think he had forgotten what he wanted to tell me, when he said: 'Mother, I can't go out of the world with my crime on another man's head. I took the money they accused Tom of taking, I should be where he is now. Tom knew it; he wouldn't tell; once I thought I'd be brave and confess all, but Tom said: 'No; I've always been the black sheep, and another black mark to the score won't hurt like one against your name—father couldn't stand that;' and, like a coward, I let him go. He's been punished for my crime; but if he has suffered one-hundredth part what I have all these years, I pity him, I pity him! Oh! mother, speak to me; say you forgive me, for I was crying: 'My poor Tom; my poor Tom!' And then I kissed Teddy, and said: 'I do forgive you, dear; and God will, too, for He has seen your suffering;' and then Teddy fell back on the pillows and smiled, and I was left alone. * * *

"After the funeral I took the train for the town where Tom was, with a heart half sad, half glad. It was hard to lose Teddy, to know he had not been the boy I had always believed him; but to have Tom home again—well, I couldn't be his mother and not feel glad. So I went to the prison, and asked for Tom. 'Isn't he with you?' the superintendent said; 'he was pardoned some time ago.' 'Pardoned!' I answered; 'he never should have been sentenced; but where is he?' 'I supposed he'd gone home. Henry,' he said, to a young man at the desk, 'tell the warden to send No. 17 to me.' And in a few minutes No. 17 came in; and, when I saw him, I couldn't keep the tears back for pity, and the thought of my Tom looking just like him. And the superintendent said: 'There, there, my dear lady, we'll find your boy if we can. Russell, you and Tom Haines were friends; can you tell us his whereabouts?' 'No, sir; all he said to me was: "Good-by, old man; I'm going to change my name and start in again."' 'Did he ever say to you he was guilty?' 'No, sir; he stuck to it he wasn't; but it's my opinion he knew who was, and wouldn't tell; for he was a fine fellow, even if he was a jail bird.'

"'No, madam; I wish I could; but if you ever find him, tell him how glad old Russell was that he always believed him innocent." * * * * *

"For years I've hoped and looked and waited for him. I go from town to town. By selling my small wares I manage to keep soul and body together. Every night I pray for my boy's return; every morning I waken with the hope that to-day I may find him. And, now I must go. You have heard my story, and I thank you. Perhaps my boy may be waiting for me now; perhaps—and this is the cross Tom gave me," she said, holding out the small emblem in trembling hands.

"No, mother; he's found you," and she turned to be clasped in the arms of the man who had entered unseen while the twins circled round them crying and shouting: 'Is she our really grandma, papa; our really grandma!'"

Held Prisoner by His Trousers.

A passenger on the elevated road in Brooklyn had the slack of his trousers leg caught in a closing side door as he was standing with his back to it. The side doors are only opened from the outside, with keys kept at the Brooklyn bridge. The passenger was therefore obliged to go way beyond his station until a bridge man and a key could be found.

WOMAN AND HOME

POPULAR CLUB WOMEN.

Mrs. Fairbanks, Wife of the Senior Senator from Indiana, Slated for High Honors.

Not many women in the midst of official society life find time to attend to philanthropic matters, but Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of the senator from Indiana, excels in interest and work along the lines of socialology and philanthropy.

"I believe," said Mrs. Fairbanks, "in such work, especially among youths and children, and think that to diffuse truth and intelligence in early life will prevent crime in later years."

Mrs. Fairbanks was appointed by Gov. Hovey, and was the first woman in Indiana to hold a position on the board of state charities. The duties of this office required visiting all penal, correction and educational institutions, also looking into all reformatory matters, as well as blind asylums and other charities in the state. This great work was cheerfully and efficiently attended to in Indiana, and as soon as Mrs. Fairbanks arrived in Washington last fall she was called upon by the board of trustees of the National Junior Republic to take the presidency of the Woman's league, connected with that institution, and situated between Washington and Baltimore. This philanthropic work is entered into by both cities and is a special effort for children, whose lives are blighted at birth by poverty and crime.

At first Mrs. Fairbanks refused to enter into this work, owing to pressure of social and other philanthropic matters, but the management, knowing her peculiar fitness, pressed her to visit the buildings on the farm at Annapolis Junction, which she did, witnessing these little waifs governing themselves after the plan of the George Junior Republic, which allows the "citizens," as the inmates are called, to elect their own president, judges and other officers, holding weekly "courts." Mrs. Fairbanks was so impressed with the value of the work that she withdrew her refusal, and now her elegant residence is thrown open for the meetings of the board of Woman's League of National Junior Republic, over which she presides. Thus the house so often open in entertaining dignitaries of this and other lands is also open to philanthropic interests.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

Mrs. Fairbanks is also a member of the governing board of the General Federation of Women's clubs. She was born in Ohio, and both she and her husband are graduates of the Ohio Wesleyan university, being students at the same time. They were married in Ohio, going, however, directly to Indiana to reside. Being also much interested in literature, Mrs. Fairbanks, soon after her marriage, founded a literary society, still a successful organization in Indianapolis. A round of dinners, teas and receptions are now being given, and must, owing to Senator Fairbanks' official position, be entered into by his busy wife.

Mrs. Fairbanks has been urged by a large number of the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution to allow her name to be placed in nomination for president general of that organization, and has consented to do so.

How to Clean Oil Paintings.

Oil paintings may be cleaned by dividing a sound, raw potato, having previously removed the skin, and applying the flat, cut side to the surface of the picture. As the soaplike froth accumulates use a very soft piece of sponge and a little tepid water to remove it. The superfluous moisture will be readily absorbed by the careful application of a piece of chamois leather. As the potato gets dirtier cut off a thin slice and use again.

Kitchen Work Made Easy.

When commencing to cook dinner, you will save much time and labor by placing all the things likely to be wanted on the kitchen table. At the same time it is not well to accumulate too many articles. Clear as you proceed. You will thus always have a clear kitchen. The plates and dishes should be placed in a screen before the fire as soon as the cooking begins. Hot plates are indispensable to the enjoyment of a good dinner.

Dainty Lemon Sandwiches.

Cream thoroughly one cup of butter and work gradually into it the hard boiled yolks of two eggs rubbed to a paste, with one raw yolk, one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of French mustard, or one-quarter of a teaspoon of dry, two tablespoons of strained lemon juice, and one-half teaspoon of freshly grated rind. Beat and work all together well and spread on thin slices of white bread.

STORY OF A DOOR BELL.

The Men All Like It Just Because It Is a Libel on a Good Wife's Thoughtfulness.

"Does our door bell ring?" from the head of the house.

"I'm afraid not," meekly answered the other half.

"There it is 'Afraid not.' Do you pretend to understand the use and purposes of a door bell? Do you think that I had it put in for decorative purposes? Do you regard yourself as capable to differentiate between utility and ornamentation, giving each its relative value?"

"DOES OUR DOOR BELL RING?"

"I don't understand, dear."

"Nobody suspected you of understanding. Jones called here the other evening to talk over a real estate deal that could have cleared me a neat little sum. Couldn't get in, of course. Bell didn't ring. Went away mad. Brown was here to give me a tip on stocks. It turned out right, and might have made us rich. Bell didn't ring. I would like to make respectful inquiry as to why I was not informed that we are practically fortified against the rest of the world? Am I not of sufficient importance to be consulted when there are liable to be millions at stake?"

"But I got some stuff at the drug store that they said would make the thing work."

"I'll warrant. That's the woman of it. You'd consult a druggist if the chimney smoked. What do we have electricians for? Why are we making such giant strides in science? Simply that some woman may ask some baker why her clock is slow, or call on a druggist to fix an electric door bell. Hereafter restrain yourself sufficiently to tell me when the bell is off. I will know what to do."—Detroit Free Press.

FREEZING ICE CREAM.

Although It Is a Simple Process, Very Few Housekeepers Know How to Do It Right.

There is a Boston legend that ice-cream was first made by a famous colored cook of Boston, which is so often repeated that it is a pity to recall the fact that the French made sweet dishes congealed with ice as long ago as the age of Cardinal Richelieu, who was himself a famous bon vivant and the inventor of the salad mayonnaise. The success of an ice cream depends upon its being properly frozen. A cream that is congealed until it is as hard as an icicle is as much a failure as one half frozen. The process must be such as to make a creamy but perfectly compact mass. It is easy to freeze cream in a few minutes by using an extra amount of salt. This will produce a coarse grained, icy cream that is anything but palatable. Use about three pints of coarse rock salt to 12 quarts of ice, crushed fine, for a gallon freezer. Put in a layer of ice, then sprinkle in the salt and pack in another layer of fine ice. Continue packing the ice and salt and pressing it with a blunt, wedgelike piece of wood. A wooden spoon does very well. Put the liquid cream into the can, cover it up and turn the freezer for about three or four minutes. At the end of this time remove the cover of the can and with a sharp edged knife scrape the side of the can and the bottom. Mix the hard frozen layer of cream thus scraped off with the thin cream in the center. Upon the thorough mixing of the frozen cream with the liquid cream in the center the rapid successful freezing of the cream depends. Close up the can and turn the freezer again for two or three minutes and repeat the scraping of the sides of the can and mixture of the cream. After turning the cream again and mixing it, it should be thick enough to close up and pack away. Let it remain packed away for at least two hours before it is served.—N. Y. Tribune.

She Made It Quite Clear.

In a suburb of Philadelphia lives an old German couple named Skimmekopf. The husband, Fritz, has two dogs, of which he is very fond. One is a pup, while the other is quite old; but, as sometimes occurs with dogs of different breeds, the old dog is much smaller than the six-months-old puppy. "Dere vas somedings funny apoud dem dog alreatty," said Fritz, who was showing them to a friend the other day. "Dat leedlest dog vas de piggest." Mrs. Skimmekopf, realizing that her husband had not made the point quite clear, thought she had better come to his assistance. "You must excuse mine husband," she said. "De English languidch he knows not goot. Vot he means is dat de youngest dog vas de oldest."

How to Clean Bright Tin.

The best thing to clean bright tin with is oil and rotten stone. This removes all kinds of stain. They should be polished off with clean wash leather.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Married in Haste.

They tell this story in Lee county, Ga., of a negro who applied to a justice of the peace to marry him. He had no money and offered a string of fish as the fee. After a year had passed the justice met the man and said: "Well, William, how do you like married life?" "Well, suh," was the reply, "I wish ter de Lawd I'd eat dem fish."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Late Realization.—"I now realize," said the pig, as they loaded him in the wagon bound for the butcher's, "I now realize that over-eating tends to shorten life."—Indianapolis Press.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Some people's idea of knowledge is the art of finding out things which they have no business to know.—Chicago Daily News.

Carter's Ink

has the largest sale of any ink in the world, because it is the best ink that can be made.

All worthless people are not lazy.—Atchison Globe.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Sawing wood is the better exercise, but golf is more popular.—Atchison Globe.

THE WORLD'S BEST KNOWN TRAIN.

The Empire State Express—What It Does Daily and How It Does It.

"There is only one train in the country that exceeds fifty miles an hour in speed for 100 miles run, and that is the Empire State Express."—Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

The Ledger might have added that this great train averages fifty-three and one-third miles per hour for the entire distance from New York to Buffalo, 440 miles, including four stops and twenty-eight slowdowns; that it does this each business day of the year. The attention which the Empire State Express has attracted in every country of the world has proved one of the greatest advertisements for American machinery and American methods that has ever been put forth, and that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company is entitled to the thanks of not only the entire State of New York, but of every person in the United States from one end of the land to the other for placing before the world an object lesson without an equal.—From the Syracuse Post-Standard.

Competition.

In spite of the fact that she is not an American heiress, Queen Wilhelmina has succeeded in marrying a duke.—Detroit Free Press.

Hoxsie's Croup Cure.

The life saver of children, for Croup, Coughs, Colds and Diphtheria. No opium to stupefy. No ipecac to cause nausea. Sold by druggists, or mailed postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fortune fails him who fears.—Ram's Horn.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or address the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

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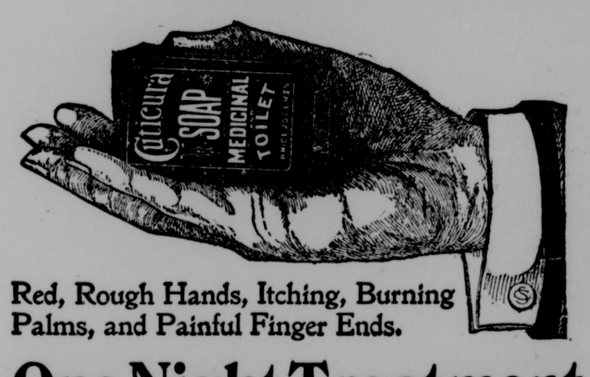
Sore Hands



Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning Palms, and Painful Finger Ends.

One Night Treatment

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, and points to a speedy cure of the most distressing cases when physicians and all else fail.

Cured by Cuticura

I WAS troubled with hands so sore that when I put them in water the pain would near set me crazy, the skin would peel off, and the flesh would get hard and break, then the blood would flow from at least fifty places on each hand. Words never can tell the suffering I endured for three years.

I tried at least eight doctors, but my hands were worse than when I commenced doctoring. I tried every old Granny remedy that was ever thought of without one cent's worth of good and could not even get relief.

I would feel so badly mornings when I got up, to think that I had to go to work and stand pain for eight or nine hours, that I often felt like giving up my job, which was in the bottling works of Mr. E. L. Kerns, the leading bottler of Trenton, N. J., who will vouch for the truth of my sufferings.

Before I could start to work, I would have to wrap each finger on both hands, and then wear gloves, which I hated to do, for when I came to take them off, it would take two hours and the flesh would break and bleed. Some of my friends who had seen my hands would say, "If they had such hands they would have them amputated"; others would say "they would never work," and more would turn away in disgust. But thanks to Cuticura, the greatest of skin cures, it ended all my sufferings.

Just to think, after doctoring three years, and spending dollar after dollar during that time, Cuticura cured me. It has now been two years since I used it and I do not know what sore hands are. I never lost a day's work while I was using it or since, and I have been working at the same business, and in acids, etc.

THOS. A. CLANCY, 310 Montgomery St., Trenton, N. J.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. **The Set $1.25** A SINGLE SET, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

AN EVENING AT CURLAND'S.

It Came to an Abrupt and Sensational End—A Father Finds His Son.

Curland's hotel has had an extra cleaning and is brilliantly lighted, for it is Saturday evening and the men from the lumbering camps have received their month's wages. Curland himself is in high glee and is giving commands to his bartender.

"We will make a big pull this night. Is everything ready? Whew! won't the money flow? But you just keep an eye on that gang from Mayre's. They are a desperate set and it won't answer to let them get the start of us."

"Good evening, Tom. Brought your violin? You're the man."

The music soon draws a crowd, the majority of whom are rough-looking men. A few show that they have known "better days." Apparently the toughest of all are the ones known as "Mayre's men." Mayre, their boss, is one whom all fear. Tall, of commanding appearance, he is a born leader of men, and those from his camp have imbued that wild, reckless spirit which dominates their master.

"Say," exclaims one, "Mayre, you're lucky, you're taking all of the money."

"No, he isn't. He is dishonest," comes from a man who belongs to another gang.

"Hold still, Harold Sard; what are you doing?"

Drinks are had. Down go the cards. There is quarreling over cards and pool. What cares Curland? He is reaping a harvest.

A storm has arisen and it is nearly

"MEN, WILL YOU HAVE A STORY?"

nine before the stage arrives from the nearest station.

"Passenger to-night," shouts the obliging stage driver. Curland, remarkable for his graciousness, welcomes the newcomer.

An old, feeble man is he, with a staring, wandering look.

"Appears a little out," remarks the stage driver on entering. "Wonder what he is doing up here."

The old man sits by the stove and with a forlorn, despondent gaze his eyes keep roaming about from one to another.

"Mister, have a drink." The offer, though frequently given, is refused.

Somehow this doesn't please Curland. He is not in the habit of having anyone about who does not drink. From the stage driver he has learned that the old man seems to have plenty of money and he is determined to have some of it. When drinks are again put up he insists that the stranger shall have a treat.

Slowly the old man walks toward the bar. "Men, will you have a story?" says he.

"Yes, yes; story," comes from the excited crowd.

"He is crazy!" "Crazy as a loon!" "Look at his eyes!" are the various remarks.

With outstretched hand the stranger leans forward and gazes at the crowd. Instantly they are silenced at the strange scene and the stranger tale.

"Years ago," says he, "I was a wealthy man of influence in a far-away state. A wife and son composed my family. We were proud of the boy, who was exceedingly bright and at the time of the opening of my story was preparing for college. That year I was elected mayor of the town, which had been called a 'temperance town,' but when the vote was taken as to whether we should have saloons or not I wanted to be popular, so broke the tie and the saloons were opened. Six months later checks were presented for payment, forged by my son when gambling under the influence of liquor. Angry and excited, I drove him from our home. Weary with sorrow, the mother lived only a few years and died moaning for her boy. Since then I have traveled from state to state searching for my son."

With eager, excited tones the old man again breaks the silence. "Have you seen him? Do you know Casper Mayre?"

"Father! father!"

The hushed group are startled. The old man is grasped by strong arms, for the son is found.

"Don't you know me, father? I am your son."

"No, no!" said the old man; "my boy is young. You are not my son."

"Boys, he is my father, but he is crazy, and I made him so. Who will help me take him to the camp? No, Curland. No more liquor to-night. I have had all I ever intend to have."

With sobered speech the men follow the father and son as they pass out into the night. The sparkle of the wine in the glass, the clink of the coin on the card table, has lost its fascination for the time. One by one they separate. Some to go home to loved ones still watching and praying for the prodigal son, others to wander up and down the quiet streets thinking as they have not for many a day of the old folks far away in some country home or perhaps even farther away in the heavenly home.

The lights are out in the hotel. Curland's trade will decrease, for Casper Mayre's influence will be used in a better way.—Alice Irene Nichols, in Union Signal.

FABRICATED WINES.

London Mail Declares That Never Before Were They So Numerous or Villainous.

The London Mail says: To-day is the day of the wine fakir. Never before in the history of the trade have his devices been so numerous and his concoctions so villainous. Never before, too, have his profits been more satisfactory. So long as there is a demand for full-blooded Burgundies and clarets, at, say, six shillings a dozen, that demand will be supplied.

There is a vast difference between fabricated and adulterated wine. The latter is generally pretty easy to deal with. Fabricated wine is far more difficult of detection.

Here we have a concoction of a more or less chemical nature, which is designed with the express idea of closely imitating the genuine wine, both in color, bouquet and taste. One favorite fabrication consists of 90 per cent. of water, 5½ per cent. of alcohol and 4½ per cent. of tannin. The two latter ingredients are obtained from the cheapest form of imported raisins.

Very frequently these raisins consist of squeezed grape husks which have already done genuine service in some French wine press. They cost next to nothing to import, are refermented here in England and their juice is eked out with the acid of tartaric acid and molasses. Consequently the maker is enabled to sell his concoction at the ridiculously low price of about one shilling two pence per gallon, and at the same time to make an excellent profit upon the transaction. Much of this beverage first sees the light in or near London.

The retailer sells it again at about two shillings sixpence per gallon; or, if bottled and beautifully sealed and cobwebbed, at the considerably enhanced price of, say, sixpence per pint bottle—"Our famous six shilling claret."

A particularly pungent revelation of the beauties of certain British light wines was afforded the food preservatives committee by Prof. W. H. Morfield. This scientist, who is consulting sanitary adviser to her majesty's office of works, stated that he commonly found salicylic acid in these vintages. Salicylic acid, added he, for the benefit of his nonscientific hearers, was a slightly acrid, irritating substance which was much in demand among the afflicted people as a corn solvent.

A fabricated sherry which can be sold at a good profit for one shilling a bottle is prepared from cider—and more obnoxious things. Champagne, which is also better left untouched, is prepared by the wily fabricator.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Whoso would be a man must steer clear of the dramshop.—National Advocate.

Motto for a temperance society: "Glass upside down with care."—Chicago News.

The Swift Packing company has succeeded in driving slot machines from all places in the vicinity of their plant at St. Joseph, Mo.

Illinois has more distilleries than any other state in the union. It pays one-fourth of the total internal revenue collected in the United States on the manufacture of liquors.

At its very best the army is not the kind of a training school a mother would choose for her boy; but with abolition of the army saloon many of its worst dangers are removed.—Union Signal.

Drunkenness is said to be on the increase in the City of Mexico, where almost every grocery store nowadays has a bar as an annex, and where liquors are sold to minors without let or hindrance. Most of the intoxicants sold in the grocery store are adulterated with injurious ingredients.

Reform at Rahway, N. J.

The city council in Rahway, N. J., recently increased the cost of a druggist's liquor license from $25 to $250, the same amount that saloons pay, on proof being furnished to them that the druggists were in many cases doing a regular retail liquor business. As a measure of reprisal, the druggists demanded the strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. The mayor espoused their cause and, as a result, Rahway—except for the drug stores—was made dry on Sundays.—Mida's Criterion.

Medicated Wine.

A prosecution has been instituted at Liverpool against British wines which contain too high a percentage of salicylic acid. It is stated that a firm which had a large stock of a "preserved" wine, on having it condemned in court, simply altered the labels and sold the lot as a patent medicated wine, being legally entitled to do so, as the drug was present to an extent well above the lowest limit allowed for the so-called medicated wines.

Liquors to Island Possessions.

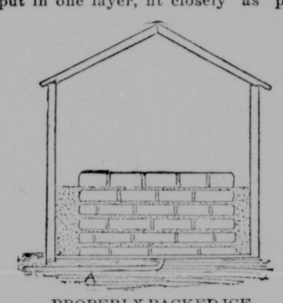
There were 56 times as much liquor exported to Porto Rico in 1899 as in 1898; 58 times as much to the Philippine islands, and 1,000 times as much as the average to the Philippines for the last ten years.—Union Signal.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

FILLING AN ICEHOUSE.

If You Have Never Done It, It Will Pay You to Read This Article Over Carefully.

The sketch shows a cross section of our own ice house, with boards nailed horizontally on the inside of the poles. From 12 to 15 inches should be left between the ice cakes and the walls. Locate the ice house where good, natural drainage may be secured. Tile may be laid, as indicated at A, to secure more adequate drainage if needed. Cut the cakes so as to break joints, say 18x36 inches, or 15x30, as conditions may require. It will be impossible to make the cakes fit together perfectly, no matter how expert the saw manipulator may be. On this account, we put in one layer, fit closely as pos-



PROPERLY PACKED ICE.

sible, then shave over the upper surface of all the cakes with a carpenter's adze. The shavings of ice are swept into the crevices between cakes. When freezing cold, a little water is sprinkled over the whole surface to cement the layer solidly together.

As each layer is completed, the sawdust should be filled in around the sides, level with the top, and solidly tamped down. Allow no sawdust to remain on top of the various layers until the ice house is filled. The cut shows the sixth layer in and ready for the sawdust. Ice is preserved by being packed away from the air. As hot weather comes on the ice will settle some. Be sure to keep the sawdust tamped down around the sides frequently during early summer, and see that no airholes form. When the ice is all packed in, cover with 10 to 15 inches of sawdust. Leave the gables open more or less to allow free circulation of air over the ice. I hope that this description, with sketch, of our own successful harvesting and storing of ice in a cheap pole-frame ice house, will encourage many farmers to decide to have some ice next season. And may they thoroughly enjoy, for the first time, the cooling benefits which accrue to the fortunate possessors of the congealed fluid.—J. H. Brown, in Rural New Yorker.

THE RABBIT IN TRADE.

Millions of Pounds of Meat and of Skins Exported Annually from Australia to Europe.

Rabbits are small things, but, like microbes and measles, they play havoc with men and things when they get thick and spread over large areas. They literally eat up things. New South Wales, Australia, once had nearly 100,000,000 sheep. That colony now has less than 50,000,000. The droughts of the country have been bad enough, but the rabbits have been the worst pest which ever afflicted the land of the New South Welshmen. The area really devastated by bunny is more than 100,000,000 acres. In one year there have been killed over 26,000,000 rabbits, and their skins paid for by the government under the "rabbit destruction act." Probably twice as many died on the grassless plains, by poison or from starvation or thirst in their own warrens within the fenced-in area or out upon the bare, broad earth from which they ate every vestige of grass or leaf which fed them and the hapless sheep of the western backolocks along the Darling river and its contiguous territory. London is opening a frozen-rabbit market for the colonies. There were imported into Great Britain last year more than 40,000,000 pounds of frozen rabbits and more than 10,000,000 rabbit skins for fur and spin users. This is some compensation, but not enough for the loss of 50,000,000 sheep in one colony—fully 30,000,000 of the loss being due directly to the devastation of rabbits—and the financial wreck of the banks of the country in 1892 when financial institutions closed their doors with liabilities at more than $40,000,000. The Australian rabbit is becoming the commercial competitor of the Australian sheep, both for the grass on the ranch and for the consumptive market of the frozen meat trade. Australia ships as much of one as the other.—National Provisioner.

Eggs in the Early Spring.

Eggs have brought good prices this winter, and they give more profit in proportion to the cost of the materials entering into their composition than any other animal product on farms. If the flock is large and but few eggs are secured, it may be due either to too much grain, a lack of animal food or to having too many hens for the space occupied. It is a mistake to keep more fowls than can be accommodated, simply to wait for the warm weather of spring for them to begin laying. Cut out all the unprofitable members of the flock.

DEALING WITH CRIMES IN CANADA.

From the Chicago-Times Herald on January 18th, 1901.

"The citizens of the Dominion of Canada have just cause to be proud of their record as law-abiding people. The annual report of the criminal statistics of the Dominion, which has a population of over 6,000,000, shows that there were only twenty-five indictments for murder in 1899, of which only two were left without final action. Eleven of those indicted were hanged, nine acquitted and three confined as insane.

"Canada is a country of vast proportions. Its people are scattered over a wide stretch of territory, making police surveillance particularly difficult and in many districts impossible. Yet a city like New York or Chicago alone furnishes a far greater criminal list every year than the whole vast stretch of territory from Quebec to Vancouver.

"The Canadians ascribe their immunity from crime to the promptness with which punishment is meted out to offenders. When a man is caught red-handed in the act of robbing another he is not released on straw bail by some justice of the peace from the slums, to go out and repeat the offense. Sharp and sure justice is meted out to criminals of all kinds, the result being that when the guardians of the public peace succeed in bringing a thug to the bar they are seldom called upon to hunt him a second time.

"Furthermore there are few court delays in Canada when a criminal is brought to book. They have no Dreyer cases over there. There are no methods whereby Canadian criminals can have the proceedings stayed from month to month and from year to year or after being convicted, appeal from one court to another until witnesses die of old age or opportunities for corruption can be found.

"Nor does this swift method of treating with wrong-doers in Canada leave the innocent unable to properly defend themselves. They have all the opportunities and privileges that our own laws extend to them. The extent to shield the guilty is lacking—that is all."

The above taken from the editorial column of the Times-Herald gives some idea of the immunity from crime that exists in Canada, and this is one of the many inducements held out for Americans to settle in the district known as Western Canada. The season of 1901 will see a few sections of the country opened up for settlement. They are attractive in every respect. It is understood that one of the best Indian Reserves in the famous Valley of the Saskatchewan will be opened up this year, and an invitation is extended to those desiring homes to make inquiries. The price of the land is said to be nominal. Besides these lands, the several railway companies have lands to sell; also the Government. For particulars write to the Agent of the Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

A Twenty-Five-Dollar Family.

A strong sense of the fitness of things must have possessed a colored woman who recently applied for the place of cook in a Washington household. The home was exceptionally well supplied with rich furniture and bric-a-brac, and evidently the woman thought her work should be in keeping with this elegance.

"What is your name?" asked the family.

"Evangeline, thank you," came in reply from the dusky applicant.

"Evangeline, then, tell me, are you a good cook?"

"It's just like this: You see, I can do ten-dollar cooking, $15 cooking, $20 cooking; but—"

There was an undue emphasis on the "but," and Evangeline glanced admiringly about the house.

"It seems to me," she went on, finally, "you folks wouldn't be satisfied with any other than my $25 kind."

The family was taken aback, but managed to recover itself in time to say it might get along with about seventeen-dollar-and-thirty-five cents cooking for a few months, at any rate.—Washington Star.

A new clerk in Atchison, according to the Globe, is attracting a great deal of favorable comment. Investigation reveals the fact that his popularity is due to his habit of laughing at the jokes of customers.

From labor, health, from health contentment springs.—Beattie.

Stability wins.—Ram's Horn.

Suicidal.—"I hear a lot of the rich young men in town have organized a suicide club." "Yes. They're killing themselves with late hours and high living."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Poor Fellow.—Lena—"I don't know what to make of Harry Harmless." Alma—"Well, if you were to do as a good many of the girls have done, you'd make a fool of him."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Proved It.—"What do you think, Clarice went out and sang at an entertainment in a private insane asylum." "Did she say whether they showed their insanity much?" "Oh, yes; they encored her three times."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mistress—"There is only one possible objection to the place. The children will keep you busy cooking; they are great eaters." The New Cook—"Don't let that worry you, ma'am. They won't be after I have begun to do the cooking."—Boston Transcript.

Hints on Fashion.—Mr. Goodleigh—"Sister Gabbleigh, you don't know how much you are missing by not attending church regularly." Miss Gabbleigh—"I don't miss so much as you think. I have subscribed for two fashion magazines."—Baltimore Sun.

The Department Store of the Future.—"Who are those solid-looking men going up in the express elevator?" "They are capitalists. We have a marked down sale of railways to-day on the twenty-fourth floor in the second annex back."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Easy.—"Ah! yes," sighed the lovelorn youth, "I'm passionately in love with Miss Van Fickel. I wonder if I will ever succeed in winning her affections." "Why not?" replied his cousin Helen. "I know at least half a dozen other men who have."—Philadelphia Press.

An Atchison man who had a good job, was always looking for something to do on the side, in order that he might make extra money. He neglected his main work for the side line, and was discharged. There is a suggestion in this for lots of people.—Atchison Globe.

WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Regard Peruna as Their Shield Against Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrhal Diseases.

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, LATE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the eminent barrister, of Washington, D. C., is the only woman who has ever been a candidate for the President of the United States. She is the best known woman in America. As the pioneer of her sex in the legal profession she has gathered fame and fortune. In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, she says:

"I have used your Peruna both for myself and my mother, Mrs. Hannah J. Bennett, now in her 88th year, and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh, hay fever and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down, and with nerves unstrung."—Belva A. Lockwood.

Mrs. T. Pelton.

Mrs. T. Pelton, 562 St. Anthony avenue, St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"Peruna has done wonders for me. It has cured my headache and palpitation of the heart; has built up my whole system. I cheerfully recommend Peruna to all sufferers afflicted with catarrh. My mother is never without Peruna. When one is tired and generally out of sorts, if Peruna is taken it immediately removes that tired feeling."

Peruna cures catarrh by removing the cause, inflamed mucous membranes.

Dr. Hartman, the compounder of Peruna, once said, in a lecture to women:

"A great number of women consult me every year. I often have occasion to say to these patients, 'I fear you have catarrh, madam.' They will generally reply, 'Oh, no, I never had catarrh. My nose is perfectly clear and my breath is not bad. I am not troubled with coughing or spitting or any other disagreeable symptoms of catarrh.' But, my dear madam, you may have catarrh all the same. Catarrh is not always located in the head. You may have catarrh of the lungs, or stomach, or liver, or kidneys, and especially you may have catarrh of the pelvic organs."

Mrs. Julia C. Brown, of Pecatonica, Ills., says: "I have used Peruna in my home for the past four years and am thoroughly convinced that it is a reliable family remedy." Julia C. Brown.

The doctor went on to say: "I have been preaching this doctrine for the last forty years, but there are vast multitudes of women who have never heard it yet. Catarrh may attack any organ of the body. Women are especially liable to catarrh of the pelvic organs. There are one hundred cases of catarrh of the pelvic organs to one of catarrh of the head. Most people think, because they have not catarrh of the head, they have not catarrh at all. This is a great mistake and is the cause of many cases of sickness and death."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

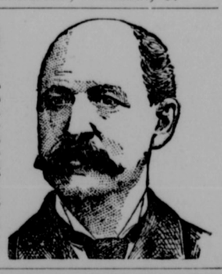
The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00.

Our $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because **THEY ARE THE BEST.** Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Write for catalogue showing new Spring styles.*

We use Fast Color Eyelets in all our shoes. **W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.**



SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH!

Billion $ Grass. Marvelous grass, wonderful grass, fit for all soil, every condition, every state in the Union. Will yield 12 tons of rich hay and lots and lots of pasture besides. "What is it?" It's the heaviest yielding grass this side of the stars; will make you rich. First crop 6 weeks after sowing. Everybody is asking: "What is it?" Catalogue tells.

Combination Corn. Greatest golden yellow dent corn of the age. Seed dirt cheap. Will make you rich to plant. Will revolutionize corn growing.

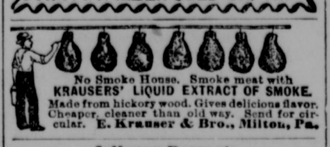
Spelt, Rape and Peaoat. Three perfect foods. Spelt yields 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of hay per acre; Rape 25 tons green food and Peaoat 8 tons of perfect food per acre.

Bromus Inermis. Greatest permanent grass of the country. Nothing like it on earth to-day and we have secured the world for its equal. 6 to 7 tons of hay per acre.

Vegetable Seeds Largest growers. Onion seed 60c lb.

For 10c Stamps and this Notice, we mail big Illustrated Seed Catalog and 10 grain samples, including above, also Speltz (80 bu. per A.), Oats (250 bu. per A.), Rape, Barley (175 bu. per A.), Peaoat, etc. worth $10 for a start.

[K] **JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.** LA CROSSE, WIS.



No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. **E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.**

Jellycon Desserts.

Are so much easier to prepare than the old-fashioned gelatine. With Burnham's Hasty Jellycon there is nothing to do but dissolve it in boiling water and set away to cool. It is already sweetened and flavored. Get a package to-day at your grocer's. The flavors are: Orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies.

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Oiled Clothing BLACK OR YELLOW

WILL KEEP YOU DRY

NOTHING ELSE WILL

TAKE NO SUSTITUTE. FREE CATALOGUE, SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON. MASS.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. At druggists or by mail on receipt of price, **50 cents and $1.00.** WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PILES **ANAKESIS** gives instant relief and **POSITIVELY CURES PILES.** For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and **10 days' treatment Free.** Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

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First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 0 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

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Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE.
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.
Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrifices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

IT WILL be a matter of general felicitation when the Gormanized-Governor-John-Walter-Smith-ring-reconstructed-Democratic-postage-stamp-stationery-boss-ridden-disfranchising-extra-session-unconstitutional-law-making-legislature of Maryland shall have adjourned *sine die*. For the good name of Maryland may its like never meet at the State Capital again!

SENATOR MCCOMAS has denied a fake interview in which he was quoted as declaring the Gorman disfranchisement law in Maryland to be constitutional. The interview obtained wide circulation among the Gormanite journals of Maryland. They are welcome to the fleeting comfort they obtained from the delusion that the constitutionality of indirect disfranchisement was conceded by a leading Maryland Republican.

WHILE the Democratic party may have been animated entirely by patriotic motives in disfranchising the voters of the State, it is more in consonance with the probabilities to belief that the movement was entirely for the purpose of returning Mr. Gorman to the United States Senate. This project cannot be classed as a patriotic move and patriots cannot welcome it with any great degree of pleasure. The Democratic ring is entirely responsible for the deplorable condition and the people of the State will remember it. The Democrats say that bribery and corruption was possible under the old election law. If it was the Democrats were successful in carrying the election and the bribery that was committed must have been committed by them. When such people become reformers the reformation should be viewed ascant by all good men. It is well enough to speak of living by hopes, but when hopes of purity and fairness in elections must be tied to the Democratic gang, the prospect is not very inviting and gives opportunity for reasonable men to question the outcome. In every State except Maryland where there had been an educational qualification attached to the right of franchise, there has been a constitutional amendment providing for the same. But the plans of the Democratic ring would not allow a constitutional amendment or an opportunity for the people to pass on the question, so the measure has been jammed through a subservient legislature, signed by a ring governor, and is put upon the statute books to stand as the record of the work of the serfs of the Gorman ring.

Garrett County to the Fore.

In this issue of THE REPUBLICAN we publish a speech delivered in the Maryland House of Delegates by Assemblyman Finzel against the passage of the law disfranchising the illiterates. The effort on Mr. Finzel's part was a strong plea against the great injustice done many of the best citizens of Maryland, but the Democratic bosses cracked their whips and the puppets of the Legislature fell into line and crowded the bill through, thus blotting the good name of Maryland with an evil which will retard the growth and work to the disadvantage of every section of the State until the law is wiped from the statute books.

Contrary to Jefferson's Principles.

From the New York World.

Maryland's new election law, just passed by an extra session of her legislature called for the purpose, is intended to disfranchise about 44,000 voters, of whom 26,000 are believed to be negroes and 18,000 whites. The avowed object of ex-Senator Gorman and the Democratic leaders who have jammed it through, in the teeth of not a little opposition from independent fair-minded Democrats, is to make the State surely Democratic.

The new law provides a reading qualification for voters; prescribes a ballot without party emblems, so that a man who cannot read will not be able to tell for which party's candidate he is voting; forbids election officers to give any assistance whatever to illiterate voters; appoints county boards of supervisors with authority to arrange names on the ballot in any order they please, and differently in different counties if they see fit, and provide for a new State enumeration of voters, on the alleged ground that the Federal census was padded in the negro counties.

The expectation is that under the new election law the State will certainly go Democratic next fall and return Mr. Gorman to the Senate. But the balance of the illiteracy is not heavily against the negroes of Maryland, and the Republicans are already organizing to teach them to read. As the negroes are eager to learn the new law may in the end do more to further popular education than to promote the supremacy of the Democratic party and the senatorial ambition of Mr. Gorman.

Whatever happens Maryland has not honored Democratic principles by passing laws aimed to deny equal rights to equal citizens. Whether they are contrary to the Constitution is for the Federal Supreme Court to decide, but that they are contrary to Jeffersonian principles is as certain as it is deplorable.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

The bettering of society should be your highest aim.

The rights of citizenship implies that you will do your part as a citizen.

The indifference of the righteous maketh a multitude of sinners, and smirk-faced complacency helpeth the iniquitious.

The follies of the rich sappeth the understanding, and the feet of the envious run to their own undoing.

Suffering bringeth much wisdom, and the thorns of affliction putteth forth blossoms of joy.

He is rich beyond price who has nothing to lose, and the vanities of life taketh no hold upon him.

The hands of the diligent maketh the glory of nations, but the ways of the slothful bringeth decay.

Trouble strengtheneth the heart of a man and his soul rejoiceth to overcome many difficulties.

The babbling of many women vexeth the soul of wisdom; their understanding is as a net dragged in the waters of the dead sea.

She howleth for female suffrage and claimeth undue regard; but, verily, Adam will remember his first undoing and keep a stiff upper lip for his safety.

She plucketh hairs from the head of Experience and maketh uneasy the slumbers of men. She hearkens not to the voice of counsel, and her feet runneth after strange desires.

The heart of man is as putty to her fingers, and she leadeth him like apes to the pits of sheol. She flingeth his wisdom to the winds and boweth his back with unceasing toil. Verily, he grindeth for her pleasure and vain is his reward.

My son, consider the ways of Mrs. Nation and the glory of her husband. He is lifted up by the yellow journals and rejoiceth in the wife of his bosom. Her hatchet is greater than the law, and she shedeth lustre upon the cause of woman.

JACKSON.

Vertical Writing Dismissed.

Through the recommendation of Superintendent Andrews of the Pittsburg schools vertical writing will not be taught any more in any of the rooms or grades. Upon investigation it was found that the majority of business men favored the natural, or slant, writing. Then, too, objections were made to the vertical writing because it did not develop individuality in students' penmanship and is not rapid enough for business purposes.

GORMAN MAY STRIKE A SNAG.

Senate May Refuse to Seat Him if Elected as Result of Disfranchisement.

According to a special to the Baltimore *American* from Washington if Mr. Gorman is elected next winter to the United States Senate from Maryland as the result of the disfranchisement law just enacted at Annapolis he will find grave difficulty in obtaining his seat. This is plain from the comments made on the new law by Senator Burrows of Michigan. The significance of his statements lies in the fact that Mr. Burrows will be chairman of the committee on privileges and elections and that this committee will pass on Mr. Gorman's credentials when they are presented in the Senate. "The Maryland law will very probably compel Congress to take action on the disfranchisement laws," said Mr. Burrows. "It cannot be denied that there has been in the past some indulgence and toleration of the efforts of certain States in the South to avoid negro domination. But in Maryland we have the case of a great State disfranchising 50,000 citizens in order to give one political party the control of the legislature of the State.

There is no fear in Maryland of negro domination. That is not the excuse for the law. Certain Democrats seek to control the State, and to accomplish this purpose a sufficient number of the opposite party are to be disfranchised. It is nothing more than this.

"At present the question is presenting three interesting phases: The effect disfranchisement has on the basis of representation in the lower house; the propriety of accepting Senators in Congress who have been elected after a large number of voters have been disfranchised, so that the legislatures would be favorable to some men, and the public policy of permitting political parties to disfranchise a large number of their opponents to maintain their dominant position in the States. These are no longer sectional questions."

A West Virginia Author.

Mr. Oren F. Morton, who lived here and at Mountain Lake Park a few years ago and is still known to our people, has recently published a book entitled "Under the Cottonwoods," a story of life on a praire homestead. Mr. Morton spent much of his boyhood in the northwest and was educated there. His book describes a phase of pioneer life which he has witnessed for himself but which is fast passing away. Any kind of pioneer life is romantic and interesting, and the story of the settlement of the northwest is no exception. The book is not a history but a story with a romance interwoven with it and those who read "Under the Cottonwoods" are pleased and interested almost without any exception whatever. The author receives many words of unsolicited commendation and among his press reviews is one from a well known public man who has lived in Nebraska almost ever since it was admitted as a territory. He has a national reputation and no better authority could be found. He says: "The book is correct and accurate in every particular and should be placed in every school library in his State." The same author will shortly bring out a story of West Virginia life entitled "Winning or Losing." This is also arousing much interest, and as Garrett is so similar to the adjacent counties of West Virginia it should meet with a good reception here.

"Under the Cottonwoods" may be had of Jos. E. Harned at Oakland Pharmacy.

Webers' Flowers.

The *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia of March 21st, gave an account of the Inter-State Horticultural Society's meeting held in that city and commented at length upon the display of flowers exhibited by Messrs. H. Weber & Sons, of Oakland, as follows:

The silver medal offered for the best vase of carnation blooms of any one variety, new or old, was awarded to the "Mrs. Henry W. Lawson," the $30,000 carnation, exhibited by Messrs. Henry Weber & Sons, of Oakland, Md.

None of the carnations exhibited was regarded as having earned the certificate of merit or silver medal offered by the Horticultural Society for the best vase of twenty-five carnations of a new variety, in the colors specified, the entries, while quite admirable in their way, not being considered better than existing varieties of the same color. The "Norway," a new white carnation, shown by Henry Weber & Sons, came nearer fulfilling the requisite conditions than, perhaps, any other. In some respects, indeed, it is better than existing varieties, but not wholly so. It has very fine qualities, however, and in time will doubtless improve.

Among the new varieties shown, besides the "Norway," were one of white, one of light pink, two of scarlet and two of crimson.

Miss Lord to be Married.

Cards have been issued for the marriage of Miss Genevieve, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles King Lord, of Baltimore, and Archibald Marshall Bell, of Pittsburg. The ceremony will be performed on Thursday afternoon, April 11, at 12.30 o'clock, in Christ Protestant Episcopal church, Baltimore, by Rev. Edward C. Niver.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

WILL ADJOURN THURSDAY.

Extra Session of Maryland Legislature Drawing to an End.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 26.—The General Assembly today decided to finally adjourn the special session Thursday, March 28, at noon. The sewerage bill, which creates a perpetual sewerage commission in Baltimore city and provides for a bond issue of $12,000,000, passed the Senate today, and will pass the House before the final adjournment. The enactment of the sewerage bill is the price paid by ex-Senator Gorman to Mayor Hayes for aid which secured the passage of the election bill.

The House amended the primary election bill passed by the Senate by adding a provision that a majority of the party voters should have to sign a petition in order to get a legalized primary in Baltimore or a county if the State central committee ruled against it.

Senator Bryan declares that the House has practically killed the primary election bill and intimates that he will not vote for it when it comes to the Senate.

A corrupt practices act was passed in the Senate today by a unanimous vote. It is generally understood that it will be killed in the House.

The bill gerrymandering the wards of Baltimore city was passed to its third and final reading in the Senate after a brief but emphatic protest on the part of the Republicans.

Republicans, when there were but eight Democratic Senators in the chamber, caught the Democrats napping and adjourned the Senate until tomorrow.

Governor Smith signed the census bill today at 2 o'clock.

Artistic Publications Issued by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—Guide to Washington.

The Passenger Department of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have issued a *Guide to Washington*, which in many respects excells all other guides published, both in artistic appearance and careful description of points of interest in the Capital City. The front cover of the book is embellished with a handsome steel engraved portrait of the "Stuart" Washington. The reverse cover bears an American flag in the grasp of an eagle. Theinpages contain recent photographs of all of the Government Buildings with correct information concerning them, together with other interesting features of the city, and the very latest map. Copies will be sold at the principle Ticket Offices of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for ten (10) cents cash, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of (15) cents in stamps on application to the undersigned.

"Reasons Why."

"Reasons Why" is a forty-two page phamphlet giving in condensed form the important facts concerning the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. It is an argument setting forth the claims of the railroad for public consideration. This artistic booklet contains many half-tones and drawings illustrating the history, scenic charms, the development and progress of the railroad, and the superior service afforded to patrons. Single copies can be obtained of Ticket agents, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of two (2) cents in postage stamps on application to the undersigned.

2-4t D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic,
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore, Md.

Rheumatism.

Nobody knows all about it; and nothing, now known, will always cure it.

Doctors try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, when they think it is caused by imperfect digestion of food. You can do the same.

It may or may not be caused by the failure of stomach and bowels to do their work. If it is, you will cure it; if not, you will do no harm.

The way to cure a disease is to stop its cause, and help the body get back to its habit of health.

When Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil does that, it cures; when it don't, it don't cure. It never does harm.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Saylor Given Eight Years.

Last Thursday afternoon after this paper had gone to press Judge Stake sentenced Harry Saylor to serve a term of eight years in the Maryland penitentiary. Saylor had been found guilty Wednesday evening of assaulting and robbing an old man on the Mountain Lake Park road, the deed having been committed several months ago, after which Saylor fled to Homestead, Pa., where he was employed in an iron mill. Here he was arrested and brought to Oakland and committed to jail for trial. The jail officials had considerable trouble with him during his incarceration prior to his trial. After an attempt had been made by him to escape by digging a hole in the wall of the jail he was put into one of the cages and kept there almost constantly until his trial and conviction. Thursday night he became very violent and succeeded in breaking to pieces his cot and all other furniture in his cell, besides tearing to shreds the blankets and bed clothing. He was taken to the penitentiary Friday morning by Deputy Sheriffs Silas O. Wiley and Chas. H. Liston. An account of the manner in which he was delivered to the penal institute in Baltimore is told elsewhere in this paper.

He Voted No.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 19th inst. says:

The name of Senator Ravenscroft, of Garrett county, was omitted from the list of those who voted against the Election bill upon its final passage. In point of fact, Senator Ravenscroft not only voted against the, but made an extended and able argument against it.

Notice.

I will be at Accident within a few days and desire to make settlement with all who are indebted to me. All accounts must be closed at once, otherwise I will be compelled to proceed by law to collect the same.

ELI MCMILLAN.

Pinehurst and Southern Pines, N. C.—Improved New Through Pullman Service via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway is now operating through drawing-room sleeping cars from New York to Southern Pines and Washington to Pinehurst, N. C. These famous health and pleasure resorts are model New England towns nestled among the pine-clad sand hills of North Carolina, only eighteen hours from New York City. The finest and largest hotels in the State, with numerous private cottages and first-class boarding houses. Every variety of out door sports, with the finest eighteen hole golf links in the South. Trains leave New York, 23rd Street Station, Pennsylvania railroad, 12.10 a. m. and 12.55 p. m., and Washington 8.35 a. m. and 6.55 p. m. For information and tickets address Chas. L. Longsdorf, New England Passenger Agent, 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; J. C. Horton, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1206 Broadway, New York; W. M. McConnell, General Agent, 1434 New York avenue, Washington, D. C., or R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

Selbysport Normal.

The Selbysport Normal will begin April 8, 1901, and continue for ten weeks.

Thorough instructions will be given in all the common school branches. Tuition $5. Good boarding can be secured for $2.50 per week.

For further information apply to
A. L. LEE, Principal.
2 3t* Altamont, Md

Things to Think About.

It pays to buy the best, whether you buy a suit of clothes, a horse, a house and lot or get yourself a wife. If you have the toothache you won't go to Naylor's to get it pulled. Why? Because you think Dr. Robinson understands the business better. These thoughts apply to all work that you want done. House-cleaning time is here and you will want some rooms papered. Now you have to pay your money for paper and for having it put on and paper is something that you have to look at every day and of course you want it put on right, clean and neat, and you don't want your house turned upside down for a week to get it done. These are facts. If they are right, see King, the painter and paper hanger, and you will get the neatest job and the quickest service. 3-3t

Sales Advertised.

Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, of Cumberland, as attorney, will offer at public auction on April 20th, 100 acres of land situated in Election District No. 1, near Beckman Postoffice.

Sheriff Oester advertises at sheriff's sale a valuable lot in the town of Deer Park, the sale to take place in front of the court house on April 19th.

Bird S. Robinson and Randolph Barton, receivers, will offer at public auction on the premises on April 19th the Loch Lynn Hotel.

Home-Seekers Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South Dakota, North Dakota and other Western and Northwestern States at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained by addresssng W. S. Howell, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Notice.

Books are now open at the furniture store of D. E. Bolden & Co., Oakland, to receive subscriptions to the Oakland Furniture Company. Shares of stock will be $10 each.

D. E. BOLDEN,
JOHN AULT,
CHAS. E. OFFUTT.

Receivers' Sale

—Valuable—

Hotel Property!

On APRIL 19, 1901,

The Loch Lynn Heights Hotel,

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.,

Will be Sold on the Premises at Auction.

The hotel is situated on a beautiful hill near the station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Oakland, Maryland, and the famous Deer Park Hotel.

The Loch Lynn Heights Hotel contains more than 100 rooms, is in good repair, and its situation affords one of the most impressive views in the Allegheny Mountains.

It is situated within one half mile of the Mountain Lake Chautauqua, and affords a fine opportunity for a most successful summer hotel.

SALE ON PREMISES

AT 12 O'CLOCK M., APRIL 19th, 1901.

TERMS:—One-third cash; balance in six and twelve months, with interest.

Lien reserved to secure deferred payments. Private offers before day of sale will be considered.

Address

BIRD M. ROBINSON,
RANDOLPH BARTON,
Receivers of the Baltimore Building and Load Association of Baltimore City.
FIDELITY BUILDING,
Baltimore, Maryland.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HENRY WARNICK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1901.

T. P. WARNICK, Administrator,
Bloomington, Md.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., March 21, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, April 8, 1901,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1901 Levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before above date.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

ANNIE M. WARD,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 3rd day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1901.

GEORGE W. WARD, Executor,
Sunnyside, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Elizabeth C. Thompson et al. vs. Emma D. Hudson et al.

No. 1030 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 26th day of March, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the nineteenth day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county aforesaid once in each of three successive weeks before the 19th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2,500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Sheriff's License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies, corporate or politic, who may be required to take out license, that they must obtain the same on or before

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1901.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license.

A. J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Sheriff's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Deer Park, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, at the suit of M. V. Pringley vs. Samuel W. Friend and F. C. Brownlug, the same being No. 6 Judicials to March term, 1901, of said Court, and to the undersigned sheriff directed, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House door, in Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, on

FRIDAY,

the 19th Day of April, 1901,

at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of day, all that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Deer Park, Garrett county, Maryland, which was conveyed to the said Samuel W. Friend by Lucy Perry by deed recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 38, folio 390, and is known as

LOT NO. 2

and contained within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, to-wit: Beginning for the same at the end of the 3rd line of Lot No. 3 and running thence North 30 degrees East 118 feet, South 60½ degrees East 92 feet, South 30 degrees West 118 feet, North 60½ degrees West 90 feet to the beginning.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on the day of sale.

A. J. OESTER, Sheriff.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Justice E. J. Hamill, of Blaine, was in the city a day or two last week.

Don't be in too big a hurry to make garden. There's many a snow storm between winter and spring.

A Chinaman was in Oakland Monday looking for a place in which to conduct a laundry.

Naylor has the finest line of vehicles in Western Maryland, including a nice line of family carriages, runabouts, buggies, etc. 1 3t*

Mrs. and Mrs. W. L. Boughner, of Fairmont, were in Oakland visiting Mr. and King Delawder a few days last week.

Miss Nancy Hamill, of Wilson, W. Va., passed through Oakland Monday afternoon for Fairmont, where she entered the State Normal for the summer term.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has 150 Italian laborers grading for a third track on the Cranberry grade between Amblersburg and Terra Alta.

Attorneys Julius C. Renninger and Chas. D. Smith were at Kingwood Tuesday attending court. Mr. Smith was admitted to practice before the bar upon the occasion of his visit.

Headache often results from a disordered condition of the stomach and constipation of the bowels. A dose or two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct these disorders and cure the headache. Sold by all druggists.

The West Virginia State Educational Association will hold its next session, July 1st, 2nd and 3d, at Mt. Lake Park. The management of the Park expects to book other conventions, some for June.

Sunday morning in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Wesley Davis, who was here on a visit to his aged mother, preached a strong sermon to St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran congregation.

Messrs. Bolden and West have moved their bowling alley to the rear of their lot adjoining the Garrett County Bank in order to make room for the erection of their new building, operations upon which will be begun shortly.

Judge Stake discharged the petit jury on Thursday afternoon last until the special term of court to be convened in June, and on Friday noon adjourned court until June when all unfinished cases will be taken up and disposed of.

Thomas Minnicks, of this county, died at Sylvan Retreat, Cumberland, on last Thursday in an epileptic spasm. His home was in District No. 9 and he was admitted to the hospital in December, 1899, at the age of eighteen years. He was a pay patient.

Mrs. C. E. VanDeusen, of Kilbourn, Wis., was afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation for a long time. She says, "I have tried many preparations but none have done me the good that Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets have." These Tablets are for sale at all druggists. Price 25 cents. Samples free.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett went over to Elkins on Friday last to visit his son Edward, who has been and is still quite ill with an attack of typhoid fever. Mrs. J. L. Pollock, of Philadelphia, the doctor's daughter, also visited Elkins on Friday, returning to Oakland Tuesday.

One way to keep the streets clean all the time is to put the prisoners who are in jail to work on them. There are many hoboes and tramps around who might be gobbled up and put to work. This would serve two useful purposes. It would clean the streets and rid the town of this most undesirable element. Tramps will not stay where they are forced to work.

The Oakland office of the Garrett County Telephone Company will shortly be removed from the Naylor building on Liberty street to the Ravenscroft building on Second street where a young lady will be placed in charge. The proposed location is more central than the present one and the increase in business expected by the company will more than compensate them in making the change.

A corps of engineers are locating a third track for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company on the 17 mile grade, beginning at the east end of Hitchcock's tunnel. This track will be constructed on the north side of the present tracks, and will require some heavy fills. Already over five miles of this grade have three tracks, and part of the way, four. It seems to be the intention of completing the third track to Piedmont. This is made necessary by the heavy freight traffic, and to give passenger trains the right of way without detaining freights and helping engines.

Howard W. Smouse, of Fairmont, was in town Monday on business.

Fifty styles 10, 15 and 20 cent Torschon lace at Sincell & Co.'s for 5c per yard.

Good flour and plenty of it at the Felty Roller Mill. We grind everything in the grain line. 27-26t

Mr. William T. White, of Terra Alta, was in Oakland Friday last on business.

Why send away for your vehicles when you can save money by buying from Naylor. He buys in large quantities; hence can give you low prices.

Harry Davis is having a new front built to his millinery store on Oak street. The improvement will be a good one.

Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Boughner, the latter of Fairmont, W. Va., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Delawder, near McHenry.

The promoters of the electric railway to be built from Cumberland to Lonaconing, have but a few days left in which to deposit the guarantee of $5,000 and secure the franchise.

Dixon & Kelso will sell you the famous Oliver Chilled Plow cheaper than ever. All kinds of reapers constantly on hand. Good spring-tooth harrows also for sale cheap. Two cars phosphate to arrive about April 1st. 3 2t*

Invitations are out for the Easter dance to be given at the Glades hotel on the night of April 10th by the Bachelors' Club of Oakland. A large number of invitations were sent to people residing out of town.

Mr. B. F. Laughlin, of Deer Park, has gone to Flemington to visit his brother who is engaged in railroad work at that point. He will return to Oakland at the beginning of the Normal school term to assist Prof. DeWitt as instructor.

March 16th the end of the ground hog's sway over the winter ended. The little animal has scored a victory this year even if he has failed many times in the past. He prevented spring from coming for six weeks after the second of February.

The teachers of the Accident Normal School have already secured three prominent lecturers who will at different times appear before the public during the school term. Indications at the present appear to be in favor of Accident being the "Mecca" for normal school students.

J. S. Gnegy, principal of the Grantsville normal, has been visiting in Grantsville and vicinity the past few days looking up the interest of the normal there. He has arranged boarding for all students desiring to board in town. Students will be directed to said boarding places by Mr. Bittinger, the postmaster.

Dick Sharpes, son of Rev. Sharpes, at one time a pastor of the Oakland Methodist church, came to Oakland from his home at Buckhannon, W. Va., to visit friends for a few days before returning to Denver, Col., where he has been a resident for several months made necessary by the condition of his health.

Advertisements are being placed in various towns calling for recruits in the classes of enlisted men for the engineering service for the U. S. The men are eligible for rank from privates to sergeent majors and receive from eighteen to forty dollars a month pay. For information those who waut to join must apply at the office of the U. S. engineers in Pittsburg.

Samuel B. Lee, Esq., one of the substantial citizens of Terra Alta, has decided to cast his lot with the people of Garrett county and one day last week purchased one-half of the Promised Land farm, near Hutton, from its owner, Rev. J. M. Davis, for which $4,000 was paid by Mr. Lee. He is a progressive citizen, wide awake to the needs of education and agricultural interests and a strong Republican.

The B. & O. has issued the handsomest souvenir of Washington we have ever seen. It gives illustrations of many of the public buildings and many bits of interesting history of the capital city. It gives visitors many points of valuable information that will be very necessary to have while in the city. It is really a valuable guide to Washington. With it is a booklet giving some of the remarkable history of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It is the most interesting road in the world. It was the first railroad in America. It was the first to obtain a charter and the only existing road bearing without change its original charter name. It was the first road to be operated for passengers and freight. It was the first road to use locomotive power. A hundred other points are given that everyone should know about its history.

Merchant W. A. Smith, of Hoyes, was in town Saturday and Sunday.

We regret to note the illness of the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fraley.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

The trust has raised the price of window glass twenty-five per cent. It gives builders a pane.

Bring your buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats and corn, if you want cash or trade. The Felty Roller Mill, Oakland, Md. 27-26t

Mrs. Kate T. Crane and her mother, Mrs. S. L. Townshend, returned from Baltimore and other eastern cities Monday afternoon.

The sugar season will shortly be ended and it will wind up as one of the shortest seasons ever known. Very little sugar has been made on this account.

Major J. M. Burns, of the Morgantown University, a summer resident of Mountain Lake Park, was in Oakland a day or two this week on business.

Our merchants are preparing for a brisk trade that they know must begin soon now. A great many spring goods are already in and there are many tempting things being displayed.

The discordant notes of the frogs were heard for the first time last Saturday night. According to the old saying that snakes and frogs make their appearance after the first thunder storm, they are ahead of time.

If you want a first-class grain drill for a little money see Naylor. He has three kinds on hand. If you want a disc drill, disc harrow, he has them. If you want wood frame, steel frame or wheel harrow he has them, too. Corn planters, etc. I sell the Wynrd plow—no better made. 1 3t*

Complaint is made that there are too many night prowlers about town. Some inquiry shows that there are comparatively few but that is too many. The police look after them so closely that they have little opportunity to do mischief.

Spring seems to have arrived in all of its glory. The weather feels like it and house-cleaning has been started but the surest sign of all is to see the groups of boys playing marbles. When they start in dead earnest at this game it may be relied upon as a certainty that spring is here.

John C. Graham, one of the greatest business men of the country, says: "The most successful advertisers the world over pin themselves to the newspapers as being the best method. The newspapers go into the homes at all times and in all weathers; travelers read them and so do stay-at-homes, while to the latter all outdoor advertising must be lost. This is one great advantage newspaper advertising has over all other kinds—the certainty that it will be seen and read by the general public."

The North Glade club contemplates some extensive improvements at their club house grounds on North Glade run, in Garrett county. One of the most prominent is a 40x60 addition to the already commodious club house and three summer cottages on the grounds nearby. The club now owns about 1600 acres of land through which run several of the best trout streams in the county. They have a large lake on North Glade run covering 25 acres of land and this is stocked with brook trout. The club is composed of wealthy people from Western cities and many of them will visit at Oakland during the season.

This office has in preparation for distribution to the business men of Oakland several thousand small slips setting forth the advantages offered by this community as a summer resort. These slips are to be inserted in letters sent out by our merchants, etc., to their correspondents in remote and close-by cities. The slips are being prepared in conformity with a suggestion adopted by the Oakland Club at a meeting held recently. Aside from being almost an inexpensive way of advertising the town and bringing to public notice our great natural advantages as a summer and health resort it may interest some people to know that the Club is making an effort to help the town.

Big Price for a Book.

Mr. Scott T. Jones has a three column newspaper clipping giving an account of the sale, and a description of the book, written by his cousin, Hon. Webster Davis, on the Boer War. The price Mr. Davis received for the manuscript was $180,000. Mr. Davis went to South Africa several months prior to the election last fall and upon his return he delivered several addresses throughout the country upon the condition of things in the Boer Republic. Later he resigned from the Federal position held by him and affiliated with the Democratic party.

Notice.

This is to give notice that my wife, Alice L. Hardesty, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation and that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract in my name.

2-3t* HOMER L. HARDESTY, Deer Park, Md.

AGAIN THE STATE'S GUEST.

Harry Saylor Taken to the Penitentiary in Chains.

"That is the first time a prisoner was ever brought here with both his hands and legs cuffed," said Warden Weyler, of the penitentiary, yesterday as two deputy sheriffs from Garrett county entered with Harry Saylor. They knew the convict was desperate and they took no chances of his getting away.

Deputy Sheriff C. H. Liston is an old man and Saylor was handcuffed to him. In addition both of Saylor's hands were cuffed with steel and a pair of cuffs were fastened to his ankles, connected by a heavy chain sufficiently long to permit him to walk with a short step. Deputy Sheriff S. O. Wiley was along to see that Saylor did not run off with his brother deputy. They said that was the way they had made the trip from Oakland to the penitentiary.

Saylor was convicted of assault with intent to kill and robbing an old man of $43. He was given a sentence of eight years. The deputies said he smashed up the cot that was in his cell at the jail Thursday night, and had broken two others before that. He declared that he would show the countrymen how he could get away if he was given the slightest chance. The penitentiary is not new to him, as he left it in 1898.—Baltimore Sun.

Notice.

This is to give notice to the public that Nannie Victoria Bowser, aged about 15 years, adopted by me, has left her home and that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract in my name. Persons are also warned against harboring her.

JOSEPH BOWSER,
1 3t* Deer Park, Md.

Grantsville Normal.

The Grantsville Normal will begin April 8, 1901, and continue ten weeks. Thorough instructions will be given in all branches to be studied by students. A competent assistant will be employed if necessary. Tuitien, $5 and $6.

J. S. GNEGY,
1 3t* Oakland, Md.

Spring Opening!

Wednesday and Thursday, March 27 and 28.

Millinery, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes.

American Lady Corsets

in the Straight Front and various new shapes.

MRS. M. L. SCOTT,
Baltimore Store.

Financial Statement.

Annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the Corporation of Oakland for the year ending March 31st, 1901:

RECEIPTS.

Bal. in hard Treas. March 31, 1900	$18 21
Late Collector Hinebaugh, taxes, 1896	31 41
Same, taxes, 1897	278 59
Same, taxes, 1898	44 14
J. M. Crim, collector, taxes, 1899	945 26
Same, collector, taxes, 1900	2,700 78
Licenses from all sources	1,285 00
Garrett county levy	600 00
Fines by police magistrate, &c	39 00
Judgment case, Hyde vs. Council	24 10
Rent town scales	50 00
Total	$6,077 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Election expenses	$13 60
Electric lights	1,549 10
Printing	55 71
Fire department rent, &c	65 00
Collectors' commissions and assessments	101 66
Int. coupons and int. on drafts	552 55
Police protection	809 01
Paid on previous indebtedness	1,440 98
Streets, lumber, paving, &c	578 93
Clerk and councilmen's salary	186 00
Mayor's salary	50 00
Town lockup, chairs, coal and repairs	41 84
Fee bills and costs	34 11
Blacksmithing	12 10
Treasurer	25 00
	$5,513 59
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	$563 90

LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness to April 1, 1901	$13,000 00
Int. due on same to April 1, 1901	200 00
Outstanding unpaid drafts	641 32
Total	$13,841 32

ASSETS.

Unpaid taxes for 1897-98	$503 43
Unpaid taxes for 1899-90	1,579 85
Unpaid platform bills	436 79
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	563 90
	$3,083 97
Net indebtedness	$10,757 35
By real estate	$800 00
By fire engine	800 00

JOHN W. HART, Mayor.
Test: J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Thomas B. Wiley, late Treasurer of Garrett County, vs. Sylvester Rinard.

No. 77 Miscellaneous Docket, March Term, 1901. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 18th day of March, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md., that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Thomas B. Wiley, late Treasurer of Garrett county, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of April, next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 19th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $53.60.

A. HUNTER BOYD.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Big Opening!

CONNELL & CRANE

have just returned from the East with the finest and largest line of

MILLINERY

ever brought to Oakland; also a complete line of

Notions, Fancy Goods, etc.

Opening MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 1st and 2nd. Low prices and work guaranteed to please.

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.
Porch and Lawn Furniture,
Iron and Brass Bedsteads,
Linoleums and Oil Cloths,
Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,
16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street.
BALTIMORE

Accident Normal Academy

Opens April 8th.
Continues in Session Ten Weeks.

The objects of this school will be:

1st. To produce efficiency in the branches taught in the Public Schools, and to give such instruction in the higher branches as will be required to enter higher institutions of learning.

2nd. To prepare teachers for the Public Schools, giving special instruction in the Theory and Practice of teaching to all wishing to engage in that work.

Special attention will be given to classes in Book-keeping, Business Laws, Correspondence and Psychology.

Tuition, $6.00 for Teachers, one-half payable in advance, balance middle of term; others, $5 00.

It is or object to make the school a success. We therefore solicit the influence of all friends of education.

Good boarding at very low rates.

For further information apply to

R. R. SANNER or
GEORGE B. FRAZEE.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE —OF— REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Jemima Mowrey to Isaac Bradburn, dated the 12th day of August, 1899, recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 35, folio 288, &c., one of the mortgage records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having been made in the payment of the mortgage debt and interest, the undersigned attorney named in said mortgage will, on

Saturday, April 20th, 1901,

at one o'clock p. m., in front of Shartzer's Opera House, Oakland, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, all that land situate in Garrett county, Maryland, which was conveyed to the said Jemima Mowrey by Charles M. Miller and wife by deed dated the 25th day of July, 1894, recorded among the land records of said county in Liber E. Z. T. No. 26, folio 319, &c., and therein described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a large flat stone marked "H. O." at the beginning of a tract of land conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson to Alex. Lohr, and running part of the first line thereof with an allowance of 3 degrees for magnetic declination, North 33 degrees East 14¼ perches to a stake and stone pile in said first line, South 35 degrees East 38½ perches to a stake and stone pile on the west margin of the county road, North 89 degrees West 14½ perches, South 13¾ degrees East 50 perches to a stake on the west bank of a stream and 5 feet south of a white pine stump, South 48 degrees West 38 perches to a stake, South 28½ degrees West 100 perches to a stake, thence with the 4th, 5th and 6th lines of a tract conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson to Alfred Lohr North 66 degrees West 78 perches to a stake, North 13¾ degrees West 82½ perches, North 35½ degrees East 45¾ perches to a stake in the 4th line of said deed to said Alexander Lohr and thence with the 4th and last lines thereof South 58 degrees East 78 perches to a stake, North 33 degrees East 88 perches to the beginning, containing

100 Acres, More or Less.

This farm is a desirable one, located near Beckman P. O., Garrett county, and about six miles from Swanton.

Terms of Sale:—CASH.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
Attorney named in Mortgage.

Money to Loan.

$7,000 to loan on first mortgage in in sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO
CASH
Produce Buyers,
Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs, Eggs and Butter,
204 DUANE STREET
NEW YORK.
Write for Our Present Paying Prices.

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent.

Illinois Central R. R.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO
CALIFORNIA
VIA NEW ORLEANS
AND THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

VIA OMAHA
AND THE SCENIC ROUTE
NEW THROUGH LINE OF
HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.
E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

$900 YEARLY to Christian man or woman to look after our growing business in this and adjoining counties, to act as Manager and Correspondent; work can be done at your home. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope for particulars to U. A. KNIGHT, General Manager, Corcoran Building, opposite United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD.

Danger Signals.

If you are broken down, nervous and weak, have indigestion, cold hands and feet palpitation of heart, aching of bones and muscles or can't sleep at night and always tired in the morning, buy 3 or 4 boxes of HERCULEAN and follow the directions, then tell your afflicted friends the result. There is no better alterative pill compounded. They will renovate and renew your whole system. Get them of your druggist or merchant or send 35 cents to the AHMISS HEALTH ALLIANCE, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 3 Boxes by mail $1.00 5-1 y.

Real Estate NOTICES!

For Rent--

House on Water Street, Oakland.
The Whitehead Cottage, Mt. Lake Park.
Thorn Cottage, near Oakland.
Offices in Ravenscroft Building, Oakland.

For Sale--

Three Houses in Oakland.
Thorn Cottage, near Oakland.
Lots at Loch Lynn Heights.
Hotel Property, Deer Park.
Farms in the County.

Apply to

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
1 3t OAKLAND, MD.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

Ha Hin, Chinaman

By G. R. Pattulo, Jr.

HA HIN lay on his back in his narrow bunk and scraped upon a wire strung violin a droning lullaby of the orient. With dreamy, almond eyes gazing into space, he thought of Yateesha and smiled. In the hollow wall within reach of his hand lay the precious American gold that four years of persistent toil had won him, and he laughed with a child's delight as he tapped gently upon the boards. The disturbing noises of the street reached him subdued and slumberous, and from all around the guttural voices of his brother orientals mingled in sleepy monotone. As in a haze, he saw the lazy Yangtse-Kiang flow murmuringly on to the Yellow sea, its reed-clad banks swept gently by a perfumed breeze that whispered of rest, and of love, and of languorous delight. Swift birds of heavenly plumage floated by on noiseless wings, and Yateesha's soft laughter rippled silver-chiming as music of paradise. With gentle undulating motion they were sailing on, he and she, through the realms of night, and the great golden moon in the white radiance of starry heaven sent wide beams of light over the bosom of the waters. The poppies drooped their graceful heads, and from afar shone fairy lights. A continuous murmur of life was borne upon the passion-breathing air and they two watched alone in the high arch of sky the intense stars shoot like arrows of fire.

Ha Hin closed his eyes and saw before him a long life of dreamful ease; heard the deferential voices of many slaves and the respectful salutations of his countrymen as he responded to their low salaams. And the queen of it all was Yateesha. He placed his head upon his arm and sighed tremulously. He was going back to Yateesha and his happiness.

The big Mantchoorian lay opposite and watched with sullen eyes the bright dreams reflected upon Ha Hin's countenance. He kicked viciously at Yo Te sunk in stupor beside him, his brass-tipped opium pipe hanging from loose lips that babbled incoherently of the strange fantasies of his sleep. The low ceilinged room was heavy with the many odors of a Chinaman's sleeping apartment, and the forms of three sons of the sunny east showed dimly from bunks about the walls through a blue vail of smoke. From the next room came

HA HIN RAISED THE STONE HIGH ABOVE HIS HEAD.

the thud and swish of the busy irons where Lee Hing and two assistants were finishing up the week's consignment of linen. The Mantchoorian arose, cautiously pulled a bottle from beneath a pile of clothes, concealed it under his coat and went through to the street door. He picked up a parcel of linen as he went.

"I'm going to take this," he said, and Lee Hing nodded in pleased surprise.

Twilight was falling over the city and the streets were filling with the crowds that nightly thronged them, seeking relief from the stifling heat in vain. Square white sheets of paper, with strange characters upon them drew groups of people to office windows, and the Mantchoorian wondered idly what it all meant. Many boys accosted passers-by, holding aloft the evening papers and yelling the contents of a hastily issued extra.

"The legations butchered in Peking. More missionairies killed and outraged," they shrilled. "Tientsin—"

The Mantchoorian pondered dully upon the cause of the excitement as he passed out of hearing and turned into a densly populated alley where the air reeked with foul smells and the houses huddled close in squalor and wretched disrepair. He stopped at a flight of steps leading to a brightly illuminated cellar, from which came sounds of revelry run wild and the thick accents of helpless drunkenness. The Mantchoorian pulled the bottle from beneath his coat and descended.

Ha Hin slept; and little Lee Fee, as he swung the polishing iron in the workroom, sang contentedly in Shanghai Chinese a ballad of a lady and a sedan chair. He had reached the thirty-third verse and was folding the shirt to be wrapped up, when he paused with eyes wide with terror. Through the open door sprang the Mantchoorian, his clothes torn and saturated with blood. He clutched a knife, dark with ruddy stains, in his right hand and the look of a hunted animal glared from his bloodshot eyes. He swung the door to and bolted it. Then with a curse he hurled the boy from his path, rushed past the chattering Chinamen into the next room and into his bunk. In a second he was out again and had thrown his soiled coat over the sleeping Ha Hin. Quickly drawing on a tweed vest from a nail in the wall, he uttered a rapid warning to the questioning group that watched his movements in consternation, and disappeared stealthily by a side door into the darkness of a deserted lane.

Lee Fee crept to Ha Hin's bunk and gently shook him into wakefulness. He was shivering with vague alarm and his eyes looked a pitiful appeal for protection that banished from Ha Hin's features the smile that his slumbers had left upon them.

"What is the matter, little Lee Fee? Who hurts you?" he asked hoarsely.

"Listen, they're coming," whispered the boy, and buried his face upon his friend's breast.

"Who are coming, little one? Be quick, what is it?" cried Ha Hin, tenderly raising the boy's face.

"There, you can hear them howling. Big To Ko, the Mantchoorian, he ran in one second ago and ran out again. He was all blood and had a knife. And his eyes—oh, his eyes. Somebody had torn his clothes, and he cursed at me with the terrible oath. He had drunk the strong waters again, and now we will be killed."

Ha Hin listened with a growing fear, and there burst from the head of a neighboring street, wild, frenzied cries. He jumped to the middle of the floor, and swung Lee Fee onto his back.

"Out of this, all of you. To Ko has got into trouble, and must have hurt some one. Hark! they are coming for him, and to them it will matter little—Mantchoorian or us. We must get out of this for to-night, anyway. Come on, little Lee Fee, thou and I will risk it together."

A heavy stone came crashing through the glass of the front entrance and rolled to Lee Hing's feet. Ha Hin stooped and picked it up. The rush of a score of feet rattled the crazy windows in their frames and the door broke inwards. As it flew torn from its hinges, Ha Hin raised the stone high above his head and hurled it at the oncoming tide of humanity that surged in. It caught a fat German full upon the chest, and he sank to the floor with a choking gasp that sent the blood welling from his mouth.

"Up again, Lee Fee," he cried, and the boy sprang into his arms.

The Chinese had slipped out by the side door, and Ha Hin threw himself after them. With the raging crowd of roughs yelping at his heels, he ran for his life and prayed to the gods with a fierce despair for strength to elude them. Lee Fee hung tightly to his back and closed his eyes to the swollen, angry faces racing behind. An iceman's assistant in the rear stopped and threw a wooden mallet.

Little Lee Fee gave a gurgling groan of pain and his head fell forward upon Ha Hin's shoulder, while a gush of warm blood spattered Ha Hin's face. He stopped and laid the boy tenderly upon the ground. The pursuers uttered a yell of triumph and were upon him.

With all the might of wild passion and lost hope let loose, Ha Hin struck blindly out. An Italian fruit vendor went reeling back senseless upon his companions, and as he fell dropped the glittering stiletto that he had raised to deal the death stroke. Ha Hin's claw-like fingers closed upon it, and his eyes narrowed with a hideous joy as he sent the cold steel home into the shoulder of the nearest assailant. A maddening joy was pulsing through his veins and he leaped forward to meet them. Twice, thrice he struck, and the knife came back dyed deeper with each thrust. A lead pipe was swung upon his head, and earth and sky rocked horribly as he staggered backward out of reach of a second blow. A swarthy figure bounded to his side and a sinewy arm encircled his neck. Ha Hin grasped the uplifted hand and strained with fast failing strength to tear the Italian from his hold. His brain was throbbing dully and the ring of brutal faces that encompassed and strove to reach him, blurred red and indistinct. With a jerk the Italian freed his wrist and the knife was buried to the hilt in Ha Hin's breast.

He saw the Yangtse-Kiang rolling dreamily on, and upon the reed-clad bank Yateesha spread her soft arms to welcome him. Ha Hin sighed tremulously and sank his head upon his arm. The murmur of many voices sounded faint and far away, and he smiled; he was going back to Yateesha and his happiness.

The moon rose over the city blood-red and the air was suffocating with oppressive heat. A huge uniformed figure stood sentry before the laundry and saluted with easy familiarity the sergeant upon his rounds.

"I was afraid there would be trouble, Lane," said the sergeant. "That Chinee, To Ko, didn't do for Casey, but he did for his countryman. It's unfortunate we didn't arrive in time to stop the gang, for the affair will look ugly. We've got To Ko, and the Italian's next to him in No. 3. What about the others?"

"They're all back again and lying low, scared to death," replied the policeman. "And that is in there too."

"Hark, what is that?" asked the sergeant, holding up a hand.

The policeman looked uncomfortable.

"Oh, that's only little Lee Fee crying over the body. He liked Ha Hin."

And in the room above six Chinamen were wrangling over the division of the American gold.—Canadian Magazine.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Policeman—"Where did you get all those fish?" Erastus—"Hooked 'em."—What to Eat.

Willie—"Pa, what's a fixed star?" Pa (formerly an actor)—"A fixed star, I suppose, is one who gets his salary regularly."—Philadelphia Press.

Diet Reform.—First Ostrich—"Suffering from dyspepsia, eh? Have you seen your doctor about it?" Second Ostrich—"Yes. He says I must stop eating scrap iron."—Puck.

Wireless Telegraphy.—"What do you think of this scheme of telegraphing without wires?" "That's nothing new. My wife has kicked my shins under the table for 20 years."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Casey—"Since the Hoolihans got rich, I sh'pose they're t'rowin' on all kinds av shtoile." Murphy—"I sh'd say so! They've changed their goat's name t' Nannette, b'gob."—Baltimore American.

At a Musical Evening.—The Man—"What on earth is that awful row?" The Girl—"Hush! That's Mr. De Shouter singing a Moore melody." The Man—"Um; I wish there was more melody and less noise."—Ally Sloper.

Correct, If Not Grammatical.—Johnnie—"Pa, Aunt Hannah says boils are healthy. Shouldn't she say 'healthful?'" Wise Father—"Well, your aunt didn't mean to be grammatical, but I guess she was this time. It is the boil that is healthy, not the fellow who carries it around."—Boston Transcript.

One Too Much.—"John," said the wife, determinedly, "I want some money. I don't want to go by that millinery store to-morrow—" "Gee-whizz!" John interrupted. "I should hope not! It's tough enough to have to give you the money to buy one hat."—Catholic Standard and Times.

THE YALE CAMPUS.

All the Life of the University Centralizes on That Popular Ground.

A great majority of Yale students never attain distinction as scholars, literary men, athletes or leaders in the several other departments of college activity. A lesser number have no apparent desire for such attainment. Nevertheless, says Frederick Tilney, in Ainslee's, excellence is the dominating spirit of the place, and the Yale man who casts ambition to the winds, who devotes himself to no effort, condescends to the level of the "general, all-round dub," and is known in college parlance as "footless." But, whether the young matriculant comes up from his preparatory school with a good stock of ambition, or whether he is possessed of the sorry character that lacks it, he subjects himself to many influences which cannot fail to leave their stamp upon him. Not the least of these is the influence of the Yale campus. Life at Yale is thoroughly centralized; indeed, no other college cultivates this feature more assiduously. Many of them slight it altogether. In certain of these instances the authorities sanction the so-called "fraternity houses" and encourage the students to live in society buildings more or less remote from their campus. The result is that the campus becomes a mere schoolyard, while distinct "sets" or "cliques" are established, among which a perpetual, petty warfare is in process. In the Yale campus every man finds his front lawn and his public park, his school-grounds and his capitol. The policy which designed the order of the Old Brick Row, which set the recitation hall next door to the dormitory, has been followed out to the letter. To-day the humble brick buildings are surrounded by splendid halls, some of which are used for recitation purposes and some for dormitories. On one corner stands the chapel; on another the art school and libraries, while side by side are the grim structure of Alumni hall and the imposing headquarters of the Yale Y. M. C. A. The lack of unification from which one great university has suffered of late years can be directly ascribed to fault in its campus policy. Many signs announcing "rooms to let" will be found on its dormitory halls, showing that the students live elsewhere than on the campus. Dormitory accommodations have been allowed to fall behind the times, while elegant apartment houses have sprung up as the result of private enterprise, drawing the students into all quarters of the university town. At Yale, if the student seeks lodgings elegantly appointed and with all modern improvements, he can find them in Vanderbilt, White, Welsh or Berkeley. There are more modest quarters, also, to be had at reasonable rates. So that, instead of finding rooms to let, the difficulty is that their number is limited and every student anxious to "get on" the campus.

Time in a Busy City.

There is a theory that here more than elsewhere in the world does the adage apply that "time is money." Yet there are occasional instances in the busiest part of New York that go to show how little some people value time. Two dogs, still in the playful stage of puppyhood, began chasing one another about the fountain in City Hall park the other day at about two o'clock, when every one in town is supposed to be at his busiest. Yet there were at least 50 men and as many more boys of the clerk and messenger type who found time to stop all thought of business, drop all cares, and for at least ten minutes watch the antics of the puppies. The dogs were not doing anything in particular, but there was the barest chance that one of them in his efforts to escape the other might tumble into the fountain, and the crowd of supposedly busy people all stopped to see him do it.—N. Y. Press.

Rather!

"By the way," asked the stranger, "are women permitted to practice at the bar in this country?"

"Permitted!" snorted the other man, who happened to be a retired saloon keeper from Kansas. "You can't keep 'em from doing it when they take a notion, begosh!"—Chicago Tribune.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Familiar Sound.

Mrs. Johnson—Has Mr. Johnson come home for dinner yet?

Jane—No, mum.

"I thought I heard him downstairs."

"That was Leo growling over a bone, mum."—Tit-Bits.

His Skin Peeled Off.

Not very long ago, when Mr. Fred Falk was living at the corner of Hunt and Pencleton Streets in Cincinnati, Ohio, he wrote: "About one year ago, my face and neck were so terribly burned by the hot vapors of burning spirit and oil that the skin peeled off the moment it was touched. Palmer's Lotion was immediately and liberally applied, which relieved my intense agony in a few minutes and a new skin was formed in two weeks without leaving a scar." Your druggist ought to have this wonderful healer. If he hasn't it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Harmless Sparks.

Speaking of the wit of the late Senator Davis, Senator Hoar uttered an epigram which deserves to be remembered. "No spark from him," said Senator Hoar, "was ever a cinder in the eye of his friend."—Washington Post.

A Remedy for the Grippe.

Physicians recommend KEMP'S BALSAM for patients afflicted with the grippe, as it is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms, but get a bottle to-day and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe brings on pneumonia. KEMP'S BALSAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists, 25c and 50c.

Money in Politics.—"What we need to do," cried I, hotly, "is to take money out of politics!" "I took out all I saw, sir!" protested the legislator, with convincing candor.—Detroit Journal.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

After a girl has prepared refreshments for a party, her next step is hide them from her brother.—Atchison Globe.

Care of the Baby.

To keep the skin clean is to keep it healthy. Every mother should therefore see that her baby is given a daily bath in warm water with Ivory Soap. The nursery should also be well aired and cleaned and all clothing washed with Ivory Soap, well rinsed and dried in the sun. ELIZA R. PARKER.

The burglar makes hay while the sun doesn't shine.—Chicago Daily News.

Greatest in the World.

Within five years Cascarets have reached the largest sale of any liver or bowel medicine in the world, simply because they cure. They have great merit as the sale of over six million boxes a year proves. No matter what ails you, start using Cascarets to-day and if you are not benefited and in every way satisfied after you have given them a fair trial you can have your money back for the asking. There is no waste. They are put up in tablet form and every tablet is stamped "C. C. C." They don't cost much—10c, 25c and 50c a box and a 50c box will furnish a whole month's treatment for the worst case. Cascarets are the best and cheapest liver and bowel regulator in the world.

"I hear Miss Flirty threw Chollie over last night." "So? She told me she would be disengaged this evening."—Town Topics.

An Innovation.

The Louisville & Nashville R. R. together with its connecting lines has inaugurated the Florida Limited, which is a daily, solid train, wide vestibuled, steam heated, gas lighted, with dining car service for meals en route to Thomasville, Ga., Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla. The sleeper leaving Cincinnati at 11:15 a. m. is attached at Nashville, running via Birmingham and Montgomery, Plant System to Jacksonville, and Florida East Coast to St. Augustine, arriving at the latter city at 7:30 the next evening. Mr. C. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Louisville, Ky., will answer all inquiries concerning this train and furnish printed matter concerning it.

A St. Louis girl has outclassed all the Maes. She spells her name Maiae.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cheap Rates to California.

February 12th and each Tuesday thereafter, until and including April 30th, Special Low Rate Colonist Tickets will be sold via the Southern Pacific's Company's "Ogden" and "Sunset" Routes to all points in California. The rate will be: From Chicago $30.00, from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans $27.50, from Omaha, Kansas City, etc., $25.00. Corresponding low rates from all other points east and north.

For particulars and detailed information pertaining to the Southern Pacific Company's Routes, and these special rates to California, call upon or address

W. G. Neimyer, G. W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Connor, C. A., S. P. Co., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

G. G. Herring, C. A., S. P. Co., 711 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

L. E. Townsley, C. A., S. P. Co., 421 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

C. C. Cary, C. A., S. P. Co., 208 Sheidley Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Greatness is not so much in ability to plan masterpieces as in persistency in pursuing them.—Ram's Horn.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

Love can make us friends as well as angels.—Kingsley.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

'Tis a kind of deed to say well, and yet words are no deeds.—Shakespeare.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

There is no end to the rings a woman wears.—Chicago Daily News.

The stomach has to work hard, grinding the food we crowd into it. Make its work easy by chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

It spoils a favor if you are asked to return it.—Chicago Daily News.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Farsightedness is largely a matter of careful planning.—Chicago Daily News.

Men are seldom charitable on an empty stomach.—Chicago Daily News.

The only safe bet on record—the alphabet.—Chicago News.

WHAT IS OVARITIS?

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation.

On examination it will be found that the region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body?

You need not, you ought not to let yourself go, when one of your own sex holds out the helping hand to you, and will advise you without money, and without price. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your symptoms. Her experience in treating female ills is greater than any other living person. Following is a letter from a woman who is thankful for avoiding a terrible operation.

MRS. ANNIE ASTON.

"I was suffering to such an extent from ovarian trouble that my physician thought an operation would be necessary.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound having been recommended to me, I decided to try it. After using several bottles I found that I was cured. My entire system was toned up, and I suffered no more with my ovaries."—MRS. ANNA ASTON, Troy, Mo.

It Cures Coughs Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

How Are Your Bowels?

About the first thing the doctor says--

Then, "Let's see your tongue."

Because bad tongue and bad bowels go together. Regulate the bowels, clean up the tongue. We all know that this is the way to keep and look well.

You can't keep the bowels healthy and regular with purges or bird-shot pills. They move you with awful gripes, then you're worse than ever.

Now what you want is Cascarets. Go and get them today--Cascarets--in metal box--cost 10c. Take one! Eat it like candy, and it will work gently--while you sleep. It cures, that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels, gives them new life. Then they act regularly and naturally. That's what you want. It's guaranteed to be found in

THE TONIC LAXATIVE

Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 440

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

CREDIT TO COUNTRY.

Americans Have Reason to Be Proud of Their Senators.

The Great Body Always Emerges from Every Ordeal with Genuine Honor to Itself and Glory to the Nation.

[Special Washington Letter.]

WHAT is the United States senate? You often read about it, sometimes think of it, and usually consider it an aggregation of great and dignified statesmen. But few people think of the individuals who

HON. H. E. BURNHAM.
(United States Senator-Elect from New Hampshire.)

compose and comprise that great deliberative body.

Although each senator is elected for a term of six years, it is provided in our national constitution that one-third of the senators shall conclude their terms every two years. There are now 45 states in this republic, and each state has two senators, so that the senate is a body of 90 senators, and every two years 30 of them conclude their terms.

Usually it is fortunate for the entire republic that the senators of marked ability are elected to succeed themselves, but sometimes it is unfortuntae for the several states and for the country that senators are not reelected. Continuous service in the senate increases the ties of personal friendship, and increases the wisdom and acumen of good men. In a general sense it may be said that senators should serve at least two terms.

On the 4th day of March 30 senators will conclude their terms. Concerning those who will depart from the senate, and those who will be continued for another term, we will have a little chat to-day. Of course, only the most eminent senators can have space in one letter, because those who are not eminent are in the majority.

Chairmanships in the senate are awards of continuous service. Ordinarily, for example, Senator Mason, of Illinois, might not have been in the senate long enough to have become chairman of the great committee on post offices and post roads. But, by a concatenation of events, he will become chairman of that important committee on the 4th day of March.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, now chairman, will be succeeded by a democrat; Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, will be succeeded by a republican; Senator Carter, of Montana, will be succeeded by a democrat; Senator Gear, of Iowa, is deceased. The next man in rank on that committee is Senator Mason, of Illinois; and by rea-

HON. MOSES E. CLAPP.
(United States Senator from Minnesota.)

son of the seniority rule of the senate he will become chairman of the committee.

In the biennial senate changes it seldom happens that a man who stands fifth on the majority side of a committee steps into the chairmanship. But the states of Colorado, New Hampshire and Montana having selected other men in place of the veterans, and the aged senator from Iowa having passed away, Senator Mason will be advanced. The writer has seen so many men come and go, and so many changes occur, that he cares little for individuals in making estimates of national affairs. And yet it is truth to say that in sending new and untried men in places of Wolcott, Chandler and Carter, the states sending them have weakened their own state influence in the senate, and have weakened the senate very materially. Time may show, however, that the incoming senators are well worthy their advancement to the dignity which has been conferred upon them.

While the senate will be weakened by losing such men, it is fortunately continued in strength and potency before the world by the reelection of Senators Elkins, of West Virginia; Frye, of Maine; Hoar, of Massachusetts; McMillan, of Michigan; Morgan, of Alabama; Nelson, of Minnesota; Sewell, of New Jersey; Warren, of Wyoming, and Wetmore, of Rhode Island. These able and experienced statesmen will prove to be a power in the land, because they will uphold the dignity and ability of our great deliberative body.

It is a great loss to the state of Idaho and to the senate that Senator Shoup, of that state, is to be retired. Nevertheless, in the selection of ex-Senator Dubois the state of Idaho is to be congratulated, because she sends not an inexperienced man, but one who has served with credit in the house of representatives and in the senate. He is well equipped for the work which he will easily take up. The political convictions of these men cut no figure in the mind of one who views them dispassionately. They come here not as politicians from the several states, but as members of the great national body of statesmen.

Without intending any invidious distinctions, it may be said that the senate is particularly fortunate in the reelections of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, republican, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, democrat. These distinguished statesmen entered the senate on March 4, 1877, and have served continuously for 24 years. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, was born in 1826, and is therefore 74 years old. If he lives until the conclusion of his next term he will be 80; and he bids fair to last that long, or longer. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, was born in 1824, and is therefore 76 years old, and will be 82 if he lives to conclude his next term. They are both old men, and they are both as vigorous mentally as they were in their earlier years.

Senator Morgan is a typical old southern "states' rights" man. Right here it may be shown what a loss the majority side of the senate sustains in the loss of Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, who is by all odds the wittiest and most sarcastic member of the senate. On one occasion, several years ago, Senator Morgan stood in his place, and began a speech by saying: "I stand here as an ambassador from the sovereign state of Alabama."

"What is that?" interjected Chandler. "Did I understand that the sen-

HON. W. A. CLARKE.
(Reelected United States Senator from Montana.)

ator from Alabama has resigned his seat?"

"Nothing of the kind," said Senator Morgan, severely. "What does the senator mean by such an interruption?"

"Well," said Chandler, "I don't see how I am to address the gentleman. He can't be an ambassador from a foreign country, and at the same time a senator of the United States. If he insists that he is an ambassador from some foreign state, I shall have to speak of him as 'the ambassador,' instead of as 'the senator from Alabama.'"

That was a rather keen body blow at the venerable and dignified senator's view of states' rights, but Senator Morgan retorted: "That is cheap politics from a cheap politician."

One of Senator Morgan's most striking utterances was aimed at the domineering influence of President Cleveland, who was successfully using patronage to compel the democratic senate to repeal the silver purchase bill, in October, 1893, when Senator Morgan said sneeringly to his democratic colleagues: "The clock strikes in the white house, and the cuckoos here about me sally forth to tell us the time of day."

Senator Hoar, who is a vigorous speaker, struck hard at President Cleveland, when Mr. Blount was sent to Hawaii with a letter to President Dole, calling him "My great and good brother;" when he was also commissioned to haul down the flag and reinstate Queen Liliuokalani. Senator Hoar said that it reminded him of the action of Joab, who "took Amasa by the beard and said, 'Art thou in health, my brother?' while he smote him under the fifth rib, so that he died."

There are pessimists who believe that the senate is not the strong body that it used to be; who say that it has deteriorated, and that we shall never again see such a magnificent aggregation of statesmen as were gathered together when Clay, Webster, Sumner, Benton, Douglass, Clayton and Buchanan were there. But that is simply nonsense. The race is not deteriorating, but developing. The lately deceased Senator Davis, of Minnesota, who gave his superior learning and wisdom and patriotism to the senate, was in no whit inferior to preceding statesmen; and those who remain in that august body are equal to the intellectual tests which are to be required of them.

Pennsylvania has returned Senator Quay; Illinois has returned Senator Cullom; Iowa retains Senator Allison; Ohio retains Senator Foraker; South Carolina retains Senator Tillman; Mississippi retains Senator Money; Arkansas retains Senator Berry, and Vermont retains Senator Proctor. With these intellectual giants in the senate from every section, all of them superior men for the exalted positions in which they are placed, the great senate is capable of dealing with national and international questions for the common weal.

SMITH D. FRY.

BATS OF GREAT SIZE.

In Some Parts of the Philippine Islands They Form a Part of the Poor Man's Diet.

The horrible bat of the islands grows in many cases to the size of the American chicken hawk, and is eaten in some sections of the Philippines. The best classes of natives, however, says the Scientific American, do not eat the bats. The mode of catching the bats is peculiar. The cities, towns and barrios of all the islands of the Philippine group are quite overrun with bats, which fly through the streets in large numbers. They fly slowly and seem incapable of dodging articles, in their path. Therefore, the native takes a

GIANT PHILIPPINE BAT.
(Horrible Creatures That Grow to the Size of a Chicken Hawk.)

long pole, puts a sort of combination hooked arrangement at the top and takes position in a street, and with the pole held erect waits for bats to come along and bump into the hooked portion. As the native sees a bat coming he plans to have the hook in its path, and as he moves the pole, so as to bring the hook into contact with the head of the bat, the latter usually strikes it with a bang and drops to the earth stunned, when the native proceeds to promptly put the bat to death. After standing in this position for an hour or more, the native has a pile of bats at his feet. These he takes to market the next day and receives about two cents each for them. The bats are eaten only in small part. The wings, head, and, in fact, all but a small portion of each side is thrown to waste.

KATHARINE SCHRATT.

Rumor Has It That the Popular Vienna Actress Is to Marry Emperor Francis Joseph.

Telegrams from Paris and Vienn assert that Emperor Francis Joseph will soon abdicate in favor of Archduke Ferdinand in order to marry Mme. Katharine Schratt, the actress. It is said that Mme. Schratt has obtained from the pope a promise to dissolve her marriage with Baron Kisch, which will leave her free to become the wife of the head of the house of Hapsburg. The former actress on her visit to Rome was accompanied by the sister of Empress Elizabeth. Francis Joseph, it is said, will elevate the actress to the nobility before the marriage. Mme. Schratt for 20 years has been the favorite actress of the imperial fam-

MME. KATHARINE SCHRATT.
(Vienna Actress Who May Marry the Emperor of Austria.)

ily of Austria. She has been upon terms of most intimate association with the emperor, the empress and their relatives, and this friendship has been the occasion of comment and praise. The beautiful comedienne of the Ring theater visited America several years ago, but did not attract widespread attention. She appeared as Cyprienne in the French comedy, "Divorcons."

Drink Plenty of Water.

Hot water quenches thirst in most instances better than cold. Taken regularly at the rate of one glassful half an hour before meals it promotes digestion, and in catarrhal conditions of the stomach it is recommended by physicians. It has also been tried as a remedy for insomnia. Constipation is frequently the result of an inadequate supply of water. One of the reasons people thrive at springs is that besides any medicinal properties the springs may possess, they drink much more water than at home.

Giving Definite Invitations.

That old-time and usually very unsatisfactory invitation, "Come and give us a nice long visit," is no longer comme il faut, the more sensible English fashion for invitations having taken its place. Now one says "come" at such a date "and spend a week," "two weeks" or "a month," as the case may be, thus leaving both hostess and guest to formulate and carry out individual plans. Only exceptional circumstances should induce a guest to prolong her stay beyond the limit originally fixed.

THE NEW CARDINALS

There Will Be No Americans or Englishmen Among Them.

Archbishop Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate at Washington, Sure to Be Appointed—Work Laid Out for the March Consistory.

The consistory to be held at Rome about the beginning of March will, it is thought, afford an insight into the diplomatic relations likely by that time to obtain between France and the Holy See. The proposed law against religious orders now being discussed in the French assembly will cause the recall of the papal nuncio at Paris and his elevation to the cardinalate. Appearances now seem to indicate the passage of this law by the assembly, but should it not pass, it is thought to be hardly possible that the pope will elevate any French ecclesiastic to the sacred college. The French government always suggests the names of prospective cardinals to the Holy See, and in the present tension it is needless to say such suggestions would be disregarded if made. Instead, several Austrian and German prelates will, it is said, be nominated.

Archbishop Martinelli, who has filled the position of apostolic delegate at Washington since 1896, has already been officially notified of his coming nomination. Of course, he will not remain in America after he is made a cardinal, but, like his predecessor, Cardinal Satolli, will be recalled to Rome. Who will succeed him at Washington is already a matter of speculation.

Well-informed ecclesiastics expect the successor to Archbishop Martinelli as apostolic delegate at Washington to be Mgr. Raffaele Merry del Val. He at present occupies the position which Mgr. Satolli did at the time of his nomination to this country, that of president of the Noble Ecclesiastical academy in Rome. Mgr. del Val is still a young man, but bears the dignity of titular archbish-

ARCHBISHOP MARTINELLI.
(Papal Ablegate at Washington, Who Will Be Made a Cardinal.)

op of Nicae. His father is a Spanish marquis, who married an English lady, and he himself was born in London in 1865. He was educated in England and speaks English as fluently as Spanish, French and Italian. His father has been for many years ambassador of Spain to the Holy See. In 1896 Del Val was sent as apostolic delegate to Canada, to settle difficulties arising over the school question in Manitoba. His tact and diplomacy succeeded so well that Prime Minister Laurier had to make several concessions to suit the views of the Holy See. His appointment will give general satisfaction to the Catholic hierarchy of the United States.

One of the Roman prelates who will be made a cardinal at the March consistory is Mgr. Francesco S. della Volpe, who is the present major domo in the Vatican palace. He is not yet a bishop, and so will be made a cardinal deacon. He has held his present position since 1894, and papal major domos are always expected to be elevated to the sacred college.

Mgr. Lorenzeli, nuncio in Paris, will also be made a cardinal. He was born in 1853 near Bologna, and the two years spent in France as nuncio have admittedly not been a diplomatic success. It is said he will be recalled, no matter what happens to the bill in the French assembly against religious orders. As nuncio of the first class, he will be made a cardinal, even if his recall is caused by the failure of his mission.

Another Italian cardinal will probably be Mgr. Aristide Ronaldini, nuncio in Spain since 1896. He is 56 years of age and has been in diplomacy almost since his youth. Several other Italian prelates occupying prominent positions in the curia will, it is said, be nominated cardinals, for the college contains, since the recent death of the venerable Galeati, only 55 members, while the full college numbers 70.

Of the foreign element no American or Englishman will obtain the honor this time. Of the foreign names the preponderance will be Germans. Germany is fast assuming the position of protector of Catholic interests in China and the orient. Gossip even mentions the name of Bishop Anzier, of Peking, in connection with the sacred college, and it is known that he is acceptable to the German emperor. Spain already has a preponderance in the college beyond its usual quota, and so it is said that the bishops of Metz, Strasburg, Bamberg, Munich, Breslau and Fulda stand above any Spanish prelates, and the selection of any of them will indicate the growing influence of the German emperor in Vatican diplomacy.

HYGIENE OF CYCLING.

Facts Which Are Mainly Founded on the Personal Experience of a Thoughtful Physician.

In concluding this series of articles, writes Dr. E. B. Turner, in the Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette, I should like just shortly to recapitulate those facts with regard to the hygiene of cycling which I have brought forward, the great majority of which are founded on my own personal experience:

1. Cycling is beneficial as an exercise to any healthy person.

2. A child may commence to ride at about seven years of age; an old man as late as he is able.

3. It is excellent for both sexes.

4. The diet of the rider should be that to which he is accustomed; his clothing should be wool next to skin, should be loose, and adapted to the weather.

5. Moderation in speed, distance, and hill climbing is essential to the novice; skill, speed and endurance will come by practice.

6. The great virtue of cycling as an exercise depends upon the fact that the weight of the body is sustained by the machine, and has not to be carried by the rider's own exertions.

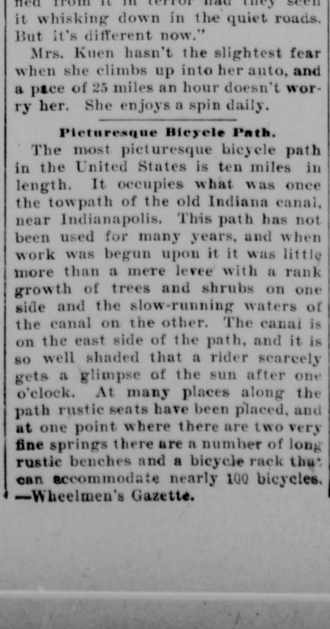
7. In organic diseases its use both as a means of palliation and cure is limited; in functional or inorganic disturbances it is a great power for good in the hands of the physician.

8. And, lastly, no untrained person should ever race, and no unsound person should ever be allowed to train.

AN AUTOMOBILE HORSE.

Designed to Be Hitched On in Front of Any Vehicle in Place of the Usual Animal.

An American inventor named Maxham has recently patented an automobile horse which is designed to be hitched on in front of any vehicle in the place of the usual animal. The automobile horse is so arranged that it is driven in exactly the ordinary way. Reins are provided for steering and stopping the machine. A pull on either rein turns the apparatus in the corresponding direction, and a steady pull with both reins together slows down the motor and applies the brake. A secondary pair of reins are provided, a pull on which brings the automobile



THE AUTOMOBILE HORSE.

to a stop at once. In France a somewhat similar invention has been put on the market, with the difference that the French machine is constructed in the shape of a horse. The American inventor thinks his machine will be popular with people who already have vehicles which they do not feel like throwing away entirely. By hitching on one of his mechanical horses they may still use their old carriage or wagons and at the same time do away with the expense and other disadvantages of keeping horses.

LIKES HER AUTOMOBILE.

Philadelphia Woman of 93, in Spite of Her Advanced Age, Takes a Spin Every Day.

At 93 Mrs. Marie Levering Kuen, of Oak lane, Philadelphia, enjoys automobiling. She prides herself, too, upon being the oldest Daughter of the Revolution who is an accomplished chaffeuse.

"I can remember," she says, "when we used to travel in stage coaches. It is very different nowadays running around in a steam automobile 25 miles an hour. I suppose in the days of the revolution an auto would have been considered an invention of the evil one, and the country folk would have fled from it in terror had they seen it whisking down in the quiet roads. But it's different now."

Mrs. Kuen hasn't the slightest fear when she climbs up into her auto, and a pace of 25 miles an hour doesn't worry her. She enjoys a spin daily.

Picturesque Bicycle Path.

The most picturesque bicycle path in the United States is ten miles in length. It occupies what was once the towpath of the old Indiana canal, near Indianapolis. This path has not been used for many years, and when work was begun upon it it was little more than a mere levee with a rank growth of trees and shrubs on one side and the slow-running waters of the canal on the other. The canal is on the east side of the path, and it is so well shaded that a rider scarcely gets a glimpse of the sun after one o'clock. At many places along the path rustic seats have been placed, and at one point where there are two very fine springs there are a number of long rustic benches and a bicycle rack that can accommodate nearly 100 bicycles. —Wheelmen's Gazette.

TOO MUCH BICYCLING.

It Is Apt to Produce Enlargement of the Heart, Acute Bronchitis and Temporary Insanity.

Riding a bicycle to excess has very much the same effect, in one particular, that eating too much mince pie does. It makes you see things. Our illustration shows what one of the riders in the recent six-day bicycle race at Madison Square garden, New York, thought he saw. It seemed to be a grinning ape perched on his back. He tried to throw it off, but it clung, its claws sunk into his flesh, and reached down to the tires of the wheel. He thought he heard the rubber ripping. Then he fell, and they took him away to rest. The trainers rubbed him down with oils and liniments, gave him light food, and then he slept. On awakening, he renewed the

WHAT HE THOUGHT HE SAW.

struggle. Whether he won or not, and which of the riders he was, is not stated. His experience is simply given by the official physician of the garden as a typical one, and shows what young men are capable of when they have set out to win. That such a desperate pursuit of success, either in bicycling or any other enterprise, is liable to defeat its own ends, however, is obvious. Among the other things which come from over-exertion in bicycling is enlargement of the heart, acute bronchitis and temporary insanity.—Little Chronicle.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Addressed to Boys Who Have Bicycles, But Equally Pertinent to Those of Larger Growth.

Although it may seem selfish to say so, everyone who owns a bicycle should make a resolve and stick to it to never lend the wheel to anyone. This does not mean that a boy should refuse to let another boy take a trial spin for a block or two, but under no circumstances should he loan his wheel for a day, or even for a ten-mile run. Any rider who has a wheel fitted to him knows that it has certain peculiarities, almost like a horse, which only he knows. It runs better when pedalled in a certain way, and the borrower, having a style of his own, is almost certain to injure the machine, trifling perhaps, but to an extent that the owner will notice. Then there is the risk of damage. If the machine is broken in any way the borrower may profess a willingness to pay for the repairs, but at heart he is very unwilling. He acts as if he had been induced to ride a machine liable to break, and the chances are that he feels a resentment toward the lender. Or perhaps he is not able or willing to repair the damage. In any event, it will be found that the borrower is never particularly grateful for the favor, and no matter how many times the wheel is loaned to him, if it is once refused he is your friend no longer. Therefore the best for all concerned is to refuse at the outset to lend your wheel to anyone.—Golden Days.

Great Field for Inventors.

Automobilism and the increasing necessity for some form of traction for goods and passengers better suited to cities than that furnished by horses has given another impetus to the search for a storage battery that combines lightness with high output and enough mechanical and electrical strength to insure long life. Nothing is more urgently needed, and at present nothing seems further from attainment. There is no doubt that an electric storage battery affords the ideal motor force for an automobile, as it does for street car, but those already devised weigh at least 1,000 pounds, and the carriage that can carry such a weight is necessarily large and cumbrous, which interferes with its adoption. Here is a chance for inventors to make a colossal fortune by giving the public what it wants.

Cycle Tennis in England.

Cycle polo has not yet caught on very much in England, although well boomed, but a new variation of the game, cycle tennis, has been introduced at many of the provincial meets. Polo is too destructive; it breaks up delicate constitutions and weak machines, but tennis is very different. It is played by either two or four players, but the courts are not marked into subdivisions. The ball is served from the wheel, and each player must return it while in the saddle. Should a dismount be necessary when returning a sharp half-volley, it counts against the unskillful one.

Oil to Keep Down Dust.

The practice of oiling roads to keep the dust down was begun in California a few years ago, and is extending to several parts of the state. The dry season is so long that the idea of obtaining dustless roads is naturally attractive to Californians, and the success that has attended the use of oil for this purpose promises to cause its even more general adoption.

Deer Park.

W. C. Jones is visiting friends in Gans, Pa.

S. P. Specht was an Oakland visitor last Wednesday.

Mrs. F. H. Reis is on the sick list this week.

J. Hayes, of Kingwood, was in town several days last week.

Mrs. James Spiker and daughter, Helen, who have been visiting friends near town, returned to their home in Piedmont, Saturday.

Mrs. Smith Browning and Miss Margaret Grimm spent Friday with Oakland friends.

Mrs. L. Lohm returned from Grafton Friday.

A. Freeland was visiting friends in Mountain Lake Park last week.

Mrs. Gilpin was visiting Oakland friends last Thursday.

Mrs. Entler, and daughter, Miss Margaruite, of Washington, D. C., who have been visiting relatives and friends in this place for several weeks, left for a visit to Piedmont friends last Thursday.

Prof. W. E. Beeghly and W. R. Thrasher were Oakland visitors Saturday,

Mr. George Friend, of Swanton, was the guest of the Misses Rhodeheaver Sunday.

Miss Georgia Hoye spent Monday with Oakland friends.

Miss Daisy Wise spent Sunday with friends near Loch Lynn.

Mr. Michael Garrett spent Monday with friends in Kingwood.

A. A. Jones will have charge of the devotional meeting of the Epworth League Sunday evening. All are invited.

Mr. Purnell, photographer, of Oakland, was in town Monday.

Miss Margaret and Miss Daisy Grimm are visiting friends at Short Run.

Hon. J. T. McGraw, of Grafton, was in town Tuesday.

Hon. A. F. George, of Swanton, and Mrs. J. L. Fitzwater, of Beckman, spent Sunday with their parents, Rev. and Mrs. W. E. George.

Mrs. James Griffin spent Wednesday with Oakland friends.

Mr. S. C. Hoye is on the sick list.

Rev. Fisher, of Loch Lynn, preached to a large congregation in the Union church Sunday evening. Rev. Fisher is very popular in Deer Park.

J. Elliott was an Oakland visitor last Thursday.

Messrs. Henry Steiding and Andley Freeland, of Hutton, were guests of the Freeland House last week.

Rev. and Mrs. G. I. Uhler, of Oakland, Judge Beckman, of Thayerville, and D. M. Duty, of Westernport, were guests of the Freeland House Sunday.

Miss Jesamond Wheeler is on the sick list.

Messrs. A. J. Wigner, C. T. Armstrong, C. H. Phelps, F. H. Vincent, A. Marsh and C. Andrews are the latest arrivals at the Lashorn House.

The third Quarterly Conference of the M. E. church, will be held Saturday afternoon, followed by preaching in the evening at 7.30. The Sunday evening service will be as follows; Sunday school, 10 a. m., preaching and communion at 11 a. m., love feast at 2 p. m., Junior League, 3 p. m., Epworth League, 6.30, preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Harvey, at 7.30. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone.

Mr. and Mrs. John Steiding, of Elk Garden and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Steiding, of Keyser were in town last week.

Mrs. Bernard Steiding, of near town, died Thursday morning and was buried from the Lutheran church Sunday morning. The family have the sympathy of the community in their sorrow and bereavement.

M. A.

Sunnyside.

This morning (Monday) the weather is beautiful. The birds are singing, chickens cackling, farmers are plowing and everybody seems happy.

There are about fifteen religious denominations in this community. It is, therefore, one of the most quiet, exemplary communities that the writer has ever been permitted to live in.

In some communities there is much slanderous talk engaged in by viciously inclined women as well as "degenerated" men, and often a strong and determined inclination manifested among the people to injure each other's good name, but such is not the case with the people of this place.

"All our ways are ways of pleasantness,
And all our paths are paths of peace."

We are, therefore, not afraid of being dragged down to a state of degradation by the acts of others. There is but one way by which we can become "degraded" and that is by our own acts. If we by choice associate and commingle with those who have reached this great depth of degradation we may well know that we have found our level.

After a very successful term of five months, with Miss Nettie Conaway as teacher, our public school closed last week. By a short visit to the school by any one who possesses any intelligence it may easily be seen that the teacher has the hearty co-operation of the combined neighborhood in the moral training and the intellectual development of her pupils. Teacher's work in many places is often rendered unpleasant by the interference in the discharge of her duties on the part of the patrons of the school; but such is not the case in the Sunnyside school. The best grade teachers of our county seek employment in this school on account of the reputation it maintains as an orderly and progressive school. Where parents take such a deep interest in the deportment of the youths in school life it naturally follows that such youths know just how to conduct themselves when at church and under all circumstances in that way that will command the respect, not of the degraded, but of the better class of people.

The Sunday school at this place is also a model institution.

For the very pleasant state of affairs that exist here we think the entire credit is due to one man, who has wielded such a powerful influence over these people for 28 or 30 years. Now that he is growing old, has passed the three score mark, he can look back with pride, not over a work of ruin, but of true christian purity, knowing that his influence will not cease with this life but that it will reach into eternity.

Mountain Lake Park.

J. H. Cuppett, Esq., of Friendsviie, spent part of last week at this place.

Mrs. Geo. Steele, of Parsons, W. Va., has rented Dr. A. T. Young's cottage for the coming summer.

Mr. Mayers, of Fairmont, has purchased the T. B. Carpenter cottage on F street.

Rev. Wesley Davis, of Pittsburg, Pa., Hall, of Fairmont, W. Va., and Stanley Jacobs, of near Lonaconing, were callers at the Park a few days ago, as were also Mr. C. W. Swisher, of Fairmont, Rev. J. H. Enlow, Rowlesburg, W. Va., Jos. Forward, Philippi, S. H. Shaw, Terra Alta, Rev. T. D. Richards, of Germantown, Md., Major J. Burns, of Morgantown, W. Va.

Miss Swan has rented the north end of Briarbend Seminary to parties residing at Milwaukee, Wis.

C. W. Swisher, Esq., has rented Falson cottage No. 1, and W. H. Kelley has rented Davis cottage No. 2. Mrs. B. O. Williams has rented the Woodcock cottage and W. E. Arnett the Ryan cottage. All of the above are from Fairmont, W. Va.

A. B. Bradford, of Philippi, has rented the Hotel Dennett for the summer.

We were pained last week to learn of the death of Dr. J. P. Thompson, of Johnstown, Pa. The Doctor was one of our property owners and a respected member of this community.

Mrs. P. B. Gough visited Swanton last week

Mrs. S. O. Sawyer has returned from her visit to points in West Virginia.

Rev. J. O. Thompson and wife, of Keyser, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Rudisill last week.

Eight houses were rented last week. The enquiry for cottages is unprecedented in the history of the Park.

An Editor's Joke.

Not long ago an ex-editor was making up and sending out statements to those who owed him, and coming to the account of a delinquent of long standing, from whom he had not heard for many years, he made up his account and addressed it to the delinquent's last postoffice address, and wrote on the corner of the envelope the following: "P. M. if not called for in ten days please forward. The dues on this paper might cool his parched tongue."

Died.

STEIDING.—At the family residence, on the road leading from Deer Park to Swanton, after an illness of only two days, Mariea Elizabeth Steiding, wife of Bernard Steiding, departed this life for the home beyond last Thursday afternoon. Although frequently afflicted during the winter, her death was unexpected and sudden. She was born Sept. 18, 1831, having attained nearly the "alloted time," three score and ten years. On Sunday morning her remains were taken to the Deer Park Lutheran church, where Rev. G. I. Uhler conducted the service, basing his remarks upon the text: "Set thine house in order for thou shalt die and not live." (2 Kings 20: 1.) The deceased was for many years a member of the above church. She was a faithful wife and companion, a good mother, openhearted to all who entered her doors, and the large concourse of friends and relatives which filled the church to overflowing bore testimony to the kindly esteem in which she was held. A husband, three sons and three daughters mourn their loss.

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The origin of the order is a matter of dispute. One story is that a number of citizens of Hamilton, Canada, who were forming a club to go to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, hit upon the idea. Another is that the responsibility rests with a number of railroad passenger agents who thought it would be a good way to advertise the Exposition. And their are others.

But whatever its origin, it may be said with truth that the Order of Buffaloes has had a phenomenal growth. Within a few weeks hundreds of herds have been formed in different parts of the United States and Canada, and it is quite likely that by this time the festive Buffalo is to be found upon the stamping grounds of foreign countries.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	2.40	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.37	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.21	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.47	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.05	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.53	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	2.26	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.30	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 45	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 03	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 50	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 47	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv *7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1901. NUMBER 4.

REPUBLICANS PROTEST.

Appeal for Manhood and the Manhood Suffrage.

Declare Extra Session Showed Power of Corrupt Coterie—Oppose Federal Interference.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature on Thursday afternoon of last week the Republican Senators and Delegates held a meeting in the south wing of the State Library and formulated the following address "to the people of Maryland:"

"The Republican members of the General Assembly believe that it is their duty to address you a brief review of the extraordinary session that has just closed. We are led to adopt this unusual course by the belief that unless the power of the autocratic and unscrupulous coterie that has possession of our State government is promptly rebuked and checked there is grave danger that our election laws will be further mutilated and the machinery of the government again employed as an agency of extortion and corruption. The hand of the political boss is visible in every act of the desperate play, from its inception to its culmination. The extra session idea had its birth as a result of a political deal that was to put one man in the United States Senate by stripping 50,000 citizens of their constitutional and sovereign right to vote and to give to another man the control of the construction of the sewerage system of Baltimore city that will cost $20,000,000 before it is completed. These two men had complete control of a sufficient number of Democratic members of the two branches of the Legislature to secure the passage of any law they deemed necessary to advance their personal ambition.

SESSION BEGAN WITH FRAUD.

"When the Senate met on the day set by the Governor, the secretary declared a quorum present when only 13 Senators were in the chamber, and concealed the fact by omitting from the journal the names of those present. The 13 Democratic Senators present knowingly participated in this violation of an express provision of the Constitution, which requires the presence of 14 Senaters, and attempted to organize and legislate. In so doing they were advised and directed by their chiefs. Such party discipline is dangerous and such domination intolerable.

"The new election law renders it impossible for the citizens who cannot read to vote, and is so cunningly drawn that it will be difficult for the educated to avoid having their ballots thrown out. Any mark upon the ballot other than an "X" within the voting square, however innocently made, will render the ballot void. Furthermore, an error in voting for a candidate for a single office, where there are a large number to be filled, will prevent the remainder of the ballot from being counted. Under the act of 1896 it was made the duty of the judges of election to learn from the ballot, if possible, the intention of the voter, and the ballot was counted to the extent to which such intention could be ascertained. The old law tried to make the exercises of the citizen's right to vote easy; the new law makes it as difficult as possible. It can be predicted with confidence that disputes will arise in every polling place throughout the State on election day. We ask you to compare this condition with the peaceful and orderly elections to which we have become accustomed since 1896, and the results of which have never been questioned by either party, although each in turn has been successful and defeated. We offered amendments to correct the defects in the law, but they fell on deaf ears.

REVOLUTIONARY RULINGS.

"The President of the Senate, in violation of its rules and precedents, declared a motion for the previous question in order, and for the first time in the history of the Senate debate was cut off. The time-respected custom of permitting a full and unrestricted discussion of questions was swept aside and a most important check upon hasty and ill-considered legislation destroyed. In the House of Delegates the previous question was constantly used to prevent amendments and discussion, and was moved when the election bill was on its final passage so as to permit but one Republican speech.

"The sewerage bill was reported by the chairman of the committee without a meeting of the committee being held, and the election bill was certified to be correct by Democratic members of the Engrossing Committee without the Republican members being offered an opportunity to examine and compare it. The men who brought about the call for the extraordinary session against the wishes of the people and solely for party expediency had trained their representatives in the Legislature to believe that it was right to gain a party advantage at the expense of the dearest rights of the people.

SEWER BILL LIKE ELECTION BILL.

"The sewerage bill resembles its ill-featured brother. This measure, so vitally affecting the people of Baltimore and involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars, becomes a personal question. We were in favor of a bill to enable the city of Baltimore to construct a sewerage system, and a proper bill could have been passed with opposition. We believe that we represented the people of Baltimore, irrespective of party, when we strenuously opposed making this great work a part of a political deal and practically placing into the hands of one man this great power as a reward for his aid in taking from many thousand freemen their right to vote, for the benefit of the other party to the deal. We believe that the Commission should be broad-gauged and non-partisan. It is asking too much of our credulity to expect us to believe that a Commission selected as a result of a political deal will be kept out of politics. No valid reason can be given why the Commission should not be composed of men of experience in large and varied enterprises. It must be borne in mind that a mistake in judgment might be as serious in its consequences as an unworthy motive.

THE COSTLY STATE CENSUS.

"We earnestly and consistently favored a verification of the census and were ready to aid in every effort to have the same placed above suspicion. We advocated leaving the whole matter to the discretion of the Governor, and that he be given full power to satisfy himself of the correctness of the census, even if an entirely new enumeration of the population of the State was necessary. We believe that the Governor would have found that this could have been accomplished without expense to the State. The act of Congress authorizing the taking of the Twelfth Census provides as follows: 'Whenever it shall appear that any portion of the enumeration and census provided for in this act has been negligently or improperly taken, and is by reason thereof incomplete or erroneous, the director of the census may cause such incomplete and unsatisfactry enumeration and ceusus to be amended or made anew, under such methods as may, in his discretion, be practicable.' The only publication of the census mentioned in this law is the volumes referred to in Section 7, and the director is allowed until July 1, 1902, to make it. These volumes have not yet gone to the printer. The census bulletins are merely tentative, and invite criticism. The returns made to Congress last December merely for Congressional apportionment and were not final for any other purpose. In December, 1801. President Jefferson, in a message to Congress, after the census had been returned to it, substituted a corrected return for Maryland. We were not shown that the Governor made the slightest effort to secure from the Federal government what the law requires it to give, nor was the Democratic party willing to get it, before incurring such an expense, so bent were they on party spoils.

BALTIMORE CITY GERRYMANDERED.

"The gerrymandering bill for Baltimore city is another example of the motives of the men responsible for the extraordinary session. The Legislative districts are no longer to be compact and composed of contiguous wards, so that the sentiment of the people in the several sections of the city may be properly represented in the Legislatuoe.

"At the session of 1898 the Republicans insisted that the rate for State taxation could and should be reduced, and were only prevented from so doing by the firm opposition of the Democrats and their threat to block legislation in the closing days of the session. In 1900 the Republicans likewise insisted on such reduction, but the Democrats were only willing to begin it in 1901. Notwithstanding their statements that further reduction was impossible and their determined efforts to prevent it, the present managers of that party are willing, without creating additional sources of revenue or revenues or evincing a willingness to follow up officers who fail to account properly with the State, to spend over $100,000 of the people's money far partisan purposes.

"The session was called simply to prop the political fortunes of a few men, who masquerade as the Democratic party, and the people are expected to pay the heavy bill contracted by them in the name of the State for this purpose. You are expected to help intrench them against yourselves, though you have but recently repudiated them. Those who misgoverned the State prior to 1895 are again in power. The fear of the independent vote has made them desperate. If the parties can be made more uneven by disfranchising 50,000 freemen, they think they need not fear defeat. It is for you to consider and reflect. The work of the session is only the beginning. Their plans will be disclosed gradually so as not to alarm you. Unless you rise in your might and crush this attack upon the suffrage in its incipiency, it will be construed as a license to wipe out what remains of our election law and result in again making our elections a by-word.

OPPOSED TO FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

"This is a fish to the finish before the people of Maryland for manhood and manhood suffrage; we believe the people can meet the issue and wisely solve it without aid from any outside source, and are, therefore, opposed to any Federal interference. Although the disfranchisement of citizens is in violation of the Constitution of our State, and comes within the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, we favor leaving the entire question to the people of Maryland, and pledge our efforts to that end."

The above is singed by all of the Republican member of the Senate and House, including Senator Ravenscroft and Assemblymen Finzel and Wilson, of this county.

Mrs. Hanson Brown.

Mrs. Hanson Brown died at her home near Avilton, Garrett county, Md., on Sunday, March 17, 1901, aged 74 years, 2 months and 27 days.

Mrs. Brown was a very active woman for her age, and was never seriously sick in her life, but about nine days before her death she was taken ill with la grippe and pneumonia. There was little uneasiness felt by her friends at first, but the last few days she failed so fast that all knew her end was approaching; her children, some living in West Virginia and others in Pennsylvania, were hastily summoned, but few of them were able to reach her while living, and one daughter living at Clearfield, Pa., did not get there until after the time for the funeral, but the family knowing that she was on the way, did not bury her until she arrived.

Mrs. Brown was the daughter of John Blocher, and was married to Hanson Brown at the age of 16. She was the mother of eleven children, nine of whom survive her. She also had twenty-four grand children and seven great-grand children.

Mrs. Brown was highly esteemed by all who knew her; she was noted for her liberality and was a devoted member of the Brethren church. Her funeral took place on Tuesday at the Zion M. E. church, the services were conducted by Eld. W. A. Gaunt, of Salisbury, assisted by her pastor, David Merrill.

May her dear children who so deeply mourn the loss of a kind, Christian mother, ever try to remember and imitate her noble Christian life.

W. A. GAUNT.

DOLORES.

Where are the summer roses?—dead;
Where is the love and laughter?—fled;
Summer has gone,—and gray and drear
Steals on the evening of the year.

Wan brown leaves to the cold earth fall;
Vines run red at the old stone wall;
Clouds are darkening and autumn's rain
Beats the long roll at the window pane.

Where are the hopes we cherished?—gone;
Where are the dreams?—over and done;
A barren end to once sweet hours—
Sprayed with salt of drear sea showers.

Dank leaves rot at the old stone wall;
Sad thoughts throng in memory's hall:—
Over and over, in sad refrain—
Love that is lost comes never again.

* * * * *

Love that is lost—oh, fond Dolores!
The starry realms my soul explores!
I come! I come! Hear Thou my cries!—
Love is not lost in Paradise.

THOMAS L. JACKSON.

March 28, 1901.

Home-Seekers Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South Dakota, North Dakota and other Western and Northwestern States at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained by addresssng W. S. Howell, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

EXTRA SESSION CHRONICLES.

LAST CHAPTER.

Now, when Jonsmith and Arthur the Gormanite saw that they had done all that they might they said unto their cohorts:

"That will be about all today."

And the cohorts went unto the keeper of the wealth of the land and got them every man his pay.

Even so.

And they each took the pay home with him, except so much as they had given unto the charitable institution that is called the kitty.

And, peradventure, also, there were some that had purchased jackpots, and experience.

And these took naught but experience home.

Now, verily, there was great rejoicing in the tents of Jonsmith and Arthur the Gormanite.

So that they that were with Jonsmith were mirthful and happy all the day and night, saying:

"Surely, now, the State is sewed up in a sack, and we, even we, hold the cord which tieth the same."

And Arthur the Gormanite looked from the place that is called Laurel and cast his eyes toward the place that is called Washington.

And his smile was as the smile of a cat which hath eaten the canary.

And Victor the Baughmanite took his sword from about his loins,

And hung it upon the wall of the house, saying:

"Rest there, trusty servant, for thou hast done mighty deeds,

"Yea, with thee have I slain thousands and tens of thousands who think that the alphabet is something that is to be eaten,

"Or that it is made to ride upon."

And John, of the tribe of Poe, who had Prentiss in the middle of his name, yea, in the center thereof, smiled as one who tickleth himself under the sixth rib,

Saying: "Verily, when I write things for the paper, then do all men find out whither their ticket carrieth them."

And Olin the Bryanite felt of the spot where the button of his collar had been pushed into his neck and said:

"Surely there is a smile coming to me, but my primary bill hath been sold for a mess of anti-septicized garbage."

But Thomas the Sudden sat in his throne room.

Yea, he sat upon his throne, and about him were they who bowed the head to him and called him boss.

And Thomas the Sudden smiled with a smile that ran from the center of his countenance beyond the furthest limits of the mustache thereon.

And the smile was marked "To be continued" at the back of his neck.

For Thomas the Sudden was glad, and in his heart was the fullness of joy.

He lifted up his voice and said:

"Make merry, and be joyful, O ye people, for I, even I, Thomas the Sudden, will be spending that money through all the years that are yet to be,

"And we shall every man of us have a sewer.

"And I shall sit upon the cash register to see that the bell ringeth aright,

"For I am a wise guy when it cometh to rings.

"Oh, beat upon the hewgag, and sound the loud timbrel,

"Bang the sawbuck, and jangle the tambos, and toot the trumpets, and sing with a loud voice,

"And see that ye forget not to make sweet music upon the tom-tom.

"For I have won the fight, and greater honors even yet have been added unto this,

"Yea, they have named the town clock for me, and ye will no longer have to guess at the time,

"For it will give time to suit all the people, four different kinds of time will it give."

And many other things he said, but the stock of capital I's is not great enough to tell it all.

Yet they that were with Jonsmith smiled the smile of those who know what cometh next.

And they said, "Let him alone, for he feeleth good.

"But, lo, we have already picked out the spot upon his neck wherein he is to receive the bump.

"And when the time of the election is come he will know that he is not the only sudden thing that hath ever happened."

But Thomas the Sudden knew not what they said, for his crown had slipped over his ears so that he heard them not.

And to bring these things about cost the people of the realm of Maryland one hundred and two thousand dollars, which is much glad money.

And all the people began the task of doing some hard thinking.

For it was time.

Selah.

The band will now play: "I Want Mah Money."

Thus endeth the chronicles of the session that was called extra and was also called other things, which the same if they were spoken here would cost about ten dollars and ten days.

JOSH WINK.

Dink Hambersheller.

Ve see by der *Jurnal* man's paber dot der guffner—Jim say Shmit was guffner; where is Pew gon ter?—vell, Guffner Shmit, vas designate 12 April fur Arbur ant Hevay day ant ven you got no dree tu blant vork on der road dot day. I bet you he mene us fellers vot don't vootes some mor. Maypy some frum dem fellers vill dell us tu vork der road ven 'lection day come, but ve don't do it. You pepels vot kin wote kin vork der roat—dem Demograts. Ve don'd vas nopody some more; dey kick us out of der United Sthades. Now ve don'd no ho ve be nor vere ve vas at; ve don'd kin reat; ve don'd no von day frum nudder an' noiddings else. Say, ve find sumding oud frum der same paber; dere vas only 'bout 15 No 10 fellers vat is 'fected by der nu 'lection law ant day vas putty nere all Demgrats. Jeviligous, Benny, but dident der Smitz blay von dunern plack shokes on der A. Pew Gorman mit dat unnecessary seshun, pecause now Mr. Demoncratocy Smitherine Gormandizy vas git 'bout 15 No 10 votes less. Dot vas look like cut my nose off tu sphite your face, don'd it? Der Reafenscroft, Finsel ant Vilson dink der vas 'bout 40 dousand pepels 'fected by der nu 'lection law, but dey don'd gif der bolidics nor der colaber. Mapy dey don'd no it ant mape dey don'd kare. Dey vant tu gif der pepel justice and franchise. Gorman no justice and no franchise. Vell, it vas all der same only sphell differend.

DINK.

A Letter to Teachers.

To the Editor of the Republican.

Please allow me space in your columns for a bit of information to the teachers that may be of worth to them. There may be some teachers in the county for whom it may be inconvenient to attend normal and who may wish to pursue the course preparatory to the examination. And, too, that the normals may all pursue the same course of study the following ground in the different branches has been agreed upon as preparatory to the examination:

First Grade — Algebra, through quadratics; geometry, through four books of Wentworth; physics to magnetism, by Steel; general history, modern, according to Meyers; practical bookkeeping, double entry; civil government, through Dr. Steiner's book; language, Mother Tongue No. 1, with best methods for using book; psychology, developments of the mental faculties in regular order; elementary geography, Frey's, and methods of using the book; arithmetic, through fractions, percentage and practical mensuration; orthography, reading and penmanship and school management as usual.

Second Grade—Algebra, "first step" completed; geometry, first book of Wentworth, including test examples; same ground in arithmetic, but problems not so difficult; other work same as first grade.

There will be but one examination, held at Oakland, at the close of the normals. We hope the above information may be of assistance to the teachers and that the examination may reveal splendid results of their normal work.

ED A. BROWNING,
Examiner.

P. S.—The psychology may be taught by lecture, two a week, as there is no book adopted by the county.

Holy Week Services at St. Peter's Church.

Holy Thursday—Sermon by the Rev. M. F. Yingling, of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., 7.30 p. m.

Good Friday—Mass of Presanctified and Veneration of the Cross, 8.30 a. m. Way of the Cross, 3 p. m. Sermon by Father Yingling, 7.30 p. m.

Holy Saturday — Morning office, blessing of the Easter water and High Mass, 8 a. m.

Easter Sunday—Low Mass and instruction, 7.30 a. m. High Mass and sermon, 10.30 a. m. The children's choir will sing at early mass. A special musical program has been arranged by the director for high mass.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

It is not what you know but how you apply what you know that makes wisdom.

Common sense is natural wisdom, the instinctive power to grasp things necessary and useful.

The object of education is to enlarge the perceptive powers without waiting for the slower processes of experience.

Diplomas are of little real value,—they often certify "This is an educated fool." What kind of diploma is yours?

The useful are nearly always the most common,—too many persons seem to overlook that important point. Are you pursuing the unattainable or hammering away at the needful?

The things that are necessary require the care and attention of the many,—and nature has qualified all sane persons to do their share of the work. What are you working at?

As a general rule the greater body of the people are what nature intended and fitted them to be—some for another, and happy he who soonest learns his true powers.

The most beneficent law of nature is the one that requires us to work, to labor, and to perform, in order to be men. Ignorance may be the curse of God but idleness is the curse of the devil. What class are you in?

Man is not fitted to dwell alone,—he is best served by being one of many; and he serves best by doing what he can to help all. Truth, Justice and Service should be his aim,—and Service is the greatest of the three.

"Ich Dien" is the proud motto of the present king of England. It now rests with him to prove himself worthy of the noble words. To paraphrase the words of the poet: "The quality of service is not strained, it cometh equally well from king or peasant and blesses all upon whom the service falls." JACKSON.

Communicated.

To the Editor of The Republican.

I wish to congratulate and also compliment your correspondent from Sunnyside in last week's issue. First, I wish to congratulate him on having the opportunity as well as the pleasure of living in such a grand community as that which he describes and which, it seems, could not be otherwise when we stop to think of the number of religious denominations represented. It does not seem possible that anyone living in a community such as that described by your correspondent would be capable of recognizing a wrong only as a monster, but we are constrained to think of the words of Alexander Pope when he says:

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Second, I want to compliment your correspondent on his article of last week for the grand principles it embodies, namely, a desire to speak well of all. What a grand principle we portray when we eulogize rather than stain the reputation of our fellowman. "Fear to do base; unworthy things is valor; if they be done to us, to suffer them is valor too."

Artistic Publications Issued by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—Guide to Washington.

The Passenger Department of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have issued a *Guide to Washington*, which in many respects excells all other guides published, both in artistic appearance and careful description of points of interest in the Capital City. The front cover of the book is embellished with a handsome steel engraved portrait of the "Stuart" Washington. The reverse cover bears an American flag in the grasp of an eagle. Theinpages contain recent photographs of all of the Government Buildings with correct information concerning them, together with other interesting features of the city, and the very latest map. Copies will be sold at the principle Ticket Offices of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for ten (10) cents cash, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of (15) cents in stamps on application to the undersigned.

"Reasons Why."

"Reasons Why" is a forty-two page phamphlet giving in condensed form the important facts concerning the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. It is an argument setting forth the claims of the railroad for public consideration. This artistic booklet contains many half-tones and drawings illustrating the history, scenic charms, the development and progress of the railroad, and the superior service afforded to patrons. Single copies can be obtained of Ticket agents, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of two (2) cents in postage stamps on application to the undersigned.

2-4t D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic,
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore, Md.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

THE NOTTINGHAM GALLEY.

By JOHN ALBEE.

THE Nottingham Galley, loaded with a mixed cargo of merchandise, shipped in Ireland and England, sailed for New England on a trading voyage the 25th of September, 1710. She was a vessel of 120 tons—a galley in name, not in build—carrying, as was then customary, an armament of ten guns and a crew of 14 men beside the captain, whose name was Jone Deane. She was provisioned for three months. Until the end of October she had good weather and favoring winds, and the captain reckoned that he had covered more than half his distance. In the first week of November the wind shifted to the west, and from that time on the Galley struggled against head half gales, bearing now and then for a day to northwest, which was not much better. By the last of the month they sighted the coast of Newfoundland, which they hugged as closely as they dared. The weather continued heavy, with fogs and rain and frequent thunderstorms, unusual at that season in these latitudes. But the crew was greatly cheered by the "corposants," or St. Elmo's light, appearing at the top of the masts during the storms of thunder and lightning. These lights sailors then, and indeed now, believed to be a lucky omen. The second mate, Richard Endel, a dare-devil, profane sort of fellow, said there was nothing to "them complasents"—that is the way all common sailors pronounce the word "corposants," a Spanish term meaning body of the saints. "Nothing in 'em," says Mate Endel; "n'more 'an a candle wick outen taller."

The first week in December they were off what is now the Maine coast. The fogs followed them, coming on toward evening, and only lifting for awhile at noon. It was necessary to take soundings frequently. The captain became uncertain where he was. Being unfamiliar with the coast, whenever he had a glimpse of it he knew his position no better. But on the 10th of December they were lucky enough to run accidentally into what is now Portland harbor. A small settlement at that time had been begun there, and two or three fishing smacks lay at anchor close into the shore. Capt. Deane dropped his huge anchor and went aboard one of the smacks. Then he learned his whereabouts, his distance and direction from Boston, how to keep off Boon island and inside the Isles of Shoals, and thus make Cape Ann by the shortest course.

The same night, December 10, he made sail, as he was overdue and provisions running low, and bore away for Cape Ann, which he hoped to reach by sunrise. There were in those days no lighthouses, buoys or foghorns and bells to guide or warn navigators. They trusted to the stars, the compass, the lead well greased and a sharp lookout. Before midnight the fog came on again. There was no wind, only a slight air from the eastward, drifting in the fog bank thicker and thicker. The captain set a double watch that night, and left his best officer, Endel, in command, and his longest sighted man, the Old Herring, as the lea bow lookout.

The vessel tetered along, as sailors say, carried by the set of the incoming tide and the faint breeze. It was awfully still, not a sound could be heard save the step of the nightwatch, the lap-lapping of the sleepy waves on the port bow and the occasional flapping of the sails as the helmsman lost the wind and luffed up into it again.

"I swear, Old Herring," said Mate Endel to his bow watch, "this is a jigger of a night to be you don't know where; not a lightning bug in sight. Where be your complasents now, eh?"

"Down a-forard, sir," answered the Old Herring. "I seed 'em under the bulge e'en now."

"Look your eye, sir; there's a-many on 'em running along the trail, a-chasin' anither like sparks agin the hob. That ar' the very bugs, ye call 'em, ye see'd aloft somewhile."

Aloft an' alow,
An' let her blow;
There's a light on the mast.
An' it's down below
So let her blow—
O—ho, O—ho.

The Old Herring sang this catch rather softly for him, for he had a voice like a deck comber in a gale. He was firmly convinced that the phosphorescent sparks of the water as the vessel plowed through it were the very same things as the corposants seen at the masthead, and both are infallible good signs.

Pretty soon the Old Herring called to Mate Endel, who was at the tiller: "Come for'ard, sir," he called, "I hearn somethin'—I hearn somethin' sown—'tisn't like these creepers 'longside; more liken breakers somewheres."

"I hear nothing," said the mate. Putting his hand to his ear he thought he did hear the low, sullen sound of breakers on the right. He ran back to his tiller and put it hard a-port. But he was too late. In a few minutes the Galley was in the midst of the breakers of Boon island, which, however calm the sea elsewhere, forever lash its desolate edges. The set of the incoming tide increased the force of the breakers, and the wind was so light the vessel did not answer her helm; and before the captain and crew could be called she was hard and fast. She lay rather easy at first, but within an hour the sharp ledge ground a hole through her bottom and she filled. It was still dark and little could be made out as to where they were, but they supposed they were on the shore of the mainland. As morning dawned the east wind began to freshen; the Galley was driven further in and the crew could see nothing but the outlines of bare rock. By means of a spar they got out upon a projecting ledge and waited for full daylight to see what was to be done. The weather soon settled everything for them. The wind increased and made it impossible for them to return to the vessel, and before sundown of that short day she had gone all to pieces. The only things they were able to save were a few planks and spars, one small piece of canvas, not much larger than a cheese cloth, and half a cheese.

They began to look about them, and to consider what direction to take to seek shelter and succor. Still supposing themselves on the mainland somewhere, what was their consternation at discovering they were on a bare, bleak island, hardly more than one acre in extent. They could dimly see land on their right, six miles away, a wild, uninhabited coast, at that date, where now is the popular seaside resort of York.

The situation at once seemed hopeless to officers and men; starvation or death from cold and exposure their almost certain fate. They had no means of kindling a fire, and nothing to burn if they had, nor any food or water. At first they tried to cheer each other up, and they prayed to God every day for rescue; four men kneeling to each point of the compass, at the captain's suggestion, and then together. Even the Old Herring and Mate Endel joined in the prayers; the mate silently, but the Old Herring could not pray so mutely; he had to mutter to himself, and often broke out into loud and hearty tones, in language almost unintelligible, yet doubtless plain to his Creator. All the while a watch was kept day and night for any passing vessel. They slept in a crevice of a ledge, somewhat sheltered from the wind, covered only by the bit of canvas they had saved, and so close together for warmth that no one could turn unless all turned. They found a little frozen water in hollows on the higher parts of the island which served to appease their thirst. The cheese was soon gone.

EVEN THE OLD HERRING AND MATE ENDEL JOINED IN THE PRAYERS.

They now subsisted entirely on kelp, the little mucilaginous bladders of rockweed, and mussels, three a day to each man.

On the fourth day the cook, Peter Salter, died. He was never a well man and succumbed quietly to cold and hunger. They buried him at low tide at the foot of the ledges, as there was not a shovelful of earth on the whole island, and covered his body with seaweed and stones.

The strain upon their enfeebled bodies began to affect their minds; famine, thirst and cold combined to change their instincts into those of savages. The weaker men were often robbed of their allotted three mussels a day, and had not the strength to fight for them.

On the last day of December the carpenter died, and the captain had scarcely authority and strength enough left to keep the body from being devoured. Two of the abler men built a small raft and attempted to reach the shore, but were lost. The company was now reduced to 11 men.

On the 4th of January of the new year, early in the afternoon, the Old Herring, who had been somewhat restored in his faculties, Heaven knew how, but his voice quite gone, came to Capt. Deane, pointing his finger toward the northwest. There was a strange, unearthly look in his eyes as he held his hand steadily in that one direction. The captain could make out nothing. He called the others; they all came and stood under the signal. No one appeared to discover anything on the horizon. He still pointed and his eyes dilated as he looked. All at once he threw up his hands and fell on his knees.

It was a sail. Soon all saw it. Slowly it came into view, going westward, and bearing apparently for Portsmouth harbor. The captain ordered the men to scatter over the island and keep moving about, waving anything they could get their hands on, if only seaweed, so as to attract attention, if possible. He himself climbed the spar and shook out the canvas and the bunch of rags. It was an hour before the vessel came distinctly into view. She did not appear to see the signals. At any rate she did not change her course. The shipwrecked men felt this was their last chance of rescue; that in a few days more they must all miserably perish, and they watched with the intensity of doomed souls. The vessel, a small undecked fishing sloop, was now getting past the point where, had she seen the signals, she would naturally have turned, when they saw her suddenly change her course and bear down for the island. Then they knew they were saved. They shouted and wept for joy. The Old Herring recovered his voice in an instant. But some of the men, by the sudden revulsion from the long agony, fell down in a dead faint and were so nearly lifeless that they had to be carried aboard the rescuing vessel.

HERO OF THE BOERS.

Gen. Christian De Wet Is a Many-Sided Character.

He Is Brave, Agile and Full of Quiet Humor—Has a Gentle Disposition, But Frequently Displays Violent Temper.

The meager dispatches which come to us from South Africa give but little insight into the character of the man whose name is daily associated with all the great events now occurring in that country, writes Howard C. Hillegas, in the World's Work. To the majority of people the name De Wet is suggestive of the quixotic; he appears to us in the light of a character in fiction rather than as a man of present action; his work is so remarkable that we can hardly credit to his age.

Since the beginning of the war almost every British general and soldier in South Africa has at one time or another been bent upon the capture of this one man. A half-score of times the ending of the pursuit has been clearly defined, yet invariably he has escaped from the encircling cordon of men and guns. He has outfought, outwitted and outgeneraled his opponents at every turn. He has done even more than escape from his pursuers. He has made more than 5,000 prisoners of war, he has destroyed many millions of dollars' worth of his enemy's munitions, he and his small army of 10,000 men have subsisted for more than six months exclusively on the food and ammunition taken in battle, and, more than all, he has rejuvenated a cause that seemed to be lost beyond reclaim when Pretoria fell into British hands.

In personal appearance Gen. Dewet is easily surpassed by every burgher in his commandos. In searching for the commander-in-chief of the forces, one would choose everyone else first. He is not as tall as the average Boer, and he is much less handsome. Usually his clothing is as ragged as that of the poorest burgher, and when he is astride of his favorite old horse the commandant-general is an object of pity rather than of admiration. This is the result of his habit of exchanging articles of clothing with those of his men who appeal to him for new outfits. It is one of his ways of retaining the affection of his men, and it is only by ties of affection that they are bound to him. Several of the Boer officers wear distinctive uniforms with little gilt stars on the coat collars to indicate their rank; De Wet's black feather is his only badge of authority.

GEN. CHRISTIAN DE WET.
(Commander in Chief of What is Left of the Boer Forces.)

Gen. De Wet is a many sided man. Although he has a most gentle disposition, he frequently displays a violent temper. He is the intimate friend of all the men in his commandos, yet when there is a duty for them to perform he is cuttingly stern with them, and temporarily there is a wide gulf between them. For many years before the war he was the most bitter Anglophobe in the Free State raad; now as soon as a British soldier falls into his hands he will insist that the prisoner have the best treatment that it is possible to give him. While forming the plans for a battle movement he discusses the subject thoroughly with anybody and everybody, but as soon as he commences to carry the plan into effect he becomes dumb and refuses to disclose his purposes even to his most trusted lieutenants. Although he relishes a victory as keenly as anyone, he will not allow one of his burghers to cheer or display other signs of joy after a battle is won. Unschooled in the tactics of war, he is a master tactician; born outside the breastworks of civilization, he is noble in manner and deportment; a bitter enemy of the British, yet he is a stanch admirer of their capapble men. De Wet is rough, honest, and fearless, a devoted friend and a vengeful enemy; he is a marvelous anachronism as a warrior. At Lindley, he ordered his brother, Gen. Peter De Wet, to move his commando to a certain position. The brother questioned the advisability of the movement and the commandant-general promptly appointed another general to take his place, whereupon Peter De Wet surrendered to the British.

By his men the general is regarded as the greatest humorist in the commandos, and they are constantly enjoying his jokes.

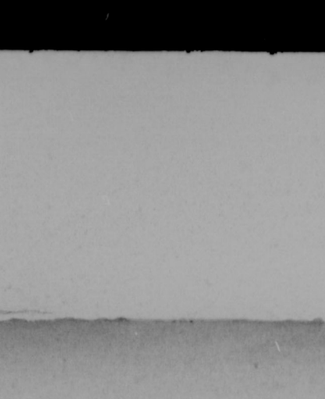
Danger in Celluloid Combs.

A celluloid comb, worn by Miss Mary Doyle, of Birmingham, Ala., caused the loss of her hair and serious scalp burns. She fell asleep near a blazing fire, when the comb exploded, causing the injuries above stated.

WILLIAM A. RUBLEE.

Appointed to Succeed the Late Mr. Wildman as United States Consul General at Hong-Kong.

The new consul general to Hong-Kong, W. A. Rublee, of Milwaukee, Wis., is a tall, athletic-looking young man who is apt to impress strangers as one whom it might be unpleasant to trifle with. Nor is this impression likely to wear away on closer acquaintance. Though courteous and gentlemanly in his address and bearing, Mr. Rublee is rather reserved in manner. He has a calm, judicial mind and looks well into a matter before coming to a decision, but once



WILLIAM A. RUBLEE.
(New United States Consul General at Hong-Kong, China.)

his judgment is formed he pursues his way undeterred by popular clamor. His friends in Milwaukee and Wisconsin feel certain that Uncle Sam will have no better representative anywhere abroad or one with whom the honor of the country is more safe.

Mr. Rublee will not be a stranger to his new work. He served four years as consul general at Prague during the administration of President Harrison. His able management of the office won for him high commendation from the state department. His reports were considered models of information, clearness and style.

He has the good fortune to possess a newspaper training. His father was for many years the editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and the son has had eight years' experience as an editorial writer. This training has given him an especially good insight into international affairs and will be of much assistance to him in preparing his reports. Mr. Rublee is now 40 years of age. He graduated from Harvard and has mastered the German and French languages. His family consists of a wife and one child.

POLITICS IN SPAIN.

Senor Sagasta, Liberal Statesman, Called by Queen Regent to Form a New Ministry.

Senor Sagasta has responded favorably to the request of the queen regent of Spain that he form a ministry. It is believed that the new government will tend to have a quieting effect on the turbulent spirit of the people. The new liberal premier has been prominent in Spanish politics for nearly 50 years. His wisdom as a master of statecraft was shown in the course of his moderate treatment of the Cubans. He recalled Weyler from the island, and was preparing an autonomous government for the Cubans when the leaders of the revolution demanded complete independence. Thus the war with the United States was forced upon Spain. Sagasta has come to his country's aid in almost all of her recent crises, and has saved Spain from many painful situations. His successes have been so numerous and so great that his failure to smooth over the comparatively slight trouble now agitating the country is hardly to be looked for.

SENOR SAGASTA.
(Liberal Leader at Head of the New Spanish Cabinet.)

King Edward's Italian Descent.

King Edward VII.'s Italian descent is from the Duchess Catterina Sforza, of Forli, who, in 1501, played Joan of Arc in defending her husband's castle against Caesar Borgia. Her third husband was a Medici, and by him she had a son, Giovanni, the last and greatest of the Renaissance Condotrieri. His granddaughter became the queen of Henry IV. of France and her daughter the wife of Charles I. of England. By this union the royal house of England could then claim, in equal degrees, descent from the houses of Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, Navarre, Medici and Sforza.

A Country of Young Widows.

Bengal is noted for the number of its young widows. It has 48,644 widows who are under ten years of age.

USE OF CHLOROFORM.

Administration of the Drug Sometimes Results in Death.

Fatal Ending, Many Physicians Think, Is Brought About by Fright Quite as Often as by the Anaesthetics Themselves.

Two deaths in Chicago in one day from the use of anaesthetics have served to call attention to the risks that come from the sleep of anaesthesia.

According to statistics, after making allowance for the care in determining whether or not a person is a fit subject for the drugs, it has been shown that one person in every 3,000 will die from the use of chloroform before operation, while from ether only one in 16,000 will die.

Reports from the United States are incomplete, but in England in 1899 there were 83 inquests held upon the bodies of persons who had died from anaesthesia, and of these persons 68 died before operation was begun. Dr. James Edmunds, commenting upon these figures for Great Britain, refers to the fact that the disposition to suppress such occurrences might point to 200 deaths annually in Great Britain.

Comparing the figures of England with those of India, Dr. Arthur Neve says that while the number of deaths in Great Britain constantly grows larger the fatalities in India from anaesthetics is only one in 26,000 cases.

Climatic differences are supposed to account for the difference in these figures. In general a warm climate is more conducive to the successful administration of chloroform than is a cold one. Anaesthetics in general are more successfully given in southern China than in the northern half of that country.

In the two fatal cases in Chicago the operations were for growths in the mouth and in the throat. It has been recognized for a long time that the administering of chloroform for such operations is always attended with undue danger. Dr. F. W. Hinkel,

ADMINISTERING CHLOROFORM.
(Method and Position in Vogue in the Large City Hospitals.)

who has made a study of these cases of hypertrophied tonsils and nasopharyngeal adenoids, says that sufferers from these troubles are of abnormal types and unusually susceptible to the influences of chloroform. He tells of a six-year-old boy who inhaled one ounce of chloroform and died after the operation. In the six years prior to 1898 17 similar cases came to his observation in which death resulted from these slight operations.

In general, chloroform as an anaesthetic is more or less under the ban. It is uncertain in its results. More men than women die from its use, and the largest number of deaths are of those in the middle of life.

Dr. G. W. Green, keeping a record of 1,000 cases of the administration of anaesthetics in Augustana hospital in Chicago, says in the Chicago Tribune that in six of these cases artificial respiration had to be resorted to in order to bring the patient to consciousness. There were no deaths however.

Fear and nervousness are two things to be reckoned with in anaesthetics. In many cases before an operation the nervousness of a patient may have stopped digestion for 24 hours before the test of the knife.

It has always been considered that the manner of administering chloroform was of vital consequence.

The most common procedure in giving the drug is to lay a double thickness of lint in the palm of the operator's hand. He will lower the backs of his fingers until he can feel the breath of the patient upon them dropping the drug upon the lint between his fingers and just over the patient's nostrils. The limbs of the patient should be elevated. The breathing of the patient is the great index to his condition. The color of his lips and the condition of the pupils of his eyes must be observed.

Stertorous breathing shows that a patient has inhaled too much of the drug, though this cannot always be depended upon. On occasions, patients at the first odor of the drug have collapsed and died.

In case of death from chloroform, the ordinary means for resuscitating the drowned are resorted to. The tongue is pulled forward and artificial respiration is induced. In the case of small children, simply to seize them by the ankles and hold them head down most often proves sufficient.

When death results from anaesthetics, the breathing of the patient grows shallower and shallower, finally ceasing altogether. If not too long delayed, resuscitation is nearly always effective when a simple overdose of the anaesthetic has been given.

One Way of Settling for Supper.

Three commercial travelers meeting at a hotel one winter evening had a hearty supper together. Supper over, the three found some difficulty in alloting their respective shares in the bill; but one of them at length cut short the dispute by proposing that whoever had the "oldest name" among them should go free, the expenses being halved by the other two.

This amendment being promptly accepted, No. 1 produced a card inscribed "Richard Eve," which No. 2 trumped with "Adam Brown." Then No. 3, a portly veteran with humorous gray eyes, laid down his card with the quiet confidence of a great general making a decisive movement, and remarked, with a chuckle:

"I don't much think you'll beat this 'un, gents."

And he was right, for the name was "Mr. B. Ginning."—Tit-Bits.

Trains Delayed by Thistles.

Trainmen in some parts of South Dakota have a new difficulty to surmount in the shape of vast masses of Russian thistles, which collect in drifts on the tracks. The weeds are blown into cuts, where they become interwoven so closely that sometimes trains are delayed for hours. The locomotives might push their way through but for the fact that the rails become slippery through the crushing of the oily fibre and seeds, the wheels refusing to revolve even after a liberal application of sand.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Careless Woman.

Wife—Henry, can't you let me have some money to-day?

Husband—What did you do with that dollar I let you have last week?

Wife (good naturedly)—Well, I had to have a new bonnet and a heavier wrap, and Willie and Kate needed new shoes, and John had to have a new suit, and Frank a new hat, and Caroline needed a new gown and Mary a pair of gloves and David an overcoat — and — and — and, really, Henry, I don't remember what I did with the change. — Detroit Free Press.

Her View.

Mr. Solidrocks—It's a heavy defalcation and, perhaps, I'd better keep it quiet.

Mrs. Solidrocks—Oh, no! Let the world know how easily you can afford it.—Puck.

ANCIENTS HAD SENSE.

Dated Beginning of Year from Opening of Spring

When All Things in Nature Start Afresh.

Some Other Things in Which the Ancients Have Given Us Points.

The ancients began their year with the advent of spring. How much more appropriate thus to begin the New Year with the new life of nature in the awakening spring. At this season all processes throughout the natural world start afresh.

The ancients also showed their sagacity and appreciation of the great changes and active processes of spring-time, by realizing that this is also the time for renewed life and energy in the human system. They well knew that the blood should be cleansed from impurities and the nerves re-invigorated at this season. Hence the establishment of the custom of taking a good spring medicine.

This most sensible and healthy custom is followed by almost everybody at the present day, few people of intelligence venturing to go through this trying time of change from winter to summer without taking a spring medicine.

The unanimity on this subject is a settled fact; the only question heretofore has been in regard to what is the best thing to take. The people have now become unanimous in their decision that as a spring tonic and restorative, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is pre-eminently the best.

MR. STOUGHTON L. FARNHAM.

Year after year Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has proved itself the surest, most positive and reliable remedy. Made from pure vegetable medicines, it invariably cleanses, purifies and enriches the blood, making the blood rich and red, and at the same time, by its invigorating effects, giving strength, power, vitality and energy to the nerves.

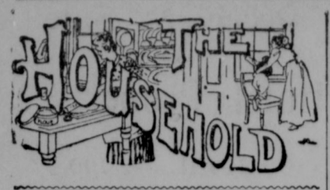
In fact, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has proved itself the most perfect of medicines and just what everybody needs for a spring remedy. Try it this spring.

Mr. Stoughton L. Farnham of Manchester, N. H., says:

"Some time ago I was troubled with lassitude and a feeling of fatigue. I did not have the ambition to do anything that demanded unusual physical exertion.

"I was recommended by a friend to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I took two or three bottles and am prepared to say that it did me good. I can recommend it as a tonic, as I know it helped me."

Remember Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is recommended by physicians, in fact, it is a physician's prescription, the discovery of the well-known specialist in nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th St., New York City, who can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.



WOMEN AND POCKETS.

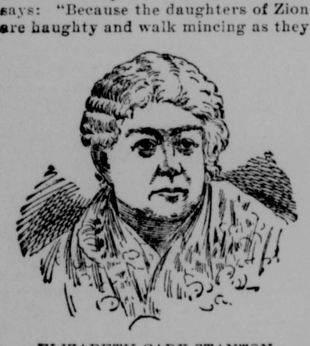
Some Pertinent Comments by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Famous Suffragist Agitator.

The daily press gave an account a few days since of a young woman walking in the street with her blind mother, her pocketbook in hand, who was suddenly robbed by a man, who was arrested and is now paying the penalty of his crime in jail. If the woman had had a pocket and her purse in it she might still be enjoying her money and the man his liberty.

Going to see a friend off to Europe not long ago I saw a young woman hurrying to the vessel, her train in one hand, her umbrella and handkerchief in the other and her purse held in her teeth!

Ever and anon we hear of these valuables snatched from their possessors, for which men and boys are arrested and punished. In view of this result the pocket is more than a question of fashion, it becomes one of morals; it is wonderful what dangers women will endure and inflict on others at the behests of fashion; if they choose to suffer the accidents that befall themselves, that is one thing, but to endanger the safety of others in crowded places is quite another. A young girl not long since, trying to get into a car, incumbered with train, pocketbook, umbrella, cardcase and bundle, having an uncertain hold, was by a sudden jerk thrown to the ground and all her possessions scattered in the mud; she was seriously injured, and in consequence walked on crutches for six months.

Perhaps the authorities of the church might do something to rouse the religious sensibilities of the women in this direction. The apostles and prophets in Bible times did not think it beneath their dignity to give women some directions as to their duties, and an appeal in our day might not be in vain. The discipline of the church requires all women to cover their heads when they enter the cathedrals; Paul advised them not to braid their hair nor wear gaudy apparel, but to modestly cover their faces with veils. Many of the books in the New Testament have special directions in regard to the dress of women. And Isaiah was quite strenuous as to most of the ornaments dear to their hearts. In the third chapter, sixteenth verse, he says: "Because the daughters of Zion are haughty and walk mincing as they



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.
(Honorary President National Suffrage Association.)

go, making a tinkling with their feet.

"Therefore the Lord will smite the crown of the head of the daughters of Zion.

"In that day the Lord will take away the tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their cauls, and their round tires like the moon.

"The chains, and the bracelets, and the mufflers.

"The head bands, and the tablets, and the earrings.

"The rings, and the nose jewels, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the crisping pins.

"The glasses, and the hoods, and the veils."

If it was thought worth while to put all these directions in the Bible why should it not be as well to have some provisions in regard to this matter in the canon and civil laws, and men in high places give some directions to our daughters in this line?

A student in one of our city colleges not long since, going to the blackboard, left her purse, containing five dollars, on her desk; when she returned it was gone. The president called his pupils together and stated the case, reproaching them for the deed, saying: "But if the owner will cut off the part of her dress that trails on the floor and make a generous pocket in which to keep her purse she will save her weak companions from further temptation and herself from greater losses."—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in Chicago Tribune.

Sponging Woolens at Home.

Never in home dressmaking cut any kind of woolen goods until they have been sponged, as cheap material is often not dampened before it is sold. To do this properly at home get an ironing board or table the width of the goods and cover with tightly stretched calico. Spread your cloth wrong side up, cover with a linen cloth that has been well wrung out in water and then press with a hot iron the lengthwise of the goods. Never let the iron be still, and the goods must fall evenly on the floor on to a clean cloth as pressed.

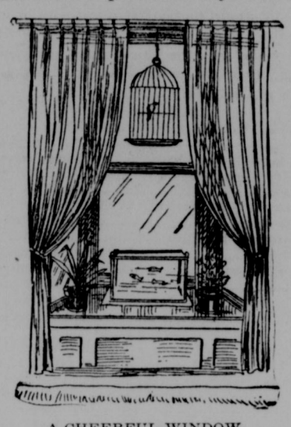
It Did, Brother, It Did.

The fashion paper which announced that "there is little change in men's wearing apparel" told a sad, sad truth.—Boston Advertiser.

A CHEERFUL WINDOW.

There Is Nothing That Adds Quite So Much Attractiveness to the Average Home.

A small bay window is hardly large enough to sit in, hence some means of utilizing its presence that will add attractiveness to the room, without shutting out any of the window's light, is certainly worth considering. The illustration shows a scheme both attractive and convenient. The low window sashes have below them a shelf that fills the space of the bay window,



A CHEERFUL WINDOW.

while below this is a drawer that will serve many useful purposes. The shelf affords an excellent chance for placing an aquarium or large fish globe. Gold and silver fish are very beautiful when seen against a bright window. On the shelf may also be placed some potted plants. Above is a chance for a caged bird, showing between the folds of a drapery curtain, that hangs flush with the walls of the room. Shelves could be put across the middle of the side sashes, if desired, affording room for smaller pots of plants or climbing plants that can be trained to run up about the top of the bay window.—Webb Donnell, in Farm and Home.

ODD WORK FOR WOMEN.

New Modes of Earning a Livelihood Devised by Victims of "Genteel Poverty."

Genteel poverty is one of the tragedies of modern society. Yet out of the evil comes good, and from absolute necessity clever women devise new modes of earning a livelihood. Most of those who find themselves in reduced circumstances take up ordinary callings, but a few plunge out of the beaten path and make some idle accomplishment the basis of a paying vocation. One young woman uptown who in the past learned to make lace as a fad now puts it to practical use by repairing old and priceless laces. She carries what may be called a kit of tools, including a lacemaker's pillow, a full set of threads and various kinds of needles, and restores an injured collar or an ancient fichu in the presence of the owner. The work is exceedingly difficult and the reward correspondingly high.

Several women have taken up indexing. Their patrons are people who keep scrapbooks, and who are too busy, or, as is more often the case, too negligent, to index for themselves. The work is slow and laborious. It demands a wide literary knowledge and often a knowledge of French and German. The pay is moderate, being usually three dollars a day.

Artistic and fancy bookbinding is practiced by eight or ten women in New York city. This is a skilled trade of the highest class, demanding both technical skill and artistic ability. Two of the binders have done such good work as to make them moderately famous.

A Vassar girl with a penchant for chemistry found herself thrown upon her own resources three years ago, and adopted for her daily work the giving of instruction to members of her sex upon the subject of cold cream. To the uninitiated this seems a very simple matter, but in truth it is very complex. It involves a knowledge of the various fats and oils, including spermaceti, cocoa butter, wax, japan wax, almond cream, lanoline, and such medical ingredients as benzoin, camphor, myrrh, carbolic acid, sulphur, arsenic, zinc and white lead.

Women who contemplate a foreign tour or who are to receive distinguished foreigners are often at a loss respecting the etiquette of European countries. They can get out of their trouble by taking a course of lessons from teachers who have lived abroad in days of wealth. At least ten bright young women have taken up dermatology with special reference to the hair and scalp. They visit their patients the same as physicians and earn a handsome living. At least two in this city clear more than $5,000 a year.

Restoring old photographs gives profitable employment to a number of women who have become experts in the use of the camera. It does not pay very well in general, but now and then, when there is strong family love involved, it gives very handsome returns. One successful woman inlays books.—N. Y. Journal.

Recipe for Bridal Salad.

A salad for a wedding breakfast or dinner is made as follows: Shred a quarter of a new cabbage as fine as the petals of a chrysanthemum. Remove the seeds from two sweet green peppers of medium size and slice them in very fine rings; then slice one medium-sized onion as thin as possible. Mix these ingredients together and lay them lightly in a salad bowl; surround them with quarters of tomatoes; pour a dressing over all composed of oil, vinegar, salt and pepper, and serve.

THE COMIN' OUT.

When our Dolly is eighteen,
She shall have a comin' out,
Lots of tea in little cups,
Sandwiches to hand about.

All the people up the road,
Parkers, Barkers, Carters, too,
Martins from the mountain heights,
Kate and Mary Montague;

And the folks that live in town,
Lawsons, Dawsons, Lily Steele,
Keiths and Kellys, all will come,
Just to say how glad they feel.

Golfers, most polite young men,
Philip, Kenneth, Bob and Bill,
These will gladly flock to her,
Chat and eat and drink their fill.

Even summer friends will troop
Gaily to the festive scene,
Dolly will be sought by all,
Dolly be the moment's queen!

Then when they have gone away,
Dolly will get out her broom,
Sweep and dust, and set to rights
Everything within the room,

Ready, with the morrow's dawn,
For the same old household strain,
For, when Dolly has come out,
She will just go in again!
—Mary Stewart Cutting, in Youth's Companion.

THE POTATO JOUST.

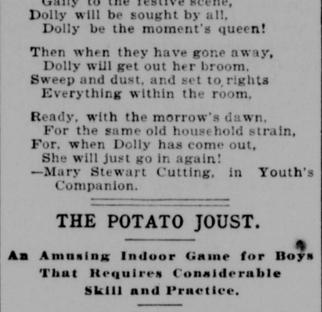
An Amusing Indoor Game for Boys That Requires Considerable Skill and Practice.

A rainy day is almost sure to be a tedious day to every healthy, normal boy. Checkers, after a time, lose their charm, and books cease to be of interest. The boy stretches, kicks out his legs impatiently and casts many wistful glances out of the windows. He is tired of sitting still. After holding healthy animal spirits in check for the larger part of a day they are likely to break loose with a rush.

Few sports are better calculated than a potato joust to amuse imprisoned boys. It has all the joys of a combat, and yet, try as he will, there is no possibility for any boy to become rough.

In the potato joust each warrior is armed with a fork, on the end of which is a potato. The combatants take their positions in the center of the playroom, facing each other. They should be separated by not less than three feet. Each must lift a leg from the floor, as shown in the illustration. The fighters may use their own discretion as to which leg shall be lifted from the floor, and may hold it up with either hand they like. A small cushion placed under the knee will add materially to the comfort of the contestants.

The battle is decided by one of the warriors knocking the potato from his opponent's fork. Toppling over three times is also counted as a defeat. If one of the knights is obliged to let go of his foot in order to keep his balance



POTATO WRESTLERS IN ACTION.

it is counted as a fall. Every time the battle is interrupted in this way either of the contestants is at liberty to change the knee upon which he is resting. If one of the warriors falls against the other and upsets him it is counted against the one who is responsible for the tumble.

You are not likely to realize, on your first introduction to a potato joust, the amount of skill and practice required to really become expert in handling the fork. A slight turn of the wrist, a quick push, and the practiced knight will defeat the novice—so deftly, so easily, that you are left wondering how he did it.

Practice is the only way to learn how he did it. One or two axioms is all the help I can give a novice:

Move your fork as little as possible; long, sweeping strokes are more likely to throw off your own potato than to interfere with that of your opponent.

The most dangerous stroke is one from underneath; always maneuver to keep your potato below that of your antagonist.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Genuine American Enterprise.

A merchant who lives on the upper West side of New York city was awakened at two o'clock the other morning by the continued ringing of his front doorbell. He tried to go to sleep despite the noise, but had to abandon the attempt when a series of shouts coming from the street in front of his house assailed his ears. Mingled with the shouts he heard voices of men engaged in a war of words. Jumping out of bed he ran to a window, threw it open and leaned out. There were five men in the street, and seeing him they began to yell with renewed vigor. "What is wrong?" shouted the merchant. The five tried to reply at the same time, and the only word the merchant understood was "Fire!" "What is wrong?" he shouted again. One of the five got his voice before the others. "Your store has burned out," he screamed, "and I'll give you five dollars more than anybody else for the privilege of pasting bills on the front of your building!" That is what is aptly called modern enterprise.

AN ENORMOUS CAKE.

Baked by Order of the King of Poland to Entertain His Guest, the King of Prussia.

"The largest cake ever baked by the sons of Adam," was what Thomas Carlyle dubbed it, and by some mischance it was made in summer instead of at Christmas time—a decided mischance, for cakes and Christmas go together the world over. In June, 1730, King August of Poland held a military review at the camp of Radewitz, on the river Elbe, in what is now part of the German empire. For a whole month his army marched and fought sham battles, for the king of Prussia was August's guest, and he was showing off in royal fashion. By way of end-

THE PARADE OF THE CAKE.

ing the maneuvers in fitting style a great feast was held. Oxen were roasted whole, and every humblest private ate his fill. The king of Prussia gravely drank the health of the king of Poland, while the latter, who was wondrously strong, entertained the former and his suite by breaking horseshoes and coins with his fingers.

When the last scrap of food had disappeared before the hungry soldiers there was a burst of music from all the bands, the kings and nobles stood up, and everyone cheered his loudest. A wagon drawn by eight horses, and covered with a tent, came ponderously through the ranks and stopped before the royal table. Then, amid more cheering and music, the tent was whisked away and a monster cake was disclosed. It was a very prince of cakes. Five thousand eggs, 15 barrels of flour, a tun of milk, another of butter and another of yeast had been used in its making, and special machinery had been devised to do the mixing, for when it was finished and loaded upon the wagon it measured 40 ells in length, six in width and half an ell in thickness at the center. Around the rim it was decorated with nuts, raisins and bonbons, while upon the wagon rode a guard of honor, armed and determined to let no man approach until King August himself should give the word. This, luckily, was not long withheld.

After the king of Prussia had admired and congratulated and drunk the monster's health, a carpenter climbed upon the wagon with a long knife. The first huge slice went to the royal table, the second to the nobles, the third to the generals and colonels, the fourth, fifth and sixth to captains and lieutenants, the carpenter working valiantly toward the center, and serving out slabs according to rank. Finally the turn of the cake-hungry privates came. Then, upon a signal from King August, the carpenter climbed down, the waiting army formed a huge circle around the wagon, and waited eagerly. Suddenly August raised his hand, a cannon was fired, the wagon disappeared in a struggling mass of arms and legs, and presently, when the scrimmage was over, the cake had vanished to the last crumb.—Chicago Record.

RELY UPON YOURSELF.

Fight Your Own Battles and You Are Pretty Sure to Win in the Struggle of Life.

Some one has said that the best way to start in life is astride a farm horse with a rope halter.

Not the easiest way of getting on in the world, perhaps, but, says the National Rural, a way that will accustom one to hard knocks when they meet them on the road of life. A good way to learn dependence on one's own heels and not on other people's stirrups and to hold on with but little outside help. A splendid way to learn to rough it.

The boy and girl are fortunate whose parents early train them to rely upon themselves. Skill in books or in the professions is only acquired by personal effort. The lives of great men remind us that almost without exception they faced the battles of life alone, and the strength of mind and of character thus developed made them great and successful.

Boys and girls who have been bolstered up and helped all along the way of life rarely amount to much in an emergency; they are sure to look about for some one to lean upon and if no one appears down they go.

Rely then upon yourself; fight your own battles and nine times out of ten you will win.

In the words of John G. Saxe:

"In the struggle for power, or scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto: 'Rely on yourself.'
For whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The victor is he who can go it alone."

Matte of Business.

Tittle—Who is that cross-eyed woman with hair-lip, talking so loud?

Tattle—Why, that is the duchess of Stormingcourt whom the duke married for her fortune. She has ten million.

"Humph! The duke earned his money."—Judge.

"Mrs. Pinkham Saved me from an Operation."

Hospitals in our great cities are sad places to visit.

Three-fourths of the patients lying on those snow-white beds are women and girls.

Why should this be the case?

Because they have neglected themselves.

Every one of these patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in that bearing-down feeling, pain at the left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back. All of these things are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb.

What a terrifying thought! these poor souls are lying there on those hospital beds awaiting a fearful operation.

Do not drag along at home or in your place of employment until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an examination and possible operation. Build up the female system, cure the derangements which have signified themselves by danger signals, and remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has saved thousands of women from the hospital. Read the letter here published with the full consent of the writer, and see how she escaped the knife by a faithful reliance on Mrs. Pinkham's advice and the consistent treatment of her medicines.

Mrs. Knapp tells of her Great Gratitude.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have received much benefit from using your Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. After my child was born, blood poison set in, which left me with granulated inflammation of the womb and congested ovaries. I had suffered from suppressed and painful menstruation from a girl. The doctors told me the ovaries would have to be removed. I took treatment two years to escape an operation, but still remained in miserable health in both body and mind, expecting to part with my reason with each coming month. After using one bottle of the Compound, I became entirely rid of the trouble in my head. I continued to use your remedies until cured.

"The last nine months have been passed in perfect good health. This, I know, I owe entirely to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"My gratitude is great indeed to the one to whom so many women owe their health and happiness."—MRS. F. M. KNAPP, 1528 Kinnickinnic Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

MRS. F. M. KNAPP

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Hacking Coughs, Sore Lungs, Grippe, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in a few days. Why then risk Consumption? Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Don't be imposed upon. Refuse the dealer's substitute. It is not as good as Dr. Bull's.

Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism and all Pain. Price, 15 and 25 cents.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

[K]

For 14 Cents

We mail the following rare seed novelties.

1 pkg.	Blue Blood Tomato Seed,	$ .15
1 "	Northern Lemon Seed,	.15
1 "	Rana's Favorite Onion Seed,	.10
1 "	Emerald Green Cucumber Seed,	.10
1 "	City Garden Beet Seed,	.10
1 "	13-Day Radish Seed,	.10
1 "	La'e. Market Lettuce Seed,	.15
5 "	Brilliant Flower Seed,	.15
		$1.00

Worth $1.00 for 14 Cents.

Above 10 packages rare novelties we will mail you free, together with our great illustrated Seed Catalog, telling all about **Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass Also Choice Onion Seed, 60c. a lb.** Together with thousands of earliest vegetables and farm seeds, upon receipt of 14c. and this notice. When once you plant Salzer's Seeds you will never do without.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

Do You Know

Burnham's Hasty Jellycon will satisfactorily answer the question: "what shall we have for dessert to-day?" You have the choice of six delicious flavors: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry, and the plain "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. Every where Jellycon is having a large sale. Your grocer sells it.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

FARMS WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or address the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

WET WEATHER WISDOM!
THE ORIGINAL
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
SLICKER
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY
NOTHING ELSE WILL
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAN WANTED
AT ONCE

With rig to sell our Poultry Mixture; straight salary $15.00 per week and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay. Address with stamp EUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. 5, East St. Louis, Ill.

GREGORY SEEDS The old reliable. New varieties. New catalogue FREE. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

A. N. K.—C 1856

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.

Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out nonpartisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being nonpartisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

WITH Murray Vandiver as State's Insurance Commissioner, Lloyd Wilkinson, as State Tax Commissioner, John Walter Smith, as Governor, Buchanan Schley, State Census Superintendent and with Gorman fixed for the return to the United States Senate and Baughman slated for the governorship, makes it look as though Democratic ring politics are profitable to the initiated. It is supposed that the appointment of all these men, the leaders of the ring, to office, is intended to give assurance of pure politics.

ACCORDING to Democratic logic and Gormanic practice illiterate citizens are not competent to vote for candidates for political offices after they have been nominated, but are fully competent to vote in the primaries and thus select the candidates for whom the erudite citizens must vote and elect to office. In other words the unfortunate, uneducated ones are good enough to be used as tools of the bosses in controlling the primaries of their party organization, but are not good enough to have and exercise the freeman's right of discrimination through the elective franchise. They can have no voice in the making of laws to which they are amenable and which they must obey.

The Republicans' Protest.

The Republican members of both branches of the General Assembly have issued an address to the people of Maryland, which presents a forcible arraignment of the purposes, the methods and the results of the extra session whose high-handed proceedings came to a close Thursday. "The session was called," says the address, "simply to prop the political fortunes of a few men who masquerade as the Democratic party, and the people are expected to pay the heavy bill contracted by them in the name of the State for this purpose. You are expected to help intrench them against yourselves, though you have but recently repudiated them. Those who misgoverned the State prior to 1895 are again in power. The fear of the independent vote has made them desperate. If the parties can be made more uneven by disfranchising 50,000 freemen, they think they need not fear defeat. It is for you to consider and reflect. The work of this session is only the beginning. Their plans will be disclosed gradually, so as not to alarm you. Unless you rise in your might and crush this attack upon the suffrage in its incipiency, it will be construed as a license to wipe out what remains of our election law, and result in again making our elections a byword."

The connection between the outrage on the elective franchise embodied in the election bill is relentlessly pointed out; it is, of course, matter of public knowledge that the putting through of the election job was absolutely dependent upon a bargain made with the men who were behind the sewerage plan. While the need for sewers is recognized by all intelligent and progressive citizens, the notion that it was necessary to jam through at an extra session a bill providing for them is not honestly entertained by half a dozen citizens of Baltimore. The Republican address puts into words what has been in the thoughts of many thousands of citizens, irrespective of party, when it says: "The sewerage bill resembles its ill-featured brother. This measure, so vitally affecting the people of Baltimore and involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars, became a personal question. We were in favor of a bill to enable the city of Baltimore to construct a sewerage system, and a proper bill could have been passed without opposition. We believe that we represented the people of Baltimore irrespective of party when we strenuously opposed making this great work a part of a political deal and practically placing into the hands of one man this great power as a reward for his aid in taking from many thousand freeman their right to vote, for the benefit of the other party to the deal. We believe that the commission should be broad-gauged and non-partisan. It is asking too much of our credulity to expect us to believe that a commission selected as a result of a political deal will be kept out of politics."

The arraignment of the acts and methods of the partisan conclave which has been masquerading as a Legislature is thoroughly deserved. In winding up their protest, and appealing to the people of Maryland for the remedy, the Republican members act wisely in recording their opposition to Federal interference in the matter. "This is a fight to the finish," they declare, "before the people of Maryland for manhood and manhood suffrage. We believe the people can meet the issue and wisely solve it without aid from any outside source, and are therefore opposed to any Federal interference." The fight is, indeed, under another form, the same old fight that was fought so long against the Democratic ring, and that was won in 1895, for decency and honesty in the foundation of civil government—elections by the people. The brazen effrontery of the pretense that any other object was aimed at than a return to the old days of unchecked ring control was demonstrated by the killing of the primary-elections bill and of the corrupt-practices bill. The party that stands expressly for outrages upon the right to fair elections will have to be thrashed once again, whatever it may cost to do it; and the second thrashing will be one that will last for good.

The Extra Session.

The record of legislation enacted at the extraordinary session of the legislature, according to the Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, embraces, in addition to the three measures for which the session was called together, the following bills:

Renumbering the wards of Baltimore city.

Appropriating a sum of money to enable the governor to procure census papers from the Federal census bureau.

Authorizing election supervisors to sub-divide election precincts.

Ceding a tract of land in Montgomery county to the United States.

Appropriating $25,000 for State representation at the Buffalo and Charleston expositions.

Appropriating money for the expenses of the session.

Waterworks for Hyattsville.

Waterworks for Laurel.

Regulating elections in Frederick city.

Sanctioning a number of bequests to church.

Regulating the taking of oysters in Sinepuxent bay.

Removing tax from men employed on scrapers in Dorchester county.

Appropriating $500 to pay the electoral college.

Creating a board of visitors to the Anne Arundel jail.

Increasing the number of Anne Arundel county commissioners from 3 to 7.

An analysis of the list is sufficient to convict the majority in the legislature of partisanship that has been rarely equaled by any other legislative body. The election and census measures were inspired solely by the hope of obtaining advantage at the next election for a small clique of politicians, and the Republicans in the legislature have done well in making the vigorous protest against them that appears in another column of this newspaper. The same protest includes a review of the third measure for which the legislature was convened and explains that its passage was effected as payment for support for the other measures so vital to the schemes of the party managers.

The partisanship of the legislature did not stop at the scheduled program. The gerrymandering of Baltimore city, and the two bits of legislation for Anne Arundel county designed to legislate Republicans out of office are just such measures as one would expect from law-makers who tamper with ballot laws for party advantage. The failure of primary election legislation and the defeat of corrupt practice measures causes no surprise. The legislature was passing laws for the benefit of Gorman, and they had little time for enacting any legisfation that would not in some way redound to Gorman's advantage. It is true that a few bills did get through other than the purely partisan measures, but the number was very limited, as will be seen by reading the above list.

What of the Future?

Governor Smith and Boss Gorman, aided not only by their partisan party followers, but by several legislators, who, if not strongly opposed to the whole disfranchisement scheme, felt it incumbent upon themselves to vote for the law, regardless of results.

And now that the deed is done, it may be well to ask what of the future? Will the Republicans of the State throw up the sponge, lie down, and permit their political opponents to control, as of yore: or will they not, notwithstanding the heavy odds against them, once more buckle on their armor, and with dogged determination wrest from Gorman & Company the power they have temporarily gained, by a snap judgment, which takes from forty-four thousand white and colored voters their constitutional right.

Those who have been deprived of American citizenship will not soon forget the cloud which burst upon them, neither will they spend their lives sulking.

Thousands of them, as well as the friends of those who have been disfranchised, will from now on exert themselves to strengthen and again assist to power the Republican party, which has in a few brief years accomplished wonders for Maryland, both in a material way and for the State's standing with the people of her sister Commonwealths.

The only crime of forty-four thousand men who have had the franchise taken from them at the behest of Gorman and for Gorman's advancement and return to power, is oftentimes, through no fault of their own, that they can neither read nor write.

No one will deny that most of those who can no longer vote are not good and honest citizens, many of them people of business capacity who are financially well to do.

The blight which the new law has brought upon so many thousands is a stigma which will not always be allowed to remain.

There is yet Justice in the land, and we greatly err if at no distant day the same forceful opinion which once routed Gorman and his cohorts will not again assert itself and cause Right to prevail, and once more place the crown of citizenship upon the heads of those wrongfuily disfranchised.

Accident's Big Normal.

Never before in the history of Garrett county has there been more local interest shown in the schools than is now being displayed in the normal which will convene at Accident on next Monday. Extensive preparations are being made by the citizens of that beautiful village to add to the attractions and comforts of the throng of teachers and others who will brighten its lawns and lanes during the present spring season. The boarding houses have been simply overwhelmed with applicants until now most of the enthusiastic villagers have opened the doors of their private residences for the entertainment at a rate per week lower than ever before. Every day brings more applications and the indications are that the Accident normal wil be the largest and most successful ever held anywhere in the county.

This unexpected demonstration of preference for this Eden of the Alleghanies and the recognition of the rare abilities of a competent teacher has impelled Prof. Sanner to secure, besides the efficient assistance of Prof. Frazee, the services of another assistant, who is a graduate of one of the best colleges in the country. With these three gentlemen to unite their efforts the students will enjoy exceptional benefits from an educational view-point. Arrangements are completed by which any student can receive for his or her own edification special or personal instruction in the higher branches of psychology, mathematics, language and literature, as well as in any particular lower branches preparatory to teaching or entering college. And all this without any additional expense to the students.

Accident is indeed an ideal resort for just such a school. Situated as it is in a quiet dell among the gentle hills of the northern portion of the county, it possesses that charm for the student which the school officials must have recognized when they instituted three normals within a radius of a very few miles. Sufficiently quiet and peaceful for conscientious study and at the same time offering a host of pleasures for recreation.

Croquet and tennis will be among the after-school-hours enjoyments, while the surrounding picturesque country affords ample diversion on Saturdays. Fishing parties, excursions to neighboring villages, delightful rambles through the forests and along the streams, all this mingled with the numerous social and literary events, will serve to refresh the mind and brighten the spirits after a week of diligent study.

A Very Sad Death.

BARTLETT.—Edward Henry Bartlett, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. Edward H. Bartlett, of Oakland, died on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Hotel Randolph, Elkins, West Va., after an illness of four weeks of typhoid fever.

The deceased was born in Arkansas January 24, 1870, and when but a few months old was brought to Oakland by his parents, where they have resided since, and where he grew to manhood, respected, loved and held in his high esteem for the noble traits which characterized him in every action and in the varied positions of trust held by him here and elsewhere. His death, coming in the prime of young manhood, when his life was seemingly just beginning to bud, has cast a distinctive gloom over the entire community and plunged his relatives and friends into mourning and sorrow. The blow to his aged and respected father can only be measured by those who have had a similar experience and no words said here can lighten the weight carried by him and his family. The assurance that the deceased was a true Christian is a solace to his friends and relatives.

He attended the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, Va., several years ago and upon leaving that institution entered the Maryland College of Pharmacy where he graduated with honors on May 15, 1896. Returning to Oakland he was placed in charge of the Oakland Pharmacy and later purchased the drug store at Mountain Lake Park which he successfully managed a number of seasons. He was employed as traveling salesman for a wholesale drug house in Cincinnati during the early part of the present winter and only a few months ago located at Elkins, West Va., as manager for Wm. D. Nydegger in a new store opened at that town, where he contracted typhoid fever resulting in his death. For a number of years he was a vestryman of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal church of Oakland and also a member of the Oakland lodge of Knights of Pythias.

At his bedside at the time of his death was gathered his parents and sister, Mrs. James L. Pollock, of Philadelphia. Whilst he had been a great sufferer the dissolution was painless and pathetic. His remains were brought to Oakland yesterday afternoon and conveyed to the family residence on Alder street where they will remain until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock when the funeral service will be held at the Episcopal church by the rector, Rev. Osmond. The interment will be made in the church yard.

Words are inadequate to express our personal feelings of regret over the death of this young man, having known him from boyhood and being associated with him in a social as well as business way and at all times and under all circumstances finding him a true friend, an agreeable companion and a business man of sterling worth and integrity.

May he rest in peace!

Notice.

I will be at Accident within a few days and desire to make settlement with all who are indebted to me. All accounts must be closed at once, otherwise I will be compelled to proceed by law to collect the same.

ELI MCMILLAN.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF COD-LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

should always be kept in the house for the following reasons:

FIRST — Because, if any member of the family has a hard cold, it will cure it.

SECOND — Because, if the children are delicate and sickly, it will make them strong and well.

THIRD — Because, if the father or mother is losing flesh and becoming thin and emaciated, it will build them up and give them flesh and strength.

FOURTH — Because it is the standard remedy in all throat and lung affections.

No household should be without it. It can be taken in summer as well as in winter.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

THE LOCAL TALENT OF OAKLAND

In An Elaborate Production of the Celebrated Comedy-Drama, "Hick'ry Farm."

This beautiful drama will be produced on Friday night, April 12th, in Shartzer's Opera House for the benefit of Smith's Military Band.

As indicated above, this is a drama of New England life, is one of the master pieces of Edwin M. Stern, the celebrated playwright, and much resembles that popular play, "The Old Homestead." A brief synopsis of events will be found below. The members of the caste have been well trained and no pains will be spared to make this the finest amateur performance ever witnessed by the people of Oakland.

THIS IS THE CASTE.

Ezekiel Fortune, a New England Farmer ..... Peter Didtion
Uriah Skinner, a Miser ..... Wallace Mason
Gilbert Darkwood, the Villian ..... C. A. Tower
Jack Nelson ..... Bert Sincell
Lawrence McKeegan, an Alderman from the city ..... Joseph White
Detective Rankin ..... Bert Wolfe
Officer ..... William Lawton
Jessie Fortune, pretty and unsophisticated ..... Annie Townshend
Mrs. Priscilla Dodge, a susceptible widow ..... Estell Rasche

SYNOPSIS.

Gilbert Dardwood, a blackleg from the city, discovers that a projected railroad intends erecting a station on Ezekiel Fortune's place, Hickory Farm. As the railroad will pay a large price for the same Darkwood plots with Skinner to obtain title deed, dispossess Fortune and reap the profits of the sale. Skinner steals deed from him. Darkwood then discovers Jessie and that she is the little girl whose head he had turned the preceding winter in the city. He induces her to elope with him. Before leaving he obtains title deed and robs the Mayville Saving Bank, which contains all of Fortune's savings, and casts suspicion of the robbery upon Nelson, who is in love with Jessie. In the second act Darkwood sells Fortune's house over his head. Skinner repents and threatens to expose Darkwood. A New York detective arrives, obtains evidence as to the guilt of Darkwood. Jessie returns. Jack Nelson is cleared of suspicion. The title deed is restored to Fortune. Darkwood is shot by the detective. The love passages of McKeegan and Mrs. Dodge afford a most humorous accompaniment to the drama, which winds up in an old-fashioned country dance.

The Best Blood Purifier.

The blood is constantly being purified by the lungs, liver and kidneys. Keep these organs in a healthy condition and the bowles regular and you will have no need of a blood purifier. For this purpose there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, one dose of them will do you more good than a dollar bottle of the best blood purifier. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all druggists.

Notice.

This is to give notice that my wife, Alice L. Hardesty, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation and that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract in my name.

2-3t* HOMER L. HARDESTY,
Deer Park, Md.

Pinehurst and Southern Pines, N. C.—Improved New Through Pullman Service via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway is now operating through drawing-room sleeping cars from New York to Southern Pines and Washington to Pinehurst, N. C. These famous health and pleasure resorts are model New England towns nestled among the pine-clad sand hills of North Carolina, only eighteen hours from New York City. The finest and largest hotels in the State, with numerous private cottages and first-class boarding houses. Every variety of out door sports, with the finest eighteen hole golf links in the South. Trains leave New York, 23rd Street Station, Pennsylvania railroad, 12.10 a. m. and 12.55 p. m., and Washington 8.35 a. m. and 6.55 p. m. For information and tickets address Chas. L. Longsdorf, New England Passenger Agent, 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; J. C. Horton, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1206 Broadway, New York; W. M. McConnell, General Agent, 1434 New York avenue, Washington, D. C., or R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

Seaboard Air Line Railway to Pinehurst, N. C. Camden, S. C., and all Florida Points.

The FLORIDA AND METROPOLITAN LIMITED and FLORIDA AND ATLANTA FAST MAIL are the finest and fastest trains operated between New York and the famous health resorts of the Carolinas and Florida.

PINEHURST, N. C., is a model New England town, nestled among the pine-clad sand hills of the Old North State, and only eighteen hours from New York, via SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. It is one of the healthiest and most enjoyable winter resorts in America, with the finest and most palatial hotels and best eighteen hole golf links in the South. Through sleeping cars from Washington, D. C. Passengers from north thereof can take through car by passing from New York Sleeper to Washington and Pinehurst Sleeping Car at Washington.

CAMDEN, S. C., is one of the nearest resorts for northern tourists where they are secure from the cold climate of Northern winters. Besides its fame as a healthful and attractive winter resort, the historic interests connected with the town and locality are most quaint and interesting.

THE HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS OF FLORIDA are too well known to need more than a passing allusion. There you find the most luxurious hotels and most attractive and popular winter resorts in America.

The SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY is positively the shortest and quickest route operating solid vestibuled limited trains, with Pullman's latest improved service, including Dining, Observation and Pullman Compartment Cars, between New York and Florida.

For information and tickets call on or address Chas. L. Longsdorf, New England Passenger Agent, 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; J. C. Horton, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1206 Broadway, New York; W. M. McConnell, General Agent, 1434 New York ave., Washington, D. C., or R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

Notice.

Books are now open at the furniture store of D. E. Bolden & Co., Oakland, to receive subscriptions to the Oakland Furniture Company. Shares of stock will be $10 each.

D. E. BOLDEN.
JOHN AULT,
CHAS. E. OEFUTT.

Receivers' Sale

—Valuable—

Hotel Property!

On APRIL 19, 190 ,

The Loch Lynn Heights Hotel,

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.,

Will be Sold on the Premises at Auction.

The hotel is situated on a beautiful hill near the station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Oakland, Maryland, and the famous Deer Park Hotel.

The Loch Lynn Heights Hotel contains more than 100 rooms, is in good repair, and its situation affords one of the most impressive views in the Allegheny Mountains.

It is situated within one half mile of the Mountain Lake Chautauqua, and affords a fine opportunity for a most successful summer hotel.

SALE ON PREMISES

AT 12 O'CLOCK M., APRIL 19th, 1901.

TERMS:—One-third cash; balance in six and twelve months, with interest.

Lien reserved to secure deferred payments. Private offers before day of sale will be considered.

Address

BIRD M. ROBINSON,
RANDOLPH BARTON,
Receivers of the Baltimore Building and Load Association of Baltimore City,
FIDELITY BUILDING,
Baltimore, Maryland.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HENRY WARNICK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1901.

T. P. WARNICK, Administrator,
Bloomington, Md.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., March 21, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, April 8, 1901,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1901 Levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before above date.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

ANNIE M. WARD,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 3rd day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1901.

GEORGE W. WARD, Executor,
Sunnyside, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Elizabeth C. Thompson et al. vs. Emma D. Hudson et al.

No. 1060 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 26th day of March, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the nineteenth day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county aforesaid once in each of three successive weeks before the 19th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2,500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Sheriff's License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies, corporate or politic, who may be required to take out license, that they must obtain the same on or before

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1901.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license.

A. J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Sheriff's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Deer Park, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, at the suit of M. V. Pringley vs. Samuel W. Friend and F. C. Browning, the same being No. 6 Judicials to March term, 1901, of said Court, and to the undersigned sheriff directed, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House door, in Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, on

FRIDAY,

the 19th Day of April, 1901,

at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of day, all that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Deer Park, Garrett county, Maryland, which was conveyed to the said Samuel W. Friend by Lucy Perry by deed recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 38, folio 260, and is known as

LOT NO. 2

and contained within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, to-wit: Beginning for the same at the end of the 3rd line of Lot No. 3 and running thence North 30 degrees East 118 feet, South 60½ degrees East 92 feet, South 30 degrees West 118 feet, North 60½ degrees West 90 feet to the beginning.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on the day of sale.

A. J. OESTER, Sheriff.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

KRAMER WAGONS are the best.

Winter lingers long in the lap of Spring.

Bed Room Suites--Twenty-five left. Will be sold cheap. OFFUTT'S.

Mr. J. L. Pollock, of Philadelphia, arrived in Oakland yesterday morning.

Mrs. Hurster, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was in Oakland a few days last week the guest of Mrs. Bowie Johnson.

John Felty, Jr., has the cheapest line of wall paper in town. Call and examine it.

Mr. E. L. Mitchell returned to Oakland on Saturday night from a business trip in the east.

KRAMER WAGONS sold on easy terms. Write or call for prices. 4 2t OFFUTT'S.

Mrs. Chas A. Tower, went to Cumberland on Friday last to visit her mother and returned home yesterday.

Misses Margaret Townshend and Ethel Porter went to Cumberland on Saturday last to visit their aunt, Mrs. Alvin Getty.

State Senator Ravenscroft arrived in Oakland Saturday from Annapolis and drove down to his home at Accident the same afternoon.

Mrs. C. F. White, of Hutton, spent last Thursday in Oakland the guest of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Jarboe.

Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., of Cumberland, spent Sunday in Oakland with friends and left on train No. 55 for Chillicothe, O., to visit relatives for a few days.

Harper Bartlett came home from Clarksburg Tuesday afternoon. He will return to the above place in a few days.

The milliners of Oakland are experiencing a dull Easter trade on account of the highly disagreeable weather which has been prevailing for several days past.

Communion services will be held in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church in Oakland Sunday morning. The Easter services by the Sunday school will be held Sunday evening.

The Easter Ball by the Batchelor's Club which was to have been given on the night of the 10th inst. at the Glades Hotel has been indefinitely postponed.

The Easter trade in cut flowers being now experienced by Messrs. H. Weber & Sons has never been so heavy, although prices have advanced considerably over last year. The quality has also advanced.

The continued bad weather has induced both Prof. Sanner and Prof. DeWitt to add an additional week to the Normal term, therefore eleven weeks will constitute the term and this without any extra charge in the tuition.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

At the recent session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference which closed its session Tuesday evening Rev. L. A. Rudisill, who has been a supernumerary member of the Conference for several years, was made effective and appointed as superintendent of Mountain Lake Park. This is a compliment to Mr. Rudisill.

Yesterday morning the people of Oakland were surprised when they awoke to find several inches of snow covering the ground, trees, shrubbery, etc. The snow clung to everything it touched and the scene presented was most beautiful. The snow continued to fall at a pretty lively rate all day and at night six inches or more was upon the ground.

The Progressive Euchre club was entertained by Misses Margaret and Gertie Sincell at their home on Liberty street last Thursday night it being the last meeting of the club for this year. Most all of its members were present and a most enjoyable time was had. Mrs. Chas. A. Tower, Miss Belle Jarboe, Messrs. P. H. Veitch and H. C. Sincell being the most successful players, took the prizes.

Attorneys D. James Blackliston and James W. Thomas, of Cumberland, were here last Thursday selling the Swan Meadows farm and the opera house. The farm was purchased by S. J. Lichty, of Midland, Va., formerly a resident of this county, for $10.40 per acre. The opera house was purchased by Andrew Shartzer. The bidding on the farm land was spirited, a number of persons being anxious to possess it, among them being Mr. Percy Procter.

Lent closes Saturday.

WANTED.—A girl to do general housework. Apply at this office.

MATTINGS--Largest line and lowest prices at Offutt's. 4 2t

H. H. Dill, Esq., general agent for the Garrett estate, was in Oakland yesterday on business.

John Felty, Jr., has the cheapest line of wall paper in town. Call and examine it.

Mr. Austin Brown, who has been down at Friendsville, his old home, returned to Oakland Tuesday night.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Deputy Sheriff James Chisholm, of near Gormania, was in the city Monday on business.

Fifty styles 10, 15 and 20 cent Torschon lace at Sincell & Co.'s for 5c per yard.

Do not buy Mowers, Binders, etc., that you will have trouble to get repairs for. Buy the McCormick and get the best. Naylor has them 4 3*

Mr. Charles Anderson returned home from Baltimore on Monday after having spent two weeks in that city on pleasure.

Miss Margaret Browning, of Thayerville, is in Oakland this week the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. K. Maroney.

It is rumored that Messrs. Smith & McKinney, of Fairmont, will purchase the Loch Lynn Hotel and place Mrs. List in charge.

Harland Jones, the gentlemanly son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones, is home from Wheeling to spend the Easter holidays.

Mr. Clarence Lantz, of Aurora, W. Va., passed through Oakland Sunday evening on his way home from Washington where he had been for some time on a pleasure trip.

Merchant W. C. Jones, of Deer Park, stopped off at Oakland Tuesday night on his way home from a visit to his old home in Pennsylvania, where he had spent a week or ten days.

Dixon & Kelso will sell you the famous Oliver Chilled Plow cheaper than ever. All kinds of reapers constantly on hand. Good spring-tooth harrows also for sale cheap. Two cars phosphate to arrive about April 1st. 3 2t*

The District Meeting for the Western District of Maryland, German Baptist Brethren church, will be held on May 3rd, in Georges Creek church, near Lonaconing. Rev. J. W. Beeghly, of Accident, is the secretary of the District.

Considerable comment has been indulged in by our citizens recently over the disposition of railroad firemen to refrain from ringing the bells on their locomotives while passing through town. If there is an ordinance compelling the ringing of the bells it should be rigidly enforced and if there is none one should be immediately enacted.

Three tramps were arrested on Friday night last by a Baltimore & Ohio detective and one of the Piedmont officers at a point near Bloomington. They were brought to Oakland and a charge of tampering with the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company was preferred against them. They were tried Monday on the charge before Justice Gonder, who sentenced them to serve a term of thirty days each in the county jail.

A big force of men and a steam shovel are being utilized in widening the small cut just west of Mountain Lake Park so as to enable the operating of the new type of engines which will soon be placed in commission on this section of the Baltimore & Ohio. A great many persons have visited the point from Oakland to watch the shovel at work. It is a wonderful machine, moving tons of earth in a remarkably short time which is loaded upon cars and hauled away.

Mr. Scott T. Jones has been exhibiting a commendable spirit for the welfare of the town by circulating a petition and subscription paper asking the Town Council to continue the paving of Second street as far as the corner of Liberty. Yesterday afternoon nearly all the property owners embraced in the block between Alder and Liberty signed the paper pledging themselves to pay $1 per front foot for the paving, the town at large paying the balance. Definite action on the matter will be taken Monday night at a special meeting of the council. It is the desire of the property owners along the street who are the most vitally interested that the work be commenced and finished before the summer is upon us, otherwise they will be opposed to the improvement at this time, preferring that it be put off until fall, or after the busy season.

For rough and stumpy ground get the McCormick vertical bar mower.

Elliott C. Harvey, of District No. 8, was in the city Saturday on business.

KRAMER WAGONS are the best. Sold exclusively by Offutt's. 2t

Mr Percy H. Veitch, of Washington, was in Oakland last week for a few days.

John Felty, Jr., has the cheapest line of wall paper in town. Call and examine it.

Mr. John Shartzer returned from a trip to Washington, D. C., on Sunday morning.

Go to Cheap John's, next to furniture store, for your Easter goods, toys, fruits, candies, etc. 1t

Mrs. Kate Mauldin has returned to Oakland after having spent two weeks with relatives and friends in Washington.

Lloyd Sanner, one of the Oakland "terriers," had the misfortune one day last week to mash his foot and is now walking with a cane.

A party of gentlemen from New York City was here Tuesday looking at Monte Vista with a view of purchasing it from Dr. King.

If tronbled by a weak digestion, loss of appetite, or constipation, try a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box warranted. For sale by all druggists.

Mrs. C. F. Schroeder and children, of Grafton, spent a few days this week in Oakland as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peddicord and Mr. and Mrs. George O. Miller.

The Easter services in the churches of Oakland Sunday promise to be quite interesting, special programs having been prepared for the occasion. Sunday evening the services will be held in both the Methodist and Lutheran churches.

The new "Mecca," the shrine of the Caaba, has been removed and all teachers who wish to find it are invited to attend the Oakland Normal, where boarding may be procured as cheap or even cheaper than at Accident, and besides the county's capital affords many advantages and attractions that cannot be found at the former Mecca. 1t*

The immense quantities of lime which have been brought to Oakland by rail and hauled to farming lands near by this spring is something surprising and has made the sale of chemically prepared fertilizers dull. Lime is the best fertilizer and our farmer friends appreciate the fact, hence the quantity used by them.

The weather man has not treated the busy housewives with any great degree of consideration in sending upon them a storm of the magnitude of the one now raging and in the midst, too, of housecleaning when the burdens are nearly doubled and the man of the house is forced to eat anything set before him and in many instances eat that at a table pushed into a dark corner of the kitchen. Those who have started the annual jumble of carpets, curtains, stoves, etc., have been forced to suspend operations until some more propitious time.

Persons renting postoffice boxes after April 1 must agree to the following prohibitions laid down by the Postoffice Department at Washington: "All renters of lock boxes and drawers at postoffices throughout the country are prohibited from using keys not regularly obtained by themselves from their respective postmasters, and after April 1st each postmaster shall inform the renters of boxes and drawers that all except regular manufacturers of postoffice furniture and fixtures are enjoined from making or causing to be made any key or appliance for unlocking or opening any lock box or drawer in a postoffice."

Will Retire as Cashier.

Mr. U. G. Palmer, of the First National Bank, has addressed a letter to the stockholders of the bank tendering his resignation as its cashier. His retirement is made necessary owing to the press of business interests in the Enterprise Tanning Company at Hutton which will require his entire time. In severing his connection as cashier of the bank Mr. Palmer still retains his interest and will continue as one of the Board of Directors.

New Star Router.

George Giessman, Esq., has received from the Post Office Department at Washington his commission as mail carrier between this point and Accident. The compensation Mr. Giessman is to receive for the service is $750 per year, an increase of $350 per year over the price now paid. He will assume his duties July 1st. Two other bids for the service were submitted to the department, one at $1,000 and the other at $800.

Episcopal Church Services.

Holy Thursday—Communion service, 7.30 p. m.

Easter Sunday—Morning service, 11 a. m.

Easter Monday—Vestry meeting, 11 a. m.

Easter Service at New Germany.

There will be Easter service at the Trinity Reformed church, New Germany, Md., on Easter Sunday, April 7, at 3 o'clock p. m. Everybody is cordially invited. C. J. OTTO.

NEW COUNCIL TAKES CHARGE.

Mayor Hart Makes Some New Appointments. President Little Reelected.

The new Town Council organized Monday evening in the city council chamber by the re-election of Thomas Little as president of the body. Mr. John C. Dunham was retained as clerk.

Mayor Hart submitted his message to the council in which he made some suggestions as to the management of the town's affairs, and also appointed the following officers who were at once confirmed by the council:

Attorney, G. S. Hamill; night policeman, R. Harry West; day policeman, Jeremiah Stanton; tax collector, Wm. R. Offutt; treasurer A. T. Matthews; police magistrate, A. B. Gonder.

The Mayor, in his message, recommended the extension of the street paving down Second street as far as the bridge at the intersection of Liberty street.

Mr. Edwin L. Mitchell, one of the new members of the council, asked that an auditing committee be appointed to audit the books of the tax collector and that a committee be also appointed to inspect the platforms. No other business of importance was transacted.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. John Lohr, Miss Laura Worthcraft, Miss Sadie Weimer, Mr. A. W. DeWitt, Mr. R. Gant, Mr. R. Roy, Mr. J. C. Shaw, Mr. C. B. Ward, Mr. Geo. W. Shartzer.

Spring Opening!

Wednesday and Thursday, March 27 and 28.

Millinery, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes.

American Lady Corsets

in the Straight Front and various new shapes.

MRS. M. L. SCOTT.
Baltimore Store.

Financial Statement.

Annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the Corporation of Oakland for the year ending March 31st, 1901:

RECEIPTS.

Bal. in hand Treas. March 31, 1900		$18 21
Late Collector Hinebaugh, taxes, 1896		31 41
Same, taxes, 1897		278 59
Same, taxes, 1898		44 14
J. M. Crim, collector, taxes, 1899		945 26
Same, collector, taxes, 1900		2,790 78
Licenses from all sources		1,285 00
Garrett county levy		600 00
Fines by police magistrate, &c		30 00
Judgment case, Hyde vs. Council		24 10
Rent town scales		30 00
Total		$6,077 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Election expenses	$13 60	
Electric lights	1,549 10	
Printing	53 71	
Fire department rent, &c	65 00	
Collectors' commissions and assessments	101 66	
Int. coupons and int. on drafts	552 55	
Police protection	869 01	
Paid on previous indebtedness	1,440 98	
Streets, lumber, paving, &c	578 93	
Clerk and councilmen's salary	186 00	
Mayor's salary	50 00	
Town lockup, chairs, coal and repairs	41 84	
Fee bills and costs	34 11	
Blacksmithing	12 10	
Treasurer	25 00	
		$5,513 59
Bal. in hands of Treasurer		$563 90

LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness to April 1, 1901	$13,000 00
Int. due on same to April 1, 1901	200 00
Outstanding unpaid drafts	641 32
Total	$13,841 32

ASSETS.

Unpaid taxes for 1897-98	$503 43	
Unpaid taxes for 1899-90	1,579 85	
Unpaid platform bills	436 79	
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	563 90	
		$3,083 97
Net indebtedness		$10,757 35
By real estate		$800 00
By fire engine		800 00

JOHN W. HART, Mayor.
Test: J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Samuel Smith vs. John Shartzer et ux.

No. 1095 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 28th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by James W. Thomas, attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of April, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 29th day of April, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $7436.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Thomas B. Wiley, late Treasurer of Garrett County, vs. Sylvester Rinard.

No. 77 Miscellaneous Docket, March Term, 1901. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 18th day of March, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md., that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Thomas B. Wiley, late Treasurer of Garrett county, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of April, next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 19th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $53.60.

A. HUNTER BOYD.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Big Opening!

CONNELL & CRANE

have just returned from the East with the finest and largest line of

MILLINERY

ever brought to Oakland; also a complete line of

Notions, Fancy Goods, etc.

Opening MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 1st and 2nd. Low prices and work guaranteed to please.

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.
Porch and Lawn Furniture,
Iron and Brass Bedsteads,
Linoleums and Oil Cloths,
Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,
16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE

Accident
Normal Academy
Opens April 8th.
Continues in Session Ten Weeks.

The objects of this school will be:

1st. To produce efficiency in the branches taught in the Public Schools, and to give such instruction in the higher branches as will be required to enter higher institutions of learning.

2nd. To prepare teachers for the Public Schools, giving special instruction in the Theory and Practice of teaching to all wishing to engage in that work.

Special attention will be given to classes in Book-keeping, Business Laws, Correspondence and Psychology.

Tuition, $6.00 for Teachers, one-half payable in advance, balance middle of term; others, $5 00.

It is or object to make the school a success. We therefore solicit the influence of all friends of education.

Good boarding at very low rates.

For further information apply to

R. R. SANNER or
GEORGE B. FRAZEE.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE
In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Jemima Mowrey to Isaac Bradburn, dated the 12th day of August, 1899, recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 35, folio 298, &c., one of the mortgage records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having been made in the payment of the mortgage debt and interest, the undersigned attorney named in said mortgage will, on

Saturday, April 20th, 1901,

at one o'clock p. m., in front of Shartzer's Opera House, Oakland, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, all that land situate in Garrett county, Maryland, which was conveyed to the said Jemima Mowrey by Charles M. Miller and wife by deed dated the 25th day of July, 1894, recorded among the land records of said county in Liber E. Z. T. No. 26, folio 319, &c., and therein described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a large flat stone marked "R. O." at the beginning of a tract of land conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson to Alex. Lohr, and running part of the first line thereof with an allowance of 3 degrees for magnetic declination, North 33 degrees East 14¾ perches to a stake and stone pile in said first line, South 35 degrees East 38½ perches to a stake and stone pile on the west margin of the county road, North 89 degrees West 14⅜ perches, South 13½ degrees East 50 perches to a stake on the west bank of a stream and 5 feet south of a white pine stump, South 48 degrees West 38 perches to a stake, South 28½ degrees West 100 perches to a stake, thence with the 4th, 5th and 6th lines of a tract conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson to Alfred Lohr North 66 degrees West 78 perches to a stake, North 13½ degrees West 82½ perches, North 35½ degrees East 45½ perches to a stake in the 4th line of said deed to said Alexander Lohr and thence with the 4th and last lines thereof South 58 degrees East 78 perches to a stake, North 33 degrees East 88 perches to the beginning, containing

100 Acres, More or Less.

This farm is a desirable one, located near Beckman P. O., Garrett county, and about six miles from Swanton.

Terms of Sale:--CASH.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
Attorney named in Mortgage.

Money to Loan.

$7,000 to loan on first mortgage in in sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

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CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO
CASH
Produce Buyers,
Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs, Eggs and Butter,
204 DUANE STREET
NEW YORK.
Write for Our Present Paying Prices.

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent.

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PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO
CALIFORNIA
VIA NEW ORLEANS
AND THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

VIA OMAHA
AND THE SCENIC ROUTE.
NEW THROUGH LINE OF
HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.
E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

$900 YEARLY to Christian man or woman to look after our growing business in this and adjoining counties, to act as Manager and Correspondent; work can be done at your home. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope for particulrs to U. A. KNIGHT, General Manager, Corcoran Building, opposite United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

183⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26⅔ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, staole and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
OAKLAND, MD.

Danger Signals.

If you are broken down, nervous and weak, have indigestion, cold hands and feet palpitation of heart, aching of bones and muscles or can't sleep at night and always tired in the morning, buy 3 or 4 boxes of HERCULEANS and follow the directions, then tell your afflicted friends the result. There is no better alterative pill compounded. They will renovate and renew your whole system. Get them of your druggist or merchant or send 35 cents to the AHMISS HEALTH ALLIANCE, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 3 Boxes by mail $1.00 5-1 y.

Real Estate NOTICES!

For Rent--

House on Water Street, Oakland.
The Whitehead Cottage, Mt. Lake Park.
Thorn Cottage, near Oakland.
Offices in Ravenscroft Building, Oakland.

For Sale--

Three Houses in Oakland.
Thorn Cottage, near Oakland.
Lots at Loch Lynn Heights.
Hotel Property, Deer Park.
Farms in the County.

Apply to

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
13⅜ OAKLAND, MD.

A WILL AND A WAY.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

"BEFORE you talk to me about marrying my daughter, young man, develop some of the prospects you talk about. Prospects are well enough in their way, but undeveloped ones will never keep a family."

"But, sir, your daughter loves me, and can you not give me some more definite answer to my suit; something in which I can place more hope of a final consummation of our wishes?"

"No. Again I say, develop the prospects of which you talk so glibly before you talk to me of marriage with my daughter. In the future, until they are developed, I must inform you that my house will be closed to you."

"Is that—"

"Nothing more. I have no time for this kind of nonsense. If the girl loves you, it will not hurt her to wait until your so-called prospects are in better condition than they are at present. Good day."

The conversation had taken place in the elegant private office of a wealthy banker. Edward Chalmers, the suitor for the hand of Banker Noyes' daughter, had been known to the wealthy man since boyhood. He had gone to school with the banker's daughter, Margie, until the girl had reached the age where her father thought the public schools beneath the dignity of his house. The two children had loved each other ever since the days when they made mud pies together or dug holes in the sand along the shore of the lake. When she had reached a "coming out" age she had gone into society—a society which he could not enter, but through it all she remained true to the promise made in her girlhood days—that Edward and Edward only would she marry.

Edward Chalmers left the public schools at 18. The first work that he had found was as a clerk in a railroad office, but the labor was uncongenial, and he failed to advance in it after two years of trial. His ambition was a place on the staff of a daily newspaper. He knew one or two young reporters, and the life they led appealed to his fancy. But it was not until he had passed 22 that he was offered an opportunity to realize his ambition. He was given a chance as a "space writer" or "emergency reporter" on one of the city dailies. From a financial standpoint it was not much of a situation, but when the eight dollars that he earned the first week was increased to ten the second, and twelve the third, he felt that his rising prospects warranted his speaking to Margie's father.

But Margie's father knew more of the newspaper business than did the young suitor for the girl's hand in marraige. He had at one time been appointed receiver for a bankrupt newspaper, and had investigated the pay rolls to some extent at that time. In his estimation the newspaper man made, at the best, but a precarious living, and then, too, he had other plans for his daughter besides seeing her married to a beggarly newspaper reporter who could give her neither fame nor fortune. And so it came about that the young man was unceremoniously dismissed.

"Extra paper, here! All 'bout the big bank failure!"

The cry went from one end of the great city to the other as rapidly as enterprising newsboys could travel. The news the extra contained traveled even faster than the newsboys. Telephone and telegraph lines were brought into use to transmit the message to interested parties that the banking house of Noyes & Co. had failed to open its doors. People poured out of the homes, stores and factories, and gathered about the bank building. They were depositors; men and women whose savings had been carried there to be saved for them; men and women whose greatest interest in life seemed now to be locked behind those closed doors. Rapidly the crowd grew until there were hundreds of people standing in the cold about the great building. Rumor followed rumor through the crowd. The heavy doors opened and a boy came out. He was but a young clerk, and could have known but little of the affairs of the bank. He said nothing as he pushed his way through the mass of despondent humanity. The failure of the bank meant loss of employment to him, and the gloom on his face was transferred to every other face in all the great struggling crowd.

"They say it's a bad 'un," said one man to a little woman beside him. "Don't suppose we will ever git anything."

In the announcement of the failure in the late afternoon papers was the statement that the bankrupt banker would say nothing for publication. There was not an afternoon paper in the city that contained a line from him.

The morning dailies, attempting to profit by the failure of their afternoon contemporaries, were making every possible effort to secure the desired interview. Three of the best men on the staff of the morning Times had tried and failed. The banker had denied every newspaper man an interview. He had nothing to say to the press.

"We've got to get that interview with Noyes," said the city editor of the Times when the last of the three men to whom he had given the assignment reported failure. "Is there anyone on the staff who knows him personally?"

"I do," said Chalmers. "I live in the same suburb with him, have been in his home hundreds of times, and interviewed him on an important personal subject about one month ago."

"Can you see him?" asked the city editor.

"I can try," replied Chalmers.

"Can you get him to talk if you see him."

"I think I can."

"It is 10:30 now. It will take an hour for you to get to his house, for he is at home. If you can get anything, put it on the wire. Don't try to get back with it if the telegraph office is open."

Chalmers jumped for his coat and hat, and made for the door.

"I'll put you on a salary if you succeed," shouted the city editor after him, as he rushed out of the door of the "city room."

To Chalmers that promise was sufficient inducement. He would have made Banker Noyes talk if he had had to do so at the point of a revolver. He knew the house of the banker as well as he knew his own. He knew just where the bankrupt man slept; he knew the manner in which the double entrance doors in the front of the house opened.

During the ride of an hour to the suburb in which the banker lived, Chalmers did some rapid thinking, and by the time he reached the house he was prepared for his campaign. He was a small man, and he intended taking advantage of his size and the darkness of the night.

Arriving at the house, he rang the front door bell, and in a moment a voice from the second-story window demanded to know what he wanted.

"Got a message for you," replied Chalmers, impersonating a telegraph messenger boy, and keeping well in the dark so that he could not be seen.

"Stick it under the door," said the banker.

"Can't do it," replied Chalmers. "Got to give it to you personally, and get your receipt on the book."

It was a cold night in the middle of January, but so anxious was the banker to get that message that he did not stop to dress, or to call anyone to get it for him, but went to the door at once in his night clothes.

Chalmers heard the inside door open and pulling his ulster more closely around him, so as to avoid being recognized until the proper moment, he stepped back from the outside door. He knew there was a spring lock on the inside door, and that if the banker had to step far enough away from it to open the outside door, the chances were it would swing to behind him, and so cut off his retreat. He heard the inside door open, and then, as the outside door opened, he heard the one inside close with a snap. Instantly he stepped onto the doorstep and inside, closing the outside door behind him, and stood with his back against it.

"Where is that message?" asked Noyes, shivering in the cold air of the vestibule.

"It's a verbal one," replied Chalmers. "I want to know something about the condition of your bank. The receipt for the message will be an exhaustive answer to that question."

"What are you doing here?" demanded the banker. He recognized the voice of the reporter, though it was too dark to distinguish his features, the only light being a faint glimmer through the transom.

"Developing my prospects," replied Chalmers.

"You are taking a scoundrel's advantage of me."

"Whatever it is, I must insist on an answer to my question, as I have still another one to ask."

"I have nothing to say."

"But I think you have," and Chalmers opened the door behind him and let in another batch of the January air.

After an argument of some ten minutes, with repeated doses of 20-below-zero atmosphere administered to the scantily dressed banker, who could neither get back into the house nor to the bell outside, the desired information was forthcoming.

"And now," said Chalmers, "that you have given me a satisfactory answer to that question, do you think that my prospects have been developed sufficiently to warrant you in giving me any encouragement about that little matter which we discussed in your office a few weeks ago?"

"My daughter shall never marry any beggarly newspaper reporter," snapped the banker.

"Oh, I don't know," said Chalmers. "As for that, I guess you can't do much better than I can just now. According to your own statement you have not a dollar in the world, and enough personal paper out to keep you poor the remainder of your life. As for me, I have enough to start housekeeping on in a small way, and for this night's work I am to go on the staff salary list. Some people are worse off financially than I am; you, for instance."

"Look here, young man, do you know that you are giving me a cold sufficient to kill a stronger man by keeping me here?"

"I won't detain you a moment after you have given me a satisfactory answer to my last question."

"Well, then, take her, if she will have you, but never ask me for a cent; I won't give it to you if you are starving."

"Thanks," said Chalmers, and he was out of the door and off to the telegraph office, stopping only long enough to give the bell button a hard push.

The next morning's Times had the only interview with the bankrupt banker. Chalmers said nothing as to how he had gotten it, and when he married the ex-banker's daughter some two months later every newspaper man in the city said it was the daughter's influence that had given the "emergency reporter" the inside track at the opportune time.—Radford Review.

A Foolish Young Man.

Mother—Why, dear, what's the matter?

Daughter—Geo—George asked me if he could—ki—kiss me.

"Well, my dear, George is a very nice young man, and we all know that he is very much in love with you."

"Ye—y-e-s, but when he went and—and asked me, of course I had to be indignant and say "n-o." Boo, hoo, hoo! —N. Y. Weekly.

Then the Earth Yawned.

Mr. Le Jecks—Well, Miss Coldcash, I suppose you received a good many birthday cards?

Miss Coldcash (sweetly)—Oh, yes; and there was one particularly dainty and artistic. I am sure it came from you.

Mr. Le Jecks (delighted)—What makes you think so?

Miss Coldcash—Because I sent it to you on your last birthday.—Tit-Bits.

Easy to Avoid It.

"I don't see what there is so objectionable about the custom of giving tips," said the mean man. "So long as it is the practice to give the tip only after the service is performed a waiter never knows what to expect, and one can get along very comfortably and very cheaply by merely changing restaurants every day."—Chicago Post.

Extremes.

The man who never stops to think
Through haste is oft bereft.
The man who stops to think too long
Stands round till he gets left.
—Washington Star.

MAKING MATTERS WORSE.

He—Ah! What a beautiful creature!

She—Sir! How dare you!

He—Excuse me, madam! I referred only to the dog!—Der Dorfbarbier.

An Icy Day.

A-tripping down the street she sped,
Across the wintry sleet;
I found it hard to keep my head
As 'twas to keep my feet.
—Washington Star.

Then She Had to Explain.

"How does it come," she asked, "that you haven't named any of your sons after a great man? You have no George Washington or Henry Clay or U. S. Grant in your family, have you?"

"N-no," he answered, "but you know our oldest boy is named after me."—Chicago Times-Herald.

That Boy Again.

Mrs. Bilkins (sweetly)—Do have another piece of cake, Cousin John.

Cousin John—Why, really, I've already had two; but it's so good I believe I will have another.

Little Johnnie (excitedly)—Ma's a winner! Ma's a winner! She said she'd bet you'd make a pig of yourself!—Brooklyn Life.

Infantile Pessimism.

Aunt Emma—Well, Mary, I haven't seen you for a long time. I hear that you have a little sister at your house. I suppose she cries sometimes?

Little Mary—Cries? Well, I should say she does! Why, I never saw anyone who appeared to look on the dark side of things as she does!—Puck.

The Parts Were Lost.

Hotel Man (who thinks he is calling down his butcher)—Say, I am shy a heart and a liver, eight ribs and a shoulder. Now, I want 'em right away.

Railway Office (which has been connected by mistake)—Sorry, sir; but the wreck has been cleared up.—Baltimore American.

The Meditative Girl.

Her eyes were dreamy and it gave
His jealous heart a shock;
But she mused not on other men—
Her thoughts were of a frock.
—Chicago Record.

LOOKS VERY SUSPICIOUS.

"That horrid Maud has been gossiping about me."

"Why, how do you know?"

"She kissed me twice when we met to-day."—Fliegende Blaetter.

He Was Tender.

"Miss Goldby flattahed me vewy much yestahday," said Freddie Hayrebrane.

"Indeed?"

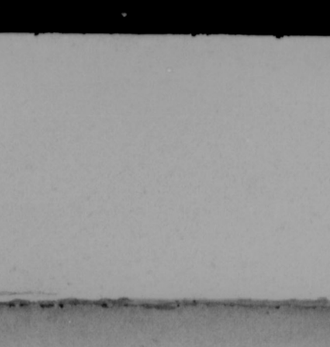
"Ya-as. She told me that when I came out on the stage in ouah pwivate theatwicals I looked good enough to eat."

"Well, that is substantially what she remarked to me. She said your face was like a boiled lobster."—Leslie's Weekly.

Life's Mystery.

We come into the world, not knowing why
And many of us merely sit about
Until the time arrives for us to die,
Instead of pitching in and finding out.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

POOR HENRY.



Young Wife—You must taste this cake, Henry; the cook book says it's excellent.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Lest Men Forget.

Why sit mourning over troubles?
Grieving cannot clear away;
Things, alas, are far from perfect,
But they might be worse to-day;
Deadly germs keep multiplying,
War and want are with us yet—
But the coon song's gone! Be joyful,
Lest men forget—lest men forget!
—Chicago Times-Herald.

Bright Little Polly.

"Polly, dear, suppose I were to shoot at a tree with five birds on it, and kill three, how many would there be left?"

Polly (aged six)—Three, please.

Teacher—No; two would be left.

Polly—No, there wouldn't. The three shot would be left and the other two would be flied away.—Tit-Bits.

R-r-retribution.

"They have twins at that house across the street."

"I am glad of it."

"Why, what difference does it make to you?"

"The man who lives there is the same man who used to wake me at five o'clock every Sunday morning last summer with his infernal lawn mower."—Chicago Tribune.

Sole and Heel.

They were reading the old man's will.

"You are the sole heir," said the attorney, addressing the daughter.

The local wit chuckled and said:

"Who got the heel?"

"I did," spoke up Perry Rosette. "I used to call on the daughter."—Chicago Daily News.

From Our Own Omar.

You walk the floor at night and fret—but wait!
The one you carry will as sure as Fate,
Walk with his child, e'en as your father did—
Relentless Time avenges soon or late!
—Chicago Times-Herald.

STICKLER FOR GOOD GRAMMAR.

Guest—Can you give me a room and a bath?

Clerk—I can give you a room, but I'm too busy to bathe you just now.—Fun.

To Reach Man's Heart.

O woman, if seeker
Your way to gain
O'er man, the weaker,
The means are plain;
Would you be able
Vain man to rule,
The dinner table
Let be your school.
You need no ballot
To win your part;
Just tickle his palate—
You touch his heart.
—Good Housekeeping.

Up in the Air.

"What sort of a fellow is Sweldup?"

"Well, he's one of those fellows that you can never convince that 'there's plenty of room at the top.'"

"Pessimistic, eh?"

"Not at all, but he thinks he's there already, and that he occupies all the space."—Philadelphia Press.

Prevailing Passion.

Jaggles—How do you account for the fact that the women have become such great readers of American novels?

Waggles—It must be because they can get a dollar-fifty book at the bargain counters for a dollar and five cents.—Judge.

Firm Believer.

"Tommy, does your father believe in flannels?"

"Yessum! Externally and internally?"

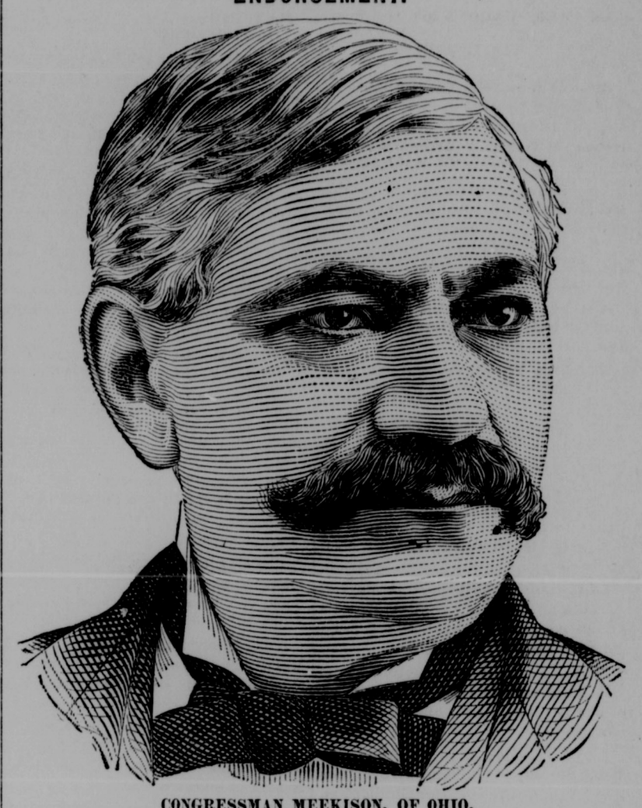
"How can that be?"

"Why, flannel shirts and flannel cakes."—Chicago Daily News.

CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.

A Remarkable Experience of a Prominent Statesman.

CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON GIVES PE-RU-NA A HIGH ENDORSEMENT.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON, OF OHIO.

Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State, but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Pe-ru-na came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be able to fully eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing. Yours truly,

"David Meekison."

Many people can tolerate slight catarrhal affections. A little hoarseness, a slight cough, a cold in the head, or a trifling derangement of the digestive organs, do not much disturb the average person in his business. But this is not true of the public speaker or stage artist. His voice must always be clear, lungs perfect, digestion undisturbed. Hence the popularity of Pe-ru-na among the leading actors and actresses of this country. They have come to regard Pe-ru-na as indispensable to their success. Their profession is so exacting that it requires perfect health in every particular. They regard Pe-ru-na as their friend and safeguard. Many letters are received from this class of people.

Miss Carrie Thomas.

Miss Carrie Thomas, in speaking of Pe-ru-na, says: "I have used Pe-ru-na with splendid results. Would not be without it. No money would hire me to have a settled cold or chronic cough, or hoarseness. Catarrh is the most dreadful thing that could happen to one of my profession. Pe-ru-na is my shield and protector against this most undesirable disease."—Carrie Thomas.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

NEW PROOF OF EVOLUTION.

Darwin's Theory Sustained by Comparing the Blood of Men and Apes.

The latest proof of the correctness of Darwin's assertion that there is near relation between man and ape is furnished by a discovery of the correspondence between the blood of man and the ape, reports a scientific exchange.

Blood exposed to the air coagulates—forms a jelly-like mass. After a time the coagulum contracts and expels a perfectly clear fluid called serum. Lately experiments with this natural serum showed some queer results. When the serum of a rabbit was mixed with the blood of an animal not closely related to it, for instance a guinea pig, the blood corpuscles of the guinea pig were thereby dissolved. But the serum of the rabbit mixed with the blood of a closely related animal, a hare, for instance, did not affect the blood of the hare at all.

The serum of the horse works no change in the blood of the donkey, but destroys (dissolves) the blood corpuscles of the rabbit, lamb or man. The dog, fox or wolf readily permit exchange of blood, while the blood corpuscles of the dog are dissolved by cat serum. This, then, seems to furnish a new and sure means for establishing blood relationship between animals. Experiments with human serum showed that it dissolves the blood corpuscles of all vertebrates, also those of the lower ape. But the experiments with the higher apes gave different results. Neither the blood corpuscles of the ourang-outang nor those of the gibbon were dissolved by human serum, and human blood was carried into the blood course of a chimpanzee without in the least affecting the latter's condition.

These experiments serve to show that the blood of man and that of the higher ape must be looked upon as identical. It is absolutely sure that none of the tested serum of animal resembles the human blood as closely as does the blood of those three apes—the ourang-outang, chimpanzee and gibbon. This highly interesting scientific discovery furnishes new proof for the probability of man's evolution from lower animals. It throws some light on the sorry experience had with transfusion of animal blood in the blood of suffering human beings. Some scientists maintain that the sheep and man, the calf and man stand too far apart in the order of descent to permit intermixture of their blood without harmful results.

In Prospect.

Mr. Billus—Johnny, is there any hot water in the house? I've managed to upset a jar of fruit on the tablecloth.

Johnny Billus—No, but there'll be plenty of it when mamma comes back from down-town.—Chicago Tribune.

Good morals make the best manners.—Ram's Horn.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

PATENTS without fee unless successful. Send description; FREE opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 3, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

THE FARMING WORLD

PROPAGATING ROSES.

A System of Budding by Which Early and Late Varieties Are Grown on the Same Bush.

One of the easiest and best ways to propagate roses is by budding. The process is the same as with the peach, pear, apple, etc., but I will give a short description with an illustration to make it a little plainer. Select a bud from the rose you wish to propagate, and cut about one-fourth above and below the bud, taking out an elliptical piece with a little wood beneath it, as shown in Fig. 1.

FIG 1

FIRST THING TO BE DONE.

For the stalk take any hardy or wild rose, cut a T-shaped incision through the bark near the roots (Fig. 2), carefully raise the ends or bark of the incision and insert the bud; wrap firmly above and below the bud with a strip of cloth about one-fourth of an inch wide, commencing at the bottom and passing above the bud, returning again and tying just below, covering all above the bud. In about ten days after budding, if in spring or early summer, unwrap it, and if the operation has been successful, which it is most sure to be if properly done, cut the old stalk off about two inches above the bud; and when it has made a new shoot tie it to this old stump to make it grow straight. Buds of different roses, crimson, white, red, etc., may be inserted in a single stalk, threby producing a rose tree of many colors. It is not necessary to bud on the wild rose only, but if you have some other single rose you wish to improve, insert a bud or buds of some nice variety, and I think you will be pleased with the result.

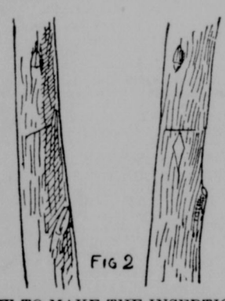


FIG 2

HOW TO MAKE THE INSERTION.

I hope every lady reader of this paper will try this method of propagating, for it is very simple and easily done, and you can have a rose ready for bloom in the same length of time it would take a cutting to form roots. And by using early and late varieties on the same bush one can have a succession of bloom on the same plant, which is quite an item when one is crowded for room.—Geneva March, in Agricultural Epitomist.

HIGH-PRICED BUTTER.

Before It Reached the Consumer on the Continent of Europe It Was Worth $3 a Pound.

Not many people would be willing to pay three or four dollars a pound for butter if they lived where fairly good butter was plenty at a much lower price. The editor of the Elgin Dairy Report tells of a gentleman visiting the Darlington creamery, which has or had a reputation of selling its product at one dollar a pound. While there he saw a 20-pound package put into a large refrigerator case and packed around with ice and shipped to New York city. There it would be re-iced and sent by the steamer to an agent in London, who would again repack it in ice and send it to another party on the continent, who would see that it was sent to the consumer who had ordered it. The expense of freight and packing would scarcely be less than two or three dollars per pound, besides the cost of one dollar a pound at the creamery. Such butter is only produced by good cows, given good food and care, and with also good care in regard to absolute cleanliness in stables, dairy room and utensils and purity of the air and water which comes in contact with it. Not every one can make butter that will sell for 50 cents or one dollar a ponud, but many could improve greatly on their product and on the price they obtain for it if they would take a little more pains in these respects. And when they do so we may see dairy butter regularly quoted as high or higher than that from the creamery.

The total value of the butter product of Wisconsin as estimated by Dairy and Food Commissioner H. C. Adams for 1900 is about $16,000,000.

TAR MACADAM PAVING.

Authorities Claim That for Excellence, Durability and Cheapness It Has No Equal.

United States Consul F. M. Shepard, at Hamilton, Ont., says:

"After years of experiment this city is laying a pavement that for excellence, durability and cheapness is commended for examination to those in charge of similar work in the United States. The possibility of making good roads at reasonable cost has been demonstrated, and tests extending over a number of years on business streets prove that tarred macadam makes not only a smooth and solid roadway, but one that can be kept in perfect repair at nominal expense. The first cost in this city, where limestone is abundant and near at hand, is from 70 to 86 cents per square yard, and the engineer estimates the cost of repairing on heavy traffic streets at less than one cent per yard a year, while asphalt costs over three cents. The addition of tar renders the roadway impervious to water, frost-proof in winter and prevents mud and dust in summer. It is easily repaired and does not require scraping, thus avoiding much wearing of the surface.

"One block of tar macadam laid more than a year ago on a business street where there is heavy teaming shows no perceptible wear to-day. In residential streets these pavements have been in use eight years without any repairs, and are still in good condition. The success of this method of roadmaking depends on care in its execution, as in the case of all composite work of this character, and I submit for the information of those interested the substance of an interview with the engineer of public works, E. G. Barrow, covering details of the processes in use here. Either stone or cement curbing should be placed before beginning the roadway. Cement costs here 50 cents per lineal foot and is six inches thick and 20 inches in depth and laid on broken stone or gravel. Corners are rounded and an iron plate imbedded for protection. On business streets stone is preferable.

"An essential in roadmaking is a hard and compact foundation, which can be secured only by the liberal use of heavy rollers (12 to 16 tons) while the base is being prepared. The grade and camber should be so designed as to carry water off the surface quickly, and all earth above the subgrade should be removed so as to conform to its level—12 inches below the natural surface—which subgrade should be thoroughly rolled and soft spots filled with stone. The foundation must be compost, a solid bed of stone not less than six inches in thickness. If the soil is of a spongy nature, large, flat stones are preferred. All interstices should be filled with small stone and gravel well rolled in. Over this a coating of gravel should be rolled hard and then a layer of tar-saturated stone, not exceeding two inches in diameter. These stones before being mixed with boiling tar (10 to 12 imperial gallons to the cubic yard) must be thoroughly dried, either in the summer sun or by exposure on heated plates, until all moisture is expelled.

"After thorough rolling another stratum or tarred stone of the same dimensions and thickness is added, rolled and covered with a layer of gravel and quarry chips, also mixed with tar, one inch in thickness, to be rolled down from three-fourths to one-half an inch. A top dressing of screenings is then added, and if a light color is desired it may be obtained by adding a cement. Most of the stone used here is machine crushed."

HOW TO BRIDGE BROOKS.

Description of a Simple and Inexpensive Plan That Answers All Ordinary Purposes.

Many farms are cut up by one or more small streams, the majority of which flow through pastures and have to be crossed by cattle morning and night. Unless the necessary "fords" are bridged, there is pretty sure to be a muddy crossing, and in that case cows are liable to get their udders badly soiled, with consequent trouble at milking time. It hardly pays to build a regular modern bridge, however; it costs too much and is not durable enough, especially under such conditions as usually exist in pasture streams. Rather should the simple affair be resorted to shown in the illustration. Stout posts are set at an angle against each other, thus bracing one another perfectly, and over these are laid rough logs, the remaining space being filled in with dirt. Grass will soon grow over all, and keep the soil from washing, and this will add to the attractiveness as well as durability of the bridge. Such a bridge can be built strong enough to drive over with heavy loads.—F. O. Sibley, in Ohio Farmer.

BRIDGE OVER FARM BROOK.

It is a mistake to rake up the leaves in the wood lot or any other place where they may be allowed to remain. Besides being of value as a winter protection, when decayed they add much to the fertility of the ground.

Examine trees recently planted, and if the wood is not plump, prune them in closely, as shriveling proclaims the roots unable to supply so much top.

Didn't Want It Pulled Out.

Mrs. Naggs—Don't you know that wearing your hat in the house will cause your hair to fall out?

Mr. Naggs—Yes; but then I prefer to lose it that way.—Chicago Daily News.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

To be thrown upon one's own resources is to be cast into the very lap of fortune.—Benjamin Franklin.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The astronomer is a space reporter.—Chicago Daily News.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once: delays are dangerous.

Roslyn—"I have brought you a box of chocolates. Have you a sweet tooth, Miss Lovedove?" Miss Lovedove (naively)—"Yes, and it has quite a cavity for chocolates."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly. Sold by all druggists.

It is generally believed that the expression "trumpet of the Lord" does not refer to the deacon who sleeps in the meeting.—Ram's Horn.

Dyspepsia is the bane of the human system. Protect yourself against its ravages by the use of Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

Every man has a show in life, but few of them find it a circus.—Star of Hope.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Wise is the man who can pick out a good melon or a good wife.—Chicago Daily News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

There are no harmless sins.—Ram's Horn.

Up Against His Limitations.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, swept the walls and ceiling of his eight by ten literary laboratory.

"It eludes me!" he muttered.

Absent-mindedly he dipped his fountain pen in the inkstand and started his eye—same eye—on another frenzied roll.

It rested at last on his rhyming dictionary.

He pounced upon the book as a starving mariner on a raft in the open sea might pounce upon a pate de foie gras suddenly discovered dancing on the waves within reach of his hand.

He opened it with trembling fingers and scanned its pages.

A groan burst from his lips.

"No!" he exclaimed, dashing the book from him and bowing his head on his hands in despair. "There is no rhyme for 'month!'"—Chicago Tribune.

"Why, Johnny, you've got a big lump on your head. Have you been fighting again?" "Fightin'? Not me!" "But somebody struck you?" "Nobody struck me. I wuzn't fightin' at all. It was an accident." "An accident." "Yes. I was sitting on Johnny Brown's head, and I forgot to hold his feet."—Indianapolis Press.

'Twas Early Morning.—"When I leave you to-night," said Mr. Borem, "I hope you—" "Gracious! Are you coming again to-night?" exclaimed Miss Tiredout. Then, for the first time, the proximity of the morrow's dawn dawned on him, and he lit out.—Philadelphia Press.

A very small boy was trying to lead a big St. Bernard up the road. "What are you going to do with that dog?" asked a kindly gentleman. "I can't make up my mind," was the answer; "not till I find out what the dog thinks o' doin' with me."—Gaiety.

"I've promised to go in to supper with some one else, Mr. Blanque; but I'll introduce you to a very handsome and clever girl." "But I don't want a handsome and clever girl; I want you."—American Agriculturist.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Easily Adjusted.

"Pardon me," said the busy man to the insurance agent who had forced his way into his office, "but I am not prepared to talk to you to-day."

"Don't let that worry you," replied the insurance agent, "I'll do the talking."—Philadelphia Press.

It Is a Good Thing.

Everyone should be glad to say a good word for an article that deserves it, which accounts for the universal endorsement of the Sterling Remedy Co., makers of the famous Cascarets. Within five years the sale of Cascarets has grown from a single box until last year it reached the enormous sale of over 6,000,000 boxes. This is a matter of pride to newspaper men because Cascarets has been very largely and persistently advertised in newspapers for a number of years, and it shows that advertising of the right kind will certainly bring success. All druggists report an enormous demand for Cascarets that is steadily increasing. They are put up in convenient form and the prices are 10c., 25c., and 50c. a box. A 50c. box is enough for one month's treatment. Anyone who has the slightest liver or bowel trouble is urged to give them a trial.

Home-Grown Luster—"Then you don't bank much on ancestral pride?" "No; it is more to a man's credit to start from nowhere and be somebody than to start from somewhere and be nobody."—Indianapolis Journal.

Cheap Rates to California.

February 12th and each Tuesday thereafter, until and including April 30th, Special Low Rate Colonist Tickets will be sold via the Southern Pacific's Company's "Ogden" and "Sunset" Routes to all points in California. The rate will be: From Chicago $30.00, from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans $27.50, from Omaha, Kansas City, etc., $25.00. Corresponding low rates from all other points east and north.

For particulars and detailed information pertaining to the Southern Pacific Company's Routes, and these special rates to California, call upon or address

W. G. Neimyer, G. W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Connor, C. A., S. P. Co., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

G. G. Herring, C. A., S. P. Co., 711 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

L. E. Townsley, C. A., S. P. Co., 421 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

C. C. Cary, C. A., S. P. Co., 208 Sheidley Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Force of Habit.

Would-Be Suitor—I desire to pay my addresses to your youngest daughter, sir. Have you any objections?

Druggist—My youngest daughter is already engaged, young man, but I have another daughter just as good.—Somerville Journal.

Speltz, 80 bus. per Acre

Of this remarkable hay and cereal food Adam Herwebe of Iowa writes to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., the introducers: "Speltz beats anything and everything I ever saw for stooling, for food and for yield. I could hardly believe my own eyes that I grew from one kernel of seed 72 big heads." While E. L. Rogers, Castlemore, Canada, says Speltz yielded him at the rate of 100 bus. per acre. It will pay every farmer on earth to try Speltz. Write to Salzer to-day about it. [K.]

"Where are you rushing so fast?" "Up to the health office to get vaccinated." "Eh! Been exposed?" "Yep. Telephone girl this morning gave the pesthouse number by mistake!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Remedy for the Grippe.

Physicians recommend KEMP'S BALSAM for patients afflicted with the grippe, as it is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms, but get a bottle to-day and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe brings on pneumonia. KEMP'S BALSAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists, 25c and 50c.

"Yes," said Charles, "I have had some very trying experiences in my time. I was struck senseless once."—Chicago Journal.

Begin with the Baby

and give Hoxsie's Croup Cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, go through the family ending with the grandmother.

Theodore—"He went so far as to call me a puppy!" Harriet—"And at your age! The idea!"—Boston Transcript.

Poker and Politics.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I hope you are not departing from the precepts of our forfathers and allowing yourself to be dazzled by the pomp and glitter of empire?"

"What book did you get that out of?" asked her husband.

"No book," she answered, stoutly. "I remembered some of it after reading a newspaper article. But I hope you have not abandoned your old principles. Last night you were talking in your sleep, and you said several times that all you wanted was another king to make you all right. And after the trouble we had with George III. it does seem perfectly foolish."—Washington Star.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Say, ma!" "What is it, my daughter?" "When shall I be big enough to have a chaperon?"—Town Topics.

A Good Thing to Introduce.

When Mr. Thomas L. Cone, a druggist, removed his business from Chicago, Illinois, to Preston, Missouri, he wrote: "I became well acquainted with the wonderful effects of Palmer's Lotion while living in Chicago, and desire to introduce it in this section, as I can recommend it for all that is claimed for it." The claim for Palmer's Lotion is that it will cure any disease of the skin that can be reached by external application, no matter how virulent or of how long standing. If your druggist does not happen to have it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Failure is one of the things that are spoiled by success.—Chicago Daily News.

Homeseekers Excursion.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South Dakota, North Dakota and other Western and Northwestern States at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for a little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained by addressing F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Hypatia Roland (to the Browns' parlor maid)—"Call me a hansom, please." Cadby—"I'm going your way, Miss Roland. We might go together." Miss Roland—"Two hansoms, please!"—Chicago Journal.

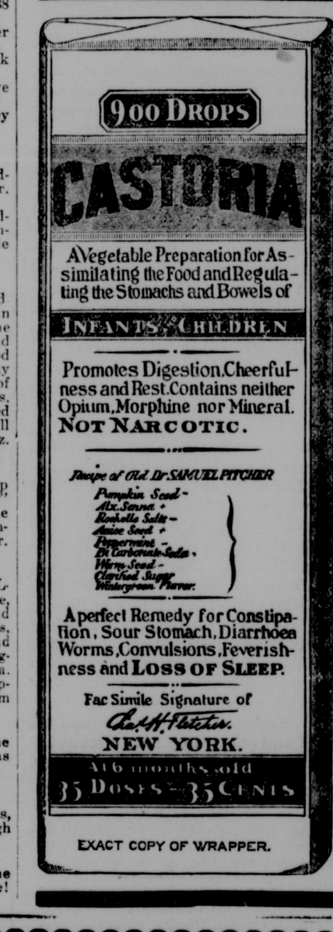
Final

There is an end to acute suffering when

St. Jacobs Oil

promptly cures

Sciatica



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Piles Cured While You Sleep

You are costive, and nature is under a constant strain to relieve the condition. This causes a rush of blood to the rectum, and before long congested lumps appear, itching, painful, bleeding. Then you have piles. There are many kinds and many cures, but piles are not curable unless you assist nature in removing the cause. CASCARETS make effort easy, regulate and soften the stools, relieving the tension, and giving nature a chance to use her healing power. Piles, hemorrhoids, fistula, and other rectal troubles yield to the treatment, and Cascarets quickly and surely remove them forever. **Don't be persuaded to experiment with anything else!**

Atchison Globe.

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man." C. H. KEITZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

Woman's Long Suit.

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 459

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. We say today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Add: STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

Grantsville.

Spring-time has come. The winding brooklets are turned loose from their icy grip and are laughing merrily.

"And hark! the feathered warblers sing,
'Tis Nature's cheerful voice;
Soft music hails the lonely spring
And woods and fields rejoice."

The firm of Beachy & Orendorf have finally disposed of their remaining stock of merchandise, J. O. Getty and Dr. G. C. Keller being the purchasers. The new firm announces a thirty day's cost-sale, during and after which the store building in which the stock is located is to be repaired and remodeled. After the building is completed which is supposed to be about May 1st, the new firm, Getty & Keller, will restock with a full line of general merchandise. We are glad, personally, to see the firm again enter the mercantile business, as Mr. Getty, who will have charge of the active and practical part of the business, has in the past been one of the most honorable merchants this community has had in a number of years. This said with due respect and justice to the virtues of our other merchants of the present and past and with no desire to disparage. It has been the actual experience of the writer that as a rule goods can be more economically purchased here, considering cost of transportation, &c., than in neighboring towns.

Rumor has it that Sam Swauger intends to occupy the Livengood property which is now being occupied by J. Walter Keller and family, foreman of the Italian gang of the Jennings railroad.

Prof. Gnegy has recently been in our town looking after the interests of the normal school, which will open April 8th. If students prefer private lodgings in preference to hotels they will be accommodated at J. J. Bender's, C. A. Bender's, Rev. Bedford's, T. H. Bittinger's and other places equally accommodating. The school building is a fine large brick structure, slate roof, well furnished, having the capacity to contain the better share of the teachers in the county. Nothing need be said for Prof. Gnegy as he is known as the "gold seeker" and a teacher of excellent talents and many years experience.

Emanual Hersberger has purchased the gaited and fast horse Robert from Beachy & Orendorf.

Bloomington.

Piedmont Independent.

Silas Cramer started for Baltimore Tuesday night on No. 12, to return with his mother, who has been at Hopkins hospital under treatment for the past four or five weeks for a fractured knee cap. The injury was sustained some months ago by a fall on the ice at her home near Terra Alta. We understand the operation has turned out successfully and that Mrs. Cramer will have use of the injured limb.

George Fazenbaker, whose illness was noted in our last letter, is somewhat improved. His son, William Fazenbaker, of Cumberland, traveling engineer on the B. & O., visited his father last Monday.

Rev. Mr. Cecil started for conference Tuesday night. His pastorate has been highly successful at this point and his many friends hope for his return.

Yesterday was a general all-round moving day—five families in the act of moving at the same time.

Well, we have one case, sizes to suit, small enough for an infant and large enough for a giant. As we have only one case, please understand the one, for fear some one may say 100, and it is so rare in this community. We have taken extra precaution to prevent its being stolen or straying away. Flags were furled in honor of the occasion and ropes put up to keep away the crowd of curious intruders. Our interest in the case will continue for the next few weeks, and in years to come the people will revert to the time when smallpox visited the town as one of the most exciting events in its history.

And now we are told that Wash. House, B. & O. watchman above Everett's tunnel, is one of four heirs who have inherited $50,000. The entire estate is valued at $200,000 and has lately come to the family through an uncle by the expiration of a lease that was held by the U. S. government. "Wash" always was a good, whole-souled fellow and we would just as soon see him wear a silk plug, a gold watch and chain and diamond stud as anyone we know of. We sincerely hope the report may be true and that he and his family may live long to enjoy the pleasure of being independent.

Mrs. John Wilt, residing at Hampshire dump, died last Monday afternoon after a short illness of typhoid-pneumonia. Mrs. Wilt was a daughter of the late Samuel Warnick, who during his lifetime resided on a farm near Frankville. She leaves a husband six children. Her remains were brought to Bloomington Tuesday afternoon and buried in the town graveyard.

Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft, of Oakland, county officer board of health, was in town last Wednesday.

Robert Moorehead, while at Oakland as a juryman, purchased a fine race horse. He is training him now for the spring meeting of the plow.

Accident.

Prof. J. S. Gnegy, of Oakland, spent several days in town last week circulating among friends.

Senator Ravenscroft returned from Annapolis last Saturday evening.

Mr. J. C. Shaw, of Grantsville, was seen on our streets Tuesday evening.

Mr. Emanuel Custer, of Hoyes, accompanied by his daughter and daughter-in-law, visited Senator Ravenscroft's family Saturday.

Mr. Eli McMillan, who spent the winter in Washington, D. C., is at work in his shop again.

H. M. Speicher, of Speicher Bros., went to Connellsville Monday, returning Tuesday morning.

Dr. W. Ravenscroft is greatly improving the appearance of the Bellevue property by repairing fences, trimming fruit trees, etc.

Postmaster Englehart is treating the interior of his store room to a coat of paint. V. Kahl is doing the work.

Merchant Gnagey spent several days this week at McKeesport and Braddock on business.

W. S. Goodwin, the genial salesman for the Kenneweg Company, was calling on our merchants Tuesday.

W. M. Frazee is excavating for the foundation of his new residence.

Miss Christina Miller, of Cove, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Zinkan, for several weeks past, returned to her home Monday.

The Garrett County Telephone Co. has completed an extention of its line to the Cove district.

Bandmaster Smith was in town a day or two this week.

Bloomington.

Mrs. Andrew Mullen returned on Wednesday from a visit to relatives in Keyser.

Mr. John Wilt, of Hampshire Dump, whose wife died from pneumonia last week, moved to the Collins property in lower end of town on Monday.

Mr. James A. Enlow, of Mountain Lake Park, was in town a few days this week on business.

Miss Ada Harshbarger will open a pay school on next Monday.

The sore arms from the recent vaccinations caused by the prevalence of small pox in our midst is a source of a great deal of inconvenience and in some instances considerable pain to a number of our people both great and small.

The case of small pox that developed a few weeks ago and nearly scared the life out of everybody in town is going along peacefully and quietly to a satisfactory termination. Mr. Lewis Baldwin, the victim, and his wife have been quarantined over two weeks and no new cases as yet have broken out. Twenty days is about the limit after having had contact with the disease and those parties who visited Mr. Baldwin during the first days of his illness and before it was known to be small pox have commenced to breathe easier, sleep better and eat more as the time lengthens since their visits.

Mr. Freeman Warnick has filed his bond and entered on his duties as administrator to the estate of his father, the late Henry Warnick.

Services at Hoyes.

Mass will be said at St. Dominic's church at 10.30 a. m. on April 14th—the second Sunday of the month.

Seaboard Air Line Railway, Mileage Tickets Reduced.

One thousand mile tickets, good over the whole system of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, including the State of Florida, are sold at $25.00, previously sold in Florida at $30.00, and are honored between Washington and Richmond, and by the Baltimore Steam Packet Company between Baltimore and Portsmouth, over "Bay Line."

ORDER NISI.

George Clauson vs. John Shartzer and wife.

No. 1094 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 28th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. James Blackiston, attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 29th day of April, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 29th day of April, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $800.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31st, 1900.

Total Income during the year	$13,963,373 91
Total Disbursements	10,472,007 50
Total Assets	74,311,469 25
Total Liabilities	68,186,103 34
Surplus as regards Policy-holders	6,125,364 91
111,31; Policies in force in the United States on Dec. 31, 1900	$272,686,078 00
147 Policies written in Maryland during the year 1900	325,173 00
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1900	113,426 08
Losses paid in Maryland during 1900	71,250 00
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1900	58,815 00

BALTIMORE, March 4, 1901.

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the sworn statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., to December 31, 1900, now on file in this department.

(Signed) LLOYD WILKINSON,
Insurance Commissioner.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER, Agent,
Oakland, Maryland.

Things to Think About.

It pays to buy the best, whether you buy a suit of clothes, a horse, a house and lot or get yourself a wife. If you have the toothache you won't go to Naylor's to get it pulled. Why? Because you think Dr. Robinson understands the business better. These thoughts apply to all work that you want done. House-cleaning time is here and you will want some rooms papered. Now you have to pay your money for paper and for having it put on and paper is something that you have to look at every day and of course you want it put on right, clean and neat, and you don't want your house turned upside down for a week to get it done. These are facts. If they are right, see King, the painter and paper hanger, and you will get the neatest job and the quickest service. 3-3t

Selbysport Normal.

The Selbysport Normal will begin April 8, 1901, and continue for ten weeks.

Thorough instructions will be given in all the common school branches. Tuition $5. Good boarding can be secured for $2.50 per week.

For further information apply to
A. L. LEE, Principal,
2-3t* Altamont, Md

Young Women

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GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily		2.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily		7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily		4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily		10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily		5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.53 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily		4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily		12.37 A. M

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3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*9 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 47	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv *7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1901. NUMBER 5.

ELECTION LAW

Passed at the Extra Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1901.

CHAPTER TWO.

An Act to re-enact with amendments sections 15 and 16 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Elections," as the said Article was enacted by the Act of 1896, Chapter 202, entitled "An Act to repeal Article 33, entitled 'Elections,' of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, and the several Acts and parts of Acts amendatory thereto, and to re-enact the said Article 33 with amendments, and as such Article was amended by Acts supplementary to said Act of 1896, Chapter 202; and also to add a new section to relate to Registration of Voters, and to come in after section 25 of said Article 33, and to be known as Section 25 A; also to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 37 of Article 33, relating to nominations of candidates for public office; also to repeal and re-enact with amendments Sections 49, 50, 51 and 52 of said Article 33, sub-title 'Ballots and Ballot Boxes;' also to repeal and re-enact with amendments Sections 54, 61 and 62 of said Article 33, sub-title 'Elections;' also to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 66 of said Article 33, sub-title 'Count of Ballots;' also to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 114 A of said Article 33, sub-title 'Miscellaneous Provisions.'"

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 15 and 16 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Elections," sub-title "Registration," as the said Article was enacted by the Act of 1896, Chapter 202, be and the same are severally repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

15. The Supervisors of Election shall furnish to each Board of Registry, for the purpose of such registration, two registry books, which it shall be the duty of said officers of registration to protect and keep safe, and the Supervisors shall designate two of said officers appointed from different political parties, each of whom shall be charged with the custody of one of said books during the intervals between the sessions of the Board of Registry until the return of said books to the Supervisors of Elections, as hereinafter provided. Such registry books shall be prepared substantially in the following form:

Residence and Postoffice Address.	Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Color.	Term of Residence.				Naturalized.	Date of Naturalization.	Court.	Qualified Voter.	Date of Application.	Signature.	Why Disqualified.	Vote Challenged.	Voted November, 1898.	Voted November, 1898.	Voted.	Remarks.
					Precinct or District.	County or Legislative District.	State.													
230 Ohio avenue.	Ames, William	40	Maryland.	White.	6 mos.	2 yrs.	10 yrs	Native	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Sept. 15, 1896							
356 Cathedral st.	Allen, John H.	25	England.	White.	4 mos	3 yrs.	17 yrs	Yes.	May 17, '91.	City Ct., Balto.		Yes.	Sept. 15, 1896							
131 Clark street.	Abt, Christian	32	Germany.	White.	3 yrs.	6 yrs.	6 yrs	Yes.	July 1, '88.	Sup. Ct., Chicago.		Yes.	Sept. 22, 1896							

In the counties a sufficient number of columns headed "voted" should be provided to last until the next general registration, and in all registry books one or more extra columns should be provided, to be used in case of special election.

———Registers of voters, ———— precinct or district, ———ward, ————county (or city.)

16. On Tuesday, seven weeks preceding the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1896, which shall occur after the enactment of this Article, each Board of Registry shall meet at the place designated by its Board of Supervisors of Elections, and shall proceed to make a general registration of all the voters in its precinct or district, as the case may be. The proceedings of each Board of Registry shall be as follows: 1. They shall open the registry in the City of Baltimore at 9 o'clock a. m. and continue in session until 9 o'clock p. m. on the Tuesday aforesaid. In the counties the hours of session shall be from 8 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. One of the officers of registration shall administer to all persons who shall personally apply to register the following oath or affirmation: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence, name, place of birth, your qualifications as a voter, and your right as such to register and vote under the laws of this State." 2. The two officers of registration designated by the Supervisors to have the custody of the two registry books, or such of their colleagues as each of them may respectively ask to temporarily replace him in the discharge of this duty, shall make the entries therein required by this Article, and the questions as to qualifications shall be asked by the other officers of said Board. 3. The name and age of every applicant shall be entered in such registry books, and all the facts of his application shall be therein stated as herein provided, whether he be entitled to vote or not. If it shall be determined by the board that he is not a qualified voter in the precinct, then an entry shall be made in the appropriate column, "no," and a line shall be drawn in red ink through his name, and through all the other entries on the line on which his name is written, but so that the name and said other entries shall remain legible, and if qualified, an entry shall be made in the same column, "yes." 4. Only persons constitutionally qualified to vote in the precinct at the next election, and personally applying for registration, shall be registered as qualified voters. 5. The headings to the registry books shall be so prepared that the registry shall be made alphabetical, according to the surname of each person applying, and so that the residence and post-office address of such persons shall appear in the first column. The registers shall be ruled, and one name shall be written on each line, but no names shall be written between the lines. The entries shall be as follows: (A.) Under the column, residence and postoffice address, the name and number of the street, avenue or other location of the dwelling, if there be a definite number, or if there shall be duplicate numbers, such clear and definite description of the place of such dwelling as shall enable it to be readily ascertained; if there shall be more than one house at the number given by the applicant as his place of residence it shall be stated in which house he resides, and if there be more than one family residing in said house either the floor on which he resides, or the number or location of the room or rooms occupied by him shall be stated, every floor below the level of the street or ground being designated as the basement, the floor upon or first above such level being designated as the first floor, and each floor above that as the second, or such other floor as it may be; in county precincts it shall only be necessary to give such general description as may be sufficient for identification. (B.) Under the column, "name," the name of the applicant, writing the surname first, and full given or Christian name after. (C.) Under the column, "age," the age of the applicant. (D.) Under the column, "nativity," the state, country, empire, kingdom or dominion, as the facts shall be. (E.) Under the column, "color," the words "white" or "colored," as the case may be. (F.) Under the sub-divisions of the general column, "term of residence," the period by day, month or year stated by the applicant. (G.) Under the column, "naturalized," the word "yes" or "no," or "native," as the fact may be. (H.) Under the column, "date of naturalization," the date of naturalization, if naturalized. No naturalization papers need be produced if a majority of the Board are satisfied that for three years next preceding the applicant claiming to be naturalized has been a registered voter in this State, and has actually voted on such previous registration; but they shall note his answers to the questions, when and in what court he was naturalized, and also in the column headed "remarks," where and when he was so previously registered. (J.) Under the column, "court," the designation of the court in which, if naturalized, such naturalization was had. (K.) Under the column, "qualified voter," the word "yes," if the fact shall appear or be determined by a majority of the Board of Registry, or the word "no," if such fact be not established to the satisfaction of a majority of the Board. (L.) Under the column, "Date of Application," the month, day and year when the applicant presented himself. (N.) After the answers of the applicant to the questions under the heads of each and all the above mentioned columns have been properly entered by the officers in his presence in both registers, and not until then, he shall be asked to sign his name upon the same line under the column "signature" in each of them, and shall sign his name, if he can do so. If, however, he shall state his inability to do so, or declines to do so, the officers shall make the entry, "cannot write" or "declines," as the case may be, in the place for such signature. The Board of Registry shall be entitled to receive from the officers having custody thereof the last preceding registration books, for the purpose of comparison and assistance in identification, and if any one shall apply for registration, who appears in such former registry as disqualified, his name shall be entered in the new register, but he shall be marked "disqualified," unless such grounds of disqualification shall have been removed. At the end of the day's registry said officers shall compare the two registers so kept, and cause any errors in either of them to be corrected, by aid of the entries in the other, so as to make the same agree where there is any difference between them. Each of the said officers having the custody of one of said registers shall then sign his name or initials immediately under the last name registered under each letter in the book kept by him, so that no new name can be added without discovery. The said Board of Registry shall keep, on blanks to be provided for that purpose by the Board of Supervisors of Elections, an alphabetical list of the names, addresses and color of all persons registered, and a separate list of all persons refused registration, and of all persons whose names are erased from the registry. In the City of Baltimore, at the end of each session, they shall deliver these lists to the police officer on duty at the registration office, and the list shall be delivered by the said officer to the Police Board, and by the Police Board to the Board of Supervisors of Elections, in the forenoon of the day following the said sitting. The Board of Supervisors for the City of Baltimore shall then cause such list to be printed in handbill form, in plain long primer type, and copies thereof posted within three days after each session, in such manner that they may be easily read, in at least ten prominent places in each precinct. Nothing in this Section 16, or in the preceding Section 15 as hereby re-enacted with amendments, shall affect the registration in the counties heretofore made under this Article nor require the furnishing of new registry books in the counties, nor in Baltimore City for the supplemental registration for the municipal election in 1901, but the registry books now in existence shall continue to be used as far as practicable, and the provisions of said Sections 15 and 16 as hereby re-enacted shall be applied only to registrations hereafter to be made.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That a new Section be and the same is hereby added to Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Elections," sub-title "Registration," to come in after Section 25, and to be known as Section 25 A, such new Section to read as follows:

25 A. All persons who, prior to the passage of this Act, shall have vacated or removed from, or have gone with their parents from the place of their actual abode, domicile, dwelling place or habitation within this State, and shall have taken a domicile, dwelling place, abode or habitation out of this State, shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby intended to abandon their legal residence in this State, and to have surrendered their right to registration as legal voters in this State, unless within thirty days after the passage of this Act they shall go in person before the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county from which they shall have so removed, or before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, if their removal shall have been from said city, and make and acknowledge before such Clerk an affidavit that when they so removed they did not intend to change their legal residence within the State, but that they had a fixed purpose to return at a definite time, and that they intend to return to this State and take up their actual domicile and habitation therein, on or before six months next preceding the Tuesday after the first Monday of November next succeeding the making of such affidavit. The form of such affidavit shall be substantially as follows: State of Maryland———— County or City of Baltimore, set: I hereby certify that on this————day of————, 19—, before the subscriber, Clerk of the Circuit Court for———— County (or of the Superior Court of Baltimore City), personally appeared ————and made oath or affirmation in due form of law, that up to the day of————, or thereabouts, he was an actual resident and inhabitant of the ————election district of———— County, or of the———Precinct of the ———Ward of the——— Legislative District of Baltimore City, that on or about the———day of———he removed from his said domicile or place of residence in said county or city, and took up his domicile, habitation, dwelling place or abode out of the State of Maryland, to wit (in here insert minute and definite description of the place of abode), that when he so removed out of the State he had a fixed and definite purpose to return thereto by a certain time, and that he did not intend, by such removal, to change his residence within the State, or to return, or not to return to this State, as circumstances thereafter might make expedient; sworn to before me (signature of clerk, seal of court); and unless the persons respectively making such affidavits shall actually return to this State, and shall actually take up their abode, domicile or habitation therein, six months before the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next succeeding the making of said affidavit, they shall be conclusively presumed to have lost their legal residence therein, and shall not be entitled to registration therein as legal voters, and the officers of registration shall strike off their names from the registry if they be entered thereon; and after the passage of this Act all persons wh shall vacate and remove from the place of their actual domicile, abode, dwelling place or habitation out of this State, shall be conclusively presumed to have lost their residence in this State, and shall, in consequence thereof, become disqualified to vote unless at or about the time of such removal, or within ten days thereafter, they shall go in person before the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county from which they shall so remove, or before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, if such removal be from said city, and shall make and acknowledge before him an affidavit declaring that notwithstanding such removal from their domicile, abode, dwelling place or habitation they do not intend thereby to change their legal residence, but that they have a fixed and definite purpose to return to this State on or before six months preceding the next succeeding election in November. The form of such affidavit shall be as follows: State of Maryland, City (or County) of————set: I hereby certify that on this———day of———— before the subscriber, Clerk of the Circuit Court for————County (or Superior Court of Baltimore City) personally appeared————and made oath (or affirmation) in due form of law, that on or about the———day of ————he vacated and removed from his habitation, dwelling place, domicile or abode, in the———Precinct of the———Election District of———— County (or of the———Ward in the ——Legislative District of Baltimore City) and took up his abode out of the State. (Here insert particular designation of such new abode by election district, precinct, ward, street and number whenever practicable); that notwithstanding such removal he does not intend thereby to change his residence, but that he has a fixed and definite purpose to return to this State on or before six months preceding the next succeeding election in November; sworn before me (signature of Clerk, seal of Court); and if the persons making such affidavits shall fail so to return and take up their actual abode, domicile, dwelling place and habitation in this State on or before six months next preceding such November election, they shall be conclusively presumed to have abandoned such declared intention, and shall thereupon become disqualified to vote in this State, and the officers of registration shall refuse to register them as qualified voters, or shall strike off their names from the registry if their names be entered thereon. The clerk before whom such affidavit shall be made shall retain, index and record the same, and shall be entitled to demand and receive for each affidavit sworn the sum of thirty cents, and for indexing and recording the affidavit and acknowledgment thereto the same compensation as allowed by law for indexing and recording deeds; such costs to be paid to said clerks by the County Commissioners and Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, respectively. Such affidavits shall not be admissible in evidence of the right of the persons making the same to registration unless they are recorded within five days from the date of the acknowledgments thereto, and a duly certified copy thereof shall be receivable in evidence in the same manner as a certified copy of a deed. False swearing in any of such affidavits shall be deemed to be perjury, and shall be punishabe as perjury is punishable by the Code of Public General Laws, Article 27, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Perjury." Said officers of registration shall require the production of such affidavits, duly recorded, or a duly certified copy theireof in all cases where they shall have reason to suspect that the person applying to be registered as a qualified voter has lost his residence by reason of his removal from the State as hereinbefore mentioned; and they may also in such cases put any question which they may deem proper to such applicant concerning the place where he dwelt in the county or legislative district before such removal out of the State, his occupation before such removal and since the time when he so removed, and when he returned, and all other pertinent facts and circumstances touching the right of such person to be registered, and they may require the truth of the answers of all persons to such questions to be corroborated by independent evidence if in their discretion they shall think proper, and if in answer to their question, or upon testimony produced before them, it shall appear to their satisfaction that the person applying to be registered had left the State without any intention of returning, or with the intention of returning at some indefinite time in the future, he shall not be entitled to be registered as a legal voter; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from Maryland. Any officer of registration who shall fail or refuse to perform the duty imposed upon him by this section shall be subject to the penalties imposed by Section 88 of this Article.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That Section 37 of said Article 33, title "Elections," sub-title "Nominations," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

37. All nominations made by such convention or primary meetings shall be certified as follows: The certificate of nomination shall be in writing, shall contain the name of each person nominated, his residence, his business, his address and the office for which he is nominated, and shall designate, in not more than five words, the party or principle which such convention or primary meeting represents. It shall be signed by the presiding officer and secretary of such convention, who shall add to their signatures their respective places of residence, their business and business address, and acknowledge the same before an officer duly authorized to take acknowledgment thereto. If the nomination is by means of a primary election, the certificate shall be signed and acknowledged by the person or persons whose duty it may be, by party usage, to declare the result of such election in the manner prescribed for a nomination by a convention, but no party emblem or device of any kind shall be added to said certificate; and if any emblem or device of any kind shall be added to said certificate; and if any such emblem or device should be added, it shall not be printed upon the ballot by the Secretary of State or any of the Board of Supervisors of Election.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That Sections 49, 50, 51 and 52, of said Article 33, title "Elections," sub-title "Ballots and Ballot Boxes," be and the same are hereby severally repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

49. It shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors of Elections of each county and of the City of Baltimore to provide ballots for every election for public officers held under this Article in which any voter within the county or said city shall participate, and cause to be printed on the ballot the name of every candidate whose name has been certified to or filed with the proper officers in the manner herein provided by such political party organization or body of individuals; but the said supervisors shall not be required to print any name upon a ballot if such name shall not have been certified to them at least six days before election day. Each ballot shall contain a statement of every constitutional amendment or other question to be submitted to the vote of the people at any election. Ballots other than those printed by the respective Boards of Supervisors of Elections, according to the provisions of this Article, shall not be cast or counted in any election except as hereinafter provided. Nothing in this Article contained shall prevent any voter from writing on his ballot and marking in the proper place the name of any person other than those already printed for whom he may desire to vote for any office, and such votes shall be counted the same as if the name of such person had been printed upon the ballot and marked by the voter. Any voter may take with him into the polling place any written or printed memorandum or paper to assist him in marking or preparing his ballot, except a fac-simile of the ballot to be voted. Ballots shall be printed and in possession of the Supervisors of elections at least four days before election day, and a correct list of the names of the candidates thereon with the designation of the offices for which the persons named thereon are candidates shall be furnished on demand by the Supervisors to the candidates or their authorized agents. If any mistakes be discovered, it shall be the duty of said Supervisors to correct the same without delay, and if said Supervisors shall decline or refuse to make correction, then upon the sworn petition of any qualified voter who would have the right to vote for such candidate at the approaching election, the Circuit Court for any county, or one the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, may, by order, require said Supervisors of Elections to correct such error or to show cause why such error should not be corrected.

50. The form and arrangement of the ballots shall be as follows: All ballots shall contain the names of every candidate whose nomination for any office specified in the ballot has been certified to and filed according to the provisions of this Article and not withdrawn in accordance herewith. The names of candidates for every offices shall, except in the case of candidates for Presidential Electors, be arranged alphabetically according to their surname under the designation of the office. To the right of the name of each candidate upon the official ballot, and immediately to the left of the square opposite the name of the candidate and in line therewith, shall be added the designation of the party or principle which the candidate represents, as is duly contained in the certificate of nomination or nomination papers. To the name of each candidate for State office or candidate for Congress shall be added the name of the county or city in which the candidate resides. Ballots shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate by a cross (X) in a square at the right of the name of each candidate, and at the right of each question his choice of candidates and his answsr to such question. If a candidate is named for the same office on two or more certificates of nominations his name shall be printed on the ballot but once, and to the right of the name of said candidate shall be added the names of each of the parties, or principles which the candidate represents. When the name of a political party is given in connection with the name of a candidate nominated, as provided in Section 38 of this Article, it shall be stated on the ballot to the right of the name of the candidate; but if there shall have been any nomination for the same office by a convention or primary election claiming the same party name, duly certified as hereinafter provided, the word "Independent" shall precede the party name, if the candidate is nominated under the provisions of the said Section 38, to be printed to the right of the name of each candidate, except presidential electors. If the same party name shall be claimed on behalf of nominations made by more than one convention or primary election and duly certified as aforesaid, the officers by whom the ballot is to be prepared, or a majority of them, shall determine which nominees are justly entitled to the party name, and the word "Independent" shall precede the party name of the other nominee. The names of candidates for the office of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be arranged in groups, as presented in the several certificates of nomination papers, and the several groups shall be arranged in such order of the surnames of the cadidates for President as the several Boards of Supervisors shall prescribe in the City of Baltimore and in the several counties respectively. If candidates for Presidential Electors are nominated at large and for the several Congressional Districts, the name and place of residenee of the candidates at large shall be put at the head of each group and the names of the other candidates with their places of residence, including the numbers of the Congressional District in which they reside shall in numerical order. The surname of the candidates of each political party for the office of President and Vice President so formed as to include both names and to the right of the name of each elector a sufficient clear square in which each voter may designate by a cross (X) his choice for electors. All candidates for office shall, as far possible, be placed in one column, but when the names to be printed upon the ticket are over thirty-six, then another column shall be added in which names shall be printed, and when two or more columns are used the same number of names shall, as far as possible, be printed in each column. A Constitutional Amendment, or any question to be submitted to the popular vote, shall be printed in a separate column to follow immediately after the names of the candidates.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

An angel in disguise—a woman without a mission.

Never mokey with the measles; it is sure to come out on you if you do.

The sinners are having a hard time of it—Carrie Nation in this world and ——nation in the next.

Carnegie has said that it is a sin to die rich. If that proposition be true, it is a sin to acquire riches.

A half loaf is better than no bread; it depends upon the bread. Better no bread than that acquired by iniquity.

The average citizen is only afraid of three things—death, devil and taxes, and taxes scare him the worst.

It's no trouble for makers of patent medicines to lie about them; they're made to be swallowed (the lies and medicine both.)

Did you hear the story about the bad counterfeit dollar? You didn't? Well, it's too bad; it's not fit to utter.

An educational qualification in order to secure the right of suffrage is all right; but a moral qualification would be a great deal better. Ignorance does not rule, nor will it ruin the world.

You may trample on my rights, but you do it at your own peril. Whatever peril there may be from Negro supremacy in the south, it is the culmination of a thousand wrongs wrought against him.

What a queer world it all is: Josiah Flynt has written an article on "The Powers that Prey," and Mark Twain is out with an article on "The Powers that *Pray*." (Apparently a distinction without a definition.) If both are right civilization is between the devil and the deep sea.

JACKSON.

GARRETT COUNTY ENUMERATORS.

List of Those Recommended for Appointment by the County Committee.

Recently the Democratic Central Committee for this county recommended the following gentlemen as census enumerators for Garrett county, the list having been forwarded to Col. Buchanan Schley, the Director of the Census:

Dist. No. 1—Theodore Beckman.
2—Jasper Guard.
3—Charles A. Bender.
4—William J. Barnard.
5—Fred C. Ries.
6—Nathan C. Browning.
7—Richard F. Bartlett.
8—John A. Hughes.
9—Moses H. McKenzie.
10—Thomas J. Garrett.
11—Peter F. Michael.
12—Perry Broadwater.
13—C. H. Pool.
14—William Hinebaugh.

The above are all affiliated with the organization wing of the Democracy.

Artistic Publications Issued by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—Guide to Washington.

The Passenger Department of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have issued a *Guide to Washington*, which in many respects excells all other guides published; both in artistic appearance and careful description of points of interest in the Capital City. The front cover of the book is embellished with a handsome steel engraved portrait of the "Stuart" Washington. The reverse cover bears an American flag in the grasp of an eagle. Theinpages contain recent photographs of all of the Government Buildings with correct information concerning them, together with other interesting features of the city, and the very latest map. Copies will be sold at the principle Ticket Offices of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for ten (10) cents cash, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of (15) cents in stamps on application to the undersigned.

"Reasons Why."

"Reasons Why" is a forty-two page phamphlet giving in condensed form the important facts concerning the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. It is an argument setting forth the claims of the railroad for public consideration. This artistic booklet contains many half-tones and drawings illustrating the history, scenic charms, the development and progress of the railroad, and the superior service afforded to patrons. Single copies can be obtained of Ticket agents, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of two (2) cents in postage stamps on application to the undersigned.

2-4t D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic,
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore, Md.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

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What the Matter Was With Dawley

PEOPLE speaking of Egbert Dawley called him sometimes "an exceedingly well-informed man," sometimes "real bright," and sometimes "finely edgercated," but they not infrequently added that he was a trifle conceited, or various equivalents in the vernacular. As a matter of fact he was well informed and he certainly had the self-confidence that a certain degree of knowledge begets. He was a good-looking young man, too, with a lofty, pallid brow and a trim little dark mustache. He wore eyeglasses, which increased his appearance of intellectuality, and he dressed very neatly—rather too neatly, if anything.

Dawley felt that he was naturally fitted for a diplomatic career or something of that sort. He had artistic tastes and might have gone in for painting or sculpture or even music, but fate had pitchforked him into commercial life—specifically, into a wholesale dry-goods house—and he was obliged to make the best of it. He was not popular with the rest of the men in the house, but they were a common, ordinary lot, and they naturally felt his superiority. Sometimes a feeling of this sort is manifested by "joshing," but Dawley was not "joshed" to any great extent. Either he showed a lofty indifference to it or else he retorted with some aggravating sarcasm. The best thing was to let him alone, and that course was pretty generally pursued.

In society Dawley was the arbiter of taste and an all-around authority on things in general. If he was confronted with pottery he would begin to bubble over with the distinctive characteristics of Wedgewood, Dresden or Sevres, and hark back to the Roman and Grecian art, with perhaps and airy offhand allusion to the Eleusinian mysteries in connection with the Portland vase. If he was invited to give an opinion on some gem from the picture department of a down-town store he would discourse very impressively of breadth and depth of treatment and chiaro oscuro and would ring in Douw and Poussin and Gliotto. When he talked about the theater his listeners soon became conscious that most of the actors of the present day were entirely wanting in a delicate appreciation of the motive of their parts, and in his intellectual communion with the Sevignes and Thrales of his circle he was a literary Daniel come to judgment. Nevertheless he was a good dancer and he had his mustache, so the buds did not shun him. He rather prided himself, too, on his small talk. On the whole, he liked the society of women. They came nearer to appreciating him than men did. Still, he never particularized in this respect. The boys down town said he was too darned stuck on himself.

One morning there came a new stenographer to take the place of Miss Grigsby, the dignified, middle-aged lady who had resigned her position to become companion to a prosperous invalid aunt in the country. Dawley saw her at her desk at a distance for several days before he took the trouble to go close enough to get a good look at her, and he might not have gone then had he not noticed that her hair was of the true Titian red. For one thing he had heard the men speak of her rapturously as "a peach," and he thought he knew the kind of young person that would interest them. She was busy when he passed her, and he saw that her hands were plump and white and fairly well shaped, but the nails were disfigured by being bitten. Next his critical glance took in her little double chin, her tip-tilted nose and the whiteness and fine texture of her skin. It had got to this point when the young woman finished the sheet on which she had been writing; then she raised a pair of rather prepossessing blue eyes to Dawley's, and, nodding at him in a friendly, offhand way, said: "Good morning."

Dawley smiled in his most winning manner, and, returning the salutation, passed on.

For a week or two this morning greeting was about the extent of their communication. Then Dawley felt a disposition to linger and sound the little stenographer's mental depth, if she had any, which he feared was not the case. He premeditated a little opening remark apropos of the typewriter on Babylonic bricks, but he forgot that when she told him there was a smudge on his nose.

"Is there?" he asked in some confusion, fumbling for his handkerchief.

"On the right side," she said. "There! No, now you've only made it worse. Here, give it to me. Stoop down." She took the handkerchief, and, moistening it with her tongue, rubbed Dawley's nose vigorously and then looked at it with her head on one side. Just then Sparks, one of the coarsest beasts in the place, came along, with his face on a broad grin.

"Here, I ain't going to stand for that, Miss Dixon," he chuckled. "Of course Eggie is a nice boy and all that and you don't mean anything by it, but all dates are off between you and me after that."

"Oh, forget it," retorted Miss Dixon. "You're not going to let a little thing like that worry you."

"Besides which," pursued Sparks, "Eggie has got a true, manly heart, and it ain't right to trifle with it."

"It was my nose she was trifling with," said Dawley. "Don't you mind him, Miss Dixon; he's merely trying to be humorous, and this is about as near as he ever comes to it. He thinks he's doing pretty well, though, and he really is—for him."

He felt disgusted with the whole thing, and he was still more disgusted when Sparks went around with a handkerchief in his hand, begging the other fellows to wipe an imaginary black spot off his nose. This request was always granted, and for a time it was quite the usual thing for the men to pull out pocket mirrors and handkerchiefs and rub their own noses when Dawley approached them. Still, nobody could have guessed how the proceedings exasperated the young man from his manner, and the joke naturally died at last.

If at first he decided that Miss Dixon's action was somewhat indelicate he changed his mind about it afterward. It might have been in anybody else, but she was too entirely a child of nature, tempered with Chicago, that it seemed on consideration almost proper. A day seldom passed that he did not go up to her desk to talk to her, and he found himself very much amused by her artless chatter. He felt that he was unbending. He occasionally hurled Babylonic bricks at her and was not in the least offended when she told him that his language was "fierce" and desired him to come down to where she could reach him without standing on tiptoe and ripping the seams in her sleeves. He told Johnson, the one man in the house with whom he was on intimate terms, that "the little girl was simply delicious."

"Watch her chewing gum now," said Johnson.

"Oh, well!" replied Dawley, tolerantly, "that's just a part of her. You ought to have heard her telling me about her ma and her pa, and the way she called down a young lady friend of hers about something the young lady friend had said about her to another young lady friend."

"All the same, you oughtn't to get her to thinking that you are gone on her," Johnson said. "I don't say that you do, only you know that there's be-

SHE TOOK THE HANDKERCHIEF.

ginning to be a sort of impression that you are."

"Great Scott, no!" exclaimed Dawley. "Oh, of course, I jolly her once in awhile, but she knows how to take that—I guess she does."

When Dawley began to think it over he was not so sure whether Miss Dixon knew how to take him. He had occasionally made protestations of an ardent and consuming passion. He had called her Emmeline for some time when they were alone, but she had laughed at him and he had supposed that she had understood perfectly well that he was not in earnest. He was, in the main, a right-minded young man, and, recalling the fable of the boy and the frogs, he reflected that what was sport to him might be death to her. He decided that he would keep himself steadily to the lace department and away from Miss Dixon's desk. He did so for about a week and, then, yielding to a feeling of curiosity, he went over and found her chatting in a very animated fashion with Sparks and showing no sign of mental anguish.

He felt irritated, and vaguely uneasy, and when he heard her join her musical laugh to Sparks' raucous bray a moment later his irritation turned to something like rage. For another week he avoided her, and during that time his uneasiness became more defined. He lost his appetite to a great extent, which he could hardly account for. At the end of the week he concluded that as the young woman was evidently in no danger of misplacing her affections he might as well go back and talk to her. He went.

She was not busy and as he approached she looked up at him with the old bright smile and familiar nod. "Hello, Eggie!" she said.

"I wish you wouldn't call me that," said Dawley, rather testily. "You've learned that from Sparks."

"What's eating you?" she inquired. "Will 'Mr. Dawley' do?"

"No, you needn't call me that, either—what's that—a new ring?"

She extended her left hand and showed him. "Either that or a slot machine," she said. "What's your guess?"

"Where did you get it?" asked Dawley, who felt himself growing pale.

"I got that from my steady."

"Do you mean," said Dawley, slowly and with an effort, "that it is an engagement ring—that it was given to you by the man you expect to marry?"

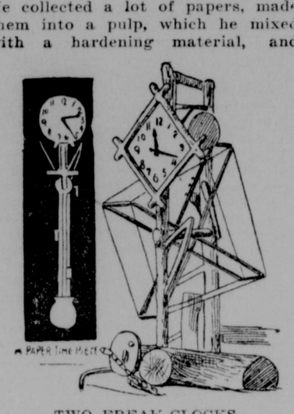
"Sure thing," said Miss Dixon, blushing a little.

Then Dawley knew what was the matter with him.—Chicago Daily Record.

MAKES FREAK CLOCKS.

Frenchman Manufactures Reliable Timepieces of Straw, Wood and Common Paper.

In Coutances, France, lives M. Le Boullat, a curious man, who devotes his energies to the manufacture of curious clocks. He makes timepieces of straw, of wood, of paper, and sometimes of solid gold, inlaid with diamonds. For 20 years he has been working at his "freak" clocks and has made them of almost every conceivable material. One of Boullat's clocks is made out of old newspapers. He collected a lot of papers, made them into a pulp, which he mixed with a hardening material, and



TWO FREAK CLOCKS.
(One Is Made Entirely of Paper, the Other of Logs.)

carved his clock out of the resultant mass. When he got through preparing the paper pulp it was as hard as steel, but very brittle. Nevertheless, by the exercise of great care, he was able to carve out the wheels, posts, teeth, pendulum, etc. The pendulum rod and other large pieces were made by casting the material in a mold.

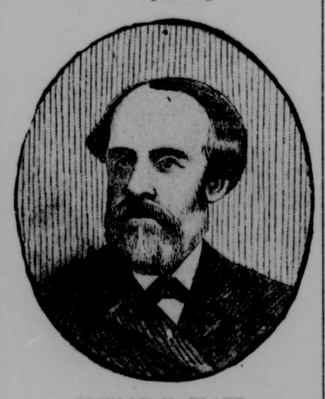
Another is a clock of wood. He calls it a rustic clock, and it certainly is rustic in appearance. It looks like a collection of logs and sticks held together by wires. On closer inspection one sees that it is a veritable clock constructed on scientific principles. All the parts of this wooden clock are complete, though they are simple, almost primitive in design. The base of the clock is made of two logs of firewood, fastened crosswise. Two upright sticks solidly connected at top and bottom serve as a support for the spindles of the wheels. The moto weight is suspended from the drum of a four-armed wheel, which occupies the central part of the timepiece. The mechanism consists of a motor weight, the four-armed wheel and encasement rack, a pendulum and two pulleys, one of which has a crank and handle for winding. A dial and hands complete the clock, all of which is made of wood except the wheel range of the rack, which is of metal. This clock keeps excellent time, never varying more than two minutes a week, a remarkable thing when one considers the construction.

Several years ago M. Boullat made a clock of straw which attracted much attention. Frequently the clockmaker receives commissions from rich Frenchmen for the construction of clocks of silver or gold, decorated with precious stones. He has made clocks entirely of gold, with diamond-tipped hands and rubies, garnets, pearls, opals, emeralds and other precious stones to represent the figures on the dial. Some of the clocks are small, but beautiful.

ORVILLE H. PLATT.

Connecticut Statesman Who Wants to Suppress Long-Distance Oratory in the Senate.

Senator Orville H. Platt, who proposes to shut off by rule the right of interminable speaking in the sen-



ORVILLE H. PLATT.
(Connecticut Senator Who Is Opposed to Long-Distance Oratory.)

ate, is a Connecticut man, and has represented his state in the United States senate since March, 1879. He has been reelected every succeeding six years since that time, and his present term will expire in 1903. Mr. Platt says he is tired of having to stay silent upon measures he wishes to talk about and to listen to unlimited discussion about measures to which he is opposed. This sort of sentiment is considered revolutionary by the senatorian code, but Mr. Platt doesn't care by what name they call his programme so long as he can hope to secure it. The Connecticut senator has been associated with parliamentary matters since 1855—when he became clerk of the senate of the legislature or his state. In 1869 he was speaker of the Connecticut house, all of which, together with his 22 years' experience in Washington, makes him a competent parliamentary critic

WRITES OF NOBLE WORK.

Miss Helen Gould Tells of What the Women's Auxiliary Hopes to Do for Sailors.

Miss Helen Miller Gould has, in a modest way, entered the literary field. In the March number of Success there is a brief article from her pen on a subject known to be close to her heart, "The Saving of the Soldier and the Sailor." In it she tells, in a simple, practical way, of the work that the women's auxiliary intends to do in the new shore home for the jolly jack tar, which is nearing completion just outside of the Brooklyn navy yard, and into which Miss Gould has cheerfully put about $400,000. She invites the co-operation of patriotic American women in helping along the good work. Miss Gould says:

"Nowhere in the range of uplifting activities does there exist a better field for usefulness than in the improvement of the social surroundings of the enlisted men of the army and navy. This is the semi-patriotic work in which the ladies of the women's auxiliary of the international committee of the Young Women's Christian association have been engaged since 1899."

Sure Signs of Age.

The writer of "Feminine News and Views" gives these sure signs of old age in woman: 1. When letters to girl friends are mostly addressed "Mrs." 2. When she begins to care a great deal about the supper at an entertainment. 3. When she feels a sudden interest in church and charity work. 4. When she is attractive to very young men. 5. When she realizes the folly of dressing in sober colors. 6. When she compares the new way of wearing the hair with that when she first put hers up. 7. When—most fatal of all—the gravity of youth gradually gives way to incipient kittenishness.

Knowing and Telling.

"The man that tells all he knows," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "is a good deal plentier than the man that knows all he tells."—Indianapolis Press.

Throw physic to the dogs—if you don't want the dogs—but if you want good digestion chew Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

It were safer to place your mouth to the muzzle of a gun than on the lips of a deceitful woman.—N. Y. Herald.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by all druggists.

When wine is in wit is out.—Danish Proverb.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Money will not buy food for a hungry heart.—Chicago Daily News.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once: delays are dangerous.

Sometimes when the muse declines to be invoked, she cannot help but be provoked which seems to answer equally well for magazine purposes.—Detroit Journal.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb 17, 1900.

It is easy to recover from another man's adversity.—Ram's Horn.

When You Buy Ink

get Carter's and you will get the best every time. "Inklings" free. Carter's Ink Co., Boston.

It must be difficult for a square man to look round.—Ally Sloper.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

There are always a lot of people willing to pay a little something to have their prejudice tickled.—Atchison Globe.

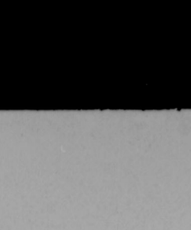
AFTER-EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

THE after-effects of the grip are often disastrous. It is commonly known to the medical fraternity that the numerous ailments and complications which follow the grip are apt to be more serious than the acute stage of the disease.

Some people have the grip very lightly. They may be confined to the house only a day or two and yet a long train of disagreeable, disabling symptoms follow. All sorts of tonics and stimulating remedies have been devised to meet this condition. None of them can compare in results with Peruna.

Every one who has had the grip ought to take a short course of Peruna. Read what the following people have to say about it.

Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen —



Congressman Howard.

"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow-sufferers." M. W. Howard.

Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

Grip Produces Catarrh.

Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of all the band instruments for the Henry Distin Mfg. Co., at Williamsport, Pa., writes:

1441 South Ninth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, 1899.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Dear Sir:—"I write to inform you that I had a bad attack of la grippe last December which lasted more than three months and which left me with catarrh, when several of my frends advised me to try your wonderful medicine, Peruna. I began with a bottle the first week in March and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so well satisfied that I purchased another bottle and followed your directions which you furnish with every bottle, and I am glad to say that it has cured me. I shall certainly recommend the Peruna to all my friends."

GRIP CAUSED NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

D. D. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barbers' Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe, I seemed to be affected badly all over. I suffered with a severe backache, indigestion and numerous ills, so I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought I would give up my work, which I could not afford to do.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. I used it faithfully and felt a marked improvement. During the next two months I took five bottles, and then felt splendid. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

Washington, April 24, 1900.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—

Frances M. Anderson.

"About two months ago I was taken very ill with la grippe and was obliged to go to bed. I took three bottles of Peruna with very beneficial results and was able to leave my bed in a week, and regained my usual strength very soon. I have nothing but the highest praise for Peruna and recommend it to those similarly afflicted wherever I can."—Frances M. Anderson.

Grip Poisoned Her Blood.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctor called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned.

"I also suffered with dyspepsia, and had either to starve or suffer from what I was eating. A neighbor who was using Peruna praised it so highly that she induced me to try it, and I soon found that this was what I really needed.

"I could soon eat my regular meals with relish, my system was built up, my health returned, and I have remained in excellent strength and vigor now for over two years."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

GRIP LEFT HER BROKEN DOWN.

Miss Alice Dressler, of 1313 N. Bryant avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., writes as follows concerning Peruna:

"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured, but the bad after-effects remained through the summer and somehow I did not get as strong as I was before.

"In the fall I caught cold after getting my feet wet and attending a lecture in a cold hall, and suffered a relapse. Catarrh of the throat and head followed, and as I was in a weak condition physically previous to this, it took but little to break me down completely. One of my college friends, who was visiting me, asked me to try Peruna and I did so and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of catarrh, but restored me to perfect health."—Alice Dressler.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

SPECIAL PRICES 50 Days' Trial. Guaranteed. Double and Combination Beam. OSGOOD SCALE CO., 203 Central St., BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

Catalog Free. Write now.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

No matter how pleasant your surroundings, health, good health, is the foundation for enjoyment. Bowel trouble causes more aches and pains than all other diseases together, and when you get a good dose of bilious bile coursing through the blood life's a hell on earth. Millions of people are doctoring for chronic ailments that started with bad bowels, and they will never get better till the bowels are right. You know how it is—you neglect—get irregular—first suffer with a slight headache—bad taste in the mouth mornings, and general "all gone" feeling during the day—keep on going from bad to worse untill the suffering becomes awful, life loses its charms, and there is many a one that has been driven to suicidal relief. Educate your bowels with *CASCARETS*. Don't neglect the slightest irregularity. See that you have one natural, easy movement each day. *CASCARETS* tone the bowels—make them strong—and after you have used them once you will wonder why it is that you have ever been without them. You will find all your other disorders commence to get better at once, and soon you will be well by taking—

THE TONIC LAXATIVE

Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

REBELLION OF "FRONT NO. 3."

Loyalty to a Principle Proved the Open Door of Opportunity to Hotel Bell Boy.

The big hotel swarmed with guests, and Front No. 3 certainly had enough to keep him busy. At least, it seemed to him as if the clerk's bell was never quiet. People were continually coming and going, thronging the corridors, and keeping everybody connected with the house running and hurrying about with trunks, valises, bags, messages and errands of all sorts. Front No. 3 had his share. He was the new bell boy, but he promised to be of the right sort, as he proved to be alert and quick to learn.

Senator Robinson, the idol of the district, was coming to town, and he was booked for a banquet and speechmaking in parlor A that very night, and everybody from far and near had been invited to attend and meet the great man. It seemed as if the big register would not hold all the names of those who made application for rooms. When the clerk began reluctantly turning people away, Front No. 3 knew that the only vacant rooms left in the hotel were those that had been reserved for the occupancy of the senator and his friends.

The morning had almost passed when a cheer went up from the crowd that had gathered outside the doors, and as a large, genial-faced man entered, everybody at once became aware that the senator had arrived. The new boy did not stare, much as he would like to, but ran to his side in an instant, to take charge of the hand luggage, a privilege that the other fellows would almost have

"WHAT'S THE MATTER—NO WHISKY IN THE HOUSE?"

fought for had they not happened to be in various parts of the hotel on as many errands at the time.

"Show the senator his rooms, Front," was the word.

The boy obeyed with alacrity, and the elevator man performed his little part with all due dignity. Showing every required courtesy and service, Front No. 3 safely bestowed the distinguished guest in his room and was backing in the direction of the door when the senator stopped him.

"Boy, bring up a bottle of whisky, some water and glasses."

The shoulders of Front No. 3 straightened almost imperceptibly, and his eyes grew suddenly tense. He had not planned for anything quite like this. He had thought the waiters would be called upon for anything of that sort. But here was a guest, a great man in the eyes of the people of the district and state, asking a temperance boy for whisky, and poor little Front No. 3 was stunned a little and dared not hesitate.

The senator noticed the momentary silence, and glancing up from a letter he held in his hand, said, a bit impatiently:

"Well, that's all."

The bell boy found his voice, and "dared to be a Daniel" yet again:

"I'm sorry, sir."

"Well, sorry for what? What's the matter—no whisky in the house? Or what's the trouble? Out with it."

Few boys could prevent themselves from trembling in their shoes with a difficulty of this sort presented them and in such a presence. Front No. 3 trembled and looked sadly confused, but he managed to lift his eyes as he bravely said:

"The trouble is, sir, I've made a promise, and I can't break it if I lose my place—no, not for the president of the United States."

It was the senator's turn to be somewhat astounded now, though he laid aside his letter and gazed at the boy with more curiosity than displeasure in his face.

"Why, boy, what do you mean? What are you here for in this hotel? Have you been here long? I ought to be very angry with you and send a complaint to the office. But—well there, I'm acustomed to have folks speak up when they have a grievance. I'm waiting."

"I confess I am a new boy, sir, and I never expected to be called upon to order intoxicating liquors or I never should have tried for the place. But I suppose it's all up with me, now. I can't take your order downstairs, sir."

"Tell me why," temporized the senator, with something like amusement on his face.

Front No. 3 almost broke down at this question, but he answered, half sobbingly:

"My father died in delirium tremens, and I have a brother in prison for drinking and gambling, so that I am doing my best to help support my mother. I go to Sunday school, where I have made a promise never to taste, touch nor handle strong drink of any sort."

"Well, I don't believe you ever will, my boy," replied the senator, encouragingly, "if you always exhibit the sort of courage you are showing now. It is unusual, and to be honest with you, I haven't anything like animosity toward you for taking such a manly stand. I'm always glad to meet such a boy, but I certainly never expected to meet one here. Someone ought to have told you that you would be called upon to order drinks for guests, because most people would not be likely to take your refusal too easily. Still, I am always willing to learn from anyone, and by the way, you have suddenly reminded me of something that once took place in my own life that I had very nearly forgotten. I do not drink myself, but when my friends call they generally expect liquor of some sort. They must do without to-day. So, if you will just order some water and glasses you may consider yourself the winner."

To say the "winner" was overcome would be putting it rather mildly. He ejaculated: "Oh, thank you, Senator Robinson," and was moving away, when—

"Hold on," called the senator. "You won't be able to stay here, you know, with the principles you hold. I know just where such a boy as yourself is badly needed. Give me your address, and I'll not forget."

When the little rebel who had won so startling a victory went to the office and surrendered his position it was only to accept, later on, an enviable position of trust in a hospital of the senator's own founding. The senator looked out for him, and Front No. 3 is a temperance physician and surgeon to-day, owing all his success to the steady adherence to the same principles that caused him not to forget his pledge under any circumstances whatever.—Frank Walcott Hutt, in National Advocate.

DON'T WANT MEN WHO DRINK.

Inquiries to Business Men That Elicited Strong and Emphatic Replies.

A lady in one of our large western cities tells how she prepared to contribute to the interest of a temperance day in her Sunday school. She says:

"I selected 30 of the leading business firms of the city and addressed personal letters to the head of each firm. I varied these notes according to the business, but the one idea of all was the same, namely: 'Is there room in your line of business for an exceptionally capable young man, who has every qualification for business except that out of hours he drinks in moderation and with his friends?' In some of these letters I made straight application for positions, in others I asked advice regarding such a young man's prospects of business success; in others I asked the question whether in selecting or engaging their employes the firm made any inquiries concerning the drinking habits of applicants, and if so, whether it was to their prejudice that they drank in moderation. I wrote to insurance companies, asking what risks they took on drinking men. I wrote to wholesale merchants, retail merchants, editors, college presidents, bankers, lumbermen, wheat men, heads of public institutions—surely a mixed and motley crew, from which I might well expect a variety of answers. I forgot to mention with the rest the general manager of three important railroads.

"Now, listen: In five days I had answers from every man but one, and afterwards I learned that he was out of the city until some time later, when he told me that he still wanted to be represented, and would give me an answer. In five days those 30 men had responded, each for himself and without knowledge of the others, and all the same story. Not one had any time or use for men in their business who drank."

These letters were read before the school, a good teacher having been chosen for each one; and the result was certainly an impressive and effective service.—Presbyterian Banner.

BREVITIES.

Cheerfulness is the bright weather of the heart; "strong drink" withers it.—National Advocate.

A National prohibition conference will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., Next August, plans for which are already being arranged.

Gall and wormwood are both used in making imported wine in this country. The man who labels it supplies the gall.—Chicago News.

The sale and manufacture of cigarettes in the state of Delaware is prohibited by a bill which has passed both branches of the legislature and which will be signed by the governor.

The Massachusetts commissioners of prisons suggest the commitment of common drunkards for indefinite periods and their employment in gainful labor for the state. They point out that payment of a fine does not make a man any the less a drunkard, nor has it much, if any, reformatory effect, whereas, in their opinion, the plan they suggest would aid in reclaiming them.

Made Blind by Cigarettes.

The case of young Fred Norton, of Unadilla, N. Y., has aroused that town to the evil of cigarettes and caused many boys to pledge themselves against their use. Young Norton was suddenly stricken with blindness and the eminent specialists attending the case are convinced that the cigarette habit is responsible for his condition and there is no hope for the restoration of his sight. His lungs are also badly affected.—The Boy.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Morse system of telegraphy was patented in the year the queen ascended the throne.

The total number of icehouses along the Hudson is 445, with a total tonnage capacity of 3,768,000.

The use of the telephone in Cairo and Alexandria has grown to such proportions that it has been found necessary to connect the two cities by a telephone trunk line.

Two hundred miles an hour, scientific men have concluded, after numberless experiments, is a speed which can never be attained by anything that moves on wheels.

Eau de cologne poured on a handkerchief and inhaled two or three minutes several times a day when the first symptoms of a cold in the head are noted, is regarded as an infallible cure by the French physician Dr. Roux.

The exports of copper from the United States in 1900 were more than 300,000,000 pounds, as against about 190,000,000 pounds in 1899. Germany afforded the largest individual market, taking more than 61,000,000 pounds of our copper in 1900.

Sir Benjamin Brodie found that out of ten cases where bullets have entered the brain six have recovered. It was proved by another physician who analyzed 316 cases of bullet wounds in the brain that it was better to let these bullets stay where they were than to remove them. Out of these 316 cases 160 recovered.

Santiago de Cuba has a population of 43,000. In January, 1898, there were 516 deaths, which makes an annual death rate of 137.6 per 1,000. In January, 1899, under military rule, practical sanitation was applied, and the deaths were 215, making a rate of 60. In January, 1900, the deaths numbered 120, a rate of 33.48. Now, after two years of sanitary work, the January (1901) deaths numbered 80, a rate of 22.3.

FELT SUSPICIOUS OF HIM.

Hospital Patient Was Uneasy Because of an Undertaker's Attentions.

Patients at Bellevue hospital are not always destitute. Some of them who are able to pay gain admittance through a pull. It was a pull that got one East side young man into one of the surgical wards recently, says the New York Sun.

He knew everyone about the hospital, from the unpaid orderlies to the superintendent, and he had political influence. Before going into the institution he left a liberal sum of money with an undertaker in the neighborhood with which to buy him delicacies. Every day good, wholesome dishes were taken to him by the runner for the undertaker.

The less fortunate patients in the ward often looked at him with envy when the smell of the food would reawaken their appetites deadened by the coarse hospital fare.

On one occasion the runner was not on hand when the patient sent for some chicken fricassee and the undertaker himself carried in the dish. He deposited it on a small table alongside of the patient's cot and then left, saying he would call later.

"Say, cull, who's de swell bloke dat jis bro't yer de feed?" asked one of the less fortunate patients from a near-by cot.

"That's ——, the undertaker up the street, who is a very close friend of mine," said the patient, at the same time devouring the meal with apparent relish. "There's more here than I can eat, and if you don't mind I'll split up with you," he continued.

The other patient answered that he didn't care for any of the food, much to the surprise of the well-to-do patient, who said:

"What's the matter with you? Have you lost your appetite or won't the doctor let you eat?"

The one to whom this was addressed turned on his side, and, looking curiously at the patient who was enjoying the luxurious meal, replied:

"Now, you look like a pretty wise gazabo, but I t'ink I'm up to a whole lot more'n you. Just at dis minute I cud commit murder fer a dish like dat one, but I'm not takin' any chances on an undertaker."

He rolled over on his back and with a pained expression on his face said:

"It's hard 'nuff ter be layin' up here an' takin' chances wid de bum grub and de young doctors an' nurses widout courtin' death."

The Queen's Will.

The will of Queen Victoria will not be proved, for the probate court has no power over the testament of the sovereign, and there exists no machinery by which probate can be granted. The exact contents of the will will, therefore, not be made known to the public, though doubtless some information will be forthcoming as to the general tenor of the document. The only royal will which has been published since that of Henry VIII. is, we believe, that of George I.—London Globe.

Fierce Fight of Buffaloes.

Four large buffalo bulls at Golden Gate park engaged in a fierce fight early one morning recently, which resulted in the death of one of the finest buffaloes, which had been born and reared in the park. The fight lasted more than an hour. The angry bulls paired off and fought by twos until one showed signs of weariness, when all three jumped on this unfortunate and soon gored it to death.—Chicago Record.

Century's Increase in Exports.

In 1800 the total exports of the United States were $31,000,000. Last year they were $2,000,000,000.—Chicago Tribune.

HEAD OF CHEYENNES.

Mary Big Buffalo Assumes Leadership of Indian Tribe.

Although Only 30 Years of Age, She Is Very Shrewd and Maintains Her Power by Seemingly Occult Methods.

Much pomp and several incidents attended the ceremony of installing Mary Big Buffalo chief of the Cheyenne Indians, who live on a reservation in Oklahoma territory.

Not only is Mary the first woman ever appointed to rule an Indian tribe, but she is also gifted with power direct from the Great Spirit, her tribesmen believe. Besides being chosen to attend to all business of the tribe, she will also act as chief medicine man, or woman one should say, for the handful of Cheyennes who have survived the effects of wars and civilization.

Mary Big Buffalo, now chief of the Cheyennes, is a woman of much tact and common sense. It was she who started the plan to have all of her people go to Mexico to live, and then when she found that she was opposed in her plans by the United States Indian agents, who were sure to balk her scheme, she called the Cheyennes together and told them she had received a call from the Great Spirit, and that he told her to remain in the United States. So, instead of showing her weakness to the tribe, she only strengthened her reputation.

Her installation, says the Chicago American, took place on the reservation near Darlington. The valley is covered with green grass, even in the depth of winter, and the warm sun beats down, making it a most pleasant spot to live in.

Here for nearly a week the whole Cheyenne tribe lay in their tents and enjoyed life.

Quite suddenly one night Big Snake, chief of the medicine men,

CHIEF OF THE CHEYENNES.
(Mary Big Buffalo and Her Little Five-Year-Old Daughter.)

came forth from his tent. He had been fasting for three days and was very weak. He called in a loud voice that all was in readiness to declare the new chieftain elected.

The camp was soon astir. Squaws and bucks commenced to paint and sing songs. Everything was in a state of excitement. As the night grew older the other medicine men made their way to the tent of the chief-to-be and sang weird songs.

At daylight the whole tribe of 300 Indians had painted and was ready to greet the new queen.

Big Snake lifted the flap of her tepee at sunrise and cried:

"Woman, come forth!"

Then Mary Big Buffalo stepped forth. She wore only a breechcloth. Her brown skin was nearly white from fasting. Her limbs were pale from exhaustion. She smiled at the reds as she marched forth between the big medicine men and took her seat on the grass while they gathered around her.

The medicine men also were clad in naught except a white sheet which girded them. Big Snake wore a straw hat and a linen duster which some white man had given him. He looked more like a Quaker than an Indian, for his skin is nearly white.

At a given signal they all commenced blowing on their medicine whistles and the other Indians, who were interested spectators, sang weird songs. This lasted fully two hours, while the women sat on the grass and performed such feats as catching snakes apparently out of the air and eating them, and calling aloud and receiving answers, which the Indians said were entirely audible to them, but which the white people who witnessed the ceremony said they could not hear at all.

Finally the dancing broke up and the whole tribe sat down on the grass and partook of a repast of dog meat, furnished by their new chief. After this he went through the ceremony of blessing all the people of the tribe by rubbing them on the head, and the inauguration was over.

The new chief will have power to make treaties, power to banish any member from the tribe if he does something which does not suit her, and power, with the consent of a majority of the medicine council, to allot and sell the lands.

She is 30 years old and her husband was a noted warrior. She has one child, which at the tender age of five is said to be possessed of much power to commune with unseen powers. Spiritualism plays a leading role among the Cheyennes and the greater the power to see things the higher is one's standing in the tribe.

Because of her feats of jugglery and claims of supernatural power, Mary Big Buffalo was chosen chief.

FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

The Great Natural Fertility of the Soil in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

What Has Been Done by Premier Greenway, Himself a Leading Farmer.

Hon. Thomas Greenway, Premier of the Province of Manitoba, one of the foremost farmers of Western Canada, writes an excellent article to the press, from which the following extracts are made:

The writer came to Manitoba from Ontario in the autumn of 1878, and has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. From the day, nearly 22 years ago, when he selected his homestead, he has had unbounded faith in the country as a place where farming can be successfully carried on, if pursued upon proper lines. There is a large number in this Province who should rather be called "wheat-growers" than farmers. On account of the facilities, natural advantages, and therefore cheapness with which wheat can be grown, no doubt many have done exceedingly well by raising wheat only; still, it is far from ideal farming. Not only will such a course, if persisted in, have the effect of causing the land to run out, as has been the experience of those who pursued the same plan in the wheat-producing prairie States to the south of us, but it is far from being the most profitable course to adopt.

This fact is already being demonstrated in Manitoba. Let the farms in this Western country be managed upon the lines which were successful in the Eastern Provinces, and much more can be done here in a given time than was ever done in the East. The probabilities of failure are practically nil. Upon the farm there should be found horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, according to the ability of the farmer—with respect to his means and the extent of his holding. The wanton waste which has hitherto been practiced by many farmers, that of burning vast quantities of excellent fodder after threshing is done, should cease; it should all be used upon the farm and converted into the old, sensible kind of fertilizer manure, and afterwards be returned to the soil, so that what has been taken from it by the crop may be restored. Although admitting that the great natural fertility of the soil in Manitoba and the success that has attended the growing of wheat for years upon the same land have a tendency to make such a course as the one mentioned tempting, yet, if continued, wheat-growing upon the same land year after year is undoubtedly a mistake.

The writer knows of no country that offers advantages so great to the agriculturist as does Manitoba. The vraious branches of farming can be carried on successfully, as twenty-two years of practical operations and observations of what others are doing have proven. To those desiring to make new homes for themselves, the low price of some of the best lands in the world (although rapidly advancing in price this year) offer still great opportunities. To all such the invitation is cordially given to "Come and See." There need be no poor people here. There is land for all who choose to come, land upon which happy homes can be established, and from which ample resources can be gathered against old age. All that a man needs to achieve competence in this domain is common-sense and industry. With these qualifications he is bound to succeed. For information regarding free homestead lands, apply to any agent of the government whose advertisement appears elsewhere in these columns.

Cheap Rates to California.

February 12th and each Tuesday thereafter, until and including April 30th, Special Low Rate Colonist Tickets will be sold via the Southern Pacific's Company's "Ogden" and "Sunset" Routes to all points in California. The rate will be: From Chicago $30.00, from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans $27.50, from Omaha, Kansas City, etc., $25.00. Corresponding low rates from all other points east and north.

For particulars and detailed information pertaining to the Southern Pacific Company's Routes, and these special rates to California, call upon or address

W. G. Neimyer, G. W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Connor, C. A., S. P. Co., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

G. G. Herring, C. A., S. P. Co., 711 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

L. E. Townsley, C. A., S. P. Co., 421 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

C. C. Cary, C. A., S. P. Co., 208 Sheidley Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Pride is the fog that surrounds insignificance.—Chicago Daily News.

Proof of the Pudding.

Ten hours between New York and Buffalo means excellent travelling and when I say I travelled at the rate of sixty miles an hour, gathered no dirt, and was not bothered with dust, you can believe me when I say my steel gray travelling costume was as clean when I stepped off at Buffalo as when I said "Au Revoir" at Hoboken.

The Lackawanna is a route worthy of the attention of all who wish to travel in luxury, in absolute cleanliness, and in security. The "proof of the pudding is in the eating," and the Lackawanna Limited will be a favorite train with ladies visiting the Pan-American Exposition.—Marie Jarboe, in Toilettes.

Many a man is toasted who needs to be roasted.—Atchison Globe.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

A dog's tail is something of a wag.—Chicago Daily News.

Save the Baby

When suffering from Croup, Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis by using Hoxsie's Cough Cure promptly. No opium. No nausea. 50 cts.

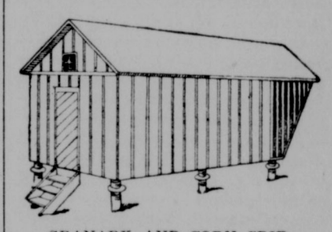
AN IMPROVED GRANARY.

Up-to-Date Storehouse for Corn Which Is Absolutely Safe from Encroachments by Vermin.

The dimensions of my granary—you see I have got past the corn crib period entirely—are as follows: Length, sills, 18 feet; plates, 20 feet; width, 14 feet; total length of posts, 12 feet; height of floor from the ground, 3½ feet. These dimensions may vary, according to the amount of grain to be stored. Wide strips of tin shield the tops of the posts from the invasion of rats and mice.

Inside the plan is as follows: Corn in the back part, the crib running across the end, and on each side a row of grain bins. These are arranged so that the ends nearest the alley between, which is four feet wide, may be removed in case they are not needed. These empty bins afford store room for a corn sheller, or for bran or other feed. A loose floor overhead also furnishes space for putting away many articles which might otherwise be cast around anywhere. The inside is lined with matched southern pine three-eighths thick. The outside is battened, and the boards being surfaced the whole is painted. The entire expense of this granary was not far from $75, and I have received the compliment that it is the best job I have done in the way of building, and I have spent a small fortune in that line. In fact, it pleases me exactly. I never have seen but two mice in this granary, and those I carried in with empty bags; and, as may be supposed, I was on nettles until they had been found and settled with. I got the cat as quick as I could and entered upon the most exciting hunt I ever took part in. It beat the famous fox hunts of the city folks who come out to kill time all hollow. And I succeeded, which is more than the city chaps who hunt for the fun of the thing can often say.

In my granary I keep my corn knives, corn ties and bags—everything, in fact, that concerns corn and garden stuff. The satisfaction of knowing that what I raise is now free



GRANARY AND CORN CRIB.

from the encroachments of vermin is fully sufficient of itself to amply repay all my trouble. But the return in dollars and cents far surpasses one's belief. If we could see the amount of money which is wasted every year through poor granaries all brought together it would startle us. Every farmer knows that he suffers seriously from year to year, but most of us have come to take it as a matter of course. But really it is one of the leaks which help to sink the ship.—Edgar L. Vincent, in Farm and Fireside.

GRADE UP THE FLOCK.

Start Right by Getting a Good Rooster, One That Has Been Bred Right and Is Right.

Have you got that strong, vigorous cockerel to grade up your flock, to increase the egg yield and build up the size of the birds you sell to market? It is quite time the bird was in the breeding pen, becoming acquainted with his mates and preparing for the spring's duties.

It is an old and familiar axiom that the male is half the pen. He may be mated to a dozen females, hence the chicks have any one of a dozen mothers, but he is the father of all and imparts his vigor and personality to all the chicks.

Not only should this head of the family be a pure-bred male, but he should be a bird of real merit, bred with care and for a purpose. Such a bird has the power to reproduce himself and will certainly improve next season's flock. A well-bred cockerel, one bred from meat producing and egg laying ancestry, will decidedly improve the laying qualities of the pullets and increase the size as well.

It is a common mistake to breed from anything left over from the holiday killings, because nothing else is at hand. Don't repeat that mistake this year. Start right by getting a good male bird, one that has been bred right and is right; and his cost will be returned to you many times over in the laying vigor of his pullets and increased size of the chickens marketed. Get a pure-bred male for this year's breeding; get him now.—Practical Farmer.

Oil Cake for Old Hens.

For invigorating a lot of old hens which are slow in responding to the efforts to make them produce winter eggs, we know of nothing better than a spoonful of oilcake meal three times a week. If the hens in the meantime have not been overfed with grain a change in their appearance and actions will be noticeable within a week. There will be an added liveliness of motion, a more erect carriage and a general appearance of thriftiness which will presage a coming harvest of eggs. Other things being about right, this will seldom fail to bring the sluggish old hens to time.—Farmers' Voice.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
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Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.

Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention of Garrett County, and solicit the support of all in my candidacy.

JOHN O. MICHAELS.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

THE Chestertown (Md.) *Enterprise* thinks a day of retribution is coming for the politicians who were instrumental in passing the new election law. This is the way the *Enterprise* puts it: "The silk hat and silk stocking brigade now struts with lordly mien across the governmental horizon of our grand old Commonwealth, trampling under their heels the sacred rights of our sturdy yeomanry, but the day will come when they will doff their kid gloves, lay aside their lordly airs and bend the suppliant knee to the horny-handed sons of toil."

To Maintain Residence.

One of the provisions of the new election law of Maryland is that "all citizens of Maryland absent from the State at the time of the passage of this act must appear in person, within thirty days after the passage of this act, before the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which they vote: or, if they are residents of the city of Baltimore, then before the clerk of the superior court in Baltimore, and there make oath that they are only temporarily absent from the State, and that they intend to resume their residence in Maryland on or before May 5, 1901."

The law practically abolishes the theory of intent as a factor in establishing legal residence, and will require actual residence in the State. This provision will affect several thousand citizens living in Washington and having a voting residence in this State. Mr. Blair Lee who was formerly a candidate for Congress, is one of the class affected and is preparing to comply with the provisons of the law by making the required affidavit and moving to Silver Spring, Montgomery county.

What Was Not Explained.

Ex-Senator A. P. Gorman offers a very plausible explanation, from his standpoint, of the recent extra session of the legislature and its acts. There are two points, however, which lacked sufficient explanation, points that cannot be set down to mere partisan jealousy or to hair splitting theory, but points which really exist, and are the potent factors in the whole affair. The first is, whether the men who compose the Democratic organization will give the same sort of State government as they did before 1895. The second is, whether all the expense to which the taxpayers have been put has not been occasioned simply for the purpose of returning Mr. Gorman to the United States Senate. Mr. Gorman failed to explain just how far he was personally interested in the outcome of the extra session, and failed to show the point where his solicitude for the people's interest begun, and his own selfish interest ended. Although Mr. Gorman offered an exceedingly plausible explanation for the recent Democratic iniquity, the fact remains that when the Democratic organization in the State of Maryland assumes to champion the cause of reform and pretends to purity in politics, Satan would be inclined to laugh. The situation is best explained in these lines

"The devil sick, the devil a monk would be
The devil well, the devil a monk was he."

Mr. Gorman does not often speak and the occasion for an explanation on his part must be a very serious one, full of grave danger to himself and his friends. But in as much as he has explained and even digressed sufficiently far to attack Senator McComas, he shows his cunniug mind by his ability to warp facts to suit his desires. He states that Senator McComas called the extra session a conspiracy after the census irregularities had come to light. This is not the fact of the case. Senator McComas called the extra session of the legislature a conspiracy from the very beginning, as did every good citizen in the State of Maryland. From the notorious meeting held at the Rennert, when discussions of the plan were held behind closed doors, and watch dogs trailed the footsteps of the Democratic Senators so that they could not be reached by representatives of the press for fear that they might divulge some of the proceedings of the secret meeting, when Thomas B. Hayes walked locked arms with Ex-Senator Gorman into the dining room and behind locked and barred doors consumated a deal by which 50,000 citizens were to be robbed of their right of franchise on the one hand and on the other one man was to be given control of the expenditure of a $20,000,000 fund, it has been called a conspiracy. Conspiracies are schemes developed to rob and deprive people of their rightful belongings, and to injure them in life or liberty or pursuit of happiness. If the meeting at the Rennert was not a conspiracy, what else under the blue canopy of heaven can it be called? The meeting was called a conspiracy then, it is called a conspiracy now, and Ex-Senator Gorman does not add a particle more strength to his cause by distorting facts in referring to Senator McComas, than he did in giving voice to his sentiments about political reform and pure elections, which bring to mind so forcibly the lines

"The devil sick, the devil a monk would be
The devil well, the devil a monk was he."

A Sad Desertion.

The New York *Journal* says the elections of the week in the West indicate that "the silver question is deader than ever," and, to make its apostacy complete, the *Journal* finally and fully renounces Mr. Bryan's leadership in these words: "This week's elections have brought to the front a new class of leaders—men who have given thought to the problems of the new century, and who will be able to propose solutions that will commend themselves to the public intelligence. Tom L. Johnson, Carter Harrison and Samuel Jones are thoroughly modern men. Mr. Bryan, able and patriotic as he is, is not really modern. He lives in the past. He has never been able fully to adapt himself to the economic and social revolution that has changed the face of the world. A superseded financial theory like free silver appeals to him more than the public ownership of railroads and telegraphs, postal savings banks or any of the other pressing needs of the Twentieth Century." If this does not produce private anguish and public vituperation through the columns of the *Commoner*, it may be taken as an indication that Mr. Bryan is learning to reconcile himself to the inevitable.

A Sorry Excuse.

The apologists for the extra session plotters are working the plea that the new election law will prove a promoter of education "for all it is worth," and much more. It is hoped by the Republicans that they will succeed in training a large proportion of the illiterates of their party to be able to discriminate the words on the new ballot sufficiently to mark it for the candidates of that party. We trust that this is so. The more points at which the dishonest and nefarious scheme of the extra session plotters is thwarted the more occasion will there will be for congratulation. The less successful a scheme for usurpation and trickery turns out the more reason honest men have for satisfaction. A number of the worst tricks of the plotters were got rid of in the making of the law, through the successful resistance of the Republicans, backed by public opinion; if the whole plot should be defeated in the working of the law there will be the best of reasons for rejoicing.

But to talk of the training of a lot of illiterates so as to enable them to mark a ballot as "education" is preposterous. It is, of course, possible and even probable that a small portion of the voters who have got so far along as this in their "education" will go farther, and learn enough of the art of reading to be of real value to them. In so far as this shall prove to be true, it will be a case of some good coming out of a gross evil, and those who like to gain benefits in this peculiar manner are welcome to felicitate themselves upon the matter. It is a common mistake, made in many well-meaning but ill-informed newspapers outside of Maryland, that the great objection made to the disfranchising act by honest men in this State is that the motive of it was bad. Not the motive, but the method and the means are the thing condemned. To deprive voters of the suffrage to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the State, and which they have hitherto enjoyed without disturbance, is a gross usurpation on the part of a partisan majority in the Legislature. If they are justifiable in doing that, they are justifiable in any invasion whatever of the right of suffrage. They might impose a property qualification just as well, provided only they could devise a trick by which that qualification would operate in practice without being expressly laid down in the law. Then the defenders of this usurpation would say that the law was not a disfranchisement of the poor at all, but only an incitement to thrift, that everybody could own a few hundred dollars or a lot of ground, or whatever it was, if he cared enough for the suffrage to save a little out his wages, and that, in fact, what people had mistaken for a scheme to limit the suffrage was merely a philanthropic move for the elevation of the standard of comfort among the poor.

Right-minded peopie will not condone an invasion of the fundamental rights of citizens, and a virtual setting aside of one of the most cardinal stipulations of the Maryland Constitution on any such flimsy plea. The precedent which is continually harped on by the apologists is that of Massachusetts, but is in reality the exact opposite of a precedent for such action. The disfranchisement of illiterates was there not only made by the orderly process of constitutional amendment, but, what is in even more striking contrast to the extra session usurpation, it was limited to future voters, leaving existing rights undisturbed, and giving prospective voters ample warning and an ample opportunity for acquiring the elementary education demanded. Besides all this the compulsory education system in Massachusetts has shown an honest desire to secure that which an honest constitutional requirement declared to be essential. In the one case we have broad and well-considered measures directed to an avowed public end; in the other we have a partisan grab, pure and simple, which, if successful, will be followed up by bolder measures designed to place the grip of the party organization on the State of Maryland and the city Baltimore beyond the reach of anything like hopeful attack.

Writ of Error Granted Beatty.

Judge M. M. Dent, of the supreme court of West Virginia, has granted J. Wesley Beatty, under sentence of death from Preston county, a writ of error. This move will give Beatty, before the supreme court decides his case, almost a year's lease on life, as it will take considerable time to prepare a record for the high court. The offense for which Beatty was sentenced to have been hung tomorrow was the murder of his brother-in-law, David A. Nine, last November in Preston county. Governor White on Monday granted Beatty a reprive of 14 days.

Nerve Food

If you have neuralgia, Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil will feed the nerve that is crying for food—it is hungry—and set your whole body right again, in a way to satisfy nerve and brain from your usual food.

That is cure.

If you are nervous and emaciated, you may only need more fat to cushion your nerves—you are probably thin—and Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil will give you the fat, to begin with.

Cure, so far as it goes. Full cure is getting the fat, you need from usual food, and Scott's Emulsion will help you to that.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

BACK TO MARYLAND.

Election Law Will Bring Wanderers Home. Only a Month in Which to Settle In State.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The newly enacted election law of Maryland, in so far as it stipulates what shall constitute legal residence, carrying the right to vote in that State, affects a large number of persons in Washington who have heretofore claimed legal residence in Maryland and have registered and voted at each election. Very few of them will be eligible for registration next fall unless they move out of Washington into the suburbs across the District line, the nearest points in Maryland and the most available for those whose occupations demand their daily presence in the Capital. A very large majority of them will take such action, and may already have served notice on their landlords that they will relinquish occupancy of the premises they now rent on April 30.

The new election law of Maryland provides that "all citizens of Maryland absent from the State at the time of the passage of this act must appear in person within thirty days after the passage of this act before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which they vote; or, if they are residents of the city of Baltimore, then before the Clerk of the Superior Court in Baltimore, and there make oath that they are only temporarily absent from the State, and that they intend to resume their residence in Maryland on or before May 5, 1901."

They must, in fact, return to Maryland before May 5, 1901, and must actually reside in that State for the six months preceding November 5, 1901. If they fail to make the affidavit indicated, or do not return and resume actual residence in the State, they forfeit their citizenship in Maryland and cannot regain it except upon the same terms as all other persons may become citizens of the State and entitled to vote in it—that is, by living within its borders for one year continuously.

Under these conditions the passage of the recent act is a matter of deep interest to the Marylanders in Washington. They know that it is a hopeless undertaking to attempt to break the law on the ground of unconstitutionality, in so far as the qualifications for residence clause is concerned. That was vainly attempted several years ago. The law recently enacted by the Democratic Legislature is almost identical in several respects with the election law of 1890, which was contested in the Warner case, and which was repealed by a Republican Legislature in 1896.

It was held in the Warner case that actual domicile in the place claimed as residence was peremptory under the provisions to the act in order to carry the franchise, and the Court of Appeals of Maryland sustained that ruling. Ashley Gould, now Assistant District Attorney, was Mr. Warner's counsel, and put in a plea of unconstitutionality as against the definition of legal residence set up by the law and upheld by the Court. This was overruled, and the question in that regard is admittedly settled beyond dispute.

It may be that the test of constitutionality if applied to the provisions of the law as to ballots will render it nugatory in that respect, and eminent lawyers of the Republican party are inclined to believe that the provisions as to ballotting are unconstitutional. But the definition of residence is indisputable and will widely affect Maryland people in this city.

The new law practically abolishes the theory of intent as a factor in establishing legal residence. In most States a citizen may leave the confines of the Commonwealth and come to Washington to occupy a position under the Government and remain here indefinitely without losing his right to vote in the State which he claims as residence. This is notably true of Ohio. The same proposition has been true as to Maryland, and several thousand residents actually of Washington have been conceded the right of residence legal for the purpose of voting in that State, and have taken full advantage of this privilege at every election.

Under the new law this state of affairs ceases to exist. If a man claiming residence in Maryland does not actually live in that State from May 5 until the next election, his vote will undoubtedly be challenged next November and probably be thrown out, even if he succeeds in registering. Actual residence in Maryland is necessary. This is admitted by attorneys who are citizens in this city. Assistant District Attorney Ashley M. Gould admits it. He was a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Sixth Maryland district. Blair Lee admits it. He was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the same district in 1896. James L. Norris admits it, but does not take a depressing view of the situation.

Mr. Gould lives in Takoma Park all the year round and within the borders of Maryland. He is not personally affected, but he feels that it will cause the disfranchisement of many residents of Washington who have fine summer places in Montgomery county and who contribute large amounts annually toward the support of the county. Heretofore such persons living in their summer homes several months in the year have been entitled to residence in Maryland. They will not be now, in Mr. Gould's opinion.

Mr. Lee, who inherited the fine property of his father, the late Admiral Lee, at Silver Spring, is preparing to comply literally with the law. He will take affidavit of intention prior to May 5, as required by the new act, and will establish himself and his family at Silver Spring immediately thereafter.

IT IS WISE TO WORK FOR

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.

BECAUSE Its contracts are simplest.
BECAUSE Its premium rates are lowest.
BECAUSE It gives the highest guarantees.
BECAUSE The company is especially helpful to agents.
BECAUSE It is the easiest company in existence to get business for.
BECAUSE You do not have to introduce the company—the company introduces you.
BECAUSE It is the largest, strongest, most progressive life insurance company in the world.

Income in 1900,	$60,582,802.31
Paid Policyholders, 1900,	$26,361,863.83
Assets December 31, 1900,	$325,753,152.51
Insurance and Annuities in force,	$1,141,497,888.02

Experienced Agents may address—

WILLIAM H. WOOTTON,
5—2 Manager for Maryland, BALTIMORE, MD.

Receivers' Sale

—Valuable—

Hotel Property!

On APRIL 19, 1901,

The Loch Lynn Heights Hotel,

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.,

Will be Sold on the Premises at Auction.

The hotel is situated on a beautiful hill near the station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Oakland, Maryland, and the famous Deer Park Hotel.

The Loch Lynn Heights Hotel contains more than 100 rooms, is in good repair, and its situation affords one of the most impressive views in the Allegheny Mountains.

It is situated within one half mile of the Mountain Lake Chautauqua, and affords a fine opportunity for a most successful summer hotel.

SALE ON PREMISES

AT 12 O'CLOCK M., APRIL 19th, 1901.

TERMS:—One-third cash; balance in six and twelve months, with interest.

Lien reserved to secure deferred payments. Private offers before day of sale will be considered.

Address

BIRD M. ROBINSON,
RANDOLPH BARTON,
Receivers of the Baltimore Building and Load Association of Baltimore City.
FIDELITY BUILDING,
Baltimore, Maryland.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Jemima Mowrey to Isaac Bradburn, dated the 12th day of August, 1899, recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 35, folio 298, &c., one of the mortgage records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having been made in the payment of the mortgage debt and interest, the undersigned attorney named in said mortgage will, on

Saturday, April 20th, 1901,

at one o'clock p. m., in front of Shartzer's Opera House, Oakland, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, all that land situate in Garrett county, Maryland, which was conveyed to the said Jemima Mowrey by Charles M. Miller and wife by deed dated the 25th day of July, 1894, recorded among the land records of said county in Liber E. Z. T. No. 26, folio 319, &c., and therein described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a large flat stone marked "R. O." at the beginning of a tract of land conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson to Alex. Lohr, and running part of the first line thereof with an allowance of 3 degrees for magnetic declination, North 35 degrees East 14¼ perches to a stake and stone pile in said first line, South 35 degrees East 38½ perches to a stake and stone pile on the west margin of the county road, North 80 degrees West 14½ perches, South 13½ degrees East 50 perches to a stake on the west bank of a stream and 5 feet south of a white pine stump, South 48 degrees West 38 perches to a stake, South 28½ degrees West 100 perches to a stake, thence with the 4th, 5th and 6th lines of a tract conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson to Alfred Lohr North 66 degrees West 78 perches to a stake, North 13½ degrees West 82½ perches, North 35½ degrees East 45½ perches to a stake in the 4th line of said deed to said Alexander Lohr and thence with the 4th and last lines thereof South 58 degrees East 78 perches to a stake, North 33 degrees East 88 perches to the beginning, containing

100 Acres, More or Less.

This farm is a desirable one, located near Beckman P. O., Garrett county, and about six miles from Swanton.

Terms of Sale:—CASH.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
Attorney named in Mortgage.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.

Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Sheriff's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Deer Park, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, at the suit of M. V. Pringley vs. Samuel W. Friend and F. C. Browning, the same being No. 6 Judicials to March term, 1901, of said Court, and to the undersigned sheriff directed, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House door, in Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, on

FRIDAY,

the 19th Day of April, 1901,

at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of day, all that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Deer Park, Garrett county, Maryland, which was conveyed to the said Samuel W. Friend by Lucy Perry by deed recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 38, folio 260, and is known as

LOT NO. 2

and contained within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, to-wit: Beginning for the same at the end of the 3rd line of Lot No. 3 and running thence North 30 degrees East 118 feet, South 60½ degrees East 92 feet, South 30 degrees West 118 feet, North 60½ degrees West 90 feet to the beginning.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on the day of sale.

A. J. OESTER, Sheriff.

ORDER NISI.

Samuel Smith vs. John Shartzer et ux.

No. 1095 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 28th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by James W. Thomas, attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of April, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 29th day of April, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $749.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Samuel Johnson et al. vs. Mollie Finzel et al.

No. 1079 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Charles F. Finzell, late of Garrett county, deceased, to file their claims, duly authenticated, with the Clerk of this Court on or before the 26th day of April, 1901, as I shall on that day proceed to state an audit distributing the funds in the hands of the trustee in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Auditor.

ORDER NISI.

Elizabeth C. Thompson et al. vs. Emma D. Hudson et al.

No. 1080 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 26th day of March, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the nineteenth day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county aforesaid once in each of three successive weeks before the 19th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2,500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Sheriff's License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies, corporate or politic, who may be required to take out license, that they must obtain the same on or before

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1901.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license.

A. J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

ANNIE M. WARD,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 3rd day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1901.

GEORGE W. WARD, Executor,
Sunnyside, Md.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

D. E. Offutt was in Fairmont on on business Saturday last.

Dan Dorsey and Joseph C. Shaw, of Grantsville, were here on Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Nellie Chase and her mother, Mrs. Chase, of near Sunnyside, were in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thompson, of Easton, Pa., are in Oakland visiting their daughter, Mrs. George I. Uhler.

Nelson Brenneman, of Meyersdale, Pa., was in Oakland on business Monday and paid this office a brief visit.

Miss Lena Fuller, of Cumberland, is in Oakland, the guest of Miss Wonn Robinson at her home on Second street.

Mrs. John T. Mitchell and Mrs. Arthur Townshend left this morning for a ten days' visit to Baltimore and Washington.

The Oakland Normal opened on Monday with about 25 scholars present. The Accident Normal opened on Tuesday with 19 scholars.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Renninger went to Cumberland Saturday afternoon to spend a few days with Mr. Renninger's parents.

Mr. and. Mrs. William Jackson, of Lonaconing, spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weber, Jr., at their farm near town.

Carl White, who is employed at Uniontown, Pa., came home on Saturday to spend a few days with his father and other relatives.

The town council advertises elsewhere the sitting of that body to hear appeals from assessments. Only two hours is allowed the property owners to make their complaints.

Joseph Bradley, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley, of near town, who is a student at Rockhill College, Ellicott City, spent the Easter vacation at home with his parents.

Miss Durst and Miss Custer, who went from here a few weeks ago to Buckhannon to the Seminary there have returned and are now students at the Oakland Normal.

John Sanders, Sr., was thrown from an overturning wagon several days ago and received severe injuries. He is at the home of his sister, Mrs. Samuel Ferguson, in the southern section of town.

Col. Chas. E. Headley, of the Grafton Hotel who has secured a lease on the Oakland for the summer, came down to Oakland Monday with a force of men and put them to work cleaning up the hotel and getting it into shape for the coming season.

We publish to-day the major portion of the new election law passed at the recent extra session of the Legislature. We hoped to lay the entire law before our readers to-day but finding that it will require more space than we can well spare we will have to be content with publishing it but partially.

Dr. Henry W. McComas arrived home from the Bermudas and points in the South Friday night last, bringing with him many curios in the way of sea products and fruits from that sunny land. He left again Sunday night for Baltimore where he will spend a few days before returning home.

Mr. W. H. Hailer has sold his bakery and stock of goods to a young German, who comes to Oakland well recommended as a first-class baker and pastry cook. Mr. Hailer will be employed during the summer at the Deer Park hotel. His family will reside in the Chambers property on Liberty street.

Mr. John T. Browning met with quite a painful accident on Tuesday in front of Messrs. Dixon & Kelso's while on his way home. The board walk being covered with snow and ice Mr. Browning slipped and fell against the step in front of the store and unfortunately broke a rib in his right side. He was picked up by some passers-by and assisted to his home on Main street where he was attended by Dr. Hinebaugh and made as comfortable as possible.

An engagement of interest which has just been announced in Philadelphia is that of Miss Sarah Keyser Williams and Dr. J. A. Bayard Kane. Miss Williams is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Worthington Williams, summer residents of Deer Park, and, through her mother, who was a Miss Keyser, of Baltimore, belongs to a large and prominent family connection in that city, as well as in Philadelphia. Dr. Kane is a son of the late Dr. John Kent Kane, of Wilmington, Del., and a nephew of Senator Thomas F. Bayard.

Hon. R. T. Browning spent a few days in Oakland this week.

Mr. Thos. Nelson, who travels this section for Armour & Co., spent Sunday in Oakland.

Mrs. L. F. Bullard has gone to Charleston, W. Va., on a visit to relatives.

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., spent Sunday evening in Cumberland the guest of friends.

Merchant Chas. S. May, of Swanton, was in the city Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Curley returned from Baltimore on Monday night, where she had been for some time on a visit.

John A. Wolf, Esq., came to Oakland from Clarksburg, W. Va. Saturday night to remain with his family during Eastertide.

Miss Agnes Hart and her niece, Miss Allie Hart attended the funeral of their cousin, Miss Inez Paxton, in Piedmont on Saturday last.

Mr. W. Harper Bartlett returned to Clarksburg, W. Va., on Sunday, where he holds a position as bookkeeper for a big lumber company.

Mrs. W. S. Dunlap, of Cumberland, was in Oakland last Thursday and while here the guest of her sister, Mrs. West.

Mr. Chas. Bosley, of Clarksburg, spent Easter at home the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Bosley on Oak street.

John O. Michaels, Esq., announces himself a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

Frank Browning arrived in Oakland Sunday morning from Mannington, W. Va., where he is engaged in learning the boiler-making trade, to spend the Easter holidays.

Miss Lydia Good, of Wheeling, stopped off in Oakland Tuesday afternoon on her way home from Washington, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gilmor S. Hamill.

Miss Virginia Johnson went to Piedmont on Saturday and remained until after the Easter dance given by the Acorn club on Monday night. While there she was the guest of Miss George Johnson.

Miss Julia Stanton returned from Baltimore Saturday night last after having spent several weeks in Johns Hopkins Hospital receiving treatment for an injury sustained a year or more ago by stepping through a hole in a defective platform in town.

The Mount Vernon Bridge company of Mount Vernon, Ohio, has been awarded the contract to erect the bridge over Cheat river at Rowlesburg, W. Va., for $18,895. It must be completed by November of this year.

Capt. D. T. E. Casteel arrived yesterday afternoon from Manila to visit his father for a few days. He is on his way to Washington and may return to the Philippines shortly as an officer in the regular army. He is at present connected with the volunteer service. During his stay in the Philippines he rendered invaluable services to this government.

George Pfeiffer, Esq., who was born and reared in Oakland, but who went to Davis, West Va., a number of years ago where he accumulated a nice property, sold his belongings one day last week and came to Oakland with his wife and little daughter. After remaining here a few days visiting Mrs. George Little, Mr. Pfeiffer's sister, they went on to Mount Pleasant, Pa., their future home.

Chauncey E. Ellithorp, president of the Board of Election Supervisors for this county, arrived from Baltimore Tuesday evening with the proper books into which the names of all registered voters are to be copied for use in making the census for the State. Yesterday morning the work of copying the names was commenced at the office of the Supervisors by the clerk, Edmund Jamison, Esq. The work must be finished by Saturday night and the books returned to Baltimore Monday morning.

Ralph Engle, near Grantsville, this county, on Monday and Tuesday last gathered 280 barrels of maple sugar water, equal to about 1,500 pounds of sugar. Nine inches of snow fell on the two succeeding days, which no doubt caused another fine "run," as it is called. The season a short while ago had the appearance of a short crop, but the indications are now that it will be an average yield at least. Mr. Engle is one of the chief producers. The sugar interest is very important in Garrett county, but still greater over in Somerset county, Pa. The addition of modern machinery has stimulated the industry.

Rev. Henry Hamill arrived in Oakland yesterday to remain a few days with relatives.

Attorney John T. Mitchell was in Cumberland on professional business Tuesday.

Mr. Harry Loar is engaged this week as an assistant in the First National Bank.

Mrs. George T. Brew left on Thursday last for Baltimore to visit friends for a short time.

Services in the Deer Park Lutheran church Sunday morning and evening. Cordial welcome. G. I. UHLER.

The Annual Love Feast of the German Baptist Brethren will be held at Accident on June 1st.

William J. Wilson, Esq., of near Gorman, was in Oakland Monday on business before the County Commissioners.

George Little, Esq., is in Baltimore this week attending the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, as a representative from the Oakland lodge.

The Easter ball given at the Glades hotel by the Knights of St. John, of the Catholic church, on Monday night was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Swope Heindel, who were married in Baltimore in March and who have been up in New York on their wedding tour, arrived in Oakland Monday evening.

Mrs. J. H. Moore, who has been in Oakland for some days on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kildow, returned to her home in Coketon, W. Va., Tuesday morning.

Hon. W. H. Jacobs came up to Oakland from his home in District No. 11 Sunday evening accompanied by his son whom he entered as a student in the Normal here.

Misses Margaret and Annie Ridgeley and their mother, Mrs. Ridgley, of Baltimore, have again taken the cottage occupied by them last season and will arrive here in a few weeks to remain during the summer.

The Board of County Commissioners has been in session since Monday morning making the annual levy. Indications point to a slight reduction in the tax rate for county purposes, the State rate being the same as heretofore. The levy this fall in detail will be published next week in these columns.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York which appears elsewhere in this issue. The association is one of the strongest and safest in the land and policy holders are amply protected from loss. Its assests on Dec. 31 last amounted to nearly $400,000,000. William H. Wootton, of Baltimore, is the manager for Maryland.

An unsophisticated young couple from West Virginia alighted from one of the west bound B. & O. trains here on Monday. They were covered from head to heels with mud evidently having driven for many miles to reach a railway station ahead of an angry parent. After registering at one of the hotels the groom to-be procured a marriage license at the court house and then went on the hunt for a minister, who was soon found and the duty devolving upon him to unite in bonds of matrimony all who applied having been performed, the groom propounded the question: "How much do I owe you for this job?" Being answered that no regular price was fixed for the service he fished from the lower story of his apparel a rusty five dollar bill and asked the minister if he had any change, but ministers like editors always being hard up, he was unable to accommodate him. The groom went to a near-by store, asking the clerk to change the bill so that a quarter could be gotten out of it. This he handed the minister and then departed for the hotel where his bride was awaiting his arrival. The couple left for the east Tuesday morning as happy as doves in a cote.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Present Judges Wilson, Merrill and McRobie.

Administrators Appointed.—Thos. H. Layman on estate of Elizebeth Brown. Alfred King on estate of Joseph King.

Guardian Accounts Ratified.—Sixth and final account of John Close, guardian of Anna S. Moore. Third account of Jonas Weitzell, guardian of Linnie Weitzell et al.

Register of Wills directed to notify administrators and guardians to perform the duties required of them by law.

Tax Rate Reduced Two Cents.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of County Commissioners practically completed the annual levy for this year and announced that the rate would be 72 cents on the $100 as against 74 cents last year, making a net reduction of two cents on the $100. This is for county purposes only. The State rate is fixed by law at 17 cents on the $100. The total rate for county and State purposes will be but 89 cents, the lowest in the history of the county. The levy will be signed today.

MICHAEL MARONEY.

Death Claims an Aged and Highly Respected Citizen of Oakland—Other Deaths.

Last Thursday morning Michael Maroney, an aged and very highly respected citizen of Oakland, was stricken with paralysis and died shortly afterward, without regaining consciousness, at his home in the east end of town.

Mr. Maroney came to Oakland in 1858. He served in the Civil war and at its close he returned to Oakland, engaging in the livery business. He was born in Ireland in 1838 and came to this country at the age of fifteen years, making the trip with a party of friends. He landed in New York and from there proceeded to Albany where he remained for a short time, when he went to St. Louis where he made his home with an uncle until the time of his removal to Oakland. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted in Company B, Third West Virginia Cavalry and rendered brave service during the entire period of the war. During Hunter's raid he received a wound that confined him to the hospital for some time, and during the battle of Winchester he had two horses shot from under him, himself narrowly escaping with his life. Both at Winchester and Fisher's Hill he was associated with the then Major William McKinley, now President of the United States. He was taken prisoner in the Valley of Virginia, but was paroled after one day of imprisonment.

Upon his return to Oakland in 1865, Mr. Maroney again engaged in the livery business which in time grew to be quite large. In recent years he had associated with him his son Richard. In politics he was an ardent Republican and like all old soldiers was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Religiously Mr. Maroney was a devout Catholic.

In 1860 he was married to Miss Bridget Keefe, daughter of James and Rose Keefe, who came to Oakland from Ireland in 1851. Eleven children were born as a result of this union, they being John, Richard K., Julia, James, Michael R., Patrick, Rose A., Matthew T., Alice E. and Bridget Frances.

Mr. Maroney's funeral took place on Saturday morning last from St. Peter's church, Rev. James E. Connell preaching a sermon and celebrating a Requiem High Mass for the soul of the deceased, after which the remains were conveyed to the cemetery and buried.

The pall bearers were members of Crook Post, G. A. R., they being Col. A. G. Sturgiss, Captains James A. Hayden, John M. Jarboe and R. T. Browning, James O. Cleveland and George W. Legge.

WILLIAM SPRIGG RAWLINGS.

William Sprigg Rawlings, son of William L. Rawlings, formerly of Oakland, died last Wednesday morning at 8.30 o'clock at his home, 24 Ellen street, Cumberland, after an illness from typhoid fever, lasting about two weeks, aged 28 years. Mr. Rawlings was individual book keeper in the First National Bank and was prominent in social and musical circles. His only brother, Mr. Lloyd Rawlings, is now quite ill. Besides the father and mother, the Rawlings family consisted of the two sons.

WARREN.—Thomas Warren, residing in the suburbs of town, died on last Wednesday afternoon after a lingering illness, aged 81. The deceased was a native of England, having been born April 1st, 1820. It is the supposition that Mr. Warren's death was hastened as a result of a blow inflicted some weeks ago by a man named McRobie and who left this section shortly afterward, his whereabouts at present being unknown. Mr. Warren's funeral took place on Friday last, the interment being being made at the Red House cemetery.

CASEY.—Mrs. Anna Casey, a very highly respected lady of Hutton, died on Monday at noon as the result of a stroke of paralysis. She was aged 65 years, born in Ireland and came to this country when quite young. Her funeral took place yesterday afternoon from St. Peter's Catholic church in Oakland, Rev. Father James E. Connell officiating. The remains were interred in the cemetery here.

Second Street to be Paved.

At a meeting of the town council held on Monday night of this week a resolution was adopted authorizing that Second street from Alder to the corner of Mr. D. E. Offutt's residence lot be paved with vitrified brick, the work to be commenced as soon as practicable.

The bridge accross the little stream in the centre of town will be an obstacle in the path of the work as it will require the expenditure of quite a sum in building substantial walls and purchasing iron to span it upon which the brick will be laid.

While other portions of the town were paved wholly at the expense of the public the property owners along Second street have agreed to bear a liberal share of the expense in making the improvement.

State Council Jr. O. U. A. M.

The State Council of the Junior Order United American Mechanics will meet in Oakland on Tuesday for a three days' session. The business meeting of the Council will be held in the Opera House. Something like two hundred delegates are expected to be present, coming from every section of the State. Oakland will be helped financially by the gathering and it will be a good advertisement for the town.

The American flag is the emblem of the order and it has been suggested that Old Glory be profusely used by the people of Oakland upon the occasion of the meeting.

Meeting of Dorcas Society.

The members of the Dorcas Society are requested to meet at Mrs. Dr. Hinebaugh's residence on Friday, April 12th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Let all the members try to be present, as there is some business of importance to be attended to.

Postponed.

Owing to unforseen circumstances over which the management has no control, the production of "The Hick'ry Farm," which was to have been given tomorrow night, has been postponed until Monday night.

Married.

BROWNING—CODDINGTON.—At the residence of the bride's mother in Oakland, Mrs. Thomas Coddington, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Rev. James E. Connell, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church, Mr. Frank Browning, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Browning, of Terra Alta, and Miss Lucy Coddington. The couple left on No. 55 for their future home at Terra Alta, followed by the well wishes of their many friends in this section.

Notice.

On the 21st of this month Rev. S. E. Nicholson, State Superintendent of Anti-Saloon League for Maryland, will speak in the morning in St. Paul's M. E. church, in afternoon at Garrett Memorial church and in evening at Lutheran church. Everybody cordially invited.

ASBURY MICK.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

KRAMER WAGONS are the best.

Goldfish, globes, food, etc., at Cheap John's.

WANTED.—A girl to do general housework. Apply at this office.

Big stock toys, candies, fruits, etc., at Cheap John's. 2t

Plenty of seed oats and grass seed at Dixon & Kelso's. 2t*

Bed Room Suites--Twenty-five left. Will be sold cheap. OFFUTT'S.

Two bottles pop for 5 cts. at Cheap John's.

MATTINGS--Largest line and lowest prices at Offutt's. 4 2t

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Cheap John's.

For rough and stumpy ground get the McCormick vertical bar mower.

KRAMER WAGONS are the best. Sold exclusively by Offutt's. 2t

Dr. Hardman, of Grafton, will fit spectacles at the Glades Hotel, Oakland, Friday, April 19th. 2t

John Felty, Jr., has the cheapest line of wall paper in town. Call and examine it.

KRAMER WAGONS sold on easy terms. Write or call for prices. 4 2t OFFUTT'S.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

John Felty, Jr., has the cheapest line of wall paper in town. Call and examine it.

John Felty, Jr., has the cheapest line of wall paper in town. Call and examine it.

Do not buy Mowers, Binders, etc., that you will have trouble to get repairs for. Buy the McCormick and get the best. Naylor has them 4 3*

FERTILIZER.--Dixon & Kelso have a large lot corn, oats and potato fertilizer, the use of which will double your crops, to sell on easy terms. Give us a call and get prices. 2t*

If troubled by a weak digestion, loss of appetite, or constipation, try a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box warranted. For sale by all druggists.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

St. Matthew's Church.

The annual meeting of members of St. Matthew's P. E. church to elect a vestry for the ensuing year was held Easter morning, April 8th. The vestry is as follows: Dr. E. H. Bartlett, Dr. R. F. Bartlett, Messrs. Percy Procter, Geo. T. Brew, Bowie Johnson, Harry Hinebaugh, L. H. Friend and C. M. Miller. Dr. E. H. Bartlett is the senior warden and Mr. Geo. T. Brew the junior warden. Mr. Percy Procter is treasurer and C. M. Miller registrar. Treasurer Procter reported yearly receipts at about $1000 and disbursements $900, with cash on hand and subscriptions due amounting to about $180. In addition to paying expenses the parish contributed about $130 to missions, Galveston relief fund and other outside charities.

Easter at St. Paul's M. E. Church.

Easter was appropriately celebrated in St. Paul's M. E. church. The edifice was beautifully decorated with potted palms and lillies and a profusion of cut flowers. The sermon, a strong and interesting exposition of the benefits derived by humanity through the death and resurrection of Christ, was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Mick, from the text: "Now is Christ risen from the dead." The music, under the directorship of Prof. John G. Robinson, was inspiring and impressive, the anthems used being "Awake Up My Glory," by Barnby, and "Arisen with Christ," by H. W. Porter, the solo parts being well taken by Miss Agnes Bullard, Dr. Robinson and Mr. John Mealey, supported by a strong and full choir, with the regular church organist, Miss Lottie Loar, at the organ.

At night the services were turned over to the primary department of the Sunday school, who, under the training and tutorage of their faithful and efficient teachers, had prepared an elaborate and very interesting program, entitled "The First Easter Story," consisting of a processional, duets, choruses, recitations, etc., the rendition of which not only reflected great credit upon the children participating, but upon those who so carefully and faithfully instructed them. Dr. John G. Robinson had charge of the musical features of the program, assisted by the talented Miss Wonn Robinson, who presided at the organ.

The Epworth League had charge of the decorations. The Mission offering of the Sunday school amounted to $55.45. Large congregations being present on both occasions.

Nydegger Hill Road Relocated.

After eighteen years of contention among the residents of that section of the county bordering the Potomac river near Gorman over the location of the public county road leading down the Nydegger hill to the river, the matter was settled to the satisfaction of all yesterday when the County Commissioners accepted the road as relocated by a board of viewers appointed during February to change the route of the highway so as to avoid the steep and dangerous incline. The case has been before nearly every board of county commissioners since the road was located, petitions having been circulated for a change in the route as many as three times in one year, but every time some dissatisfied citizen would appear and lay before the board some objection whereby the matter could not be adjusted. This time, however, no serious objection was raised and in consequence the road will be changed. Three hundred dollars have been appropriated to make the necessary improvement. County Commissioner Kelso is highly elated over the final adjustment of the differences among the citizens of the neighborhood immediately interested, the road being in that portion of the county under his supervision.

APPEAL SESSION.

The tax payers of Oakland will take notice that the Town Council will sit at the Council Chamber in said town on

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1901,

from two to four p. m. and from seven to nine o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers upon the assessment books of said town.

By order of the Council.

5-2t J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Illinois Central R. R.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO

CALIFORNIA

VIA NEW ORLEANS

AND THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

VIA OMAHA

AND THE SCENIC ROUTE.

NEW THROUGH LINE OF

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

Real Estate NOTICES!

For Rent--

House on Water Street, Oakland.
The Whitehead Cottage, Mt. Lake Park.
Thorn Cottage, near Oakland.
Offices in Ravenscroft Building, Oakland.

For Sale--

Three Houses in Oakland.
Thorn Cottage, near Oakland.
Lots at Loch Lynn Heights.
Hotel Property, Deer Park.
Farms in the County.

Apply to

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
13t OAKLAND, MD.

SET forth the pure, white lilies;
Put lust for gold away!
Let faith supplant ambition.
Let love once more have sway—
Let men again be brothers,
If only for the day.
Turn back unto the Saviour,
For still—aye still!—He reigns;
Forget to sigh at losses,
Forget to scheme for gains—
Close up the noisy market!
Help swell the sweet old strains.

The sky is still above us
That arched o'er Calvary;
The wind still stirs the grasses
That rippled Galilee—
The message Christ delivered
Is still for you and me.

Roll back the stone that closes
The entrance to your heart;
Let [illegible] be resurrected,
Bid [illegible] my doubt depart,
And let God's love still shield you
Against the scoffer's dart.

Once more the Easter lilies!
Once more the old sweet way
Of slipping back to childhood,
Of letting love have sway!
So shall the world be brighter
And better for the day.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Daily News.

THE MAGIC OF A VOICE

By Harriet Brewer Sterling.

IT WAS Easter eve, and half a dozen girls of the Altar Guild were decorating the chancel of beautiful old St. Stephen's. They had banked the window sills with moss, in which flowers were imbedded, and they had woven a leafy screen, which they had raised above the altar, and in which sprays of blossoms were so placed as to form that most sacred emblem, the cross. Meanwhile the florist had brought a number of palms and other large leaved plants and massed them in a wall of green on either side. Now while twilight fell the girls were arranging the cut flowers, pot-plants and long wreaths of smilax which were to make pulpit desk and font alike proclaim the gladness of the Easter-tide.

"The world itself keeps Easter day," trilled Louise Mattison, as she stepped back to study the effect of her work. "There, girls," she added, in a tone of satisfaction, "how do you like the font?"

"Lovely!" cried an admiring chorus.

"Now let us go," said Pauline Judson. "We are all through and we must hurry home or it will be pitch dark."

"We really should not have stayed so late as this," said Antoinette Ward. "I shall be frightened to death to go home. Did you know that one of the patients escaped from the asylum to-day?"

"Mercy, Antoinette! why didn't you tell us before? Are you sure it's true?"

"Yes; Dr. Barton telephoned to papa about it. They can't find a trace of him. It's that man who was so powerfully affected by your voice, Louise, the day you sang at the asylum. Do you remember? The one with such a dreadfully disfigured face."

"Remember!" cried Louise, with a shudder; "shall I ever forget? The creature still haunts my dreams!"

"We are in no danger while we have Louise," said Antoinette, with a somewhat forced gayety. "This very man who has escaped was raving, locked in a padded cell, the day we were out there, and the sound of Louise's voice in the hall as she sang quieted him so that they were able to let him out. She sang again expressly for him, and you should have seen him, sitting spellbound, drinking in every note. Should we meet him we'll just let Louise—"

"Thank you," said Louise, dryly, "but I have sung my last to lunatics. That one experience will suffice for the balance of my life. See here, girls, do you think these roses will last if they are left in the warm church all night, or would it be best to put them downstairs?"

"Oh, they'll do all right up here," said Pauline. "There is no time for further fussing. Do let's be off, for it's supper time, and, anyway, I'm afraid to stay in this dark place so late."

"Come along, Louise," said Antoinette, as the little group passed down the aisle; "you and Grace both go my way."

"Not to-night, my dear," Louise replied. "Sorry to disappoint you, but I told mother when I left home that I'd spend the night with Aunt Libbie. Do you know,' she added, as they reached the vestibule, "I'm a little worried about those roses. I believe I'll just go back and carry them down into the basement. Good night, girls," she called, as she turned back into the church. "Don't wait for me. I'm not a bit afraid, and I take the car right at this corner, you know."

As the other girls went down the street they were noticed by the sexton, who was standing on the opposite corner talking to a friend.

"There," said he, "they're gone at last. I fixed my fires and got everything ready to lock up a full hour ago, and I've been waiting around here ever since. I must get along, now I've got the chance, so good night to ye."

Crossing the street, he entered the church and peered about. It was empty and quiet. Satisfied that all was as it should be, he went out, closed and locked the great door and hurried away.

Down in the basement Louise was putting the roses in a cool corner when her ear caught the clang of the closing door. She sprang up the steps and ran across the transept and down the long side-aisle. Panting, she tried the door, shook it, rattled the knob, pounded on the panels, but all in vain. She ran to the tower door, thinking perhaps to ring the bell. That, too, was locked. She thought of the windows, but the painted saints in the chancel were, of course, immovable, and for the rest the church was lighted from the clearstory high above her head.

The basement! Surely she could get out there! Through the deepening shadows she hastened down the stairs again. Again a locked door confronted her.

"I feel like a mouse in a trap," she said to herself. "There's no use in being so frightened." She sat down on the lower step and tried to face the situation calmly. Here she was a prisoner in dear old St. Stephen's. The sextion had undoubtedly gone home for the night. Unless she was missed and searched for he would not be back until early morning, when he would come to attend to the fires. As to the possibility that she might be missed, it was very slight. Her mother supposed her to be at her aunt's, while her aunt was not definitely expecting her, and would not be surprised at her nonappearance.

"No two ways about it," thought Louise. "I'm booked to spend the night here. I might as well settle down to it, and make myself as comfortable as possible."

She rose and went slowly up the stairs, humming a little tune to keep up her courage.

As she entered the empty church a slight noise startled her. She gave herself a little shake. "Louise Mattison," she said to herself, sternly, "I hope you are not afraid of a mouse?" She passed down the aisle and seated herself cozily in the snug inner corner of the family pew.

AT SIGHT OF HIM THE POOR, MAD CREATURE SPRANG UP.

The church was not wholly dark, for the glare from an electric light on a high mast at the corner fell through the clearstory windows, illuminating part of the chancel quite brightly, and casting broken lights and shadows across the nave. Louise leaned back in her pew-corner and idly noted the effect of the aster decorations as they were revealed in the strange half-light. As her eye fell on the left group of palms one or two of the stiff, shining leaves seemed to move. The girl's heart came to her throat. Assuring herself that her fright was due solely to imagination, she looked again. All was quiet for a moment. Then—yes, surely that was a movement, and surely her ear caught a rustle. Louise strained her frightened eyes to see more clearly. Was there or was there not a figure standing back of that palm group? The electric light on its high mast sputtered and almost went out. For a moment the whole church was in shadow. When the light flashed up again the figure back of the palms was a certainty. Slowly, while Louise felt her blood congeal, a man's form moved from behind the clustered leaves and slowly moved across the chancel. Louise sat motionless and dumb, her eyes fixed on the advancing figure. Of what use to scream? Of what use to flee? She was a prisoner, powerless to escape, powerless to defend herself! The man advanced to the chancel steps and came into the full radiance of a broad beam of light. His shadowy features became suddenly distinct. Louise saw a frightfully scarred face. In an agony of horror she recognized the maniac whom she had seen at the asylum, and of whose escape Antoinette had told her.

Scarcely breathing, numb with terror, she saw the dread figure slowly descend the steps of the chancel and come down the aisle. Now he was only four pews away! Now three! Now two! And now—oh, Heaven, be merciful—he paused at the pew Louise was in, slowly turned, entered it and sat down in the outer corner.

For one deadly moment the girl's heart seemed to stop and all turned black before her eyes. Then the blood surged back to her brain and thoughts came quickly, as they do to one drowning. She remembered the insane asylum hall, and this dangerous maniac sitting mute and motionless, spellbound by the power of music.

A slight move made by her strange seat-mate brought her back to the present situation. No longer in a crowded, brightly lighted hall, but in this dark and silent church she must attempt to bind this man with music's spell, and this time her life, perhaps, depended on her success. Another movement, slight but terrifying, roused her to action. By an awful effort of will she gained control of her throat, which fear had almost paralyzed, and there, in the darkness, with a maniac as sole auditor, she sang as never in her life before.

High and clear her voice rang in the joyous Easter carols, tender and rich in the minor strains of Lenten hymns. The listener sat motionless as a statue. Sometimes Louise hoped he slept, and she would pause, but signs of restlessness ever forced her to renewed effort. On and on she sang—hymns, chants and carols, snatches of oratorios, Scotch ballads, love lyrics, college songs, and even nursery rhymes—while the tardy hours of the night dragged by.

When midnight chimed from a neighboring tower the courageous singer felt that she had reached almost the end of her strength. Yet in desperation she sang on, repeating, improvising, singing scales and exercises, now stopping to take breath, now impelled by terror to begin again, till one o'clock struck; and two; and three; and then, slowly, slowly, the blessed daylight began to appear! The sexton of St. Stephen's, peacefully snoring away the early-morning hours was disturbed just as the day was dawning by a loud rapping on the door. He raised the window and testily inquired who was there and what was wanted.

"It is Dr. Barton and a patrolman," was the reply. "There is something wrong at the church, and we want you to bring the keys and come with us at once." The startled sexton sprang into his clothing, seized the keys and hurried out of the door.

The patrolman stood waiting; Dr. Barton, in his impatience, was already half a block away.

"What's to pay?" panted the little sexton, as his short legs tried to keep pace with his companion's long ones.

The patrolman explained that he had heard somebody singing in the church. Remembering the escaped lunatic he had telephoned Dr. Barton, of the asylum. The doctor had joined him, and both had heard the singing, although it was evidently a woman's voice.

The three men entered the church by a basement door. The bolt shot back grudgingly, with a grating sound. Louise heard it, and dully wondered if help were at hand. She paused and listened. Did she hear footsteps in the lower hall? Suddenly the madman by her side half sprang to his feet and bent threateningly toward her. Terrified, yet with renewed courage, she opened her lips. The rescuers on the steps halted in amaze at the burst of triumphant melody, while the maniac, tranquilized, sat back to his place.

The doctor turned to his aids. "Go through to the other stairs," he whispered, "and up into the vestibule. I'll wait here till I see you at the door. It's a lady that's singing, but my man is in there beside her."

The men obeyed, feeling their way through the cellar dusk to the other end of the church.

"God will hearken, God will save," sang Louise, all the pathos of a prayer in her voice. As the words left her lips the curtain at the transept stairway was thrust aside, revealing the figure of the asylum superintendent. Mechanically she sang on, while Dr. Barton, his eyes fixed upon his escaped patient, advanced with measured tread along the aisle. At sight of him, the poor, mad creature sprang up. Then he moved slowly backward, cowering lower and lower as the doctor approached, till, crouching abjectly at Louise's feet, he burst into a flood of tears.

They led him away, still weeping and humble as a little child, while the girl sat motionless, with whirling brain and dazed eyes. Incuriously she had recognized the patrolman and sexton as they came within her field of vision; as in a dream she had heard the word of command from Dr. Barton and seen the lunatic rise; numbly she watched until he was led from her sight. Then, freed from the fearful tension of the night, weary, exhausted, her head fell backward, and she lapsed into unconsciousness.

When, after weeks of illness, Louise had fought her way back to health and strength again, it was found that the strain of those frightful hours had hopelessly injured the delicate vocal chords, and her beautiful voice was silenced forever. A fearful sacrifice, yet one that had not been in vain, for in those few hours of singing a miracle had been wrought, and the disordered mechanism of a brain had found balance. The maniac, after leaving the church, wept himself into a quiet sleep, from which he awoke a maniac no longer, but a sane man, his mental poise permanently restored by the magic of a voice.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Lesson of Hope.

The great lesson of Easter is hope. Its picture is a broken grave, empty now because He who lay in it could not be holden of death. The lesson is a great deal wider in its reach, however, than the ordinary application of it. It is wondrously comforting to know that all who sleep in Jesus God will bring again from death to life. But the victory of Easter included all that belongs to the Christian life. We suffer many defeats before we come to the last faintness, which men call dying. But there is not one of those which the glorious Easter fact may not change into a victory. Always Christian faith brings life out of death.

Many times we seem to fail, but there is a way to bring good out of every failure. Indeed, ofttimes the best thing that can come to us is defeat. It takes the self-conceit out of us. It reveals to us our weakness, and thus sets a new lesson for us—the strengthening of the weak point. It makes us more patient and sympathetic with others who fail. Then it inspires us to new courage. We rise to try again, and we determine yet to be victorious. Thus depending upon Christ we become more than conquerors through Him that loved us, and out of the graves of our vain struggles comes resurrection life.—Dr. J. R. Miller.

Best of All Our Hopes.

Is not the best of all our hopes—the hope of immortality—always before us? How can we be dull or heavy while we have that new experience to look forward to? It will be the most joyful of all our travels and adventures. It will bring us our best acquaintances and friendships. But there is only one way to get ready for immortality, and that is to love this life and live it as bravely and cheerfully and faithfully as we can.—Henry Van Dyke.

A New Easter.

Every call to self-denial is a call to a new Easter. The lower is to be sacrificed for the sake of obtaining the higher. As in the grain of wheat is hidden a secret of value and growth which can be realized only through the dying of the grain in the earth, so in every fragment of human happiness and comfort there is covered up a secret of blessing and of good which can be brought out only through the losing of it, the giving it up.—S. S. Times.

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

Wife—Women always have the best of it when it comes to Easter headgear.

Husband—Of course they do. The men have to pay the freight.—Chicago Daily News.

More Nonsense.

"I think these jokes about Easter bonnets are downright stupid," said Mr. Meekton.

"Indeed!"

"Yes. The idea of a woman's asking her husband for money to get a bonnet with! Just as if she didn't have it all the time and wasn't thinking herself pretty generous if she gave him 25 cents to buy lunch with!"—Washington Star.

The Last Straw.

"Judson thought he might pull through without making an assignment, but just as he was about arranging satisfactorily with his creditors—"

"What happened?"

"The bill for his wife's Easter hat came in."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Plausible Story.

Lady—Why are you wandering around the country, I should like to know, instead of staying at home and taking care of your family?

Tramp—You see, mum, my wife had a very good servant girl—a regular jewel, mum.

"That doesn't seem possible."

"There never was but one perfect girl, and my wife had her, mum."

"Mercy! What a lucky woman!"

"Yes, mum, so my wife often said. But, you see, mum, the girl didn't like me."

"She didn't?"

"No, mum. She said my wife would have to discharge her or me, so she discharged me."

"Oh, I see. Here's some money."—N. Y. Weekly.

Trouble in a Kiss.

She—Do you remember the first quarrel you had with your wife?

He—Distinctly.

"What was it about?"

"Oh, about a kiss."

"Pshaw!"

"Yes."

"But doesn't she like kissing?"

"Oh, yes."

"Why, then, did she object?"

"I was kissing another woman."—Yonkers Statesman.

Noble Consideration.

"Why did the bride insist that the groom's present should be a necklace of 21 pearls? Does she think there is luck in odd numbers?"

"No, I guess not. You see, she had been engaged that number of times to other fellows, and, being one of the kindest-hearted girls in the world, she wanted the necklace as a sort of memorial to them."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Matter of Health.

When the world is dull and gloomy
And won't go the proper way,
It is really your stomach
That is ailing, so they say.
And the world would chime with laughter
Till the rippling echoes wake
If we only could discover
Just what medicine to take.
—Washington Star.

A HEAVY BURDEN.

She—It's queer that Mr. Smith sank when he broke through the ice, when he was such an excellent swimmer.

He—Well, you see, he had just eaten one of his wife's biscuits.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Success.

What is "Success"in this strange life?
Pray tell us what it means.
With some 'tis wine and terrapin;
With others, pork and beans.
—Washington Star.

Delightful Man.

He—Going shopping, Miss Vandervelt?

She—Yes. I'm going to buy some pretty pictures for my room.

He—Why don't you buy a half-dozen mirrors? Then you would see a pretty picture whichever way you turned.—Summerville Journal.

Rapid-Transit Returns.

"I wouldn't be guilty of doing a favor for a man and then in a day or two asking him to do me one."

"No, nor I; I'd ask him right straight off, before his gratitude gets chance to cool."—Indianapolis Journal.

Quite Kittenish.

Beacon—That Miss Bangs in the next flat has got a new piano.

Egbert—I suppose you can compare her to a kitten now.

"How so?"

"Why, I suppose she's playing all the time."—Yonkers Statesman.

Honors Even.

"Good heavens!" scornfully exclaimed the young woman. "Are you asking me to marry you? You!"

"Yes," returned young Spoonamore, with spirit. "Why not? I've asked everybody else I can think of."—Chicago Tribune.

First Inspection.

"Your doom is sealed!" said the sheriff, solemnly.

"Doesn't matter!" responded the prisoner, absently. "My wife will open it."—Chicago Daily News.

The Easiest Way Out.

Mrs. Mangle (to the hotel manager)—If a package comes to me from the dressmaker's with $20 to pay, just pay it, and charge it to sundries in my husband's bill.

Manager—Certainly, madam; but—er—don't you think he might be suspicious?

Mrs. Mangle (thoughtfully)—Well, there is something in that. Perhaps, after all, you had better charge it to his wine account.—Tit-Bits.

HARDEST TASK OF HIS LIFE.

"Why don't you work?"

"Madam, ain't I tryin' ter work yer dis very moment?"—Chicago American.

Odd But Expressive.

An odd word she let fall
Makes me fear there's no hope.
When I popped, I recall,
An odd word she let fall.
You'll not find it at all
In old Webster's; 'tis "Nope!"
This odd word she let fall—
Makes me feel there's no hope.
—Catholic Standard and Times.

In Use.

The little girl in the family was inclined to answer the doorbell about as soon as it sounded, and sometimes she gave answers to whomever might be there, that were curious. One day the man who collects the packages of laundry was at the door and asked if the laundry was ready.

"No," she replied. "Papa has got it on."—Detroit Free Press.

As the Boy Remembered It.

A Melrose boy who is devoted to the Sunday school had as a golden text not long ago the words: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard." Upon reaching home his father asked him what the text was. The parent was surprised to know that the text was: "Go to your aunt, and get slugged."—Boston Journal.

Gone for Good.

"You don't mean to say you've left old Krusty's employ?"

"Yes, he made a certain remark in my hearing that made it simply impossible for me to remain there any longer."

"Really? What did he say?"

"He said: 'Get your pay and get out of here.'"—Philadelphia Press.

His Indignant Inquiry.

He (on his knees)—Darling, I love you with all my heart, with all my soul, and with all the strength of my being.

She—Are you in earnest, Clarence?

He (reproachfully)—In earnest! Say, do you think I am bagging my trousers this way for fun?—Puck.

A Clean Sweep.

The burglar looked around with pride,
And silently admired
His latest job. He had in truth
Left naught to be desired.
—N. Y. Life.

FLOR DE CABBAGE.

Host—That's something like a cigar, isn't it, old chap?

Guest—Yes. It's wonderful to what perfection they can bring these imitations nowadays.—Ally Sloper.

Financial Comment.

"What do you think of a man who overdraws his bank account?"

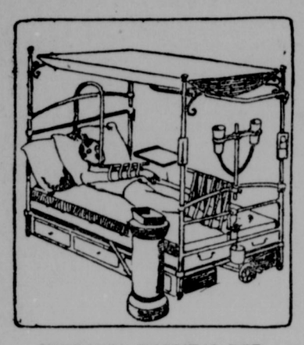
"It isn't much to his credit."—Town Topics.

WOMAN AND HOME

BED FOR HOSPITALS.

Provisions Made for Treatment of Numerous Diseases and Also for Surgical Work.

The illustration shows a specially constructed bed adapted for use in hospitals, provision being made for treating numerous diseases and also for surgical work. A cooling tank is provided which contains ice and wa-



IMPROVED HOSPITAL BED.

ter, and this can be brought in proximity with any portion of the body while the remainder is given hot treatments by other appliances. The special function of the cooling tank is to regulate the temperature of a pyretic or febrile patient—as, for instance, in spinal meningitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever and all forms of eruptive diseases, where bodily temperature plays such an important role. In spinal meningitis and typhoid it may be necessary to apply heat to the spinal column and neck of the patient to produce muscular relaxation, while the general temperature is reduced by the application of the cooling apparatus to other parts of the body. The mattress of the bed is adapted to be inflated with hot water or air, and in order to maintain the water at the required temperature the mattress is connected with the water heater in proximity to the bed by means of a pipe. It will be noticed that supports for a fractured arm or leg are also provided, as well as a thermometer, writing tablet, holder for medicine glasses, etc. The designer of the appliance is Adolfo Luma, of Chicago, Ill.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

The Fearsome Future Woman to Whom the English May Be Expected to Look Forward.

This is what the writer in one of the English magazines predicts will be the state of affairs when another century rolls around:

"By that time women will be all six feet in height, many of them considerably over, while the average height of a man will be five feet nothing. Woman will be strong and lusty; broad and heavy in build, and will be very proud of her large feet, thick wrists, powerful limbs and great muscular development, while men will have grown vain of their trimly-corseted waists, nice pink and white complexions and soft voices.

"Love will not have been completely done away with, though sentiment will have given away to common sense. Every woman will be required to marry and support two husbands, one of whom must be a useful, domesticated creature, capable of tending the children and looking after the household (while the wife is away in the city earning good money to keep the home together), and the other will be a better looking, and therefore more ornamental creature (not a 'general utility' man like the 'housekeeper'), whose duties will be to act as companion or 'gentleman help' to the mistress and ruler of the mansion, and keep things up to the mark generally.

"Women a century hence will all wear 'bloomers,' both literally and figuratively speaking; any woman transgressing by appearing in a long-tailed skirt will be condemned to act as public street scavenger for as long a period as the local council shall determine. Women will also wear a mustache, and the faces of men will gradually become smooth. Cooks will no longer be at a premium, as tiny tabloids of food will take the place of the elaborate dishes of the past. We shall be able to get through a six-course dinner in about two minutes, a tabloid for each course, or, if we prefer it, we can have, multum in parvo, a tabloid with everything compressed and condensed into one harmonious whole."

A Moderate Wedding Outfit.

A moderate outfit for a bride would be a good street costume, several odd bodices, a black skirt, a silk gown and a house gown. These, with the clothes which she already has, entirely renovated and remodeled, and a sufficient amount of neatly-made underclothing is all that any girl in moderate circumstances needs for her trousseau—even less would be in order.—Emma M. Hooper, in Ladies' Home Journal.

An Effective Compromise.

Little Daisy's aunt had given her a doll so dressed that she couldn't tell whether it was a girl or a boy. She looked at it in great perplexity for a few minutes and then said: "Never mind, little boy; be a good girl."

FEEDING THE BABY.

All Milk Given to Little Children Should Be Sterilized, and Seasoned Just a Little Bit.

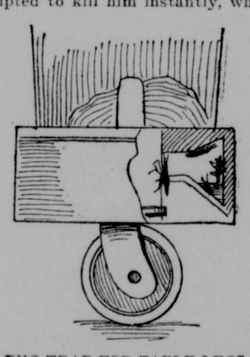
There has been a great change for the better in the feeding of little children in the last score of years. Far more children who are deprived of their mothers' milk thrive on artificial feeding than formerly. This is chiefly due to the process of sterilization. All milk fed to infants or little children who live largely on milk should be sterilized. This should be done to destroy impurities which the milk may receive from contact with the air and from vessels which hold it, as well as to destroy germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis or other diseases which may be received from the cow. The importance of sterilization, therefore, cannot be insisted upon too strongly. Apparatus is sold for this purpose, so that it may be easily accomplished in any kitchen with little trouble. Formerly the milk of one cow was insisted upon. Some authorities object to this, preferring a child should be fed from a mixture of the milk of different cows.

There is more salt and sugar in human milk than in cow's milk. A very little loaf sugar and a little salt should be added to milk given to an infant. A safe rule for feeding little infants is to boil a teaspoonful of powdered barley and a little salt in a gill of water for 15 minutes. Strain the mixture through a fine strainer which is kept for the purpose and sterilized every time it is used. Add to this mixture as much cow's milk and a little sugar. This preparation can be taken from a bottle. Sometimes oatmeal must be substituted for barley. Use oatmeal in place of barley if the child's bowels are not as open as they should be. For a very young child physicians generally recommend cow's milk, weakened only with water. If it sours on the stomach, as it may, make a very thin, transparent mucilage of the best gum arabic and milk, sweetened and flavored with a little salt, and give the child a little. It is a simple, harmless medicine.—N. Y. Weekly.

TRAP FOR COCKROACHES.

Pennsylvania Man Has Invented a Contrivance That Keeps Them Off the Dining Table.

To find a roach crawling on the dining table fills the heart of many a housewife with disgust, and she is tempted to kill him instantly, which



BUG TRAP FOR TABLE LEGS.

of course, soils the cloth. The best way is to prevent the pests from climbing up the table legs, and that is just what the invention of P. J. McAtee, of Gilberton, Pa., is designed to accomplish. We illustrate the idea in the accompanying picture, a portion of the trap being cut away to give a view of the interior arrangement. The bug who climbs this table leg must not only know how to swim, but also be able to find his way out of the trap when once inside, and the chances of his reaching the top are small indeed. The slanting upper wall of the trap is highly polished, and this causes many of the insects to fall into the liquid as soon as they attempt to crawl across it. The liquid may be kerosene or some poison, making it impossible for the insects to long survive a bath in the trap. The invention may be used on tables, beds, dressers, and, in fact, any article of furniture on which castors are used, as it comprises a castor with an extra long shank, having the trap surrounding the lower portion and adapted to support the leg as shown.—Chicago Daily News.

BOSSY'S EXPLOSIVE CUD.

Cow Swallowed a Bunch of Firecrackers and Matches and Made a Show of Herself.

A peculiar circumstance happened near Rochester, N. Y., not long ago, where a gentleman was spending a few days with his family. The fences were down so that the cattle could roam at will along the lake shore, and in doing so one cow came across a small package which she began to devour with a relish.

Suddenly there was noticed by the occupants of the cottage a flash and then a loud report. Fire flashed out of the mouth of the cow, which made a desperate attempt to get rid of something unusual to her as a diet. The onlookers were established as well as the cow, and the latter, with a great gulp, swallowed what had created the rumpus in her mouth and all was quiet again. The solution of the matter was that the animal had gathered in her mouth while browsing a small package of firecrackers and parlor matches mixed, which had been thrown down by visitors, and in chewing the stuff had set one of the matches ablaze. This in turn fired a firecracker, and hence the explosion which astonished the people and the cow.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Why is it called 'pin money?'" his wife asked of him. "I don't know, unless it is because the husbands are always stuck for it."—Philadelphia Times.

The Doctors Were Not in It.

Not long ago, when Mr. C. B. McKebbin was living in Spencerport, New York, he wrote: "Your Lotion has cured me of Barber's Itch of twelve months' standing, after trying every other known remedy and numerous doctors without benefit." Many others have written of similar experiences and all recommend Palmer's Lotion as the only reliable remedy to be used in like cases, and in fact for every kind of virulent cutaneous disease. If your druggist happens not to have it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap, which will be promptly sent you.

"I shouldn't work so hard," protested the gold brick solicitor, "if other people didn't work so hard!"—Detroit Journal.

Homeseekers Excursion.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South Dakota, North Dakota and other Western and Northwestern States at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for a little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained by addressing F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Sometimes we envy the prosperity of a wicked man, little knowing how the wicked man envies us.—N. Y. Herald.

Wonderful Yield of Speltz.

Blanchard Bros., Chaffee Co., Colo., write to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., who are the introducers of this remarkable grain and hay food, Speltz, saying: "We have just threshed 182 bus. of Salzer's Speltz from the 100 pounds of seed you sent us last spring. The neighbors all think it is wonderful. Nearly all of the 182 bus. sold at $2.00 for seed. Speltz and Alfalfa are our money makers." Every farmer should try a few acres of Speltz. Write to Salzer to-day. [K.]

Don't whistle; it takes the attention of the people from their own affairs in wondering what tune you are trying to hit.—Atchison Globe.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

The plaintiff and defendant in a lawsuit are like two boys ducking their heads in a tub of water—each daring the other to remain under the longest.—Chicago Daily News.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Watches and rivers seldom run long without winding.—Chicago Daily News.

Cure your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Never Looked for Trouble.

"We went to New Orleans by way of Hot Springs and Texas," said the girl who came home yesterday decked with the green and orange and purple of the carnival colors. "Leaving Hot Springs we changed cars at a place called Malvern. The porter was polishing my boots as we came into the station where we were to wait for the train. The name seemed familiar to me. Then I recalled Bret Harte's poem:

"'Is Malvern hill near here?' I asked.

"'I can't say, madam,' he answered, politely. 'I ain't never heard of Malvern hill.'

"'Never heard of it?' I said. 'Why, there was a great battle fought there.'

"'Lately?' he inquired.

"'No,' I said, 'during the civil war. Why, it was at Malvern hill that the colored troops fought so gallantly. I should think that every colored man would know about that.'

"He looked up at me, seriously, almost reprovingly:

"'Madam,' he said, 'I never inquires into trouble. I ain't never been a man of war.'"—Washington Post.

What He Wanted.

"Now," said the celebrated designer, who had been called in by the new billionaire to talk over plans for a $500,000 yacht, "we have come to an understanding concerning the size of the craft, but what about the bulwarks and hatchways?"

"Bull works!" exclaimed Mr. Wadhams; "I don't want no bull works. This ain't a-goin' to be no cattle ship, and as for hatchways, gol durn it, I don't want any of 'em aboard. Just you see about a place fer a good big ice box, and don't pay no 'tention to incubaters or anything of the kind. No chicken on this boat! I want you to understand b' gosh that I don't eat nothin' cheaper'n quail with feathers on now days!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Tess—"He's awful handsome, don't you think?" Jess—"Handsome is that handsome does. He had the impertinence last night to tell me that he was going to kiss me the first chance he got, and—" Tess—"Weren't you indignant, though?" Tess—"I should say. He didn't keep his promise."—Philadelphia Press.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs Colds, Croup, Sore Throat. Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle

Between Feminine Friends.

"He kissed me," said the girl in gray, with a giggle.

"I am not surprised," returned the girl in blue, sweetly. "He told me he had been doing penance."—Chicago Post.

The friends that wealth makes are as the quicksands, but the friends of poverty are like the fixed stars in Heaven.—N. Y. Herald.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote Mrs. Pinkham in January, 1899, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation—had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swell, and was generally miserable. Mrs. Pinkham promptly replied with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly troubles.

ALARMING MORTALITY.

Noticeable Among the Weak and Ailing.

Spring the Time Death Reaps Its Largest Harvest.

There is a Way of Eluding the Grim Destroyer.

Every Spring it is noticeable how many people are taken away that we have been accustomed to see in our daily life.

Statistics show that at no other season of the year does so many deaths occur.

Especially large is the mortality among weak and sickly people.

The reason for this is apparent. The body that is weakened by age or disease has much to contend with during the Winter months. Insufficient exercise frequently has been taken. Too much starchy and fatty foods have been eaten. The system has been allowed to become run down, and when Spring comes with its bright, sunshiny days, older people will begin to realize that their vitality has become very low. The same thing is true of people who are naturally sickly and weak.

This is the season of the year when even a strong person feels at his worst. That tired, restless feeling is experienced by too many.

There need not be as many deaths this year as usually take place. A little care will ward off many Spring funerals. If one is weak or ailing they should take time by the forelock and take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. This great medicine has been in many cases, and will continue to be, the means by which the black angel of Death has been driven from the threshold. It dispels the grim destroyer in a scientific way, for it purifies the blood and gives strength and vitality to the nerves. It tones up and restores to a healthy condition all of the great life-giving organs of the body.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will enable those who take it to throw off little ills that prove dangerous only when they attack a system already wasted and weakened.

From many people, who have experienced benefit from this greatest of all life-lengtheners, comes the following from the famous General Longstreet of 1217 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C. He says:

"It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony with many others for Dr. Greene's Remedy, which I have used with highly beneficial results, and I am able to recommend its virtues from experience. I have used it for catarrh and have derived help."

Mr. Wellington Hynes, Elizabethtown, N. Y., writes:

"I feel it my duty to tell how much good Dr. Greene's Nervura has done me. I was so run down that I could not sleep at night and everything worried me. I had no appetite and could not work, my head ached all the time and there was an all-gone feeling in my stomach, and I was always looking on the dark side of everything. I began to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and in less than three weeks I felt like a new man. I can now do as much work as is expected of a man of my age. I advise anyone who is troubled to take Dr. Greene's Nervura. Do not go to a doctor, but get a bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura. It is cheaper than a doctor's bill."

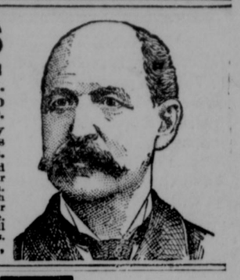
The latter part of Mr. Hynes's advice might be profitably disregarded, however, if you should feel you would like the advice of a physician. You can have such advice and have it free if you will write or call on the greatest known blood and nerve specialist, Dr. Greene, 35 W. 14th St., New York City.

The Question of Dessert

Is easily and simply solved with a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon. It is only necessary to dissolve a package of it in boiling water and set away to cool. The result is a delightfully pure jelly, and an ideal dessert. The flavors are orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and the unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. All grocers sell it.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 58 E. California Ave., Chicago.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00.

Our $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Write for catalogue showing new Spring styles.*

We use Fast Color Eyelets in all our shoes. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

FACE HUMORS

Pimples, Blackheads, Red Rough and Oily Skin

PREVENTED BY

Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS of Women Use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz.: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25 Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

GREEN RAPE costs 25 cents per TON!
Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, Poultry, etc.
Will be worth $100 to you to read what Salzer's catalog says about rape.
Billion Dollar Grass will positively make you rich; 12 tons of hay and lots of pasture per acre, also Bromus, Fecast, Speltz (400 bu. corn, 250 bu. oats per a.), etc., etc.
For this Notice and 10c. we mail big cata'og and 10 Farm Seed Novelties, fully worth $10 to get a start.
For 14c. 7 splendid vegetable and 3 brilliant flower seed packages and catalog.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

With rig to sell our Poultry Mixture; straight salary $15.00 per week and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay. Address with stamp KUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. 6, East St. Louis, Ill.

A. N. K.—C 1857

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. MCINNES, No. 7 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Special excursions to Western Canada during March and April.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mrs. N. J. Haymond, of Fairmont, W. Va., has purchased D. M. Snyder's house, in "Cozy Row," and has been repairing it and making it ready for occupancy.

Mrs. Florence M. Bowers has purchased the Steele cottage on K street, and will move into it in a few days.

W. Brent Maxwell and wife, and G. Offner, of Clarksburg, and W. W. McConnell of Wheeling were recent visitors at the Park., as was also Warren Choat, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

The many friends of Edward Bartlett were pained to learn of his death. He was a faithful young man.

The contract for Mrs. W. B. Maxwell's house has been let and work will commence at once. It is a large ten room house, two stories, and tower on southeast corner, and has large porches on three sides It is to be completed by July 1st.

Dr. Mills and family will arrive at the Park the last week of May. The Doctor will spend some time at the Park. He is to open the season for us. He is one of the great preachers of Methodism. A splendid platform man. June 1-2 is to be two of the most entertaining days of the whole summer.

Our summer visitors will begin to arrive this week. Cottages are being made ready for several families.

Capt. J. A. Hayden has arranged to add four more rooms to his cottage. Work will commence in a few days.

T. J. Harris unloaded 150 barrels of lime last week for plastering houses now under headway in the Park.

A Mr. Hall of Fairmont, W. Va., has rented the Bumgardner cottage, and expects to occupy it the last of this week.

L. street and Oakland avenue are being filled up. The dirt is obtained by cutting down a couple hills. A much needed improvement. Now if the school house had a coat of paint that neighbornood would look quite inviting.

Wiley Welling has purchased the Lem Dawson property on K street, and will move into it shortly.

Messrs. Echards are remodeling their livery barn. When the work is completed they will have one of the best arranged stables in the county.

Some of our near by friends are asking, "Why not start a furniture factory at Loch Lynn?" No reason why such an establishment should not be located at this point. It is an A No. 1 location.

Work on the brick yard will be resumed in a few days, and a lot of brick be ready for market. This means work for the unemployed and money for circulation.

Excursion to California.

Account of Epworth League meeting at San Francisco in July. Excursion tickets will be on sale from points in Pennsylvania from July 4th to 12th, good to return until August 31st, low rates of fare have been named for the round trip, and if so desired tickets may be had returning via Portland, Yellow Stone Park and St. Paul, at small additional cost. For full particulars call on address. W. S. Howell, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 810 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. 5 3t

ACCIDENT.

Easter services were held in the different churches in and about town.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Miller, of Westernport, are visiting their parents near town.

Recently embarked upon the sea of matrimony—W. A. Spiker and Clara Broadwater.

Senator Ravenscroft is in the East on business.

A young son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Frazee Monday.

Merchants Gnagey and Speicher are shipping several car loads of potatoes this week.

Owing to the inclement weather on Saturday Prof. Sanner failed to put in an appearance until Monday evening, hence the opening of the normal was postponed until Tuesday morning. The attendance for first day was quite beyond expectations, owing to the disagreeable roads and inclement weather. The attendance at the opening was 19 and not one of the number below the second grade. Prof. Frazee will not arrive until next week.

Home-Seekers Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South Dakota, North Dakota and other Western and Northwestern States at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained by addressing W. S. Howell, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Seaboard Air Line Railway, Mileage Tickets Reduced.

One thousand mile tickets, good over the whole system of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, including the State of Florida, are sold at $25.00, previously sold in Florida at $30.00, and are honored between Washington and Richmond, and by the Baltimore Steam Packet Company between Baltimore and Portsmouth, over "Bay Line."

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

SEABORD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The Capital City Line—Its Magnificent Through and Local Passenger Service Between the East and South and Southwest.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway is called the Capital City Line, because it enters the Capitals of the six States which it traverses, exclusive of the National Capital, through which it trains run solid from New York to Jacksonville and Tampa, Florida. It runs through Richmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla.

This road will continue to run the famous Florida and Metropolitan Limited, and the Florida and Atlanta Fast Mail,Trains affording the only through limited service daily, including Sunday, between New York and Florida, and is the shortest line between points.

These splendidly modern trains of the Seaboard Air Line Railway arrive at and depart from Pennsylvania Railroad Stations at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, carrying Pullman's most improved equipment, with unexcelled dining car service, compartment, drawing-room and observation cars. It has Pullman service five times per week each way from Washington to that celebrated resort, Pinehurst, N. C.

It has the short line to and from Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Raleigh, Southern Pines, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa and Atlanta and the principal cities between the South and East. It is also the direct route to Athens, Augusta and Macon.

In Atlanta direct connections are made in the Union Station for Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis, also for New Orleans and all points in Texas, California and Mexico.

In addition, it is the only line operating through trains and Pullman sleeping cars between Atlanta and Norfolk, where connections are made with the Old Dominion Steamship Company, from New York, the M. & M. T. Company, from Boston and Providence, the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Company, from Washington, the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, from Baltimore, and the N. Y. P. & N. Railway, from New York and Philadeiadelphia.

Through Pullman cars also operated on quick schedules between Jacksonville and St. Louis, via Monticello, and between Jacksonville and New Orleans, in addition to through trains with Buffet Chair Cars between Savannah and Montgomery.

The local train service is first-class with most convenient schedules.

In fact the Seaboard Air Line Railway will ticket for any point, affording the quickest schedules, finest trains and most comfortable service. Its 1000 mile books sold at $25.00 are good from Washington, D. C., over the entire system of 2,000 miles including Florida.

Money to Loan.

$7,000 to loan on first mortgage in in sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

ORDER NISI.

George Clauson vs. John Shartzer and wife.

No. 1094 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 28th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. James Blackiston, attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of April, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 29th day of April, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $3800.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Thomas B. Wiley, late Treasurer of Garrett County, vs. Sylvester Rinard.

No. 77 Miscellaneous Docket, March Term, 1901. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 18th day of March, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md., that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Thomas B. Wiley, late Treasurer of Garrett county, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of April, next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 19th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $55.00.

A. HUNTER BOYD.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31st, 1900.

Total Income during the year	$13,993,373 91
Total Disbursements	10,472,007 50
Total Assets	74,311,469 25
Total Liabilities	68,186,103 34
Surplus as regards Policy-holders	6,125,364 91
111,317 Policies in force in the United States on Dec. 31, 1900	$272,686,078 00
147 Policies written in Maryland during the year 1900	323,173 00
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1900	113,426 08
Losses paid in Maryland during 1900	71,250 00
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1900	78,815 00

BALTIMORE, March 4, 1901.

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the sworn statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., to December 31, 1900, now on file in this department.

(Signed) LLOYD WILKINSON,
Insurance Commissioner.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER, Agent,
Oakland, Maryland.

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture,

Iron and Brass Bedsteads,

Linoleums and Oil Cloths,

Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,

16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE

Things to Think About.

It pays to buy the best, whether you buy a suit of clothes, a horse, a house and lot or get yourself a wife. If you have the toothache you won't go to Naylor's to get it pulled. Why? Because you think Dr. Robinson understands the business better. These thoughts apply to all work that you want done. House-cleaning time is here and you will want some rooms papered. Now you have to pay your money for paper and for having it put on and paper is something that you have to look at every day and of course you want it put on right, clean and neat, and you don't want your house turned upside down for a week to get it done. These are facts. If they are right, see King, the painter and paper hanger, and you will get the neatest job and the quickest service. 3 3t

The Best Blood Purifier.

The blood is constantly being purified by the lungs, liver and kidneys. Keep these organs in a healthy condition and the bowles regular and you will have no need of a blood purifier. For this purpose there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, one dose of them will do you more good than a dollar bottle of the best blood purifier. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all druggists.

Young Women

The entry into womanhood is a critical time for a girl. Little menstrual disorders started at that time soon grow into fatal complications. That female troubles are filling graveyards proves this. Wine of Cardui establishes a painless and natural menstrual flow. When once this important function is started right, a healthy life will usually follow. Many women, young and old, owe their lives to Wine of Cardui. There is nothing like it to give women freedom from pain and to fit young women for every duty of life. $1.00 bottles at druggists.

Miss Della M. Strayer, Tully, Kan.: "I have suffered untold pain at menstrual periods for a long time, was nervous, had no appetite, and lost interest in everything, in fact was miserable. I have taken four bottles of Wine of Cardui, with Thedford's Black-Draught, when needed, and to-day I am entirely cured. I cannot express the thanks I feel for what you have done for me."

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

The Portraits of Our Presidents

With Biographical Sketches

BY

General Charles H. Grosvenor.

Title page designed by Tiffany.

This Inaugural year, when the public mind is aroused over Presidential questions, is a fitting time to issue General Grosvenor's book. Its sale is already tremendous, and will perhaps exceed that of General Grant's Personal Memoirs.

Every patriotic American desires to read what General Grosvenor has to say of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, President McKinley and the other Chief Executives of the Nation. Everybody desires to read what General Grosvenor, the staunch old Republican leader in Congress, will say of that staunch old Democrat, Andrew Jackson, the Father of the Democratic party. General Grosvenor has thrown into his sketch all the fire and energy of his nature. The biography of Thomas Jefferson is grand. The biography of Lincoln is as beautiful as a sunrise over the hilltops. General Grosvenor has personally known all the Presidents since the time of James Buchanan. The General's book will therefore contain history which has never before been published, written from his own personal observation of these great men. General Grosvenor has served in Congress for nearly twenty years, and he has served his country in war and in Congress for nearly forty years. The book contains twenty-four large Photogravure Etchings as fine as Steel Plates, printed by hand, on heavy plate paper made especially to order. These 24 Photogravure Etchings are in different tints, and are well worth $2 each. These Portraits are made from the Paintings endorsed by the family and near relatives of the Presidents. Two years' time and a fortune have been expended in securing these reproductions. The complete book is well worth $50, but the price has been placed so low that the most humble American citizen can own it. The biographical sketches are printed in large open type in two colors; the work is so beautiful that when people see it they want it. The advance sale is very large. President McKinley was the first subscriber. There is one edition known as The President Edition de Grand Luxe, initial letters hand painted, Portraits hand colored, title page hand illuminated, registered and numbered; subscription price $250. Orders and applications for territory are coming in rapidly. A high class man or woman of good social standing can soon make a small fortune taking orders in this community. Send references and apply for terms quick, as the territory will all be assigned soon.

Address THE CONTINENTAL PRESS,
CORCORAN BUILDING,
Opposite United States Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

You Get the Profits

Under our plan of selling carriages, buggies, and harness, you get the profits. The jobber and retailer are cut out. By dealing direct with the manufacturer, you pay only the cost of making with a moderate profit added; and you take your choice from the biggest stock and fullest assortment. Our plan of

Selling Carriages Direct

insures satisfaction—your money back if you are dissatisfied. Our complete illustrated catalogue, showing many styles of high grade vehicles, harness, robes, blankets and horse equipments, with detailed descriptions of each, mailed free.

No. 3034—Buggy. Price, $38.30, with leather quarter top.

No. 340—Single Strap Buggy Harness. Price, $7.95.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO.,
Box 772, Columbus, Ohio.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital,	$50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders,	100,000.00
Surplus Fund,	10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

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GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

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C. E. Ellithorp,	Bittinger, Md.
L. E. Friend,	Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody,	Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer,	Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft,	Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars,	Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton,	Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer,	Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson,	Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

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M. N. WILSON, Vice-President.
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M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

TURNBULL'S Furniture, Carpeting and Curtains.

Elegance, moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our stock. It represents the best of everything in CARPETING, FURNITURE and CURTAINS.

JOHN TURNBULL & CO., 16-18-20 W. Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$150,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

The Light of the World

—OR—

Our Saviour in Art

cost nearly $100,000 to publish. Contains nearly one hundred full-page engravings copied direct from the World's Greatest Paintings of our Saviour and His Mother. Contains History of Painting, Biography of Painter, and the Galleries in Europe where the Original Painting may be seen. The most beautiful publication ever issued. The strongest hearts weep at the sight of these wonderful pictures of Jesus and His Mother. Everybody says they are grand, sublime, matchless, magnificent, beautiful, inspiring and uplifting. The sale is unprecedented. The presses are running day and night to fill the orders. Twelve car loads of paper were required for the last edition. Small fortunes are being made by the thrifty with this marvelous work. Contains also a Child's story beautifully written to fit each picture. This wonderful book, matchless in its purity and beauty, appeals to every mother's heart and in every Christian home, where there are children it sells itself. A Christian man or woman can soon clear one thousand dollars ($1,000) taking orders in this community. Others are doing this. Why not you? We are advertising in nearly ten thousand newspapers in this country, Canada, England and Austria. Shipping books to every English-speaking country in the world. We shall promote our best workers to positions of State Managers, Correspondents and Office Assistants. We also own and publish large Photo-gravure Etchings of the great Paintings in the galleries of Europe. One or more of these Etchings can be sold in every home. By carrying the books and the engravings your success will be tremendous. Mrs. Waite, of Worcester, Mass., has sold nearly four thousand dollars worth of books there. Mrs. Sackett has sold nearly two thousand dollars worth of books in New York. Both of these ladies answered our advertisements, and had never sold a book before. Took 14 orders first two days—H. Colwell. Took 5 orders first day; 23 orders first week, clearing over $50—Hattie Lemwell. Thousands of others like above. It is printed on velvet finished paper; bound in Cardinal Red, Green and Gold and adorned with Golden Roses and Lillies. Write quickly for terms as the territory is going rapidly. When you prove your success, we will promote you to the position of Manager and Correspondent under yearly contract.

We shall soon move into our new and elegant structure to be occupied solely by us, and to be known as the Light of the World Building.

Address THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CO.,
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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily		2.40 A. M.
No. 3—Daily		7.37 A. M.
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		9.21 A. M.
No. 55—Daily		4.47 P. M.
No. 1—Daily		10.05 P. M.

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily		5.50 A. M.
No. 2—Daily		6.53 A. M.
No. 46—Express, daily		4.41 P. M.
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		2.26 P. M.
No. 12—Daily		8.30 P. M.
No. 4—Daily		12.37 A. M.

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
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Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO. IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 18	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 50	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 05	3 05
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 45	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1901. NUMBER 6.

ELECTION LAW

Passed at the Extra Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1901.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

51. If at any election there be a constitutional question, or any other question to be submitted to the popular vote, the said question shall be placed upon said ballot in the form following: "For Constitutional Amendment," "Against Constitutional Amendment," "For Proposition," "Against Proposition," and said respective questions shall be placed in a column, as hereinbefore mentioned, so that the same shall form a parellelogram or space where the votes may clearly indicate, in the way hereinafter pointed out, whether he shall wish to cast his ballot for or against the Constitutional Amendment, or proposition, or propositions submitted.

52. Said ballots shall shall be printed upon plain white printing paper of ordinary book weight, in black ink, and in clear, legible type, and in printing the names of the candidates respectively, shall be of uniform size, style and appearance throughout the ballot, and type used in printing the names of the parties which said candidates respectively represent, shall be uniform in size, style and appearance throughout the ballot, such uniformity of type and printing to be fixed and determined in the City of Baltimore by the Board of Supervisors of Elections of that city, and in the several counties by the respective Boards of Supervisors of Elections thereof. On the back and outside shall be printed the words "Official Ballot For," followed by the designation of the polling place for which it is prepared, the date of election, and a facsimile of the signature of the President of the Board of Supervisors of Elections by whom the ballot has been prepared. Said ballot shall be printed on the same leaf, with a detachable stub or coupon one inch high and three inches wide, above the upper right hand corner of the ballot, and binding on the upper edge thereof, but separated therefrom by a line running along the entire width of said coupon. Upon said coupon shall be printed the words "Voter's Name," with a line drawn thereunder, for writing said name, and under the said line the words "Number of Voter" followed by a blank space for the insertion of number. Before distributing, said ballots shall be folded in marked creases, that no part of the marks or printing thereon, excepting that upon the back, and outside, and that upon the detachable stub or coupon, shall be visable, and so that the folded ballots shall be of uniform width and length, and of proper width to be deposited in the ballot-boxes. All ballots when printed shall be folded as above provided, and fastened together in convenient numbers in packages, books or blocks, so that each ballot may be detached and removed separately. The said Boards of Supervisors of Elections, respectively, shall, four days at least prior to the day of any election in their respective counties or in said city, cause to be conspicuously and securely posted in one or more public places in each voting precinct of their respective counties, or of said city, accurate sample copies of the ballots to be used in such district or precinct at the then approaching election; such sample copies shall be printed on light cardboard or heavy sized paper of considerably magnified dimensions, and one of them at least shall be placed upon the exterior of each building in which the polls will be held, so that the same can be readily seen and examined by persons passing on the street or road.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That Sections 54, 61 and 62, of said Article 33, title "Elections," be and the same are hereby severally repealed and re-enacted, with amendments, so as to read as follows:

54. The Supervisors of Elections of Baltimore City shall deliver to the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore City, not more than three days and not less than one day, preceeding the election, and two registers of every precinct of said city, together with the cards of instruction and ballot-box therefor, the latter being locked, with the key in the lock, and containing one of the sealed packages of ballots for said precinct, the specimen ballots, the two poll books, and all blanks, indelible pencils and stationery required for such election. And the said Board of Police Commissioners shall receipt therefor, and shall deliver or cause the same to be delivered to the Judges of Election of the respective precincts at or before the opening of the polls on the day of election. Said Boards of Supervisors shall keep a record of the time when such deliveries are made by them and of the particulars thereof.

The Supervisors of Elections of the several counties shall not more than three days prior to every election, and not less than one, make up into sealed packages for each precinct the two registers for said precinct, together with the cards of instruction and the key to the ballot-box for such precinct, having first placed in the ballot box one of the sealed packages of ballots for said precincts, the specimen ballots, the two poll books, and all blanks, indelible pencils and stationery required for such elections, and shall deliver or cause the same to be delivered to the Judges of Election of the respective precincts at or before the end of the day preceeding the day of election.

Said Boards of Supervisors of Elections of the several counties shall also at the same time, that is to say, at or before the end of the day preceding the day of election, deliver to the Judges of Election of the several precincts or districts the sealed package of tickets mentioned in section 53. Said Boards of Supervisors of Elections shall in like manner keep a record of the time when such deliveries are made by them, and of the particulars thereof. Said several Boards of Supervisors in the counties are hereby respectively authorized and directed to make adequate provision for the performance of the duty imposed on them by this section, and the County Commissioners of the several counties shall pay the expenses incurred in the performance thereof.

Should said Boards of Supervisors fail or neglect to make the delivery by the time prescribed by this section, it shall be the duty of the judge, designated beforehand by the Supervisors, to take charge of the ballot box, as provided in section 70 of this Article, to immediately send to the Supervisors therefor, and to obtain the same as soon as practicable, in order that the election may be duly held, the cost hereby incurred to be paid by the County Commissioners as a part of the election expenses. For failure or neglect on the part of the Supervisors of Elections, the Board of Police Commissioners, or any person employed by them respectively, in the discharge of the duties required of them by this section, or said judges, or any person employed by them to perform the duties imposed upon them respectively, by this section, they shall respectively be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by Section 88, of this Article.

61. At every election each qualified voter shall be entitled to receive one official ballot. The person applying therefor to the judge of election holding the ballots shall give his name and place of residence, and the said judge shall repeat the same in a loud and distinct voice; and if such name be found upon the register by the judges having the custody thereof, they shall repeat the said name, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the space enclosed by the guard-rail, and the judge holding the ballots, having first written in ink the voter's name and number upon the coupon attached to one of them, shall deliver said ballot to the voter after having likewise written in ink his own name or initials upon the back thereof, and the two clerks of election shall at the same time enter the name of the voter upon their poll books. Upon receipt of his ballot the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the enclosed space, retire alone to one of the booths or compartments and prepare his ballot by marking with an indelible pencil after the name of every person or persons for whom he intends to vote and to the right thereof, in the blank space provided therefor, a cross—for example X—and in case of a question submitted to a vote of the people by marking likewise in appropriate space a cross-mark (X) against the answer which he desires to give. Not more than one voter shall be permitted to occupy any one booth or compartment at one time, and no voter shall remain in or occupy a booth longer than may be necessary to prepare his ballot, and in no event longer than seven minutes in case all such booths or compartments are in use, and other voters are waiting to occupy the same. Before leaving the voting booth or compartment the voter shall fold his ballot without displaying the marks thereon, and in the same way it was folded when received by him, and he shall keep the same so folded until he has voted, and so that the signature or initials of the judge from whom he received it, and the name and number written on the coupon thereof, but nothing else thereon may be seen. He shall forwith hand his said ballot to the judge at the ballot-box, and shall give his name and residence, and upon his being indentified as the person who received said ballot, the judge shall deposit his ballot in the box, having first detached therefrom its coupon, which he shall then string upon a cord or wire to be provided for the purpose, and the said voter shall forwith leave the enclosed space. The judges having charge of the registers shall then in the column therein headed "Voted," in the same line with the name of the voter mark the word "Voted," or the letter "V." No ballot without the indorsement of the name or initials of the judge thereon, as hereinbefore provided, shall be deposited in said ballot-box, but if deposited, shall be counted for the purpose of ascertaining the number thereof, and the judges shall in ink mark on the back thereof the word "Counted," and indorse their names.

62. Assistance in marking their ballots shall be given to voters who shall declare, under oath, to the judges of election that by reason of blindness or physical disability they are unable without assistance to mark their ballot. Upon making and filing with the judges such affidavit the voter shall retire to one of said booths with the two clerks, and then and there one of said clerks, in the presence of the other, shall mark the ballot as such voter shall direct, the voter himself naming one by one the candidates for whom he desires his ballot to be marked and not indicating the candidates by a general designation as the candidates of any one political party. The ballots shall not be read to such voter, nor shall any suggestion of any kind be made by either of said two clerks to show him as to how his ballot is to be marked, but the only assistance which it shall be lawful for the clerks to give him is to mark the ballot as he without prompting or suggestion from them, or either of them shall direct, but no ballot shall be marked under this section until a majority of the judges of election shall be satisfied of the truth of the fact stated in such affidavits. Voters who are not disabled by blindness or physical injury from marking their ballots shall not be entitled to receive assistance in marking them. And with the exception in favor of persons blind or incapable from physical injury of marking their ballots without assistance, no distinction or discrimination in the matter of assistance in marking ballots shall be made for or against any duly registered voter for any other cause whatever.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That Section 66 of said Article 33, title "Elections," sub-title "Count of Ballots," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

66. The judges shall then open the ballot-box and count and announce the whole number of ballots in the box. They shall reject any ballots which are deceitfully folded together, and any ballots which do not have endorsed thereon the name or initials of the judge who held the ballots. If the voter has marked more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if there shall be any mark on the ballot other than the cross mark in a square opposite to the name of a candidate, or other than the name or names of any candidate written by the voter on the ballot as provided in Section 49, his ballot shall not be counted. Ballots not counted for such defects shall be marked "Defective" on the back thereof, and shall be wrapped in a separate package and returned to the ballot-box as hereinafter directed. No vote shall be counted for any candidate opposite whose name no cross mark shall be placed. They shall open the ballots, and all of them shall be canvassed separately by one of the judges sitting between two other judges, which judge shall call out each name and the office for which it is designated, and the other judges looking at the ballot at the same time, and the clerks making tally of the same. When all the ballots have been canvassed in this manner, the election clerks shall compare their tallies together and ascertain total number of votes received by each candidate, and when they agree upon the numbers, one of them shall announce in a loud voice to the judges the aggregate number of votes received by each candidate. If requested by any watcher or challenger present at any canvass, it shall be the duty of the judges and each of them to exhibit to such watcher or challenger any ballots cast, fully opened or in such condition and manner that he may fully read and examine the same, but the judges shall not allow any ballot to be taken from their hands. As the ballots are counted they shall he strung upon a strong twine.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That Section 114 A of said Article 33, title "Elections," sub-title "Miscellaneous Provisions," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

114 A. At least thirty days before every State election the Attorney-General shall prepare full instructions for the guidance of the voters of such election as to obtaining ballots, as to the manner of marking them, and as to obtaining new ballots in place of those accidently destroyed, with such other instructions as shall in his opinion be necessary and proper, said instructions shall be furnished by the Secretary of State to the several Boards of Supervisors of Elections, who shall, respectively, cause the same together with copies of Sections 61, 62 and 63 of this Article, to be printed in large, clear type, on separate cards, to be called "Cards of Instruction," and said Boards of Supervisors shall furnish twelve of the same with ballots for use in each election precinct. They shall also cause to be printed on light cardboard or heavy sized paper, ten more copies of the form of the ballot provided for each voting place at each election therein, of a considerably magnified size, which shall be called "Specimen Ballots," and the same shall be furnished with the other ballots prepared for each voting place. On the morning of said election, the said Supervisors of Elections shall cause to be conspicuously posted in each polling place, said cards of instruction and largely magnified specimen ballots, and one of said cards of instruction shall be affixed in each booth or voting compartment, and the said specimen ballots shall be conspicuously displayed in said polling room and on the outside of the building wherein said voting shall take place. Not less than three of said cards and three of said specimen ballots shall be posted outside the guard-rails, and not less than three of each of same shall be securely and conspicuously posted on the outside of the building in which the polls are held, before the balloting begins, in such position that the same may be easily examined by the public.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 21, 1901.

Got the Hat.

The Parkersburg *Journal* relates that Gov. White, of West Virginia, made his appearance on Easter in his first silk hat. The weather was not favorable to the display of Easter headgear, but he was resplendent in the shining beaver. Years ago when Mr. White was struggling along in obscurity to make a living at the newspaper business, he had a desire to wear a silk hat, but his wife forbid it. Her wishes ruled and he did not get the hat. "When I am Governor of West Virginia you will let me wear a silk hat, won't you?" he asked, and she laughingly assented. Recently the governor reminded Mrs. White of her promise and she kept it.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

(THIRD PAPER.)

In this my third and last letter on the Negro problem I want first of all to make a declaration which I well know will be exceedingly unpalatable to the average reader. It is this: Man for man, the blacks of this country are not more immoral than the whites. While I am not so situated as to verify this assertion from government statistics, I am quite willing that the fullest investigations and comparisons be made on both sides and in all sections of the country. I know results will bear me out in my declaration.

Let it be remembered that the colored race is a fraction over one-ninth of the population. I am fully satisfied that above one-tenth of the year's record of lawlessness cannot justly be laid at the black man's door. And would not this fact itself go far toward proving that there really is no Negro problem at all to solve? If he were accorded the same consideration the average white man receives I do not see that there would be special ground for complaint against him or apprehension from his presence among us. If we could cease to think of him as the "nigger," and always call him a man, treating him accordingly, matters would speedily, I am confident, mend amazingly. At any rate, when we have thought and said our hardest things against this people, every one of us knows full well that they are and have been more sinned against than sinning, and this knowledge should greatly mitigate our judgment of them.

But I am fully convinced that it is not good for the two races to continue to occupy the land together, and hence I now proceed to offer my solution of that vexed question, the Negro problem.

The whole race will be returned to Africa; this can, must and will be done. And this is how—

First. By the Negro's own consent. Any plan to force 9,000,000 of free men out of the land would be too serious a matter and this will not be necessary. The brightest men among the race have come to see plainly that keeping the two races mixed is not good, especially as the black man is the chief sufferer. In less than five years there will be a general movement Africaward among them, and their best men will be leaders—the best men of all races, moreover, will be sympathizers and helpful co-workers in the movement.

Second. Therefore, by the white man's aid, indeed, this "return" of the sons of Ham will be made a world movement. All the christianized nations will contribute toward it. And among other things there will be done in aid of the enterprise or project—

1. The rich men of the world will make up a purse of $5,000,000,000 in aid of the undertaking.

2. The navies of all the nations will come to New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Tampa, Pensacola, New Orleans and Galveston and safely carry the dusky hosts to the west coast of the "Dark Continent."

3. The world's great railroad builders will construct two great lines of railway from the west coast to the "lake region," the very heart of the great continent. One of these lines will start in about the mouth of the Senegal, and traversing the western Soudan, 4000 miles, reach Lake Albert and then Vietona. The other will run from the mouth of the Congo, south of the Equator, by way of Stanley Pool to Lake Ganyaneka. Inner lines will connect these great routes with each other and with the English lines now building from Zanzabar to the lakes and from the Cape to Cairo.

4. The christian church—not churches—will go in the van of this movement to secure territory, build homes, furnish seed, stock and implements, build roads, mills, schools, churches. In short, the christian church will undertake to set up new homes in the heart of Africa for this great, worthy and promising people! Then these nine or ten million transplants will, in time, be a leven in the two hundred million African lump to leven the whole mass into purity, righteousness, godliness!

All this I, for one, shall not live to see, but before my children's children are come to be old men and women it will be an accomplished fact.

J. B. SHOUP.

Fitzgerald, Ga., March 8, 1901.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. Sallie Meese, Mrs. Isabella Baldwin, Mary L. King, Mr. H. F. Spaulding, Mr. G. P. Jones, Mr. J. W. Cole, Mr. W. H. Wylie.

SPRING-TIME.

Spring is fountains bubbling cool,
Running streams and placid pool,
Mossy dells and vernal bowers,
Blossomed trees and fragrant flowers.

Spring is gladness; Spring is mirth;
Spring is life in renewed birth;
Spring is hope that life will be
Bright and joyous, glad and free.

Bright as bloom of tree and flower;
Sweet as birds at morning hour,
When the soul with larger hope
Looks beyond its narrow scope.

* * * * *

Soul to soul, in heart of Spring,
Lovers sweet go wandering—
Primrose paths of rarest bliss
In a world so much a-miss.

Lads and lasses—laughing, gay,
Hurry, prithee, on the way
And the Spring-time gladly greet
While the world is at your feet.

Primrose paths go wide astray—
Love is fleeting as the day—
And the winter of the heart
Finds no love within the mart.

March 2, 1901. THOS. L. JACKSON.

ANOTHER SCHEME.

How Census Takers May Aid in Partisan Disfranchisement.

The Republican State leaders have discovered a Democratic scheme to disfranchise Republican voters by the new State census enumeration, as well as by the Gorman election law just enacted by the Democratic legislature in the extra session.

The new election law requires voters living out of the State to return within thirty days after the passage of the law and make affidavit that they intend to keep their home at the place from which they removed," and also "that they will actually take up their residence at that place on or before May 1st next." The census law provides that the enumerators shall return the names of all regular registered voters who cannot be found in their respective precincts.

It is plain that the partisan enumerator could easily find all Democrats at home on May 1, actually living there, while a Republican might not have taken up his actual domicile unless he was sitting on his own front doorstep. The effect of this plan will operate harshly against the Republican party on the Eastern Shore and in southern and western Maryland. Every Republican now without the State who can be reached will be brought to his home, so as to be on hand when the enumerator calls.

ACCIDENT.

At last the weather has assumed the appearance of spring. The farmers busy preparing to sow oats.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shartzer, of Oakland, were visitors here over Sunday.

The Misses Mattingly, of Hoye, who are attending normal here, spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Mr. H. M. Speicher spent several days in Connellsville last and this week.

Machine and fertilizer agents are quite numerous in this community.

Senator Ravenscroft spent Sunday and Monday with his family, returning to Baltimore Monday evening.

C. C. Speicher went to Frostburg Tuesday marketing apples.

Ed. Zinkan, who was employed by the Meadow Mountain Lumber Co. for several weeks past, is at home preparing to put out his crops.

Mr. John, of Bittinger, was in town Tuesday on business.

Misses Martha Welch and Sadie Glotfelty, of McHenry, and Dora Friend, of Fearer, are late arrivals for the normal and are located at the Central.

B. & O. at Grafton.

It is stated on good authority that from $500,000 to $1,000,000 will be spent by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company at Grafton, W. Va., the terminus of four divisions of that line. This is necessary because of the importance of the terminal and the fact that owing to the present condition of the yards it is almost impossible to handle the freight with any sort of dispatch. The traffic has increased 100 cars a day since last summer and now on the average 2500 cars are handled daily at Grafton. A number of Baltimore and Ohio officials visited Grafton a few days ago and it was decided to put in four miles of additional track which will give facilities for handling 4,000 cars in 24 hours instead of 2,500 as now. The improvements contemplated also include a $125,000 depot and the removal of the shops to a more convenient and commodious location. The company can secure the fair grounds, it is said for this purpose, or they can move to their 65-acre tract below the city.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

A STRANGE CASE.

Bitten By a Dog Seven Years Ago and Now She is Raving Mad.

In a letter received at this office a few days ago information concerning a very strange case of hydrophobia was imparted.

The victim is a daughter of Mr. David Merrill, who resides along Savage River in this county, near Lonaconing. Seven years ago the girl was bitten by a dog while the latter was having a fit. The wound soon healed and no trouble was experienced from it until Tuesday last, when hydrophobia developed in a most violent form, having taken five strong men to hold her.

Saturday the girl was locked up in a room, but managed to escape by jumping out through a window. She was finally returned to the house and a physician summoned, who managed to quiet the poor girl by administering anæsthetics.

While one of the women living in the neighborhood was assisting in holding the girl the latter scratched the woman on the hand until the blood ran. She is now almost frightened to death for fear that she too will become mad.

The dog which bit the girl was a valuable one and was traded to Lewis Broadwater, of near Grantsville, who last fall traded the dog to some one in Frostburg. The dog is said to be still living.

BLOOMINGTON.

Piedmont Independent.

Rev. Mr. Cecil returned from conference on Thursday evening and will fill his pulpit next Sunday.

Mrs. Katie Phillips, wife of Supt. Phillips, of the Piedmont & Potomac Coal Co. of Piedmont, spent Good Friday with her aged mother, Mrs. Grannan.

Mrs. John Gilmore, of Parsons, has been in attendance during the past week on her father, George Fazenbaker, who still remains quite ill.

The Democratic State Central Committee has recommended William J. Barnard for census enumerator for this district. The new census is one of the outcomes of the extra session of the legislature, and is said to be a political move of considerable importance to the Democratic party in this State.

If cleanliness is next to godliness, and we are told it is, the Davis Coal & Coke Co., of Coketon, will get about as near St. Peter as any one we know of, as they have just voted $7,000 for the erection of bath houses at Coketon for their employes. Each man will have his locker.

The "bulls and bears" took possession of the egg market on last Friday evening, and as a consequence Easter eggs dropped to 12½ cents per dozen. The market became steady at this point, prices ranging ½ cent lower at the close of the day. Buyers took advantage of the low prices and competition and about 2,000 dozen eggs were sold on Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Brown, accompanied by Miss Bessie Wolfe, returned from Johnstown last Saturday afternoon. During Mrs. Brown's absence, she entered the Johnstown hospital and had two toes amputated, on account of burns received some five or six months ago.

If ever a town required an able bodied officer and a calaboose this place certainly did on last Saturday night, when the whole west end of town was in an uproar on account of want-to-fight-but-afraid-to affair between some of our profane young men.

Silas Cramer returned Tuesday, after accompanying his mother home from the hospital at Baltimore.

Miss Fannie Kight and Miss Ollie Bartlett are visiting relatives in Cumberland.

The Jones family moved to Everett's tunnel Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ike Cupp are home from a visit to relatives at West Union.

Mrs. Wright, of Tunnelton, the mother of Mrs. Edward Warnick, is here on a visit.

Wm. Cross, of Franklin, moved to Frog Hollow last week.

Thos. Swann's gray horse, "Tiger," while coming up the road above Deep Hole became frightened and backed the cart and load over the embankment. With the exception of a few bruises and scratches on the horse, no damage was done.

Church Services.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church—Catechetical instructions Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Services Sunday morning at the usual hour. Sunday evening Rev. S. E. Nicholson, State Sup't of Anti-Saloon League for Maryland, will speak. Cordial welcome.

GEO. I. UHLER.

MY SCHOOL-DAY FRIENDS.

Sometimes I go, reflectively,
On journeys retrospectively,
And for the moment dwell amid the scenes
of long ago;
And on such outings, as a rule,
I wander to the dear old school,
And visit with the boys and girls whom
there I used to know.

Perchance you were acquainted, too,
With many old-time friends I knew;
You may have met Ann Alysis and, also,
Ann Elize;
Or, maybe, chummed with Algy Bray,
Or sauntered with Phil Osophy,
Or delved with Ed Ucation, who was wont
to be so wise.

And there was Etta Mology,
Ah, yes, and Ann Thropology,
And Polly Gon and Polly Glot and Polly
This and That;
You may have glanced at Ella Cution,
Cast a smile at Eva Lution,
Or with Ella Mentary enjoyed a little chat.

Now all those friends I used to see
Are half-forgotten dreams to me,
Yet once within my thoughts they held a
quite important place;
But they commenced "commencement
day"
From memory to slip away
Till now I'd scarcely know them if I meet
them face to face.
—Nixon Waterman, in Youth's Companion.

An Intercepted Message

By Catherine Call.

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A YOUNG man sat in a tiny coop of a telegraph office, just under a lowering hill, which every moment threatened to fall down over the dreary stretch of shining track, and into the tumbling noisy river below. He looked at his watch, frowned impatiently, then put his head upon his arm. In a moment the tireless tick of the receiver had put him asleep. Every day at four o'clock he had a call from Dallas, a small flag station about two miles up the mountain. It was five minutes to four, and, confident that the call would waken him, he dozed on.

Ann Martin and Ben Joyce had been schoolmates, and later had been operators on the same road. The railroad company for whom they worked had issued an order prohibiting women operating, and now Ann was teaching school at Dallas. There was an instrument at Dallas, as the railroad people sometimes used the office, but it was usually vacant, and Ann would come down after school and talk to Ben over the wires. They had a secret sign, and she had never failed to get an answer from him when she called.

Ann began to call at exactly four o'clock. She could not raise Ben. She called steadily for some time, in desperation, at last, telling him who she was. She got no answer. Just as she began to call again, she heard Ben call Rockwood, the station below his office. He was answered and Ann heard him give an order which took away her breath:

"Runaway freight cars. Hold No. 47 on Bigler's Siding."

She tried to break. But the only thing she heard was Ben's message repeated with insistence. Ben's "Morse" was awful. He must be ill, or crazy. There was no runaway train, for she would have seen it, and No. 47 was the fast mail. It never stopped for anything. The girl gave a sudden gasp and went white. She put out her hand to steady herself and her twitching fingers mechanically grasped something hard. She looked down. She held Ben's rifle in her hands. How it had come there she did not know. She ran out of the dingy office. There was no one in sight except an aged track-walker. On a side-track stood a hand-car, abandoned by the section gang.

"Help me get this thing started down the track," she screamed to the old man.

"You'll be kilt! You'll be kilt, girl! The Mail's due!" he said, but he pushed her off, and, aided by the grade, she was soon speeding down the track, her skirts wierdly streaming back to the old man's startled eyes.

"The lass be goin' to shoot some one sure," he muttered to himself.

Her tired arms stopped working the lever when she was about 100 yards from Ben's office, and the machine stopped. She got off and scrambled down over the river bank.

She crept up till only a few feet below the office. A window opened on the lower side. Nothing could be heard above the roaring and tumbling of the river's swollen waters. She cocked the trigger on the rifle and raised it to the window. All in a marvelously quick glance, she saw a man, one filthy hand on Ben's shoulder, the other gripping a revolver about a foot from Ben's fair bent head. Just as she thrust the muzzle of the gun through the window he turned his head, and their eyes met as her bullet struck him. Then his eyes shut forever in a dizzy whirl and he flopped lifeless to the floor.

With blanched cheeks and a bloody hand, Ben tumbled out.

"I was in the office and heard your order. I just knew. I don't know why. Ben," she said, with a note of anxiety, "have you forgotten that message? Is the Mail due?"

He reached for his watch with his wounded hand, but she had it out, looked at it and left it dangling from the chain. She stepped into the doorway of the office but drew back.

"Ben, you'll have to take him out of there. There must be more of them, and don't you see they'll rob the train while we're waiting. I must get Rockwood."

Ben caught the feet of the dead highwayman with his one hand, and pulled it out and around the corner of the office. Then he came round and looked at her, holding his mangled hand from which the blood was dripping. She made him cut her shirt waist sleeve and bind up the wound while she called Rockwood.

"I'm heartless, I know, but—" she broke off as Rockwood answered.

"Send out armed men on engines. Train 47 held up at Bigler's Siding. Robbers. Explain later. Must be quick."

As the girl turned to him Ben thought she was the weariest creature he had ever seen. Her face was colorless and she seemed ready to faint from exhaustion and the strain. She smiled wanly at him and began listlessly to bandage his hand.

"Tell me about it," she said.

"I was sitting here waiting for your call and I think I fell asleep. I know I was thinking of you, for when I awoke the first thing I thought of was how cold your fingers were. I put up my hand to feel them and ran against that gun." He shuddered at the memory. "I was wide awake, and I jumped for that drawer, but he'd shot my hand dead limp before I moved almost."

"Of course I began to call, and then you broke in. I was nearly crazy. When I got them he told me every word to say, and I had to send it because he was an operator himself. I was sending an order to Rockwood, and that was unusual, and with my left hand, too. The fellow at Rockwood kept asking me all the time if it was me. But when I told him to get a move on or he would be responsible for the wreck of the mail, he said all right. That fiend then entertained me with a description of what they were doing down at Bigler's Siding. There were six of 'em, and I don't know how they got onto the fact that the mail had so much money to-night. Some one on the road squealed, but he didn't tell me who it was. You know Bigler has that track in there for his lumber, and when they had killed the engineer and fireman they were going to take the whole train up in the woods, and load the boodle into wagons. They were going to take their time and—"

Ann wheeled around to the ticker. They were calling her again.

"Have sent out three engines. About 40 men, all armed. Wilson wants to know what's the matter. He's going out."

Ann started to send, and she was still busy ticking the long and graphic story to the astonished railroad officials at Rockwood, when she heard the familiar puffing of an engine coming up the grade. She broke and ran out to where Ben was standing. An engine was slowing up for the little office. It was covered with men, hanging on with their very toe nails. It stopped and they all piled off.

"Well, what in the devil!" began one grimy fellow. Then he saw Ann. He turned to Ben. "We got 'em all down there, but how'd you come to send such a message? You must be one of the train robbers, yourself. I guess you're the other one, they're talking about. Gentlemen," he said, turning to the other men, "this thing's got to be looked into. I move we arrest this fellow."

Ben tried to speak, but they silenced him.

"You can explain later," said the grim trainmen.

Ann was laughing hysterically. They were some distance down from the office, and she turned and ran up the track and around the little house. The enraged railroaders were brutes in a moment. They thought she was running away.

"Catch the hussy!" they yelled. "She helped him in his deviltry."

But when they came upon her around the corner of the house, she was standing with her eyes closed, against the side of the house, and at her feet, the red clot still oozing on his forehead, lay the missing highwayman.

When it was all explained they took her back with them and the three living bandits were shown to her at the Siding. The attack had just begun on the train when the engines arrived, and all the rascals had run. Two were shot and the others were captured. They were carried into Rockwood in the car with the gold they had hoped to steal, and Wilson himself was there to meet them. As Ann climbed off the train he came to meet her bareheaded. The girl flushed crimson as he took her hand, and said so that they all heard: "My girl, you have saved the B. & O. $3,000,000, to-day. Do you know that you are very wonderful?"

"I did it for Ben," she said, quietly, "and can you send me home now?"

Nature Versus Culture.

"Yes, sir, I did my best to train my daughter up as an accomplished parliamentarian. I took her to meetings to give her a chance to listen to the rulings of able chairmen, and I had her learn the text-books on the subject by heart. I thought I had her perfect in the business, but I was mistaken. She attended a convention not long ago and pretty soon she had a chance to appeal from a decidedly unjust ruling of the chair, and how do you suppose she did it?"

"Well?"

"She was excited, you know, and this is what she said: 'You are a mean old fright and I just hate you! So there!' And then she burst into tears and sat down. No, sir, woman's nature will have to change before she will ever become a parliamentarian."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In 1831 English people used one-quarter of an ounce a head a year of cocoa; now they drink nearly three-quarters of a pound.

WOMAN AND HOME

POSING FOR PICTURES.

What to Wear and What Not to Wear When a Really Good Photograph Is Desired.

Photography as an art has attained such a standard of excellence that no pains are too infinite to enhance its effectiveness. While the primary object in any likeness, is to portray the features, the pose, the individual, yet it cannot be gainsaid that much of our pleasure in viewing the countenance, however perfectly depicted, may be seriously marred by the unhappy selection of an unbecoming gown.

It is a mistake to wear one's richest and most sumptuous costume instead of one whose design, being less pronounced, is, consequently, less apt to look grotesque a few seasons hence. Certain materials are risky, to say the least, in a photograph. Satins or silks with high luster throw lights and shadows which are harsh and unexpected in reproduction. Translucent fabrics are by far to be preferred. Softly folding, easily draped, and not pronounced are crepes, either silk or wool, and chiffon. Tulle, nets and such lace-like transparent effects depend so much upon the materials which are used as foundations that, in a general way, they are to be considered as secondary in importance, although as draperies they may be styled par excellence. Stiff, starchy effects are to be strictly tabooed unless it be the translucence of swiss or organdie.

Stripes and large patterns in lace or silk are failures, big brocades or plaids something to make one weep, especially the photographer who foresees a demand for second sittings when the proofs are shown. Velvet and fine furs are especially happy selections, and such accessories as a handsome opera cloak or long ostrich fan are deemed happy adjuncts with full dress.

Gloves should always be worn with street toilets which include a hat, but since a glace glove would be shiny, one of undressed kid is far better. With very light colors the hand should always be lifted or placed against a background darker than itself since the pink dress will naturally take darker than the light fabric.

Jewelry adds much to an evening dress, especially in the way of ornaments about the top of a low-cut corsage. Pearls photograph exquisitely in made-up jewelry, in necklaces or in long chains, which may be brought up and knotted once or festooned from a single ornament in front of the corsage.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MISS VIVIAN SARTORIS.

Gen. Grant's Charming Granddaughter to Be Married to a Rich Young New Yorker.

An engagement which, though not formally announced, is acknowledged by both families, is that of Miss Vivian Sartoris and Timothy Nichols, of New York city. Miss Sartoris is the elder daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, and is one of the belles of Washington. Mr. Nichols is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gillman Nichols, of New York city, and is a popular young clubman of the metropolis.

The attachment between the young people dates from two years ago,

MISS VIVIAN SARTORIS.
(Granddaughter of Gen. Grant, Who Is Soon to Be a Bride.)

when they met at the international yacht races. Mr. Nichols has been an ardent lover, and it is stated by his close friends that the wedding will take place some time this year, and that the engagement will be formally announced as soon as the date of the marriage is settled.

Miss Sartoris is a tall, graceful brunette, and bears little resemblance to the Grant family. She has been a belle of two capitals, London and Washington, and has counted her admirers by the score. It is a subject of much congratulation to her family that she has chosen an American. Her venerable grandmother, Mrs. U. S. Grant, is especially well pleased, as it was a great grief when her daughter married an Englishman. She was not filled with enthusiasm when her namesake and granddaughter, Julia Dent Grant, wedded a Russian, even if he was a prince.

How to Keep Cups Bright.

Rub damp salt on cups and saucers to remove discolorations caused by tea and careless washing.

To Make Turnips Palatable.

Turnips are improved by adding one or two tablespoonfuls of sugar when cooking.

INDIAN LOVE-MAKING.

Strange Marriage Customs Prevail Among the Kiowas, One of the Semi-Savage Tribes.

The Kiowa Indians have queer marriage customs. There are three ways of getting married among these semi-savage redskins. The first and most commonly practiced way of securing a wife is buying her outright, or trading for her as if she were a horse or cow. As is common among most heathen tribes where woman is considered a mere toy or slave, she is not consulted, but must be ready to fill any contract that her father or brother sees fit to make.

I was at a mission upon the Kiowa and Comanche reservations not long

KIOWA BRIDE AND GROOM.

since, where Af-poo-dle, a Kiowa boy of ten, was a pupil. He had a handsome sister with whom an old Indian was in love. The Indian visited the school and was most solicitous in his attentions to Af-poo-dle, giving him many attractive presents, such as beads and brass jewelry, that appealed to his vanity. When Af-poo-dle inquired of the donor what present he could make him in return, the wily old Indian unhesitatingly replied: "Give me your sister, Ti-i-ti, for squaw; me heapee rich; heapee good brave." The boy promised. He was the only son, and his word was law in the wigwam. Accordingly a few weeks later the Indian led Ti-i-ti to his tepee to be his squaw. This was a cold-blooded transaction, as is usually the case when women are sold.

The second way is more romantic and more in accord with the civilized fashion. In this case the love-sick swain gets his sister to see the young squaw he admires and to arrange a clandestine meeting. If his affection be returned the squaw keeps her appointment, and he happily leads her to his wigwam, for a clandestine meeting constitutes marriage with these semisavages.

The third and least practiced way sovors still more of the romantic. In this case the enamored buck makes a fastidious toilet in which beads and brass jewelry of all descriptions figure conspicuously, decorates and paints in many colors his best steed, and, like a conquering Alexander, rides proudly in front of the tepee where his adored is engaged in some menial task. He slackens pace as he nears the wigwam and endeavors to put his soul into his eyes as he regards her. She timidly blushes as she gazes upon the handsome brave, and her eyes droop. That is sufficient answer for him. That night, after all have retired, he takes his flute, goes near her wigwam and pours out a few doleful notes to express his heart's yearning. She comes out to him, and beneath the midnight stars they plight their faith. Then she is proudly led to his wigwam to be squaw No. 1, or more frequently No. 5. The next morning she is missed and the whole camp join in a mirthful search. When found the bridegroom is robbed of all his earthly possessions, sometimes even the very tepee that shelters his bride.—Detroit Free Press.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

Morning and Evening Duties Which Should, Under No Circumstances, Be Neglected.

In the morning separate the hair lock by lock and comb it from the ends up toward the roots with a shell comb, coarse and with teeth set far apart. This method of disentangling the hair prevents it from getting into knots and breaking.

When it is thoroughly disentangled brush it vigorously with a rather hard brush from the roots down, brushing till the hair shines.

To disentangle the hair, as well as to brush it, you should not attack a mass of hair and brush it at haphazard. The hair must be brushed and combed strand by strand, and this continued all around the head.

At night, before going to bed, let the hair fall loose, shake it thoroughly, then brush it and braid it.

Nothing is worse for the hair than to leave it hanging loose when one is in bed. It should be divided into several strands, braided, and then let fall, or else neatly twisted at the nape of the neck.

This permits the air to penetrate the hair, and at the same time prevents it from breaking. The hair should be left as unencumbered as possible and should not be overloaded with pins or ornaments that are too heavy.—Chicago American.

The Art of Soup Making.

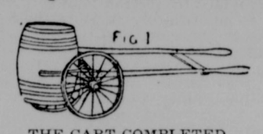
In making soup slow cooking extracts the flavor and the water should not be salted until near the end of the process. In cooking bones and joints, however, a high temperature renders the gelatin soluble and salt should be used. As the gelatin is the nutritious part of the soup, this is important

THE FARMING WORLD

HANDY BARREL CART.

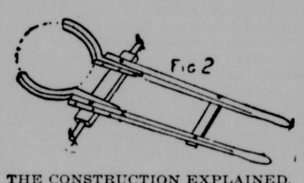
It Does Not Take Much Time to Construct One, Although It Saves Lots of Time Afterward.

There are several good methods of arranging a hand cart for transporting a single barrel a short distance. Some of these require the barrel to be ironed or otherwise fitted up, and the cart cannot be used with any other barrel than the one it is fitted up for. To make the cart shown in the illustration (Fig. 1), which may be used with any barrel, first procure a stout piece of about 3x3-inch wood, a little longer than the greatest diameter of an ordi-



THE CART COMPLETED.

nary barrel. Round down the ends of this piece and put on iron ferules, so as to fit in wheels of an old hand cart as an axle; or, instead of rounding down ends, leave square and attach an old iron axle of cart, if it had one by staples or clips. Secure two long pieces of wood as light as consistent with strength and rigidity for the handles of the contrivance. Taper down at one end to be convenient for hands. At large ends of these handles, bolt firmly on each a piece of heavy wagon tire, curved slightly, to fit sides of barrel. About one foot from the small or



THE CONSTRUCTION EXPLAINED.

handle ends of the pieces, bolt a 2x1-inch piece on under side to serve as a brace. Bolt this crosspiece solid at one end, and at the other end make several bolt holes an inch or so apart, so that the bolt may be put in whichever hole will hold the handles the right distance apart to conform to size of barrel.

Fig. 2 will help to make the construction plain. It will be seen that as the handles are moved farther apart on the adjustable crosspiece, the ends which grip the barrel will be brought closer together. It should be set so as to grip barrel far enough up to hold it secure, and yet not slip entirely over barrel at its largest part. When transporting a barrel that is full of anything heavy, the cart must be used with a little care to keep from crushing in the sides of barrel, and for this reason try to have the iron pieces fit around the barrel as uniformly as possible.—Ohio Farmer.

USING DAMAGED FEEDS.

Grain Injured in Any Manner Whatever Should Be Fed Very Sparingly to Farm Stock.

Bleached hay or straw has not the feeding value of hay or straw having its normal color and strength. Bleaching, caused by exposure to weather, robs hay of its sweetness and succulence, leaving a sort of dead roughness possessing comparatively little feeding value. This loss through exposure to the elements likewise very materially injures grains, extracting the soluble compounds contained in them and rendering them almost devoid of nutrition.

Just now many questions are being asked as to the advisability of feeding grains injured in the manner indicated. The answer to those questions must be general rather than specific, as so much depends upon the degree and also upon the nature of the injury that no answer can be given that will meet the needs of every case. It may be said with safety, however, that wheat or other grain that is badly musted or molded is much injured for feeding. Such mold is quite injurious when fed in large quantities. Of course any process that will tend to remove mold from it will lessen the injury, but no after treatment can make such grain a first-class food again. Second, if the grain is simply badly wrinkled with the wet and discolored, its feeding value for stock would not seem to be lessened. Third, if the wheat is small and the grains so diminutive and uneven in size in addition to the discoloration, it still makes excellent food for live stock. It has a large amount of bran relatively, and this makes it a safe food even when fed alone. Damaged wheat may be fed to sheep without being ground. For cattle and swine it ought to be ground. If such wheat has in it oily seeds of weeds, its feeding value is probably improved rather than injured. The oil in the seeds is slightly laxative. But it would be easily possible to have too much of this element for the best results.—Farmers' Voice.

It is time to be testing the clover-seed. There is but little economy in getting clover seed 75 cents a bushel cheaper than the market price and having one-fourth of the sowing fail of germination. Moreover, unless you test the seed you never will know where the fault lay that the stand of clover was poor.—Farmers' Voice.

Good fowls deserve good care.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

The Farmer Who Succeeds Is He Who Thinks and Is Prepared to Act at a Moment's Notice.

While the farmer can do much to be ready for the cropping season of the regular crops grown, yet weather conditions may be such that different methods of seeding and culture may be required, and even other crops have to be grown than those contemplated early in the season. The planning even for such emergencies is a part of successful and paying farming.

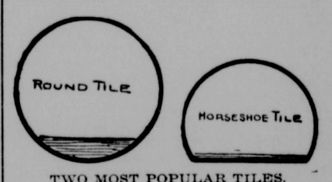
The writer has known, and so have our readers known, good farm land which was intended for corn to be permitted to grow up to weeds all summer because a wet spring prevented the planting until too late to make what the owner thought a profitable crop of corn. Possibly wheat was sown on the land in the fall, but if some quick growing forage crop had been sown on this land, this farmer would not all the following winter have been so short on feed.

Hence, readiness means not only having definite plans to be pursued if conditions are favorable, but even supplementary ones which can be made to manage existing conditions, though these be adverse to earlier plans. Farming is a gigantic operation, and when farmers accede to this fact and prepare for it accordingly the success so desired will be much more likely to be attained. The days of tickling the soil and gathering a harvest are with the past. And though agriculture has not attained the place even among farmers themselves that its importance demands, yet up-to-date intelligent methods are being more generally adopted and the results are being felt. And knowing that possible changes in plans may occur, how to meet them will prove one master of situations that will increase one's interest in farming. The knowing where to procure seed needed for a supplementary crop is part of this preparation. Farmers should post themselves as to where seed of the various crops can be obtained, and as to the farmers in their section having seed oats, corn, cowpeas, etc., for sale, and where can be purchased any and all farm supplies. This knowledge enables a farmer to be ready.—Colman's Rural World.

HOW TO LAY TILE.

Valuable Advice on a Subject That Is Not as Well Understood as It Should Be.

Tile when properly placed in a ditch do not require a covering of small stones or gravel, and they will do better work if the regular soil is used for covering. Horseshoe tile are not as good for the purpose of draining as round tile. While they would be reasonably sure to stay in place if properly laid, they are not as efficient as round tile. The reason they are not as efficient is shown in the cut. If but a small stream of water is flowing, it spreads out over the entire flat surface of the horseshoe tile,



TWO MOST POPULAR TILES.

and there is not enough depth of water to cause the removal of silt or sediment which may accumulate. It is far more difficult to lay horseshoe tile and do good work than to lay round tile. If the round tile does not make a tight joint with its neighbor, it may be turned until a place is found where the joint is reasonably satisfactory. If the horseshoe tile does not fit with its neighbor, then the shovel must be used and earth removed or filled in, as the occasion may require. If horseshoe tile are used, they will do better work if they are laid with the flat tile up, for then conditions as to the flow of water are produced which are more nearly like those present with the round tile. When round tile are laid it is well to lay a piece of common tarred building paper over the joint before filling in with earth. No matter how tight the joint is made, there is always a slight opening, and there is a possibility that soil may pass into the tile and obstruct the passage. After the tile are placed a small piece of building paper laid over the joint just before replacing the earth will insure against obstruction, says L. A. Clinton, among some items of advice given in Country Gentleman.

The Maturity of Hogs.

Hogs vary to an astonishing degree as to the time in which they will mature. We hear yet of breeders that claim to have hogs that go on growing till they are five or six years old, but of course breeding in modern times tends to eradicate this late maturing habit. Now most of our swine reach maturity in a little over a year and reach a marketable growth in ten months or less. For breeding animals it is advocated that the hogs be fed so that they will mature rapidly and make their growth during two years, it being argued that such hogs will have more vitality to transmit to their offspring.—Farmers' Review.

After the Pigs Are Weaned.

Very young pigs, after weaning, should receive skim milk, bran and ground oats. Clover is also excellent as a bulky food. Corn and cornmeal make the best foods for fattening, but give the best results when the animals also receive a variety in addition, such as clover, turnips, bran, skim milk, or even weeds. The seedsmen in almost any city can supply books on the management of swine.

BICYCLE IN WARFARE.

Great Britain Has Had an Elegant Chance to Test It in the War in South Africa.

The extent to which the bicycle can be usefully employed on active service has long engaged the attention not only of our own military authorities, but of those of foreign countries. It is obvious that there is great difficulty and responsibility in utilizing in the field the services of a body of men of whose peculiar capabilities in the particular circumstances in which they are engaged nothing very definite is known. There is, of course, a natural reluctance on the part of those responsible for a campaign such as that in South Africa to make what must partake largely of the nature of an experiment while operations of a critical kind are in progress, says the Brooklyn Eagle. On the other hand, it is difficult to see in what other way the precise position the bicycle is destined to occupy in warfare is to be satisfactorily determined. Those ardent volunteers who for years past have devoted themselves to the task of demonstrating, so far as it is possible in times of peace, the utility of a force of armed men so mounted, cannot be said to have received much encouragement from the war office in connection with the Boer war. There have been few campaigns that have offered so favorable an opportunity for the special facilities afforded by the bicycle. Considering the great distances that the troops have had to cover, mobility and rapidity of movement have been shown by events to have been of the first importance; while the singularly favorable circumstance that the veldt, of which vast areas exist, is rideable in many directions on a bicycle, might with a little forethought have led to the advantageous employment of a certain number of men on bicycles. No one with a sense of responsibility would have suggested our making a leap in the dark and equipping thousands of soldiers with bicycles at the outset, with a possibility of the machines being found to be useless, like the patent carts with which the French expedition to Madagascar was furnished. The course, however, which the war office would have been regarded as justified in taking was to permit a small force of regulars or volunteers to be properly organized, supplied with suitable machines and attached to one of the field forces in the earlier stages of the war, so that their utility might have been practically tested. Then, if they had proved of real value, the force could have been increased as required, for it would have been found far easier and infinitely less costly to mount men on bicycles than on horses.

ALL-AROUND EXERCISER.

In Operating the Bicycle Here Described the Rider Trains Arms as Well as Feet.

The attempts at reducing unpleasant vibrations on the standard models of bicycles are worked out by the inventor of the "freak" wheel here pictured.

PROPELLED BY FOOT AND HAND.

The inventor, who hails from Jericho, N. Y., claims much less vibration to the arms through the lever extensions of the handle bar. Their main purpose, however, is to afford a means of propelling with the hands as well as the feet in ascending hills, the upward pull usually exerted on the handle bar being here applied directly in helping to rotate the pedals. The machine is steered by the thumbs, which operate the two small loops on the handles of the levers. These loops are connected to the steering head through a short handle bar, and move the front fork without moving the cross bar to which the levers are attached.

In operating this machine the rider exercises his arms as well as his feet; he is obliged to sit erect, and to bring all the muscles of the body into play as the latter sways slightly from side to side. So completely are all the muscles developed that not only do the toes pedal, but even the thumbs are trained to steer! For an all round out-of-door exerciser this Yankee invention certainly cannot be surpassed!—Scientific American.

To Avoid Bicycle Accidents.

If you desire to become a finished rider, cultivate coolness. The wheelman who loses his head when he gets in a tight place and allows excitement to get the better of him is almost certain to come to grief eventually, and it is an undoubted fact that a good many of the cycling accidents chronicled could easily be avoided by a little coolness and judgment here exercised. Many riders never feel the slightest uneasiness in the thick of busy street traffic, as they have complete confidence in their ability to manipulate their machine with safety. Confidence and coolness go hand in hand, and the wheelman who is of a nervous and excitable temperament should cultivate these qualities.

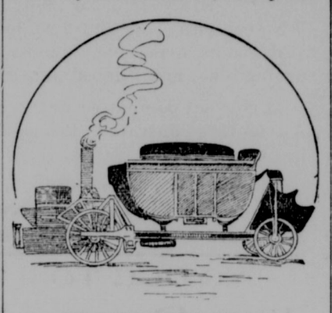
STEAM FREIGHT WAGON.

It Weighs a Ton and a Half and Is Expected to Carry a Load Twice Its Own Weight.

An inventor in Brompton-Crescent has obtained a patent for a wagon to be propelled by steam upon common roads. The carriage is 27 feet in length, including seven feet for the fire, boiler, cylinder and the mechanism connected with the driving wheels.

Instead of an axletree passing through both the front or both the hind wheels, as is usual in other carriages, the axis merely passes through the nave of each wheel sufficiently to support on each side uprights, which strengthen and connect the frame of the wagon.

The direction of the carriage is effected by the action of a bevel pinion connected with a spindle, which is governed by the coachman; this pinion



AN AUTOMOBILE OF 1823.

acts on a wheel whose movements compel those of certain iron braces fixed to the exterior of the front wheels, which turn upon the same spot where they touch the ground; so much power is gained by this pinion that little force is required from the coachman to produce the necessary direction.

There are two safety valves calculated at 50 pounds upon a square inch, while every part of the steam apparatus has been proved at the rate of 200 pounds upon a square inch.

The steam is conducted into two condensers, formed of flat copper tubes; that part of the steam which is condensed, falling to the bottom of the condenser, is conveyed to the reservoir of water for further use, while the uncondensed steam is conducted through the chimney and here extinguishes such sparks as may occasionally find their way from the charcoal, combined with coke, of which the fire is made.

The fire, placed under the boiler, is surrounded by iron plates, and so far removed from the part of the carriage destined for goods that no possible danger can be apprehended.

The weight of the carriage and the whole apparatus may be calculated at one and a half tons; it is destined to carry three tons of merchandise, making a total of four and a half tons upon wheels conformable to the regulations established by law and subject to the usual restrictions.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Unique Institution Planned by the New York Agents of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers.

New York city has a new idea in the way of an automobile exchange, or rather two of them, but under the same management. Both will be immense buildings, with large floor space. The centers of the buildings will be riding academies, while on each side and at the ends will be booths. Thus far both schemes agree. In one case, however, the booths will be free for manufacturers, each to leave one or more machines for actual use. Trained drivers will be in attendance and will show the various makes impartially, setting forth their merits and demerits, without giving any one make the preference. Intending purchasers may try the various machines in the academy, and, having settled on a choice, it will be sold to him by the attendant. There will be no fee for the purchaser; the company which sells the auto will pay a regular fixed commission. The second concern will contain practically the same features as the first, excepting that the stalls will be rented to manufacturers. Both concerns will contain a storage place for autos, which will be cared for at a fixed rate. A fully equipped repair shop will be fitted out and extra parts of all machines will be kept in stock, so that in case of a breakdown it will not be necessary to send to the factory, thus losing valuable time.

The Champion Century Rider.

Walter N. Stannard, of Springfield, Mass., believes he has broken a world's record. In the year 1900 he rode a bicycle not less than 100 miles every day, and some days more. He finished his three hundred and sixty-fifth ride of the year just before midnight of December 31, 1900, and at once retired to a Turkish bath. His total mileage was 38,889 miles, an average of 106 miles a day, Sundays and holidays included. His first ride of the year was 120 miles over roads deep with mud and slush. Stannard is 27 years of age and weighs 210 pounds. He wore out and broke beyond repair seven bicycles during the year. In the year 1898 he rode 24,000 miles, and in 1899 31,000 miles. He does not think he will ride much this year, saying that country riding as a business is a little monotonous. It will seem to most people that it took him a long time to find out a simple truth.

Where Farmers Ride Wheels.

The roads in Kansas are almost uniformly good and level, and as a result practically every farmhouse has at least one bicycle. A farmer in that state would as soon be without his team as without his wheel.

Fifteen Minutes Late.

Somewhere in the Highlands twins were born at the meeting of the centuries with the odd result, says the St. James Gazette, that one opened its eyes in the nineteenth and the other in the twentieth century. It is surely the most remarkable of all "century" incidents. There are two men in England who will read of the birth of those century twins with special interest—one a peer of the realm and the other a member of the house of commons. The peer owes his peerage to the fact that he was born 15 minutes before his brother; the M. P. missed an earldom by being born 15 minutes late. The peer is Lord Durham; the M. P. is Hon. F. W. Lambton, member for Southeast Durham. Both were born on June 19, 1855, the earl coming into the world 15 minutes before his brother. Those 15 minutes were worth an earldom and 30,000 acres to the lucky baby.—Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

Always Up-to-Date.

The Passenger Department of the Union Pacific Ry. has recently issued a twenty-eight page booklet of "The Overland Limited." It is a magnificent specimen of printing, artistic in the highest degree, and is embellished with views of the train mentioned both interior and exterior, together with much information regarding the service, and also interesting points on the route to California. It makes one feel like putting his affairs in order with the least possible delay and taking a trip to the Golden Gate. The Union Pacific was the pioneer line Westward, and it is not too much to say that it has maintained the prestige which that fact gave it. A trip to California over the Union Pacific in connection with the Chicago & Northwestern and Southern Pacific Systems is a delight at all times.

His Name.

The teacher of the Sabbath school class approached one little fellow who was present for the first time, and inquired his name, for the purpose of placing it on the roll. "Well," said the youngster, "they call me Jimmie for short, but my maiden name is James."—Christian Register.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

Lots of men fool away so much time trying to get hold of some relative's estate that they neglect what little business they have of their own.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Good Advice Unappreciated.

He was very nearsighted, which fact accounts for this tale. It was on one of the recent snowy mornings, and he was undecided whether to yield to a Quixotic impulse, and clean the sidewalk himself, or to toss a quarter to one of the passing shovelers, and, calm in the assurance that had some one been set to work to earn an honest penny or two, pursue his own and more dignified way.

A preparatory survey, resulting in the discovery that a particularly cold and cutting wind was abroad, sufficed.

"Say, my man," he exclaimed to the first person he saw passing, "what would you take to clean this walk?"

"A shovel, by all means," was the laconic reply.

As a prominent politician went chuckling down the street, the astonished questioner went into the house and kicked himself three times.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Paved with Good Intentions.

"That friend of mine in the asphalt business had a horrible dream the other night. He dreamed that he had worked through a contract to pave the main street in sheol. In his joy over getting it he was foolish enough to guarantee to keep the roadway in repair for a year. He sent down his best men to lay the stuff and it was soon down and approved and the warrants drawn for its payment."

"Yes."

"And one day Satan sent for him in a terrible hurry. He hustled down and what do you suppose? Why, they'd just had a batch of new arrivals, legislators and councilmen, and in warming things up for them they had rushed the temperature to 420 Fahrenheit—and every blessed scrap of that asphalt had melted and run into the sewer!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He'd Settle Old Scores.—Tommy—"Oh! Ouch! Stop that!" Mamma—"Why, Tommy, aren't you ashamed? I wouldn't cry that way if it was my hair that was being combed." Tommy (fiercely)—"I'll bet you would if I was doin' the combing."—Philadelphia Press.

Pleased with His Lawyer.

"While I was in the state's attorney's office," said ex-Deputy State's Attorney William C. Smith, "I had to try a case against an otherwise honest German for selling liquor on Sunday. The defendant had retained a certain member of the bar who is noted for his high C voice. During this attorney's rather loud address his German client looked on in rapt admiration, and he was heard to remark:

"'Ach, dot's the kind of lawyer to haf, yet.'

"'Why?' he was asked.

"'Because,' was the reply, 'he hollers so loud he scares der jury.'"—Baltimore Sun.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
[Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Couldn't Square the Circle.

He—I thought you knew the Browns. Don't you live in the same square?

She—Yes, but you see, we don't move in the same circle.—Tit-Bits.

A Woman's Glory.

Plentiful hair is a woman's glory, which all those who lack it can appreciate. When Mr. A. M. Channell was living at Galesburg, Illinois, he wrote: "Your lotion has done all you promised in restoring my wife's hair, which had fallen off in large spots, through the effects of illness. All thus affected should use Palmer's Lotion." In connection with the Lotion, Palmer's Lotion Soap should be used to clean the hair, and it has all the medicinal qualities of the Lotion and makes a delightful shampoo. If your druggist should not have it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Her Respect.

The Judge—Your husband is entitled to a little respect, madam.

The Wife—Well, that's what he gets.—Detroit Free Press.

Homeseekers Excursion.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South Dakota, North Dakota and other Western and Northwestern States at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for a little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained by addressing F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A woman gets up a good meal for the preacher, but she eclipses all efforts when her husband brings a former lover home to dine, in order that she may show him what he missed.—Atchison Globe.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

There is an insurance company in Paris that refuses to issue policies on the lives of people who use hair dye. Having dyed they are probably considered dead.—Chicago Daily News.

Delicate Children

Cannot take nostrums without injury. Use Hoxsie's Croup Cure for Whooping Cough, Croup and Pneumonia. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo.

The older we get the more difficult we are to please and the less trouble people take to please us.—Ally Sloper.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Special excursions to Western Canada during March and April.

A New Mississippi Bridge.

The new bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, just authorized by congress, is to be finished in 1903 for the world's fair. The first bridge over the river was begun in 1867, when St. Louis had a population of 225,000, but when the bridge was finished in 1874 the population had risen to 325,000. When the second bridge was opened to traffic in 1890 the population was 451,000, and it was evident then that a third bridge was needed, owing to the city's greatly increased business activity.—Indianapolis News.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

"Willie, you mustn't eat so fast; it will give you dyspepsia." "An' then would I be cross as pa?"—Indianapolis News.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once: delays are dangerous.

No matter how wise a man is there are people who think he is a fool.—Atchison Globe.

Carter's Ink

best for school, home and office. It costs no more than poor ink. Always ask for Carter's.

"He called his vaudeville sketch 'The Vaccination Mark.'" "Yes." "It didn't take."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb 17, 1900.

Every man stamps his value on himself. —Schiller.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Cheerfulness is the best promoter of health.—Addison.

A dyspeptic is never on good terms with himself. Something is always wrong. Get it right by chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

Gratitude is the music of the heart.—Robert South.

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

It takes two to make a quarrel, but it's usually the work of a third.—N. Y. Herald.

G & J TIRES

All tires look alike until a puncture occurs, and then the superiority of the G & J is apparent. With the G & J you can sit down by the side of the road, make your repair, and be off again in less time than it takes the rider of other tires to find the leak. Its being detachable enables one to make this lightning repair—a big feature of the G & J. If you want comfort and satisfaction ask your dealer for G & J Tires. Beautifully illustrated catalogue free.

G & J TIRE COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

KEEP YOUR SADDLE DRY!

THE ORIGINAL TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
BLACK OR YELLOW
PROTECTS BOTH RIDER AND SADDLE IN THE HARDEST STORM
ON SALE EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK.
CATALOGUES FREE.
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. 39

Consolation, indiscreetly pressed upon us when we are suffering under affliction, only serves to increase our pain and render our grief more poignant.—Rousseau.

Women Must Sleep.

Avoid Nervous Prostration.

If you are dangerously sick what is the first duty of your physician? He quiets the nervous system, he deadens the pain, and you sleep well.

You ought to know that when you ceased to be regular in your courses, grow irritable without cause, and pass sleepless nights, there is serious

MRS. HARTLEY.

trouble somewhere, and nervous prostration is sure to follow.

You ought to know that indigestion, exhaustion, womb displacements, fainting, dizziness, headache, and backache send the nerves wild with affright, and you cannot sleep.

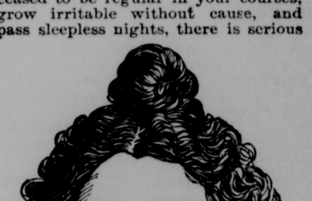
Mrs. Hartley, of 221 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., whose portrait we publish, suffered all these agonies, and was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; her case should be a warning to others, and her cure carry conviction to the minds of every suffering woman of the unfailing efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The "Big Four Route"

Is a Railway System Comprising

2,500 Miles of Superb Roadway

Built and Equipped in the Most Approved Manner of Modern Railway Construction.



The Passenger Train Service of the "BIG FOUR ROUTE" provides 200 Passenger Trains per day, requiring for their operation

150 Passenger Locomotives
450 Passenger Cars
25 Parlor Cars
20 Dining and Café Cars

In addition to which Sixty Pullman Sleepers are in Continuous Service on the "BIG FOUR" and its Through Car Lines.

WARREN J. LYNCH, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
W. P. DEPPE, Asst. G. P. & T. A.
CINCINNATI, O.

Bad Breath

Undigested, decaying food remnants, in the mouth and stomach, giving off pestiferous gases, are the cause of that awful breath, so repulsive as to cause a halt in friendship, affection, love,—any form of intimacy. Nobody can stand its overpowering stench, and it is a cause of terrible misery to those afflicted and their dear ones. There is only one way to cure it—disinfect the digestive canal with CASCARETS! Clean it out, keep it clean, let CASCARETS stimulate the lining of mouth and stomach, and put it in shape to work naturally and properly. **Nothing but CASCARETS will bring about the desired result. BE SURE YOU GET THEM!**

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ens.—Detroit Free Press.

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Well, I'm glad to know about it."

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Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 457

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Add: STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.
Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

FOR SHERIFF.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

The Republican Policy.

There is a difference between the two political parties. The Republicans do want to govern the markets of the world, and to reign over the distribution of the world's bread and meat, securing in this way work at home for every honest laborer, markets for the products of our farms, and becoming such a factor in the world that will compel peace and justice among the nations of the earth. It is the policy which will hasten that blessed time promised by the prophet of old when the sword shall be beaten into plow-shares and the spear into pruning hooks. It is the Rspublican policy.

The County Levy.

We publish to-day the annual levy made by the Board of County Commissioners for 1901. Compared with former years the Commissioners have made a record which they can truly be proud of. Every item of public expense has been liberally provided for and this at a reduction in the rate of two cents on the $100.

The schools and road appropriations have not been pared down, but, on the contrary, an additional levy of $2,000 has been made for the use of the School Board to enable that body to erect school buildings in various portions of the county where such improvements and conveniences are necessary.

The Board has received well deserved praise for their labors, which under all circumstances are arduous.

Employment for Tramps.

Three tramps are serving thirty days in the Garrett county jail for breaking into a watch box on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. A telegraph instrument is always kept in the box for emergency use, and one of the tramps being an operator, amused himself and greatly annoyed the operators along the line by ordering a special train with dining car and buffet to take them away.

Many bright incidents are related of the Weary Willies and Meandering Mikes and there are capable as well as deserving men among the "profession." A solution of the tramp problem is one of the vexed questions of the times. Vagrants have been numerous in this county and many have been sent to the House of Correction for plying their calling in the small towns, but jails and prisons reform but few.

The suggestion has been made in Massachusetts that the State establish vagrant farms, and since Maryland has gone to the Bay State for a ballot law we might also consider their proposed tramp law. This plan contemplates the sending of persons going from place to place without definite destination, needing or asking assistance, to the nearest vagrant farm.

These farms of detention would also act as employment bureaus, finding places for men when fit and giving them work to do while waiting. This work should be of a non-competitive character, such, for example, as the planting of trees on the highways and land, work which in time would give to the reforested land a great additional value, while in those seasons of the year when tree planting could not properly be done work upon the roads might be undertaken.

"If some systematic plan was adopted," says the Boston *Herald*, "it cannot be doubted that, while we should afford every one honestly seeking work a better opportunity than he now has to sustain himself, we should go far toward ridding Massachusetts of those belonging to the irreclaimable tramp order."—Montgomery Press.

Not a Party, But a Machine.

The Democratic party has reached that period in its history in which there are wide differences of opinion regarding its principles. It is very easy to understand the reasons for this perplexity. The party has experimented so frequently with such a multiplicity of fantastic notions that the masses have forgotten its basic doctrines. It now seems to be a party of expediency. The old-time stalwart courage which expressed itself in clear-cut doctrines during the days of its triumphs seems to have been succeeded by a policy of contradictions, with its train of ridiculous failures. The old leaders of the party, representing the brain and conservatism of the Democracy, hold to one set of principles, while the wild, socialistic element adhered to others. According to the successes or defeats of each respective faction, so do the doctrines of the party swing to and fro.

It is not at all strange that a party thus constituted should forfeit the confidence of the people at large. The masses are well supplied with sound, common sense. They know that a party unable to decide what its own principles are is a very poor party to undertake important public functions. They know that a party which is one thing today and another thing tomorrow will be vacillating in both state and national policies. Strong statesmanship cannot be exercised where the dominant party is torn asunder by contending factions, whose chief ambition is to control the organization, rather than to promote the interests of the people at large.

When a party reaches that point where its main energies are consumed in interorganic quarrels that party is on the verge of political death. When a party possesses a real, live, aggressive principle the presence of that principle will prove the rallying point for harmony. When it is lacking in such a principle, then is it that the politicians of the organization exploit their little fads in order to gain their own ascendency. The absence of any principle is bound to become the breeder of many abominabla political practices. When a party is deficient in wise, public policies it has recourse to trickeries in order to maintain its power. It degenerates into a mere machine for securing of public spoils.

The confessions of the Democratic leaders themselves tell us that they are divided in opinion on what the party represents. The actions of the party in this and in other States prove the logical sequence to such a condition. Being without the cohesive force of solid principle, they are having recourse to subterfuge and political strategy in order to gain and hold power. Against them, however, is arrayed an ardent and animated party, aggressive in its attitude and mustered under the Republican banner, which banner has a distinctive and well recognized meaning for good.

Swanton Chapter, Epworth League.

For the better convenience of the public this chapter will in future meet in the school house each Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

In making this announcement we cordially invite the presence and sincerely solicit the co-operation and sympathy of every denominational preference in the community. If countenanced and encouraged by an approving sentiment these meetings, in addition to religious and moral advancement, will afford an intellectual broadening and culture most salutary and desirable in the best localities.

The government of the society is liberal and, as a custom, its sessions are less than an hour's duration.

Come with us and help to make that hour a sermon and a blessing to the community we should protect.

WILLIAM W. SWEET,
President.

FERTILIZER.—Dixon & Kelso have a large lot corn, oats and potato fertilizer, the use of which will double your crops, to sell on easy terms. Give us a call and get prices. 2t*

THE JUNIOR ORDER.

The State Council Held Its Annual Meeting Here This Week.

Tuesday and yesterday Oakland had as her guests about two hundred members of the Junior Order United American Mechanics who came here from every portion of the State to meet in annual session. The representatives of the various lodges of the State are as fine looking body of men as one would desire to see. They were well behaved and acted decorously during their stay with us.

The sessions were held in the opera house with State Councilor Heller presiding. An address of welcome on Tuesday was delivered on the part of the citizens of Oakland by Cashier Scott T. Jones, and on behalf of the local lodge by Mr. Julius C. Renninger. Mr. A. S. Weaver responded.

The annual report of the State Treasurer showed the finances of the order to be in a healthy condition and that the membership on December 31, 1900, numbered 18,675.

Tuesday morning the State officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

State Councilor—L. C. Webster.
State Vice-Councilor—H.B.Geddes.
State Secretary—Charles S. Davis.
State Assistant Secretary—W. E. Harden.
State Treasurer—W. L. James.
State Conductor—William Hunter.
State Warden—C. H. Nelson.
State Inside Sentinel—Isaac Smith.
State Outside Sentinel—C.J.Young.
State Chaplain—J. H. Phelps.
National Representative — C. A. Rumpf.

The next State Council will be held at Annapolis in April, 1902.

Attorney Julius C. Renninger, who represented the local lodge last year and who secured the meeting this year for Oakland, has been highly praised for his services in bringing such a crowd to Oakland.

Mr. Dink Again Writes.

Vell, sur, Mr. Edickter, it vas putty shure some pepels vat git der Oagland bapers don'd neffer sea all you edickers. Annyhow each von of you gots von brinder's deffel, even ef you vas none yourself (I mean deffel.) Now, it vas funny ven anny dings go rong mit der babers. Your deffel don'd vas der fault, bud you vas git der difel. Dot don'd vas luk fare, do it? Vell, dere vas dree edickers by Oagland—von Jim, von Ben ant anoder Jim. Der von Jim vas a big Jim. He look like he vas git blendy ter ete ant trink; putty mans. His hind name Blitzinger and pelongs tu der Demkeratick bardys. He take up his kolleckshuns frum dot Demkeratick bardys ant he vas git bick, fat on dem kolleckshuns. He vas not so long, bud he vide oud, tick. Der Ben vas yust der oder vay. He not vide oud ant tick, bud long ve der dickens; putty man, tu, bud den he look down on shord pepels; you sea dot vas a faleing mit him, but he can't helup dat; he yas mene no harum by dot. He vas anty-unnecessaryexderseshun man; by fersuashun Rebublikan. Dakes up kollecshuns frum dem Rebublikans fellers. He vas fat, bud don'd luk like it. His hind name vas Sinisnell. Der oder Jim vas yust like der bick Jim ant der long Ben don'd vas. He vas liddle, short feller, ete dree meles a day yust like de odders, bud don'd git long nor dick; putty man, tu. By fersuasion his baper vas no bolidicks, only it lene a liddel von vay, bud not de odder. He vas luk up to long pepels unles he git on a sthore box or somding, den he luk down on you. Takes up kollecshuns frum der dependence bardy. His hind name vas Hemel. Each von vares a beerd on der ubber lip; der rest uf der fase vas bear. Dem dree fellers etes der yere round; in summer dime dey drinks ise vater, in vinter tater juse; shmoke fine sigars, run dere bisness by stheme ant natchral gas, sels dere bapers fur bout 2½ sents a pece by der yere. You bedder by some so you kin lurn rede ant ride ant sphell den der Gormanshmittz vas led you wote ant you find oud ven von sirkus kom by Oagland, you go to der show fur fifdy cend, you git von dicket ant sea der glown sthick his nose in his ere ant blow his hed off; den you go down town, git on a six-sent jerry dot vas gif you a bick hed ant a red-hot velcome ven you git home.

Benny, ven you don'd like it sthick in der vaste basket and sent id mit your deffel der ash barl in.

DINK.

Mechanism Rings the Bell.

The large engines which occasionally haul the passenger trains on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are equipped with an ingenious automatic bell ringing device. It is operated by compressed air, and does the work well. On some occasions when the engines stop at the station the bell keeps on ringing. The mechanism which operates the swing of the bell is very small and hardly noticeable. Bystanders are often curious to know what the fireman means by keeping up such a noise, but when they come to find out he is not doing it.

WANTED.—A girl to do general housework. Apply at this office.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

One Block of Second Street Will Be Paved at Once.

Saturday night a special meeting of the town council was held at which time the contract for paving Second street from Alder to Green street was awarded to Contractor Kennedy, of Parkersburg, who did the paving here a year or two ago. The work will be commenced as soon as the curbing arrives from the quarry in Indiana, an order for the same having been telegraphed in on Saturday night and an answer returned stating that the stone would be shipped yet this week. As soon as it arrives Mr. Kennedy will begin the work of grading and setting the curbing.

Obituary.

Deliah Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Elijah Howell, died at her home near Beckman, Md., on March 31, aged 61 years and 3 months.

The deceased whose maiden name was Wilt, was born in this section in 1840 and lived with her parents until she was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with her husband. The married life was one of domestic and they mutually shared each others joys and sorrows for 40 years. Mrs. Howell was a genuine type of a Maryland lady. Uniform courtesy marked her treatment of all with whom she came in contact, and her home was a place which both young and old loved to visit, for there was a bounteous Christian hospitality ever to be enjoyed. For many years her house has been a home for itinerent preachers and many who read these lines will feel the loss of one, who was indeed a mother of Israel, and the savor of such a life cannot be lost in its influence upon the home and the community.

She leaves a husband, two sons and seven daughters to mourn their loss. In her the poor had a friend who ever freely contributed to their wants and whose value to all was priceless above rubies. She opened her mouth in wisdom and her tongue was the law of kindness. She looked well to the work of her household, the heart of her husband trusted her and she done him good all the days of her life.

The funeral services took place at the M. E. church, from which place her body was laid to rest in the family graveyard to await the resurrection of the just, and now that she is gone, her children rise up and call her blessed. May they all be ready when their time comes and meet her on that evergreen shore where we will never say good bye. Farewell, for a while, dear mother.

A FRIEND.

Mexican View of a Baltimore Host.

From the Monterey *News* of far away Monterey, Mexico, comes the following about a well-known Baltimorean and Baltimore hostely, whose fame has extended thither:

"Maj. N. S. Hill, the manager of the Carrollton Hotel of Baltimore, Md., is putting that world-famous old house in superb shape and is making it deservedly popular.

"Major Hill is one of the few natural hotel men, who by their affable manners and consideration for their guests make them feel at home and that each is the guest of honor during his stay at the Carrollton.

"Baltimore is known all over the civilized world as the home of epicures. It is a city whose geographical position on the beautiful Chesapeake bay makes it the central market for those delicacies which have made it famous, and which delight the palate of the good liver. Nowhere can such fish, oysters and terrapin be found as those served in Baltimore and at the Carrollton.

"Major Hill is also the manager of the Merchants' Club of Baltimore, that ultra-select organization upon whose roster of membership are found names of men living and dead who are world famous, and the same excellent service and attention given to the members of the Merchants' Club are received by the guests of the Carrollton Hotel."

Nerve Food

If you have neuralg... Emulsion of Cod L... will feed the nerve... ing for food—it is ... and set your whole bo... again, in a way to satisfy ... and brain from your usual ... That is cure.

If you are nervous and ... table, you may only need ... fat to cushion your ne... you are probably thin ... Scott's Emulsion of Cod ... Oil will give you the fat to ... gin with.

Cure, so far as it goes. Full cure is getting the fat you need from usual food, and Scott's Emulsion will help you to that.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample. Its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409 and 415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

YOU CAN WORK

for the largest and strongest insurance company in the world

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Assets over $325,000,000.00

Income in 1900 over $60,000,000.00

In 1900 The Mutual Life did upward of one third more business in Maryland than any other similar company.

No company anywhere writes such liberal policies. It has insurance for every requirment of business, individual or family protection, and of investment as well.

This great company wants a representative for Garrett County. A tempting contract to the right man. Experience desirable, but not necessary.

Address, with references,

W. H. WOOTTON, Manager.
300 Guardian Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE TO Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1901 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 506, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer.

MORTGAGEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage executed by Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, to James R. Bishop, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, and recorded among the mortgage records of Garrett county, and which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the undersigned, and as default has been made in the payment of the interest thereon, we will, on

Thursday, May 9, 1901,

at 3 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder the following described real estate, viz.: All that part of the

Isaac Kuykendall Place,

near Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland, which in the sub-division of said place is known and designated as Lot No. 7, containing

105 ACRES

more or less. Said place is mostly cleared, is improved by a good barn and small dwelling with necessary outbuildings, and also by a good orchard.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

U. G. PALMER.
FRED. A. THAYER.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Jemima Mowrey to Isaac Bradburn, dated the 12th day of August, 1899, recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 35, folio 298, &c., one of the mortgage records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having been made in the payment of the mortgage debt and interest, the undersigned attorney named in said mortgage will, on

Saturday, April 20th, 1901,

at one o'clock p. m., in front of Shartzer's Opera House, Oakland, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, all that land situate in Garrett county, Maryland, which was conveyed to the said Jemima Mowrey by Charles M. Miller and wife by deed dated the 25th day of July, 1894, recorded among the land records of said county in Liber E. Z. T. No. 26, folio 319, &c., and therein described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a large flat stone marked "R. O." at the beginning of a tract of land conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson to Alex. Lohr, and running part of the first line thereof with an allowance of 3 degrees for magnetic declination, North 33 degrees East 14¼ perches to a stake and stone pile in said first line, South 35 degrees East 38½ perches to a stake and stone pile on the west margin of the county road, North 89 degrees West 14½ perches, South 13½ degrees East 50 perches to a stake on the west bank of a stream and 5 feet south of a white pine stump, South 48 degrees West 38 perches to a stake, South 28½ degrees West 100 perches to a stake, thence with the 4th, 5th and 6th lines of a tract conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson to Alfred Lohr North 66 degrees West 78 perches to a stake, North 13¾ degrees West 82½ perches, North 35½ degrees East 45½ perches to a stake in the 4th line of said deed to said Alexander Lohr and thence with the 4th and last lines thereof South 58 degrees East 78 perches to a stake, North 33 degrees East 88 perches to the beginning, containing

100 Acres, More or Less.

This farm is a desirable one, located near Beckman P. O., Garrett county, and about six miles from Swanton.

Terms of Sale:—CASH.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
Attorney named in Mortgage.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Sheriff's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Deer Park, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, at the suit of M. V. Pringley vs. Samuel W. Friend and F. C. Browning, the same being No. 6 Judicials to March term, 1901, of said Court, and to the undersigned sheriff directed, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House door, in Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, on

FRIDAY,

the 19th Day of April, 1901,

at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of day, all that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Deer Park, Garrett county, Maryland, which was conveyed to the said Samuel W. Friend by Lucy Perry by deed recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 38, folio 290, and is known as

LOT NO. 2

and contained within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, to-wit: Beginning for the same at the end of the 3rd line of Lot No. 3 and running thence North 30 degrees East 118 feet, South 60½ degrees East 92 feet, South 30 degrees West 118 feet, North 60½ degrees West 90 feet to the beginning.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on the day of sale.

A. J. OESTER, Sheriff.

ORDER NISI.

Samuel Smith vs. John Shartzer et ux.

No. 1095 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 28th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by James W. Thomas, attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of April, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 29th day of April, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $7436.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Samuel Johnson et al. vs. Mollie Finzel et al.

No. 1079 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Charles F. Finzell, late of Garrett county, deceased, to file their claims, duly authenticated, with the Clerk of this Court on or before the 26th day of April, 1901, as I shall on that day proceed to state an audit distributing the funds in the hands of the trustee in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Auditor.

ORDER NISI.

Elizabeth C. Thompson et al. vs. Emma D. Hudson et al.

No. 1090 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 26th day of March, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the nineteenth day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county aforesaid once in each of three successive weeks before the 19th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2,500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Sheriff's License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies, corporate or politic, who may be required to take out license, that they must obtain the same on or before

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1901.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license.

A. J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

ANNIE M. WARD,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 3rd day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1901.

GEORGE W. WARD, Executor,
Sunnyside, Md.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Peter Didtion left on Tuesday night for his home in Wheeling.

E. W. C. Ryland, Esq., of Friendsville, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

Miss Gertrude Sincell returned home on Monday from Keyser, W. Va., where she had been visiting relatives and friends for a few days.

Miss Nell Offutt returned home from Keyser, W. Va., on Saturday night after having attended the Easter dance in that place which was given on Friday night previous.

Misses Mae and Clare Evy left on Saturday for Baltimore, where they will reside with their relatives, Attorney J. W. Breen and wife and take a course at Peabody. — Cumberland Times.

Mr. Harry A. Rasche, who the past show season held a position with Marston's Uncle Tom's Cabin Co., arrived home this morning from Pittsburg, where he had been visiting for the past two weeks.

Ed. Wolf, who lives in the eastern suburbs of town, while on his way home last Friday night was held up by four suspicious characters, who asked him many questions about Oakland. Two of the men carried empty satchels.

Many parents are neglecting their boys and the lads are going to the penitentiary as fast as they can leg it. Only a sudden round up will do them any good. If this is not tried very shortly there will be no use trying to do any thing as the boys will be clear out of reach.

It is suggested by a well known wag that if some men were muzzled after the style of canines in some places society would enjoy a well deserved respite. And he added that some men were as undesirable in a community as a dog with hydrophobia.

Figures just received at this office from the agricultural department would indicate that there is less grain in the hands of the farmers throughout the country than is usual at this time. The tables give the figures for ten years past. The prospect for good crops in this country and Europe and as far away as India are very good.

We are frank enough to admit, that the rainy day skirt, from the point of personal comfort, is the most sensible fad ever decreed by dame Fashion, but we must insist that those skirts are not becoming to the wearers, nor are they a thing of beauty, and we trust the attempt will not be made to make them a joy forever.

Dr. Henry W. McComas, after an absence of more than a month's trip through the South and a visit to the Bahama Islands, returned to Oakland on Monday to remain during the summer with perhaps short intervals of absence on professional business to the east. The Doctor will at once resume his practice here which is of itself very large, keeping him busy almost night and day.

All successful business men agree that good advertising pays. Good advertising means interesting announcements placed in newspapers which are read by a large proportion of the people. Probably most experienced advertisers would say that to make the merits of a single commodity the feature of an "ad" is the most direct and effective way of getting people's attention fixed on an establishment.

Frank Browning, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Notley Browning of Terra Alta, was united in marriage yesterday (Wednesday) at Oakland, Md., to Miss Lucy Coddington, a charming and popular young lady of that place. The bridal pair came to Terra Alta on the evening train and were royally entertained at the home of the groom. They will reside near Terra Alta, on the pretty farm lately owned by David Holland, which is a wedding present from the groom's father.—Terra Alta corr. Kingwood Journal.

Clarksburg seems to be having troubles of her own. The last issue of the *Telegram* breaks forth as follows: Thieves, thugs, cheap gamblers, flim-flammers and short-changers may well take heed and cease plying their art in this city. The jury verdict in the Dan Scott case, which imposed the maximum fine as well as the maximum term of imprisonment is a significent index to the severity and determination of the future. The people propose to redeem the fair name of Clarksburg and the professionals who do not wish to run up against a hard proposition will do well to give this place a wide berth.

Mr. Will Wood, of Keyser, W. Va., was an Oakland visitor on Sunday.

Judge Jere Wilson passed through Oakland this morning on train No. 3 for the West.

E. J. Fringer has rented the Hamill property on Second street and will occupy it on May 1st.

Dr. H. W. McComas received a valuable horse on Sunday afternoon from Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Boyer and children left on Monday afternoon for Fairmont, their future home, where they will occupy a new house.

J. S. Myers came up to Oakland from his home at Friendsville Monday afternoon and remained here a day or two visiting friends.

Jerry Browning, Owen Treacy and George Helbig went east last Wednesday night, visiting Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

Mr. W. D. Cornell, of Pittsburg, representing the C., B. & Q. R. R., was in Oakland yesterday afternoon looking up passenger traffic for his road.

State Senator Ravenscroft arrived in Oakland this morning from the east and after spending a few hours in town on business, left for his home at Accident.

Messrs. Frank Jenkins and B. C. Feather, of near Cranesville, were business visitors to Oakland Monday. The former expects to return to Oakland this week to engage in erecting some mason work for Chas. Newman, who is building a new home south of town.

Messrs. Walter and William Ravenscraft, sons of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft, visited their parents here on Monday. The former resides at Ridgway, Pa., where he is employed in the brick business as superintendent. The younger son William is among the progressive business men of Fairmont, W. Va.

A little son of James A. Enlow at the Park has a number of pigeons, among them a matronly inclined bird which wanted to raise a family and finding no eggs of her own to set on chose a hen's egg with the result that a few days ago a chick was hatched which the pigeon watches over with jealous care.

Ex-County Treasurer Thomas B. Wiley brought to Oakland on Monday a wagon load of maple sugar and syrup, the output of the last run in his camp. The quality of the sugar cannot be excelled. The crop this year was up to the average. Last week was a busy one with the sugar producers.

H. M. Speicher, of Speicher Bros., Accident, spent the past week in Connellsville, Uniontown, Pittsburg and other cities on business. The firm will add to their already large stock a full line of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, a full line of ready-made suits, all up-to-date. They invite the public to give them a call and examine goods before buying elsewhere.

Captain and Mrs. D. T. E. Casteel reached Morgantown on Monday evening from Pittsburg where they had been since Saturday. The Captain is looking remarkably well and has been warmly greeted by his many friends and acquaintences in this place. His regiment was mustered out at Frisco last week and he lost no time coming east. He has been away nearly two years and in that time has seen some of the hardest service experienced by any officer that went from this State.—New Dominion.

Quite a jolly crowd of young people from Oakland went to Keyser Friday night on the "flyer" to attend the Easter dance given by the Mill Meadow Club of that town. A most enjoyable time was had by all who went many of whom returned home on No. 7, Saturday morning. Those in attendance from here were Misses Jennie Johnson, Wonn Robinson, Lena Fuller, of Cumberland, who is visiting Miss Robinson, Margaret and Gertrude Sincell and Nell Offutt, Messrs. W. A. Sturgiss, Will Weber, Art White, Elwood Offutt, J. T. Sincell, Eugene Hart and Bowie Johnson.

We publish on the first page of to-day's REPUBLICAN the remainder of the new election law. Considerable space has been given it but we are of the opinion that it is space well spent. This, in addition to the levy list published to-day gives but little space for news matter and in consequence some items have been pared down to the lowest notch. We had intended to give a somewhat lengthy notice of the meeting of the State Council Jr. O. U. A. M. which met here Tuesday and yesterday but find that space will not even permit that, and we will have to be satisfied with what we can crowd in.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Purchases the Central Hotel Property and Will Erect a Handsome Banking Building.

On Monday a deal was closed between the owner and the officials of the First National Bank whereby the valuable property at the intersection of Second and Alder streets, known as the Central Hotel property, and recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Boyer, becomes the property of the bank, the price paid being $3,800 cash.

The lot fronts 69 feet on Alder street and 63 feet on Second street with a stable lot in the rear which is reached by a passage way between the properties of J. M. Jarboe and J. M. Davis.

The building upon the lot at present will be allowed to remain for some time at least before it is torn down to make room for the proposed new building which will be of brick, three stories high and finished in a modern manner. The new building will contain a nicely appointed banking, room, with vaults and probably safety deposit boxes, besides a directors' room. The balance will be utilized either for office or store rooms or for hotel purposes, probably the latter. At the next meeting of the directors of the bank next month, it will be decided what manner of building will be erected, when and what the cost will be.

Atty. F. T. Martin and family expect to leave for their summer home at Mountain Lake Park next Saturday. Mrs. Martin's mother, Mrs. Mary Sinnott, who has been visiting in Baltimore for several weeks past, returned here a few days ago and will accompany the family to the Park and spend the summer with them.—Fairmont Index.

We should all become interested in improving the appearance of our town, especially the yards and grounds surrounding the residences, public buildings and the streets. More trees, flowers, shrubbery, etc., and fewer tin cans, sticks and stones would add to the beauty of the town and enhance the value of real estate. More trees along the streets would make them more pleasant and attractive. Flowers planted in the yards and vines trained over lattices would help the appearance of things about the home. All this adornment is inexpensive considering the pleasure and profit it would surely produce. Now is the time to begin improving.

House cleaning time has come and the masculine population is having its annual feeling of discomfort. Every April the average housewife of both high and low degree seems to think it incumbent upon her to rip up all the carpets, scrub the bare floors till the wood becomes so damp that it rots; takes down all the windows, puts the curtains on stretchers, paint the woodwork, pull apart the stove, and do various other things so that for a month the combined smells of soap, paint, varnish and the general dampness make the average house scarcely habitable. At least that is the masculine view of it. So far as their eyes are concerned they would be content to let the carpets stay down till they wear out and the stovepipe linger in position till it rusts.

Anti-Saloon Sunday.

Next Sunday, April 21st, Rev. S. E. Nicholson, of Baltimore, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, will be in Oakland in the interests of the Anti-Saloon League cause. He will speak at the M. E. church in the morning, at the Presbyterian church in the afternoon, which will be a union mass temperance service, and at the Lutheran church at night.

The League movement is now established in 35 states and is purely non-partisan and inter-denominational. This is its first introduction into Garrett county.

Mr. Nicholson is a former member of the Indiana Legislature and is the author of the Nickolson temperance law. He is also Secretary of the National Anti-Saloon League.

The following press notices have been given of his work.

The address delivered by Mr. Nicholson, on the subject "Christian Citizenship," was an elaborate, forcible and patriotic appeal for a more earnest effort of the American people along the line of social reform. In eloquent language the speaker enlarged mainly upon the relations between legislative and educational methods of social reform. * * * The discourse as a whole was founded on the great principles of Christian ethics, as well as strong personal conviction and extensive experience in the work of reform.—Valparaiso Messenger.

The discourse was earnest, eloquent and strong. It was truly patriotic, for if the country could rise to the citizenship the distinguished speaker advocated, we would reach a much higher moral standard than now. All present were greatly pleased with the discourse.—New Albany Tribune.

Proposed Amendment.

An important constitutional amendment is to be voted upon at the fall election in Maryland. This amendment proposes to increase the legislative districts of Baltimore from three to four, thus giving the city four senators and twenty-four members of the House. The present representation s three senators and 18 delegates.

LEVY LIST, 1901.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, levied on the 11th day of April, 1901, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

Election District No. 1, Swanton	$ 650 00
" " No. 2, Selbysport	1,250 00
" " No. 3, Grantsville	650 00
" " No. 4, Bloomington	550 00
" " No. 5, Accident	850 00
" " No. 6, Sang Run	685 00
" " No. 7, Oakland	1,110 00
" " No. 8, Ryan's Glade	1,040 00
" " No. 9, Johnson's	300 00
" " No. 10, Deer Park	600 00
" " No. 11, Elbow	500 00
" " No. 12, Bittinger	550 00
National Road	600 00
Total	$ 9,335 00

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland	$ 600 00
" " " " Deer Park	100 00
Commissioners of Grantsville	80 00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200 00
Mayor and Council of Loch Lynn Heights	50 00
Total	$ 1,030 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL BONDS.

For redemption of bonds	$ 1,000 00
For interest on bonds	60 00

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower, use Garrett County Bank	$ 150 00
Same, use C. W. Friend	500 00
Same, balance	764 94
Total	$ 1,514 94

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay court expenses for July, September and December, 1901, and March term, 1902	$ 3,605 50

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay judges	$ 518 40
James W. White, register	84 25
Total	$ 602 65

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

A. J. Oester, sheriff, use Garrett Co. Bank	$ 300 00
Same, balance	1,577 20
S. O. Wiley, warden to jail, use Garrett County Bank	50 00
Same, balance	315 00
Total	$ 2,242 20

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners, for support of schools	$12,000 00
To build new school houses	2,000 00
Total	$14,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

James D. Hamill, publishing, use Garrett County Bank	$ 100 00
Same, balance, use Garrett County Bank	65 00
Benj. H. Sincell, publishing, use Garrett County Bank	300 00
Same, publishing, use First National Bank	300 00
Same, balance, use Garret Co. Bank	250 00
Same, printing, use " "	75 00
Total	$1,090 00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

C. E. Ellithorp, supervisor's salary	$ 100 00
A. G. Sturgiss, supervisor's salary, scrubbing office and postage	103 00
Frank Welch, supervisor's salary, use Garrett County Bank	100 00
E. Jamison, clerk, use Garrett County Bank	50 00
E. L. Mitchell, attorney	50 00
F. C. Ries, supervisor, 1896 expenses, use J. E. Gnagey	25 25
Same, supervisor, 1897, expenses, use J. E. Gnagey	30 85
Estimate to pay rent for supervisor's office, subject to order	96 00
J. M. Litzinger, publishing and printing, use First National Bank	584 45
Benj. H. Sincell, publishing, use Garrett County Bank	386 50

District No. 1.

J. L. McRoble, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	36 30
J. B. Friend, judge and register	38 70
John Ashenfelter, judge, use First National Bank	5 40
John L. Fitzwater, judge	4 50
Wade H. Lour, clerk	4 50
Joseph F. Friend, clerk	4 50

District No. 2.

Amos M. Umbel, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	48 40
Wm. W. Savage, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	48 11
Brison Welch, judge	5 10
A. M. Chisholm, judge	4 50
E. C. W. Ryland, clerk	4 50
G. W. Sterling, clerk	4 50

District No. 3.

James H. Bevans, judge and register, use Bradford Blocher	39 20
Christian C. Durst, judge and register, use Bradford Blocher	38 70
Sylvester H. Ryland, judge	4 90
Mahlon Miller, judge	4 90
John Custer, clerk	6 00
Gideon J. Gnagey, clerk	6 00
Mrs. E. O'Hanley, rent	10 00

District No. 4.

Fred O. Michaels, judge and register	40 20
Henry Barnard, judge and register, use D. E. Offutt & Sons	44 45
Peter Fitzwilliams, judge	4 65
Joseph Tibbetts, judge	4 65
Lawrence Garvey, clerk	4 65
Cookman Howard, clerk	4 65
Mary A. Clary, rent	10 00

District No. 5.

Martin H. Hoffman, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	35 53
Asa B. Friend, judge and register, use Bradford Blocher	32 70
Jacob E. Bowser, judge	4 50
Solomon Glass, judge	4 50
R. C. Resh, clerk	5 90
Delphy Glass, clerk	4 50
Susan Englehart, rent	10 00

District No. 6.

Nathan C. Browning, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	43 00
Samuel R. Savage, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	41 75
Joel J. Bender, judge	5 10
Thomas J. Lowdermilk, judge	5 10
Wm. A. DeWitt, clerk	5 10
Hamill Casteel, clerk, use Garrett County Bank	4 80

District No. 7.

S. H. Ralston, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	32 40
F. P. Arnold, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	27 00
Same, balance	3 00
Wm. Broderick, judge, use Bradford Blocher	4 50
W. S. Lantz, judge, use G. M. Mason	4 50
John W. Maroney, clerk	4 50
P. T. Lipscomb, clerk	4 50
A. S. Teats, rent	10 00

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, judge and register	27 30
Geo. D. Stahl, judge and register, use First National Bank	33 46
Samuel F. Miller, judge	4 90
Joseph Conneway, judge	4 80
John A. Hughes, clerk	4 80
Davis N. Murphy, rent	15 00

District No. 9.

Michael Cunningham, judge and register, use Bradford Blocher	44 70
Bradford Blocher, judge and register	45 48
A. J. Moore, judge	5 10
William Finzel, judge	5 45
Patrick Hoye, clerk	4 80
J. Richard McKinzie, clerk	4 80

District No. 10.

Michael J. Garrett, judge and register	29 70
Wm. M. Junkins, judge and register, use First National Bank	27 30
Joseph Lashorn, judge, use First National Bank	4 20
James L. Harvey, judge	4 20
Chas. M. Wilson, clerk	4 20
Wm. B. Miller, clerk, use Benj. H. Sincell	4 20

District No. 11.

Walter Warnick, judge and register	40 80
Same, rent	10 00
Daniel S. Wampler, judge and register	31 50
Albin Fazenbaker, judge	5 40
George Beeman, judge	5 40
John A. Merrill, substitute judge	12 00
J. T. Poland, clerk	5 10
Hugh McMillan, clerk	5 40

District No. 12.

Peter Opel, judge and register	37 20
Samuel D. Brenneman, judge and register	36 30
Elias Orendorf, judge	4 80
Simon Resh, judge	4 50
Perry Broadwater, clerk	4 50
Jacob Brenneman, clerk, use C. E. Ellithorp	4 50
John Conn, rent, use C. E. Ellithorp	10 00

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, judge and register, use First National Bank	30 00
W. S. Pew, judge and register	24 60
W. H. Pool, judge	3 60
James H. Wilson, judge	3 60
C. H. Pool, clerk	3 60
Geo. W. Kitzmiller, clerk	3 60
P. A. Schultz, rent	10 00

District No. 14.

Wade H. Hinebaugh, judge and register	32 40
R. C. Townshend, judge and register	38 00
John F. White, judge, use D. E. Offutt & Sons	3 20
John A. Sowers, judge	5 30
J. O. Browning, clerk, use First National Bank	5 30
Samuel Lawton, clerk	5 30
Della Parker, for scrubbing office, use S. L. Townshend & Son	2 00
Total	$ 2,920 08

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 147.

John Harned, surveyor and examiner	10 00
John T. Bowers, examiner	2 00
R. G. White, examiner	2 00
W. W. Welling, chainman	1 50
C. P. Martin, chainman	1 50
Joseph T. McKee, damages	1 00
Mt. Lake Park Association, damages	1 00

Road Case No. 148.

Thomas B. Welch, examiner	2 00
James Guard, examiner	2 00
John Stuck, examiner	2 00
Norval Speelman, surveyor	10 00
Albert Guard, flagman	1 50

Road Case No. 149.

Franklin P. Green, examiner and surveyor	14 00
Henry Barnard, examiner	4 00
W. O. Titchnell, examiner	4 00
James Titchnell, flagman	1 50
Otho Barnard, chainman	1 50
P. R. Titchnell, chainman	1 50
Martin L. Titchnell, axman	1 50
Davis Coal & Coke Co., damages	1 00
Empire Coal & Iron Co., damages	1 00
P. R. Titchnell, damages	50

Road Case No. 150.

James L. Harvey, examiner	4 00
P. T. Lipscomb, examiner	4 00
James Lish, examiner	4 00
John T. Harvey, chainman	1 50
James W. Wilson, chainman	1 50
Geo. W. Moon, flagman	1 50
Edwin L. Mitchell, surveyor	8 00
John P. Hubbard, damages	4 00
Geo. W. Moon, damages	1 00

Road Case No. 151.

Alexander C. Mason, surveyor	8 00
Wm. J. Wilson, damages	175 50
Louis Nydegger, damages	50
J. M. White, damages	50
Total	$ 278 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same	$1,000 00

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

Road Case No. 147, subject to order	$50 00
Road Case No. 149, Martin L. Tichnell, use Garrett County Bank	100 00
Potter road, subject to order	25 00
Road Case No. 150, subject to order	150 00
Road Case No. 148, subject to order	20 00
Road Case No. 151, subject to order	300 00
Watson & Co., work on road near J. Paugh's	33 13
Walter Warnick, work on road 141	363 60
Road Case No. 137, subject to order	100 00
Elder Hill road, subject to order	25 00
Road from Garey's gate to Hiram Humberson's house, subject to order	30 00
James L. Harvey, subject to order	10 00
Gordon road, subject to order	20 00
Roads in Friendsville, subject to order	100 00
U. S. Frazee, subject to order	15 00
Road from railroad to Andrew Friend's	40 00
August Bernard, subject to order	15 00
District No. 7	100 00
Frank Ashby, subject to order	20 00
District No. 3	250 00
Baker road	15 00
New road from river to Folly run road	10 00
New road from Savage river to Jos. Warnick's, subject to order	50 00
Pea ridge road, subject to order	30 00
Bear creek road (left fork) subject to order	25 00
Road from Folly run to Jos. Paugh's, subject to order	15 00
J. W. Harvey, subject to order	15 00
Christopher Koch, subject to order	15 00
James H. Wilson, subject to order	10 00
James Lish, subject to order	10 00
J. B. Friend, subject to order	10 00
Jos. Gloffelty, subject to order	10 00
	$1,921 73

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft, health officer, use Garrett County Bank	$100 00
Same, expenses to Bloomington	5 00
Same, physician to jail	100 00
W. L. Shaffer, services rendered Anna M. Gray, use Garrett County Bank	20 00
Thos. Harne, hauling, &c	3 75
Edward Parker, estimate to clean water closets at jail, sub. to order	100 00
Dixon & Kelso, goods furnished jail	11 85
The Oakland Electric Co., light	86 90
D. E. Offutt & Sons, electric lamps	5 25
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery and medicine for paupers	125 05
Paul & Falconer Co., blank books, &c	40 10
Wm. F. Murphy Sons Co., blank books	29 50
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs at jail, &c	11 70
A. D. Naylor, repairs at jail and road machine	34 90
Geo. O. Miller, lumber, &c., for jail	6 09
J. H. Mediary & Co., blank books and stationery	90 65
J. M. Davis & Son, supplies furnished jail and court house	21 03
G. A. Shirer, repairs for stoves	3 75
Garrett County Telephone Co., use of line	10 00
Andrew J. Harne, digging pauper graves	8 50
Jos. E. Harned, medicine for paupers	33 90
M. W. Pendergast, expenses to Pa. to identify prisoners	13 60
Dr. H. W. McComas, pauper patients in hospital	230 00
John Scally, repairs at jail	1 75
D. E. Bolden, repairs at court house and coffins for paupers	92 50
S. L. Townshend & Son, supplies, &c., for jail	88 14
W. D. Collier, boarding prisoners	6 00
Geo. Geissman, coal for court house and jail	201 35
Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft, vital statistic returns	45 00
Total	$1,496 84

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$800 00
A. G. Ross, clerk, balance	400 00
E. H. Sincell, attorney, use First National Bank	150 00
Wm. H. Walker, janitor, subject to order	200 00
Total	$1,550 00

ATTORNEYS' FEES.

F. A. Thayer, State's attorney	$828 86
Thomas J. Peddicord, 1 felony and 5 misdemeanors	26 66
Julius C. Renninger, 1 felony	10 00
Gilmor S. Hamill, ½ felony and 1 misdemeanor	8 33
Edward H. Sincell, 1½ felony	15 00
Total	$888 85

TAXES IN ERROR.

W. C. Jones	$3 67
L. A. Rudisill	1 95
W. W. Broadwater	3 04
Total	$8 66

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same	$350 00

CONSTABLE FEES.

J. W. Schrover, district No. 5, use Garrett County Bank	$1 50
C. H. Liston, district No. 2, use First National Bank	6 40
Doyle Burton (special) district No. 8, use Benj. H. Sincell	2 50
James Chisholm, district No. 8	29 00
Levi Echard, district No. 7	55 45
Samuel Peck, district No. 6	2 88
Jos. Glass, district No. 1	20 65
Geo. Geissman, district No. 14	6 90
Total	$125 28

MAGISTRATE FEES.

A. S. Teats, district No. 7	$11 85
Edward J. Hamill, district No. 13	4 60
Andrew B. Gonder, district No. 14	117 90
Peter Nathan, district No. 3	7 10
D. W. Fraker, district No. 6	2 80
Total	$144 25

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Aaron Pritts, services rendered Hannah Spiker	$15 00
Jacob Beman, support Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	25 00
Jacob Peck, support Theo. Simon, subject to order	25 00
Josephus Ferguson, support Catharine Strawser, subject to order	25 00
W. C. Jones, support Woods child, subject to order	25 00
Harry Leathan, support Wm. Bittinger, subject to order	25 00
Samuel Meese, support Henry Meese, subject to order	50 00
Caroline Frazee, support Ruth King, subject to order	85 00
Calvin H. Glotfelty, support Ester Glotfelty, subject to order	50 00
Amanda Moore, support of her helpless child, subject to order	12 00
George A. Bittinger, support Mary Durst, subject to order	40 00
Mariah Wabel, support of herself, subject to order	50 00
Estimate to pay same	200 00
Total	$827 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1901	$1,200 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1901	$600 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Body of W. A. Daily.

John T. Browning, juror	$1 00
John Shartzer, juror	1 00
Austin Brown, juror	1 00
John G. Robinson, juror	1 00
John T. Sincell, juror	1 00
E. J. Fringer, juror	1 00
Geo. D. White, juror	1 00
J. O. Browning, juror	1 00
Chas. S. Davis, juror	1 00
Samuel Lawton, juror	1 00
John F. White, juror	1 00
John W. Hart, juror	1 00
Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft	10 00

Body of unknown infant found in Yough river.

Austin Brown, juror	1 00
Samuel Lawton, juror	1 00
R. A. Orcutt, juror	1 00
J. O. Michaels, juror	1 00
Geo. D. White, juror	1 00
John Scally, juror	1 00
W. D. Dixon, juror	1 00
John T. Sincell, juror	1 00
Joseph P. Helbig, juror	1 00
Wm. Whorton, juror	1 00
James O. Cleveland, juror	1 00
Joseph M. Crim, juror	1 00
Jake Morrison, witness	33
Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh	5 00
Dr. J. E. Legge	5 00
Total	$44 33
Estimate to pay State witnesses before Justices of the Peace	$150 00

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Wm. M. Lohr, commission on State tax	$256 20
Same, commission on county tax	1,041 75
Same, 110 assessments	55 00
Total	$1,352 95
Contingent fund	$2,959 45

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$9,335 00
Corporations	1,030 00
Public School Bonds	1,060 00
Clerk of Circuit Court	1,514 94
Court Fund	3,605 50
Orphans' Court	602 65
Sheriff's Office	2,242 20
Public Schools	14,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	1,090 00
Election Expenses	2,928 08
New Roads	278 00
Bridge Account	1,000 00
Special Road Appropriations	1,921 73
Miscellaneous Account	1,496 84
Commissioners' Office	1,550 00
Attorneys' Fees	888 85
Taxes in Error	8 66
Fox and Cat Certificates	350 00
Constable Fees	125 28
Magistrate Fees	144 25
Outside Pensioners	627 00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	1,200 00
Maryland Hospital	600 00
Coroners' Inquests	44 33
Estimate to pay State Witnesses	150 00
County Treasurers' Office	1,352 95
Contingent Fund	2,959 45
Total	$52,087 71

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assessment books amounts to $7,234,405, which at 72 cents on the $100, will make the above amount for county purposes—$52,087.71. Deducting $287,390.00 for corporations paying direct to State treasurer, leaves the basis $6,947,206, at 17 cents on each $100 makes $11,810.25, and this added makes the taxes for State and county purposes $63,897.96.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

APPEAL SESSION.

The tax payers of Oakland will take notice that the Town Council will sit at the Council Chamber in said town on

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1901,

from two to four p. m. and from seven to nine o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers upon the assessment books of said town.

By order of the Council.

5-24 J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Illinois Central R. R.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO

CALIFORNIA
VIA NEW ORLEANS
AND THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

VIA OMAHA
AND THE SCENIC ROUTE
NEW THROUGH LINE OF
HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

Real Estate NOTICES!

For Rent--

House on Water Street, Oakland.
The Whitehead Cottage, Mt. Lake Park.
Thorn Cottage, near Oakland.
Offices in Ravenscroft Building, Oakland.

For Sale--

Three Houses in Oakland.
Thorn Cottage, near Oakland.
Lots at Loch Lynn Heights.
Hotel Property, Deer Park.
Farms in the County.

Apply to

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
1 3t OAKLAND, MD.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

GRANDMA'S GARDEN.

Far from the city's stir and strife,
Back from the dusty street,
There hides a garden, wherein bloom
Flowers, old-fashioned and sweet.
Ah, when the weary day is done,
How well my glad feet know
The little, winding path that leads
Where grandma's treasures grow.

O dear, old garden! I forget
The world and all its care;
Your warm, sweet silence seems to breathe
Of incense and of prayer.
The world may buffet as it will—
What care I for its blows?
I know where heart's ease, dewy sweet,
In grandma's garden grows!

But, little garden, though you smile
In all your tender grace,
The fairest blossom that you know
Is grandma's dear old face.
The peace of God is on her brow,
And in her tender eyes
There shines the light that broods upon
The hills of Paradise!
—Florence A. Jones, in Chicago Advance.

The Third Generation

By Guy Arthur Jameson.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

COL. IKE MORRIS walked restlessly back and forth the length of the plank sidewalk. The group of men in front of Wolverton's drug store watched him in silence. Suddenly he turned, where the last sun-blistered plank curled up menacingly, and said: "I've killed two men, and came clear, an' I'll come clear this time. No—"

He stopped abruptly. A slender woman in black, a baby in her arms, slipped out of the door and moved across the sandy square toward the courthouse. She was the widow of the colonel's last victim.

The colonel didn't finish his remark, to the disappointment of his friends, but turned quickly and moved down the street to Bradshaw's ranch supply store. At any other time he would have gone straight to the Cattle King saloon, but it was another of his late eccentricities to avoid that popular resort. This last affair, it seemed, had had a sobering effect on him.

Montague county district court had been in session three days, and the case, State vs. Morris, was drawing to a close. It was the only murder case for the term; this fact, and the prominence of the colonel, had drawn the men from the farms and ranches. They thronged the courthouse eager to hear the details of the murder, and the defense Morris would make for shooting Dave Blevin.

There had been little to hear. Morris made a plea of self-defense, but, as no one had witnessed the tragedy, there was no corroboration. A gun had been found by the side of the dead man, but his widow testified that it was his habit to carry his gun with him when working in the woods. The neighbors could give but meager information concerning the deceased. Like the other of the colonel's victims, he was unknown till his tragic death put his name on every tongue. It was learned from his widow, during the trial, that he had not been in the county long. He had bought a little farm in the Cross Timbers, and the drought cutting short his crop he had gone to work on Morris' ranch that he might be able to meet the fall payment. When Mrs. Blevin, in her simple way, had finished telling of his struggle to get a home, and the "hard luck" he had had, many listeners were touched with pity, and a sentiment sprang up against his slayer.

At last the case was closed. The judge began to read his instructions to the jury. A silence fell on the room.

The next case was called and the jury filed out. It was out all that afternoon, that night, and to the middle of the next afternoon. Then a "hung jury" was announced. Col. Morris stared at the 12 men in astonishment. A Montague county jury had questioned his word. It was an insult that would be adequately met. He rose and left the room. A crowd flocked about him on the square. He invited them to join him at the Cattle King. He was himself again. By night pandemonium reigned in the saloon and overflowed into the street. Morris and his staggering, yelling, shooting satellites mounted their horses, dashed through the sleeping village, and galloped on to the prairie.

Mrs. Blevin hitched the pony, now weary with the enforced idleness, to the cart and started home. The emotions in her bosom were too confused for analysis. Perhaps the most predominant were the consciousness of a great loneliness that seemed to envelop her, a dread of the future, and a bitter resentment against fate.

"Howdy do, Miz Blevin." The man who spoke had been attending the trial and recognized her. "You're not goin' ter try ter go home ter-night?" Well, now, ye'll not do anything uv the kind. Ye must be most fagged out nursin' the baby an'—an' the heat so aggervatin' last few days." He did not wish to refer to the trial.

"It's only a mile er so outen yer way, an' my wife'll be glad ter see you. Didn't know whar ye lived till—lately. Let me rest you uv the baby," he said, leaning over and taking it from her arms.

The unexpected kindness came like a shock. With a great sob she bowed her head in her hands. The man turned away his face and "booed" at the baby.

Early the next morning she told her new friends good-by and started home. The pony was jogging along across a stretch of reddening sedge, when he stopped suddenly, pricked up his ears and snorted. Mrs. Blevin looked ahead. Across the road lay the body of a man; his head was hid in the grass. She stopped. Perhaps he had fallen from his horse and was seriously hurt. She would see. Spreading the lap-robe on the grass for the baby, she walked nearer and peered over into his face. She stepped back, her heart beating violently. It was her husband's slayer. For some moments she stood motionless, gazing down at him. She was undergoing a struggle. The road was merely a settlement by-path, and it might be days, weeks, before any one would pass. If she left him he would likely die of his wounds, of starvation, or be torn to pieces by the coyotes—her husband would be revenged. Could she help the man back to life who had murdered her husband—perhaps to make a widow of some other wife? Had he not boasted of killing two men? She glanced around; No one would ever know. How easy to drag him farther in the grass, where his groans would not reach the road, and leave him. She could do that. Could she? Could she? A voice seemed to thunder in her ear: "Thou shalt not murder," and it would be murder. "O God, help me!" she cried. "He killed my husband—the father of my child!" She looked to where the baby cooed and waved its hands in the sunshine. The picture seemed to soften her, made the struggle easier.

She walked to the colonel and, bending over, called his name softly. The answer was a groan. She now saw that his clothes were stained with blood. She moved his head gently. He was unconscious, and it was plain, even to her inexperienced eye, that he was dangerously hurt. Every feeling of revenge left her, and there took its place a fear that he might die before she could get help. She slipped her arm underneath him; his limp body felt like lead, but her strength surprised her. She lifted him toward the cart. She grew faint, her arms failed, he slipped to the ground with a moan. "How awful," she thought, wringing her hands in desperation. Again she clasped her arms about him, strained under the weight until every muscle in her body seemed on the point of snapping—he tumbled into the cart. "Thank heaven!" she cried in relief, drawing a deep breath as she looked down at her stained dress. His head had rolled against her face, and she felt the blood trickling down her cheek.

Slowly they crept across the prairie. The weight of the baby grew heavier every step; she changed it from arm to arm.

But, thank God, it was over now. The colonel lay on some quilts in the cool, breathing easier. She sprang in the cart and started to his ranch, seven miles' distance. At last she

IT WAS HER HUSBAND'S SLAYER.

reached it, delivered her message, and sank exhausted to the ground. But how glad she was, an hour later, as she lay with her baby at her breast, the cool breeze from the prairie enwrapping her. A great calm stole into her bosom, and she felt that her husband would approve, could he know.

That evening the ranch "boss" drove her home.

They found the colonel sleeping soundly, propped up in her husband's bed. The doctor told her that he had regained consciousness, but that there was no hope. He knew everything, and had sent for his lawyer.

The next morning Mrs. Blevin sat watching at the bedside.

"You must be an angel, Mrs. Blevin, to have been so kind to me," he said, finally.

"I'm glad I helped you," she said.

"I've been a very wicked man—"

"The doctor might not want you to talk," she interrupted.

"But I want you to know," he insisted. "My life might have been different—but for a woman. The only one I ever loved—the one who promised to be my wife—married a 'home-guard' when I was away in the war. Then I became reckless. Your husband's name was Blevin. That was the name of the man she married. I questioned your husband—he was the son of the woman I loved. Her husband died and left her in poverty. I was glad. That ought to have conciliated me—but the sight of your husband angered me—and I was drinking. If I had met you, and the baby, it might not have happened. I—I am very sorry. And I have done what I could. All the property goes to the baby—and you. I—I have forgiven her—for the sake of the grandchild."

Mrs. Blevin was crying softly.

He reached out his hand for the infant. He held it a moment, gazing into the limpid blue eyes. It clutched his beard and cooed. He kissed its velvety cheeks and let it sink to his breast. Then a strange calm light came into his eyes.

An Open Book.

The duke of Manchester, says the Chicago Times-Herald, talks as one who has nothing to conceal from his wife.

THE VALUE OF SAWDUST.

Millions of Tons Formerly Wasted Now Turned to Profitable Account in Many Ways.

To the average mind that is not looking for "sermons in stones" or golden eagles in coal tar, a pile of sawdust appears to be about the most worthless of the many by-products of manufacture. It is true that it has some value in the arts, being used for stuffing dolls and other articles of commerce. It is also used for fuel in the big sawmills and planing mills because it is near at hand and is a by-product of those industries, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

But very few persons would suspect that a heap of sawdust contains valuable acids, tar and illuminating gas. There are some 20 establishments in Europe engaged in making oxalic acid out of sawdust. Six of these are in Germany and 12 in England. In Scotland it is used in making floor cloth, linoleum, wall paper and coarse wrapping paper.

With our limitless area of timber land and wealth of pine forest we have been scattering sawdust to the four winds or converting it into pillars of smoke. But sawdust, like coal tar and the hair on Armour's beeves and other by-products of industry, must yield in time to the necessities of scientific economy in production. Every waste product under the touch of chemistry and mechanical genius must soon contribute to man's comforts and needs.

Up at Montreal, Canada, there has recently been invented and manufactured a machine which extracts more products from sawdust than has yet been possible by means of the devices that are in use in Europe. The machine is built for the distillation of sawdust, the material being subjected at certain stages of the process to intense heat. In addition to good illuminating gas the following products are obtained per 1,000 pounds of sawdust: Char, 160 pounds; acids, 180 pounds; water, 248 pounds; tar, 162 pounds. The gas, it is claimed, is superior to coal gas for illuminating purposes.

A few years ago every gas factory was built near a running stream in order to facilitate the disposal of "waste product." On the surface of the water there floated away a vast wealth of material which modern chemistry now saves for the most beautiful dyes and for therapeutic agents that have been a blessing to humanity. Almost every preparation now made for the cure of headache and for the alleviation of other pain contains a coal tar product.

It may be that we have been casting away millions of dollars of wealth in the millions of tons of sawdust that we have discarded in the last 100 years.

HIGH ELECTRICAL PRESSURES.

A New California Plant Which Will Employ 60,000 Volts in Power Transmission.

Until very recently it was not deemed safe to transmit power in the form of electricity at a greater pressure than 10,000 or 15,000 volts. Between Niagara and Buffalo a voltage of 11,000 is now employed, but this will be doubled before many weeks. The pressure on the Folsom-Sacramento line in California is 11,000 volts. A line in Colorado which operates machinery in mines near Canyon City transmits its current at 20,000 volts. The two most remarkable transmission plants in this country, and probably in the world, in point of voltages, are those at Telluride, Col., and the line from San Bernardino to Los Angeles, Cal. The former is short, but carries the current at 40,000 volts. This pressure was adopted as a regular thing after a series of tests as a regular thing after a series of tests in which a voltage of 50,000 was successfully sustained for 37 consecutive days. The San Bernardino line, though, while worked at only 33,000 volts, is 83 miles long and carries no less than 10,000 horse-power. On the whole, electricians regard it the boldest achievement in electrical transmission yet recorded, says the New York Tribune.

Within the next few months an even more notable success will probably be announced from California. A corporation which now controls several power houses and is supplying current to towns and mining districts in Yuba and Nevada counties has nearly completed a line to Oakland and San Francisco that will be 140 miles in length. On some of its existing lines the company is transmitting at 16,000 to 24,000 volts. But the transformers will be capable of giving 40,000, 50,000 and 60,000 on the Oakland route. Operations will begin at 40,000 volts, and the higher pressure will be resorted to as soon as the losses which result from an increasing "load" exceed ten per cent. The line is being constructed with a view to standing 60,000 volts regularly.

A Warning in the Air.

Mr. L. E. Dudley, the United States consul at Vancouver, reports that experiments are being made on the coast of British Columbia with an automatic system for warning ships of their approach to dangerous rocks and shoals when the weather is so bad that neither lights nor foghorns can avail. The principle is that of wireless telegraphy, and the operation is automatic. From a metallic conductor, fixed at an elevation on or near the point of peril, electric waves are transmitted over a zone seven miles in width. Any ship provided with a proper receiving instrument, and coming within this zone, is immediately warned of the proximity of danger, and the direction and distance of the concealed peril are automatically recorded.—Youth's Companion.

KEEPING WAITERS HONEST.

Plan of a Missourian Who Presides Over an "American Restaurant" in Mexico.

Travelers in Mexico find much to be desired in the matter of hotels and restaurants, unless they happen to be admirers of Spanish-American cooking. To obtain a home-like cuisine, a recent visitor from New York became a daily patron of one of the numerous "American restaurants," presided over by a Missourian who, avowedly, had not moved to the sister republic altogether in pursuit of health. His business had thrived to such an extent that in a few months he found himself employing perhaps a score of waiters, representing fugitive Spaniards, "greasers," Indians, ex-cowboys, half-breeds and other specimens of the human family not famous for exactitude in accounts.

During the meal hours the hawk-eyed Missourian seemed to keep a vigilant watch over every part of the place. No reckoning was made of the articles furnished a waiter, whose habit it was, when a patron had completed his meal, to jot down on a slip of paper the charge for each dish served, as represented by the empty plates on the table.

Collecting the sum due, the waiter would hand memorandum and money to the proprietor, who sat perched in his eerie behind the counter. The Missourian would then aim his vision at the table, however distant, and pretend to verify the tally. After this he would scrutinize the waiter in a manner meant to penetrate his very soul, move his lips as if computing figures, loudly strike the bell in the cash register and deposit the coins in the till.

AMONG THE RAILWAYS.

Rock Island Will Run Cheap Excursions to Colorado.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, which made a phenomenal success of cheap excursion rates to Colorado last season, has again asked its competitors in the Western and Southwestern Passenger associations to agree upon a series of cheap excursons to and from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo for the approaching season on the following basis: Tickets to be sold from Chicago and all territory up to Missouri river June 18, 25, July 16, 23, and 30, Aug. 6, 13, 20 and 27, at the rate of one fare plus $2, or $31.50 for the round trip.

On July 2 and 9 and Sept. 3 and 10 a rate of $25 is to be made from Chicago, and $15 from Missouri river points for the round trip. Intermediate territory will have proportionate rates. Tickets are to be sold from Missouri river points one day later than the dates given above in each case. Proportionate rates will be made to and from Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City and Ogden.

A series of East bound excursions is also proposed, tickets to be sold from Colorado common points every Thursday, commencing with June 20 up to and includng Sept. 12, at a rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip. All tickets will be limited for return passage to October 31. These rates will be tendered connecting lines for basing purposes, which will probably insure a very low basis of rates throughout the United States for these excursions.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific will unquestionably make these rates and arrangements effective, regardless of the action of its competitors, and will run special trains, only one night out to and from Colorado, on the dates named.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Sensitive Plants.

Plants for the pleasure and instruction of children are often sought for. The sensitive plant, Mimosa pudica, is an excellent one for this purpose. It is easily raised from seeds sown in spring. The habit is rather sprawling for a pot plant, but by a little pinching in management compact specimens may be obtained. Few plants give more interest to children in watching the leaves close or fall on being touched. Even grown people have their attention attracted by the remarkable motion.—Meehan's Monthly.

Cheap Rates to California.

February 12th and each Tuesday thereafter, until and including April 30th, Special Low Rate Colonist Tickets will be sold via the Southern Pacific's Company's "Ogden" and "Sunset" Routes to all points in California. The rate will be: From Chicago $30.00, from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans $27.50, from Omaha, Kansas City, etc., $25.00. Corresponding low rates from all other points east and north.

For particulars and detailed information pertaining to the Southern Pacific Company's Routes, and these special rates to California, call upon or address

W. G. Neimyer, G. W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Connor, C. A., S. P. Co., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

G. G. Herring, C. A., S. P. Co., 711 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

L. E. Townsley, C. A., S. P. Co., 421 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

C. C. Cary, C. A., S. P. Co., 208 Sheidley Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Man and the Microbe.

At this point in the fable the Man marveled greatly in that he had not met the Microbe long since.

"In what guise have you traveled, pray?" asked the Man.

"Why, for the most part in the guys who didn't boil the drinking water!" replied the Microbe, candidly.

Of course, hygienic science was destined to change all this.—Detroit Journal.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

For Publication.

When the bills for our daughter's trousseau began to arrive, we fairly gasped.

But our heart's darling, whom we were so soon to lose, consoled us.

"Stupid old papa!" she twittered as sweetly as a bird. "These are for exhibition to the society reporters. There is a 90 per cent. discount."

Now we felt vastly relieved.—Indianapolis Press.

Knew His Business.

Hostess—Dear me, the conversation is flagging. What can we do to amuse our guests?

Host—I don't know, unless we leave the drawing-room for a few minutes and give them a chance to talk about us.—N. Y. World.

Can't Always Tell.

"Do you serve lobsters here?" asked the new arrival.

"Well," replied the waiter, "we 'as our instructions to discriminate as much as possible among them as comes in to eat."—Philadelphia North American.

CONGRESSMAN BOTKIN

The Well-Known Kansas Statesman, Cured of Catarrh of the Stomach by Pe-ru-na,

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

More Evidence of Interest to the Millions of Catarrh Sufferers in the United States.

HON. J. D. BOTKIN, CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE FROM KANSAS.

In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Congressman Botkin, of Winfield, Kan., whose fame is a national one, says of Peruna:

My Dear Doctor—"It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines—Peruna and Manalin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure. Peruna is surely a wonderful remedy for catarrhal affections."—J. D. Botkin, Congressman-at-Large.

CONGRESSMAN BOTKIN is one of the most influential and best known men in the State of Kansas. Whatever he may say on any subject will be accepted by the people as the truth. So famous a remedy as Peruna could not have well escaped the attention of so famous a man. He not only has heard of the remedy, but he has used it and was relieved of an affliction of twenty-five years' standing. Peruna is the one internal remedy that cures chronic catarrh. It cures catarrh wherever located. This is a fact that the people are rapidly finding out, but there are still a large multitude who need to know it.

Mr. Frank Richter, of Winona, Minn., says in a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company:

"As a remedy for catarrh I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh of the stomach. I know what it is to be afflicted with this awful disease and consider it my duty to say a word in behalf of the remedy which gave me such relief. Peruna cured me, and I know it will cure anyone else who suffers from this disease. It gives me great pleasure to testify to the curative effects of this medicine. Peruna is a well tested and frequently used remedy, and for catarrh of the stomach is unsurpassed.

"My catarrh was principally located in my head and stomach. I tried many remedies without success. I tried several doctors, but they were unable to cure me. I read of Peruna in the papers and five bottles cured me."—Frank Richter.

The gastric juice is secreted by the mucous follicles of the stomach. When this juice is normal it digests (dissolves) the food without producing any disturbance whatever. If, however, the gastric juice is not normal, digestion causes many disagreeable symptoms. This condition is known as indigestion. Peruna will cure this.

Mrs. Selina Tanner, Athens, O., writes: "I cannot find words to express my thanks for your kind advice. I never once thought I had catarrh of the stomach. I commenced taking Peruna as you directed. My stomach continued to hurt me for about two weeks after I began the medicine and then it stopped. I now have a good appetite while before I was nearly starved."—Mrs. Selina Tanner.

Mrs. Selina Tanner.

Mr. L. O. Marble, of Geneva, Neb., writes:

"I do believe that my catarrh is entirely cured. I have not had any trouble with my stomach for a long time. I am as well as one of my age could expect (seventy years). I have had the catarrh ever since I was a young man, and have doctored for it for years and got very little better, but thanks to you and your Peruna and Manalin I believe I am well of it. I can eat anything now and it doesn't hurt me, and Peruna is the only thing I ever found that will cure the catarrh. I believe it is the only cure for catarrh, and I hope every one troubled with catarrh will try Peruna and be cured."—L. O. Marble.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, president of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

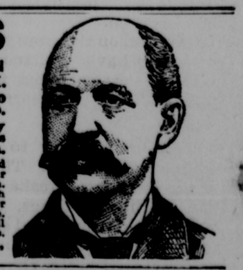
The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00.

Our $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because **THEY AMOUNT TO MORE.** Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Write for catalogue showing new Spring styles.*

We use Fast Color Eyelets in all our shoes. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.



Delicious Desserts.

Burnham's Hasty Jellycon makes the finest dessert jellies, clear and sparkling and deliciously flavored. Prepared in a minute. It is only necessary to dissolve in hot water and set away to cool. Flavors: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. All grocers sell it.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 353 S. California Ave., Chicago

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

A. N. K.—C 1859

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

FRUITS OF THE SALOON.

Police Court Scenes That Are a Sad Commentary on 20th Century Enlightenment.

A year ago we published in the Advocate the following statement of City Magistrate Clarence W. Mead, made by him from the bench, says the editor of the National Advocate.

"There are seven police courts in the borough of Manhattan. Take rum away and I am certain that two courts will be sufficient to do all the work."

A few days ago the New York Press printed a most pitiful story, that of a man utterly given over to drink and who had drawn his 15-year-old son down with him, until the pair stole a horse to get the money to buy liquor. The father took the proceeds of the theft and went on a long debauch and the son, arraigned in the police court, begged to be sent to the Elmira or some other reformatory in order that he might be freed from the life to which his drunken father had brought him.

A still more sickening sight is reported by the Philadelphia press as having been witnessed in a police court of that city. Three sisters, the eldest but 20 years of age, stood before Magistrate South with bitter smiles on their faces the other day while their old mother was sent to prison.

Ella Callahan, the eldest, was asked to testify.

"Ella! Ella!" said the old woman, half tenderly, "you ain't going to have your mother sent to jail?"

"Why not?" said the girl, bitterly. "What else are you good for?"

"My girl!" said his honor, remonstratively.

"I mean, judge," said Ella, "if she was put into a dungeon, where she would never see daylight, I'd be thankful. As far back as I can remember she was always getting drunk. She's made me cry with shame more times than I want to remember. It's been a terrible thing, not only to me, but to my sisters, the young girls there, judge."

She pointed to Mary and Anastasia Callahan, the first 17 years old, the other a slender girl of 15.

"When we were little children," she continued, "mother was drunk so often that we were sent to St. Joseph's home in Spruce street. The Sisters of Charity were very good to us. They brought us up well and we've always kept respectable. I've been working with Mrs. Riley at 910 North Forty-eighth street, more than ten years and the other girls have worked and we helped to keep a home at 1031 Winter street. We tried hard to get our mother to stop drinking; but she wouldn't."

Then the girl began to sob.

"Do you want my sisters to testify?" asked Ella.

"No, I've seen enough," said his honor. "I'll send her to the house of correction for a year."

And these things are done at the opening of the twentieth century in a so-called Christian country. Yet who cares!

NEWS NOTES.

Drink revenue is wet with tears and stained with blood.—Christian Work.

The village board of trustees of Prairie City, Ill., has passed an ordinance which declares that neither freight nor express company shall without violating the law introduce any kind of spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of the town.

An ordinance prohibiting the sale of tobacco or cigarettes to minors has been passed by the municipal council of New York, without a dissenting vote. The ordinance makes the offense a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of ten dollars or imprisonment for ten days or both.

Plans have been adopted by the permanent temperance committee of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church for a national campaign of education on the temperance question. Cash prizes aggregating $500 will be offered for literature bearing on the question that will appeal to the voters of the country and to children.

A Praying Sheriff.

A correspondent writing from Me., says: Sheriff Pearson spends most of his time with the prisoners. He goes from cell to cell inquiring into each case, and it is no uncommon sight to see him kneeling at a cell or praying for its inmate.

When a man comes to be freed from prison there is something more than a mere unlocking of the prison bars. There is a last talk with the sheriff and a prayer before the doors are thrown open. Not one of the men discharged since Sheriff Pearson took hold has since come back for another offense, though this was very common formerly, as the number of prisoners under his care is a third less. When he took hold there were 149 inmates; now there are but 99. He hopes to reduce the average to 75.

"With the help of God I will try to make men of the poor fellows sent down to me," Sheriff Pearson said recently, after morning service. "That is the best service I can render to God and to the world. I believe I shall be able to surround the men with such influences that when they go out it will be to make a strong fight against temptation. God is blessing the work and I am satisfied."—National Advocate.

WHO ARE THE INEBRIATES?

Skeletons in Respectable, Refined Homes Laid Bare by a Physician.

Some time ago a gentleman called to see his friend who lived in a most beautiful town and in the most genteel quarter of that town. Their conversation drifted toward the temperance question.

The visitor remarked: "Well, you must see very little of the evils of intemperance in such a place as this. It is the vice of the poor and the ignorant. Well-to-do people and educated people are not likely to become intemperate."

"Come, stand here on my doorstep," said his friend, "and I will answer you. Over there in that street, only a week ago, a wife had to rush out of her luxuriously furnished home at midnight to escape the fury of a drunken husband who flourished a loaded pistol and threatened to kill her. Over there, in that other street built up with neat houses, is a family who wait day by day with painful anxiety the return of the husband and father from his business in the next town, for on three or four days of the week it is probable he will come back reeling drunk. What an agony of shame for that wife and her children as they watch for those unsteady footsteps!

"Now turn and look in another direction. One of the houses over there is occupied by a man past 50. He has plenty of money and a good education. His only occupation for years has been to drink himself into a state of intoxication and then slowly to recover from his spree. He is a selfish, rich drunkard.

"Look, now, in another direction. In that house with the fine lawn about it lives a prominent citizen. He has given his son every advantage, but the only return thus far has been the bitter humiliation of paying the boy's drink bills and gambling debts.

"Look once more. On that cross street is the home of a man who in

THEY ARE NOT COMMON DRUNKARDS.

certain lines of ability towers above ordinary men, but now and then he is brought very low. If it were not for these occasional excesses in drink how useful would be his career.

"Now you have seen the skeletons of some of the homes near where we stand. Not far away from here in another genteel neighborhood is a place where men come together to chat, to play games and to drink. They are not brawlers and common drunkards, but men who hold responsible positions and live in some of the best houses in the city. Some of these same genteel gentlemen must be sent home in cabs. In a quiet, highly decorous fashion they take too much drink, and need help to reach their homes. They are not common drunkards reeling through the streets. Then they would be disgusting. At this date they are very respectable gentlemen who occasionally take too much. What they may be later on remains to be seen. Not many people know that these men get drunk at all. Some who do know it are quite disposed to make light of it, and some are saying: 'Well, if it is safe for them—it is safe for us.' Safe for them? Safe for anyone to contract such a habit? Ask the families of these genteel drinkers. Trace the career of other men who began in the same way. Some of the poor wretches with battered faces and tattered garments from whom you shrink were once genteel folk who occasionally drank to excess. The habit grew, and now? Look at them.

"Have I answered your question? Does it seem as if intemperance were the vice of the poor and ignorant only? It invades every circle and finds its victims among all classes. The flourishing business man, the successful lawyer, the skilled physician, the learned judge, the trusted financier, the talented artist and the popular minister are on the lists of the drunken. If in a long period of years only a few such prominent instances were found it would be sad enough, but go where you will you must hear the sad story of how some one high in position fell wallowing in the mire because he gave way to the drink habit.

"When you see its ravages in a cultured community like this, when you see manliness destroyed here and the brightest hopes blasted, when you see innocent people compelled to endure shame and mortification—can you blame anyone for advocating abstinence?

"I say nothing now about local option and prohibition and other schemes for regulating or abolishing the liquor traffic. Some measures may not be wise at all. But all these matters are entirely apart from the settlement of my personal relationship to this question. I think it best for me, I think it best for other men, in view of the perils by which we are surrounded, to abstain from the use of intoxicants."—Dr. Shinn, in International Good Templar.

JOHN BROWN'S HOUSE.

State of Connecticut Thinks of Preserving and Converting It Into a Historical Landmark.

An effort is now being made to preserve the birthplace of John Brown and properly mark the spot where, as a barefoot boy, he learned the trade of his father, a tanner. During this session of the Connecticut general assembly it will be attempted to have a sufficient amount of money appropriated to purchase the John Brown place and convert it into a historical landmark. Dwight C. Kilbourne, of Litchfield, and other members of the Litchfield County Historical society are working to this end.

The place of John Brown's birth is within half a mile of the highest point

JOHN BROWN'S HOUSE.
(Located Five Miles West of the Town of Torrington, Conn.)

of ground in Connecticut, about five miles west of the busy town of Torrington. The old house is situated on a high bluff, with no other house within a mile of it. The house is built, as most of the houses were at that time—1787—with a great stone chimney in the center of the building, which has its foundation in the cellar. The timbers used in the foundation, on which the big stones are laid, are of oak, 12 by 14 inches square, and hewn out by hand.

It was in the western front room that John Brown first saw the light of day. There are two windows in the room, one looking to the south and the other to the west. The first thing that impresses one on entering the room is the fireplace, before which John Brown as a boy sat and listened to the black logs crackling in the blaze as the winter winds howled through the sturdy oaks and stalwart chestnut trees in the woods which surrounded two sides of the house. The fireplace is quite broken down, owing to the visits of relic hunters, who have taken away stones and bricks for souvenirs.

There are four rooms downstairs and three above. The great kitchen has the big fireplace and old-fashioned oven that most of the houses of that day had. A grown-up man can stand in the kitchen fireplace and look up the chimney and see the clouds soar above in the blue sky. The old crane which once swung in the fireplace is gone. A Torrington gentleman who was building a fine modern house took that from its moorings, and it now ornaments the fireplace in his new house. Three years ago the house was shingled, and the old shingles were carefully gathered up by relic hunters and taken away. The present owner is William M. Cook, and he enters enthusiastically into the plan to place the old landmark under the care of the state.

COMMANDER IN INDIA.

Gen. Sir Arthur Power Palmer Appointed to the Post with the Approval of King Edward.

Maj. Gen. Sir Arthur Power Palmer, who by King Edward's approval has become permanent commander in chief of the British forces in India, has been for a long time commander

GEN. SIR ARTHUR PALMER.
(Commander in Chief of the British Army in India.)

of the Punjab frontier force and provisional head of the imperial service. He is an old-time Indian campaigner, thoroughly seasoned to the climate and the work. In the great mutiny of 1857, the year in which he entered the army, Gen. Palmer raised a regiment of Sikhs, which he commanded till the close of the campaign. In 1863 he fought in the bloody business upon the northwest frontier, and afterward in the Abyssinian war, in the Duffla expedition, in the Afghan war, in the Soudan, and as head of the campaign in the Chin hills. It is said he understands Indian military needs more than any other man in the empire.

Cork Put Her Eye Out.

A careless waiter, while opening a bottle of cider in a Paris restaurant, so held the bottle that the cork struck Mlle. Andree in the eye, causing the loss of sight in that organ. She sued, and the restaurant proprietor was fined 5,000 francs.

HAS UNIQUE CAREER.

Story of Benjamin Scoville's Life Reads Like Fiction.

Has Been a Street Gamin, Ship's Cook, Tramp, Actor and Teacher, and Now Will Engage in Missionary Work.

Among the men who do missionary work in the large cities of the world there are many who have had strange histories, but in all the list hardly one is to be found whose life story is more wonderful than that of Benjamin J. Scoville, who is now preparing at the Christian Alliance school in Nyack, N. Y., for special missionary work among the stage folk. In the 30 years of his life this young man has had varied experiences. He has been a street gamin, cabin boy, ship's cook, tramp, choir boy, actor, teacher of elocution and was at one time assistant stage manager for Sir Henry Irving.

Scoville was born in London and his father, a British officer, was killed during the Zulu war, leaving a widow and two children, Ben and a baby sister. Shortly afterward the mother also died, and the two little ones were left to struggle for themselves. By working as a newsboy, street-sweeper and bootblack, the boy managed to obtain food for his sister and himself, but as there was no way to pay for lodging the children were exposed to the cold at night, sleeping in hogsheads or any place they could find. This kind of life proved too severe for the little girl, and she soon died, leaving the boy alone in the world.

The sea had an attraction for him and he secured a place as cabin boy on the ship Vanguard, remaining on the vessel for several years until he was promoted to be the cook's assistant. While he was serving in this capacity he saved the captain's daughter, who had been washed overboard, and for this act of bravery was presented with five pounds by the Royal Humane society.

Later on, while employed as steward's assistant on the steamer Priscilla, he saw Capt. William Hughes, commander of the vessel, throw a

BENJAMIN J. SCOVILLE.
(Missionary Whose Career Has Been a Strange One, Indeed.)

weak-minded boy overboard and appeared as chief witness against the brutal seaman who, after being convicted of murder, confessed that he had killed more than 30 boys in the same way, being paid for the acts by their guardians. At the end of the trial Scoville once more returned to sea, but was shipwrecked and drifted ten days in an open boat with little to eat or drink. He was rescued, however, and taken to London, where he was sick for a long time at the Marine hospital.

As soon as he was discharged from that institution he worked his way back to this country and obtained a place as chore boy for a Cleveland (O.) doctor, at the same time attending school until he graduated. Then he went south and worked his way through Howard college in Alabama. Later on he managed to obtain enough work to pay his tuition at the New England conservatory, where he studied elocution and oratory. After finishing his course he took a position with Wilson Barrett's "Sign of the Cross" company, going with that troop to England. While in London he obtained the position of assistant stage manager, and a short time later, during an engagement at Manchester, he fell in love with a young lady, whom he married.

The couple soon returned to this country, and Scoville was appointed professor of elocution at the Galveston (Tex.) high school. On the day of the great flood his wife was killed and the husband, stunned by grief and without ambition, went to New York, where, by chance, he heard a former opera singer, who was holding a special missionary service, preach. After listening to several of her sermons he decided to take up missionary work himself, and accordingly he is now studying with that object in view.

His principal efforts will be directed toward stage folk or those who have failed to establish themselves on the stage and are drifting into dissolute ways of life.

Electric Roads in Canada.

The statistician of the dominion of Canada represents that there were 34 electric railways in the confederated provinces at the close of last year, aggregating 630 miles of track. Capital amounting to $21,700,000 has been actually invested in these lines. During the year they carried 104,033,631 passengers.

Why They Are So Costly.

To produce a cashmere shawl of the best quality requires the constant labor of four persons for an entire year

AN ANCIENT FAMILY TREE.

The O'Neils of Ireland Took Great Pride in Their Great Antiquity.

F. L. O'Brien, of Dublin, in speaking of the antiquity of some of the Irish families, according to the New York Tribune, told the following story: "There lives in the north of Ireland," said Mr. O'Brien, "a family named O'Neil. Their greatest claim to prominence lies in the fact that they are the oldest family in the United Kingdom. When Plantagenet, Tudor or Guelph was not the O'Neil was. They ruled as kings before even William looked with covetous eye across the English channel toward the white cliffs of Albion. This long line of descent has bred in the family a reverence for their ancestry that approaches idolatry. The mainspring of their life and action, the pride of their being is that a long line of dead and long since forgotten O'Neils carry them back in the direct line to the dark ages.

"As may be imagined, their family tree is colossal in its proportions. It has a length of something like 18 or 19 feet, and when it is unrolled at the castle a holy hush falls over all. To a visitor there some years ago was, in due course of time and as a special mark of favor, shown this marvelous pedigree. Stretched on the enormous billiard table, it lapped a full three feet at each end. The visitor's eye ran back over that lengthy line of O'Neils, long since turned to dust, and he wondered why they took so insane a pride in their descent. Just then he became conscious that that thought had occurred to other aliens who had beforetimes seen the O'Neil family tree. A penciled note in the margin, about half-way down the tree, caught his eye. It read: 'Just here came Adam.'"

A SIMPLE-HEARTED BARON.

The Late Willy Von Rothschild Was True to His Faith and Very Charitable.

Perhaps the most typical Rothschild of all his distinguished race was the late Baron "Willy" von Rothschild, who died recently at Frankfort-on-the-Main, says a London exchange. He was noted for the simplicity of his life and his extraordinary devotion to work. When his brother, Baron Meyer Carl, died in 1886, Baron "Willy" became sole head in Frankfort and attended to every detail, great and small, of his banking-house. He himself signed every letter and document and opened all correspondence. Power of procuration was given in the firm only a few years ago to facilitate the dispatch of business, and even then was made use of only during the baron's rare absence from Frankfort.

Many stories are told of the baron's orthodoxy in religious matters. The business was always closed on Saturday, no matter what sacrifices it might entail. On Sabbaths and holy days the baron always walked, riding being forbidden on these days to the strict Jew. More striking still was his adherence to the Jewish precept to give literally a tenth of one's earnings to the poor, so that the disposition of his bounty gave him much hard work. A great deal of his charity was anonymous. Baron von Rothschild was at work on the evening before the day of his death, giving personal attention to the reports of business and distribution of charities. The funeral a few days later was characterized by absolute absence of display, and even the simplest flowers. Yet crowds of people, from personal friends to the poor he had helped, thronged the street to witness the passing of the cortege.

Not Worth a Cow.

Some of the public men in this country who occasionally hear from their constituents may think that they know what it is to be "roasted," but they are in error. It is only in New South Wales that the lowly voter has a really trenchant pen and can express himself properly. In order that those serving in an official capacity in this country may realize how truly fortunate they are, the following extract from a letter written to a member of parliament by a disappointed office seeker may be given:

"Soon after you was elected by my hard workin a feller wanted to bet me that you wouldn't be in the house moren a week before you made a haas of yourself. I bet him a cow on that, as I thought you was worth it then. After I got your note saying you declined to ackt in the matter I druv the cow over to the feller's place an told him he had won her. That's all I got for howlin meself horse for you on pole day and months befoar."

Possibly there may be a suggestion in this for disappointed American office seekers, too. At any rate it would seem to deserve a place in the next edition of the Ready Letter Writer.—Chicago Post.

Contaminating Gases Turned to Use.

An instance of the transformation by scientific means of a deleterious into a useful substance is furnished by a process recently invented in Germany in connection with the manufacture of superphosphate fertilizer where apatite is used. The large volumes of hydrofluoric acid that are given off seriously contaminate the atmosphere, but by the new process these gases are recovered in the form of fluosilicic acid, which is used in the manufacture of artificial stone for hardening soft limestone, and sandstone, and for other purposes.—Science.

Worthless Men.

Some men are so worthless that one cannot help wondering how to go about it to be more so.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

He (on short acquaintance)—"You have divine eyes." She—"And I must say you have sublime cheek to tell me so."—Philadelphia Times.

Mrs. Bixby—"I don't believe the doctor's medicine agrees with mother." Bixby—"The medicine would be more than human if it did."—Town Topics.

"Do you want to hire some boys?" "What can you do?" "Well, Billy kin sing an' I kin whistle, an' we'd liven yer old office up a whole lot."—Indianapolis News.

Youth—"Miss Stanhope, you're positively the only person I've met to-day worth stopping to speak to." Miss Stanhope (thoughtfully)—"Indeed! You are more fortunate than I am!"—Punch.

Statu Quo.—Mrs. Pettit—"Whenever I express a desire for anything my husband never objects." Mrs. Ig. Nord—"Same with me. I can express the desire as often as I please. It never disturbs him."—Philadelphia Press.

"The people lined the banks of the river." Perhaps it was done to keep the stream from catching a cold in its head. But the ice man was much annoyed at the precautions of the populace, and talked of an injunction.—Indianapolis News.

Mr. Newliwed—"So you've been buying more useless truck! We have absolutely no use for those curtains. Haven't I told you to stop buying things just because they were cheap?" Mrs. Newliwed—"Yes, my dear, and I've obeyed you. Those curtains weren't at all cheap."—Philadelphia Record.

KAISER ORDERS SAUERKRAUT.

Tons of American Delicatessen Will Be Sent to the German Army in China.

To the long list of triumphs achieved by Philadelphia manufacturers during the last few months there was added recently one that is likely to create in Germany almost as great a feeling of commercial indignation as was inspired in England when contracts for British bridges and locomotives were awarded to American contractors. In short, the German government, which has been so inimical to the interests of expatriated American hogs, has just placed with a Philadelphia firm an order for 2,400 tons of sauerkraut, which is to be sent to the kaiser's army in China.

For many years there was a disposition on the part of the Germans living in this country to regard American-made sauerkraut as inferior to the German product, says the Philadelphia Press. As a result of this preference, sauerkraut was for a long time imported in very large quantities from Germany. This was sold in the American market in large tins and earthenware jars at prices considerably in excess of those charged for the domestic product. In the course of the last three years, however, Germans generally have come to recognize the fact that great improvements in the American methods of manufacturing sauerkraut rendered it far superior to that imported from abroad. Accordingly the demand for German sauerkraut has been rapidly diminishing, and at the same time domestic manufacturers have been in receipt of constantly multiplying orders from Germany. Despite these facts, however, the order for 2,400 tons which has just been placed by the German government has occasioned not a little surprise to American manufacturers.

The large order will be shipped west in a few days and no less than eight freight cars will be required to transport it.

LIQUID-AIR MARVELS.

Beefsteak Which Smashes If Dropped —Ice Made Hard Enough to Cut Glass.

A Paris correspondent says that M. d'Arsonval lately gave a successful demonstration at the museum of natural history of the qualities of liquefied air. By enormous pressures he reached a temperature of minus 180 centigrade. The liquefied air was contained in a double-sized silver-covered bottle, and did not evaporate. Experiments with the India rubber bottles showed that they became as hard and brittle as glass. The rubber could be pulverized, but became elastic again when the air was evaporated.

M. d'Arsonval showed a beefsteak dipped in liquefied air, and then let it fall on the floor, when it sounded like a stone and broke in pieces. It was eventually reduced to a pink powder easy to masticate and assimilate, likely to be of important service to hospitals. Ice dipped in liquefied air cut glass like a diamond, mercury became hard as antimony. Metals, especially steel, had their qualities increased tenfold by the application of liquefied air. Conducting wires could be reduced to a hair's breadth in thickness and remain as strong as enormous cables.

Liquefied air cannot, however, do anything to preserve meat, as it is no way antiseptic and will not kill microbes. Moreover, it is now five times dearer than ice. Nor can it be used for motor carriages nor submarine boats, because when heated it is such a powerful explosive that no metal yet known could resist its shocks. M. d'Arsonval warned the French public to beware of companies collecting money for preserving meat or propelling motors by liquefied air. Personal investigation showed that such experiments must necessarily end in failure.

Announcement.

To the music-loving people of Oakland and vicinity:

Would say that for convenience, I have decided to open a wareroom in the Ravenscroft building, where, after May 1st, I will have on exhibition sample pianos and organs. They will be carefully selected from the stock of leading manufacturers—thoroughly up-to-date, reliable instruments, representing some of the best values in the market today. I represent the manufacturers and will *meet any competition on goods of the same value.* Instruments on easy payments. Special inducements to the cash trade.

For prices, terms, &c., &c., call on or write to

S. C. SMITH,
Oakland, Md.

Small Pox Increasing at Grafton.

The small pox situation at Grafton shows some improvements in the matter of quarantine, though the number of cases is still increasing somewhat. By order of the board of health all the schools are closed and there were no services in any of the churches on Sunday. At the suggestion of the board Judge Holt has postponed till the next regular term all the cases that were to have come up in the circuit court this week and court will not be opened.

Excursion to California.

Account of Epworth League meeting at San Francisco in July. Excursion tickets will be on sale from points in Pennsylvania from July 4th to 12th, good to return until August 31st, low rates of fare have been named for the round trip, and if so desired tickets may be had returning via Portland, Yellow Stone Park and St. Paul, at small additional cost. For full particulars call on address, W. S. Howell, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 810 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. 5 3t

A Mystery.

Some time since a party of hunters were passing over Snaggy mountain, at a point near Jos. Lewis' saw mill and not more than half a mile from the celebrated Stem Rock, where they discovered a box that had been unearthed by the roots of a falling chestnut tree. The box was broken open and inside was found the skeleton of a young child. The skeleton was partly wrapped in what remained of a few rags, and had the appearance of having been buried several years. Others than the party of hunters have viewed the remains, among them Joseph Summers and Garfield Sines, but the box has been left as it was found, and so far as is known the matter has not been reported to public authorities. That portion of Snaggy where the skeleton was found is in Garrett county, Md., and, of course, Preston county has nothing to do with the matter. Many solutions of the mystery have been vouched, but nothing is definitely known of the inhuman parents, nor most probably never will be.—Kingwood Journal.

The Best Blood Purifier.

The blood is constantly being purified by the lungs, liver and kidneys. Keep these organs in a healthy condition and the bowles regular and you will have no need of a blood purifier. For this purpose there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, one dose of them will do you more good than a dollar bottle of the best blood purifier. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

KRAMER WAGONS are the best.

Goldfish, globes, food, etc., at Cheap John's.

Big stock toys, candies, fruits, etc., at Cheap John's. 2t

Plenty of seed oats and grass seed at Dixon & Kelso's. 2t*

Bed Room Suites--Twenty-five left. Will be sold cheap. OFFUTT'S.

Two bottles pop for 5 cts. at Cheap John's.

MATTINGS--Largest line and lowest prices at Offutt's. 4 2t

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Cheap John's.

For rough and stumpy ground get the McCormick vertical bar mower.

KRAMER WAGONS are the best. Sold exclusively by Offutt's. 2t

Dr. Hardman, of Grafton, will fit spectacles at the Glades Hotel, Oakland, Friday, April 19th. 2t

John Felty, Jr., has the cheapest line of wall paper in town. Call and examine it.

KRAMER WAGONS sold on easy terms. Write or call for prices. 4 2t OFFUTT'S.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

John Felty, Jr., has the cheapest line of wall paper in town. Call and examine it.

John Felty, Jr., has the cheapest line of wall paper in town. Call and examine it.

Do not buy Mowers, Binders, etc., that you will have trouble to get repairs for. Buy the McCormick and get the best. Naylor has them 4 2*

If tronbled by a weak digestion, loss of appetite, or constipation, try a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box warranted. For sale by all druggists.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Money to Loan.

$7,000 to loan on first mortgage in in sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

New $10 Note.

A new ten-dollar note will soon be in circulation. The most striking feature of the new bill will be a central figure of a buffalo. The issue will be a United States note, the policy of the government being to make the silver certificates in the smaller denominations, the United States in tens and the gold notes to express larger values.

SEABORD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The Capital City Line—Its Magnificent Through and Local Passenger Service Between the East and South and Southwest.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway is called the Capital City Line, because it enters the Capitals of the six States which it traverses, exclusive of the National Capital, through which it trains run solid from New York to Jacksonville and Tampa, Florida. It runs through Richmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla.

This road will continue to run the famous Florida and Metropolitan Limited, and the Florida and Atlanta Fast Mail, Trains affording the only through limited service daily, including Sunday, between New York and Florida, and is the shortest line between points.

These splendidly modern trains of the Seaboard Air Line Railway arrive at and depart from Pennsylvania Railroad Stations at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, carrying Pullman's most improved equipment, with unexcelled dining car service, compartment, drawing-room and observation cars. It has Pullman service five times per week each way from Washington to that celebrated resort, Pinehurst, N. C.

It has the short line to and from Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Raleigh, Southern Pines, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa and Atlanta and the principal cities between the South and East. It is also the direct route to Athens, Augusta and Macon.

In Atlanta direct connections are made in the Union Station for Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis, also for New Orleans and all points in Texas, California and Mexico.

In addition, it is the only line operating through trains and Pullman sleeping cars between Atlanta and Norfolk, where connections are made with the Old Dominion Steamship Company, from New York, the M. & M. T. Company, from Boston and Providence, the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Company, from Washington, the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, from Baltimore, and the N. Y. P. & N. Railway, from New York and Philadeladelphia.

Through Pullman cars also operated on quick schedules between Jacksonville and St. Louis, via Monticello, and between Jacksonville and New Orleans, in addition to through trains with Buffet Chair Cars between Savannah and Montgomery.

The local train service is first-class with most convenient schedules.

In fact the Seaboard Air Line Railway will ticket for any point, affording the quickest schedules, finest trains and most comfortable service. Its 1000 mile books sold at $25.00 are good from Washington, D. C., over the entire system of 2,600 miles including Florida.

Things to Think About.

It pays to buy the best, whether you buy a suit of clothes, a horse, a house and lot or get yourself a wife. If you have the toothache you won't go to Naylor's to get it pulled. Why? Because you think Dr. Robinson understands the business better. These thoughts apply to all work that you want done. House-cleaning time is here and you will want some rooms papered. Now you have to pay your money for paper and for having it put on and paper is something that you have to look at every day and of course you want it put on right, clean and neat, and you don't want your house turned upside down for a week to get it done. These are facts. If they are right, see King, the painter and paper hanger, and you will get the neatest job and the quickest service. 3 3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

W. Grant Paugh vs. Otho J. Paugh et al.—No. 1050. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Louis F. Paugh, deceased, to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county on or before May 3d, 1901, as I will on that day proceed to state an audit distributing the funds in the hands of the trustee in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Auditor.

The Portraits of Our Presidents

With Biographical Sketches

BY

General Charles H. Grosvenor.

Title page designed by Tiffany.

This Inaugural year, when the public mind is aroused over Presidential questions, is a fitting time to issue General Grosvenor's book. Its sale is already tremendous, and will perhaps exceed that of General Grant's Personal Memoirs.

Every patriotic American desires to read what General Grosvenor has to say of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, President McKinley and the other Chief Executives of the Nation. Everybody desires to read what General Grosvenor, the staunch old Republican leader in Congress, will say of that staunch old Democrat, Andrew Jackson, the Father of the Democratic party. General Grosvenor has thrown into his sketch all the fire and energy of his nature. The biography of Thomas Jefferson is grand. The biography of Lincoln is as beautiful as a sunrise over the hilltops. General Grosvenor has personally known all the Presidents since the time of James Buchanan. The General's book will therefore contain history which has never before been published, written from his own personal observation of these great men. General Grosvenor has served in Congress for nearly twenty years, and he has served his country in war and in Congress for nearly forty years. The book contains twenty-four large Photogravure Etchings as fine as Steel Plates, printed by hand, on heavy plate paper made especially to order. These 24 Photogravure Etchings are in different tints, and are well worth $2 each. These Portraits are made from the Paintings endorsed by the family and near relatives of the Presidents. Two years' time and a fortune have been expended in securing these reproductions. The complete book is well worth $50, but the price has been placed so low that the most humble American citizen can own it. The biographical sketches are printed in large open type in two colors; the work is so beautiful that when people see it they want it. The advance sale is very large. President McKinley was the first subscriber. There is one edition known as The President Edition de Grand Luxe, initial letters hand painted. Portraits hand colored, title page hand illuminated, registered and numbered; subscription price $250. Orders and applications for territory are coming in rapidly. A high class man or woman of good social standing can soon make a small fortune taking orders in this community. Send references and apply for terms quick, as the territory will all be assigned soon.

Address THE CONTINENTAL PRESS,
CORCORAN BUILDING,
Opposite United States Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unequaled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its
Efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL

Is sold in all
Localities

Manufactured by
Standard Oil Company.

ORDER NISI.

George Clauson vs. John Shartzer and wife.

No. 1094 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 28th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. James Blackiston, attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 29th day of April, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 29th day of April, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $880.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Thomas B. Wiley, late Treasurer of Garrett County, vs. Sylvester Rinard.

No. 77 Miscellaneous Docket, March Term, 1901. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 18th day of March, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md., that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Thomas B. Wiley, late Treasurer of Garrett county, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of April, next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 19th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $53.60.

A. HUNTER BOYD.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31st, 1900.

Total Income during the year	$13,993,373 91
Total Disbursements	10,472,007 50
Total Assets	74,311,469 25
Total Liabilities	68,186,103 34
Surplus as regards Policy-holders	6,125,364 91
111,317 Policies in force in the United States on Dec. 31, 1900	$272,686,078 00
147 Policies written in Maryland during the year 1900	323,173 00
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1900	113,426 08
Losses paid in Maryland during 1900	71,250 00
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1900	78,815 00

BALTIMORE, March 4, 1901.

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the sworn statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., to December 31, 1900, now on file in this department.

(Signed) LLOYD WILKINSON,
Insurance Commissioner.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER, Agent,
Oakland, Maryland.

Receivers' Sale

—Valuable—

Hotel Property!

On APRIL 19, 1901,

The Loch Lynn Heights Hotel,

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.,

Will be Sold on the Premises at Auction.

The hotel is situated on a beautiful hill near the station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Oakland, Maryland, and the famous Deer Park Hotel.

The Loch Lynn Heights Hotel contains more than 100 rooms, is in good repair, and its situation affords one of the most impressive views in the Allegheny Mountains.

It is situated within one half mile of the Mountain Lake Chautauqua, and affords a fine opportunity for a most successful summer hotel.

SALE ON PREMISES

AT 12 O'CLOCK M., APRIL 19th, 1901.

TERMS:—One-third cash; balance in six and twelve months, with interest.

Lien reserved to secure deferred payments. Private offers before day of sale will be considered.

Address

BIRD M. ROBINSON,
RANDOLPH BARTON,
Receivers of the Baltimore Building and Load Association of Baltimore City,
FIDELITY BUILDING,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture,

Iron and Brass Bedsteads,

Linoleums and Oil Cloths,

Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,

16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE

IT IS WISE TO WORK FOR

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.

BECAUSE Its contracts are simplest.
BECAUSE Its premium rates are lowest.
BECAUSE It gives the highest guarantees.
BECAUSE The company is especially helpful to agents.
BECAUSE It is the easiest company in existence to get business for.
BECAUSE You do not have to introduce the company—the company introduces you.
BECAUSE It is the largest, strongest, most progressive life insurance company in the world.

Income in 1900,	$60,582,802.31
Paid Policyholders, 1900,	$26,361,863.83
Assets December 31, 1900,	$325,753,152.51
Insurance and Annuities in force,	$1,141,497,888.02

Experienced Agents may address—

WILLIAM H. WOOTTON,

5—2 Manager for Maryland, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital,	$50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders,	100,000.00
Surplus Fund,	10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

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GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
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D. E. OFFUTT, President.
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Authorized Capital $32,000.

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OF OAKLAND, MD.

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Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

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Capital	$100,000
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Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

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of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

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COAL,

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All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

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—OR—

Our Saviour in Art

cost nearly $100,000 to publish. Contains nearly one hundred full-page engravings copied direct from the World's Greatest Paintings of our Saviour and His Mother. Contains History of Painting, Biography of Painter, and the Galleries in Europe where the Original Painting may be seen. The most beautiful publication ever issued. The strongest hearts weep at the sight of these wonderful pictures of Jesus and His Mother. Everybody says they are grand, sublime, matchless, magnificent, beautiful, inspiring and uplifting. The sale is unprecedented. The presses are running day and night to fill the orders. Twelve car loads of paper were required for the last edition. Small fortunes are being made by the thrifty with this marvelous work. Contains also a Child's story beautifully written to fit each picture. This wonderful book, matchless in its purity and beauty, appeals to every mother's heart and in every Christian home, where there are children it sells itself. A Christian man or woman can soon clear one thousand dollars ($1,000) taking orders in this community. Others are doing this. Why not you? We are advertising in nearly ten thousand newspapers in this country, Canada, England and Austria. Shipping books to every English-speaking country in the world. We shall promote our best workers to positions of State Managers, Correspondents and Office Assistants. We also own and publish large Photo-gravure Etchings of the great Paintings in the galleries of Europe. One or more of these Etchings can be sold in every home. By carrying the books and the engravings your success will be tremendous. Mrs. Waite, of Worcester, Mass., has sold nearly four thousand dollars worth of books there. Mrs. Sackett has sold nearly two thousand dollars worth of books in New York. Both of these ladies answered our advertisements, and had never sold a book before. **Took 14 orders first two days**—H. Colwell. **Took 5 orders first day; 23 orders first week, clearing over $50**—Hattie Lemwell. Thousands of others like above. It is printed on velvet finished paper; bound in Cardinal Red, Green and Gold and adorned with Golden Roses and Lillies. Write quickly for terms as the territory is going rapidly. When you prove your success, we will promote you to the position of Manager and Correspondent under yearly contract.

We shall soon move into our new and elegant structure to be occupied solely by us, and to be known as the Light of the World Building.

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Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

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Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O McKINLEY,
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Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
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Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
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LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by anerold barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

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Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished.
40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.53 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 25	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 58
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 52	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 37	10 57	Thomas	8 40	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv *7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager.
G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 25 1901. NUMBER 7.

FLOOD LOSS VERY HEAVY.

$5,000,000 Damage in the Middle West.

Wreck and Ruin Mark Path of Recent Storm—Generally Thought That All Danger is Now Past—25,000 Men Thrown Out of Work in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, PA., April 24.—Reports from the several States in the Middle West that have suffered severely by the floods and storm of the past few days show that the flood was one of the most disastrous in the history of the country. Few cities, towns or farmhouses in the vicinity of the various rivers and tributaries escaped damage, and in a number of places wreck and ruin mark the path of the wind and water. The losses in West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania alone are estimated at five millions.

While Western Pennsylvania is fairly out of the clutches of the flood this morning, fears of a quick repetition of the disaster and perhaps on an increased scale seemed to haunt the people.

Weather conditions are not reassuring. It is again raining in Pittsburg, and advices from the headwaters of the Allegheny this morning showed a renewed rise, with a continued downpour. Warmer temperature acting on the snow was a factor that also caused some apprehension. The waters at this point have been steadily receding since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but the retreat has been very slow indeed.

At nine o'clock this morning the Allegheny marks showed 21 feet and falling about three inches an hour. Brooms and scrubbing brushes were manipulated vigorously in Allegheny and Pittsburg today and the post-flood cleaning carried on in earnest. It is impossible to fairly approximate the loss resulting from the high waters. Estimates vary from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, but the first figures will probably come nearer the correct amount.

Twenty-five thousand employees are now idle. In the two days of enforced idleness they will lose $200,000 in wages. Damage to plants along Penn avenue and to the vast Westinghouse manufactory in Wilmerding, with the shutdown of other big establishments at Rankin and boroughs in the Turtle Creek Valley easily mounts up to half a million more.

The aggregate loss to railroads is estimated at $100,000. Property in Allegheny has suffered injury to an equal extent. Marshaling with these the manifold items of damage to other adjacent communities, the total of $1,000,000 can easily be reached. The mills and factories along the river fronts will not be able to resume before two days. The receding water left a deposit of mud covering the machinery, and the cleaning of this is no small task. The railroads are rapidly getting into shape again, and by evening it is expected that all lines will be running their trains on schedule time.

Thousands of men were employed all day yesterday and today and they have worked wonders in a short time. The Baltimore and Ohio has the eastbound track clear to Connellsville and there is no trouble beyond that point. The westbound track is still blocked at several places between here and Connellsville, but will be cleared up sometime today. They also expect to get through to Wheeling by this evening and open up Western and South-western connections from Pittsburg. The source of the greatest trouble is at Claysville, a short distance from the West Virginia State line.

The Washington branch of the Panhandle, which had to be practically abandoned on Saturday on account of the flood and landslides, was put in shape yesterday and trains are now running over it. The only serious trouble now rests with the Wheeling Division, and it is expected to have this in shape not later than night.

While there may have been greater floods at this point, there was never one that caused so much financial loss and discomfort. This was due to the denser population caused by the recent rapid growth of the two cities, and to the fact that all the manufacturing plants on the river banks were in active operation, most of them working night and day, until the raising water put out the fires and drove the workers to higher ground.

Almost every manufacturing establishment along the Ohio, the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers suffered. The loss to the Westinghouse Company, it is said, will be over $100,000.

The Pressed Steel Car Company, American Steel and Wire Company, American Steel Hoop Company, Crucible Steel Company and Malleable Iron Company are among the big losers. Most of the mills will be idle several days, and some of them longer. As the waters recede they leave everything touched covered with slime and mud.

The Pittsburg Baseball Park is in bad condition. The first three tiers of chairs in the grand stand were under water, and the bleachers were floating all over the diamond. It will take a week to put the ground in shape.

The railroads entering Pittsburg suffered from flood, landslides, wrecked bridges and snow. On the Fort Wayne the worst trouble was a snow blockade between Salem and Massillon, Ohio. This began on Saturday morning and tied up the road 24 hours. At 9 o'clock this morning the track was cleared and trains began moving. The same trouble kept the Cleveland trains of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie late. The snowfall did not extend east of New Castle, but at Youngstown, Ohio, it was two feet deep, and the drifts in the cuts north of that city were up to the locomotive headlights. The wreck of an Erie train blockaded the road so that deep drifts formed undisturbed. Water was two feet deep on the Lake Erie tracks at Sawmill Run, but trains got through.

Landslides occurred on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, the Baltimore Ohio at Soho, on the Pan Handle on the South Side; the Bessemer at several points, and the Allegheny Valley near Franklin, Pa. The slide at Soho was 150 feet long, and it required 14 hours' work to clear one track.

At Skobo, between Monaca and Aliquippa, the Lake Erie suffered its most serious landslide. One hundred feet of the west-bound track was carried 50 feet down the steep bank, the whole face of the bank slipping into the river. On the lines of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio to Wheeling great damage is reported, and both lines were tied up several hours. Five miles of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie tracks were under water or mud. The bank was continually sliding down onto the tracks, and a large force of men could not keep them clear. The damage to telegraph poles and lines along all the roads was enormous, and it will take several days to fully repair them.

The damages to furniture and dwellings in Allegheny is estimated at $100,000. It will take two months of hot summer weather to thoroughly dry out these houses. In Pittsburg the loss to residences, stores and goods and the cost of cleaning up will amount to about $250,000.

A Letter from Peter Bickford.

Sheriff Oester was recently in receipt of a letter from Peter Bickford, formerly of Bittinger, but now serving in the Philippines as a member of Co. E, 47th Volunteer Regiment. It will be remembered that this young man was reported dead by one of our local contemporaries a few weeks ago which report was wholly unfounded and caused the mother of the soldier untold grief and despair.

The letter was dated at Leyte Bay, March 10th, and was received here on the 22nd inst. It contains the good news that young Bickford's regiment would be mustered out of service and returned home within the next few weeks.

Recently the command has been doing an extraordinary lot of work. Three fights were participated in by the regiment in which 200 Filipinos were killed, a number of towns destroyed and six of the enemy's strongholds captured. Sixty men were taken as prisoners and deported to Guam, an island of the Philippine archipelago where prisoners are sent for safe keeping. The letter also tells of the surrender of a number of the Filipino leaders and the capture of one of the generals with whom were two deserters from the American army.

Wreck at Snowy Creek.

Tuesday afternoon eastbound fast freight train No. 92, drawn by engine 1862, one of the new turtle backs, collided with a truck upon which was loaded steel rails at Snowy Creek curve, west of Corinth. One of the rails penetrated the jacket of the engine which, with the tender and one car, were derailed and detained traffic for some hours.

Card of Thanks.

The members of the Oakland Band take this means of thanking Mr. Chas. Tower, members of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and all who so generously contributed to the success of their recent entertainment, "A Hick'ry Farm."

GOOD ROADS TRAIN.

Will Demonstrate Methods of Building Modern Highways.

President Earle of the League of American Wheelman is meeting with approval from many sections on his idea for a "good roads" train. The subject of road improvement is but little understood in this country, and as the primary object of the train is education in road building it will have highly valuable results upon the movement for better highways.

The plan of President Earle is to have a special train, consisting of a sufficient number of cars to carry the latest improved road making machinery of all kinds, and attached to it will be a special car for the road experts who will make the trip. By special arrangements which will be made in advance a road congress will be held in two places in each State, and after a meeting at which the subject of highway improvement will be discussed by the authorities who will compose the party there will be a demonstration of practical road building.

The machines will be utilized in this work, and sample roads will be built to demonstrate the value of improved highways and the economy in using the machines. The manufacturers of these machines will have representatives in the party, and it is expected that they will enliven the proceedings by their competition for orders.

That there is an urgent necessity for better country highways is shown in the statement of a competent authority that $600,000,000 are annually wasted in this country because of the miserable condition of our roads.

It is a fact that every citizen is vitally interested in our country roads. The prices of farm and ranch products are subject to their condition. The farmers are particularly interested. To them modern roads mean progress financially, socially and educationally.

The United States has spent hundreds of millions of dollars in railway subsidies and for rivers canals and harbors, all forms of highways. It has spent comparatively nothing for country roads. But there is not a pound of freight hauled over railroads, rivers, canals or harbors which is not first hauled on country roads or city streets at some stage. The country road is the primary highway of commerce. Hundreds of millions have been spent in improving the secondary lines while the country road has been neglected. If it is economical to improve one part of the haul, why not the other? When the country realizes that it is losing $600,000,000 annually, how long will it take to find a remedy?

These are questions which the League of American Wheelmen is earnestly bringing to the attention of the country. Its work is going forward constantly, but quietly. Whatever progress has been made is to be credited to it. It is admitted that the movement started in the L. A. W. through selfish motives. The league wanted better roads for better cycling. But, whatever the original reason, the organization has found the great economic necessity for good roads and is impressing it upon all classes. It is a need of great magnitude, however, and will take many years of hard work before the object can be accomplished. This is expected by the men leading it, and they are prepared to carry it on for whatever time may be necessary.

In New Jersey and New York, where the plan has been tried, it has given nothing but satisfaction. It has proved practicable in every way.

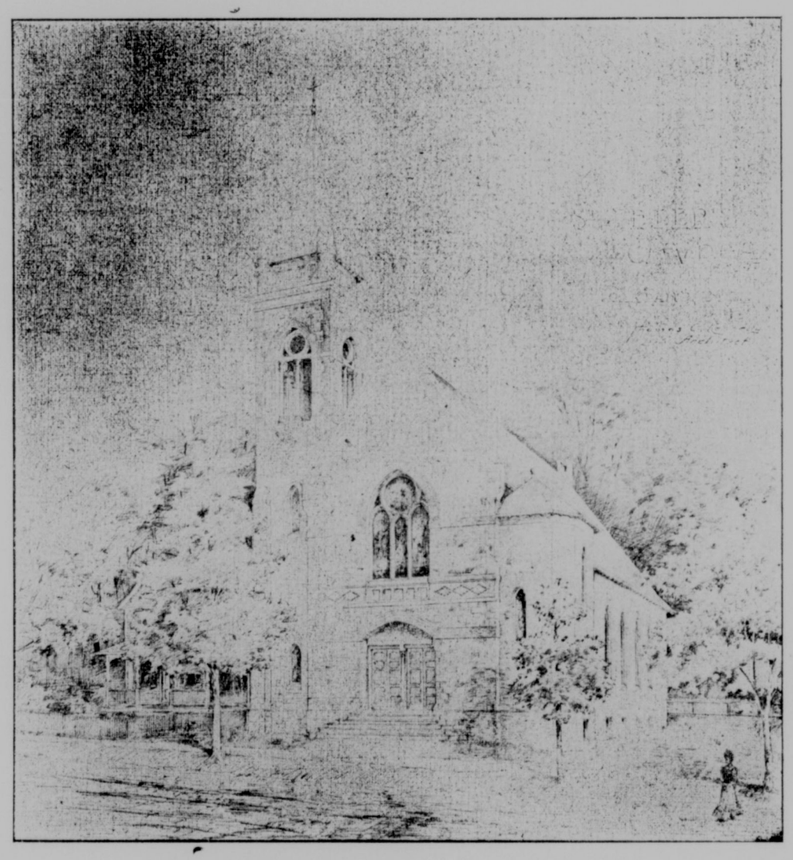
It is to demonstrate these things, as well as to show the proper way of building a road, that the "good roads" train will make its trip over the country. The League of American Wheelmen earnestly invites co-operation in preparing for its reception and stay in the various States, and it should be accorded a welcome everywhere.

In addition to ascertaining the general economic need of modern roads, the league has appreciated the fact that the entire cost of construction should not fall upon the farmers. Dwellers in cities, particularly the large centers of population, benefit by them in no small degree, and it is only reasonable that upon them should fall a portion of the expense. Realizing this, the "state aid" plan has resulted. Under this the State pays a portion of the cost, varying from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent; the county pays another portion, and the property owners pay the balance. In this way the cost of construction is equalized, and the amount paid by the farmer is very small. His immediate returns are increased property valuation, saving of time and expense, ability to haul larger loads with less power, means of easy communication with neighboring farms and towns and the advantages of a passable roadway to the schools for his children and to other places for himself and family.

The Best Blood Purifier.

The blood is constantly being purified by the lungs, liver and kidneys. Keep these organs in a healthy condition and the bowles regular and you will have no need of a blood purifier. For this purpose there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, one dose of them will do you more good than a dollar bottle of the best blood purifier. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all druggists.

GROUND WILL BE BROKEN TO-DAY.



THE PROPOSED NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN OAKLAND.

To-day ground will be broken for the proposed new St. Peter's Roman Catholic church in Oakland, of which the above is an illustration. The plan as finally adopted by the building committee of the church makes no changes of moment in the exterior appearance of the building, although at first it was the intention to break the straight lines between the walls and the foundation. The building will be located on Fourth street, adjoining the parochial residence. It will have a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of ninety feet. The whole will be surmounted by a spire one hundred feet in height. The interior finish of the building will be handsome. It will be a great ornament to the town as well as a credit to the congregation. The probable cost will be about $16,000.

Three From the Salisbury Star.

Mr. C. H. Jennings, the popular and well known lumber dealer and manufacturer who is building the extension to the Salisbury railroad, is here ready to proceed with putting down the track. The iron material for the bridge which is to span the river about a mile and a half south of town, is now on the ground, and when erected the work of completing the road will progress very rapidly. In a few months the iron horse will be pulling many cars of lumber out of the region near Bittinger, Md., where one of the largest lumber mills in the country will be in operation. The grading for the extension was completed last fall, and it is altogether likely that new coal as well as lumber territory will be developed shortly after the track is laid. Land owners up the river will do well to give capitalists a fair chance to develop their mineral lands. They will gain nothing, but will lose a great deal by holding their mineral at too high a figure.

Messrs. Henry Yost, U. M. Stanton and Gilead Broadwater, all prominent citizens of near Grantsville, Md., were business visitors in Salibury on Monday. Mr. Yost left here on Tuesday morning for Roanoke, Va., where he will visit with his son, Mr. J. H. Yost, for some time. The son is a prominent business man of Roanoke, and having lots of hustle coupled with the many good traits inherited from his father, his splendid success as a business man is easily accounted for.

There is quite a difference between prices of clothing in Germany and in America. This week Mr. Henry Yost, a prominent citizen of Garrett county, Md., showed us a very fine suit that he had made to order by a good tailor, while visiting in Germany last summer. It cost him only $14 there, while the same suit here would have cost him at least $30 or $35. The low wages paid for labor in Germany are responsible for the cheapness of clothing in that country.

Names State Auditor.

Governor Smith announced that he had appointed Mr. George R. Ash, of Elkton, Md., to audit the accounts of the clerks of the courts, of the State's Attorneys' offices, Registers of Wills' and Sheriffs' offices of the various counties. This appointment was made under the act known as the State Auditor's bill, which was passed at the session of General Assembly of 1900. Mr. Ash is a native of Cecil county and is editor of the Cecil County *Democrat*.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

Communicated.

OAKLAND, MD., April 23, 1901.

To the Editor of the Republican.

After an examination of the levy list for 1901 I am convinced that some praise is due the present efficient Board of County Commissioners for the excellent manner in which they have performed their duties and the good financial condition of the county which has been brought about in large measure by their fidelity and attention to duty.

I notice that while liberal appropriations have been made for roads, schools and other matters pertaining to the due administrotion of the affairs of the county, still the commissioners have been enabled to effect a further reduction in the tax rate which is a matter affecting every property holder in the county. When we come to consider that the tax rate to-day is less by nearly one-half that which it once was in the short history of our county we must necessarily feel that competent management is certainly responsible for this excellent condition of affairs. It is a well known fact that quite a number of influential farmers from adjoining counties have within the last year settled within our borders and their chief reasons for so doing is on account of the low tax rate we have.

Under the present local laws the term of two of our commissioners, Messrs. Geary and Kelso, will expire this year and their places will have to be filled at an election next fall. What better thing could be done by the Republican party than to renominate and reelect these efficient public servants for another term and thus enable them to still further exhibit the ability which they have so signally shown in the good government of Garrett county? They deserve this recognition for their past good record and surely no mistake could be made by returning them to office.

A REPUBLICAN.

Resolutions of Thanks.

The following resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of Garrett Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., thanking the citizens of Oakland for the welcome tendered the visiting Juniors here at the State Council meeting and are published in accordance with the last clause of the resolutions:

BE IT RESOLVED, By Garrett Council No. 35, Jr. O. U. A. M., that we heartily thank the citizens of Oakland for the very kind welcome given and for the hospitality royally shown the visiting delegates attending the session of the State Council Jr. O. U. A. M. and for the liberal display of the National Flag (emblem of the order) throughout the town, and be it

Resolved, That we thank Mr. Scott T. Jones and Julius C. Renninger for the able and eloquent addresses of welcome delivered by them at the opening of the session of the State Council, and be it

Resolved, That we thank Smith's Military Band for the music kindly rendered by them on the occasion of the said session, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the journal of the Council and a copy of same be sent to the press for publication.

April 23, 1901. COMMITTEE.

Maryland, the Farmer's Home.

The chief of the Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics in his annual report, just issued, gives these nine reasons why he maintains that Maryland is the legitimate home of the farmer:

1. Its favorable geographical and climatical conditions.
2. The adaptability of its soil to the favorable production of such a diversity of crops.
3. The cheap price of land.
4. The character of our public schools and school libraries, together with free books and liberal State appropriations for manual training schools, universities, colleges and seminaries.
5. Good public roads and bridges with a spirit abroad throughout the State to make them better.
6. Its widespread system of water ways, competing with its numerous railways, thereby furnishing cheap rates of transportation.
7. Its proximity to the great cities of Baltimore and Washington, as well as its practical nearness to Philadelphia and New York.
8. The State Agricultural College, with its experiment stations and departments of horticulture, to furnish free such information as may be sought on these lines.

Prominent Merchant Guilty of Larceny.

J. C. Kephart, a prominent merchant of Keyser, W. Va., was convicted in court of petty larceny and was sent to jail. He purchased stolen railroad brass from boys and when arrested had 320 pounds at the depot boxed for shipment. Judge Daily was deaf to entreaties to fine him and allow him to escape jail.

OUR CHORE BOY.

She's up at the break of the dawn,
And tumbling the hay from the mows,
And a merry laugh rings, and a cheery voice sings,
When Mollie is feeding the cows.

Here's Speckle and Brindle and Bess,
And Buttercup there by the door,
Their big stanchions creak, for they're trying to speak,
When Mollie comes over the floor.

The horses stand in the stalls
Their whinnying begging begin,
As if each understood that the measure was good
When Mollie is near to the bin.

And the cattle will follow her round
With a dumb, never failing regard,
As if trying to boast which was loving her most
When Mollie goes into the yard.

Oh, it's well for a lassie to mend,
And it's well for a lassie to darn,
But her eyes are as bright as the stars in the night
When Mollie does chores at the barn.
—Florence Josephine Boyce, in Farm Journal.

Her Forgiveness

By Ethelyn Leslie Huston.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

"NINE o'clock! We will now behold the animals parade," murmured Mrs. Stanley Weston, glancing at the little gold clock that had just announced the hour with musical self-satisfaction.

"Don't be rude, Betty. They're my guests—if they are a bore. How do I look?"

"A touch of rouge, my dear, would assist the ensemble. Pallor is supposed to be interesting and sounds well in books and things. But in real life it's apt to be pasty—looks like disordered liver or love or something."

"Betty! You are atrocious!"

Mrs. Stanard picked up a little silver box and delicately applied a touch of rose-bloom to her cheeks. Mrs. Weston stretched her blue satin slippers toward the bright grate fire with a luxurious little wriggle, but her eyes, blue as the slippers, never left her hostess' face. They narrowed shrewdly as Mrs. Stanard leaned close to the tapers.

"A little more! That's better. Not sleeping well—hm? Don't care whether school keeps and all the rest of it? Won't do, my dear. Ruinous to the complexion. Cut it out."

"I wish you would not use that abominable slang. You talk like some factory girl." Mrs. Stanard put the silver box back on her dressing table with a weary little gesture and the blue eyes narrowed again.

"My dear, it is absolutely impossible to express one's self in the queen's English nowadays. It is good form, of course, but inadequate. Awfully inadequate. The factory girl says in a sentence what good form takes a chapter to express. And even then the factory girl has the best of it. What are you fretting about?"

"Nothing."

Mrs. Weston elevates her artistically penciled eyebrows and thoughtfully pats the pearl clasps on her long suede gloves with one finger. The other folds her arms on the silver Cupid frame of her tall cheval glass and drops her head on her arms. After carefully counting the pearl clasps three times Mrs. Weston nods in a satisfied manner, then allows her eyes to travel up the long lace train till they reach the bare shoulders and still, bowed head.

"That pose is very graceful and fetching, cherie," she says cheerfully. "But it's wasted. There's no one here but me. And it's 9:15."

She looks sharply at the listless face in the mirror, then rises with a little frou-frou of silken petticoats and gets a glass of wine from a cabinet.

"Drink, pretty creature, drink. I don't dare, for it always makes my nose red. That fact alone has saved me from the gold cure. For if there's anything I enjoy it's the wine when it is red. And I could, like Omar, divorce barren reason without a qualm. But my complexion! Especially one's nose. And now, Mrs. Stanard, if you do not want your guests to go home in a dudgeon, minus hostess and temper, it behooves you to make your presence material in the drawing-room. And I do not propose to waste this new gown on the desert air any longer. Come on."

A little later and white lace and blue velvet are surrounded by light and color, the sweeping gowns of fair women and the black coats of the men as contrast. The air is soft and languorous with the odor of hot-house flowers, and through the hum of cultured voices creep the faint strains of distant string instruments.

Mrs. Stanard's face is serene and slightly smiling, and her voice has just that touch of personal interest that sooths and attracts, as she greets each of her guests with perfect tact. Her eyes, dark and tranquil, pass from face to face and tell nothing. The hours pass and find her still smiling, interested, unwearied. Only the flowers droop at her breast and as she unfastens them she presses the thorny stems hard against the soft flesh for a moment. A sharp pain is relief from a dull ache, sometimes. And she smiles oddly as she drops the dead flowers behind her and pulls the frosty lace a little higher where one thorn has marred the skin.

"I missed you last night. You did not go to hear Calve."

A tall man with a dark, strong face was bending over her. The face was too grim to be handsome. It was heavily lined and the eyes were deep-set, keen, reticent.

"Another engagement. And it was Carmen? I was so sorry."

Smiling, she gives him her hand a moment and lifts her eyes to his.

"You are late," she adds, pleasantly.

"Unavoidably—as I need not tell you. But I was philosophical over the delay, as I thought if I came late you might permit me to stay awhile. After the crush, don't you know."

He smiles with whimsical entreaty, and she nods assent as she passes him on to Mrs. Weston and turns to the guests that follow. Mrs. Weston gives him both small hands with frank generosity, and with a strategic movement brings him into position slightly behind her own plump shoulder and under a big palm tree that shadows them both.

"You stay there. I want to tell you a story.—Dear Mrs. Fitz Haven! So delighted! Yes, looks charming, does she not?—There was once a man and a woman who loved each other. They had average sense in most things, but he was jealous and she was proud.—Mrs. Northrop and dear Lillian! So afraid you were not coming. Yes, awfully warm.—She had some good looks and some old beaux. Why not? Did he think nobody could appreciate her till he met her? And after he had deigned to tell her that he looked upon her with favor, one of the old beaux, who had hoped to win her for a long time, met her in the conservatory at a ball. They always do meet in conservatories in stories.—What a sweet gown, Mrs. Talcott. Imported, of course! You lucky woman!—Old cat! She owes my modiste an awful bill. Where was I? Oh, and he, the man, saw the old beau crush her in his arms and kiss her. She couldn't help it, and besides, she felt sorry for him, for she had just told him a final no and he was all cut up.—Mr. Hasbrouck, the pink gown that you are straining your eyes to find in this kaleidoscope is in the tea-room. Don't mention it!—Well, and he, of course, would not ask for an explanation or anything, and courteously released her. Oh, well, she released him, if you think it sounds better. Same thing. But a woman who is not dense can feel that something is wrong and does not need a wall to—er—does not have to be told some things.—Where's that big husband of yours, Marion? I'll pick you up to-morrow and we'll drive to the club together. I want to talk over that nomination. It's all wrong, you know. Club'll go to pieces under that woman! All right, dear. At three.—And he found that his jealousy was a poor substitute for the woman who was the one woman in the world for him, and she smiled proudly and bravely like a gentlewoman, and ate her heart out in secret. Keep quiet! It's my story. And then somebody, who had no patience with the two of them, but who felt sorry and was soft enough to interfere, because things got mixed in her own life once and were not cleared till it was too late—she put her oar in and tried to prevent another shipwreck.—Yes, Mrs. Trevelyan is here, Mr. Trevelyan. No, I missed Saturday's game. My new golf suit was not finished. And it's so cold and I look a fright when I'm cold. Of course, you enthusiasts will play all winter, I suppose!—Thank the powers, they've nearly all gone. This conversational strain on my intellect is awful. Society talk is harder than Ibsen and Tolstoi. Get Kate a glass of wine. The Huntleigh girls and Maud Norris want to talk art class with me in the tea-room. That means half an hour, at least."

Mrs. Stanard turned to the tall man bending over her, with the smile faint on her lips and the eyes strained and weary.

"Yes, I am tired," she said. "No, I do not want anything, only to rest a moment. The heat has made me dizzy. Where is Betty?"

"Betty is in the tea-room," he said. "She is talking cooking-school, or mediæval art, or something of equally vital importance with Miss Norris and the Misses Huntleigh. Betty told me a story about a conservatory this evening. Will you let me take you there now? I want to tell it to you. It is quite interesting. You look very tired. Come!"

In the conservatory he placed her in a long, low chair, and she sank back with a long sigh of relief. The man at her side leaned forward with his elbows on his knees. Slowly closing and opening her little empire fan, and in a steady voice, he told her Mrs. Weston's story.

Then he turned and looked at her pale face with his searching eyes.

"I was wrong—utterly wrong," he said, slowly. "But I have suffered sorely. Can you forgive me. You are great enough—for that?"

A keen anxiety vibrated through the quiet strength of the low tones, and the fan fell to the floor with a little clash of the ivory sticks, as he bowed his head on her hands, lying motionless in her lap—and waited.

She looked down at him with a great wistfulness, and then gently lifted his head till his eyes met hers.

"Yes, we have both suffered, dear," she said. "And it was all so useless! But at such a time a woman can do nothing. Her hands are tied. You doubted me—and when a woman is doubted, she can but be silent. 'To excuse is to accuse.' To enter defense is but to add to her indignity. You doubted me, and I forgive you, because, so doubting, your pain was greater even than mine. And you will doubt again—Ah, yes!" laying her fingers on his lips as he would have spoken. "Because the defect is in your own vision But I will forgive you then, as I forgive you now—because I love you so."

She bent and kissed him lingeringly on the eyes, then added, with a low laugh that ended in a sigh: "And who will play Betty then?"

Submarine Passage to the Pole.

A suggestion which the Viennese are said to favor is to approach the north bole in submarine boats.

Made Deaf by Sneezing.

Louise Gibbons, 22 years old, of Springfield, was made deaf by sneezing.

A TRAGEDY OF DRINK.

Victim of Drink Unable to "Brace Up" Because Temptation Was on Every Hand.

It is amazing to what depths strong drink and a roving instinct will bring a man. There walked into my town the other day a tramp printer who secured employment at his trade. He is a young fellow under 30, but he tells a remarkable tale of his ups and downs, giving ample confirmation of all his story, which he related in a modest manner after some questioning. This common tramp, now working daily at the case, is the son of a wealthy printer and publisher, and has a luxurious home, if he would go to it. He is a graduate of Yale college, and has worked on nearly all the New York papers as a reporter. He was once the editor of a prosperous small town daily; he is a machine operator, and understanding German, French and Spanish, can operate the machines in those languages, and besides this he knows the printing business from top to bottom. However, with all his talents, strong drink has mastered him, and he has degenerated into a tramp. It seems a pity. The other day I met him just as he was recovering from a spree. "Why don't you brace up and

HE COULDN'T "BRACE UP."

be a man?" said I. "Brace up," answered he, "why, how can I when everyone says: 'Come and have a drink,' and a saloon confronts me at every step. I know I was once a top-notcher, and I have the mental capacity to be so again, but I lack the strength; perhaps you call it the moral courage."—The Journalist.

TEMPERANCE POINTS.

Northumberland is the worst county for drunkenness in England.

The most prolific source of strife is the wine glass.—Christian Work.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature of Wisconsin providing a home for inebriates.

In Sweden and Norway it is a crime to make any profit on the sale of liquor; it must be dispensed at cost price.

The number of saloons in Ohio last year was 10,348, an increase of 476 over 1899. The license receipts were $1,-864,642.

Nearly 500 saloons have gone out of of business in Cleveland, O., within the last six months, according to the report of the city treasurer.

Some French physicians have discovered what they call an anti-alcohol serum, which they claim has cured 60 per cent. of drunkards treated.

Makers of certain brands of whisky are industriously circulating advertising matter, addressing letters to Christian people and all classes. A subscriber who received such a letter writes: "Is there not some way this infamous business can be stopped?" We know of no other way than to make all such concerns outlaws, just as the lotteries were made outlaws.—Ram's Horn.

Alcohol and Crime.

The warden of the Allegheny (Pa.) county prison board says in his report that during the 12 months ended December 31, 1900, there were received 9,182 prisoners, as against 8,440 the previous year. The jail physician states that 95 per cent. of those committed were under his care for alcoholism, and out of 5,727 who were summarily convicted there was not one who was not a victim of the alcohol habit. Still there are people of moderate intelligence who look upon the saloon business as necessary to municipal prosperity, an evil to be tolerated for the revenue it affords and for the commercial prosperity which is erroneously supposed to attend it. Such ignorance is bound to be banished by the brighter light of the twentieth century.—Cumberland Presbyterian.

Three-Year-Old Cigarette Fiend.

"Sammy" Keller, three years old, is a tobacco fiend, according to his mother, and that is how her apartments at 173 Orchard street, New York city, were set afire. "Sammy," Mrs. Keller says, will smoke anything from a "butt" to a clay pipe, and she cannot break him of the habit. He got hold of a cigarette and went into the bedroom to smoke it. After lighting the cigarette, his mother says, he threw the blazing match on the floor. With the baby on one arm and "Sammy" hanging on to the other hand, Mrs. Keller ran into the street. Then the firemen came and put out the blaze. Sammy was spanked, not for the first time.

FOOD OR POISON?

More Light on the Action of Alcohol —A Thorough Treatment of the Subject.

"The reader of this paper may criticise the wording of the question contained in the title, for no one can dispute that alcohol is a poison; that it can destroy animal or vegetable protoplasm; that if taken in large doses it produces disease and has a paralyzing action, and like all other poisons, if taken in small doses, it has a stimulating effect. The question, therefore, ought to read: Can alcohol, despite its unquestionable toxic properties, also act as a food? This is what we shall endeavor to discuss here on the basis of the facts hitherto established. But we shall also consider the more general questions of the nature of the nutritive and paralyzing qualities of substances, and whether it is possible for a substance to act at the same time as a food and a poison."

Dr. Kassowitz, the author of this paper, then goes on to consider the facts in regard to alcohol which have been established by long and thorough and scientific experiment, quoting from known and recognized authorities on the subject. After holding up both sides of the question, he declares: "The paramount question remains, therefore, Is it true that alcohol, which is a poison, is at the same time a food—or, in other words, are the tissue-saving and the nourishing properties attributed to alcohol based upon undeniable facts, or only upon theoretical constructions?" After thorough and careful consideration of this "paramount question," he concludes as follows:

"It is, therefore, wholly inappropriate to speak of alcohol as fat-saving, and there is still less sense in regarding a toxic substance as food, because the protoplasm it has destroyed is no longer capable of taking part in the vital processes and the oxidations associated with them. Nor is there any reason for speaking of a desirable saving, or, indeed, of a nourishing function of alcohol, if by benumbing the brain centers it lowers the functional activity of the organs innervated by them, and thus causes a diminution of the oxidation processes accompanying their activity. Probably a combination of these two factors causes the diminution in the consumption of oxygen, which has been noted; but neither in the one case nor the other can the lowering of oxidation and of the consumption of fat be attributed to a nourishing, but only to the toxic action of alcohol.

"We are thus freed from the dilemma in which we were placed by admitting on the one hand that alcohol has no albumen-saving properties, as was proven by many experiments, and, on the other hand, by claiming for it the power to save fat. For the two facts from which these contradictory assumptions have been deduced, namely, the absence of a diminution in the breaking up of fat, far from being contradictory, are simply the necessary results of the toxic and deleterious action which alcohol exerts upon the protoplasm.

"In this statement, our final sentence against alcohol is pronounced. For the animal and human organism alcohol is not both a food and a poison, but only a poison, which, like all other poisons, is excitant when taken in small doses, while in larger ones it produces paralysis and death.

"The practical consequences of this view now obtained are a matter of course. We can no longer think of administering the 'toxin of the yeast germ' as food, or with the idea of retarding tissue waste in febrile states or wasting diseases. For it would be strange procedure to introduce a substance into the body for the purpose of retarding waste, which itself attacks and destroys living protoplasm. Nor is there any sense in recommending the toxic alcohol as heat and energy-producing agent on the ground that it is oxidized in the body. Fever patients engender heat in abundance, and they, as well as we, their counselors, ought to employ every means possible to relieve them of that injurious superabundance. It only remains to ask whether in case of fevers we should make use of the stimulating and antipyretic action of alcohol. On the basis of practical experience, as well as from my theoretic standpoint, I should answer this question most decidedly in the negative." Further on Dr. Kassowitz says: "Pneumonia especially subsides without alcohol to perfect satisfaction. And I rejoice to agree in this respect with Aufrecht, one of the best authorities on this disease, who, in his monograph in Nohtnagel's manual, acknowledges himself hostile to the use of alcohol in trtatment of pneumonia, and hopes that its use may be speedily abolished. For the reasons specified above, I should like to see that extended to all use of alcohol in therapeutics. However, that can come to pass only when all thinking physicians clearly appreciate the fact that no substance is able to undertake the double role of a food and a poison, and also, that for alcohol, no nutritive but only toxic properties can be claimed.—Translated for Journal of Inebriety from paper by Dr. Kassowitz, Professor in University of Vienna.

"Self-Control Society."

An organization has been formed in Scotland, at first called the "Sober Scot society," but hereafter to be known as the "Scottish Self-Control society," the purpose of which is to oppose the practice of treating with liquors and "nipping." Several members of the aristocracy are giving the organization the support of their names and influence. The object of the society is certainly a worthy one.—N. Y. Observer.

When a girl's nose gets red when she cries, and she doesn't care who sees it, that settles it; her grief is sincere.—Atchison Globe.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

The friends of the opposition candidate are always "heelers."—Washington Post.

Supply Unequal to Demand.

This is often the case when people strive to be economical, but where one's health is concerned it is false economy to be without simple remedies that cost but moderate prices. When Mr. C. W. Durant was living at Leominster, Massachusetts, he wrote: "I have sold several dozens of your Lotion on the strength of its having cured me and several others of Barber's Itch, as I wrote you, and I need a further supply." Almost every druggist has Palmer's Lotion, but if yours does not, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Coffee and political principles should have good grounds.—Judge.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Any act is meritorious that is not a misfit.—Chicago Daily News.

A Lively Wake.

"I hear there was doings at McGhooligan's wake."

"Doings? There wor so manny foine fights, me boy, thot th' wake was raypoorted in the sportin' column."—Indianapolis Press.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A small degree of wit, accompanied by good sense, is less tiresome in the long run than a great amount of wit without it.—La Rochefoucald.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

You know how you hate some people, without any particular reason. Well, some people hate you in the same way.—Atchison Globe.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

There is a marked difference between music and some piano playing.—Puck.

"I Followed Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Now I am Well."

A woman is sick—some disease peculiar to her sex is fast developing in her system. She goes to her family physician and tells him a story, but not the whole story.

She holds back something, loses her head, becomes agitated, forgets what she wants to say, and finally conceals what she ought to have told, and this completely mystifies the doctor.

Is it a wonder, therefore, that the doctor fails to cure the disease? Still we cannot blame the woman, for it is very embarrassing to detail some of the symptoms of her suffering, even to her family physician. **This is the reason why hundreds of thousands of women are now in correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.** To her they can give every symptom, so that when she is ready to advise them she is in possession of more facts from her correspondence with the patient than the physician can possibly obtain through a personal interview.

Following we publish a letter from a woman showing the result of a correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham. **All such letters are considered absolutely confidential by Mrs. Pinkham,** and are never published in any way or manner without the consent in writing of the patient; but hundreds of women are so grateful for the health which Mrs. Pinkham and her medicine have been able to restore to them that they not only consent to publishing their letters, but write asking that this be done in order that other women who suffer may be benefited by their experience.

Mrs. Ella Rice, Chelsea, Wis., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with falling and inflammation of the womb. I suffered very much with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and was not able to do anything. What I endured no one knows but those who have suffered as I did. I could hardly drag myself across the floor. I doctored with the physicians of this town for three months and grew worse instead of better. My husband and friends wished me to write to you, but I had no faith in patent medicines. At last I became so bad that I concluded to ask your advice. I received an answer at once advising me to take your Vegetable Compound, and I did so. Before I had taken two bottles I felt better, and after I had taken five bottles there was no happier woman on earth, for I was well again. I know that your Vegetable Compound cured me, and I wish and advise every woman who suffers as I did to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Believe me always grateful for the recovery of my health."—MRS. ELLA RICE, Chelsea, Wis.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The real worth of my $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. My $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Best in the world for men.

I make and sell more men's fine shoes, Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process), than any other manufacturer in the world. I will pay $1,000 to any one who can prove that my statement is not true.

(Signed) W. L. Douglas.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them; I give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. If he does not keep them and will not get them for you, order direct from factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers. New Spring Catalog free. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

THE HOUSEHOLD

AN EXCELLENT IDEA.

How to Extemporize an Aquarium That Is Capable of Affording Lots of Entertainment.

A globe with goldfish makes a very attractive ornament for a room, but globes and goldfish are not always available, and so the extemporized aquarium outlined herewith may be used to great advantage. It is one of the great bottles that can be purchased for a few cents at a druggist's. Get one that holds about two gallons, and put some clean sand in the bottom with a few mossy stones, and anchor in the sand a few plants

IMPROVISED AQUARIUM.

from some nearby brook. From the same brook can be secured snails, tadpoles, salamanders and the tiny black-nosed dace. Here is an aquarium at almost no cost that is capable of affording a great deal of entertainment, and not a little instruction.

When the plants are growing nicely, giving off oxygen and feeding upon the carbonic acid gas in the water, the latter need not be changed oftener than once a week, unless too much animal life is introduced into the water. A little experience will show just how many inmates of the aquarium the plants will "balance."—Webb Donnell, in Farm and Home.

BREAKFASTING IN BED.

A Practice Highly Recommended in Many Cases of Nervous Complaint and Exhaustion.

When the ordinary woman tells of taking her breakfast in bed she tells it apologetically. The statement is in the nature of a confession. And for that reason we have come to associate with the practice named a spirit of laziness.

To the woman who has her coffee or chocolate and rolls brought to her before she arises there is solid satisfaction in the news that a good many New York physicians are gradually committing themselves to the habit. In fact, they advise breakfasting in bed in many cases of nervous complaint.

The idea seems to be that rest is the agency most necessary to bring about a return of health in nervous temperaments. The woman who worries over her household affairs and suddenly finds herself on the verge of a breakdown is the woman to whom the rest cure is being prescribed. The doctors do not tell her to entirely discontinue her work around the house. As a matter of fact, they assure her that such a cessation would do her more harm than good. Therefore she is advised to ease up a bit in her daily labors; to do a greatly reduced part of her work.

In addition to this she is counseled to take much sleep. "Go to bed at nine o'clock," say some physicians, "and do not get up until after breakfast. Have your maid bring the breakfast tray into your bedroom; eat grain foods and drink plenty of milk. It is a general rule to drink three quarts of milk a day. Eat a little meat, if you wish to, but take it in the middle of the day, giving it plenty of time to be digested. Get out in the open air and walk about a bit, but do not tire yourself by overexertion. Take a short time off twice a day and resign yourself to rest."

This isn't a very complicated prescription, but it at least has the merit of simplicity.—Kansas City Times.

RUNS A MEAT MARKET.

Unique Business Venture of a Rochester (N. Y.) Girl Who Had to Earn a Living.

Rochester furnishes a unique example of the modern woman. She is Miss D. E. Stevenson, who has opened a butcher shop at the corner of Plymouth avenue and Grieg streets, and has succeeded in establishing one of the leading retail meat stores of the city.

Miss Stevenson does all the regular work of a butcher except the slaughtering, and in order to complete her education is even willing to attempt that. She does all her own buying, cutting, weighing, etc., attends to the selling at the store and keeps her own books. She has only one employe, a lad who delivers the orders.

The fair knight of the saw and cleaver is a modest, unassuming little woman, 28 years of age, slightly below the average height and with a physique not at all notable for robustness.

She comes of an excellent family, has good social connections and has had the advantage of a first-class education. Tact, rare administrative powers and a splendid conversational faculty has been the main factor in her success in this novel enterprise.

The aristocratic friends who knew Miss Stevenson in the days when she never gave a thought to the possibility of having to earn her own living have not deserted her, now that changed conditions have forced her into business. Instead, they have rallied to her support, and as a consequence the charming butcher not only enjoys the patronage of the best and wealthiest families of Rochester, but she is also a welcome guest at their homes.

Winter and summer she is always to be found at the store; she herself opens up in the morning, in winter time at 6:30 and in summer at six o'clock. She dons a dainty white apron, takes up her place behind the counter and from morn till night busies herself catering to the wants of her various customers.

She wields a cleaver and uses a saw and knife with all the strength and facility of a man. In a rush it is amusing to watch her at work. She is full of bustle, activity and decision, and every action denotes the utmost confidence.

"I suppose it is a rather unusual

MISS STEVENSON IN HER SHOP.

business for a woman," she said, in the course of a recent conversation, "but I find the work thoroughly congenial and have managed by strict attention to business to make for myself a recognized position in the storekeeping interests of the city.

"I very seldom lose anything through bad accounts. My customers are mostly people of means, and pay very promptly.

"I take no chances, however. I believe that good stock is a better asset than a bad account any day, and would much rather lose a customer than get cheated out of a bill. If I send a statement and receive no returns I immediately drop that patron from my roll and refuse to extend them any further credit.

"The greatest requisite to success in any retail line is imperturbable good nature. I make a specialty of cultivtaing it.

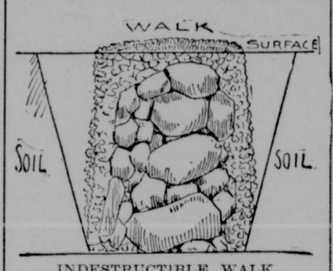
"I try to look at my profit and loss account philosophically and to avoid seduously ill temper and dejection."—Philadelphia Press.

THE FARMING WORLD

BUILDING DRY WALKS.

It Is Quite Expensive to Build Them, But, When Properly Constructed, They Will Last Forever.

A walk from house to barn and woodshed is a good thing in times of mud or slush. It should be high and dry. A chief reason why so few farmers have these walks is the expense, and still most farms can procure material of some sort at little or no cost. Strips of wood three inches wide pegged on edge two feet apart or further, and filled between with gravel or sawdust, make good walks. Another useful thing is slabs, but they must be put together right. The round side of each end must be hewed flat and two inches thick. These must butt one against another on a thick, flat stone or block of wood, or upon a pier of brick. Use the longest slabs obtainable, 12, 16 or even 20 feet. Between the flat



INDESTRUCTIBLE WALK.

stones or blocks use heavy pieces of wood hollowed down to fit the rounding side of the slab, which, of course, is turned flat side up to walk upon. These hollowed blocks are to support the slab and keep it from the ground.

Two rows of cobbles or bricks on each side, laid to break joints and filled between with broken stone or gravel and surfaced with sawdust or sand, make durable and pretty walks. Expensive plank walks or slat walks are least satisfactory.

The indestructible walk, though expensive, is made by first excavating the soil three feet deep or below frost or to bed rock, and filling in with cobbles, brickbats, gravel or shale, rounding it above the surface and covering it with finely sifted gravel, or with coarse gravel and fine gravel or sand on top. When the trench is dug it should be excavated six to eight inches wider than the walk that is desired. The filling should be tapered to the width of the intended walk, and the soil filled in as shown in the cut.

This permits the frost to lift the soil and leave the walk undisturbed. The great trouble with all walls and walks is the frost. It will heave and spoil if the works are not put in under the best conditions. The best work is cheapest in the end.—Farm Journal.

The Man and the Farm.

How any farm should be cropped depends upon where the farm is, its character and location. Some farms are by nature pasture farms, because they are not adapted to cultivation; other farms invite tillage. Size, too, is a controlling factor. A crop rotation and schedule of farm work that is admirable for 50 acres may be wholly impracticable for 500 or 1,000. All of these and many other circumstances and conditions need to be carefully considered by each farmer who desires to make the very best possible use of his land. Another and the most potent factor of all is the man himself. The man makes the farm good or bad, as the man makes almost everything else that comes under his control.—Jersey Bulletin.

Improved Roads at Buffalo.

The method of constructing highways as employed by the Massachusetts state highway commission will be exemplified at the Pan-American exposition. John McClintock, a civil engineer of Boston, has secured a concession of 7,000 square feet, located near the central power station. The highway commission has also entered into the plan and has agreed to send over an expert to superintend the construction of a section of model highway. It is proposed to have a small municipal road-building plant in operation to demonstrate to visitors from the central and far west what can be done with rough country roads under the Massachusetts system.

Grass Seed for a Cemetery.

No grasses excel Kentucky blue grass and red-top either in beauty or utility for the purpose named. The seeds may be mixed in equal proportions, and 80 to 100 pounds of the mixture should be sown to an acre of well-prepared and enriched soil. A pound of sweet vernal grass may be added for the sake of the pleasant odor. This is rather heavy seeding, as the above grasses only weigh about 14 pounds to the measured bushel, but the result will be better, and far more permanent than if a smaller quantity is used. Six or eight pounds of white clover per acre may well be sown separately. It is very useful for covering vacancies and supplying nitrogen to the grass roots as time goes on.—Rural New Yorker.

If you want a nice little peach orchard of 20 trees here is a selection for you: Three Mountain Rose, three Stump, two Old Mixon, three Crosby, three Lovett's White, three Smock and three Fox's Seedling.

OUR LITTLE SISTER IN THE EAST.

THE Japanese woman is the brightness and charm of the Sunrise kingdom. Sweet of face is she, of a gentle disposition and childlike heart.

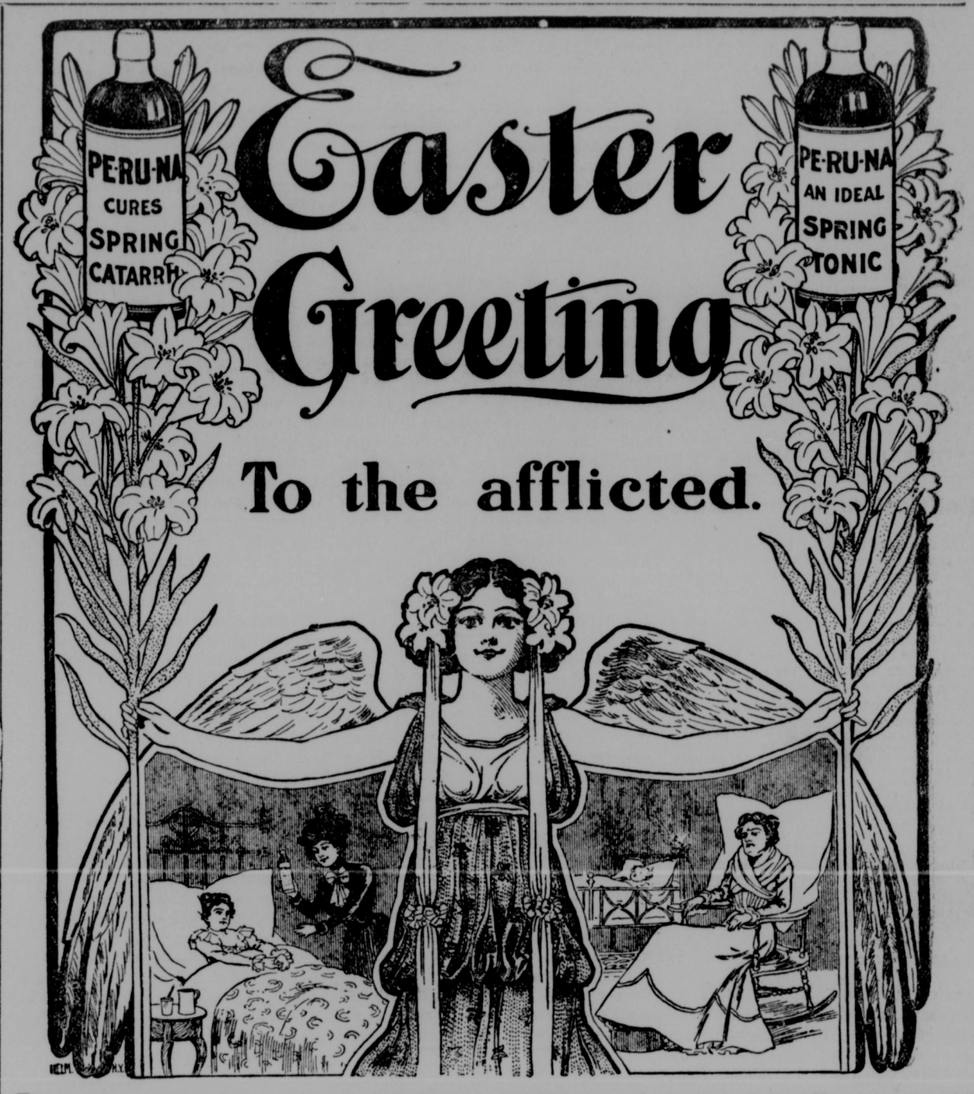
She is truly the lady of the house; reading some, writing a little, playing upon their sweet musical instruments, painting and embroidering to her heart's content, presiding at tea parties and cultivating flowers.

The dress of the Japanese, says the National Rural, is beautiful and comfortable and very dainty and becoming to the doll-like women and girls. Rich, splendidly embroidered and lovely colored silks, is what the wealthy are clothed in.

Is not the American woman, with her loose flowing jackets, soft lacy sleeves, graceful jackets, and her bows, girdles and beautiful sashes, imitating somewhat her little sister in the east?

The little lady asleep on the floor has probably been entertaining some company at an afternoon tea, and now that they are gone she is lying down in her sweet, clean room for a little rest.

Our American women, with their comfortable lounges piled high with downy pillows, would probably find this a very uncomfortable way to rest.



IF every one in the world were healthy and happy what a glad day Easter would be. But the sun rises every Easter morning on a multitude of sick and afflicted. The Easter lilies gladden the hearts of the sick and well alike.

But to the sick something more than the Easter lily is necessary to bring that hope and cheer which every one expects on Easter day. The well need no physician, but the sick need a remedy.

Nearly one-half the people in the United States are suffering from some form or phase of catarrhal ailment. These ailments take different forms at different seasons of the year. In the springtime catarrh assumes a systemic form, producing nervousness, lassitude and general languor.

Systemic catarrh deranges the digestion and through deranged digestion it impoverishes or contaminates the blood. Thus we have blood diseases and nervous derangements through systemic catarrh.

Peruna is a specific for these cases. No other remedy yet devised by the medical profession is able to successfully meet so many phases of spring ailments as Peruna.

Men and women everywhere are praising Peruna as follows:

A First Class Tonic.

Wm. A. Collier, Assistant Paymaster U. S. N., writes: "I have taken Peruna and recommend it to those needing a first-class tonic."

A Great Tonic.

Hon. M. C. Butler, Ex-U. S. Senator and Ex-Governor of South Carolina, writes from Edgefield, S. C.: "I have been using Peruna for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine and besides a great tonic."

Splendid for the Nerves.

Robert B. Mantell, the famous actor, writes from New York City: "Peruna is splendid and most invigorating—refreshing to the nerves and body."

For General Debility.

Hon. Jno. V. Wright, of the Law Department, General Land Office of Tennessee, writes: "I wish everyone who is suffering with general debility or prostration could know of Peruna."

A Spring Tonic.

Mrs. D. W. Timberlake, Lynchburg, Va., says: "There is no better spring tonic than Peruna, and I have used about all of them."

A Good Tonic.

Captain Percy W. Moss, Second Arkansas Volunteers, writes from Paragould, Ark.: "I find Peruna a very good spring tonic, and will readily recommend it at any time."

Builds Up the Entire System.

Miss Jennie Johnson, 3118 Lake Park avenue, Chicago, Ill., is Vice President of Chicago Teachers' Federation. She writes: "Peruna restores the functions of nature, induces sleep and builds up the entire system."

Makes Steady Nerves.

D. L. Wallace, Charter Member International Barbers' Union, 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, writes: "I now feel splendid. My head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy my food and rest well."

The Best of Tonics.

Hon. W. C. Chambers, Chief Justice of Samoa, says: "I have tried one bottle of Peruna and I can truthfully say it is one of the best tonics I ever used."

A Grand Tonic.

Mrs. Gridley, mother of Captain Gridley, of the "Olympia," writes: "I used Peruna and can truthfully say it is a grand tonic."

For Overwork.

Mr. Tefft Johnson, a prominent actor of Washington, D. C., writes from Fourteenth and "I" streets: "In the effort to improve a condition impaired by overwork, I have found nothing that has done as much good as Peruna."

For a Worn-out System.

Mrs. Catherine Toft, President "Valkyrien Association," 5649 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I often advise Peruna in cases of a worn-out system and a broken down constitution."

When a man gets angry his reason takes a short vacation.—Chicago Daily News.

Nothing is so much plagiarized as original sin.—Puck.

Importance of Hair.

"It's wonderful," says Uncle Jasper, "what a little bit of hair will do for a person. Now, there was Hank Ridley. When Hank was a young feller he was the most gawky lookin' chap I ever saw. His hair growed away down nearly to his eyebrows, and they wan't nothin' much but a kind of a hollow place where you'd natchelly 'spose his chin ought to been. Well, Hank's kind of bald-headed now, and since he's raised whiskers you can't see but what he's got just as much chin as the next man. Five years ago, before his hair began to fall out, and when the barber never thought of askin' him if he wanted a shave, Hank was workin' for $40 a month in a railroad office and gettin' looked down on by everybody around the place. Now, where do you 'spose he is? By gum! he's general manager of the road, and there ain't a more businesslike-lookin' feller in our hull county. Talk about splittin' hairs! I tell you, there's more in it than most people think fer, and it makes a lot of difference sometimes whether a feller has 'em on top of his head or the lower end of his face."—St. Louis Republic.

The Rehearsed Wedding.

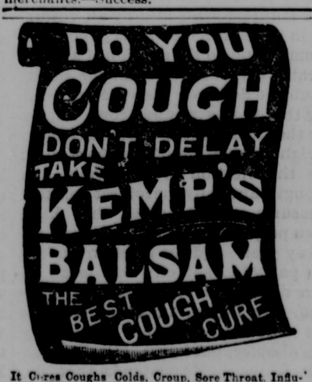
The wedding was, upon the whole, an artistic success. The bride, particularly, evinced unmistakable talent. She trembled with all the technical accuracy of an aspen leaf and the emotional intensity of a startled fawn. Her trembling, indeed, was irreproachable. If she cast down her eyes with something of amateurish gawkiness the fact is easily attributable to her inexperience—this being her first wedding—rather than to an essentially defective method. She was fairly well supported. The bridegroom rose from his knees too soon and had to be knocked down by the prompter, but otherwise the minor parts were carried creditably.—Detroit Journal.

An individual who lives for himself alone should live by himself—alone.—The Schoolmaster.

Great opportunities are loath to go where small opportunities are neglected.—Los Angeles Herald.

Misfit Occupations.

Half the world seems to have found uncongenial occupations. Servant girls are trying to teach; natural teachers are tending stores; good farmers are murdering law, while Choates and Websters are running down good farms; and good farmers, in turn, are farming still in congress. Artists are spreading daubs on canvas who should be whitewashing board fences. Shoemakers write good verses for the village paper and natural statesmen are pounding shoe lasts, while other shoemakers are cobbling in legislative halls. Good mechanics and electricians are trying to preach sermons, and wondering why their congregations continue to sleep, while the Beechers are failing as merchants.—Success.



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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.

Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

FOR SHERIFF.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

MR. GORMAN is making side door visits to Baltimore.

Railroad Talk.

A suggestion contained in the Baltimore correspondence of one of our local contemporaries last week is well worthy of consideration by the people of the county bordering on the Youghiogheny river and the communities directly adjacent thereto. We refer to the extension of the Confluence and Oakland Railroad from its present terminus to Oakland.

Since the publication of the correspondence we have it from good authority that if the right of way can be secured free of cost to the promoters of the railroad that it will be built at once. A road through the section of the country referred to would be of lasting benefit to the entire community. It would increase land values its entire length, give a ready market to the products of the farmers and place Oakland in close touch with the other sections of the county to the north of us.

Every land owner and business man of the county is compelled at one time or another during the year to make visits to Oakland either on court or other business and the trip from the vicinity of Friendsville or Selbysport, Accident and the Cove could be made in an hour or two, whereas now the time consumed must exceed five to ten hours, owing to the condition of the roads. The return journey can barely be made the same day. With the railroad facilities at command people can come to Oakland early in the day, transact their business and make the return home without any inconvenience and with the loss of probably a few hours from their farms or places of business. The right of way along the river which is desired by the promoters of the railroad runs over land which is untillable and of but small value to the owners. The results which will undoubtedly accrue when the road is built will more than doubly pay for the land donated. Aside from this it will bring more settlers to the county and in many other ways increase the prosperity of the whole people of the county.

IF THERE ever was a time in the political history of the Republican party of Maryland that required sincere and earnest effort to overthrow and defeat the plotters who would entrench themselves in power at the cost of the rights of the people guaranteed by the Constitution of the State, it is now. All differences of opinion as to party management and the disposition of public places should be sunk and one supreme effort made to rescue the State from the old enemies of good government who, by disfranchisement schemes, would again fasten themselves upon the people and surely become unmindful and oblivious of their interests. Every individual member of the Republican party has a duty to peform in keeping in view the great principles of the party, rather than the unimportant personalities involved in local political campaigns.—Dorchester Standard.

THERE has not been a Democratic organ, or Democratic politician or Democratic driveling scribbler who has not said that the disfranchisement law prevented corruption and bribery; and there has not been one to deny the allegation that it makes bribery and corruption easier than under the old law. Vic Baughman was the man that had the law passed and he seems to have been the first man to have succeeded in getting his men in office under the new law. Democrats say it was by the most shameful exhibition of bribery and corruption that the Democrats succeeded in carrying the election in Frederick.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY will leave Washington April 29 on a 10,000-mile trip to the Pacific coast and back, returning to the seat of government June 15. All the members of the Cabinet except the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, will accompany the Executive party. Twenty-three States and two Territories will be traversed, over a route touching the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Ocean and the Great Lakes. Stops will be made to break the monotony of the continuous movement at all centres of population and places of local and scenic and sight seeing interest. There will be occasional speeches, and the tumult of welcome a Presidential visit always evokes will stir the country.

Where Is It?

Where is the purity promised by the Democratic ring? How will this disfranchisement law strike corruption to the ground and raise politics from the mire of money and evil influences? What did the Democratic leaders mean when they insisted that the disfranchisement law was passed in the interests of pure elections? Why was it that Victor Baughman stated that it was necessary to change the election law to purify the ballot? When people said that the disfranchisement law was a measure simply to aid in the perpetuation of the Gorman ring in power, they were called liars, foes to clean elections and friends of bribery and corruption.

The people remember how the Democratic ring leaders and the Democratic slave press spoke of purity, and made long faces about the bribery that existed under the old law. This and many other thoughts come to mind when the story of the Frederick election is told. When the leaders of the fight for the Democrats said that if it had not been for the votes that had been bought and paid to stay away from the polls, the Democratic party would have gone down in defeat, the hypocricy of the purity cry was exposed in all its revolting colors.

This is a specimen of what the Democratic ring machine brought about, the sort of politics it fosters and the horrible political conditions it engenders. A terrible blow has been administered to the rights of the people and the people cannot lose any time in speedily putting an end to it.

When the lion lays down with the lamb the Gorman ring will purify elections. The citizen who believes the ring is not corrupt needs a guardian. The Baltimore *Sun*, the paper that said the ring had been purified by chastisement, needs the spirit of one of the departed Abells to guide it again.

Still the Leader.

W. J. Bryan has been comparatively quiet since the last national election, a matter of six months or so, but the feeling was lurking about that Mr. Bryan still considered himself the leader of the Democratic party. He has confirmed this idea by an editorial in a recent issue of his paper. In commenting on the election of a Democratic candidate for mayor in St. Louis, he deplored his success, holding that it was a disastrous victory for the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan is right in that opinion of the matter, for the election of Mr. Wells was brought about by the foulest political measures and outrages that have been perpetrated in this country for many years, and the reaction against the party in that city will mean its sure defeat at every subsequent election. Mr. Bryan, however, arrives at the same conclusion that the victory is a disaster, but by an entirely different channel. He contends that Mr. Wells is a representative of the Gold Democrats, an element in the party that should be eradicated either by expulsion or by smothering. In announcing this view he states that the Democratic party is inimical to the gold interests and will be found arrayed at the next national election along the same lines as heretofore, with the avowed purpose of overturning everything that the Republican party and Gold Democrats represent. This means that he expects to be in the lead again and will keep the party tied to principles of which he is the exponent. Mr. Bryan's announcement indicates that he has the courage to stand up to his principles, bad as they may be, and that he is brave enough to lead another assault against the substantial interests and well being of this country, despite the several crushing defeats he has sustained at the hands of the people.

The Gorman Boomerang.

A dread suspicion which refuses to be allayed has found an abiding place in the breast of the Maryland Democratic press, that the Gorman disfranchisement law will develop boomerang tendencies and that it will eventually hit the white illiterates harder than it will the black, although on the face of the returns, the latter outnumber the former quite two to one. The argument is put forward, by certain electors of Democratic persuasion, that the negro illiterates who are credited in the main to the Republican party are ambitious to get sufficient education to enable them to vote, while the white illiterates are too apathetic to care whether they are allowed the right of elective franchise or not.

Should this be the true situation Gorman and his fellow conspirators will indeed have cause to gnash their teeth in rage. To the one far removed from Maryland's boundaries, and unacquainted with Gormanite trickery, this law might be regarded as fair from a theoretical standpoint, as it deals or pretends to deal with both races alike and some of Mr. Gorman's friends have declared that he is deserving of praise instead of censure for devising the law. But there is nothing altruistic about Gorman. The last thing he had in mind, if such an inference ever found refuge for an instant in his brain, while he was dictating the new franchise act, was the elevation of the community or any portion of it save himself. His single purpose and whole intent was to devise a plan whereby he might get back into the U. S. Senate. The thing which gave Gorman's trickery a widespread interest was that it is a part of the general conspiracy to keep the Republicans in the minority in the Southern States, but Gorman's only concern in this connection is purely for his individual advancement, with no regard for the welfare of his party. Happily the decent people of Maryland entertain but mild admiration for Mr. Gorman, and unless he keeps his personality in the background from now until the ides of November, ever pursuing a persistent purpose to obliterate his past and present political record from public gaze, his chances for a return to the United States Senate will dwindle like mist before the rays of a summer sun.

A Country Newspaper.

Indissolubly connected with the immense growth of the American nation has been the country newspaper. As an institution it has been a prime factor in the development of the great West, says the *National Tribune*. No sooner is a town definitely located than a local newspaper springs into being with all the vigorous enterprise characteristic of American journalism. The country newspaper, in its strictest sense, is an American institution. While foreign newspapers only contain "court news" and chiefly chronicle the movements of the aristocracy, the personal column of the American country newspaper recognizes the sovereign right of the plain people of the town or village to a reasonable publicity in the "personal column." We much confess there is more of picturesque interest in these simple records than the stereotyped praise of kings, dukes and dowagers.

There is no periodical that can hope to supplant the home paper. No matter how much other publications may flaunt literary treasures, authors with big names, the prestige of local state and national influence, the home paper has its sacred attention at the family hearthstone. Even the wealth bedizened suburbanite must have a weekly glimpse at the modest little village paper. And who does not welcome the paper from the "old home" in its familiar wrapper?

Issues Well Chosen.

The Republican party managers have acted wisely in determining to make the extra session one of the leading issues in the councilmanic campaign. That election will not, of course, directly decide the disputed points concerning the extra session. The decision on these points will be rendered in the fall, when the issue will be the election of a legislature to undo the work of the extra session. But it is well that the people be urged to express their opinion of the extra session now. Such an expression will vitalize the issue for use in the fall.

That session was thoroughly bad. Certainly nothing good has come from it. The new election law, no matter what its consequences may be, was inspired by an unsafe and outrageous spirit of partisanship—a spirit deserving of rebuke at the polls. The new census act is judgable by the manner in which it is being enforced. Public opinion has been insulted by the selection of old-time organization leaders to do the work, and the census is being converted into an agency for the rehabilitation of the old ring. The Sewerage Act, too, is objectionable to a large majority of the people in its present form.

The partisanship thus bred in the extra session has quickly borne fruit. The Democratic organization had its courage revived at Annapolis. It then came to Baltimore, and in the recent primary election unmasked itself. It has set out to repudiate its reform promises. If this spirit is not checked there is no telling where it will end. With the old organization made supreme again, the city can hope for nothing from the Democracy for its better element. To check it is a present duty, hence the wisdom of the Republicans in making it and its undesirable products the immediate issue.

That the Republicans can with propriety do this is undeniable. Their own record contains no parallel for this partisan boldness. They have in every ward and district of the city nominated exemplary candidates. These nominations were not made in a primary dominated by an organization bent on crushing the good men. The candidates are the choice of the whole party, chosen for their worth and sterling qualities. If elected they will be the henchmen of no close corporation of party dictators, but will strive to do their duty by all the people. These men, without exception, are worthy the support of all men who admire public honesty and civic virtue, and who desire to save the city from a return to conditions like unto those that prevailed prior to 1895. With such candidates and such issues the Republicans should triumph in the May election.—Balto. American.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The demand for Park printed matter is growing. Manager Rudisill put several hundred copies of the new illustrated booklet in Baltimore and Washington for distribution. He filled a requisition a few days ago for double the number first given out.

"The oldest inhabitant" does not remember such a demand for houses as we are having this spring. A half dozen applications for twenty to forty room houses could not be filled. An encouraging sign is the demand for houses with bath rooms and sanitary closets. This demand will be met in another year. The motto of the Park management seems to be "There is nothing too good for the Park," and that is about the truth. The Park deserves the best there is to be had.

Among our summer visitors to take possession of cottages at this early date are Mrs. Hall, of Fairmont, W. Va.; Miss Bond, of Buckhannon, W. Va., and F. T. Martin and family, of Fairmont.

S. L. Allen, Esq., of Baltimore, was here last week for a few days. He will return next week to make some improvements upon his property.

Mrs. Wilson, of Cumberland, who so successfully conducted "Allen-Hurst" last season, has rented the house for this summer.

Miss Georgia Hoye, of Deer Park, has rented the Allegany House for the season of 1901 and will open it for guests May 15.

L. T. Yoder, Esq., of Pittsburg, spent part of last week in this place, the guest of Supt. London.

Judge Kendall, Editor McKinney and Colonel Smith, of Fairmont, were enjoying the Park last Friday.

The material for W. Brent Maxwell's summer home is being placed on the ground. Contractor Cogley, of Oakland, will do the stone work. The house will cost several thousand dollars. It will have bath and toilet rooms, electric light, etc.

Raking, burning and hauling away leaves was the work of a number of our people last week.

Frank Arnold has the contract for plastering seven houses. He has several men assisting him in his work.

The two-story addition of J. L. Echard's home will be ready for plastering in a few days.

The Messrs. Echard gave an order to Mr. Leathers, of Oakland, for $100 worth of carriage harness last Friday.

Henry May and family moved to Swanton last Friday. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Flowers will move into the cottage vacated by him.

C. S. May's family, of Swanton, will shortly move to this place and occupy their cottage on K street. "A fair exchange is no robbery."

Many of our "fair sex" are wondering why a certain "bachelor" not yet "in the thirties" is enquiring about "small houses that are for rent and the price." It does look like a minister will secure a fee ere long.

Rumor says that the Misses DeBerry have purchased the Thayer cottage on the corner of K street and Wheeling avenue. Delighted is the man or woman who is fortunate enough to board at their home.

Manager Rudsisill sent last week to one of the Philadelphia papers a lot of half-tones to be used in a write-up; also some to a Cincinnati paper.

YOU CAN WORK

for the largest and strongest insurance company in the world

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Assets over $325,000,000.00

Income in 1900 over $60,000,000.00

In 1900 The Mutual Life did upward of one third more business in Maryland than any other similar company.

No company anywhere writes such liberal policies. It has insurance for every requirment of business, individual or family protection, and of investment as well.

This great company wants a representative for Garrett County. A tempting contract to the right man. Experience desirable, but not necessary.

Address, with references,

W. H. WOOTTON, Manager.

300 Guardian Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

NEW RELIGIOUS SECT.

The "Brethren" Are Getting a Foothold in the George's Creek Valley.

A fellowship of Christians, who eschew ordinary church government and profess rigid adherence to the Bible as their only standard, calling themselves "Brethren," have gained considerable strength in Western Maryland, especially among the Scotch and English miners. An evangelist, Benjamin Bradford, is now conducting a series of revival services in the villages of George's Creek, which is largely attended. The Lonaconing congregation recently purchased a hall, which has been remodeled for church purposes, and will be occupied in about a week. No salary is paid their pastors, who are expected to understand some useful trade; but gifts are made them, the extent of which the members will not divulge, since the Bible interdicts "letting the right hand know what the left hand doeth."—Cumberland News.

BLOOMINGTON.

Piedmont Independent.

White-washing, housecleaning—the annual bed-bug hunt, gardening, marble playing, fishing, base ball, spring fever, dust and dirt form a list of occupations and amusements that proclaim the near approach of the budding free and bursting flower.

Cookman Howard, one of the delegates from the council at this place, attended the convention of the Jr. O. U. A. M. at Oakland during the past week. The convention was in session for two days and had over 200 delegates in attendance.

Capt. Oscar Abernathy, of Cross, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lakel, of Pittsburg, is visiting the Harshbarger family.

Thos. Michaels, of the Firm Rock neighborhood, was in town on business last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glotfelty, of McHenry, this county, after spending a few days with Mr. Geo. Fazenbaker, returned home Monday morning.

Truman Warnick, a prominent business man of this place, visited the county seat, Oakland, on Thursday.

The quarantine on the premeses of Lewis Baldwin, for smallpox, was raised the latter part of this week.

Aden Pugh and Jack Kight, of Hampshire hill were business callers Saturday.

Squire Moody, one of the oldest and most substantial business men of our town, attended a meeting of the directors of the First National Bank, of Oakland last week. He is one of the stockholders and directors of this new business venture, which, according to its last report, is in a most flourishing condition.

M. Yokman, a recent citizen of our place, returned Monday from a visit to Harrisburg, Pa.

Miss Fannie Wolfe is visiting friends in Deer Park.

Arthur Swann, clerk in John Miller's store, is off duty on account of sickness.

John Shartzer, of Oakland, was in town last Wednesday, fixing up the political fence in the interest of his brother, who is a candidate for nomination for the sheriffality of this county.

Announcement.

To the music-loving people of Oakland and vicinity:

Would say that for convenience, I have decided to open a wareroom in the Ravenscroft building, where, after May 1st, I will have on exhibition sample pianos and organs. They will be carefully selected from the stock of leading manufacturers—thoroughly up-to-date, reliable instruments, representing some of the best values in the market today. I represent the manufacturers and will *meet any competition on goods of the same value.* Instruments on easy payments. Special inducements to the cash trade.

For prices, terms, &c., &c., call on or write to

S. C. SMITH,
Oakland, Md.

CATHARINE GOES TO JAIL.

Had Smashed Mr. Robinson's Furniture and Is Arrested.

A woman giving her name as Catharine Flanigan and ostensibly employed as housekeeper for John H. Robinson, near Floyd, this county, but who in reality lived with him as his wife, and to whom seven children have been born, was arrested yesterday morning by Sheriff Oester at Robinson's house upon a warrant sworn out for her by Robinson charging her with disturbing the peace.

The woman is apparently thirty years of age, red headed and evidently has all the characteristics of one who is blessed with auburn locks. Robinson says that the woman on Sunday morning raised a "row" and after getting him to move toward the door "fired" sticks of stove wood after him, broke up the furniture in the house and then to make her victory complete armed herself with a Winchester rifle and ran him off the place.

The woman was brought to Oakland and after a preliminary hearing before Justice Gonder she was committed to jail, no bond being forthcoming for her future good behavior.

After being committed to jail the woman swore out a warrant for the arrest of Robinson charging him with assault and battery. He was arrested this morning by Sheriff Oester and brought to Oakland where the case was heard against him by Justice Gonder who imposed a fine of $5 and costs. During the trial the fact developed that Robinson has a wife living and that the woman's husband is not dead. These facts having been brought to the attention of the court Robinson was held under bond for his appearance before the court in September for adultery and the woman released upon her own recognizance.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in in sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

Call For Your Letters.

Mr. Taylor Morrison, Mr. T. J. Anderson, Mr. Stephen Wikm, Mr. Geo. A. Mitchell (2.)

Blood.

We live by our blood, and on it. We thrive or starve, as our blood is rich or poor.

There is nothing else to live on or by.

When strength is full and spirits high, we are being refreshed, bone muscle and brain, in body and mind, with continual flow of rich blood.

This is health.

When weak, in low spirits, no cheer, no spring, when rest is not rest and sleep is not sleep, we are starved; our blood is poor; there is little nutriment in it.

Back of the blood, is food, to keep the blood rich. When it fails, take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. It sets the whole body going again—man woman and child.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample. Its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

County Commissioner Kelso was in Oakland yesterday.

When in need of sewer pipe call at Naylor's. Just received car load of 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 inch. 7 3t

The enrollment at the Oakland Normal today numbers forty-five students.

Mrs. J. M. Falkenstine is on a visit to relatives at Terra Alta. Mr. F. spent Sunday there.

A beautiful line of wash goods, silkalenes, piques, lawns, &c., just opened up at S. P. Specht's, Deer Park. 7 2t

Mrs. Arthur Townshend, who has been in Baltimore for a week or ten days, returned to Oakland Saturday night.

Mrs. Ralph Wilburn, of Terra Alta, spent several days last week in Oakland visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Davis.

S. P. Specht, Deer Park, has just returned from the East with the best assortment of general merchandise ever brought to Deer Park, which he will sell very low for cash. 7 2t

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Pollock, of Philadelphia, who spent some time in Oakland with Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Bartlett, left for the above city Saturday morning.

Mrs. Edith Wells Glover and Miss Ethel Parsons, of Keyser, W. Va., were the guests of Misses Margaret and Gertrude Sincell on Sunday and Monday at their home on Liberty street.

The sale of a saw mill, horses, wagons, etc., located near Swanton, which took place here on Tuesday, brought quite a crowd of people from District No. 1 to town. The prices received were low.

Rev. James W. Beeghly, of near Accident, was in Oakland Monday. He was returning from St. Clairsville, W. Va., where on Sunday he preached to the congregation of German Baptists which now number twenty communicants.

James Fazenbaker, of near Bloomington, was arrested on Sunday by Deputy Sheriff Wiley. Fazenbaker was indicted at a recent term of court for rape committed upon Julia Ward, a girl residing at Bloomington. He was brought to Oakland and committed to jail for trial at the September term.

Now is the time to use lime in liberal quantities about your yards, sinks and in the cellars under your residences. A handful of lime used judiciously now may save a doctor's bill in the future. Another thing in favor of lime—it is cheaper than the services of the physician and the apothecary.

We acknowledge a very pleasant visit on Friday from Mr. Bird M. Robinson, one of the receivers for the Baltimore Building and Loan Association and president of the Inter-State Editorial Association. Mr. Robinson was here to sell the Loch Lynn Hotel at receivers' sale, but the bid received for the property being considerable less than its value the sale did not take place.

County Treasurer Lohr spent Sunday with his family at the Cove, returning to Oakland Monday afternoon. Down in his section of the county the farmers are complaining bitterly of the backwardness of the season and are compelled to buy hay and grain for their stock. The roads, too, are almost impassable owing to the great depth of the mud caused by the recent heavy rains and melting snows.

Considerable adverse criticism has been indulged in by many teachers by the action of the School Board in selecting Oakland as the only point in the county where examinations for teachers are to be held at the close of the normals throughout the county. We trust that the board will reconsider its determination and hold examinations at other points, so that those who desire to take the examinations may be discommoded as little as possible.

The wet, disagreeable weather which has been prevailing continuously for almost a month past seems to have become permanent. As a result no gardening of any moment has been done around town and very little grain has been sown and planting done by the farmers who in a measure are becoming discouraged by the outlook. One of our farmer friends, however, was in the other day and took a rosy view of the situation saying that there is always a time for sowing and harvesting. One good thing about the weather conditions is that a bounteous fruit crop is almost assured.

Mrs. John T. Mitchell has returned from a visit to Baltimore.

Mr. James C. Peddicord will enter the service of the Garrett County Bank on May 1st as book keeper.

Col. L. C. Smith and Mr. O. S. McKinney, of Fairmont, West Va., were in Oakland Friday last on business.

Don't fail to call at S. P. Specht's, Deer Park, and examine his great big line of fancy and working shirts at away-down prices. 7 2t

Messrs. J. W. Hunter and Otto J Paugh, of Barnum, W. Va., were in Oakland Saturday of last week on business.

Mr. Will Johnson, traveling salesmen for a Baltimore firm, spent Sunday in Oakland the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. R. Mealey.

Carpenters and builders are being bothered by the rains which come down on them as fast as they get started.

Attorney Gilmor S. Hamill attended the sessions of the Court of Appeals at Annapolis this week where he was engaged in a case.

Misses Nettie and Anna Anderson returned home from Baltimore Saturday night on No. 1 where they had been on a pleasure trip for a few weeks.

Prof. J. Ivison, of Cumberland, has been in Oakland this week repairing and tuning pianos. Those who have had work done by Mr. Ivison are highly pleased with it.

Ed. Helbig returned to Oakland from Philadelphia last Wednesday. He had been engaged during the winter on one of the street car lines of that city as conductor.

John Felty, Jr., has been making some improvement to the resident portion of his building on Alder street by tearing away the old porch thereto and erecting one of better proportions and more stability.

Dr. W. M. Longstreth, now of Salem, W. Va., but who conducted the Oakland as a sanitarium and hotel combined for about two years, was in Terra Alta, W. Va., last week looking for a location for a private hospital.

The West Virginia Editorial Association will meet at Fairmont June 19, 20 and 21, and the sessions will be followed by an excursion to Buffalo. Senator Elkins, Senator Scott and Governor White will be present.

H. H. Griswold, Esq., of Canton, Pa., and Frank Watts, Esq., cashier of the First National Bank, Frostburg, were in Oakland yesterday. Mr. Griswold may become cashier of the First National Bank here as we understand the officials of the bank are desirous of securing his services.

Mr. H. L. Grant, the artistic photographer, has made a panoramic view of Oakland, for which he has received numerous orders from residents of the town. The view was taken from the hill above Mrs. Nelson's residence and shows nearly the entire town. It measures six by eighteen inches and is mounted very artistically upon a grey mat.

The vitrified brick for the street paving along Second street have been received and distributed along the thoroughfare. Sand will be hauled as soon as the weather becomes a little better. The curbing has been shipped from the quarry in Indiana and is expected here this week. As soon as it is received the work of grading will be gotten under way and completed as fast as possible.

Messrs. Daniel Miller and John A. Delawder, employees of the Government Printing Office, and George W. Moon, of the Census Office, Washington, came up to Oakland Saturday morning and made oath as to their citizenship of the State, the new election law providing that they should do so in order to enjoy the franchise. Mr. Miller has moved over into Montgomery county, near Washington. Mr. Moon is undecided whether to move his family to this county or to some other section of the State. Their return was made to Washington Monday, Mr. Moon being accompanied by Miss Hallie Savage, of Sang Run, who will visit in Washington for a few weeks.

People who have obtained Dakota and other western state divorces are not as safe as they thought. The Supreme Court of the United States has just decided to be valid a divorce must be granted in the state in which the parties have lived as man and wife. One of them can't run off and get a divorce in some other state. This vitiates thousands of divorce decrees which have been granted by these western states and places hundreds of wives, husbands and children in a very peculiar position. They had better look a little out after their legal rights or they will get left when it comes to a show down.

School Examiner Browning was in Cumberland yesterday.

Mr. Thomas Nelson spent a few days the first of this week in Oakland with his mother.

The big sawmill at Hambleton to replace the one burned will begin operations in a few days.

Attorney Edwin L. Mitchell has gone to Somerset county, Pa., to assist in settling up the estate of his father, recently deceased.

Assistant Station Master George Fulmer and daughter Miss May are on a trip this week to Baltimore and Washington.

Garden makers are in despair. They think that they should have had their gardens in long ago in order to have vegetables this summer.

Mrs. George D. White and her children Harry and Margaret have gone to Cumberland to spend a week or ten days with relatives.

We regret to note the very serious illness of Mr. John Bradley, of near Oakland. His death is momentarily expected by his family and friends.

Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord arrived home this morning. During his absence from home he made a professional visit to Havana, Cuba.

B. B. Cross and family, of Thayerville, have moved from that point to Oakland and are occupying the Bruce Whirl property on Fourth street.

The appeal session of the town council was held on Tuesday. Many of our residents appeared and had their assessments reduced to the county basis.

A veritable London fog enveloped Oakland yesterday for a number of hours. It required very sharp eyes to penetrate the mist for even a short distance.

Mr. U. G. Palmer, of the First National Bank, whose duties require his presence almost continuously at the tanning plant at Hutton, spent Tuesday in town.

The Lutheran churches of St. Peter's, St. Paul's and Fairview, Washington county, have called the Rev. G. A. Royer, of Carmel, Preston county, W. Va. Rev. Royer was formerly located at Accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Procter arrived in Oakland yesterday morning to remain permanently. Mr. Proctor has had his home fitted with heating apparatus and will reside here the entire year hereafter.

Capt. Hayden was in from the Park to-day and says that the outlook for the summer is quite promising. An addition of four rooms will be erected to the Captain's home at the Park, lumber for which is now being placed on the ground.

The Oakland is being put into condition for the reception of guests. Manager Headley has advertised very extensively the hotel throughout the country and indications point to a successful season.

Mr. John T. Browning received an injury to his hand on Saturday last. Local remedies were applied to the wound, which at the time was thought to be slight, but on Sunday blood poisoning developed. The wound was then treated by one of the physicians of town. Mr. Browning is now much improved and the danger point has been passed.

W. H. Wheeler, Esq., of Gibbons Glade, Pa., was in Oakland this morning on the hunt of his son Dorsey J. Wheeler, aged 19 years, who left his home about Christmas and has not been heard from since by his father. Mr. Wheeler says that some months ago he heard that a young man answering the description of his son had been drowned at a point along the West Virginia Central Railroad but that the report could not be confirmed. Any one knowing of the whereabouts of the young man will confer a favor by addressing Mr. Wheeler at Gibbons Glade.

An exchange says that a man had a sister named Jessie, who was sent to a fashionable boarding school. When she went he remarked that he hoped she wouldn't acquire any affectations so often learned in such places. For a year he had no fault to find upon this score. Then came a letter signed "Jessica" instead of Jessie. He replied as follows: "Dear Sister Jessica: Your welcome letter received. Mammaica and Papaica are well. Aunt Maryica and Georgica started for Californica yesterday. I haye bought a new horsica. It is a beautica. Its name is Maniaca. Your affectionate brotherica, Samica." Her next letter was signed Jessie.

Establishing Rural Free Deliveries.

A. F. George, ex-fish commissioner, was in the city yesterday on his return to his home in Garrett county. He was in Frederick county inaugurating rural free deliveries.—Cumberland News.

Government Garden Seeds.

Congressman George A. Pearre has directed that the Agricultural Department forward to this office for distribution among the citizens of the county a large lot of garden seeds. When they arrive all who apply will be supplied with a variety. Remember, however, that the seeds have not yet come and that those who apply first will be the first served.

LEVY LIST, 1901.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, levied on the 11th day of April, 1901, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

Election District No.	1, Swanton	$ 650 00
" "	No. 2, Selbysport	1,250 00
" "	No. 3, Grantsville	650 00
" "	No. 4, Bloomington	550 00
" "	No. 5, Accident	850 00
" "	No. 6, Sang Run	685 00
" "	No. 7, Oakland	1,110 00
" "	No. 8, Ryan's Glade	1,040 00
" "	No. 9, Johnson's	360 00
" "	No. 10, Deer Park	600 00
" "	No. 11, Elbow	500 00
" "	No. 12, Bittinger	550 00
National Road		600 00
Total		$ 9,335 00

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland	$ 600 00
" " " " Deer Park	100 00
Commissioners of Grantsville	80 00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200 00
Mayor and Council of Loch Lynn Heights	50 00
Total	$ 1,030 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL BONDS.

For redemption of bonds	$ 1,000 00
For interest on bonds	60 00

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower, use Garrett County Bank	$ 150 00
Same, use C. W. Friend	500 00
Same, balance	764 94
Total	$ 1,514 94

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay court expenses for July, September and December, 1901, and March term, 1902	$ 3,607 50

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay judges	$ 518 40
James W. White, register	84 25
Total	$ 602 65

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

A. J. Oester, sheriff, use Garrett Co. Bank	$ 300 00
Same, balance	1,577 20
S. O. Wiley, warden to jail, use Garrett County Bank	50 00
Same, balance	315 00
Total	$ 2,242 20

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners, for support of schools	$12,000 00
To build new school houses	2,000 00
Total	$14,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

James D. Hamill, publishing, use Garrett County Bank	$ 100 00
Same, balance, use Garrett County Bank	65 00
Benj. H. Sincell, publishing, use Garrett County Bank	300 00
Same, publishing, use First National Bank	300 00
Same, balance, use Garret Co. Bank	250 00
Same, printing, use " " " "	75 00
Total	$1,090 00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

C. E. Ellithorp, supervisor's salary	$ 100 00
A. G. Sturgiss, supervisor's salary, scrubbing office and postage	103 00
Frank Welch, supervisor's salary, use Garrett County Bank	100 00
E. Jamison, clerk, use Garrett County Bank	50 00
E. L. Mitchell, attorney	50 00
F. C. Ries, supervisor, 1896 expenses, use J. E. Gnagey	35 25
Same, supervisor, 1897, expenses, use J. E. Gnagey	30 85
Estimate to pay rent for supervisor's office, subject to order	96 00
J. M. Litzinger, publishing and printing, use First National Bank	584 45
Benj. H. Sincell, publishing, use Garrett County Bank	386 50

District No. 1.

J. L. McRobie, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	36 30
J. B. Friend, judge and register	38 70
John Ashenfelter, judge, use First National Bank	5 40
John L. Fitzwater, judge	4 50
Wade H. Lohr, clerk	4 50
Joseph F. Friend, clerk	4 50

District No. 2.

Amos M. Umbel, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	48 40
Wm. W. Savage, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	48 11
Brison Welch, judge	5 10
A. M. Chisholm, judge	4 50
E. C. W. Ryland, clerk	4 50
G. W. Sterling, clerk	4 50

District No. 3.

James H. Bevans, judge and register, use Bradford Blocher	39 20
Christian C. Durst, judge and register, use Bradford Blocher	38 70
Sylvester H. Ryland, judge	4 90
Mahlon Miller, judge	4 90
John Custer, clerk	6 00
Gideon J. Gnagey, clerk	6 00
Mrs. E. O'Hanley, rent	10 00

District No. 4.

Fred O. Michaels, judge and register	40 20
Henry Barnard, judge and register, use D. E. Offutt & Sons	44 45
Peter Fitzwilliams, judge	4 65
Joseph Tibbetts, judge	4 65
Lawrence Garvey, clerk	4 65
Cookman Howard, clerk	4 65
Mary A. Clary, rent	10 00

District No. 5.

Martin H. Hoffman, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	35 53
Asa B. Friend, judge and register, use Bradford Blocher	32 70
Jacob E. Bowser, judge	4 50
Solomon Glass, judge	4 50
R. C. Resh, clerk	3 90
Delphy Glass, clerk	4 50
Susan Englehart, rent	10 00

District No. 6.

Nathan C. Browning, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	45 00
Samuel R. Savage, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	41 75
Joel J. Bender, judge	5 10
Thomas J. Lowdermilk, judge	5 10
Wm. A. DeWitt, clerk	5 10
Hamill Casteel, clerk, use Garrett County Bank	4 80

District No. 7.

S. H. Ralston, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	32 40
F. P. Arnold, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	27 00
Same, balance	3 00
Wm. Broderick, judge, use Bradford Blocher	4 50
W. S. Lantz, judge, use G. M. Mason	4 50
John W. Maroney, clerk	4 50
P. T. Lipscomb, clerk	4 50
A. S. Teats, rent	10 00

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, judge and register	27 30
Geo. D. Stahl, judge and register, use First National Bank	33 46
Samuel F. Miller, judge	4 90
Joseph Conneway, judge	4 80
John A. Hughes, clerk	4 80
Davis N. Murphy, rent	15 00

District No. 9.

Michael Cunningham, judge and register, use Bradford Blocher	44 70
Bradford Blocher, judge and register	45 48
A. J. Moore, judge	5 10
William Finzel, judge	5 45
Patrick Hoye, clerk	4 80
J. Richard McKinzie, clerk	4 80

District No. 10.

Michael J. Garrett, judge and register	29 70
Wm. M. Junkins, judge and register, use First National Bank	27 30
Joseph Lashorn, judge, use First National Bank	4 20
James L. Harvey, judge	4 20
Chas. M. Wilson, clerk	4 20
Wm. B. Miller, clerk, use Benj. H. Sincell	4 20

District No. 11.

Walter Warnick, judge and register	40 80
Same, rent	10 00
Daniel S. Wampler, judge and register	31 50
Albin Fazenbaker, judge	5 40
George Beeman, judge	5 40
John A. Merrill, substitute judge	12 00
J. T. Poland, clerk	5 10
Hugh McMillan, clerk	5 40

District No. 12.

Peter Opel, judge and register	37 20
Samuel D. Brenneman, judge and register	36 30
Elias Orendorf, judge	4 80
Simon Resh, judge	4 50
Perry Broadwater, clerk	4 50
Jacob Brenneman, clerk, use C. E. Ellithorp	4 50
John Conn, rent, use C. E. Ellithorp	10 00

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, judge and register, use First National Bank	30 00
W. S. Pew, judge and register	24 60
W. H. Pool, judge	3 60
James H. Wilson, judge	3 60
C. H. Pool, clerk	3 60
Geo. W. Kitzmiller, clerk	3 60
P. A. Schultz, rent	10 00

District No. 14.

Wade H. Hinebaugh, judge and register	32 40
R.C. Townshend, judge and register	38 00
John F. White, judge, use D. E. Offutt & Sons	3 20
John A. Sowers, judge	5 30
J. O. Browning, clerk, use First National Bank	5 30
Samuel Lawton, clerk	5 30
Della Parker, for scrubbing office, use S. L. Townshend & Son	2 00
Total	$ 2,920 08

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 147.

John Harned surveyor and examiner	10 00
John T. Bowers, examiner	2 00
R. G. White, examiner	2 00
W. W. Welling, chairman	1 50
C. P. Martin, chairman	1 50
Joseph T. McKee, damages	1 00
Mt. Lake Park Association, damages	1 00

Road Case No. 148.

Thomas B. Welch, examiner	2 00
James Guard, examiner	2 00
John Stuck, examiner	2 00
Norval Speelman, surveyor	10 00
Albert Guard, flagman	1 50

Road Case No. 149.

Franklin P. Green, examiner and surveyor	14 00
Henry Barnard, examiner	4 00
W. O. Titchnell, examiner	4 00
James Titchnell, flagman	1 50
Otho Barnard, chainman	1 50
P. R. Titchnell, chainman	1 50
Martin L. Titchnell, axman	1 50
Davis Coal & Coke Co., damages	1 00
Empire Coal & Iron Co., damages	1 00
P. R. Titchnell, damages	50

Road Case No. 150.

James L. Harvey, examiner	4 00
P. T. Lipscomb, examiner	4 00
James Lish, examiner	4 00
John T. Harvey, chainman	1 50
James W. Wilson, chainman	1 50
Geo. W. Moon, flagman	1 50
Edwin L. Mitchell, surveyor	8 00
John P. Hubbard, damages	1 00
Geo. W. Moon, damages	1 00

Road Case No. 151.

Alexander C. Mason, surveyor	8 00
Wm. J. Wilson, damages	175 50
Louis Nydegger, damages	50
J. M. White, damages	50
Total	$ 278 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same	$1,000 00

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

Road Case No. 147, subject to order	$50 00
Road Case No. 149, Martin L. Titchnell, use Garrett County Bank	100 00
Potter road, subject to order	25 00
Road Case No. 150, subject to order	150 00
Road Case No. 148, subject to order	20 00
Road Case No. 151, subject to order	300 00
Watson & Co., work on road near J. Paugh's	33 13
Walter Warnick, work on road 141	303 60
Road Case No. 137, subject to order	100 00
Elder Hill road, subject to order	25 00
Road from Garey's gate to Hiram Humberson's house, subject to order	30 00
James L. Harvey, subject to order	10 00
Gordon road, subject to order	20 00
Roads in Friendsville, subject to order	100 00
C. S. Frazee, subject to order	15 00
Road from railroad to Andrew Friend's	40 00
August Bernard, subject to order	15 00
District No. 7	100 00
Frank Ashby, subject to order	20 00
District No. 9	250 00
Baker road	15 00
New road from river to Folly run road	10 00
New road from Savage river to Jos. Warnick's, subject to order	50 00
Pea ridge road, subject to order	30 00
Bear creek road (left fork) subject to order	25 00
Road from Folly run to Jos. Paugh's, subject to order	15 00
J. W. Harvey, subject to order	15 00
Christopher Koch, subject to order	15 00
James H. Wilson, subject to order	10 00
James Lish, subject to order	10 00
J. B. Friend, subject to order	10 00
Jos. Glotfelty, subject to order	10 00
	$1,921 73

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft, health officer, use Garrett County Bank	$100 00
Same, expenses to Bloomington	5 00
Same, physician to jail	100 00
W. L. Shaffer, services rendered Anna M. Gray, use Garrett County Bank	20 00
Thos. Harne, hauling, &c.	3 75
Edward Parker, estimate to clean water closets at jail, sub. to order	100 00
Dixon & Kelso, goods furnished jail	11 85
The Oakland Electric Co., light	86 90
D. E. Offutt & Sons, electric lamps	5 25
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery and medicine for paupers	125 05
Paul & Falconer Co., blank books, &c	40 10
Wm. F. Murphy Sons Co., blank books	29 50
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs at jail, &c	11 70
A. D. Naylor, repairs at jail and road machine	34 90
Geo. O. Miller, lumber, &c., for jail	6 09
J. H. Mediary & Co., blank books and stationery	90 63
J. M. Davis & Son, supplies furnished jail and court house	21 03
G. A. Shirer, repairs for stoves	3 75
Garrett County Telephone Co., use of line	10 00
Andrew J. Harne, digging pauper graves	8 50
Jos. E. Harned, medicine for paupers	33 90
M. W. Pendergast, expenses to Pa. to identify prisoners	13 60
Dr. H. W. McComas, pauper patients in hospital	230 00
John Scally, repairs at jail	1 75
D. E. Bolden, repairs at court house and coffins for paupers	92 50
S. L. Townshend & Son, supplies, &c., for jail	58 14
W. D. Collier, boarding prisoners	6 00
Geo. Geissman, coal for court house and jail	201 35
Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft, vital statistic returns	45 60
Total	$1,496 84

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$800 00
A. G. Ross, clerk, balance	400 00
E. H. Sincell, attorney, use First National Bank	150 00
Wm. H. Walker, janitor, subject to order	200 00
Total	$1,550 00

ATTORNEYS' FEES.

F. A. Thayer, State's attorney	$828 86
Thomas J. Peddicord, 1 felony and 5 misdemeanors	26 66
Julius C. Renninger, 1 felony	10 00
Gilmor S. Hamill, ½ felony and 1 misdemeanor	8 33
Edward H. Sincell, 1½ felony	15 00
Total	$888 85

TAXES IN ERROR.

W. C. Jones	$4 67
L. A. Rudisill	1 95
W. W. Broadwater	3 04
Total	$8 66

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same	$350 00

CONSTABLE FEES.

J. W. Schroyer, district No. 5, use Garrett County Bank	$1 50
C. H. Liston, district No. 2, use First National Bank	6 40
Doyle Burton (special) district No. 8, use Benj. H. Sincell	2 50
James Chisholm, district No. 8	29 00
Levi Echard, district No. 7	55 45
Samuel Peck, district No. 6	2 88
Jos. Glass, district No. 1	20 65
Geo. Geissman, district No. 14	6 90
Total	$125 28

MAGISTRATE FEES.

A. S. Teats, district No. 7	$11 85
Edward J. Hamill, district No. 13	4 60
Andrew B. Gonder, district No. 14	117 90
Peter Nathan, district No. 3	7 10
D. W. Fraker, district No. 6	2 80
Total	$144 25

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Aaron Pritts, services rendered Hannah Spiker	$15 00
Jacob Beman, support Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	25 00
Jacob Peck, support Theo. Simon, subject to order	25 00
Josephus Ferguson, support Catharine Strawser, subject to order	25 00
W. C. Jones, support Woods child, subject to order	25 00
Harry Leathan, support Wm. Bittinger, subject to order	25 00
Samuel Meese, support Henry Meese, subject to order	50 00
Caroline Frazee, support Ruth King, subject to order	85 00
Calvin H. Glotfelty, support Ester Glotfelty, subject to order	50 00
Amanda Moore, support of her helpless child, subject to order	12 00
George A. Bittinger, support Mary Durst, subject to order	40 00
Mariah Wabel, support of herself, subject to order	50 00
Estimate to pay same	200 00
Total	$627 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1901	$1,200 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1901	$600 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Body of W. A. Daily.

John T. Browning, juror	$1 00
John Shartzer, juror	1 00
Austin Brown, juror	1 00
John G. Robinson, juror	1 00
John T. Sincell, juror	1 00
E. J. Fringer, juror	1 00
Geo. D. White, juror	1 00
J. O. Browning, juror	1 00
Chas. S. Davis, juror	1 00
Samuel Lawton, juror	1 00
John F. White, juror	1 00
John W. Hart, juror	1 00
Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft	10 00

Body of unknown infant found in Yough river.

Austin Brown, juror	1 00
Samuel Lawton, juror	1 00
R. A. Orcutt, juror	1 00
J. O. Michaels, juror	1 00
Geo. D. White, juror	1 00
John Scally, juror	1 00
W. D. Dixon, juror	1 00
John T. Sincell, juror	1 00
Joseph P. Helbig, juror	1 00
Wm. Whorton, juror	1 00
James O. Cleveland, juror	1 00
Joseph M. Crim, juror	1 00
Jake Morrison, witness	33
Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh	5 00
Dr. J. E. Legge	5 00
Total	$44 33
Estimate to pay State witnesses before Justices of the Peace	$150 00

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Wm. M. Lohr, commission on State tax	$236 20
Same, commission on county tax	1,041 75
Same, 110 assessments	55 00
Total	$1,332 95
Contingent fund	$2,959 45

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$9,335 00
Corporations	1,030 00
Public School Bonds	1,060 00
Clerk of Circuit Court	1,514 94
Court Fund	3,607 50
Orphans' Court	602 65
Sheriff's Office	2,242 20
Public Schools	14,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	1,090 00
Election Expenses	2,928 08
New Roads	278 00
Bridge Account	1,000 00
Special Road Appropriations	1,921 73
Miscellaneous Account	1,496 84
Commissioners' Office	1,550 00
Attorneys' Fees	888 85
Taxes in Error	8 66
Fox and Cat Certificates	350 00
Constable Fees	125 28
Magistrate Fees	144 25
Outside Pensioners	627 00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	1,200 00
Maryland Hospital	600 00
Coroners' Inquests	44 33
Estimate to pay State Witnesses	150 00
County Treasurers' Office	1,332 95
Contingent Fund	2,959 45
Total	$52,087 71

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assessment books amounts to $7,207,405, which at 72 cents on the $100, will make the above amount for county purposes—$52,087.71. Deducting $287,199.00 for corporations paying direct to State treasurer, leaves the basis $6,947,206, at 17 cents on each $100 makes $11,-810.25, and this added makes the taxes for State and county purposes $63,897.96.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

A Gallon of PURE LINSEED OIL mixed with a gallon of
Hammar Paint for $2.50
makes 2 gallons of the VERY BEST PAINT in the WORLD for $2.50, or $1.25 PER GALLON.
Saves 25 per cent
of your paint bill. IS FAR MORE DURABLE than PURE WHITE LEAD and is ABSOLUTELY NOT POISONOUS. HAMMAR PAINT is made of the BEST OF PAINT MATERIALS—such as all good painters use, and is ground THICK, VERY THICK. No trouble to mix, any boy can do it. It is the COMMON SENSE OF HOUSE PAINT. NO BETTER paint can be made at ANY cost, and is
Guaranteed 5 years
NOT TO CRACK, BLISTER, PEEL or CHIP.
F. HAMMAR PAINT CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold and guaranteed by
J. W. LAUGHLIN,
DEER PARK, MD.
Estab. 1872.

Real Estate NOTICES!

For Rent--

House on Water Street, Oakland.
The Whitehead Cottage, Mt. Lake Park.
Thorn Cottage, near Oakland.
Offices in Ravenscroft Building, Oakland.

For Sale--

Three Houses in Oakland.
Thorn Cottage, near Oakland.
Lots at Loch Lynn Heights.
Hotel Property, Deer Park.
Farms in the County.

Apply to
JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
1 3t OAKLAND, MD.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

WANTED.—A girl to do general housework. Apply at this office.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

HECUBA

By Rossiter Johnson.

YES, old chum, I will tell you all about it.

It was a great procession, and I stood at the northeast corner of —— street and watched it as it swept along up the avenue with an even stride, and at intervals with a monotonous song. I was not altogether comfortable; for it was one long, moving column of enthusiasm, inspiring almost equal enthusiasm in two stationary columns on either side of the way, and it was enthusiasm for a ticket that I did not intend to vote.

I busied myself with counting the ranks and making large allowance for the boys that were apparently under 21.

Suddenly my counting came to an end—I forgot what total I had arrived at, cared no more for the banners and mottoes, and was deaf to "the noise of the captains and the shouting." By one of those movements that occasionally take place in a good-natured crowd there was a little whirlpool where I stood, everybody within two or three yards was moved to a new spot on the pavement and all relative positions were changed. With this change suddenly loomed up in front of me one of the most delightful visions of my life. She was taller than most of the men that stood near her, and was perfectly proportioned. Her dark brown hair was rolled into a smooth, solid mass at the back of her head, and balanced it perfectly above shoulders that seemed to have the strength of a man's without losing the beauty of a woman's. She wore a dormer-window hat, ornamented by a single rosebud, with just the least touch of jauntiness, and the October sunlight fell athwart one of those faces that words can never portray and the painter can seldom do more than attempt. It might be said that it was almost Grecian, and it must be said that it was wholly American. But the chief glory was in the expression, and as I edged around to one side and the other, through an arc of 240 degrees, I saw it from many different angles, but discovered no abatement. I have seen perfect profiles on plain faces and handsome faces with pitiful profiles, but here it was impossible for light and shadow, by any change, to betray a fault or a weakness, for there was nothing to be betrayed. She could have stood as the comprehensive model for womankind, whose separate excellencies might be caught by one and another of her sisters, but who in her entirety was not likely ever to be duplicated.

Twice only in my life had I seen a similar vision, and these two visions were but pictures of a moment; yet they never have faded from my memory. They are nameless, but immortal. The third such, far more impressive, more real and yet more romantic, was—who was she? When the procession disbanded and I was walking slowly home some fragment of consciousness rose and said: "What is she to you?" Thereupon I named her Hecuba—and Hecuba she is and will be to the end of time.

When the crowd dispersed after the last troop had passed I watched her as she climbed into an omnibus.

"Now, why," said I to myself after dinner, "should you think a second time of Hecuba? You know absolutely nothing about her, except that her personal appearance is remarkably fine, and her politics remarkably faulty. Not so. Every lover of a fine art knows there is something in it which he cannot describe, and perhaps cannot even account for; and we all know that here and there, as we go through the world, we come upon a person whose evident qualities are not to be summed up by any words that the dictionary affords. I wish I could see Hecuba once more, but I never shall—and yet the world is small."

For weeks I found myself looking intently at every stage that happened to pass me on the avenue, as if I had expected to recognize a friend inside. I could not pass the entrance of a photograph gallery without stopping long enough to scan every portrait that was displayed beside the door.

My religion was—well, the fact was, I feared it was becoming too narrow. A man should always try to broaden himself, especially in his moral nature, and should listen occasionally to the services of other churches than his own. Yes, I must broaden my religion, and so I attended a different church every Sunday for many weeks. They were a little tedious, all of them. Occasionally I saw in the congregation some person that I knew, but no one particularly interesting.

It was near the close of the season, and I was telling myself how much I had been disappointed in the elevation of the stage when I went one night to see "As You Like It." The lights are a little dim; I will just sweep the circle with my glass, lest I might have some old friend in the house and overlook him.

Ah! there's Hecuba! She sits beside a middle-aged lady on the opposite side of the house. The play has but just begun. I will slip down to the box office and see if I can buy a seat on that side. No, that would be a little silly. I'll stay here and depend on the glass. Scan the lady's features closely next time the lights are turned up. Oh, yes, she is evidently Hecuba's mother. What a fine-looking woman! Evidently the people on either side of them are not of their party; so probably she is a widow, and this her only daughter.

It was perhaps six weeks later when I went out for a long walk one Sunday afternoon and was caught in a shower. The first shelter I could find was a building where a mission Sunday school was being held with open doors. A young man in the porch bade me welcome. The auditorium was rather somber. When my eyes became used to the scant illumination I looked about me, and there, only three seats ahead of me, teaching a class of boys, was Hecuba. What sang the genial Mark Lemon? "Oh, would I were a boy again!" I would not spend Sunday afternoons going in swimming or playing marbles; I would go to Sunday school with great regularity. But you cannot fool the almanac. Yet I might become a teacher here. I will ask the superintendent if they need more teachers. The gamin harvest truly is great. And how it must broaden a man's spiritual nature to teach every Sunday afternoon in a mission chapel. True, I don't know much about the Scriptures myself, but would not that be a good way to learn? Yes, teaching others is the surest way to acquire knowledge.

I lingered after the services to ask the young man in the porch all about it. Hecuba passed out, with an umbrella in her hand, opened it on the steps and rapidly walked away. Oh, if that umbrella had only been mine instead of hers! But there's the luck of it.

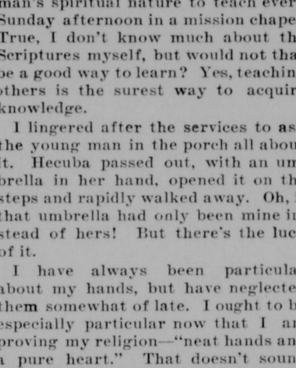
I have always been particular about my hands, but have neglected them somewhat of late. I ought to be especially particular now that I am proving my religion—"neat hands and a pure heart." That doesn't sound quite right; I'm a little weak on Scripture quotation, but shall be stronger when I have taught the Sunday school class. I must stop at a manicure's on my way downtown. Here is one, with the name on a modest sign—"Mme. Nidivear"—probably assumed.

A very pretty reception room for patients. "Take a seat, sir. The operator will be at liberty in a few moments."

Certainly—and I look around, examine everything, as I always do in such ceses, though I am not a professional detective.

What is this rolled parchment on the little side table? Unroll it—it is not tied, and can hardly be anything private. Ah! a graduation diploma from one of the best of our colleges for women, issued to Hester Nidivear. So that is not an assumed name, after all; and the manicure sent her daughter to college—why not, in our free land? Good for her! Look at the date of the diploma—but I must not tell that; however, it was recent. Books on the centertable indicate that somebody here knows what literature is.

A slight rustle of skirts; the operator has come in. I look up, and do not quite faint away. It is Hecuba! What am I to do? Do! why, have your



WIELDING THE KNIFE AND THE POLISHER.

hands made presentable, you simpleton. Of course, that's exactly what I came for.

Hecuba was as dignified in wielding the knife and the polisher as when she handled the Bible or the opera glass.

So I regain my self-possession and gently fish for Hecuba's story.

Briefly, her mother had died suddenly four weeks ago. She had been a widow several years, and always earned a good income, but never accumulated any money. She had given her daughter an education, and now Hecuba had taken her mother's place in order to do the like for her younger brother. The money was wanted at once, and this was the quickest way to earn it.

"That is the boy's picture on the opposite wall?"

"Yes."

"And the sword that hangs over it—that looks historic."

"It was our great-grandfather's. He was an officer in the revolution—in a Connecticut regiment."

Let me think the situation all over as I walk away. First, the romance of it. I remember cutting from a newspaper last year and placing in my scrapbook an exquisite little poem signed Hester Nidivear. One of the best French poets was a barber, and one of our own was a dentist; after the beard and the teeth, why should not the nails have their turn at poetics? Second, the sense of it. My great-grandfather also took part in the revolution, but he wore no sword; he was only a private. Better a private under Washington than a colonel under Cornwallis, I have always boasted. And after the war he pared the hoofs of horses before nailing on the shoes. Rule of three: As the human hand is to the horse's hoof so is—um, I fear I rank a little below her. Where am I? I do not know where I am. Oh, Hecuba!

Now, old chum, perhaps you can guess why I have not married. But it is not certain that I never shall.

AN UNCERTAIN TOWN.

Situated on an Island That Is Rapidly Sinking to Destruction in Chesapeake Bay.

On Holland island, in Chesapeake bay, is the queerest town in the United States.

The ocean tides regulate the whole life of the place. At low tide the town is in full activity. Business, society functions and schools are then carried on. But when the flood tide sets in all people and children scamper for their homes, regardless of the time of day or night, says the New York World.

The cause of this peculiar arrangement is the fact that the town is gradually sinking under the waters of the bay. Holland island, which used to be a body of land rising high above the water, has sunk rapidly in the last few years. Its principal streets are flooded at high tide. Only the houses on the high central ridge of the island are above water.

When high tide occurs at four or five o'clock in the morning the affairs of this town go on much the same as in any other town. By six or seven o'clock the water has receded from the streets and the merchants open their stores. At nine o'clock the children go to school and the women go shopping. All are happy in the thought that they can stay away from home till late in the afternoon, when the returning tide is due.

But when high tide occurs at midday all this is changed. The children must get up and go to school before light in the morning. Men hustle down town to their stores at three or four o'clock in the morning, anxious to do part of a day's business before the tide comes in. Before noon they must close shop and go home till evening, when they can open up again at low tide.

In spite of these inconveniences, 600 people live on Holland island. They are mostly oystermen and their families.

Much money and labor have been expended by the property owners to combat the terrible action of the swift-running tides, but now all seems doomed to destruction.

Dr. Amos Brown, head professor of geology at the University of Pennsylvania, has this to say about the island:

"There may be two causes for this very peculiar disappearance. The fact that islands go out of sight, however, is no new thing, but for one to be swallowed so rapidly is certainly startling. This disappearance may be due to the weight of the island itself. Deep currents are often found in a bay which eat and cut away from below, so that the upper or exposed portion of the island gradually sinks. Especially is this the case where the land is of alluvial formation, and, consequently, soft and very yielding.

"A second consideration is that the swift tides of the Chesapeake may be rapidly cutting away the land from the top and sides, and this is a much slower process. I think that the rapidity of disappearance in the case of Holland island would point to the first cause I mentioned, or, possibly, to a combination of each. There is no doubt that this island is of alluvial formation and was once joined to the other islands in the bay lying near it. When the rich farms of Virginia and Maryland were in their best condition of cultivation before the war immense quantities of deposit were carried down the Potomac into the bay.

"Most of the islands opposite the mouth of the river were thus built up and sustained against the action of the sweeping in. Since the war these farms have not been worked, the land has become baked, and the debris carried down by the river is thus checked. The islands receive nothing, therefore, to compensate for the action of the tides and underlying excavation of deep counter currents, and must in time entirely disappear. This island is particularly well situated for the best possible action of the tides. As the tide advances it cuts away on the west, then travels up Holland straits and eats away on the south and east. Coupled with the causes already mentioned, one must not forget that the whole eastern coast line is slowly sinking. This has become already a serious matter to real estate owners on the New Jersey coast. The Pacific coast, on the contrary, is gradually rising."

The Queen's Apology.

One of the great sources of the queen's power was the extreme attention she gave to detail. This extended to everything which came under her personal notice. The story of her writing her name in the dust on a piece of furniture, while making a tour of Windsor castle, and underneath it also the name of the housemaid who was responsible for the neglect, I have never heard confirmed, but many little stories attest her far-seeing supervision in everything. She never considered the smallest courtesy beneath her dignity. Madame M——, lady-in-waiting to the duchess of Connaught, is responsible for this little anecdote illustrating this. At the time of the christening of little Prince Edward, the eldest son of the duke of York, through some mistake Madame M——'s invitation was forgotten. She did not go to the ceremony, but seeing the queen soon after, her majesty asked why she had not been present, inquired into all the particulars, and made many excuses. Just then the duchess came up. "It's such a pity about Madame M——'s invitation," said her majesty, "but there's no need for you to say anything. I've apologized."—Harper's Bazar.

Too Many Dogs.

Aunt Hannah—The young married woman of to-day does not know how to bring up a child.

Uncle George—And so she tries it on a dog.—Boston Transcript.

TO CHEAT UNCLE SAM.

Amusing Attempts of Ingenious Smugglers to Avoid Paying Custom House Charges.

The new rule excluding the friends of passengers from those parts of steamship piers which are required for the examination of baggage is defended by the custom house inspectors as lessening the opportunity for smuggling, and in connection with this many good stories are told of ingenious attempts to rob Uncle Sam of his duties, says the New York Mail and Express.

Among others the case is cited of Albert E. Emanuel, who, on August 1 of last year, was met at the North German Lloyd pier by a woman representing herself to be his wife. While his baggage was being examined Inspector Timothy Donohue saw him put a bracelet on the woman's wrist. Donohue remonstrated and the two were detained. It was a hot day, and Emanuel had his handkerchief in his hand. He said to the woman: "You're perspiring. Here, wipe your face!" at the same time handing her his handkerchief. If the couple had not been under surveillance it is probable that the action would have excited no suspicion, as it was done quite naturally. Donohue, however, was watching them, and he reached out and snatched the handkerchief, remarking: "I'm rather warm myself." Pinned to a corner of the handkerchief was a diamond brooch valued at about $1,000. The man was arrested, tried and convicted. He had declared that he had brought in only a lot of stationery, on which he paid $47.70 duty.

Down at the barge office they tell of a smuggler who was met upon his arrival last summer by a crowd of 13 relatives, who formed a solid wall around him and his baggage. While the inspectors were busy elsewhere he passed around the circle of his kindred everything of value which the trunks contained. They hid the laces under their coats and put on the jewelry.

It was not many months ago that a wealthy Detroit clothing merchant, while waiting for his baggage to be examined, was detected passing a valuable diamond ring to a woman who had met him at the pier. It was the only thing he was trying to smuggle, and he had purchased it for the woman, but it was a flagrant attempt to defraud the government, and the merchant had to pay a fine, besides losing the ring.

A few years ago a passenger was met most effusively by his brother-in-law, who clasped him in his arms and kissed him. After greetings had been exchanged and inquiries made regarding the health of the various members of the family, the brother-in-law started to leave the pier. This excited the suspicion of an inspector, who asked in surprise why he must go so soon.

"I have another engagement," said the man, nervously. "I cannot wait for the trunks to be examined."

He was compelled to wait. A search of his pockets brought to light a pair of diamond earrings valued at $450.

SIZE OF RAIN DROPS.

Exact Dimensions Ascertained by a Meteorologist of Paris.

The Paris Meteorologist Faideau has undertaken the laborious task of measuring the dimensions of rain drops, says the New York World.

He finds that the largest are about one-sixth of an inch, the smallest one-five-hundredth of an inch, in diameter.

They are larger in summer than in winter, and larger in hot than in cold climates. At the moment of condensation of the water vapor to the liquid state great numbers of extremely small drops are formed in close proximity. As they fall they come together, and coalesce in consequence of mutual attraction, and so what we call rain drops are formed.

The size of the drop when it reaches the earth depends on the height from which it has fallen. Now, in summer the lower strata of air are warmer than in winter, and therefore clouds are formed at a greater height where conditions are favorable for rapid condensation. The drops falling from these high summer clouds have more time to grow, and therefore become larger than the winter drops.

In winter, as is well known, clouds often exist very near the ground. The velocity with which rain drops fall depends according to Faideau, both on their size and on the wind, which makes them fall obliquely. Other things being equal, a drop of medium size, say one-fiftieth of an inch in diameter, may strike the ground with a velocity of some 13 feet a second, while a very large drop, measuring one-sixth of an inch, may attain a speed of 38 feet a second.

An Irish Mouse.

On the North Bull sand bank in Dublin bay there is a little island about two and one-half miles long, which is the home of a new kind of mouse. These little sand-colored creatures are probably the descendants of castaways, and it is believed that in about a century they have changed their coats to the color of their sandy surroundings for protection against the owls and hawks on the island.—Little Chronicle.

Altogether Too Healthy.

Land Agent—Healthy? Why, man, there has not been a sick person out here for years!

Prospective Purchaser — Indeed! Well, it would hardly suit a benedict. How could a fellow ever say he had been sitting up with a sick friend?—Philadelphia Record.

DEERING AT PARIS IN 1900.

The Famous Chicago Harvester Company Received More and Greater Honors Than Were Ever Before Accorded an American Exhibitor in the History of Expositions.

Americans may well feel proud of the interest which her citizens took in the Paris Exposition and the elaborate exhibits which were prepared with consummate skill and displayed in a manner not excelled by any other country. Those of Harvesting Machinery in particular were most complete and interesting. The Deering Harvester Company, of Chicago, America's foremost manufacturer of this line of goods, was accorded the position of honor, having contributed more to the advancement of the art of harvesting than any other manufacturer, living or dead, and with a greater array of important inventions to its credit than any other company in the world.

Visitors to the Exposition were prompt to accord the Deering exhibits supreme honors, and it only remained for official mandate to ratify the popular verdict, which was done in a manner as substantial as it was well-merited. Each one of the seven Deering exhibits secured the highest award in its class.

In addition to four high decorations, the Deering Harvester Company received twenty-five awards, or twenty-nine in all, as follows: Decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor, Decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Two Decorations of Officer of Merite Agricole, a Special Certificate of Honor, The Grand Prize, Six Gold Medals, Six Silver Medals and Eleven Bronze Medals, including Deering Collaborator Medals.

The Decoration of the Legion of Honor was instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte when First Consul in 1802, and is only conferred in recognition of distinguished military or civil achievements. It is the highest distinction in the gift of the French Republic.

The Decoration of Merite Agricole is an honor of but slightly less importance, which is conferred upon those who have contributed greatly to the advancement of agriculture.

An Official Certificate of Honor was accorded the Deering Retrospective Exhibit, which showed the improvements in Harvesting machinery during the past century, and excited the highest praise of the French Government Officials who had entrusted to the Deering Harvester Company the preparation of this most important exhibit. By special request this exhibit has been presented to the National Museum of Arts and Sciences at Paris, where it has become a permanent feature of that world-famed institution.

The Deering Twine Exhibit and Corn Harvester Exhibit, both of which received the highest awards, have by request of the French Government been presented to the National Agricultural College of France.

There was no field trial, either official or otherwise, in connection with the Paris Exposition, but the most important foreign contest the past season was held under the auspices of the Russian Expert Commission at the Governmental Farm of Tomsk, Siberia, August 14th to 18th. All the leading American and European machines participated and were subjected to the most difficult tests by the Government Agriculturist. The Expert Commission awarded the Deering Harvester Company the Grand Silver Medal of the Minister of Agriculture and Domain, which was the highest award.

The Deering Harvester Works are the largest of their kind in the world, covering eighty-five acres and employing 9,000 people. They are equipped with modern automatic machines, many of which perform the labor of from five to fifteen hands.

This Company is also the largest manufacturer of Binder Twine in the world, having been first to produce single-strand binder twine, such as is in general use today, making over a third of the product of the entire world. The output of its factory for a single day would tie a band around the earth at the equator, with several thousand miles to spare. The annual production would fill a freight train twenty miles long. Made into a mat two feet wide, it would reach across the American Continent from ocean to ocean.

Deering machines are known as LIGHT DRAFT IDEALS, consisting of Binders, Mowers, Reapers, Corn Harvesters, Shredders and Rakes.

This company exhibited at the Paris Exposition an Automobile Mower, which attracted much attention, and exhibitions were given with one of these machines in the vicinity of Paris throughout the season.

Has something in its eye—the threaded needle.—Golden Days.

Millions of Babies

have used Hoxsie's Croup Cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Diphtheria with astonishing results. No ipecac to cause nausea. 50c.

Good never fails to him who never fails to seek it.—Los Angeles Herald.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Riches can buy a man a whole lot of trouble.—Los Angeles Herald.

Drugs have their uses, but don't store them in your stomach. Beeman's Pepsin Gum aids the natural forces to perform their functions.

The process of washing free from sin discloses that sin is a sort of starch for some characters.—Puck.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

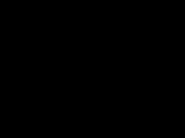
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A thief's talk is always about the dishonesty of others.—Atchison Globe.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Do not get "short" if you want to get along.—Golden Days.



Beware of Them

There are two afflictions which perhaps give the most pain and trouble, viz:

Sciatica

and

Lumbago

Both disable and cripple, but

St. Jacobs Oil

is their best cure.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

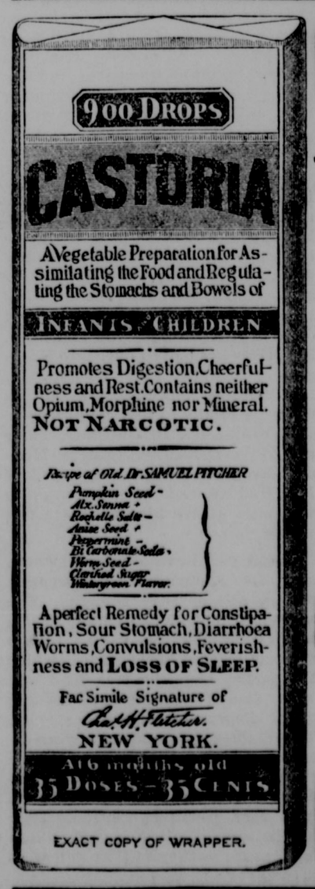
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Labor Saving Dessert.

Dissolve in hot water contents of a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon, set away in a cool place until wanted and you will have the most brilliant, pleasing jelly. The flavors are: lemon, orange, strawberry, raspberry, wild cherry and peach, or if a delicious wine or coffee jelly is desired, get "calfsfoot" Jellycon. Your grocer sells it.

MUSIC 50 COPIES sent for One Dollar. All different. All popular. Best ever published. Vocal and Instrumental. E. A. SIEGEL, 320 Broadway, New York.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

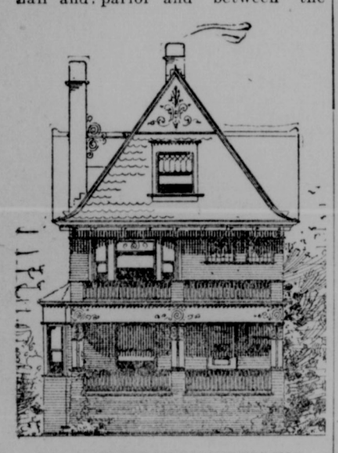
ART IN ARCHITECTURE

Designed and Written Especially for This Paper

THIS very neatly designed house contains seven rooms, and can be built for $1,800. The foundation is of rubble stone, the walls, being 16 inches thick.

The size of the parlor is 13 feet; dining-room, 12x14 feet; kitchen, 10 feet 6 inches by 13 feet; and the four chambers 13 feet 6 inches by 14 feet; 9x9 feet; 11x11 feet; 8 feet 6 inches by 11 feet. The vestibule is 4x9 feet and has two windows, one at front and one at side.

The hall is 6x14 feet, with stairway leading to the second floor. Two stairways lead from the kitchen, one up to the second floor and one down to the basement. The den off the dining-room is 6x6 feet. The pantry is 6x6 feet. The dining-room has a large bay window, and the parlor contains a fireplace. Between the hall and parlor and between the



NEAT SEVEN-ROOM DWELLING.

dining-room and parlor are large sliding doors.

The front veranda is 7x19 feet and has steps at both ends. The front chamber has a fireplace and an oriel bay. The bathroom is 6x8 feet. All chambers have large closets.

The balcony on the second floor is 7x23 feet.

The size of studding is 2x4 inches; joist, 2x10 inches; roof rafters, 2x4 inches. The sheathing will be of fence flooring, surfaced one side; all the siding to be of B quality, with 4-inch face. All the subfloors are to be of fencing, the surfaced roof boards to be of fencing, spaced 1½ inches apart for air space.

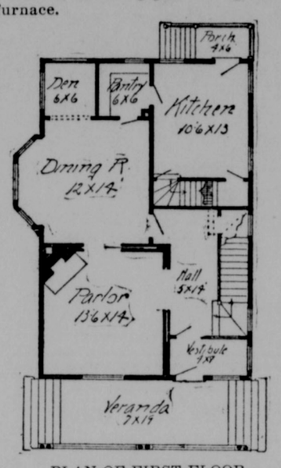
The shingles of roof will be of the star A star brand.

Building paper will be placed between the finished and subfloors, and also between the siding and sheathing. All glass will be American, double thick, and all trim throughout the house will be of Georgia pine.

The size of the house upon the ground is 24x37 feet. The basement is 7 feet; first story 9 feet 6 inches; second story 9 feet.

The chimneys above the roof will be of pressed brick, laid in cement mortar.

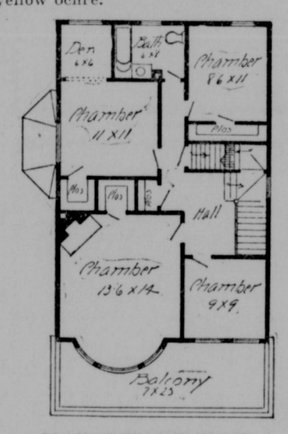
The house is piped for gas and furnace.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

All plastering is to be two-coat work.

The outside of the house will be painted three coats, including the priming, which will be done with yellow ochre and the best boiled linseed oil. The finishing color will be of white for the body of the house, and all trimmings will be of a light neutral blue color. The roof will be of yellow ochre.



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

All gutters and downspouts will be of galvanized iron.

The chimney brace will be of wrought iron.

The owner will furnish the gas fixtures, furnace, art glass, bathroom fixtures, shelf hardware and mantels.

GEO. A. W. KINTZ.

Diseases in Lead Pencils.

The doctors are constantly adding to the terrors of life by discovering sources of disease in common things and general practices. Lead pencils are the latest subject for condemnation, or rather the method of using lead pencils in schools. There have been outbreaks of skin and other ailments in a number of schools lately which have puzzled the doctors, and the school medical inspectors, after considerable inquiry, now assert that the school pencils are to blame. The practice, it appears, is that pencils are provided for the whole school, and are collected at the end of each day and redistributed next morning. In this way a single pencil makes a tour of the class, and is sucked in turn by most of the children. The moral of the discovery is "One child, one pencil."

Electrical Ferry Bridge.

A colossal ferry bridge is to be erected over the River Tyne at the harbor mouth, connecting North with South Shields. The suspension bridge will be erected at a height of 270 feet and will have a clear span of 640 feet, so that even the largest vessels may be able to pass up and down the river with facility. From the bridge will depend a platform, suspended upon cables, which will have accommodation for tramcars, horses, vehicles and 200 passengers. The mechanism of the bridge will be actuated throughout by electricity.

Slain by Beasts and Snakes.

The annual report of the Indian government on the number of deaths due to wild animals shows that during the year 1899 2,966 persons perished; 899 were killed by tigers, 338 by wolves, 327 by leopards, and the remainder by elephants, hyenas, crocodiles, etc.; 24,621 persons perished from the effect of snakebites; 89,238 cattle were killed during the same year, 9,449 by snakes and the remainder by wild beasts.

Trades for Little Filipinos.

An American manual-training school has been established in the city of Dumanguette, Island of Negros, in the Philippines. The schoolhouse, erected at a cost of $10,000, is the gift of H. B. Sillman, of New York. Under the care of a Princeton graduate the young Filipinos will be taught carpentering, ironwork and agriculture.

Bicycling in Cold Weather.

When riding in cold weather the fingers of a cycler are frequently almost benumbed by the cold. Warm mittens or thick gloves lessen the suffering slightly, but the effect is ungainly, to say the least of it. If, however, a pair of moderately thick gloves be treated with vaseline, the cold does not penetrate, neither does the hand become deadened by the cold. The way to do this is to first turn the glove inside out. After warming it slightly by the fire, a little pure vaseline should be well rubbed in with the finger until the skin has taken up as much as possible. A little warmth will cause the grease to sink in completely, and after that it is ready for wear. The color is naturally darkened, but the hands will not be stained or greased in the slightest, provided these directions have been carried out. Quite as important is the fact that the blood will be induced to circulate freely, and chilly fingers will become a thing of the past.—Golden Days.

The Tenement House Evil.

The New York tenement house commission says in its report, after a thorough examination, that the densely populated sections of the city "are centers of disease, poverty, vice and crime, where it is a marvel not that some children grow up to be thieves and drunkards, but that so many should grow up to be decent and self-respecting." One of the first-announced purposes of King Edward VII. is to improve the housing of the poor in London. Within a few years the corporation of Liverpool has demolished 6,500 unsanitary dwellings and is now erecting 183 houses for the poor. In this reform Liverpool has spent $2,000,000.

How Silklamba Is Made.

Rafia fiber is a staple article of commerce in Madagascar. The Hovas use the under part of the leaf split very fine as a warp, with a weft of white silk, producing an article called silklamba, which is sold both in Europe and America. The coast tribes use it for clothing, but of coarse quality, with dyed stripes of indigo, saffron, black and a dirty green. It is a cold, comfortless-looking material, and when two natives come down a road clad in new rafia shirts the noise produced is somewhat similar to that of two wire meat covers rubbed together.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The average person breathes in a gallon of air a minute.

Walnuts came originally from Persia, almonds from Central Asia.

The center ward of Montreal comprises 41 acres and has 41 liquor licenses. That's a saloon for every seven wage earners in the ward.

There is only one fortress in the United States. It is Fortress Monroe, in Virginia. It is surrounded by a moat filled with water from 8 to 15 feet deep, and from 75 to 100 feet wide.

While cutting up a poplar at his sawmill in Lee county, Va., C. R. Kesterton found an auger hole plugged by a pin. On removing the pin he found in the hole five $20 gold pieces bearing dates between 1850 and 1860. The coins are supposed to have been hid there for safekeeping during the civil war.

An American musical instrument company has issued circulars broadcast in London, offering to 200 pupils in each district two free music lessons per week for 12 months. One of the conditions attached to this novel offer is that each pupil shall recommend the company's instruments to friends of the family.

Half a dozen leading artists in New York have planned a 12-story studio building, which is intended to be the center of bohemian art critics. There are to be a dozen studios with living apartments and two dozen with bachelor quarters attached. The project grows out of the difficulty in securing kitchen accommodations in connection with studios.

The work of tearing down the famous marble mansion of A. T. Stewart, Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, New York, is in progress, to make room for a new business block. The workmen employed in the task of razing the building refer to it as the marble quarry. There is marble on every hand, and the pieces were put together, or rather in place, as though to remain where they were laid for all time. To loosen the pieces is as difficult almost as cutting, it is said, through a solid slab of marble.

ENGLISH LENTEN CUSTOMS.

"Mothering Sunday" a Happy Day for Servant Girls—King Edward Sixth's Big Fish Bill.

Some people who went to church during Lent may have noticed that the altar cloth in use was of a different kind to that generally to be found in the church. There are, of course, hundreds of churches which do not possess Lenten altar cloths, and it cannot be said that the custom is universal, but nevertheless many churches have adopted it, says the London Mail.

These altar cloths are specially made, and it is getting quite the fashion for wealthy ladies to present the churches they attend with an article of this kind. They are worked by the fashionable needlework guilds, and are invariably adorned with scenes from the life of Christ. In some cases the illustrations deal solely with the Passion, and are thus eminently suitable for the season from the church point of view. Many of these Lenten altar cloths are very costly, and if worked by one person would represent the labor of months.

In London and the big towns "mothering Sunday" is almost unknown, but in the country districts the middle Sunday of Lent is a happy time for the servant girls. On that day they are allowed to go home and see their mothers, if distance does not prevent them from doing so, and the girl is expected to take home a cake. Many a girl cannot fulfill this condition, for the act, in strict accordance with old custom, necessitates the girl making the cake herself.

In big country houses, for example, the parlor maid would not dare to intrude in the special domain of the cook, and accordingly it is customary to take home a bought cake, and probably this pleases the mother just as well. In these days, however, of "Sundays out," the privilege of mothering Sunday are dying out, and the custom is hardly likely to live out the present century. Indeed, it is only in the very remote country districts that the custom holds good.

The cakes which the girls are supposed to take home are the simnel cakes familiar to all housekeepers. There is no need to give the recipe, for any cookery book gives this information. The home of simnel cakes, or, rather, the place where they are made to perfection, is Yorkshire, and the delicacies made down south by cooks do not compare with the cakes produced by the ladies of the kitchen in the county specified.

Lent was observed in the court of Edward VII. in a very different way to that of the king's predecessor of that name. One Lent King Edward VI. had to pay a record fish bill, for his household consumed 9,000 red herrings, 3,000 white herrings, two barrels of sturgeon, 1,300 codfish, 89 Conger eels, and 300 mulwells.

Turned Down.

Jack Borroughs — For several months, sir, I have been paying attention to your daughter. It will, therefore, not surprise you—

Mr. Goldman (who knows him)—Ah! but it does. It surprises me to hear that you ever paid anything.—Philadelphia Press.

Perfectly Natural.

Mrs. Greene—Mrs. Kreesus is sick of her bargain already, it is plain to see, and probably wishes she had married young Hartley.

Mr. Greene—Kreesus, they say, is made of money, and naturally his wife wants to change him.—Boston Transcript.

RECORD OF FUNSTON.

Kansas Hero Has Taken Leading Role in Many Daring Undertakings and Adventures.

Gen. Funston's capture of Aguinaldo is a spectacular climax to the young Kansan's adventurous career. It overshadows anything he has accomplished from the time he broke all travel records in Alaska in 1893 until he and his brave men swam the Mariabao in the face of a galling Filipino fire and dashed into Malolos—the first American soldiers to set foot in that stronghold.

Funston was born in Ohio in 1863, but went to Kansas when he was 16 years old. His first adventure of public im-

GEN. FREDERICK E. FUNSTON.
(The Kansas Hero Who Captured Aguinaldo in His Camp.)

portance was the expedition to Alaska, where the secretary of agriculture sent him to get botanical specimens He was there 18 months and during that time traveled farther than any white man before or since and underwent all the hardships known to the region at that period.

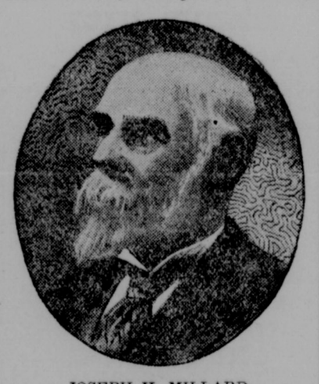
After his return he went to Cuba as a captain of artillery in the insurgent army. He figured in nearly all the hand to hand struggles of the Cubans' last desperate campaign against Weyler and went home with three wounds—one in the arm, another in the lungs and another in the thigh. He was still lame when he left Kansas for the Philippines with the Twentieth.

Gen. Funston's most noted exploit in the Philippines was at the battle of Malolos. He has figured in other sensational adventures, however, and it was he that captured the letters and private papers of the insurgent leader, proving that the insurrection had been aided materially by persons in this country.

JOSEPH H. MILLARD.

Omaha Banker Elected United States Senator for the Long Term by Nebraska's Legislature.

After a bitter and long-prolonged struggle the legislature of Nebraska elected two republican United States senators. For the short term the legislators selected Gov. Dietrich and for the long term Mr. Joseph H. Millard, a well-known Omaha banker. Senator Millard was born in Hamilton, Ont., in 1836. He came to Nebraska in 1856, and has lived in Omaha ever since that time. In 1883 he was a candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Gen. Charles F. Manderson. Mr. Millard is at the head of the Omaha national bank, having risen from the position of cashier, to which he was appointed in 1867. He has a yearly income of $35,000 as president of the



JOSEPH H. MILLARD.
(Elected United States Senator from Nebraska Until 1907.)

concern. His wealth is rated at over half a million. He was for many years a director of the Union Pacific railroad, but has not been connected with that corporation since its reorganization some time ago. He has never held a public office of any kind before. He has the reputation of being an indefatigable worker, and has for years been in the habit of arriving at his bank at seven o'clock in the morning.

Girl Shoots Second in Duel.

Another duel in Paris has resulted in bloodshed. The combatants were two shop girls in a large drapery store. Stirred by jealousy over the foreman of their department, who flirted with both girls, they challenged each other to a duel with revolvers. The woods near Vincennes was the rendezvous. Accompanied by four seconds, the girls arrived at the spot on Thursday morning and took up their positions 25 paces apart. A trembling second was about to announce the signal to fire when a forester appeared on the scene. When he appeared the seconds fled. One of the frightened principals involuntarily pressed the trigger of her revolver with the result that one of the seconds fell screaming with a bullet in her arm. The forester took the wounded girl to the nearest hospital and marched the others to the police station.

BRIDGE NOT NEEDED

Miners Travel Across a Wild River on a Thread.

Men Who Use the "Sky Trolley" in Western Pennsylvania Laugh at What Strangers Call the Perils of Their Daily Trip.

Sky ferries are probably unknown to the citizens of any other section of the country than those of the Youghiogheny river valley, in western Pennsylvania.

The Youghiogheny river is the largest tributary of the Monongahela, and although only navigable for about six or eight miles of its length above its mouth at McKeesport, where it empties into the Monongahela, it is a most important stream, as along its banks are situated the great Pennsylvania coking coal fields.

The Youghiogheny is a brawling, rough stream, that tumbles over rocks most of its way from its source away up in the Blue Ridge mountains of southern Pennsylvania to its mouth at McKeesport.

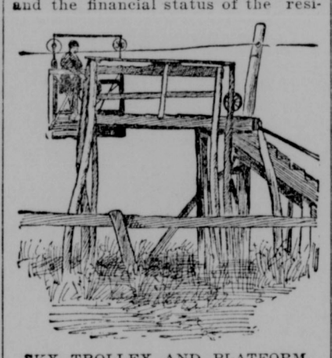
Rolling along through the mountain passes, nature has not always been kind enough to furnish a town site at the same point where the mouth of a mine shaft is located, and it is frequently necessary for the hundreds of miners who work in the mines along the river to seek habitations on the opposite side of the stream from the coal works.

This is where the "sky ferry" comes in handy, says the Philadelphia Press.

Nothing ever disturbs the ferries. High water never reaches them, and when the ice goes out in the "Dare Devil Yough," as the stream is locally known (it is pronounced "Yock," by the way), the "sky ferry" carries its passengers high and dry above all danger.

There are a number of these ferries along the river.

The first one built was at Greenock, about six miles south of McKeesport. The river is about 150 yards wide at this point and the nature of the ground and the financial status of the resi-



SKY TROLLEY AND PLATFORM.
(Used by Pennsylvania Miners to Cross Rivers and Creeks.)

dents of Greenock both prohibited the erection of a substantial bridge.

In this emergency two geniuses of the little mining hamlet, W. H. Heath and E. F. Cloman, solved the problem of all-the-year-around transportation for the Greenock people over and back across the Youghiogheny river.

They built the first "sky ferry" and since then the scheme has been adopted by a dozen or more mining towns on the river.

The ferries are purely cooperative affairs.

To become a member of the company owning and operating a ferry requires a membership fee of two dollars. Upon the payment of this sum the applicant for membership in the company is furnished with a key, or with several keys, for his family, if he needs them. Until the trap door leading to the platform on either bank of the river is opened with this key passengers are unable to reach the cage in which the passage from one side of the river to the other is effected.

A small windlass, in the cage, enables the passenger to grind himself along the wire if the cage fails to make the run all the way across the river on gravity. A similar windlass is provided on the platform at each side of the river to draw the cage over if it chances to be on the opposite side when an intending passenger climbs the steps to the cage platform.

These ferries have now been in use for a number of years and are the most popular form of communication between the opposite banks of the brawling Yough.

No accidents have ever occurred, and they are considered as safe as a bridge, even in a heavy windstorm. The overhead cable, on which the cage is suspended, is stout, half-inch steel and is guaranteed to last a lifetime in this kind of work.

It is kept thoroughly covered at all times with coal tar to protect it from the weather, and men, women and children make hundreds of trips a day through the air, in the cage which is suspended 100 feet or more above the swiftly rushing Youghiogheny.

Tree Planting in New York.

New York City's Tree-Planting association, composed of public-spirited citizens, not only set out 3,126 shade trees last year, but secured the passage of laws empowering the park commissioners to take entire charge of street tree-planting, so that the work can be done on an extensive scale and in the most effective manner.

The Only Woman Admiral.

The queen of Greece holds a unique position, for, on account of her great love for the sea, the late Alexander III. of Russia made her an admiral of the Russian fleet instead of giving her the customary regiment. Her majesty is the only lady admiral in the world.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The six-foot man, no matter how self-composed he may be, is always "up in the air."—Indianapolis News.

Some bonds are worth more than their face value, and some are worth less. Vaga-bonds are in the worthless class.—Chicago Daily News.

In order to make home life interesting, an Atchison woman is giving a prize to her son who can guess nearest what she puts in a certain pie, says the Atchison Globe.

Gas Bills.—Campaign Manager—"Here's a bill of $200 from one of your speechmakers during the campaign." Candidate—"Very well, put it into the drawer marked 'Gas Bills.'"—Ohio State Journal.

Advice.—Ranter—"We're getting up an amateur theatrical society and we're looking for a good motto; something appropriate, you know." Banter—"What's the matter with "Think twice before you act?"—Philadelphia Press.

They Agreed.—"Mr. Carnegie is the greatest and most sensible philanthropist the world ever knew." "I agree with you, sir. And now, may I ask your business?" "I am a book seller. And you?" "I am a maker of hardwood book shelving."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bertha—"I do hate that Mr. Poller—always making remarks about one's dress." Edith—"You silly! He said your gown was a perfect dream. I don't see why you should be mad at that." Bertha—"I had been wearing that gown three days, and that was the first time he noticed it."—Boston Transcript.

"Woe is me," sighed the fair maiden, who was being carried leagues and leagues from her home by the feudal knight. "I would that whoa was me," remarked the knight's coal black steed, for he was footsore. The maiden failed to catch the remark, and continued to tear her golden hair, as was customary in such cases.—Indianapolis News.

A TOWN IN TWO STATES.

And a Railroad That Has One Rail in Tennessee, the Other in Virginia.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Record says that a certain change in the boundary line, as agreed between Virginia and Tennessee, has just been ratified by congress. This recalls a good story. For years the town of Bristol, in east Tennessee, has had the unique distinction of being in two states. There are two separate municipal corporations, one under the laws of Tennessee and the other under the laws of Virginia. They are known as Bristol, Tenn., and Bristol, Va. The corporation of Bristol, Tenn., extending to the east curbing of Main street, the principal business thoroughfare of the twin cities. Both corporations wished to pave this street—that is, they considered it necessary—but how to go about to divide the expense attached was the question to be considered.

The city of Bristol, Tenn., did not care to pay for paving the entire thoroughfare up to the sidewalk on the Bristol (Va.) side, while the corporation of Bristol, Va., could not step across the imaginary line and expend city funds in Tennessee. This was a tangled proposition for the fathers of the two cities. It was suggested that the matter be taken to the legislature and have the Tennessee general assembly cede one-half of Main street to Virginia. The sister state was tickled to death to accept the proposition, as Gov. Tyler told Gov. McMillin over the telephone the other day. The Tennessee solons passed the bill. It was engrossed and sent to the Virginia general assembly. These lawmakers accepted the gift, and then congress was asked to ratify the action of the two legislatures.

The result of the work is that the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee is in the center of Main street. There is now an electric street car line on this thoroughfare, with one rail in Tennessee and the other in Virginia. Each state will collect one-half of the taxes on the street railway property. The car line runs along for a mile and a half in the two states. Many interesting stories are told of complications in the past caused by the boundary line.

THE FIRST INAUGURATION.

Second Induction of Thomas Jefferson Was the Initial One at Washington.

No midnight frivolities marked the advent of the aristocratic John Adams, nor did the people so indulge upon Jefferson's inaugurations, the second of which, in 1805, is memorable as having been the first inauguration held in Washington, says the National Magazine.

Hospitality and gayety reigned supreme from the first moments of Madison's presidency. After the ceremonies incident to administering the oath of office, the president and his escort were lavishly served, by ladies, at the white house. Ex-President Jefferson assisted in the service It would be interesting to know whether he was in his accustomed neglige.

More interesting, however, is his cordial welcome to his successor in comparison with John Adams' escape from the city in a private conveyance at dawn of Jefferson's inauguration day. Later presidents, too, have shown a less noble spirit than Jefferson's on similar occasions John Quincy Adams is said to have ridden on horseback about the city, within earshot of the salute announcing Jackson's succession, unwilling to witness the ceremony, and Tyler hastened to the river and embarked in the early morning of his retiring to private citizenship.

Maryland Day at Buffalo.

Wednesday, July 10th, proximo, has been selected as Maryland Day at the Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo, New York, beginning May 1st next. In what manner the day will be celebrated at the Exposition has not yet been arranged, but committees will shortly be appointed to interview the railroads and secure rates for the occasion. Secretary Forrest notified Director General William I. Buchanan, of the Exposition, what date was named, and requested that one of the larger auditoriums in the grounds—such as the Temple of Music—be reserved for the special exercises. The Eastern Shore Kitchen, which will occupy a part of the building, was discussed, but the commission had not made up iis mind just how the enterprise will be operated.

Big stock toys, candies, fruits, etc., at Cheap John's.

Two bottles pop for 5 cts. at Cheap John's.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Cheap John's.

Dr. Hardman, of Grafton, will fit spectacles at the Glades Hotel, Oakland, Friday, April 19th. 2t

John Felty, Jr., has the cheapest line of wall paper in town. Call and examine it.

John Felty, Jr., has the cheapest line of wall paper in town. Call and examine it.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

John Felty, Jr., has the cheapest line of wall paper in town. Call and examine it.

If tronbled by a weak digestion, loss of appetite, or constipation, try a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box warranted. For sale by all druggists.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

$900 YEARLY to Christian man or woman to look after our growing business in this and adjoining counties, to act as Manager and Correspondent; work can be done at your home. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope for particulrs to U. A. KNIGHT, General Manager, Corcoran Building, opposite United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Excursion to California.

Account of Epworth League meeting at San Francisco in July. Excursion tickets will be on sale from points in Pennsylvania from July 4th to 12th, good to return until August 31st, low rates of fare have been named for the round trip, and if so desired tickets may be had returning via Portland, Yellow Stone Park and St. Paul, at small additional cost. For full particulars call on address. W. S. Howell, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 810 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. 5 3t

Goldfish, globes, food, etc., at Cheap John's.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

ORDER NISI.

Isaac Bradburn vs. Jemima Mowrey.

No. 1097 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 20th day of April, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan, attorney named in the mortgage,be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 17th day of May, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of May, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $620.60.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road and to view the lands through which the said relocated road is to be made (said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagey's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad) and examine whether the said relocated road should be made, will meet on the 25th day of May, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said relocation of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

G. W. BROADWATER,
JACOB S. MILLER,
DANIEL J. BRENNEMAN,
Examiners.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Samuel Johnson et al. vs. Mollie Finzel et al.

No. 1079. Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Charles F. Finzell, late of Garrett county, deceased, to file their claims, duly authenticated, with the Clerk of this Court on or before the 26th day of April, 1901, as I shall on that day proceed to state an audit distributing the funds in the hands of the trustee in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

W. Grant Paugh vs. Otho J. Paugh et al.—No. 1050. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Louis F. Paugh, deceased, to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county on or before May 30, 1901, as I will on that day proceed to state an audit distributing the funds in the hands of the trustee in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Auditor.

MORTGAGEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage executed by Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, to James R. Bishop, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, and recorded among the mortgage records of Garrett county, and which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the undersigned, and as default has been made in the payment of the interest thereon, we will, on

Thursday, May 9, 1901,

at 3 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder the following described real estate, viz.: All that part of the

Isaac Kuykendall Place,

near Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland, which in the sub-division of said place is known and designated as Lot No. 7, containing

105 ACRES

more or less. Said place is mostly cleared, is improved by a good barn and small dwelling with necessary outbuildings, and also by a good orchard.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

U. G. PALMER,
FRED. A. THAYER.

Sheriff's License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies, corporate or politic, who may be required to take out license, that they must obtain the same on or before

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1901.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license.

A. J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

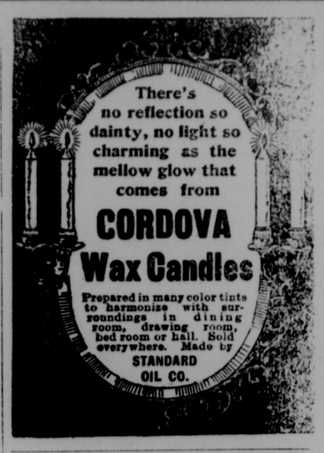
ANNIE M. WARD,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 3rd day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1901.

GEORGE W. WARD, Executor,
Sunnyside, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies



STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31st, 1900.

Total Income during the year	$13,993,373 91
Total Disbursements	10,472,007 50
Total Assets	74,311,469 25
Total Liabilities	68,186,103 34
Surplus as regards Policy-holders	6,125,364 91
111,317 Policies in force in the United States on Dec. 31, 1900	$272,686,078 00
147 Policies written in Maryland during the year 1900	323,173 00
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1900	113,426 08
Losses paid in Maryland during 1900	71,250 00
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1900	78,815 00

BALTIMORE, March 4, 1901.

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the sworn statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., to December 31, 1900, now on file in this department.

(Signed) LLOYD WILKINSON,
Insurance Commissioner.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER, Agent,
Oakland, Maryland.

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture,

Iron and Brass Bedsteads,

Linoleums and Oil Cloths,

Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,
16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE

ORDER NISI.

Samuel Smith vs. John Shartzer et ux.

No. 1095 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 28th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by James W. Thomas, attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of April, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 29th day of April, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $7486.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Elizabeth C. Thompson et al. vs. Emma D. Hudson et al.

No. 1090 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 26th day of March, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the nineteenth day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county aforesaid once in each of three successive weeks before the 19th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2,500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

George Clauson vs. John Shartzer and wife.

No. 1094 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 28th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. James Blackiston, attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 29th day of April, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 29th day of April, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $3800.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

NOTICE TO Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1901 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer.

IT IS WISE TO WORK FOR

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.

BECAUSE Its contracts are simplest.
BECAUSE Its premium rates are lowest.
BECAUSE It gives the highest guarantees.
BECAUSE The company is especially helpful to agents.
BECAUSE It is the easiest company in existence to get business for.
BECAUSE You do not have to introduce the company—the company introduces you.
BECAUSE It is the largest, strongest, most progressive life insurance company in the world.

Income in 1900,	$60,582,802.31
Paid Policyholders, 1900,	$26,361,863.83
Assets December 31, 1900,	$325,753,152.51
Insurance and Annuities in force,	$1,141,497,888.02

Experienced Agents may address—

WILLIAM H. WOOTTON,
5—2 Manager for Maryland, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

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C. E. Ellithorp, - Bittinger, Md.
L. E. Friend, - Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
U. G. PALMER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. **15c, postpaid.**

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Illinois Central R. R.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO

CALIFORNIA VIA NEW ORLEANS

AND THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

VIA OMAHA

AND THE SCENIC ROUTE.

NEW THROUGH LINE OF

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO

CASH
Produce Buyers,
Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs, Eggs and Butter,
204 DUANE STREET
NEW YORK.
Write for Our Present Paying Prices.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent.

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY, ARCHITECT,

Office 7 North Liberty St.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—Opera House,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. fe14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 6

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

JONAS C. BEACHY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—	Daily	3.40 A. M
No. 3—	Daily	7.37 A. M
No. 71—	Daily except Sunday	9.21 A. M
No. 55—	Daily	4.47 P. M
No. 1—	Daily	10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—	Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—	Daily	6.53 A. M
No. 46—	Express, daily	4.41 P. M
No. 72—	Accom daily except Sun	2.26 P. M
No. 12—	Daily	8.30 P. M
No. 4—	Daily	12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 16	4 11
6 17	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv *7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 18
P. M.	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	P. M. *11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager.
G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901. NUMBER 8.

MARYLAND SHOW AT BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

State Building Will Be Ready By First of June.

The Maryland Kitchen Will Be An Immense Affair—Prominent Marylanders Will Be There—Maryland Drinks Will Be Abundant.

The Baltimore *Star* thus sums up the display of Maryland at the coming Buffalo exhibition:

"The preparations for exhibits from Maryland at the Pan-American Exposition, which will open at Buffalo, N. Y., one week from today (Thursday) are rapidly progressing, and, while it will not be possible to have the Maryland Building ready by that time, other matters of interest to this State will be well under way, and it is probable that before June 1 the Maryland Building will have been finished and be ready for occupancy.

"The plans call for a building 80 by 40 feet, situated in an eligible place—the whole to cost $3,600. Mr. Dauglos H. Thomas, Jr., the prominent young architect, of Baltimore, has charge of the work, which is being completed according to plans furnished by him at the request of the Maryland Commission.

"The chief feature of the building will be a Maryland kitchen and cafe, where all sorts of Maryland foods will be prepared, such as oysters, crabs and terrapin in season, fruits and vegetables, game, fish, and all other edible products of the State and its waters.

"In the cafe will be furnished Maryland drinks and no others. All the celebrated brands of Maryland whiskey, which have spread the renown of this State everywhere, will be there by the barrel as well as by the bottle and glass, and drinkers who patronize the place will be restricted to these.

"Maryland beers will also be there—on draught and in the bottle—and the 'growlers' that will be 'rushed' will be filled with the products of Maryland breweries,and it is expected that when they once become known they will add as much to the fame of Baltimore as the beer that 'made Milwaukee famous' has done for that renowned city by the Western Lakes. Maryland wines will be there in abundance, and the mint juleps and cocktails made from old Maryland rye, from Maryland Club, from Monticello and other brands will no doubt have such an effect on the visitors as will induce them in the future to purchase no others.

"When the Maryland whiskies are brought into direct competition at the Exposition with those from Kentucky and elsewhere, the State will not be obliged to blush, but will easily walk off with the prize. Especially will this be the case when such famous bon vivants and judges of whiskey as Col. Oswald Tilghman and Col. Charles Goldsborough are on hand, as they intend to be at Buffalo to extol the merits of the products of the Maryland stills. In addition to the whiskies, beers, wines, juleps, cocktails, rickies, tizzies, etc., for stronger palates, there will be plenty of milder beverages on hand so that even the most pronounced prohibitionist need not go away thirsty.

"Water from Maryland's famous springs will also be there, and ice from distilled Maryland water will be a feature, while the ice cream and the milk punch will be made of milk drawn from Maryland cows. In fact, everything in the Maryland Building will be from Maryland, and the Yankees, Mexicans, South Americans and other foreigners will have a chance to get a square meal cooked by Maryland darkies in a Maryland fireplace and served in Maryland style. Maryland biscuit, Maryland sponge cake, Maryland flapjacks, Maryland hoe cake, Maryland pone and other Maryland substantials will always be there and the prospect is that the Maryland kitchen and cafe will be the gastronomic feature of the show.

"Another Maryland feature will be the exhibit in the building devoted to mines and mining. Here the management has been especially liberal as regards space, and Prof. William Bullock Clarke, the Survey, is prepared to show the result of his great work in exploring the mines and natural resources of Maryland from the hills of Garrett to the sands of Worcester. Samples of coal, samples of iron, of marble, of granite, of porphyry, of gneiss, of mica, of felspar, of sandstone, of bluestone and of the rocky feature of our hills known as 'nigger head' will be there, all duly labeled and spread out for admiration of the visitor from less fortunate places.

"Marls and limestones will be there, samples of soil from the rich loam of the Cumberland Valley to the barren sands of the Atlantic Coast, from the red and white clays of St. Mary's and Talbot to the black sandy loams of Harford and Carroll, will also be in Prof. Clarke's collection in profusion, while the fire clays and cements, the building sands, ornamental marbles and granites will outshine those of any other section of the land.

"The amount of money furnished by our 'liberal' authorities for this display, it is true, is not large, but certain public-spirited gentlemen have taken the matter in charge and are determined to see that the State is not discredited by her exhibit. Suffice it to say that the things catalogued above are a few of those which Maryland will have at Buffalo during the summer. It is safe to predict, however, that the best part of the exhibit will not be the whiskey and beer, the wine and juleps, the Maryland biscuit and the terrapin, the marbles, rocks, soils and sands, nor, in fact, any of the inanimate products of nature or man, but the large number of Maryland girls and women who will be there from time to time from the first of May to November.

Census Begun Yesterday.

The work of taking a census of the State under the act passed at the special session of the Legislature was begun yesterday morning. The law allows fifteen days for the enumeration and requires that returns must be made to Superintendent Buchanan Schley not later than June 1. The Superintendent is required to submit to the Governor a tabulated statement of the population of the State on or before July 20, and upon that statement the Governor is to base the representation of the several counties in the House of Delegates.

The list of the county enumerators follows:

Theodore Beckman, R. E. Friend, Charles A. Bender, Wm. J. Barnard, Fred. C. Ries, Nathan C. Browning, Richard F. Bartlett, John A. Hughes, Michael Cunningham, Thos. J. Garrett, J. T. Poland, Perry Broadwater, C. H. Pool, Richard H. West.

It is now generally conceded that the real snake in the new election law is in taking the recount of the State's population. Each enumerator is furnished with a certified list of the registered voters in his district; he will take this list and when he finds a voter absent from his domicile or place of abode he will make a note of the fact. When the census returns are all in those who are on the registration books and not found home by the enumerator will be struck off the books on the ground that he had removed from his home and thereby, according to the provisions of the new election law, lost his right to vote.

In this provision of the law there is a possibility of the cutting off of a number of Republican votes; for the presumption is that the enumerators will not miss counting a single Democrat who may be temporarily absent from his home, but they will not exert themselves to find the whereabouts of their Republican friends.

The plan of the Democrats is to cut off as many Republican votes as possible when the registration books are open. To defeat them will require yeoman service from every active Republican worker in the county.

A Very Remarkable Remedy.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale on my show case, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever." Sold by all dealers.

A Sprained Ankle Quickly Cured.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says Geo. E. Cary, editor of the *Guide*, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first-class liniment." Sold by all dealers.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

PREPARED FOR THE OPENING.

Nearly Everything in Readiness for the Pan-American Exposition.

The Pan-American Exposition was thrown open to the public yesterday. The Common Council of the city of Buffalo declared that day a civic holiday and the entire city turned out in recognition of this signal event which celebrates the Centennial of the founding of the city and which is the first great exposition to be devoted exclusively to the interests of Pan-America.

A new booklet, just issued for the Exposition, tells a very charming story of its history and creation and describes the beautiful city in which the festival has been developed and brought to completion. The booklet is embellished with many illustrations, including twelve colored plates of Exposition buildings and views. These will be sent free to applicants by the Bureau of Publicity so long as the edition lasts. All the principal buildings of the Exposition have been completed for some time. The installation of exhibits began many weeks ago, and the Exposition had a sandpaper finish on the first of May—a remarkable achievement, indeed, considering the unfavorable weather and the history of other expositions in this regard. Some of the afterthoughts, such as State buildings, will not be done till about May 20th, which is to be Dedication Day.

Every one who has visited the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition during the last few months has been astonished beyond expression upon beholding the magnitude and the exceptional beauty and novelty of the enterprise. It is very much larger than people have generally supposed, and it is apparent that the $10,000,000, which is the approximate cost of the Exposition as a whole, has been expended most wisely and with the happiest results. The particular novelty that is to be noted in this Exposition is discovered in the fact that in its exterior aspect it is a radical departure from former expositions. The buildings are arranged upon a harmonious and well-developed plan, producing court settings and vistas of very charming character. The use of molded staff work and decorative sculpture upon the buildings and at all salient points within the courts, the liberal employment of hydraulic and fountain features, the floral and garden effects, the exquisite colorings of buildings and architectural ornaments, and the illumination of the whole with more than 300,000 electric lamps, combine to make a picture of unsurpassed loveliness. The musical features are also of great importance and interest. The exhibit divisions are very complete and embrace the gamut of industrial,scientific and artistic activities of the people of the Western Hemisphere. The Midway, claimed to be the greatest in the world, has more than a mile of frontage The restaurant features are perfect and the Exposition, so far as human ingenuity and the wise expenditure of money can accomplish such a work, is complete to the last detail.

Buffalo, too, is an ideal city for an exposition, having a summer climate that is tempered by the breezes from Lake Erie and, therefore, the most comfortable in which one may enjoy his summer outing. The people of the city have prepared themselves in a most ample way to entertain millions of guests during the Exposition. The private dwellings throughout the city have been thrown open to the public and, in view of the ample accommodations, very moderate rates will prevail so that every visitor may have such accommodations as he is willing to pay for. He may have the palatial quarters of the fine hotels, or the quiet restfulness of a pleasant home. The average rate for accommodations near the Exposition grounds is about $1.00 per night for lodging, with 25 to 50 cents added for breakfast, it being expected that guests will take their other meals upon the Exposition grounds. A number of responsible companies have organized to find accommodations for visitors at any price they may desire to pay. The offices of these companies are centrally located and this system of management promises to bring very satisfactory results to all concerned.

To Tunnel the Mountain.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has had under consideration for some time a project to tunnel the mountain in Maryland opposite Baird Station and thus shorten the route about seven miles between Baird and Paw Paw. Such a work would cost $2,000,000, and it is said it will be undertaken.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

BLOOMINGTON.

The Tichnell brothers, of Chestnut Grove, sold a flock of 110 sheep last week to James Laughlin, of Westernport. We understand the price received was more than fair.

Mr. Henry Barnard has about completed one of the finest and most commodious barns in this section of Garrett county. Henry is one of our best and most progressive grangers and is usually in the front rank so far as modern methods in farming are concerned.

Truman Warnick advertises as administrator for Henry Warnick's estate a sale of all the personal property on May 16.

District No. 4, from all accounts, proposes to be heard from in politics this fall. She will have three or four candidates in the field and will make a hot fight before the convention for one or all. Mr. Stump is out for sheriff and is working up his case for all it is worth.

We are unable to state what success Mr. John Shartzer had down here last week in the interest of Dr. Ravenscroft for Senator and his brother for sheriff. His buttonholing was warm and urgent for the support of his candidates.

Mr. Henry Barnard is just as fervent in his cause for commissioner as he ever was and it will be no fault of his if he does not knock the persimmon this time.

Mr. A. F. George, of Swanton, has always held a warm place in the hearts of the Republicans and laboring people of the district on account of his strong advocacy of the Miners' and Manufacturers' law, about the only protection the working man has in this county, and it is more than likely that Senator Ravenscroft may find himself the weaker man when this district casts its vote.

There are others just as good as those we have mentioned, who seem a little backward and modest in their aspirations, but none the less capable and efficient and not too old or antiquated by any means. They were present at the laying of the corner stone of the county, supported its institutions as large tax payers ever since, and probably know as well as any one, from their long residence and acquaintance in the county, just what our people require and how to go about obtaining it. In this connection we can mention Geo. L. Michael and Aden Duckworth. However, the political ball has just commenced to rotate and it is a little too early to prophesy what will come on top of the sphere between now and the time for primaries.

The surprise party at Mr. Walter Moore's given by the young folks of the place on the occasion of his moving into their new residence on last Friday evening was a very enjoyable affair.

We are sorry to note that Mr. and Mrs. William Brown contemplate moving to Pennsylvania.

Miss Daisy Benford, the accomplished pianist and music teacher of Piedmont, was in town Monday.

Mr. Scott Shreaves, of Deer Park, one of the best and most accommodating grocery clerks we ever had in Bloomington, was a visitor to friends on last Sunday.

The work at the mines of the Davis Coal & Coke Co. is considered more than unusually dull for this season of the year.

Mr. John Miller made a business trip to the county seat on Monday.

Mr. James Fazenbaker returned home last Monday afternoon. He was unable to be present at the death or funeral of his father, Mr. Geo. Fazenbaker, which occurred last week.

Mrs. John Collins had business at Oakland last Tuesday.

Mrs. Sol. Harvey, of Empire, was fined $10 and costs Wednesday morning by Justice Fazenbaker for assault on Mrs. Pritts, of the same place.

The contractor for the laying of water mains for the Piedmont water works from the mouth of Savage river to Deep-hole has brought a gang of colored laborers from Norfolk and Washington city and quartered them in the brick store, near the center of town. The citizens are not very well pleased over the affair as they regard it as a good breeding place for small pox.

Centennial Celebration, Church of United Brethren in Christ, Frederick, Md., May 10-15—One Fare Round Trip. Bultimore & Ohio Railroad.

For this occasion the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines east of the Ohio River, exclusive of Philadelphia, Pa., to Frederick, Md., at the low rate of One Fare for the Round Trip, good going on all trains of May 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, valid for return until May 15th, 1901, inclusive.

For tickets and full information call on Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Their Powers and Duties Defined by State School Superintendent M. Bates Stephens.

OFFICE OF
THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT,
BALTIMORE, April 23, 1901.

To the County School Officials of Maryland:

The time for the appointment of the District School Trustees is almost at hand. The trustees are the representatives of the people in our school system and it means much to the efficiency of that system to have the best and most representative citizens of the community as trustees. They appoint the teacher, and the teacher will determine the character of the schools. In the selection of these important school officers I believe you will exercise the greatest care to select only those who are broad-minded enough to disregard personal, family, political and like considerations and select a teacher known for efficiency. In no other way can we elevate the standard of teaching and I feel confident you will co-operate in every way to bring about the attainment of this end. The present plan of trustees has its enemies, but before we consider a departure from it we should give it a fair test by appointing three of the best persons in each school district as trustees. There is a prevailing opinion in some sections that trustees have the right to grant the use of public school buildings. I am anxious for you to include in your notice of their appointment a copy of section 28 of the public school law: "No school house shall be used for any other purposes and school district meetings, unless by the consent of the Board of County School Commissioners, or a majority of them."

We cannot keep our school property in good condition unless we restrict its use to the intended purposes as named in the law. Entertainments by the school are allowable. It is well for our trustees to know that they have no power to grant the use of the school buildings for any purpose, and such permission must come from the County School Board by a written order signed by a majority of its members. Appropriations are limited for building purposes, and it becomes important to take every step to preserve our school property from unnecessary wear, such as results when used for purposes not specified in the law.

On behalf of and in the interest of the teachers, and with your permission, I ask that you suggest to your trustees the importance of determining at as early time as practicable whether or not the teacher will be continued for another year. If there is to be a change, the incumbent should have whatever benefit there can come from an early notice, that applications may be made everywhere.

I know you are often embarrassed with applications and petitions for new school districts. It is well for you to acquaint such petitioners with the following section (30):

"Contiguous portions of two or more school house districts may, with the consent of the Board of County School Commissioners, combine and form a new school house district; and when thus formed the said new school house district shall be invested with all the rights and powers hereinbefore set forth as pertaining to such districts, *provided*, that the new school house district thus formed, or said district from which it may be formed, shall not contain less than thirty-five legal resident voters."

Trusting these suggestions will be received in the same kind spirit in which they are offered, I am

Yours very truly,
M. BATES STEPHENS,
State Superintendent.

Announcement.

To the music-loving people of Oakland and vicinity:

Would say that for convenience, I have decided to open a wareroom in the Ravenscroft building, where,after May 1st, I will have on exhibition sample pianos and organs. They will be carefully selected from the stock of leading manufacturers—thoroughly up-to-date, reliable instruments, representing some of the best values in the market today. I represent the manufacturers and will *meet any competition on goods of the same value*. Instruments on easy payments. Special inducements to the cash trade.

For prices, terms, &c., &c., call on or write to

S. C. SMITH,
Oakland, Md.

New Postmaster for Mt. Lake Park.

A report has been circulated and apparently well founded that Mr. L. A. Rudiisll has been recommended to the Postoffice Department for postmaster at Mountain Lake Park. The report of his appointment has not yet been verified.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Shaw, the well digger,has put down six wells in the Park the last few weeks.

Miss Mollie Hamill will open "Glendale" this summer. This is the third season she has run this home.

The material for the four room addition to Capt. Hayden's home is being put on the ground. The Captain is going to put a large porch on the north side of his house.

Supt. London is very much improving the Mountain Lake Hotel grounds, and he knows how to do it. Quite a number of pine trees were set out last week.

J. L. Kendall, of Connellsville, Pa., has rented the Enlow cottage on D street.

The home of Col. George W. Bain, at Lexington, Ky., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss $5000.

Mrs, R. H. Jones, of Norfolk, Va., has rented the cottage now in course of erection by Judge Cuppett on Oakland avenue and G street.

Fifteen cottages will be occupied this summer by citizens of Fairmont. Six families from Clarksburg will have summer homes in our midst. Forty-two houses are owned or rented by West Virginians.

Claude Meeker, a banker, of Columbus, Ohio, has rented the Indiana cottage.

Saturday, June 1st, is opening day. At 7.30 p. m. a 20th century platform meeting will be held in the Methodist church. Short addresses will be made by President Weir, of the West Virginia Conference Seminary, Dr. Mills, of New York City, and others. It will be an interesting occasion. Those within reach of the Park should make a note of this meeting.

The Fairmont *Free Press* says: "Prof. T. C. Miller, State Superintendent of Free Schools, announces that the annual meeting of the West Virginia Educational Association will be held July 2, 3 and 4 at Mt. Lake Park, Md. A big attendance is expected, as there will be a larger number of able educators there to lecture than ever before. He has secured Mr. W. T. Harris, the United States Commissioner of Education, of Washington, and Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond, Va., the agent of the Peabody fund. Both are able men and educational treats are in store for all who attend. Other lecturers will also be on hand."

Mr. E. W. Williams and family, of Clarksburg, took possession of Mrs. Tates' cottage yesterday. They will move into the Pierce cottage June 1.

Miss Swan will have a neat four-room cottage for rent. It is on D street and is being put in shape for a tenant by S. E. Flowers, Sr.

Olive Branch, Castle No. 9, K. of G. E,, was instituted at this place on Monday by John Ault, Grand Chief Richard H. Johns, of Baltimore and Grand Sir Herald George S. Young, of Cumberland. The following officers were elected:

Past Chief—C. E. Duckworth.
Noble Chief—C. F. Dawson.
Vice Chief—H. B. Ferguson.
High Priest—J. S. Harvey.
Venerable Hermit—Thomas Callis.
Master of Records—H. E. Flowers.
Clerk of Exchange—F. P. Arnold.
Keeper of Exchange—T. J. Harris.
Sir Herald—J. G. Hayden.
Worthy Bard—L. Callis.
Worthy Chamberlain—C. Fisher.
Ensign—C. W. Harvey.
Esquire—Lee Hayden.
1st Guardsman—C. E. Michael.
2nd Guardsman—Lloyd Bittinger.

The Castle will meet in the N. U. hall

Married.

DELAWDER—BROWNING.—At the recently furnished residence of the groom in Oakland on Monday evening at 8 o'clock by Rev. John M. Davis, Mr. James H. Delawder and Miss Estella Browning. The groom is one of Oakland's mechanics and an industrious young man. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Browning, of near Crellin. The couple are housekeeping in the Daniel Chisholm property on Alder street. We join with their many friends in wishing them a long life of happiness and prosperity.

Beware of a Cough.

A cough is not a disease but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers.

Cows for Sale.

I have seven cows for sale, most of them being fresh. W. H. Chadderton, Deer Park, Md. 2t

Love Among the Savages

By Tighe Hopkins.

SAVAGES—even the lowest in the scale—are not insensible of the emotion of love; and savages in general are the most violent lovers in the world. If the young Englishman, or the young white man anywhere in creation, had to face certain of the ordeals which the young barbarian must submit to in seeking a maiden's hand, it is probable that he would forswear matrimony.

Many countries, many customs; and singular and fearful are the customs of courtship in some parts of the globe. In Borneo, for instance, a nice present from a youth to his sweetheart is a collection of heads which he has sliced off the shoulders of his enemies. Sometimes he has to slay a rhinoceros or some other big brute in order to show himself capable of defending his household from any beast of the field; sometimes he must bring the maiden great offerings of game, to prove how well he could support a family by the proceeds of the chase.

In savage countries the men are more liable to be left without wives than the women are to be left without husbands; whence arises a fierce spirit of rivalry among the young unmarried males. Often they fight for the women of their choice, as the males of most of the lower animals fight in certain seasons for the females. The most powerful combatant, or the craftiest, or he who can endure without complaint the greatest number of blows or cuts, wins the day—and the lady. Wrestling was a very ancient mode of deciding the claims of rival lovers, and it is not unknown at this day among the North American Indians. The Slave Indians have a curious practice of seizing one another by their long hair and dragging until one of the pair gives in. A pulling match of a different kind is or was common in remote parts of New Zealand. A girl having two suitors, and not knowing to which of them to give the preference, placed herself between them, and the girl's arms were dragged by each of the suitors in opposite directions, the stronger man being the victor.

A more formidable trial is for two suitors to strip to their waists and thrash each other with sticks, when the first who sinks to the ground is invariably rejected by the lady.

Duels of various kinds, from the British set-to with fists up to the combat with knives or bows and arrows, are still undertaken in the interests of love in sundry places of the earth. The Muras fight with their fists, some of the Mexican tribes use the cold steel, and at least one North American tribe relies upon bow and arrow. The people of Wadai, says Dr. Westermack, the great historian of marriage, "are notorious for their desperate fights for women; and among the young men of the Bagirmi bloody feuds between rivals are far from being of rare occurrence."

Among the Arabs of upper Egypt the youth who proposes for a girl must submit to a whipping at the hands of all her male relatives; and, says a dry narrator, "if he wishes to be considered worth having, he must receive the chastisement, which is sometimes exceedingly severe, with an expression of enjoyment."

Not infrequently it is the maiden herself who imposes the test. The Sakalava girls of Madagascar make their lovers stand at a short distance from a clever spear thrower and catch between the arm and side every weapon flung at them. If the youth "displays fear or fails to catch the spear, he is ignominiously rejected; but if there be no flinching and the spears are caught, he is at once proclaimed an accepted lover."

Worse than this is the trial enforced upon their suitors by the Dongolowee girls. When in doubt as to the respective merits of two rivals, the young lady fastens a sharply-pointed knife to each elbow; then, seating herself between her lovers, she drives the blades slowly into their thighs; and the hero who takes the greatest length of steel without a murmur wins the bride.

Maj. Mitchell, in his "Expeditions Into the Interior of Eastern Australia," says of the natives on the river Darling that all their ideas of fighting are associated with the possession of gins or wives, and that after a battle the wives "do not always follow their fugitive husbands from the field, but frequently go over, as a matter of course, to the victors." "None but the brave deserve the fair" is a maxim well understood of most barbaric races.

It is not only by feats of strength, daring or endurance, or by triumphs on the field of battle or the hunting ground, that the amorous savage seeks to win himself a wife. He goes through much trouble, and often through great personal suffering, for the sake of improving his appearance in the eyes of the sex. Savage maidens cherish various ideals of masculine beauty; and whatever these be, the young men must conform to them. Certain Australian women prefer their lovers with a few front teeth knocked out; hence, when the young bucks are of an age to marry, they promptly get rid of four front teeth in the lower jaw. In other parts of the country the ladies are satisfied if their gallants file their teeth to a point and stain them black.

Whatever the custom of the race or tribe may be, you must follow it when you are preparing to go a-courting. It may be necessary to run a stick through your cheeks or your nose, to carry a mass of bell metal in the form of necklets and anklets, to smear yourself inches thick in paint, to carve patterns on your chest or stomach, or to tattoo yourself from head to foot.

It is impossible to think without emotion of the pains which are cheerfully endured by the simple savage when competition is severe in the marriage market. One of the principal modes of self-adornment is tattooing, and to be properly tattooed is to suffer for days, weeks or even months (according to the style and size of the pattern) of the most excruciating torment. Yet this practice prevails over the larger portion of the globe, from the polar regions in the north to New Zealand in the south; and there is not a single visible portion of the human form, with the exception of the eyeballs, upon which the tattooer has not exercised his skill. It is a part of the business of courtship, and has to be put up with. A French traveler, Louis de Freycinet, has assured us that the Sandwich Islanders spare no part of the body; the crown of the head, the forehead, nose, eyelids, chin, neck, breast, back, arms, legs and even the palms of the hands and the tip of the tongue are submitted in certain circumstances to the tattooer's needle. When it is all done and the wounds are healed the scarified gallants are exhibited at a grand ball given in their honor. Now and then, however, a gallant dies in torment before the tattooer has quite finished with him.

Where tattooing is not much in vogue, paint, ochre, soot, grease and all manner of pigments are in great demand by the bucks of the tribe at that season when the fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. They want feathers, too, and gewgaws and trinkets of every description, from glass beads to old teeth, bones and metal buttons. It is the beau's opinion that he cannot pile too much on, whether it be scalps, paint, yellow ochre, cutlery, pottery or brassware. He is especially particular about his hair, which he wears flowing down his back or rolled atop of his head with a ball of black cotton stuck in it to make it look bigger, or twisted into hundreds of little ringlets, or mop fashion, or in one long tail which trails behind him as he walks, or twisted and drawn out in front "till it looks like a horn projecting from between the eyes." In a word, there is nothing he will not do to make himself supremely ugly, to the end that the ladies may consider him supremely beautiful.

Savage man is almost everywhere a marrying man. Often he is a very much married man. He abhors the single state. Old maids and old bachelors are rare in all savage and barbarous communities. The rule is to marry early, and sometimes also to marry often. Here is one point of difference, and a notable one, between uncivilized and civilized societies. In the second volume of his "History of European Morals," Mr. Lecky points out that "in no highly civilized society is marriage general on the first development of the passions," and that "the continual tendency of increasing knowledge is to render such marriages more rare." The very opposite of this general rule, which is characteristic of most uncivilized peoples, finds expression in cases where children are pledged in marriage even before they are born; among the Talamanca Indians, where "a bride is generally from ten to 14 years old;" among certain other Central American tribes, where the parents "try to get a wife for their son when he is nine or ten years old;" among the Guanas, where, as Azara says, "the girls who marry latest marry at the age of nine;" among most of the Australian tribes, where "nearly all the girls are betrothed at a very early age;" among the Santals, where a lad marries, as a rule, about the age of 16 or 17, and a girl at that of 15;" and among the Kandhs, where "a boy marries when he reaches his tenth or twelfth year, his wife being usually about four years older." So strong, in short, is the sentiment in favor of marriage among uncivilized races that, according to Westermarck, a person who does not marry "is looked upon almost as an unnatural being, or, at any rate, is disdained." He cites many examples in proof of this assertion. Thus it is or was a matter of universal belief in Fiji that he who died without having been married was stopped on the road to Paradise by the god Nangganangga and "smashed to atoms." The Santals regard the obstinate bachelor as little better than a thief, and not at all better than a witch; and both sexes treat him with supreme contempt. In Kaffir kraals a bachelor has no voice. In Tlascala a man of full age who refused to marry "has his hair cut off for shame." In Corea, on the authority of Rev. John Ross, "the male human being who is unmarried is never called a man, whatever his age, but goes by the name of yatow, a name given by the Chinese to unmarriageable young girls; and the man of 13 or 14 has a perfect right to strike, abuse, and order about the yatow of 30, who dare not so much as open his lips to complain."

The modern Hindus—here we take leave of the savages—honor marriage so highly that no bachelor is ever consulted on any important affair, and the man who cannot be induced to marry is looked upon as "beyond the pale of nature."

In Japan, as in China, celibacy is both eschewed and tabooed; and in the latter country especially it is all but impossible to avoid marriage, be you "robust or infirm, well-formed or deformed." Indeed, if a Chinese be sick with a disease which is practically incurable, his parents will by no means suffer him to die until they have procured him a wife. "Nay, so indispensable is marriage considered among this people," observes Dr. Westermarck, "that even the dead are married." Thus the spirits of all males who die in infancy or in boyhood are in due time married to the spirits of females.—Chambers' Journal.

SERVING THE PEOPLE.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Thinks It Is a Duty Which Every Citizen Owes to His City and Country.

"I believe that a man who is 27 years old, has had a university training and the advantages of travel, and who has leisure to give to the public service, should help to remedy some of the evils of politics. My son has always been taught that it is his duty as a citizen to serve his city, as much as it is his duty to defend his country."

These words were spoken by that public spirited citizen, Mrs. Potter Palmer, in reference to the candidacy of her son, Honore Palmer, for an alderman's seat in the city council of

HONORE PALMER.
(Just Elected Alderman from Chicago's Twenty-First Ward.)

Chicago. That his candidacy should excite such widespread interest and demand an explanation, is, in itself, a singular comment on our indifference to public concerns. It ought to be taken for granted that young men of education, wealth, social position and leisure should give their time and influence to public service. Had the government of this country in its early years been left to self-seeking demagogues the states would never have been united into one compact, constitutional whole. For many years there has been a growing disposition among Americans of all classes to leave politics to professional politicians. In this way has come about corruption. Municipal reform associations have tried to arouse citizens to a sense of their public duty. The best of them, however, rarely go beyond depositing a ballot, and it would surprise most of them very much to be told that they should help select the candidates, and should even accept office if called upon.

This is the view taken by young Mr. Palmer. It is to be hoped, says the Little Chronicle, that he will have many imitators among young men, both rich and poor.

INDIAN IN THE NAVY.

Chapman Schenandoah, a Full-Blooded Oneida, a Member of the Crew of the Atlantic.

To the United States cruiser Atlanta belongs the distinction of having in its crew Chapman Schenandoah, the only American Indian in the navy. He is an Oneida, and was born on the reservation 29 years ago. He is the grandson of Schenandoah, "The Deer," who, in his day, was one of the most notable men of his tribe. At the age of 18 Schenandoah could

CHAPMAN SHENANDOAH.
(Only Full-Blooded Indian in the United States Navy.)

neither read nor write, but had a natural talent for mechanics, and after he had seen a steam engine for the first time he went to his home and built one out of such material as he could find. He became a student at Hampton institute and after seven years of work was graduated, but remained at Hampton as an assistant in the machine shop.

When the war with Spain broke out he enlisted in the navy and served at first as a fireman on the San Francisco and later on the New York under Capt. Chadwick. He was mustered out of the volunteer service when the war was over, but reenlisted at once and was assigned to the Atlanta, on which vessel he is at present.

The Indian sailor is described by his friends as a fine, stalwart fellow of whom his tribesmen have good cause to feel proud.

The Daily Mail of Big Men.

The pope (who at one time was a reigning monarch over the papal states) is credited with receiving no fewer than 20,000 letters and newspapers every day. The German emperor receives more than 700 letters a day. The prince of Wales, before his accession to the throne as Edward VII., was not very far behind that number, and as king he will in all probability exceed it. Among presidents, the United States president stands at the head with 1,200 letters a day, the president of the French republic coming next with 700 a day.

HUNDREDS OF FARMS

Owned by William Scully, Greatest of American Landlords.

His Largest Holdings Are in Central Illinois and in Bates County, Mo. —How He Makes His Land Pay Well.

William Scully owns a greater number of farms than any man in the United States. Their aggregate area is 200,000 acres. They are worth $10,000,000. They are located in central Illinois, western Missouri and Kansas. They represent the accumulation of 50 years of the life of their owner.

He is the richest farmer in the richest agricultural section in the world.

His wealth the New York World estimates at $25,000,000.

William Scully came to this country shortly after the Mexican war for the purpose of investing his money. He chose to put it into farming lands.

At that time he was William Scully, gentleman, of Ballecohey, Ireland. Now he is William Scully, American citizen, owner of the John A. Logan residence in Washington, and multimillionaire.

Ever since he came to America he has been either Lord or Viscount Scully, although he never gave anybody reason to believe that he held a title. He is not a lord. Neither is he a viscount.

In 1897 the Illinois legislature modified the alien land-owner law. This law necessitated Mr. Scully's removal to the United States and his naturalization prior to 1903.

When the Scully agents went to Bates county, Mo., six years ago to purchase farm land there, people became alarmed lest Scully import an undesirable tenantry. This criticism of Mr. Scully has covered a period of more than 40 years. Not one word of

WILLIAM SCULLY.
(Irish Landlord Who Owns Scores of Farms in the West.)

defense ever came from him. Criticism seemed never to touch the rich Irishman. His policy was silence.

Meanwhile the Scully acres continued to yield great crops. Nobody ever heard of a sale of Scully land except a farm purchased in Sangamon county, Ill., by former Gov. Richard J. Oglesby. Nobody ever heard of a mortgage on a Scully farm.

At Butler, in Bates county, Mo., there are 125 Scully tenants, and they lease their lands for cash, paying from $1.25 to $2 an acre, and make their own improvements.

The Scully agents are particular about leases. The farmer who applies for one of them must be a practical farmer. His stock must look well fed. His machinery must show good care. He must have a good reputation, be temperate and industrious and pay his debts. He must not quarrel with his neighbors.

Three years ago Mr. Scully increased his holdings in Bates county, Mo., to 43,000 acres, all purchased in cash at from $27 to $35 an acre. None of this land is encumbered. William Scully has visited Bates county several times. He has inspected his farms and carried away samples of their soil in little paper sacks, leading his tenants there to believe he must have at his home samples of every piece of the land he owns.

A year ago the people of Bates county voted on a proposition to build a new courthouse at Butler. Mr. Scully's agent wrote to him and inquired to know what he would advise his tenants to do. Mr. Scully answered that they ought to vote for it The proposition carried.

This richest of American farmers is a modest man of simple tastes. He dresses simply in dark clothes, with an old-fashioned black bow tie. He does not drink or use tobacco. He is a member of the Episcopal church. He is slightly bald.

Mr. Scully spent several summers in Lincoln, Ill., on one occasion bringing his family. One of his sons married a Lincoln girl. The family lived very simply and became popular. Mr. Scully devoted his whole time to his lands and his books. He was never known to come to Lincoln or to depart from there without having with him an armful of books, principally devoted to agriculture.

Mr. Scully permits no detail of his business to escape him. He even sees that a new generation of scientific farmers will be on hand to take his place and the places of the men who work with him. He puts young men at work on the farms and then sends them to college at his own expense.

Trees in the Philippines.

In the Philippine islands there are about 400 species of trees. Of these only about 50 possess any commercial value.

TUESDAY EUCHRE CLUB.

It Was Late Because the Gowns of All of Its Swell Members Hooked Up the Back.

Mrs. Stanley's euchre party was scheduled to begin at 2:30 in the afternoon. Ten minutes after that time she rushed madly down the stairs to seek aid in the kitchen. Her silk gown opened in the back and no matter how supple and athletic a woman may be, she cannot hook up a gown that opens at the back. The second girl stopped spreading sandwiches when her mistress backed up to her. "Do hurry now, Martha," Mrs. Stanley panted, "it's past time and the people are liable to arrive at any minute."

Martha hooked up the waist by main force and then discovered that she had not begun right at the neck. Then she did her work over again and this time the two edges came out even at the belt. Then Mrs. Stanley hurried into the drawing-room, glanced into the mirror, pulled a curl in place and sat down, trying to look as if she had been serenely waiting for some time to receive her guests. It was three o'clock before Mrs. Murphy burst into the room in a feverish way, then looked around, surprised to see that it was empty save for her hostess. "I thought I was late," she gasped. "But I couldn't get a maid to hook up my dress. I sent a bell boy about forty times after one, and they didn't come, and I was afraid I would keep the whole party waiting. Isn't it awful to have clothes that open in the back?"

Before Mrs. Murphy had finished the tale of the troubles of a woman who lives alone in a hotel and has her waists button at the back Ella Wylie came in. Her usual aristocratic composure was sadly marred by a flush on her cheek bones and an angry spark in her eyes. "I hope I'm not late," she said, "but I'm just ready to kill my young brother. The maid had to go off to the dentist's to have a tooth pulled and mamma went to her club and, of course, papa is downtown at business, and I told George that he must be sure to stay around the flat this afternoon so I could have him button up my dress. He wanted me to dress before lunch so he could go over to the park to skate, but I wasn't going to sit around two or three hours before time. I did my hair and got all dressed and slipped on my bodice, then I put my head out of the door and called to George. He didn't answer. I called louder and louder, but he didn't come. Then I hunted all over the place—no George. Finally I saw him skating down on the sidewalk in front of the building with some other boys. I put my head out of the window and I commanded him to come upstairs and button my dress. He laughed and said he'd come if I prom-

MARTHA HOOKED UP THE WAIST.

ised him a quarter. I said I wouldn't pay him anything, then he raised his price to 50 cents. Of course I had to give in and he made me throw the money out of the window to him before he would come up. I was mad enough to eat him, but, of course, I was at his mercy, little imp!"

Other women came drifting in now. Most of them wore gowns that closed in the back and most of them had some difficulty in getting into them. Mrs. Gardner, who was incased in a princess gown which was buttoned from the nape of her neck to her heels, said that her nurse maid had just given her notice because of this gown. The nurse had struck after the fifty-sixth button and then the cook had been called in. The cook's hands had not been immaculately clean and a large grease spot marked the beginning of her labors. Mrs. Delaney then told of a man who had applied for a divorce from a wife who had all her gowns opened in the back and who insisted that he should stay home from business to close them for her. Madge Stern, whose father is a judge on the bench, said that she believed the man would be sustained on the ground that this was habitual cruelty.

By this time all the guests had come save Mrs. Blewett. The women sat about the tables with the cards dealt, only waiting for her appearance to begin the game. At 3:30 a cab was driven up to the door, Mrs. Blewett tumbled out, rushed into the hall, meanwhile tearing off her cloak and hat. She bolted into the drawing-room and began pouring out her apologies.

"I hope you'll forgive me, but I waited and waited for my sister-in-law to come home and hook my waist. She went downtown to do some shopping and I was alone in the house. I tried about forty times to hook my waist up, but I twisted my arms till I just about broke in two, but it didn't do a mite of good. I just couldn't reach the middle hooks. We haven't any near neighbors, so I telephoned for a cab and I started over—"

"Why, Mrs. Blewett, your dress isn't hooked up now!" Madge Stern said. She sat where she commanded a rear view of the belated guest.

"Why, no, of course not!" Mrs. Blewett answered. "I was just going to say that when the cab came I put my cloak on over my dress and thought I would get hooked up here. I couldn't think of anything else to do."

Mrs. Blewett was made presentable from both front and back view and in cross section, then the game of euchre was begun.—Chicago Daily News.

PUTS BABY TO SLEEP.

Combined Rocking Chair and Cradle Invented by a Philanthropic Canadian Genius.

Here we have an invention intended for household use, comprising a chair and cradle in one article of furniture, the two being combined in such a manner that the cradle telescopes into the under portion of the chair when not in use. Samuel S. Arnold, of Toronto, Canada, has been granted a patent on

HAPPY COMBINATION.

the idea. A third rocker is provided, which lies close to one of the main rockers when the chair only is in use. The cradle portion rests on slides attached to the front and rear legs of the chair, and is operated as easily as the pulling out of the drawer of a desk can be accomplished. When it is desired to use the cradle the end board is grasped in the hand and pulled outward until pins at the inner ends of the grooves strike the ends of the sides, thus preventing the cradle from becoming detached. The baby is then placed in position, and the nurse seats herself in the chair, in a convenient position to care for the child and at the same time devote her attention to reading or sewing. The inventor has also made provision for twins by designing a double cradle, which pulls out on either side of the chair, one telescoping into the other when closed up. The arrangement is simple and does not materially increase the weight of a chair, besides taking up much less space than the two articles would if separated.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Smart American Idea.

The novelty-loving women derive infinite satisfaction from their postilion belts that happily can adorn waists of all ages and sizes. A smart American idea this postilion girdle is, and the strap that encircles the middle is wide or narrow, as the purchaser may select. A black silk or satin band, stitched to a state of desirable stiffness, edged with gilt or silver gimp, fastened in front with a stitched tongue and buckle, become a jaunty postilion by the simple device of fastening in the back a long or short, flat or fluffy, tail, made of the same goods as the belt itself. Sometimes the tail is trimmed with gimp to match the belt, but just as often it is left quite plain, save for a chaste design worked out in small gilt buttons.

Wow-Wow Sauce for Beef.

To make wow-wow sauce chop fine sufficient parsley to make two tablespoonfuls. Rub it on a plate with a spatula, adding a few drops of vinegar until it is like a paste, then add three pickled walnuts chopped fine, and three gherkins chopped fine; four olives, also chopped. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan; when melted add a tablespoonful of flour; mix; add half a pint of good stock. Stir until stock is boiling. Take from the fire; add a tablespoonful of vinegar, a tablespoonful of mushroom ketchup and let it simmer for ten minutes. Strain and add the parsley and hot mixture, and turn it into the sauce tureen. It is eaten on boiled or corned beef.—Ladies' Home Journal.

How to Polish the Windows.

The action of the sun, moisture and the carbonic acid in the air on the soda or potash in the glass produces an opaqueness more or less pronounced. To remove this wet the glass with dilute hydrochloric acid, and after a few minutes go over the glass with powdered whiting. Pour the acid slowly into the cold water, using four ounces of the acid to 12 ounces of water (one pint and a half). Polish with chamois or soft paper. It must be remembered that this acid will attack metals and should not be allowed to touch them, nor should the bottle be left open an instant longer than necessary, as the fumes are very destructive.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Narrow Margin.

"I came pretty near going to a swell reception to-night."

"How near?"

"Well, I wanted to go and wasn't invited."—Chicago Record.

LATEST HEALTH FOOD.

It Is Compressed Milk, in Which All Sorts of Lacteal Microbes Are Squeezed to Death.

After pasteurized milk, aerated milk, sterilized milk, peptonized milk, lactated milk and malted milk, there is now to be added a new kind of scientific hygienic milk.

It is compressed milk. By this new process the microbes that abound in cow's milk are squeezed to death, at least a part of them are, for there are 500,000 germs to every teaspoonful of raw cow's milk.

To investigate the effect of pressure on bacteria, an apparatus was devised which is remarkable for having produced what is probably the greatest hydrostatic pressure ever reached, over 450,000 pounds per square inch.

The particular object of these experiments was to determine whether the bacteria in milk might not be killed by hydrostatic pressure, so that it would keep a longer time without souring. Moderate pressures were first tried, but appeared to have no effect. The pressures were then increased and notable results were obtained.

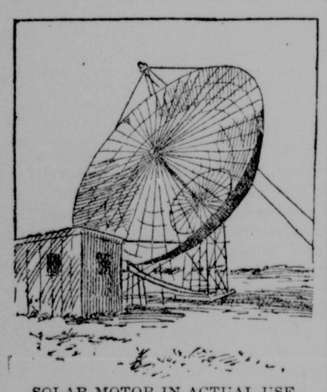
Milk subjected to pressures of 70 to 100 tons kept from 24 to 60 hours longer without souring than untreated milk. The degree to which the keeping qualities of milk were improved appeared to depend as much on the time for which the pressure was maintained as upon the actual pressure reached.

Pressures of 90 tons per square inch maintained for an hour delayed the souring of milk from four to six days. Complete sterilization of the milk, however, was in no case effected, even at the highest pressures, and the milk in many cases acquired peculiar tastes and odors on keeping, indicating that certain species of bacteria were killed while others were not.—Chicago American.

MONSTER SOLAR MOTOR.

Heat of the Sun Utilized to Run the Engine of an Irrigation Plant in California.

The first sun motor to be put to a practical everyday use is believed to be that recently installed at Pasadena, Cal. Its principle is as old as man. Its application is new. By means of a huge construction of mirrors, resembling an inverted umbrella on a large scale, the heat of the sun's rays is concentrated on a long cylindrical boiler, which without the application of any other heat furnishes sufficient steam for the running of a ten horse-power engine. The engine is at work pumping water from a well 12 feet deep. The best record it has made is the lifting of 1,400 gallons of water a minute, which is sufficient to irrigate 500 acres of trees or 200 acres of alfalfa. By the use of the sun motor the item of fuel is entirely done away with. Steam is raised on sunshiny days by turning the mirror frame until the proper focus is obtained on the boiler. The supply of water in the boiler and the working of the machinery are arranged automatically, so that little human labor is needed in connection with its use. The most immediate and important use of the new motor is expected to be the furnishing of a supply of water for irrigating the sandy deserts of the southwest, where the sun shines brightly for more than 70 per cent. of the days and fuel is almost impossible to obtain.



SOLAR MOTOR IN ACTUAL USE.

Fire Alarm for Buildings.

A new electric fire alarm is intended to announce the appearance of fire to passers-by outside the building in which it is placed. It consists of a metallic case containing a charge of pyrotechnic compound similar to a Bengal light, and surmounted by a small igniting fuse. The whole is made water-tight, and is arranged to be put in position on a cornice or other prominent part of the building. The fuse is connected through thermostats with a battery, so that a high temperature in the vicinity of one of the thermostats closes the circuit, explodes the igniting charge and lights the slow-burning compound, which gives a brilliant light, and this attracts the attention of people in the neighborhood.

Why Glass Holds Water.

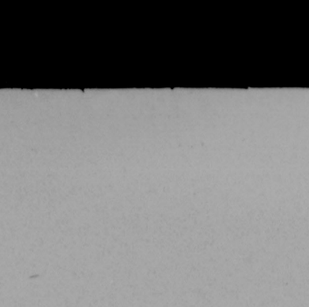
Utensils of glass will hold water because the globules of water are too big to squeeze through the glass, but glass is as full of holes as a sponge, and air blows right through it, because the specks or molecules of air are smaller than the holes.

NEW OPTICAL ILLUSION.

Unique Problem Contributed to Science by M. Henri Coupin, a Noted French Philosopher.

The following new and curious optical illusion is contributed by M. Henri Coupin to La Nature. He says:

"Our illustration represents a series of black squares placed at regular distances apart and separated by white bands crossing each other regularly at right angles. At least this is how the illustration has represented them. But in reality, in each of the places where the white bands cross we see a very plain shadow, or, more exactly, a sort of penumbra with indefinite boundaries. If the attention be fixed on one of these spots in particular it disappears at once, while the neighboring spots persist. This is evidently due to the fact that the phenomenon is produced only in regions of the retina distant from the 'yellow spot' (spot of most distinct vision)—regions where the sight is always a little confused. It would be interesting to vary the size of the squares and of their intervals to see at what moment the phenomenon would disappear. Optical illusions are a good deal more than mere amusements. Studied with care, they can do a good deal toward clearing up the problem of vision which is still so imperfectly understood."



INTERESTING ILLUSION.

WORN-OUT STEEL RAILS.

They Are Not Sent to the Scrap Heap, But Are Used for Sidings, Spurs and Branch Lines.

Several thousand miles of new and heavier rails are laid every year on railroads in the United States, and these renewals are made much oftener than the actual requirements of travel call for them, there being a steady substitution of heavy for light rails.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the track of all railways in the United States is now of steel. A steel rail will usually wear out first at the ends, owing to the wheels hammering over the open joints. The average life of an iron rail is six years, of a steel rail 12.

A 40-pound steel rail—40 pounds to each yard of length—would be taken up and replaced by one of 55 pounds; a 55-pound rail would be replaced by one of 70 pounds, and a 70-pound rail would be replaced by one of 85 pounds, perhaps. There is about one such change at the end of each four years, or three complete replacements of rail during the time one would serve in use.

The custom, general among American railroads, has given rise to the question: What becomes of the old steel rails, or rather those for which others were substituted? Any railroad man can readily give the answer: They serve, second-hand, the interests of the road, being used for sidings or spurs.

A siding, in railroad phrase, means a line of track on which a freight or accommodation train may be run while a through train is passing, or on which a train may be sidetracked before loading or unloading. A spur is an irregular line of track which connects a storehouse, wareroom, factory, mill, or ship landing with the main line, and the multiplication of these spurs has been of undeniable service to all roads in the development of their freight business.

The traffic on sidings is small; on spurs it is still less, and the deplaced steel rails may be in use on them for many years.—N. Y. Sun.

FUNERAL TROLLEY CAR.

Baltimore Street Railway Companies Have Had One Built at Considerable Expense.

Baltimore has a number of fine suburban cemeteries, all of which are reached by some division of the street railway lines, and the company found by putting in a few crossovers they could take a car from any part of the city to any one of the burying grounds. It was, therefore, decided to offer cars for transportation of funeral parties, says the Street Railway Review. The company built a special car well adapted for the purpose. The car is divided into two compartments, the smaller of which has running its full length another compartment or vault in which the casket is carried. A heavy plate glass door hinged to swing downward gives access to the vault from the outside. When a casket is to be placed in the car, the shelf is drawn out, the casket lifted upon it, and the shelf is then pushed back in place. The larger compartment has 12 cross seats in the center aisle, giving a seating capacity of 24; the smaller compartment has four seats. Heavy black curtains divide this section into two private compartments for the immediate family of the deceased. Floral contributions are piled upon the top of the vault, and can be seen from the street. The car is finished inside and out with black enamel with nickel-plated fixtures. The car has been named "Dolores," meaning sorrow, and it is rented at from $20 to $25 for each interment.

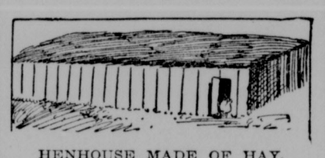
TEMPORARY HOUSES.

A Pennsylvania Poultryman Prefers Them to the Costly Structures He Used for Many Years.

I started 18 years ago with a well-built poultry house, which, while comfortable in winter, was too hot in summer. It finally became infested with vermin, which I could not keep rid of. I finally built sheds of poles and old hay, and have used them with the best results. These sheds are made 25x100 feet and ten feet high, with poles set in the ground six to eight feet apart. Use poles for the top pieces, put crosswise. Fence wire is stapled on top of the cross pieces lengthwise, about 14 inches apart.

About two feet of old hay is put on and tar paper laid evenly over the hay, with the ends projecting on the north about five feet. Six-foot small-mesh poultry netting is put on the sides all around the shed, and before stapling to place the wire is set in the ground about eight inches to keep out rats. Poles are then set about three feet from the sides all around the shed, with the exception of the south side, and a few strands of wire tacked to them to keep the sides in place. When the hay is put in it is tramped well until it is built up to the paper and the projecting laps laid over.

When cold weather sets in the south side of the shed is covered with heavy duck and slats nailed over the duck. For entrance a flap is left and a board tacked to the duck endwise. Loops of leather or wire are stapled to the board to draw taut. This will give the building plenty of light and will answer better than window glass. During the warm months the duck is removed and put away for future use. The sides on the north are also removed for ventilation. In the fall new sheds and runs are erected upon a new location, the poles removed, the old pile of hay burned and the ground plowed for a garden for the next season.



HENHOUSE MADE OF HAY.

During the winter when the weather requires it these sheds are heated with steam from two old steam cookers in a greenhouse, which is located about the center of this row of sheds. Two-inch pipe is laid through the sheds upon blocks of wood in a trench 20 inches deep. It is covered with boards and then dirt. The pipes through the shed are not covered, with the exception of slats over the trench. The steam does not return to the greenhouse, but is let out at the end of the last building. I breed fancy poultry altogether and was unable to get paying prices for stock and keep them in perfect order until I adopted this style of buildings.—Orange Judd Farmer.

POULTRY YARD HINTS.

The dust bath is still one of the necessities in the poultry house.

Make your buildings tight and warm for your fowls, and they will be better egg producers.

Green bone and meat scraps in winter take the place of bugs and worms that the fowls have during the summer.

A pullet is at her best as a show bird just before she reaches the laying point—as regards color, condition of plumage and general physical development.

If you have eggs to sell this spring it is high time you were advertising them. Get yourself before the public in time to get well acquainted before the egg season begins.

It is never wise to buy breeding stock at beginning of breeding season. Buy before, so that the stock will have become used to its new surroundings before breeding season commences.—Barnum's Midland Farmer.

Good Horses in Demand.

The breeding of horses, like all other kinds of live stock, will pay if the aim is to produce the very best. The greatest drawback to the business at the present time is the lack of good stallions of the different breeds throughout the country. So far as our observation extends there are fewer first-class stallions accessible at this time than ever before, and it will take some time to get them through the country. Those who have good mares of any breed and are in reach of the right kind of stallions are fortunate just at this time, and will make the rearing of horse stock a profitable branch of farming.—Farmers' Voice.

Planting Locusts for Posts.

The black, yellow and white locusts are merely varieties or forms of the same species, Robinia pseudacacia. The black and yellow forms are considered most resistant and are usually found in the driest places. If seeds or suckers can be had from these dark and dense-wooded types they would naturally be preferred for planting. All varieties of the common locust are attacked by borers, and a multitude of insect enemies. The honey locust, Gleditschia triacanthos, is not troubled by insects to so great an extent as the Robinia, but is much inferior in lasting qualities as fence material.—Rural New Yorker.

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Peruna is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy---I am as Well as Ever."

HON. DAN. A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy." Very respectfully, Dan. A. Grosvenor.

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna: "As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."

Miss Mattie L. Guild, President Illinois Young People's Christian Temperance Union, in a recent letter from Chicago, Ill., says:

"I doubt if Peruna has a rival in all the remedies recommended to-day for catarrh of the system. A remedy that will cure catarrh of the stomach will cure the same condition of the mucous membrane anywhere. I have found it the best remedy I have ever tried for catarrh, and believing it worthy my endorsement I gladly accord it."

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council No. 168, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2535 Polk street, N. E.:

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Minneapolis, Minn.

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

POOR LITTLE JOHNNY! AND HIS "TUMMY"!

Small boys, and many times large ones, and occasionally girls, too, big and little, suffer terribly from convulsive pains or "cramps" in the bowels and stomach—pain so violent that it "doubles up" the ones attacked, and makes it impossible for them to stand up.

Some people call it colic, but most honest, plain-spoken people call it "belly-ache" and very properly, for the seat of the trouble is in the bowels, and caused by the violent efforts of the bowels to rid themselves of something which doesn't belong there. The small boy usually gets it from over-eating or from eating forbidden fruit, and suffers mostly in the summer time.

It's spring now, and "in times of peace, prepare for war." Let the boys and girls and the big folks, too, for that matter, clean out the clogged channels filled with winter bile and putrid undigested food, strengthen the 30-feet of bowel canal, liven up the liver, and "summer belly-aches" will have no terrors, because they won't happen. The way to make the body ache-proof is to use *CASCARETS*, gentle, sweet, fragrant *CASCARETS*, the perfect system cleaners and bowel strengtheners. For fear that anybody in the family should ever be attacked by belly-ache, keep a box of *CASCARETS* in the house always, and remember that all pains and troubles in your insides are

QUICKLY CURED BY

Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 456

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

Any Doctor

is willing to treat you for rheumatism, if your credit is good or you pay his fee. But only one doctor will cure your rheumatism, and he charges nothing for advice.

This physician is Dr. Greene, the discoverer of Dr. Greene's Nervura. If you will write to him at 35 West 14th Street, New York City, he will tell you exactly how to get rid of rheumatism for good and all. It won't cost you anything to get his advice. Why don't you write to Dr. Greene to-day?

ENGINEER'S LICENSE. MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, ELECTRICIANS, Etc. 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers. SENT FREE. GEORGE A. ZELLER, Publisher. Room 546, 18 South Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

MUSIC 50 COPIES sent for One Dollar. All different. All popular. Best ever published. Vocal and instrumental. E. A. SIEGEL, 320 Broadway, New York.

With rig to sell our Poultry Mixture; straight salary $15.00 per week and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay. Address with stamp EUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. 5, East St. Louis, Ill.

Dessert for To-Day.

You need not worry about it if you have Burnham's Hasty Jellycon in the cupboard. Only necessary to dissolve in hot water and stand away to cool to secure the most delicious jelly. Absolutely pure gelatine sugar and fruit flavors. Flavors: Lemon, orange, raspberry, strawberry, wild cherry, peach, also unflavored "calfsfoot" for wine and coffee jelly. Your grocer sells it.

A. N. K.—C 1861

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
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First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 0 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

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Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.
Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

FOR SHERIFF.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

IN THE matter of planting trees a practical question is raised. The wholesale destruction of woods and forests everywhere has attracted attention for many years, but the people have it within their power to plant new forests and thus secure new trees to take the place of those that are consumed for commercial uses. If every school child in the State should plant one tree each year Maryland would soon recover from the loss of its woods. The need of trees is obvious to those who are familiar with the subject. The removal of the forest have had a serious effect upon the streams everywhere, and the stories of floods told year after year are largely the result of the clearing away of the forests. A treeless country is a most desolate place. Not only as a matter of adornment are trees needed, but they are necessary in order to protect the small streams from drying up. In addition, the demand for wood is increasing every year as the supply decreases. The planting of several hundred new trees this year would mean just that many old trees of commercial value a quarter of a century later.

ABOUT the best thing published recently in the Terra Alta *Republican* is the subjoined editorial on the recent session of the Maryland Legislature:

A farce on high statesmanship has recently been enacted by the Maryland Legislature, and it was all done for political purposes. Of course a cheap and hollow pretense has been set up that it was all done for political purposes, for the public good and in imitation of Massachusetts. Massachusetts! In heaven's name don't talk about Massachusetts. The glorious old Bay State, with her Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill and her war waged for a hundred years for intellectual and moral freedom would scorn your pretended subserviency. Massachusetts does things because they are right—not for political effect. Go to Massachusetts and find a Goebel law or a Nesbit law or a packed board of registration. Never. Massachusetts is American and Democratic, and believes, and practices such beliefs, in a government of the people, for the people and by the people and not in a government of rings, for rings and by rings. No, don't try to masquerade under your paint and veneer with Massachusetts. She would never own you. Her statesmen believe in truth and eternal justice. She makes her laws for the public good—not for partisan benefit—and she would scorn such infamies as "grandfather" laws and laws to be enforced by partisans. This latter is the iniquity of Maryland. It is the enforcement more than the law. There may be a show of reason for the ballot exclusion laws in the black belt—South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc, but the outrage there is the unfair and inequitable enforcement of those laws. But that is just why the Maryland partisan made the law. He wants it to keep his tottering party in power. It is this animus that makes such a law an outrage on popular government. A law to encourage education and intelligence is one thing, but a law to be enforced in equitably by making classes in society, by establishing political and social castes, by stamping on the weak and helping the strong, is the very acme of undemocratic government. What does Bryan, the great Commoner, think of this? What kind of Jacksonian or Jeffersonian Democracy is it? Oh shades of the great dead! What unworthy scious have come to fill your places! Honor, equality, justice, righteousness, Democracy—all swept away for partisan gain.

Mr. Bryan's Lightning-Rod.

Mr. Bryan takes the public into his confidence in the last issue of the *Commoner* by saying that he is not planning for another nomination. It would be more gratifying to many of the adherents of one of Mr. Bryan's parties to hear him declare that he would not accept a third nomination if it were tendered him but Mr. Bryan stops far short of this position. Mr. Bryan makes the statement in the course of his disclaimer of the planning for a third nomination, "I have no enemies to punish, no matter what a man may have said or done against the ticket in 1896 or in 1900. That man becomes my friend the moment he accepts Democratic principles. Neither have I any disposition to reward political friends at the expense of our cause." Mr. Bryan talks of punishment and reward like a man who still hopes to be in position to punish and reward. In fact it seems that Mr. Bryan has thought it time to erect Mr. Bryan's lightning-rod. If Mr. Bryan succeeds in running the Democratic national convention again and prescribing what Democratic principles are Mr. Bryan will very probably be the nominee again. If not Mr. Bryan and his queer assortment of Democratic principles will give way to new dogmas, and Mr. Bryan will doubtless antagonize the Democratic candidate by the same right that he has been antagonized by those who did not regard him as a Democrat.

The New State Census.

The enumeration of the people of Maryland, ordered by the extra session of the General Assembly, begins this morning. In all parts of the State the enumerators—one to each voting precinct—will commence their work. It is to be completed in fifteen days from this time, and shortly thereafter the figures will be made public. In this work and its result the people of the State have a vital interest. Upon it depends, in a number of instances, the representation in the House of Delegates during the next ten years. Having this interest, the people should assist the enumerators by facilitating their work, as in no other way will it be possible to secure the accuracy that is demanded.

The returns, when finally made, will show how this work has been done. They will be a measure of its impartiality and nonpartisanship. If the State census varies from that taken by the Federal government to the extent of limiting representation in the supposedly Republican counties, while giving Democratic counties the basis of the increase, the work will be condemned, in spite of whatever its managers may claim for it. The inaccuracies in the Federal census are now known to be limited to one or two counties. Even in this small area they were sufficient to create a scandal; the Democrats should take care that they do not breed a worse scandal.

This advice is not given for the purpose of discrediting the State census in advance. The *American* hopes to see scrupulous honesty exercised in every branch of the work and will gladly commend it if it is discoverable. But all that has been done up to this time in this connection has borne the stamp of excessive partisanship. The whole census seems to have been devised solely for its effect upon the fortunes of the Democratic organization in the State. Only organization Democrats have been recognized in the appointment of workers, and some of the places have been given to men whose names are too well known to the people of Baltimore. The leaders of this organization have unblushingly directed the preliminary work, assuming the powers of the superintendent without so much as an "By your leave." Under these circumstances none save organization Democrats have reason to hope for material benefit for the census. If to the people it is to prove anything except a new scheme in the game of practical politics, the manner in which the work is done and its results must be looked to to remove the existing skepticism.—Baltimore American.

FROM the way boss Gorman is sticking his fingers in the State census business it would seem that he is the Superintendent, and not Col. Buck Schley. His presence at the opening of the office in Baltimore affords all the proof necessary to establish his indentity with the discreditable work.

An Expensive Luxury.

The State census is likely to prove a more expensive luxury to the tax payers of Maryland than was at first anticipated. The Baltimore *American* says "the actual cost of taking the census, which work will begin on May 1, will be $29,700, exclusive of office expenses, salaries of office enumerators, stationery, printing, etc., which items will about exhaust the appropriation exclusive of the cost of copying the registration lists."

Making copies of these lists, as required by the census law, will probably add five or six thousand dollars to the expense of taking the census, and the work of comparing them with the census reports will consume much time in the office of the superintendent. The chief enumerator has a salary of $10 per day and his assistant $6. There will probably be miscellaneous and incidental expenses which will swell the total cost to $50,000 or more, and leave a deficiency to be provided for by an appropriation by the legislature at its next session. It is doubtful whether the enumeration can be completed within the time limited by law and the large body of enumerators may have extra claims at $3 per diem each. And all this to help the Old Ring to a resumption of its arbitrary power in the State.

The Reform League.

At a meeting of the Reform League of Baltimore held on Tuesday evening Mr. Chas. J. Bonoparte discussed the acts of the recent extra session of the Legislature. He spoke of the determined opposition of the league to the call and said:

"Although the league's action did not prevent the passage of a bill to amend the Election law, it was far from fruitless; the bill introduced was much less mischievous than its real authors wished to make it, and as passed it was much less mischievous than as introduced. In fact it seems likely to prove, in practical application, more annoying than dangerous, and there is great doubt whether the unscrupulous men who planned the extra session will, as a last resort, derive any appreciable benefit from its enactment.

"Nevertheless, its adoption has been a very serious event in our local politics; it shows plainly that the same men now control the party in power who controlled it in 1895, and it shows further, and no less plainly, that these men are ready now, as they were then, to defeat by fraud or violence the people's will fairly expressed at the polls, if this be needful to prolong their power. For these men—men too readily and certainly recognized in this community to need mention by name—the abortive act of the special session will be but an entering wedge, if the people tolerate their continued prominence in our public affairs. Their purpose, in great measure now unmasked, is to so weaken those laws which protect the freedom and purity of the suffrage as to make again possible what was seen in 1875 and 1885 and what they intended and unsuccessfully attempted in 1895.

"We think it has been shown that the league must hold them and deal with them as irreconcilable enemies to its aims, and we believe it will be a wise, as well as a worthy, policy for the league to present this issue to the people promptly and plainly. To this end we advise that the executive committee to be chosen this evening have a well-considered bill prepared to repeal most of the provisions of the above mentioned recent act and to restore the law amended by these provisions, and, in the league's name, take the same course respecting this bill which we have suggested in regard to the bill to amend the Police law."

Consumption

is, by no means, the dreadful disease it is thought to be—at the beginning.

It can always be stopped—at the beginning. The trouble is you don't know you've got it; you don't believe it; don't believe it—till you succeed to. Then it is danger-ous.

Don't be afraid; but attend to it quick—you can do it yourself and at home.

Take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and live carefully every way.

This is sound doctrine, whatever you may think or be told; and, if heeded, will save life.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

CREMATED ALIVE.

Aged Farmer Roasted to Death Trying to Save His Home.

Monday evening Samuel J. Miller, a farmer living three miles east of Barton, discovered forest fires near his home and summoned the members of his household for the purpose of fighting the fire, which was approaching the house very rapidly, by means of the dry leaves. His sons went with him and during the fighting against the flames they became separated from their father and finally, seeing the fire in the vicinity of where Mr. Miller had been, burning fiercely, they went in that direction and after considerable search to their horror discovered his body in the midst of the fire partly charred.

In consternation they ran to a neighbor's house and summoned aid, but after arrival of assistance it was some time before they were able to drag the body from the roaring furnace of timbers and brush surrounding it and by which time the body may be said to have been cremated, as it was completely charred, the legs dropping off when the body was lifted up.

Just how it happened no one is able to say as there were no eye witnesses to the occurrence, but it is supposed that Mr. Miller was overcome by the heat and smoke and while unconscious the fire crept upon him and he was roasted in this horrible way.

The deceased was aged about 78 years and leaves a family of thirteen children, all grown. The remains were interred at once.

BLOOMINGTON.

Piedmont Independent.

Mrs. Laura V. Johnson, accompanied by her son, Master Henry, was a visitor to relatives on Thursday.

Mr. Osborn, of Philadelphia, and County Surveyor Mason, of Oakland, were busy during the week, locating the lines of a property known as Key Stone, belonging to the Empire Coal Company.

John Kight, of Hampshire hill, was in town Wednesday. We also noticed from the same place Oscar Abernathy, John Foy and Lem Cole—all readers and admirers of the *Independent*.

Little Laura Tibbets, an 18 months old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Tibbets, fell from the front porch of their home on Wednesday and sustained painful injuries about the head.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton, of Philadelphia, are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Hamilton, of Hampshire.

Two car loads of water mains were side tracked at this point on last Wednesday. One of the contractors for the extension of the water system of the Piedmont water works was on hand early Thursday morning with two teams and a gang of laborers, busy unloading and hauling the material to the proposed site of excavation. The line, at present, will be constructed as far as Deep Hole and connect at its eastern end with the pumps at the pulp mill. To complete a gravity line that will supply the reservoir at Piedmont will necessitate the laying of three and one-half miles of water main from the mouth of Savage River. This would carry point of intake considerably above Everett's tunnel, and would, no doubt, insure the very best drinking water. The contractors have rented the brick store and commenced building bunks and sleeping booths on this Friday, for the accommodation of their employes.

Mr. George Fazenbaker, aged 75 years, who for the past five years has lived on the Henry Warnick farm, three miles from town, died last Sunday night about 12 o'clock. Mr. Fazenbaker was a veteran and belonged to the G. A. R. He was a stone mason by trade and was well known about Piedmont, Westernport and all along the line of the C. & P. R. R., where for the past 35 years he worked at his trade. He was buried in Philos cemetery, at Westernport on last Tuesday afternoon. A large number of friends, relatives and children were present at the funeral.

Miss Lotta Kemp, of this place, who was taken very ill at the Opera House, Piedmont, last Wednesday night at the close of the play, Quo Vadis, was brought home on Thursday morning, and is convalescing rapidly.

Miss Mills, of Hyndman, Pa., is the guest of the Kennels family, at Lochiel.

Irwin Warnick, administrator to the estate of Henry Warnick, has advertised a sale of personal property on May 16.

Squire Moody is again indisposed from rheumatism.

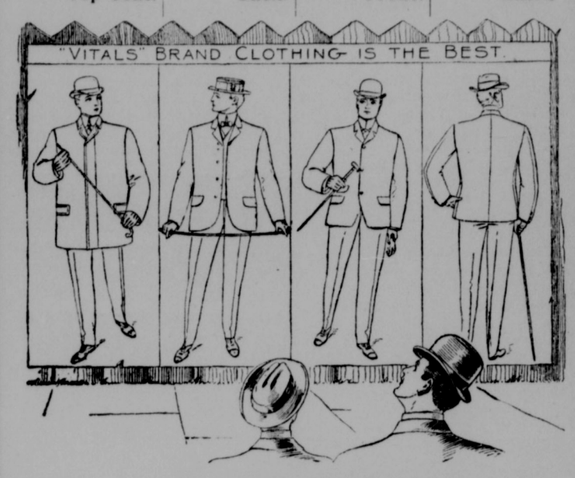
The extensive land slide that occurred at the mouth of the Buxton mine and the west end of the bridge across the Franklin plane, caused by the four or five days constant rain, took away about 75 or 100 feet of the county road between this place and Luke. This has necessitated a great deal of inconvenience to wagons and horsemen who have had occasion to use the road, as they are now compelled to travel by way of the Michael settlement. The County Commissioners of Allegany county viewed the slide on Tuesday, and, we understand, will erect a bridge over at that point instead of building masonry, as at first proposed.

Mrs. Fannie Phillips, of Keyser, spent a few days with relatives this week.

S. P. Specht, Deer Park, has just returned from the East with the best assortment of general merchandise ever brought to Deer Park, which he will sell very low for cash. 7 2t

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Spring Top Coat. | Four Button Sack. | Military Front. | Military Back.



Our Spring Stock of

Men and ... Boys **CLOTHING**

Is now complete in all the NEW STYLES & COLORS.

All Wool Suits at $7.50.

Style, Fit, Quality==Guaranteed.

H. C. **SINCELL** & Co.

Married in the Street.

Monday afternoon there was solemnized in the public street of Oakland a wedding ceremony, the contracting parties being Charles Henry Mitchell and Viola Hunsinger, of Aurora, W. Va. The minister performing the ceremony was Rev. T. S. Fike also of Aurora, who came down to Oakland that day in order to take a train for a point in Illinois. After procuring the necessary license the groom to-be accompanied by the bride-elect were walking down Third street ostensibly on the lookout for a minister when they met Rev. Fike at the corner of Third and Alder streets and in the shadow of the Lutheran church. A conversation of a few minutes took place between the parties when to a number of persons on the street it was evident that "something was doing," for the "man of the cloth" and the couple proceeded forthwith to lay aside their hats and stepping back from the pavement the ceremony of making the couple man and wife was gone through within a remarkably short time, much to the amusement of a number of persons who had congregated at the postoffice and along the street, who had been attracted by seeing the bride and groom being joined in such a novel place. As soon as the minister completed his duties he replaced his hat, caught up his grip and started for the depot. The bride and groom walked off as unconcerned as though nothing out of the ordinary had taken place.

For a stiff neck there is nothing better than a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It quickly relieves the stiffness and soreness, effecting a complete cure. For sale by all dealers.

Ice Cream.

Henry Lauer, in the Michaels building, has fitted up a room as an ice cream parlor and will serve that delicacy throughout the season. Families supplied with any quantity desired.

Taking the Census.

Yesterday morning the census takers of the State commenced their work which they are supposed to finish within fifteen days.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

A Great Improvement.

Clerk of the Court E. Z. Tower is making some extensive improvements to his recently acquired property on Oak street. He has had the building newly roofed, painted both inside and outside, new fences built and outbuildiugs repaired. In front of the house a massive wall of cut stone is being erected and as soon as it is completed a walk constructed of limestone screenings will be put down. This will solidify by the action of the weather and become equal to asphalt. The grounds are being graded and put down in grass. When all the improvements are complete Mr. Tower will have one of the best and handsomest homes in this section.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in in sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

The Country Editor.

Perusal of the columns of papers published in districts far removed from the bustle and every day excitement of the cities is liable to make the reader believe that the life of the country editor is "one grand, sweet dream," says the Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette*. Here, indeed, seems to be an individual who pursues the even tenor of his way, quietly gathering up the neighbornood gossip, scraps of information, and at all times keeping a watchful eye on the interests of the community. It is his aim to issue a paper of personal interest and therefore an epidemic of whooping cough, mumps, measles or grip furnishes him with opportunities to publish the names of most of his subscribers. With easy grace he mentions the smile on the face of the "happy father"—for some reason the happy mothers are rarely mentioned—and the passing away of an old citizen provides the occasion for an eloquent eulogy. The quilting bees, barn raisings, weddings and other events of similar importance call for sallies of wit and wisdom, a dog fight is given the prominence it deserves.

But the path of the country editor is not always strewn with roses. Many subscribers are forgetful, and reminders that they are in arrears are often in vain. There are times when even the subscribers who pay in firewood or farm produce fail to materialize. Hence the occasional appeals and wails from the sanctum and occasional suspension of a week's issue. The country editor who bumps up against such troubles is deserving of a better fate. He is one of the forces of civilization, and too often he is handicapped by adverse circumstances.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Jacob Feik, Esq., of near Accident, was in the city a day or two this week.

Go look at Townshend & Son's line of ties and dress shirts. 8 4

Jasper Augustine, Esq., of Uniontown, Pa., was a visitor to Oakland last Thursday.

When in need of sewer pipe call at Naylor's. Just received car load of 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 inch. 7 3t

Dr. John E. Legge returned Sunday from a few days' visit to Baltimore.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Services will be held in the Deer Park Lutheran church Sunday morning and evening, by Rev. G. I. Uhler.

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord is in Hamilton, Ohio, this week on professional business.

George W. Kitzmiller, of Blaine, who is operating one of the mines in that section, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Don't fail to call at S. P. Specht's, Deer Park, and examine his great big line of fancy and working shirts at away-down prices. 7 2t

George Fulmer and daughter Miss May returned on Sunday morning from a pleasant visit of a few days to Baltimore and Washington.

Daniel Dorsey and sister, Miss Mary, of New Germany, arrived here on Friday. The former returned home on Saturday. Miss Mary is a student in the Normal.

Herman Creutzberg, Esq., has purchased the Nelson stand on Alder street and will open the place on Friday morning with a full line of choice Chicago beef, veal, lamb and mutton.

Yesterday Town Clerk Dunham issued licenses to merchants, saloon keepers, etc., doing business in Oakland. The proceeds from the sale of licenses amounted to nearly $1500.

The old court house at Leonardtown having been found defective, a contract has been entered into with the B. F. Smith Company of Washington to erect a new building at a cost of $19,500. It will be larger than the present building, and the offices will be fireproof.

The trout fishing season has opened in earnest. A number of local anglers have been out trying their luck with more or less success crowning their efforts. The heads of the small streams seem to be the best fishing grounds at present. Later, however, the fish will be found in deeper water.

Richard K. Maroney, one of Oakland's liverymen, was in Cumberland last Thursday attending a sale of horses where he purchased a match team of carriage animals. In bringing the horses home overland one of them slipped from the road near Piedmont and rolled down the mountain for quite a distance. Mr. Maroney was riding the animal and was painfully injured, his ankle being sprained and body bruised considerably.

The body of Troy P. Sliger, who was killed in the Philippines is expected in Terra Alta for final interment some time in the very near future. Upon arrival here it will receive military burial. Troy was well known and highly esteemed in this neighborhood and to the best of our knowledge was the only soldier furnished by our section to the Philippine war was to be killed in an engagement.—Preston Republican.

A horse belonging to Messrs. D. E. Offutt & Sons which was hitched in the delivery wagon of that firm on Monday became unruly and balked. After being detached from the vehicle it backed through the lot adjoining the store and getting upon the platform backed against one of the large plate glass windows of the store where it endeavored to lie down but was prevented from doing so by the driver and a number of persons who had been attracted to the spot.

The brilliant sunshine and the clear sky were very welcome Friday after the many dark and gloomy days. Although the weather was not inspiring and made life monotonous and depressing, yet it was not without its blessings. The cool weather gave the wheat a chance to grow and luxuriate as it has not done for many years. The moisture had an opportunity to penetrate the ground to the very bottom of the roots of vegetation. The fruit buds have advanced slowly and now that the danger of frost is past they are sufficiently hardy to stand any cold snap that may come during the next thirty days. The dreary weather will prove to have been worth thousands of dollars to the county and was, therefore, by no means an unmixed evil.

R. S. Jamison is having his building on Railroad street reroofed.

WANTED.—A girl to do general housework. Apply at this office.

The second story of the Offutt building is being plastered and finished up.

William Cleveland is having a neat house built on a lot in the east end of town.

Mrs. G. G. Wilson, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Dixon.

Naylor has just received another car of fertilizers, good for crops of all kinds. 8 3t

Townshend & Son have a nice, neat line of plaids, percales, organdies, colored lawns, lace curtains, bedspreads, sheets, etc., away down.

Miss Lena Fuller, of Cumberland, who visited the family of J. N. Robinson, returned home yesterday morning.

J. H. Barlow has removed his cigar factory from the Ravenscroft building to the Michaels building on Railroad street.

There are a few packages of vegetable seed still on hand for distribution at this office. Come quick if you want any.

WANTED.—Four men for common labor and to drive team. Will pay good wages and hire by month. Apply to Chas. R. Savedge, Deer Park, Md. 3t

Mrs. W. E. Fazenbaker and Mrs. Joshua Turner, of South Cumberland, and Mrs. Daniel Cowen, of Piedmont, spent yesterday in Oakland.

Rev. Fisher, pastor of the Loch Lynn U. B. church, will preach in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church in Oakland on Sunday evening next.

The First National Bank is distributing a handsome memorandum and pocket book combined. The covering is of fine leather and is quite handy.

Miss Belle Browning left this morning for her future home at Winchester, Va., where she will reside with the family of her uncle, the Rev. Henry Hamill.

Prof. S. C. Smith has his musical instrument salesroom almost ready for opening. He has already received a large and varied assortment of pianos and organs. Others are yet on the way.

Assistant Fish Commissioner R. T. Browning brought several thousand trout fry to Oakland from the State hatchery at Baltimore last week and distributed them to the people of this community.

The excavations for the new Catholic church in Oakland are well under way. A cellar sufficient for a heating apparatus will be dug out and the construction of the building will be commenced as soon as possible.

Notices have been served upon property owners abutting upon Second street to lay pavements in front of their properties within thirty days. If the work is not done within that time the Mayor and Town Council will proceed to put down such pavements and collect the same from the property owners.

The new house of Mr. Chas. J. Newman which is under construction on a lot of ground near the forks of the road at the foot of King's hill south of Oakland, is being rapidly pushed to completion. The building is located in a delightful place and commands a broad view of Oakland and the surrounding country.

Work will soon be commenced at this office on Mr. O. F. Morton's new book, entitled "Winning or Losing." The book will be printed on a fine grade of white laid paper, and will be bound in cloth, will contain a number of half-tone engravings especially made for the work. There will be something over a thousand copies printed.

The extraordinary quickness with which the roads and streets have dried up under the rays of the sun during the past few days is a source of comment by those who travel them. A week ago it was almost impossible to drag an empty wagon over the majority of our highways owing to the great depth of the mud. Now, however, a fair sized load can be hauled with little exertion on the part of the draft animals.

Mr. George D. White returned from Cumberland Tuesday night where he had been for a few days visiting his family who are at present in that city. On Monday his son Harry was operated upon in the Western Maryland Hospital for a growth upon his face which appeared some years ago and which has been growing larger each year. The operation was performed by Dr. Koon and was successful. The young man will return to Oakland next week.

A small pox pest house is to be built near the Allegany county almshouse.

Complete line of ladies' and gents' summer underwear at Townshends.

Miss Susie Legge, who spent a few weeks in Washington with relatives, returned to Oakland Sunday night.

Miss Alice Kepler, who visited relatives in Cumberland for a few days, returned home Saturday evening.

A beautiful line of wash goods, silkalenes, piques, lawns, &c., just opened up at S. P. Specht's, Deer Park. 7 2t

Attorney Julius C. Renninger was at Aurora and Eglon on professional business several days last and this week.

Hon. Julius Scherr came down to Oakland Monday and left the same afternoon for Baltimore and other eastern points on business.

Did you see that line of summer goods, laces, embroideries, silks and velvets at Townshend & Sons? Cheaper than ever. 8 4

Justice Andrew B. Gonder has moved has moved his office from the opera house to the building corner Third and Alder streets.

This is the last week for the publication of the annual levy for 1901. The space occupied by it will be devoted hereafter to news items.

Clerk Tower and his deputies were kept pretty busy Tuesday and yesterday issuing licenses to merchants and others in the county doing business for profit.

Mr. Daniel Dorsey came here one day last week to meet his sister, Miss Carrie, who had been visiting in Cumberland. After spending the day with their friend, Miss Kit Dougherty, both returned to their home in New Germany, Md., in the evening.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Rev. T. D. Richards, of Germantown, Montgomery county, was here yesterday making arrangements for the early opening of Hotel Chautauqua, Mountain Lake Park, of which he is the owner. He will issue within a short time an illustrated booklet advertising the Park and the hotel. The printing will be done at this office.

T. P. Warnick, Esq., of Bloomington, was in the city yesterday on business. Mr. Warnick has recently completed the drawings for a perpetual calendar which he expects to place upon the market shortly. The arrangement of the months, days of the week and the years is unique. The calendar will be manufactured in large lots and sold at a reasonable price.

Judge Edward Stake has filed an opinion and order in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal cases, extending the period for the operation of the canal as a waterway by the trustees of the bondholders for four years and eight months. The petitioners asked for an extension of five years, but the order of the court will bring the question up the next time at the close of the canal season instead of at the opening thereof.

"Black Jack," a noted outlaw of the west who was hanged last week for murder and robbery at a point in Texas, and who was decapitated when the drop of the scaffold fell, was at one time in the employ of Walter E. Thayer, who was born and reared in this county, but who went west many years ago and located in New Mexico where he is a rancher. "Black Jack's" favorite pastime was shooting out the eyes of sheep, cattle, etc.

A bay mare belonging to Archibald Spiker, residing a short distance south of Oakland, was taken from the stable on Sunday night and on Monday Mr. Spiker came to town and notified the officials of his loss. Telephone messages were sent from this point in all directions, but the animal could not be located. Tuesday, however, the horse was found near Crellin, it having evidently been taken from the stable and ridden there by some one too tired to walk.

The largest catch of fish so far this season was made Tuesday by Attorney Norman S. Heindel and Rev. G. I. Uhler. After fishing all the afternoon in Broadford the two gentlemen walked along the stream to the dam at Mountain Lake Park where under the splash they beheld a school of fish. Casting their hooks they were disappointed in not getting a bite. Finding that the fish would not take the bait one of them jumped into the water and succeeded in throwing upon the bank forty fish, which upon examination proved to be red striped suckers. They measured from eight to ten inches each in length.

Two or three men have been canvassing this county for some weeks selling what they claim to be imported goods in the original bundles. A great many of these bales have been purchased by the farmers and others, the salesman asking for a small cash deposit and the execution of a note for the balance of the purchase money. The sales usually amount to $125 or a little less. The buyer is told that if he becomes dissatisfied with the goods the money will be refunded. In some instances the purchaser is dissatisfied but hides his chargrin by saying nothing about it. The moral is this: If you want goods the home merchant is the one from whom to purchase.

LEVY LIST, 1901.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, levied on the 11th day of April, 1901, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

Election District	No. 1, Swanton	$ 650 00
" "	No. 2, Selbysport	1,250 00
" "	No. 3, Grantsville	650 00
" "	No. 4, Bloomington	550 00
" "	No. 5, Accident	850 00
" "	No. 6, Sang Run	685 00
" "	No. 7, Oakland	1,110 00
" "	No. 8, Ryan's Glade	1,040 00
" "	No. 9, Johnson's	300 00
" "	No. 10, Deer Park	600 00
" "	No. 11, Elbow	500 00
" "	No. 12, Bittinger	550 00
National Road		600 00
Total		$ 9,355 00

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland	$ 600 00
" " " " Deer Park	100 00
Commissioners of Grantsville	80 00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200 00
Mayor and Council of Loch Lynn Heights	50 00
Total	$ 1,030 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL BONDS.

For redemption of bonds	$ 1,000 00
For interest on bonds	50 00

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower, use Garrett County Bank	$ 150 00
Same, use C. W. Friend	500 00
Same, balance	764 94
Total	$ 1,514 94

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay court expenses for July, September and December, 1901, and March term, 1902	$ 3,607 50

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay judges	$ 518 40
James W. White, register	84 25
Total	$ 602 65

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

A. J. Oester, sheriff, use Garrett Co. Bank	$ 300 00
Same, balance	1,577 20
S. O. Wiley, warden to jail, use Garrett County Bank	50 00
Same, balance	315 00
Total	$ 2,242 20

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners, for support of schools	$12,000 00
To build new school houses	2,000 00
Total	$14,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

James D. Hamill, publishing, use Garrett County Bank	$ 100 00
Same, balance, use Garrett County Bank	65 00
Benj. H. Sincell, publishing, use Garrett County Bank	300 00
Same, publishing, use First National Bank	300 00
Same, balance, use Garret Co. Bank	250 00
Same, printing, use " " " "	75 00
Total	$1,090 00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

C. E. Ellithorp, supervisor's salary	$ 100 00
A. G. Sturgiss, supervisor's salary, scrubbing office and postage	103 00
Frank Welch, supervisor's salary, use Garrett County Bank	100 00
E. Jamison, clerk, use Garrett County Bank	50 00
E. L. Mitchell, attorney	50 00
F. C. Ries, supervisor, 1896 expenses, use J. E. Gnagey	35 25
Same, supervisor, 1897, expenses, use J. E. Gnagey	30 85
Estimate to pay rent for supervisor's office, subject to order	96 00
J. M. Litzinger, publishing and printing, use First National Bank	584 45
Benj. H. Sincell, publishing, use Garrett County Bank	386 50

District No. 1.

J. L. McRobie, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	36 30
J. B. Friend, judge and register	38 70
John Ashenfelter, judge, use First National Bank	5 40
John L. Fitzwater, judge	4 50
Wade H. Lohr, clerk	4 50
Joseph F. Friend, clerk	4 50

District No. 2.

Amos M. Umbel, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	48 40
Wm. W. Savage, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	48 11
Brison Welch, judge	5 10
A. M. Chisholm, judge	4 50
E. C. W. Ryland, clerk	4 50
G. W. Sterling, clerk	4 50

District No. 3.

James H. Bevans, judge and register, use Bradford Blocher	30 20
Christian C. Durst, judge and register, use Bradford Blocher	38 70
Sylvester H. Ryland, judge	4 90
Mahlon Miller, judge	4 90
John Custer, clerk	6 00
Gideon J. Gnagey, clerk	6 00
Mrs. E. O'Hanley, rent	10 00

District No. 4.

Fred O. Michaels, judge and register	40 20
Henry Barnard, judge and register, use D. E. Offutt & Sons	44 45
Peter Fitzwilliams, judge	4 65
Joseph Tibbetts, judge	4 65
Lawrence Garvey, clerk	4 65
Cookman Howard, clerk	4 65
Mary A. Clary, rent	10 00

District No. 5.

Martin H. Hoffman, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	35 53
Asa B. Friend, judge and register, use Bradford Blocher	32 70
Jacob E. Bowser, judge	4 50
Solomon Glass, judge	4 50
R. C. Resh, clerk	3 90
Delphy Glass, clerk	4 50
Susan Englehart, rent	10 00

District No. 6.

Nathan C. Browning, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	43 00
Samuel R. Savage, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	41 75
Joel J. Bender, judge	5 10
Thomas J. Lowderilk, judge	5 10
Wm. A. DeWitt, clerk	5 10
Hamill Casteel, clerk, use Garrett County Bank	4 80

District No. 7.

S. H. Ralston, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	32 40
F. P. Arnold, judge and register, use Garrett County Bank	27 00
Same, balance	3 00
Wm. Broderick, judge, use Bradford Blocher	4 50
W. S. Lantz, judge, use G. M. Mason	4 50
John W. Maroney, clerk	4 50
P. T. Lipscomb, clerk	4 50
A. S. Teats, rent	10 00

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, judge and register	27 30
Geo. D. Stahl, judge and register, use First National Bank	33 46
Samuel F. Miller, judge	4 90
Joseph Conneway, judge	4 80
John A. Hughes, clerk	4 80
Davis N. Murphy, rent	15 00

District No. 9.

Michael Cunningham, judge and register, use Bradford Blocher	44 70
Bradford Blocher, judge and register	45 48
A. J. Moore, judge	5 10
William Finzel, judge	5 45
Patrick Hoye, clerk	4 80
J. Richard McKinzie, clerk	4 80

District No. 10.

Michael J. Garrett, judge and register	29 70
Wm. M. Junkins, judge and register, use First National Bank	27 30
Joseph Lashorn, judge, use First National Bank	4 20
James L. Harvey, judge	4 20
Chas. M. Wilson, clerk	4 20
Wm. B. Miller, clerk, use Benj. H. Sincell	4 20

District No. 11.

Walter Warnick, judge and register	40 80
Same, rent	10 00
Daniel S. Wampler, judge and register	31 50
Albin Fazenbaker, judge	5 40
George Beeman, judge	5 40
John A. Merrill, substitute judge	12 00
J. T. Poland, clerk	5 10
Hugh McMillan, clerk	5 40

District No. 12.

Peter Opel, judge and register	37 20
Samuel D. Brenneman, judge and register	36 30
Elias Orendorf, judge	4 80
Simon Resh, judge	4 50
Perry Broadwater, clerk	4 50
Jacob Brenneman, clerk, use C. E. Ellithorp	4 50
John Conn, rent, use C. E. Ellithorp	10 00

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, judge and register, use First National Bank	30 00
W. S. Pew, judge and register	24 60
W. H. Pool, judge	3 60
James H. Wilson, judge	3 60
C. H. Pool, clerk	3 60
Geo. W. Kitzmiller, clerk	3 60
P. A. Schultz, " nt	10 00

District No. 14.

Wade H. Hinebaugh, judge and register	32 40
R.C. Townshend, judge and register	38 00
John F. White, judge, use D. E. Offutt & Sons	3 20
John A. Sowers, judge	5 30
J. O. Browning, clerk, use First National Bank	5 30
Samuel Lawton, clerk	5 30
Delia Parker, for scrubbing office, use S. L. Townshend & Son	2 00
Total	$ 2,920 08

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 147.

John Harned, surveyor and examiner	10 00
John T. Bowers, examiner	2 00
R. G. White, examiner	2 00
W. W. Welling, chairman	1 50
C. P. Martin, chainman	1 50
Joseph T. McKee, damages	1 00
Mt. Lake Park Association, damages	1 00

Road Case No. 148.

Thomas B. Welch, examiner	2 00
James Guard, examiner	2 00
John Stuck, examiner	2 00
Norval Speelman, surveyor	10 60
Albert Guard, flagman	1 50

Road Case No. 149.

Franklin P. Green, examiner and surveyor	14 00
Henry Barnard, examiner	4 00
W. O. Titchnell, examiner	4 00
James Titchnell, flagman	1 50
Otho Barnard, chainman	1 50
P. R. Titchnell, chainman	1 50
Martin L. Titchnell, axman	1 50
Davis Coal & Coke Co., damages	1 00
Empire Coal & Iron Co., damages	1 00
P. R. Titchnell, damages	50

Road Case No. 150.

James L. Harvey, examiner	4 00
P. T. Lipscomb, examiner	4 00
James Lish, examiner	4 00
John T. Harvey, chainman	1 50
James W. Wilson, chainman	1 50
Geo. W. Moon, flagman	1 50
Edwin L. Mitchell, surveyor	8 00
John P. Hubbard, damages	1 00
Geo. W. Moon, damages	1 00

Road Case No. 151.

Alexander C. Mason, surveyor	8 00
Wm. J. Wilson, damages	175 50
Louis Nydegger, damages	50
J. M. White, damages	50
Total	$ 278 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same	$1,000 00

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

Road Case No. 147, subject to order	$50 00
Road Case No. 149, Martin L. Titchnell, use Garrett County Bank	100 00
Potter road, subject to order	25 00
Road Case No. 150, subject to order	150 00
Road Case No. 148, subject to order	20 00
Road Case No. 151, subject to order	300 00
Watson & Co., work on road near J. Paugh's	33 13
Walter Warnick, work on road 141	303 60
Road Case No. 137, subject to order	100 00
Elder Hill road, subject to order	25 00
Road from Garey's gate to Hiram Humberson's house, subject to order	30 00
James L. Harvey, subject to order	10 00
Gordon road, subject to order	20 00
Roads in Friendsville, subject to order	100 00
U. S. Frazee, subject to order	15 00
Road from railroad to Andrew Friend's	40 00
August Bernard, subject to order	15 00
District No. 7	100 00
Frank Ashby, subject to order	20 00
District No. 3	250 00
Baker road	15 00
New road from river to Folly run road	10 00
New road from Savage river to Jos. Warnick's, subject to order	50 00
Pea ridge road, subject to order	30 00
Bear creek road (left fork) subject to order	25 00
Road from Folly run to Jos. Paugh's, subject to order	15 00
J. W. Harvey, subject to order	15 00
Christopher Koch, subject to order	15 00
James H. Wilson, subject to order	10 00
James Lish, subject to order	10 00
J. B. Friend, subject to order	10 00
Jos. Glotfelty, subject to order	10 00
	$1,921 73

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft, health officer, use Garrett County Bank	$100 00
Same, expenses to Bloomington	5 00
Same, physician to jail	100 00
W. L. Shaffer, services rendered Anna M. Gray, use Garrett County Bank	20 00
Thos. Harne, hauling, &c	3 75
Edward Parker, estimate to clean water closets at jail, sub. to order	100 00
Dixon & Kelso, goods furnished jail	11 85
The Oakland Electric Co., light	86 90
D. E. Offutt & Sons, electric lamps	5 25
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery and medicine for paupers	125 05
Paul & Falconer Co., blank books, &c	40 10
Wm. F. Murphy Sons Co., blank books	29 50
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs at jail, &c	11 70
A. D. Naylor, repairs at jail and road machine	34 90
Geo. O. Miller, lumber, &c., for jail	6 09
J. H. Mediary & Co., blank books and stationery	90 63
J. M. Davis & Son, supplies furnished jail and court house	21 05
G. A. Shirer, repairs for stoves	3 75
Garrett County Telephone Co., use of line	10 00
Andrew J. Harne, digging pauper graves	8 50
Jos. E. Harned, medicine for paupers	33 90
M. W. Pendergast, expenses to Pa. to identify prisoners	13 60
Dr. H. W. McComas, pauper patients in hospital	230 00
John Scally, repairs at jail	1 75
D. E. Bolden, repairs at court house and coffins for paupers	92 50
S. L. Townshend & Son, supplies, &c., for jail	58 14
W. D. Collier, boarding prisoners	6 00
Geo. Geissman, coal for court house and jail	201 35
Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft, vital statistic returns	45 60
Total	$1,496 84

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$800 00
A. G. Ross, clerk, balance	400 00
E. H. Sincell, attorney, use First National Bank	150 00
Wm. H. Walker, janitor, subject to order	200 00
Total	$1,550 00

ATTORNEYS' FEES.

F. A. Thayer, State's attorney	$828 86
Thomas J. Peddicord, 1 felony and 5 misdemeanors	26 66
Julius C. Renninger, 1 felony	10 00
Gilmor S. Hamill, ¾ felony and 1 misdemeanor	8 33
Edward H. Sincell, 1½ felony	15 00
Total	$888 85

TAXES IN ERROR.

W. C. Jones	$3 67
L. A. Rudisill	1 95
W. W. Broadwater	3 04
Total	$8 66

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same	$350 00

CONSTABLE FEES.

J. W. Schroyer, district No. 5, use Garrett County Bank	$1 50
C. H. Liston, district No. 2, use First National Bank	6 40
Doyle Burton (special) district No. 8, use Benj. H. Sincell	2 50
James Chisholm, district No. 8	29 00
Levi Echard, district No. 7	55 45
Samuel Peck, district No. 6	2 88
Jos. Glass, district No. 1	20 65
Geo. Geissman, district No. 14	6 90
Total	$125 28

MAGISTRATE FEES.

A. S. Teats, district No. 7	$11 85
Edward J. Hamill, district No. 13	4 60
Andrew B. Gonder, district No. 14	117 90
Peter Nathan, district No. 3	7 10
D. W. Fraker, district No. 6	2 80
Total	$144 25

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Aaron Pritts, services rendered Hannah Spiker	$15 00
Jacob Beman, support Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	25 00
Jacob Peck, support Theo. Simon, subject to order	25 00
Josephus Ferguson, support Catharine Strawser, subject to order	25 00
W. C. Jones, support Woods child, subject to order	25 00
Harry Leathan, support Wm. Bittinger, subject to order	25 00
Samuel Meese, support Henry Meese, subject to order	50 00
Caroline Frazee, support Ruth King, subject to order	85 00
Calvin H. Glotfelty, support Ester Glotfelty, subject to order	50 00
Amanda Moore, support of her helpless child, subject to order	12 00
George A. Bittinger, support Mary Durst, subject to order	40 00
Mariah Wabel, support of herself, subject to order	50 00
Estimate to pay same	200 00
Total	$627 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1901	$1,200 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1901	$600 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Body of W. A. Daily.

John T. Browning, juror	$1 00
John Shartzer, juror	1 00
Austin Brown, juror	1 00
John G. Robinson, juror	1 00
John T. Sincell, juror	1 00
E. J. Fringer, juror	1 00
Geo. D. White, juror	1 00
J. O. Browning, juror	1 00
Chas. S. Davis, juror	1 00
Samuel Lawton, juror	1 00
John F. White, juror	1 00
John W. Hart, juror	1 00
Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft	10 00

Body of unknown infant found in Yough river.

Austin Brown, juror	1 00
Samuel Lawton, juror	1 00
R. A. Orcutt, juror	1 00
J. O. Michaels, juror	1 00
Geo. D. White, juror	1 00
John Scally, juror	1 00
W. D. Dixon, juror	1 00
John T. Sincell, juror	1 00
Joseph P. Helbig, juror	1 00
Wm. Whorton, juror	1 00
James O. Cleveland, juror	1 00
Joseph M. Crim, juror	1 00
Jake Morrison, witness	33
Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh	5 00
Dr. J. E. Legge	5 00
Total	$44 33
Estimate to pay State witnesses before Justices of the Peace	$150 00

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Wm. M. Lohr, commission on State tax	$236 20
Same, commission on county tax	1,041 75
Same, 110 assessments	55 00
Total	$1,332 95
Contingent fund	$2,959 45

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$9,355 00
Corporations	1,030 00
Public School Bonds	1,000 00
Clerk of Circuit Court	1,514 94
Court Fund	3,607 50
Orphans' Court	602 65
Sheriff's Office	2,242 20
Public Schools	14,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	1,090 00
Election Expenses	2,928 08
New Roads	278 00
Bridge Account	1,000 00
Special Road Appropriations	1,921 73
Miscellaneous Account	1,496 84
Commissioners' Office	1,550 00
Attorneys' Fees	888 85
Taxes in Error	8 66
Fox and Cat Certificates	350 00
Constable Fees	125 28
Magistrate Fees	144 25
Outside Pensioners	627 00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	1,200 00
Maryland Hospital	600 00
Coroners' Inquests	44 33
Estimate to pay State Witnesses	150 00
County Treasurers' Office	1,332 95
Contingent Fund	2,959 45
Total	$52,087 71

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assessment books amounts to $7,234,405, which at 72 cents on the $100, will make the above amount for county purposes—$52,087.71. Deducting $287,199.00 for corporations paying direct to State treasurer, leaves the basis $6,947,206, at 17 cents on each $100 makes $11,-810.25, and this added makes the taxes for State and county purposes $63,897.96.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

House Burned.

The house of Cornelius Johnson, an old soldier, who resided near the mouth of Deep Creek along the Yough river, was burned on Saturday afternoon last about five o'clock. The fire was caused by a defective flue. Nothing was saved from the building except a few bed clothes. The family consists of Mr. Johnson, his wife and one unmarried daughter. Mr. Johnson receives a pension of $12 per month from the government—his only source of income, his health being such that he is unable to perform manual labor.

Brakeman Injured.

Yesterday afternoon a freight brakeman named Irons, of Cumberland, was knocked from his train at the station here by the pen stock. He was leaning from one of the cars of his train examining a hot box when he was struck on the head as above stated. The blow knocked him off the car, rendering him unconscious. He was picked up and taken to the McComas Hospital where his injuries were examined and dressed by Dr. Legge. Besides numerous cuts on his head his right arm was more or less injured.

Hurt at Crellin.

D. A. Vaughn, employed by the Preston Lumber and Coal Company at Crellin as conductor on the company's train, attempted to couple a car Monday when his hand was caught between the bumpers and seriously mashed. Dr. McComas treated him at the hospital here.

Biliousness is a condition characterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loathing of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting, first of the undigested or partly digested food and then of bile. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets allay the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy appetite. They also tone up the liver to a healthy action and regulate the bowels. Try them and you are are certain to be much pleased with the result. For sale by all druggists.

Try the new remedy for costiveness, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box guaranteed. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

A BLIGHT THAT BLOSSOMED

By Elizabeth Pullen.

THAT winter it was the fad in a certain clique of young girls to take lessons in singing from M. Anatole Fleury. He was very elegant, almost too handsome, with great black eyes that seemed to express a whole past, and a mustache whose pensive droop was due either to disillusions or to artistic waxing. He had a delicious baritone, of what might be called "parlor-organ" size, and a trick of singing exclusively to any number of feminine individuals at once. He was rather amiable, or he could not have tolerated the vocalization of some of his pupils. Upon his left wrist he wore a slender gold circlet, padlocked. The girls wished that they had the key to that romantic mystery, when his fine linen cuff, pushed back in playing their accompaniments, displayed the bracelet. He declared that now—one thrilled to imagine what an abyss of grief the "now" might indicate!—now he lived only for art. This, however, did not prevent his asking and receiving prices equal to those of that noble ex-prima donna, Signora Stella, and of that expert discoverer and developer of voices, Mr. Bass, lately of London—to them very sincere compliments!

Among the best pupils of M. Fleury were Alice Broughton and Lily Vansittart, both extremely pretty, and both singing with great good will—Alice in a full but breath-clouded contralto, Lily in the thin-and-clear-horn-of-elfland type of North America high soprano. Naturally, Alice fancied herself in dramatic selections; while Lily had aspirations toward vocal feats on the high trapeze. Both were only daughters. Lily's father was rated at two millions of dollars; Alice's at three millions. Now you know which is the heroine of the story.

Alice, in fact, had two admirers—M. Anatole Fleury and her second cousin, young Fred Millard, assistant to that famous and dear old practitioner, Dr. —— Pardon! The name is lost in the ink bottle—pray supply that of your family physician, the foremost in New York

Before the advent of M. Fleury Cousin Fred had had a very good time; he, however, ought to have comprehended that Alice liked him too much to love him. There lacked the romance of perspective in their cousinly courtship. Their parents would have been well pleased if the young people had wished to marry.

Alice, accepting the subtly indicated devotion of M. Fleury, was yet not without anxieties. For Lily had a tormenting way of telling the praises given by the teacher to her light soprano, topless, a real Eiffel tower of notes in alt. But the cloud was dissipated when, during Alice's hour—11 to 12 Tuesdays and Fridays—he told her that the depths of sentiment, the tones that vibrate from and to the heart, were reserved for the grand contralto register.

"A voice of soprano, a thread of silver strung with pearls if you will—touches it the soul? Ah non! To make weep, one must have tears in the voice, the beautiful voice of the chest!"

And Alice felt herself consoled. In short, master and pupil were spinning a perfect idyl. Until one day Alice's mamma—who, though not understanding the rapid, conversational French, was always present at the lessons, as a dutiful chaperon ought to be—was called for a moment out of the room. She reentered so softly—being a graceful, light-footed creature, in some ways her daughter's junior—that her step was unheard. What a sight! M. Anatole Fleury on his knees, kissing with rapture the hand of Alice. "Mon ange! Ma belle fiancee!"

Tableau. Then exit M. Fleury by the street door; exit mamma, driving Alice before her upstairs. "I don't know what your father will say, Alice!"

If he was like the usual American father, he left his wife to do the most of the talking. But Alice was forbidden to see again M. Fleury or to hold any communication with him. The only alleviation of her lot was that the Frenchman was accustomed to pass every day at three in the afternoon, on the opposite side of the street, on the way to the club where he had been put up by some good-natured papa or brother of a pupil. But this would be little comfort; for Alice had given her word, and she was a loyal creature. Nothing could be done, she thought, as in solitude and despair she sat in her own room, all a bower of tender green and peach-flower silk hangings.

Then the idea, sublimely juvenile in its tragedy, emerged from her sorrowful mind. She could die! It is only in later years that we learn that life is not to be turned off at will, like a gaslight. She would die! And how? Very simply. A rapid pneumonia, a lingering consumption—either would make a touching end. She imagined it all, with her exuberant young fantasy; and sang, transposing the key to F minor, the sobbing staccato adieu in which the poor violetta regrets the smiling dreams of her past.

Then Alice went into her dressing-room and plunged her feet, with the dainty stockings of black silk and lace insertion, in hot water. Then running back to the larger room, tracking with wet footprints the pink-and-green carpet, she pushed an armchair near to a window, opened the sash, seated herself and, favored by the winter twilight, raised those charming and soaked extremities to the sill, laid back her head and closed her eyes to take, literally, her death of cold. There she sat for a long time, weaving who knows what wild dreams of love and death, until she could bear the chill no more. After which she rose, made a careful toilet, and went downstairs to dine with her parents and some guests. In fact, the Millard family. She was even more than usual gay, gentle, desirous to please everyone—proudly cherishing her secret of suicide.

But fate willed to make her ridiculous. The next morning, indeed, she felt the ill effects of the mad exposure. And how? Oh realism, what crimes against the poetic are committed in thy name! Truly, neither more nor less than a cold in the head; one of those colds which are a symphony in sneezes; when the eyes weep on their own account; when the lips are tumid and parched and apart, because one must breathe through the mouth if at all; the nose—and Alice's was charming, a delicate, thoroughbred little nose—becomes red, swollen, shapeless, unremittingly importunate in its demands for attention. What a state for a heroine! Figure to yourself the Tragic Muse with the snuffles! Poor Alice was utterly desolate. She detested her good lungs of a vigorous contralto, which had resisted the cold damps of the winter twilight; she hated still more the weak little nose that had succumbed. By force of habit she went, a few minutes before three, to watch for the passing of her dear Anatole. At the supreme moment her feelings got the better of her caution; she leaned forward to look at him; he glanced up, saw her and bowed. Then a derisive smile curled his mustache; his shoulders gave a true Parisian shrug, very expressive.

"MON ANGE! MON BELLE FIANCEE!"

Alice shuddered into a forlorn little heap; he had seen her so disfigured; that horrible nose had ended everything! Otherwise, at least he might have loved her. But how could he be expected to carry forever in his heart the image of that inflamed face? She had not been able to kill herself—only his love! Alice ran to the mirror, assured herself she was frightful, and wept bitterly.

Now appeared her mother, very tender to her ailing child, with Cousin Fred, who had answered a summons in place of his principal, out of town on an important consultation. It is possible that Cousin Fred understood something of the state of affairs. "How did you take your cold, Alice?" he inquired.

"I took it on purpose—there!" she burst forth. "Everybody is cruel. Let me die!"

"Impossible to oblige you, my dear little cousin. There is but one similar case on record where the patient died of sneezing, and his head had been previously sliced off with so sharp a sword that he didn't know it until he exploded a sneeze and his head flew across the room. You, my good Alice, have an acute coryza, which, being interpreted, is a bad cold in the head; and I suspect that the larynx, pharynx and epiglottis—in fact, the whole Latin quarter of your throat—may also be somewhat involved. But you will soon get over it. We get over all sorts of things, you know," said the young doctor, with an affectionate common sense which made Alice feel a little less forlorn.

The next day this assiduous physician came again, bringing a box of marshmallow caramels and the latest bit of gossip—the elopement the evening before of M. Anatole Fleury and Miss Lily Vansittart. A telegram had been received from the pair, wedded in New Jersey; Lily's father, in order to give the best appearance to the affair, had allowed it to be reported at once at the club. Alice blamed bitterly, in her heart, her impossible nose as the cause of the sudden defection of her adorer. "How could he?" she exclaimed, involuntarily.

"Why not?" rejoined Cousin Fred, cheerfully. "Sweet little soprano pipe, beautiful girl!"—

"Oh, do you think her so? To me she is hardly pretty."

"Prospective heiress of two millions. Come, M. Fleury, the humbug, has not done so badly for himself."

"I wish that he may have! He is detestable. And she, too!"

"However, the ultimate destiny of M. and Mme. Fleury need not concern us. Let us think of ourselves, Alice dear."

"How, ourselves?"

"Think whether you could care for the cousin who has always loved you and told you so as often as you would let him. Think, Alice, and tell me if you will be my wife."

"But I am so hideous! Look at my nose, Fred!"

"To me the dear little nose appears just now like a red beacon of hope. I will steer by it as long as I live."

According to classic legend, it was a fortunate omen for lovers when "Cupid sneezed from left to right." Somebody sneezed at that moment; it may have been Cupid, more probably it was Alice.

But young Dr. Millard and his wife have been happy ever since.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Over $1,000,000 worth of Sumatra tobacco was imported from Holland into this country during the quarter ending September 30, 1900.

During the past year several remarkable reefs of fossil coral have been explored near Bainbridge, on the Flint river, in Georgia.

The meteorite which fell at Porto Alegre, Brazil, has now been measured, and the results are most astonishing. It measures 56 feet from the base and is 85 feet high.

A new cotton ginning machine enables two men to gin 4,000 pounds daily, and under the old system they could turn out less than a hundredth part in the same amount of time.

A marked rise in the level of the Dead sea has been noted. A broad lagoon has been formed on the north side of the Jordan delta. The water does not sink in summer, and it is surmised that the whole bottom of the Dead sea has been raised by volcanic action.

There exist in Mexico 10,234 mining titles to 25 different classes of mines distributed throughout 26 states and territories. Silver mines naturally lead, numbering 4,109. Gold mines number 958, while 2,220 are classed as gold and silver mines. The silver and lead properties number 1,510, copper 286, and mercury 113.

A submarine electric arc light will soon be experimented with to aid in the sponge fishery off the coast of Florida. At present, the sponges are obtained only from a comparatively small depth, as the sponge fishers at present can only see to a limited distance by the aid of a water glass, and if this distance could be increased, larger areas would immediately be opened up where sponges have been growing unmolested for years.

CITIES THAT GO ASTRAY.

Thirty-Three Lost Towns in the Old World That Have Been Recently Reclaimed.

The closing years of the nineteenth century were marked with many notable achievements in archaeology. On the site of ancient Ilium, on the plains of Persia, and in the mystery-haunted valley of the Nile reverent hands unveiled the long-hidden secrets of the past and added a wondrous illumination to our knowledge of the very dawn of history. In such a work it is gratifying to record that American bounty and enterprise and scholarship played a most honorable part, this youngest of the world's nations being foremost in making acquaintance with the relics of the oldest, says a London exchange.

Forty years ago Marquis De Vogue discovered that in that part of Syria lying back of the Antioch traces of an ancient civilization of a high order. He was able, however, to gain only a peep into the marvelous volume written in mighty monuments amid the desert sands. It was left for American enterprise in the last two years of the century to fully unfold the ample pages for the amazement and instruction of the world. No less than 33 long forgotten cities have been discovered and identified, some of them with architectural remains of surpassing grandeur and of exceptional interest as expositions of the civilization and the social order that there prevailed.

The admirable workmanship of ancient times and the climatic conditions of those desert uplands have served to keep these cities from decay, so that they stand there to-day substantially as they were 1,200 years ago, and the camera to-day lays before us scenes upon which Zenobia may have looked and across which Belisarius may have swept in triumph. The story is one that reflects high credit upon the American explorers who did the work, and upon the four Americans whose names are yet modestly withheld, whose generous bounty supplied the means through which alone the doing of the work was possible.

Unfair Proceedings.

Mr. Alonzo Columbus Jefferson has been much interested in a trial for murder which was being held in the city of his birth. On the day before the trial ended he met his pastor on the street.

"I suppose you'll feel it your duty and pleasure to go to the courtroom to-morrow," said the minister, who knew his parishioner's excitement over the matter. "I should like to be present on that occasion myself. It is conjecturable, Mr. Jefferson, that the judge's charge to the jury will be something extraordinary."

"Sah," gasped Mr. Jefferson, his mind emerging from its entanglement in the mysteries suggested by unfamiliar words, "does you mean to tell me dat after de time dose pore jury gen'lemen hab set in dat co't-room, sah, an' tried to keep awake an' go hungry, an' listen to all dat evidence, true an' sp-subburious, sah, dat dey's going to be a scharge made, an' dey got to pay it?

"Seems to me," said Mr. Jefferson, rolling his eyes heavenward with a pious but learned expression, "dat justice is a mighty 'spensive an' onreasonable business; it does so, sah!" —Youth's Companion.

A Perfect Ass.

The late Dean Burrgon caught himself one day when talking of the nature of man as distinct from the lower orders of creation. "Man," he declared, "is a progressive being; the others are stationary. Think, for example, of the ass! Always and everywhere it is the same creature, and you never saw and never will see a more perfect ass than you see at the present moment!" — Philadelphia Press.

THE BEST HE EVER SAW.

A Missourian Pronounces on the Farming Possibilities of Western Canada.

Just at present considerable interest is being aroused in the fact that a few new districts (of limited acreage) are being opened out by the Canadian Government in Saskatchewan and Assiniboia (Western Canada), and any information concerning this country is eagerly sought. Mr. W. R. Corser, of Higginsville, Lafayette Co., Mo., was a delegate there during last summer, and writing of his impressions he says:

"I found surprising yields of grain of all descriptions. One farmer I visited threshed of 175 acres:

"600 bushels of wheat from 15 acres, 40 bushels to acre.
"600 bushels of barley from 10 acres, 60 bushels to acre.
"15,000 bushels of oats from 150 acres, 100 bushels to acre.
"The samples were all No. 1.
"I also saw a considerable number of stock. Swine do well and there is no disease amongst them. They are a good source of income to the farmer. The cattle on the range beat anything I ever saw. Fat and ready for beef, fully matured and ripened on the nutritious grasses of the prairie. I am firmly convinced that this country offers better facilities for a poor man than any I have ever seen."

Information concerning these lands can be had from any agent of the government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

HER BABY BOY.

The One Suggestion That Struck the Boer Woman's Heart and She Showed It.

At a prosperous Boer farmhouse where Gen. Ian Hamilton requested shelter for the night, a bedroom and parlor were placed at his disposal, says the Youth's Companion. This was not very enthusiastically done, but at that no one could wonder. The general began talking with the old lady of the family, the farmer's wife.

He spoke through an interpreter, and her answers were given with so little grace that he relinquished the task. Only once had her stern face lighted; this was when he asked about her youngest fighting son, a boy of 14. Her lips quivered; emotion was not really frozen within her.

Next day the general had occasion to ride past the farm, and he called, for a moment, upon her.

"Tell her," said he to the interpreter, "that we have won the battle to-day."

They told her, and she bowed her head with some dignity.

"Tell her the Dutch will certainly be beaten.

No answer.

"Perhaps her sons will be taken prisoners.

Still no reply.

"Now, tell her to write down on a piece of paper the name of the youngest, and give it to my aide-de-camp. Then, when he is captured, she must write to me, and we will not keep him a prisoner. We will send him back to her.

At last her face broke into emotion. The chord had been struck.

Children Should Be Taught Thrift.

A savings bank account is a great incentive to thrift in children. If one is begun for the baby, even with a very small sum, and added to through childhood and youth with a certain proportion of the money that otherwise would be spent carelessly and thoughtlessly by the child, there will be a very respectable amount on the credit side of the ledger when the depositor is 18 years old. The habit of self-denial is not the least of the substantial benefits that follow a wise economy of money.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

"Here, young fellow, I'll give you a nickel if you'll go in and tell your sister that I'm here waiting for her!" "And what'll you give me if I won't tell dad?"—Heitere Welt.

Extra Inducement.

The Merchants' Review tells this story on a drummer for an Ithaca grocery house: The grocer recently sent out an energetic young man to canvass for new customers. He worked hard for the interests of his employer, and also somewhat wearied the good housewives whom he called upon. At one house he used up his whole line of argument and gasped for more, as the lady of the house still said she was perfectly satisfied with her regular grocer. Then a happy thought struck him, and he said: "Mrs. Jones, I wouldn't for the world say anything against the grocer you patronize, but let me ask you if you think he cares anything for you except your money? Do you think he intends to plant roses on your grave? Now, you just trade with my firm, and I guarantee they will give you entire satisfaction."

Best for All Concerned.

Comedy—I noticed you in the audience last night. What did you think of my part?

Criteek—It suited you.

"What did you think was the best thing I got off?"

"The stage."—Philadelphia Press.

Hardened to It.

"It is said of Stumper, the politician, who was shipwrecked on a desert island, that he never flinched when the cannibals put him in the fire."

"Of course, he didn't. Wasn't he used to being roasted?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Poor Exhibition.

Stranger—The citizens must have felt very bad when they discovered they had lynched the wrong man.

Native—Terrible! Why, the man we strung up couldn't put up half the fight the real cuss could.—Chicago Daily News.

Somewhat Different.

Judge—Did I understand you to say that you consider the character of the defendant unimpeachable?

Witness—No, your honor. I said I considered it unbleachable. — Chicago Daily News.

The Difference.

Little Clarence—Pa, what is the difference between a professional and an amateur?

Mr. Callipers—Why, one does it because he has to, and the other because he doesn't have to.—Puck.

Change of Climate.

This is often necessary for those whose health is undermined, or whose blood is rendered impure by disease or unsanitary conditions. The following letter from Hannah G. Patten, of Cincinnati, Ohio, shows how it was unnecessary in her case. She wrote: "Palmer's Lotion has cured me of an exceedingly annoying and unsightly eruption from which I could obtain no relief, my physicians having recommended a change of climate as the only probable remedy." If your druggist does not have it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap, which will be sent to you without delay.

On the Gas Man.

Bobbs—There goes a fellow who makes extravagant statements.

Dobbs—He looks respectable. Who is he?

"I don't know his name. He writes our gas bills."—Baltimore American.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Play on Words.

Tess—I see a notice in the paper of the wedding of Mrs. Nubride.

Jess—Yes, I know her very well.

"Do you? What was her maiden name?"

"I suppose her maiden aim was to get married."—Philadelphia Press.

Remember the Date—July 6 to 10.

The above is the time of the annual meeting of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, at Cincinnati, Ohio. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway has issued a handsome souvenir map and guide to Cincinnati which will be of much interest and value to all who contemplate a visit to the Queen City on the occasion mentioned. The map shows the principal churches, suburbs, resorts, railroads, street car lines, etc. This souvenir may be obtained from agents of the B. & O. S.-W. Ry., or direct from O. P. McCarty, G. P. A., Cincinnati.

One Good Thing.

"There is one good thing about this classical music," remarked Mr. Meddergrass. "You can start or stop anywhere you want to without spoiling the sense of the piece."—Baltimore American.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Upon the advice of her "best friend," an Atchison woman discharged her hired girl for impudence. The "best friend" then hired the girl herself. The two women no longer speak.—Atchison Globe.

To California Cheaply and Comfortably.

Tourist sleeping car leaves Kansas City 9:05 p. m. every Tuesday via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway; runs through without change to San Francisco, via Ft. Worth, San Antonio and Los Angeles. Sleeper rate, $5.00. Ticket rate Tuesdays in March and April, from Kansas City, $25.00. Forget not that it runs Tuesday, being date of sale of the low rate tickets.

Towne—"Poor Jagsby! How did he get down so low?" Browne—"Through his fondness for having a high old time."—Philadelphia Press.

Spring Cleaning Made Easy.

Much of the terror of spring cleaning may be avoided by good management. Settled weather should be selected for the work, and everything necessary provided beforehand. Ivory Soap will be found best for washing paints, floors and windows; it is harmless, and effective in making the house clean and fresh. ELIZA R. PARKER.

Tit for Tat.—He—"Such togs! Now a man never makes himself ridiculous." She—"He doesn't need to. Nature did that."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

"Going to get an automobile this spring?" "No." "Why not? Can't you afford it?" "Oh, yes. But I can't afford to let my wife know I can afford it."—Town Topics.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Some men rise in the world because they are light weight.—Ram's Horn.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Wedlock often turns out to be a padlock.—Chicago Daily News.

Dyspepsia is the bane of the human system. Protect yourself against its ravages by the use of Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

Mistakes are the milestones in a man's life.—Chicago Daily News.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take Some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

In business three things are necessary: Knowledge, temper and time.—Feltham.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

As She Understood It.

Boston Girl—Have you read Emerson?

St. Louis Girl—No, I guess not. Those red spots on my face are just common pimples.—Colorado Weekly Times.

Begin with the Baby

and give Hoxsie's Croup Cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, go through the family ending with the grandmother.

"There are two acts yet," said the usher to the man who rather hastily started out of the theater. "I know. That's just the reason I'm leaving."—Philadelphia Times.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The individual who sits down and waits for the world to appreciate him will discover after the race that he was left at the post.—Chicago Daily News.

DO YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

Pen Picture for Women.

"I am so nervous, there is not a well inch in my whole body. I am so weak at my stomach and have indigestion horribly, and palpitation of the heart, and I am losing flesh. This headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I nearly had hysterics; there is a weight in the lower part of my bowels bearing down all the time, and pains in my groins and thighs; I cannot sleep, walk, or sit, and I believe I am diseased all over; no one ever suffered as I do."

This is a description of thousands of cases which come to Mrs. Pinkham's attention daily. An inflamed and ulcerated condition of the neck of the womb can produce all of these symptoms, and no woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is absolutely no need of it. The subject of our portrait in this sketch, Mrs. Williams of Englishtown, N.J., has been entirely cured of such illness and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the guiding advice of Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass.

MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

No other medicine has such a record for absolute cures, and no other medicine is "just as good." Women who want a cure should insist upon getting Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when they ask for it at a store. Anyway, write a letter to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your troubles. Her advice is free.

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If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Special excursions to Western Canada during March and April.

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The real worth of my $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. My $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Best in the world for men.
I make and sell more men's fine shoes, Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process), than any other manufacturer in the world. I will pay $1,000 to any one who can prove that my statement is not true. (Signed) W. L. Douglas.
Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them; I give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. If he does not keep them and will not get them for you, order direct from factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers. New Spring Catalog free.
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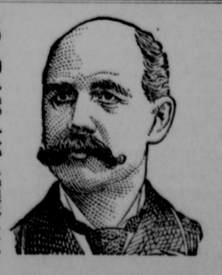

TWELVE THOUSAND BARRELS.

A few days ago a gentleman pointed out a bonded warehouse to me, and remarked that it contained 12,000 barrels of whisky. I began to think:

12,000 barrels of liquid woe,
Breeding anguish in its flow;
12,000 barrels of hell on earth,
Cursing the day of many a birth;
12,000 barrels of frenzied mind,
Scorning the laws of human kind;
12,000 barrels of blind deceit,
Snaring the paths of youthful feet;
12,000 barrels of sisters' tears
Rolling down through coming years;
12,000 barrels of brother's blight,
12,000 barrels of stormiest night;
12,000 barrels of heaviest sighs,
12,000 barrels of broken ties;
12,000 barrels of cunning lies,
12,000 barrels of orphans' cries;
12,000 barrels of pressing cares,
12,000 barrels o. widows' tears;
12,000 barrels made of staves,
12,000 barrels of drunkard's graves;
12,000 barrels of intense pain,
12,000 barrels of terror's reign;
12,000 barrels of impure thoughts,
12,000 barrels of broken hearts;
12,000 barrels of honor vain,
12,000 barrels of blackest stain;
12,000 barrels of bloody knives,
12,000 barrels of ruined lives;
12,000 barrels of—I'll say—well,
12,000 barrels of death and hell.

—Rev. U. G. Foote, in Holiness Review.

MARIA.

A True Incident Which Shows the Power of Love in Reclaiming a Slave to Drink.

It was only a simple story told in a simple way, yet the earnest truth of it stirred and stayed with me many a day.

I heard the old man cutting the grass and remembering I had promised him some papers to read I hurried downstairs just in time to hear him inquiring for me.

"Good morning, miss. A pleasant day, and you are busy with your pen as I am with my 'cutter.' Well, well, there is much to do everywhere. You are doing a grand work and I was thinking just now of a young lady who helped, too. It is a good many

"I'LL TAKE HER UP THIS TIME."

years ago, but I heard the other day her reward has come."

"Tell me about your friend," I said. "I can rest while listening, and you can, too, while telling me the story."

The old man seated himself and began:

"Ah, I can see her now," said he. "Miss Julia was a beautiful girl. God had blessed her in so many ways. The lines had fallen to her in pleasant places. She was a trusty steward. Everybody loved her and never a day passed but she was doing a kindness.

"She lived with her mother and brother in the Woodleigh mansion. We called her mother Lady Bountiful. Please excuse me if I tell all this; it comes so plain to me."

"Go on," I said; "I am glad to hear of the lovely girl."

"Well," he continued, "I was the policeman—we didn't call it that then, but you'll understand better by that name—in our town. I saw so much sorrow as I went my rounds, mostly caused by the drink, the awful drink. Every time I look at your white ribbon I wish to goodness we had had in those days a W. C. T. U. in our town.

"There was a girl called Maria who would come in from the country. She was about 15 or 16 and real good looking. She lived with a farmer's family and was right smart in helping, except when she came to town. Then the drink would get her, and, poor thing, she would lie around, then sober up and go back with promises to do better. Do you know, miss, I just believe she got the love of liquor from her parents. Don't you study something about heredity in your society?"

"Yes," I replied, "we are making this subject a special one in our work, for we know many a child has come into the world stricken because of an inherited appetite."

"Oh," said he, "I wish folks had known this long ago, for Maria was a good girl but for the drink. One morning I was going my rounds and there in the gutter lay Maria. I was about to take her up and carry her off to the station house again, when down the steps ran Miss Julia, exclaiming, in excited tones: 'Oh, Mr. Stover, I'll take her up this time.'

"'No, Miss Julia,' said I, 'you couldn't do that. It's only Maria, and your fair hands are too pure to touch her.'

"'Well,' she replied, 'you have taken her up so many times and she falls again. Now she is right at our door and I want to try to help her.'

"I endeavored to persuade her not to attempt it, but she plead so earnestly, with such a kindly look in her beautiful eyes, that I finally carried Maria into the house and laid her on a bed in a clean, comfortable room. Just think of it, and she so dirty and drunk."

Here the old man stopped, wiped away a tear, then continued: "She was a king's daughter, for no one else would have done that.

"I cannot tell you the ins and outs, for it is too long, but for many a day Miss Julia watched by Maria, and when she came to herself she told her sad story—how she hated the drink but had no power to resist when she came in contact with it. She plead with Miss Julia to keep her and so she stayed in that sheltered home. There were many fierce battles. She told me about them, for I kept track of her; but with God's help and Miss Julia's patience and love—for it's love, miss, that does so much in this world—Maria was at last a free girl. Her place in the home was one of trust and help."

"I guess you were glad you yielded to Miss Julia's persuasion that day," said I.

"Indeed, I think I was," he continued. "It was the beginning of better days for Maria, and they have grown better all the time. She learned to read and write. Many times the call was: 'Where is Maria? she can do this or that.' The years went on, the mother passed to her heavenly home, the brother speculated and lost heavily; then trying times came to dear Miss Julia. The beautiful house was sold, luxuries became few, and finally the brother went into a far country. Miss Julia and Maria rented a tiny cottage and one kept house while the other filled a teacher's position. Faithfully Maria thought of the tender ways to lessen the burdens of Miss Julia. After a while—we all have our love chapters, don't we, miss?"—and the old man laughed heartily.

"So you have come to the point where Miss Julia met the prince, have you, and they all live happily afterwards?"

"Oh, no, no," he hastily answered, "not Miss Julia, for I tell you, miss, I never saw anyone quite good enough for her. She was a wonderfully good woman—and I thank God there are plenty more of them, too."

"So," I interrupted him, "you think wonderfully good women ought to have the same kind of husbands?"

"I certainly do," he said, as he rose to his feet, "but let me hurry on or I'll have to clip the grass pretty fast at the next place. Yes, yes; passing the house pretty often was a thrifty farmer, and it wasn't long before he asked Maria to share his home. They were married in a real pleasant fashion and Miss Julia was welcomed to Maria's home. I heard last week that now she teaches Maria's children, and oh, how they love her! Do you wonder, miss, she is having such a reward with the thought of lifting one life from the awful drink? God bless you, and all the others, too, who are trying to do the same. I'll read the papers and pass them on to the other folks. Good-by; I hope I haven't wearied you, but somehow I couldn't help telling you about Miss Julia."

The old man went slowly out of the gate, and as I returned to my desk I thought:

I'll pass it on to cheer some heart,
That others, too, may take a part;
To lift and lend a helping hand,
To save the girls in our fair land.

—H. Frances Jones, in Union Signal.

HIS TOAST OF DEATH.

Charles Koons in a Joking Way Takes an Ounce of Carbolic Acid While Drunk.

"Say, fellows, I want to give you a toast," said the short, stocky man who stood unsteadily at the bar in Rosen's hotel.

"Well, let's have it, Charlie," said one of the half dozen men who lounged at the bar.

"Fill up their glasses," continued the first speaker, who was Charles Koons. "Those who don't like what I'm doing can go to h—l!"

Koons drained his glass to the bottom, and the others, heedless of his words, followed suit.

"That's my last drink," said Koons. A strange silence fell over the group. "It contained an ounce of carbolic acid, and might well be called an eye-closer," continued Koons.

"Oh, you'll be all right when you get something to steady your nerves, old fellow," said one of the group.

"Oh, yes, I'll be all right," muttered Koons, as he sank back to the floor.

A physician was hastily summoned, but his skill was not needed, for Koons had, indeed, taken his last drink. Just 20 minutes after drinking that toast he was dead.

Koons was 42 years old. He lived at Kingston with his wife and three children. He was prosperous and seemingly happy in his home until last week, when, it is said, he quarreled with his wife. Since that time he had been drinking heavily.—Scranton (Pa.) Cor. Philadelphia North American.

NOTES OF PROGRESS.

Camden, N. Y., has gone no license by 72 majority after the most exciting contest in the history of the town.

The governor of Missouri has signed the anti-slot machine bill, which prohibits the use of the machines in the state.

The South Dakota legislature has a bill under consideration which makes intoxication a misdemeanor, fixing the maximum penalty at $20.

Judge Townsend, of the United States court, has decided that incorporated cities and towns in the Indian Territory may pass an ordinance prohibiting the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquor within their corporate limits, but must limit the fine to $25, and in addition the offender makes himself amenable to the United States statutes, which make this offense a felony.

VICTIM OF ALCOHOL.

Booth, Slayer of Lincoln, Was a Confirmed Dipsomaniac.

His Great Crime the Most Potent Temperance Lecture That Has Been Written in the History of Our Nation.

[Special Washington Letter.]

IN THE house of representatives there is not a man to-day who was a member of that body when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, now a member of the senate, was a senator on that occasion, and he is the only senator now serving there who was a senator when Booth's crime was committed. There is a man now in the senate who was a member of the house at that time—Senator Allison, of Iowa.

Recently there have been published in many daily newspapers stories and allegations concerning the disposal of the body of the assassin; some writers saying that Booth's body was never shown to the public, because the officials doubted whether it was indeed Booth who had been killed. The writer found in Louis Dietrich, an elderly gentleman who resided in this city for half a century, a man who refutes these stories. He said:

"I have seen such stories, too, as though the writers believed the nonsense about which they write. But I can tell you that I was one of the very few who actually did see and touch the dead body of the murderer. I knew Mr. Lincoln and I knew the man who slew him. Booth was better known in Washington than Lincoln. I mean, of course, known to the general public. The president was seen on some occasions, and his pictures were seen everywhere, but the people did not often see him. But Booth was seen on the stage of Ford's theater and upon the public streets.

He was usually in some barroom, for he was a hard drinker, almost a dipsomaniac; and if it had not been for the excessive use of brandy he might not have been able to nerve himself to do the dastardly deed, which he hoped would make him famous, but which only made him infamous. He was almost as eccentric as his father, who was in many respects a crazy man. The elder Booth would go and put his body in pawn for liquor, and the theatrical managers were obliged to hunt him up and pay the money which he owed for liquor, in order to get him on the stage.

"John Wilkes Booth was very eccentric and drank to excess every night. He was a noted pedestrian, constantly taking long walks, and everybody in the little city of that day knew him by sight. He was called 'a ladies' man,' always flirting with women on the avenue who would permit him to do so. He was no stranger to the people, and I certainly knew him well and saw him often.

"When his body was brought here on the gunboat I wanted to see him, although it was well-nigh impossible to get a chance. I thought of all manner of schemes to get on board, and at last went to my friend Dr. Todd, of the army, and asked him how I should get to see the body. He said: 'We are going to make a post-mortem examination to-morrow, in the afternoon. You come to the gunboat and tell the guards that you have a message for me. I will be on board and will tell the guard that I am expecting you, and order them to send you to me.' I did so, and was allowed to go on board. Just before the post-mortem examination Dr. Todd lifted the big tarpaulin which covered the body on the upper deck and showed me the face of the dead man. It was as calm and peaceful as a baby's, and it was the face of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin. It is all nonsense to say that he was not

LIFTING THE TARPAULIN.

there. I knew him well, saw him and touched his head. It was cold and dead. It was Booth. I know what I know, and I saw the man lying there, cold in death. The gunboat was anchored between the arsenal and the navy yard, but nearer the yard than the arsenal."

"What was done with the body after the post-mortem examination I do not know. It was generally understood at that time that the body was buried in the old penitentiary ground, where the arsenal now is; where the bodies of the other conspirators were buried, near the place where occurred the executions of Harold, Payne, Atzerodt and Mrs. Surratt. My impression was, as everybody here believed, that Booth's body was disinterred, ten years later, and laid beside that of his father in the family burying ground, near Baltimore. But those are only impressions and beliefs. As I said before, I do not know what was done with the body. But I do know that it was the face of John Wilkes Booth that I saw and touched on the gunboat in the eastern branch of the Potomac that afternoon."

During the revolutionary war, and subsequent thereto, after the commission of his crime, the relatives of Benedict Arnold were ashamed of their kinship, and no member of that family has ever since desired to have the kinship known. During the period following the dastardily deed of the tragedian assassin no member of the Booth family felt free from the disgrace of his tragic act. Those now living and those of subsequent generations will avoid claim of kinship. Because of this natural family pride, which must exist in every family, the great exponent of Shakespeare's plays, Edwin Booth, never came to Washington for a public performance, nor in a private capacity as a visitor. Edwin

THE LAST FAREWELL.

Booth gave exhibitions of his great histrionic genius everywhere else, but he never saw the national capital after that awful crime was committed.

Mr. Dietrich spoke of the assassin as a crazy man, and said that his father before him was on the borderland of insanity. It may be well for us all to take that charitable view, and believe that the deed was that of an unevenly balanced mind. The narrator saw and knew Guiteau, the assassin of the lamented Garfield; and he was undoubtedly a crazy man. We may well believe that no sane man would commit such a deed in a republic like this, where escape from the consequences is impossible.

James C. Lindon, who has lived in Washington until his sands of life are running through the hour glass which indicates 83 years, says: "I have been a temperance man and an advocate of prohibition for 36 years, although I had been a drinking man during the first half-century of my life. I used to say that 'every man is responsible only to himself and his family when he takes a glass of whiskey.' I resented all of the works of the early temperance people; and I hated John B. Gough and all others who talked against saloons. I knew John Wilkes Booth well, and often drank with him. He was what 'we boys' regarded as 'a jolly good fellof,' because he treated oftener than others, and always spent his money so freely.

"But when he went into that saloon, adjoining Ford's theater, fully half a dozen times and maybe oftener, to get his glass of brandy in order to nerve himself to commit that crime, I saw the folly of all my theories of individual rights. I saw that the man who takes alcoholic poison is responsible to the community in which he lives, and to the nation of which he is a citizen. Then I gave up my ideas of private rights, and I learned the power and necessity of respecting public rights. The assassination of Lincoln would not have occurred but for that saloon."

This expression was surprising. The few words thus spoken constitute the best temperance lecture ever delivered. The greatest crime of the past century was committed by a drunkard. There are many drunkards who carry on their business, and are not known by that obnoxious word; but they are drunkards, just the same. They are able to sober up over night, and appear all right during business hours; just as the drunkard-actor appeared nightly before crowded theaters. But they are drunkards, and should be known as such in their several communities. This may seem harsh and uncharitable, but it is simply a statement of fact, and there is some man in every community to whom the characterization will aptly apply.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the only member of the present senate who was a senator when President Lincoln was assassinated, says: "I was the last man in public life who saw and talked with Lincoln, and I received the last line ever written by him. I called at the white house that Friday night and sent up my card. It was returned to me with the penciled lines: 'Call to-morrow. Am going to theater with my wife.' I had a friend with me who wanted to meet Lincoln, and we stood on the front portico a few minutes, when the president came out. I introduced my friend to the president and his wife, and went away. Inside of two hours I knew that he had been killed. I was awake all that night, and so was everybody else in this city."

SMITH D. FRY.

Crushed by a Heavy Man.

A colored woman in Atlanta, Ga., has brought suit against a street railroad company for $1,000 damages on account of a peculiar accident. She was seated in a crowded car, when the vehicle suddenly started. A fat man, weighing about 200 pounds, who was standing, grabbed at a strap, missed it and fell into the woman's lap, temporarily crushing the breath out of her.

Changeable.

Yeast—I can always tell what the weather is going to be by my wife.

Crimsonbeak—Indeed! Is she as fickle as that?—Yonkers Statesman.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Many Americans learned at Paris for the first time that we produce wines in some grades equal to the best imported varieties.

All things green have a hardy growth in England. The garden hedge there is compact and beautiful—more so than in any windy country.

The letter carriers of Canada are paid $30 a month at the beginning, with an annual increase of $2.50 a month until the carrier receives $50 a month, or $600 a year. This is subject to deductions for superannuated account.

Before the discovery of gold in California and Australia the world's supply of the precious metal was limited, production being restricted practically to small operations in the Ural mountains and in our Appalachian chain.

Records of the Irish Emigrant society show that 25,132 persons entered at the port of New York as emigrants in 1900. This is an increase of 2,037 over the preceding year. There were 11,677 males and 13,455 females, who brought $373,754.

A stage wedding of two members of a burlesque troupe was announced to be performed in a Washington theater, but the high contracting parties found it impossible to secure the services of a person competent to perform the ceremony.

Crowded though the ocean may be becoming, the iron four-masted sailing ship Afghanistan managed to make a seven months' voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool without being spoken by another vessel. Not a word was heard of her from her departure till she sailed up the Mersey, a few days ago.

It is thought by the officers in charge of the Yellowstone national park that there are about 50 bison in the park. Difficulty has been experienced in dealing with poachers, because of the fact that the northwestern boundary of the park is not clearly defined. To correct this an appropriation of $5,000 was made at the last session of congress for a survey.

FUNNY SCENE IN PARIS.

An Indignant Husband Punishes an Innocent Man for Familiarities by a Lobster.

Rather a risky substitute for a battle field is the top of an omnibus, but there have been not a few homeric struggles on "imperiales," as they are termed here. The latest adventure of the sort owed its origin to a very comical mistake. At a particular Parisian office there ascended to the summit of one of these vehicles an individual of very comfortable dimensions, who was speedily immersed in the study of his newspaper, a pretty and well dressed woman many years his junior, and an elderly man who looked like a retired officer. The omnibus had hardly started when the old beau began to cast glances expressive of intense admiration at his fair neighbor, and, although he received no encouragement, he continued to attempt to get up a flirtation with her quite unabashed. Suddenly the lady rose to her feet and screamed out: "You ruffian! Not content with making eyes at me, you are putting your arm round my waist." Most of the people on the top of the vehicle indulged in a merry laugh, but the individual who had been reading his paper so attentively was in no jesting mood. Crushing it up, he sprang in front of the lady, and shouting to her admirer: "What do you mean by insulting my wife?" dealt him a couple of sound boxes on the ear, relates the London Telegraph.

The luckless old beau had hitherto fancied that the woman was unaccompanied by an escort, and had, therefore, volunteered for that pleasant task. He denied that he had attempted to encircle her waist, but his explanation was vain, and a pitched battle ensued, which only terminated after the conductor, assisted by other passengers, had succeeded in separating the combatants, both of whom were decidedly the worse for wear. Then a shrill voice was heard to exclaim: "Why, it's all my lobster's fault." Everybody looked, and, sure enough, the speaker was engaged in a desperate effort to push back into a basket a big lobster which had half emerged from it, and had been amusing itself with sundry pinches of the taper waist of the heroine of this adventure. The husband and the wife were now profuse in their apologies, which the old gentleman finally accepted, but with a rather bad grace, and little wonder under the circumstances, as he will have to nurse his battered visage for some time, abstaining in the meanwhile from further attempts at conquest. He declares that he will loathe the sight and the taste of lobster to the end of his days.

Precious Stones.

The Sun reported the other day that Prof. C. H. Shaw has found in Arizona a necklace of turquoises of rare size and beauty which is supposed to have belonged to some very important personage who lived ages ago. A mining newspaper, commenting upon this find, says that turquoise mining in New Mexico is one of the oldest industries of the country, but the output is quite limited. The turquoise output is usually more valuable than that of any other precious stone found in this country, but the output is worth only from $40,000 to $50,000 a year. Some of the stones are used by jewelers, but most of them find their way into mineral cabinets and museums. The mining of precious stones in our country has never been a large industry and the annual product is worth only about $100,000 a year.—N. Y. Sun.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Cardinal Martinelli is an Augustinian monk and was at one time prior general of the order.

The painter Makart, was sometimes as taciturn as Von Moltke, sat an hour one evening at dinner next to the soubrette, Josephine Gallmeyer, without volunteering a word. Finally the soubrette lost patience and exclaimed: "Well, dear master, suppose we change the subject."

Seven governors of Massachusetts were born on the 6th of March. They were Andrew, Boutwell, Butler, Claflin, Gardner, Rice and Talbot. All but two are now dead. Ex-Gov. Claflin, who lives in Newtonville, occupies a house that has been the residence of two other governors.

One of New York's most fashionable dealers in footgear has the word "bootmaker" on his window in large letters in approved British style. In England only the low-cut article is called a shoe, the ordinary laced, buttoned or gaiter varieties being known as boots. Hence the Gotham anglomaniac's window sign.

Sir Cavedish Boyle, the new governor of Newfoundland, began his official career in the London probate office in 1869, when he was 20, but five years later he took a magisterial post in the Leeward islands. He has since been colonial secretary of Bermuda and of Gibraltar, and for the last eight years has been government secretary of British Guinea, which office carries with it the lieutenant governorship of the colony.

Speaker Whitecotton, of the Mississippi legislature, is said to carry a toothpick in his mouth 23 hours out of the 24. The habit is so well known among his friends that they make wagers with the unsuspecting that the speaker will have a toothpick in his mouth on some special occasion, and they invariably win their bet. The speaker acknowledges that the habit has a firm hold upon him. He never chews the bit of wood; he simply holds it between his lips. At night he places a fresh one in his mouth and in the morning finds it there.

Until the German emperor was made a field marshal, no one but King Edward VII. himself was both field marshal of the British army and an admiral of the British navy. The number of British field marshals is now nine. They are the king, the German emperor, the duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, Sir Lintorn Simmons, Sir Frederick Haines and Sir Neville Chamberlain. The admirals of the fleet are the king, the German emperor, Sir Henry Keppel, the earl of Clanwilliam, Sir Algernon Lyons, Sir Frederick Richards and Sir Nowell Salmon.

GERMANS ON THE INCREASE.

Returns of the Last Census Show the Population of the Empire to Be 56,000,000.

The United States census office has received through the state department a consular report on the population of the German empire and its changes during the last century. The population is now about 56,000,000, larger than any other country in Europe except Russia, which has in Europe alone over 106,000,000 subjects, or nearly twice as many as Germany.

In 1789 the whole German empire had a population of about 26,000,000, and at the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 Germany, though somewhat reduced in size, had a population of something more than 30,000,000. In 1845, since which date the area has remained almost constant, Germany had 34,000,000; in 1865, 40,000,000; in 1885, 47,000,000, and in 1900, about 55,500,000, an increase during the century of about 30,000,000.

Since 1871, when the modern German empire was organized, the population of Germany has increased about 35 per cent., a growth extremely rapid for an old country, and for one sending out large and steady streams of emigrants. The Germans felt a natural pride in the rapid growth of their population, says the report, compared with that of their rival across the Rhine. In 1845 France had about 36,000,000 inhabitants and Germany 34,000,000. Now France has about 38,000,000, or only two-thirds the number in Germany.

The provisional results of the census of Vienna, taken December 31, 1900, have just been announced, and according to a report from the consul general at Vienna showed a population of 1,635,647, or nearly 63,000 less than there were in Chicago when the recent census of that city was taken.

These figures show Vienna to rank next after London, Paris and Berlin among the European capitals, while in this country only New York and Chicago are larger. During the last ten years Vienna has increased 21.9 per cent., or slightly faster than the average of the whole United States. Few large cities in this country do not show a larger rate. Of the two American cities larger than Vienna, Greater New York increased in ten years 37.8 per cent and Chicago 54.4 per cent.

In common with most large cities, the population residing in the central districts of Vienna is slowly decreasing and the most rapid growth is in the outskirts of the city.

Horses in Africa.

A South African bred horse keeps his condition best, as he will get his head down and nibble whenever you get off his back. He is less excitable, too, than most English horses. An imported horse, bred north of the equator, takes at least a year to get used to the change of seasons, not to mention the change of food.—Longmans'.

Never Decide a Bet.

Never decide a bet; the loser will hate you.—Atchison Globe.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Special Correspondence.]

Secretary Gage was aroused from his financial studies in his office on Saturday by a flutter of skirts. He looked up in wonder and beheld a good, gray man from Boston leading a lot of very pretty young women. The callers, fashionably dressed and exhibiting a charming assortment of colors, ribbons, dimples and blushes, except the man, arranged themselves against the wall around the room. At a given signal there was a hush, and the gray man stepping forward, said:

"Mr. Secretary, these are the studends of La Salle Seminary For Young Ladies, Boston."

Forty dimples began to beckon to the secretary, red lips parted and white teeth appeared all around the room. The secretary looked at the row of rosy cheeks and merry eyes, and he appeared to be afraid. Then like a Pooh Bah, the dignified cabinet officer said:

"Howdy do! Glad to see you all."

His expression then seemed to say: "That will do. Thank you very much. Now run along, little girls."

The buds from Boston filed out, leaving the room bare and cheerless. As the gray haired man bringing up the rear, passed the secretary he said:

"I have been bringing my girls over here every year for forty years."

And the secretary looked startled, as if he was saying to himself:

"Goodness gracious, professor! Not these same girls?"

The prospective reduction of the United States naval force now on the Asiatic station is beginning to assume definite form. Thus far the matter has not been considered by the President, nor has Secretary Long had an opportunity to confer with Admiral Remey, but the naval bureau of navigation, which has charge of the assignment of ships to the various stations, has proposed that there be a reduction of the force on the Asiatic station. This has been based on a consideration of the needs of the navy and without reference to any political questions involved.

Should it be decided to reduce the force the homeward movement of vessels would probably not begin before summer. As yet no consideration has been given to the disposition of the ships when they are relieved from service in the far east. It is expected, however, that the north Atlantic squadron will be augmented by at least one or two ships, while the south Atlantic and the Pacific stations will also be reenforced.

A number of the ships will have to go out of commission, as they have seen long service in topical waters and will need a pretty general overhauling.

Among the government officials in Washington there is a good sized sporting contingent which is in evidence at the Benning race track daily. These "plungers from Uncle Sam's workshops" may be easily located because of the unusual energy and activity they inject into their work during the first half of the day they expect to "get off" to go to the races. Such hustling and bustling to dispatch urgent business as they indulge easily marks the "official sports." By 12 o'clock they have consulted the time table, studied the entries for the various events and "raised" a more or less modest amount of money to play such "tips" as they anticipate may bring them gratifying returns. Thus far the Benning meeting has not been profitable to the departmental sporting fraternity.

Secretary Wilson is engaged on plans under which a number of divisions of the department will be made bureaus on July 1.

The divisions of forestry, chemistry and soils will be made bureaus, and six other divisions, whose work has to do with plants, will be consolidated into one bureau, to be known as the bureau of plant industry. The grouping of the plant divisions, particularly the botany and pathology divisions, will secure economy by avoidance of frequent duplication of work.

Prof. B. T. Galloway, of Missouri, now horticulturist and superintendent of gardens and grounds and formerly chief of the division of vegetable physiology and pathology, will be assigned as chief of the bureau of plants.

Richmond P. Hobson, the naval constructor who sunk the Merrimac in the entrance of Santiago harbor and gave osculation a stimulus for awhile, is now a captain instead of a lieutenant, but he does not draw a naval captain's pay, which is $4,500. Mr. Hobson receives $3,200 and under the rules of the construction bureau his pay will be increased $200 a year every five years he remains in active service. When he came to Washington from his Alabama home some days ago, he trayeled with Judge Griggs, a Georgia Congressman. "All during the trip," said Mr. Griggs, "people, knowing I was just a common Congressman, came to me and begged me to introduce them to the hero."

Secretary Long has appointed a special board composed of Captain Chadwick, Lieutenant Powellson and Lieutenant Commander Hodgson to make a thorough inquiry into the subject of wireless telegraphy and its practical application to the naval service. The board will meet in Newport.

It has been understood that Senor Marconi, the Italian inventor whose name is identified with wireless telegraphy, has been in this country of late, but it is not known whether the Newport board has received from him any communications relative to the adoption of this system.

Notice to Trespassers.

This is to give notice that all persons are warned against trespassing upon the farm of the undersigned, lying in District No. 1, about seven miles northeast of Swanton and adjoining the lands of Daniel O'Brien, Buckner Mason and Ab. Murray. All persons found trespassing in any way upon the above land will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. WILLIAM COLMER.

Swanton, Md., April 29, 1901. 8 3t

School Board Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., April 30, 1901.

The Board of School Commissioners will meet

MAY 14, 1901,

for the purpose of appointing Trustees for the various schools of the county.

By order of the Board,
E. A. BROWNING,
8 2t Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO. OF TORONTA, CANADA, Dec. 31, 1900.

Total Assets	$1,256,308 10
" Liabilities	798,429 25
" Surplus	457,878 85

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1900.

Capital stock paid up	$1,000,000 00
Total assets	10,688,271 47
Total amount of all liabilities	5,127,736 15
Total unearned premiums	4,272,117 52
Bonds and stocks owned by the Company	8,085,830 00

State of Marvland, Insurance Department, Commissioner's Office, Baltimore, Feb. 13, 1901.

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statements of The Continental Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., and The United States Branch of the British-America Assurance Company of Toronto, Canada, to December 31, 1900, now on file in this Department.

LLOYD WILKINSON,
Insurance Commissioner.

ORDER NISI.

Isaac Bradburn vs. Jemima Mowrey.

No. 1097 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 20th day of April, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan, attorney named in the mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 17th day of May, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of May, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $620.60.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road and to view the lands through which the said relocated road is to be made (said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagey's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad) and examine whether the said relocated road should be made, will meet on the 25th day of May, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said relocation of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

G. W. BROADWATER,
JACOB S. MILLER,
DANIEL J. BRENNEMAN,
Examiners.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

W. Grant Paugh vs. Otho J. Paugh et al.—No. 1050. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Louis F. Paugh, deceased, to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county on or before May 30, 1901, as I will on that day proceed to state an audit distributing the funds in the hands of the trustee in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Auditor.

MORTGAGEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage executed by Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, to James R. Bishop, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, and recorded among the mortgage records of Garrett county, and which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the undersigned, and as default has been made in the payment of the interest thereon, we will, on

Thursday, May 9, 1901,

at 3 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder the following described real estate, viz.: All that part of the

Isaac Kuykendall Place,

near Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland, which in the sub-division of said place is known and designated as Lot No. 7, containing

105 ACRES

more or less. Said place is mostly cleared, is improved by a good barn and small dwelling with necessary outbuildings, and also by a good orchard.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

U. G. PALMER,
FRED. A. THAYER.

I HAVE PURCHASED
THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture,

Iron and Brass Bedsteads,

Linoleums and Oil Cloths,

Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,
16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD.

NOTICE TO
Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1901 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made."

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital,	$50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders,	100,000.00
Surplus Fund,	10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank
OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

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C. E. Ellithorp, - Bittinger, Md.
L. E. Friend, - Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
U. G. PALMER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

SEVEN DEVELOPED GOLD MINES.

60 ACRES OF GOLD ORE

THE ARENA
Gold Mining and Milling Company
CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO.

This Property is Estimated to be now Worth More than $10,000 per Acre and will be Worth over One Hundred Thousand Dollars per Acre, with Proper Development.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

Divided into Shares of $1.00 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

The Arena Company offers 50,000 Shares at 50 cents each in a Property that is Worth over $600,000

For the purpose of raising money to purchase the necessary machinery to make the mines produce daily fully **THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD**, thus enriching every individual shareholder according to the shares he holds.

YOU CAN BUY ANY NUMRER OF SHARES YOU WISH.

and make more money than can be made in any other line of investment. The gold ore is in these seven developed mines. There are 3,000 feet of ore in a vein, and these veins are true mother veins, held within walls of granite, placed there by nature. The Company has already developed this property to demonstrate that it is one of the largest gold properties of the Cripple Creek District which is the greatest gold-producing camp on earth, its output last year aggregating **$24,000,000, or nearly double the amount produced in the whole State of California.**

At 50 cents per Share the Company is giving you a discount of 10 cents per share to start with, making 20 cents on the dollar. As already stated, this is done for the purpose of raising $25,000 to purchase improved machinery, air-compressor drills and electric plant. We have two large hoisting engines on this property, a commodious shaft-house, office buildings, boarding house for the men, stables, a powder-house, a large quantity of tools, etc. The reports on these mines, made by one of the best mining engineers in the State, succinctly describe these improvements.

NAMES OF MINES.

AZTEC. 210 feet in depth, with shaft-house, boiler and engine for hoisting, well timbered all the way down.
BONDHOLDER, 260 feet deep, hoisting engine and boiler, large iron shaft-house.
MEXICO AND MANHATTAN, both over 100 feet deep, on same vein as the Aztec mine.
CRYSTAL, JASPER AND GREAT EASTERN, on the same vein as the Bondholder, and opened in depth of 100 feet, and developments already made show over 4,000 feet of ore.

If you want to make money out of nature, become a producer of gold out of her treasure-vaults. The Arena group of mines will do it for you.

We can furnish the best of references—bank and mining engineers—and our title in the property is perfect, coming as it does through a patent from the Government. With more improved machinery, from $8,000 to $5,000 per day will be a conservative estimate of the output of these mines.

Remember that only 50,000 shares of this stock are for sale at 50 cents on the dollar. Orders for the number of shares desired, accompanied by Draft, Money Orders, Express or Cash in Registered Letters, can be sent to

The Arena Gold Mining and Milling Company,
501 Equitable Building, DENVER, COLORADO.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. **15c, postpaid.**

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent.

Illinois Central R. R.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO

CALIFORNIA
VIA NEW ORLEANS
AND THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

VIA OMAHA
AND THE SCENIC ROUTE.

NEW THROUGH LINE OF

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY,
ARCHITECT,
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CUMBERLAND, MD.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—Opera House,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. je14-1

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett & Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

DR. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

DR. W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

DR. H. W. McCOMAS M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6.

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

JONAS C. BEACHY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.53 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 39	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 45	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*†7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901. NUMBER 9.

THE REPUBLICANS SWEEP BALTIMORE.

They Carry the Day in Eighteen Out of Twenty-four Wards.

ALSO IN ALL THE DISTRICTS.

A Moderately Light Vote Was Polled. Democrats Admit That the New Ballot Law Had Much Effect in Turning Public Sentiment Against the Party.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The councilmanic election today resulted in a sweeping victory for the Republicans. They carried eighteen out of the twenty-four wards for the first branch of the city council and all four of the councilmanic districts, in each of which a member of the second branch was chosen.

A moderately light vote was polled. The total vote polled was: For first branch, 66,332; for second branch, 64,673.

The Democrats carried the fourth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and twenty-fourth wards by majorities ranging from 170, in the last named, where W. Starr Gephart, Democrat, defeated J. Hume Smith, to 463 in the tenth. The Republican majorities ranged from 22 to 761. For the second branch Moses N. Frank, Democrat, was defeated by 15 votes.

The total vote of the twenty-four wards was divided as follows: First branch, Democrats, 31,870; Republicans, 34,462. Second branch, Democrats, 30,598; Republicans, 34,075.

Democrats admit that the new election law had much effect in turning public sentiment against the party. What figure was cut by the illiterate vote will not be known until the returns can be analyzed.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The election law is great (?)—
In Maryland, my Maryland,
We have to move back in the state
Of Maryland, my Maryland.
It makes no difference what you do.
If you're away a month or two,
You cannot vote, says Arthur Pue,
In Maryland, my Maryland.

So jump ye wand'rers back again,
To Maryland, our Maryland,
Take up your homes and this refrain,
In Maryland, our Maryland,
We'll move and vote for right and truth,
We'll mark our ballots in the booth,
And Arthur Pue will die, forsooth,
In Maryland, my Maryland.

The Democratic steal is seen,
In Maryland, our Maryland,
The Voters are not always green
In Maryland, our Maryland,
The ides of November will tell
They built their law almost Too Well,
They'll find they've lost, then hear 'em yell
In Maryland, our Maryland.

There'll be another Moving Day,
In Maryland, our Maryland,
Things will be coming all our way,
In Maryland, our Maryland,
Old Arthur P. and Jonsmith, too,
Will find they got the grand Razoo,
To them we'll bid a glad ADIEU,
In Maryland, our Maryland.

—WM. B. SEVERE, in Marlboro Times.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

Selfishness is the first law of degeneration.

Selfishness and sin are convertible terms—they both mean the same thing.

Live and let live is a very good motto—but live and help to live is much better.

Never bother much in thinking about yourself,—better think about something worth while.

God's blessings are not always with the prosperous man,—the devil pays good wages too.

All life is action,—better be an active sinner than an idle saint: it is the willing worker that makes the wheels go round.

The true gospel of life is to be up and doing. Life is energy and energy is life. Every atom is imbued with the spirit of energy. When energy dies the world is done. Are you dead in the shell or merely taking a rest?

JACKSON.

What New Postage Stamp is Like.

The new postage stamp has made its appearance in Oakland and from an artistic standpoint is a decided improvement upon those which have been in use for the last few years.

The new stamp is of a delicate reddish color and oblong in shape. In the center is a picture of an express train going at full speed. Above the picture are the words "United States of America" and below "Fast Express."

At the bottom are the words "Postage: Two Cents," while in each of the lower corners is the figure "2." On each side of the train is the airly clad figure of a female.

Go look at Townshend & Son's line of ties and dress shirts. 8 4

A Plea for the Country Home.

We need not look far to see many proofs of a healthy reaction in favor of country life and rural pursuits. "God made the country and man made town" is a trite saying that will never lose its force. For there may, at times, be an unnatural influx of people to the cities, draining the country of youth and manly strength and productive energy, but a reaction is sure to come. When hard times prevail; when disappointment and despair seize the honest toiler on the farm, he begins to think he will have better opportunity for success in the city, and off he goes. In nine cases out of ten the change proves disastrous, and he who was once the independent worker in his own fields, as free and untrammeled as the air he breathed, becomes the humble employee of some soulless corporation—a service exacting in its demands, inimical to personal liberty and destructive of all the noblest aspirations of true manhood.

And then he who fled to the city to escape the horrors of the country longs for his old home. He remembers his joy as a boy rambling over the farm, listening to the song birds and the babbling brooks, making pets of the young animals, and enjoying all the many pleasures of the country boy. Much would he give to have his own children participate in the pleasures and enjoy the health-giving advantages of a home away from the bustling city's din. With his savings he buys a small suburban lot, builds himself a cottage, plants a few trees and vines in humble imitation of the rural home he holds in sweetest memory. If, perchance, the once country boy has met with commercial or professional success in metropolis, and amassed a fortune, his most natural impulse seems to be to have his sumptuous country home, to stock his farm with improved breeds of cattle, and lavish his wealth in adding to the beauties and blessings of nature.

Thus in every sphere of life man instinctively seeks the country. He may not care to make it always and at all times his home, but his life seems unsatisfactory, his joy incomplete, his recreation imperfect, unless he can get where the cows low and the lambs bleat; where noises sometimes cease, and where with unobstructed view he can see "the morn in russet mantle clad, walk o'er the dew."

With the advent of rapid and convenient transportation, the city is becoming more and more the place for business and the country the place for living. Every year marks the almost magic appearance on the hillsides and in the dales of hamlets where the restless population of the cities find a semi-rural condition of life. The near future is destined to bring a greatly increased demand for small farms, and with the small farms will come greater thrift, higher cultivation, more scientific methods, better roads and proportionate comfort and pleasure in living in the country. The day of the large plantation, requiring a force of laborers and a boss to superintend them is passed—certainly except in sections very remote from cities.

The small farm, fully equipped, thoroughly stocked, highly fertilized, with its permanent pasture lots and orchards, with improved appliances for the dairy and modern conveniences for poultry raising, with a bountiful garden, and, lastly but not least, with its attractive, commodious, convenient and comfortable cottage—makes the ideal home of which poets may sing and lovers dream. If the master of such a home is a practical farmer himself, fully informed, as he should be, in the minutiæ of crop raising, in horticulture, in the care of live-stock, he can with unskilled help conduct his business with success and pleasure. If he works with intelligence, thrift and frugality, he will always have something to sell, be thoroughly independent, and if in close proximity to a steam or electric road, his family can have many of the advantages of city life, while at the same time they enjoy the freedom, independence and healthfulness of their country home.

If the gentleman of the house has business that takes him to town daily, for a reasonable salary he can employ a competent man to superintend his farm work, and still participate in the keen pleasure which the lover of agriculture always finds in the bursting buds, in the ripening crops, and in the increase of flocks and herds. It is the soothing contact with nature that tends to develop the physical, mental and moral man to the greatest perfection. Statistics will show that the strong men in business and in the professions, whose careers adorn the annals of metropolitan cities, come, almost invariably, from the farm. Their development in youth is not warped by any of the conventionalities of the city. The associations and environments of the farm dwarf the artificial and magnify the natural side of life. Thus it is the country bred boy generally grows true to nature's standard.

And so in our plea for the country home, we would have you remember that it is the nursery where the fledgelings in human form can have the safest, the purest, the noblest and the truest development. Where the trees assume most graceful proportions, and the flowers are of richest hues and sweetest fragrance, there, too, will childhood blossom most perfectly and grow into the most beautiful maturity.

Senatorial and Otherwise.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Having no "axe to grind" and being an old citizen and taxpayer of Garrett county, and a life-long Republican, I regard it a privilege, if not a duty to express my humble sentiments through THE REPUBLICAN.

We have plenty of good senatorial timber, but only room for one, and the one we think should be selected for that important office has been mentioned by another. Being personally acquainted with the man, we know him to be well qualified for and highly deserving the office.

He is a man of strict integrity, an old citizen and an ardent Republican. He is a man of the people and has stood up nobly for their best interests. He has had considerable experience serving the public and no one has served us better, therefore, it is with much pleasure that we suggest the name of Hon. A. F. George.

Not long since there was much said about the rights of the people and the expenditure of a few hundred dollars of public funds for printing, publishing, etc. Whether the amount thus expended was excessive or not we will not stop to consider, but those same persons appear quite conservative if not silent in regard to the infamous acts of the extra session of our State Legislature. One hundred thousand dollars or more of the public funds of our State is being expended as a result of the uncalled for "session," while thousands of good honest taxpayers are further outraged by being disfranchised and robbed of an inalienable right that they hitherto enjoyed. The parties referred to above remind us of the "Blind guides which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

JUSTICE.

Rooster's Crower Cut Off.

Since warm weather has come and windows are open in the early morning sleepers are roused by noises on the streets. In the city of Washington many complaints are being received by the police about the crowing of cocks and cackling of hens kept by persons in the resident portion of the city. The police regulations prohibit the keeping of such fowls when they are an annoyance, and a fine on the owner may be imposed. Inquiry at police headquarters elicited the information that such complaints should be supported by the testimony of two witnesses from different houses to show that the noise is a nuisance.

In this connection a story was told of a man in the northwestern section who had a rooster whose crowing qualities were of the best and whose voice could be heard all over the neighborhood. Finally his neighbors thought they could endure the noise no longer and they hauled the owner of the rooster into court. Here he promised the bird should trouble them no more, and on that promise was released. The next morning the neighbors saw the rooster in the yard and held an indignation meeting. Calling on the owner they wanted to know why he had not kept his promise. He asked them if the bird was annoying anyone. It had not yet, but they thought it might. He thereupon pointed to the rooster, which was flapping his wings and going through all the motions accompanying crowing, but without a sound issuing from his throat, and informed them that he had taken it to a veterinarian, who had removed its vocal cords. It is said the antics of the dumb rooster while attempting to crow are most amusing.

Attention, Farmers!

I will have one day in each week at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland and Terra Alta to take up wool. Learn the day and get the money. C. S. MAY.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

ABOUT RURAL FREE DELIVERY ROUTES

Pamphlet of General Information Has Been Issued.

The Postoffice Department has issued a pamphlet of general information in regard to rural free delivery. It tells how to obtain rural free delivery service and gives a form of application to be sent, properly signed, to the member of Congress or to one of the Senators, with a request that he endorse the petition. This application should set forth the nature of the country where delivery is desired, whether densely or sparsely populated, the average distance each person now travels for his mail, the principal avocations of the people and the character of the roads. The petition should give the length of the route, indicating the same by a rough map or plot, and should be signed by only heads of families. It should mention the number in each family over 16 years of age.

Good roads is an essential pre-requisite to an investigation. The routes which, under ordinary circumstances, must be from 20 to 25 miles in length, should be so arranged that the carrier will not travel over the same ground twice. Those desiring free delivery must put up at their own expense, appropriate boxes in accordance with the orders of the department.

The Postmaster General has designated a number of boxes as complying substantially with the requirements laid down by a commission appointed by him for that purpose. Before service will be established it will be necessary for the patrons to select one of these boxes for use on the route, the boxes on each route to be uniform. The prices of these boxes range from $1 up to a little over $3, including locks.

When a rural free delivery route has been uniformly equipped with boxes, the Department will consider these boxes entitled to the protection of the United States Statutes which provides severe penalties for wilful malicious injury to them or interference with their contents.

The carriers are not required to deliver mail to houses back from the road, except registered mail, special delivery and pension letters. The patrons are expected to assist in keeping the roads in passable condition.

Only packages weighing over three pounds or those otherwise unmailable may be delivered by the carrier without postage, provided their doing so does not interfere with the prompt handling of the mail.

The carriers are under the general control of the postmaster from whose office the service is established. They must give bond for $500 and receive a maximum salary of $500 per annum for a full route. They cannot sublet their work, but in case of sickness or when on leave of absence, their duties are performed by their regular substitute, who must also give bond for $500, and who receives the full pay of the carrier when on duty.

Carriers are required to take with them each day a responsible amount of stamps, postal cards and envelopes. Unstamped letters found in boxes accompanied by the proper amount of money will be stamped by the carriers. They are required to cancel the stamps on all letters collected by them. All letters collected by carriers are subject to the two cent rate of postage.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

C. F. Dawson has the contract for painting Mrs. K. E. Davis' four cottages.

S. R. Harmison, cashier of the Mechanics National Bank, Clarksburg, W. Va., was a visitor at the Park last Thursday and rented Mrs. Davis' cottage on the corner of E and Oak streets.

Miss Orange and niece, Miss Webb, of Cincinnati, expect to reach the Park today. They will occupy the Fullerton cottage for the summer.

Mrs. D. W. Smith is expected in a day or two to put Braethorn cottage in order for the summer.

Dr. Mills and wife, of New York, will be here the latter part of the month to spend a few weeks. The Doctor is to participate in the opening exercises June 1-2. You ought to hear him.

Samuel Lawton was at the Park Monday drumming up business for Naylor's plumbing establishment.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. Ella Milk, Miss C. W. Bush, Miss Blanche Browning, Miss Grace Pernoft, Miss Lydia Slaughbaugh, Mr. C. W. Armacort, Jas. A. Duckworth, Mr. Jas. H. Smith, Mr. H. Hesser, Mr. W. H. Trirruger, Mr. H. E. Thompson, Mr. W. Isaacs.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Secretary of War has decided that the improved conditions in the Philippines will justify a reduction of the army in those islands to at least 40,000 men. There are now in the Philippine archipelago 50,000 regulars in addition to the volunteer regiments which have been ordered home. The surrender of the numerous Filipino leaders and the capture of Aguinaldo are held as sufficient justification by the War Department for this reduction. There are now in the United States about 9,600 of the ten new infantry and cavalry regiments recently organized. All of these troops are to be forwarded to the Philippines as soon as convenient. Their arrival and the reduction of the army to 40,000 men will permit 20,000 men to be sent home, who have seen two years service in the tropics.

The plans of the War Department are based on the theory that an army will be required in the Philippines for a prolonged period, and with that end in view it has been decided that troops shall not have more than two years service there, thus insuring them one year out of three in the United States.

The State Department has paid to the Mexican government, through the Mexican ambassador here, $2,000 as full indemnity to the heirs of Florentine Suaste, a Mexican citizen, who was lynched in La Salle county, Texas, in 1895. The payment was provided by Congress, out of humane consideration, and without reference to the question of federal liability. The Mexican ambassador has forwarded the amount to his government to be paid over to the heirs.

It is learned at the State Department that the President has made no statement through of any the usual channels to the effect that he should refuse to receive Paul Kruger officially or unofficially. The government has made no promise as to the character of his reception.

Consul General Guenther at Frankfort reports to the State Department that in consequence of the South African War horses are in great demand in England. Between October, 1899, and the 31st of January, 1901, 35,775 mares and geldings and 3,627 stallions were bought in the United Kingdom for South Africa; other countries furnished 36,314 mares and geldings and 45,516 stallions for the same purpose. The British horses, especially those from Ireland, are said to have been the most desirable, those from the United States and Canada following.

The Spanish treaty claims commission is likely to be overwhelmed with an avalanche of claims for damages sustained by members of the crew of the battleship Maine, that was blown up in Havana harbor. Some enterprising firm of lawyers in New York has already filed a couple of claims, and no doubt more will follow. It is regarded as rather a novel contention that the commission should take jurisdiction of claims of this kind, but the petitions are very carefully worded, and it is probable that the commission will have to hold a special meeting to pass upon the subject.

Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, has arranged to sail from New York May 16. He is now in New York, but will return to make a farewell call at the State Department. The new Italian ambassador to Washington is still at Buenos Ayres, and will proceed to Rome before coming here to assume his duties.

New York harbor is to be defended by the most formidable gun in the world. In length it is 49 feet 3 inches, and weighs 130 tons. The bore is 16 inches. Five hundred and seventy-six pounds of smokeless or 1176 pounds of black powder will be used at a charge, and this will throw a projectile of 2370 pounds at the rate of 2300 feet a second. No battleship in the world could withstand the impact of such a mass. The gun's range is estimated at about 21 miles.

Col. Charles C. Bryne, assistant surgeon general of the army, was retired today on reaching the age limit. Col. Bryne is a graduate of the University of Maryland and a native of that State. He entered the army in 1860 as an assistant surgeon and reached his present rank December 4, 1893. He was made major and lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. He was last stationed at Governor's Island, N. Y.

Wool.

C. S. May, of Swanton has eleven barrels of money to spend for wool this year. 4t

Naylor has just received another car of fertilizers, good for crops of all kinds. 8 3t

PEOPLE SHOULD HELP.

Streets May Be Kept Free From Waste By Citizens.

The following may be of interest and profit to our people who want clean streets. It is commended to their earnest attention. It is a notice which the mayor of Parkersburg has just issued. He says:

"I find that we are incurring a large annual expenditure in attempting to keep the streets clean and free from filth, and yet I find our merchants, business men and residents are daily filling our streets with paper, hay, garbage and other debris, expecting the same to be removed by the city at a large expense. The Chief of Police has been instructed that the city ordinances shall be strictly enforced—which makes it an offense for anyone 'to cast any earth, brick, stone, lime, mortar, shavings, ashes, coal cinders, straw, hay, paper, mud or other filth or annoyances into any street or alley or sidewalk'—a due observance of this ordinance will probably save the city an annual expense of one thousand dollars ($1000) per year. Our streets are today strewn with filth and debris of all kinds by the careless acts of its citizens—this cannot continue Merchants and other business houses should provide receptacles for paper and other refuse, located at proper points and when filled have the same removed, otherwise they must suffer the penalty imposed by the ordinance."

A Sprained Ankle Quickly Cured.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says Geo. E. Cary, editor of the *Guide*, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first-class liniment." Sold by all dealers.

ACCIDENT.

Garden making and house cleaning is the order of the day among the town folk.

Farmers through sowing oats; preparing to plant corn.

A much needed rain would be appreciated.

Traveling salesmen and machine agents are about as numerous as flies in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hartig and family, of Frostburg, arrived on Monday and are the guests of Mrs. H.'s parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zinkan.

Misses Martha Welch and Sadie Glotfelty, of the Normal, spent Saturday and Sunday at their homes at McHenry.

Mr. George Schevel has moved onto the farm recently purchased from Wm. Garringer.

Senator Ravenscroft and family are in Allegany county this week visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Guthrie, of Blooming Rose, were guests of John P. Spiker.

Everett Dunham, of Friendsville, was seen on our streets Tuesday evening.

Dr. W. Ravenscroft is having a slate roof put on the Bellevue.

Mr. Aaron Boyer's residence is nearing completion. It is now in the hands of the painters. Messrs. V. Kahl & Son are doing the work.

Centennial Celebration, Church of United Brethren in Christ, Frederick, Md., May 10-15—One Fare Round Trip. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

For this occasion the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines east of the Ohio River, exclusive of Philadelphia, Pa., to Frederick, Md., at the low rate of One Fare for the Round Trip, good going on all trains of May 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, valid for return until May 15th, 1901, inclusive.

For tickets and full information call on Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

An Old Landmark Sold.

Yesterday the Meyers grist mill was sold by the Misses Meyers, through their agent, J. Wilson Humbird of Cumberland, to Mr. Joseph Leith, of this borough. The old structure will at once be remodeled and improved, and the second and third floors utilized for manufacturing purposes. On the ground floor will be installed, by eastern capitalists, an up-to-date electric plant of immense capacity for both light and power purposes. This is the realization of the *Commercial's* dream of an electric road between here and Grantsville and intermediate points, a project for which it has labored so incessantly for years. Full particulars next week. Mr. Leith also bought from the same parties several lots on Second avenue.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Cows for Sale.

I have seven cows for sale, most of them being fresh. W. H. Chadderton, Deer Park, Md. 2t

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

NOT TO HAVE BEEN.

People call me a pessimist, and if it is pessimism to think, with Sophocles, that "not to have been born is best," then I do not reject the designation.—Thomas Hardy.

If I had not been born to take
The place God gave me here—
To do my best for some one's sake,
To make my presence dear
To others who must fare along
To distant isles of rest,
To ne'er have heard a lover's song—
Oh, would it have been best?

The lark is singing on the bough
In honest ecstasy;
The world were poorer even now
But for his tuneful glee.
A rose is fastened in the hair
Of one whose heart is gay,
And by its fragrant gleaming there
Lends gladness to the day.

O am I less than rose or bird
That I should sit in doubt?
And have I ne'er by act or word
Spread happiness about?
Ah, mean his aim and base his lot
Who harbors in his breast
The feeling that if he had not
Been born it had been best!
—S. E. Kiser, in Record-Herald.

An Irish Gentleman

By Frank H. Sweet.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

DENIS MACMURRAGH, newly arrived, was standing in front of the post office, near the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, gazing about with bewildered indecision. Two weeks before he had left his quiet home in the north of Ireland, and since then his life had been an uninterrupted succession of wonderful surprises. But neither Belfast nor Liverpool, nor his long journey across the water had thrilled him as did this hurrying, intense, absorbed mass of humanity that was surging about him. It fascinated even while it caused him to draw back toward the building, as though he feared to be caught in its relentless grasp and borne away.

In his own home he had been accustomed to take off his hat to every woman he met on the country roads, and to wish them the "top of a morning," or the "luck of the day," or the kind protection of some especially benignant saint or fairy, but here women seemed to be only an unrecognized part of the confusing whole. They hurried past the men, and the men hurried past them, and they crossed and recrossed with absolute unconcern and apparent unconsciousness of each other's existence.

But even in this place of busy, heterogeneous humanity the crowd found time for more than one admir-

"HOW'D YE LIKE TO BE ON THE FORCE?"

ing glance toward the colossal, strangely appareled figure near the post office. Denis towered head and shoulders above most of them, and his strong, beardless face was inclosed by a shock of curling, yellow-brown hair which had seen little of brush and comb, save his fingers and the thorn of his native Fermanagh thickets. It was almost as if some wild god of the ancients were standing there, appalled and fascinated by the seething modern life around him.

Presently there was a slight ripple in the stream, and some of the eddies wavered under the momentary impulse of curiosity. A hungry woman had filched an apple from a stand, and a policeman was dragging her along the sidewalk. But only a few steps, then a massive figure hurled itself through the crowd like a catapult, and a strong grasp fell upon the policeman's shoulder and sent him whirling out toward the middle of the street, twisting and turning and trying in vain to grasp something for support, until at last he fell prone upon the pavement. And after him roared an angry: "Ye graceless omadhoun! Let that tache yez to keep your sacrilegious hands off a woman!"

Back on the sidewalk Dennis was bending over the crouching, sobbing woman.

"Did the spalpeen hurt yez, ma'am?" he asked, gently.

The crowd snickered a little at the gentleness applied to the wretched, barefoot creature on the sidewalk, but their mirth was quickly checked by the blazing face which was turned toward them.

"No, sir; I—I was hungry, and—"

"Hungry!" the voice quivered with astonishment and indignation. "Hungry! wid all these people near yez wearin' kid gloves an' silks?" He rose to his full height and glared around, as though he would annihilate the entire crowd, then the blaze left his face and he laughed scornfully.

"Out upon yez for a pack of bloodless spalpeens! Here, ma'am," thrusting his hand into his pocket and drawing out a handful of small coins, "it's all I have, acushla, but ye're welcome to it. An' mebbe this'll be afther keepin' yez a bit warm," removing his coat and throwing it about her shoulders. "Now shall I be helpin' yez home?"

"No, no; thank you, sir. I—I have no home." She rose quickly and slipped into the crowd. He made a movement as though he would follow, but at that moment a vicious hand clutched his arm, and the red, angry face of the policeman scowled into his.

"Now ye'll be comin' wid me! An' mind yez! I'll shoot that rid head off, if ye resist," and the incensed officer's words were emphasized by the sharp click of a revolver.

Denis shook the grasp from his arm and loked down curiously.

"So ye've come ag'in, have yez?" he said, the color beginning to flame back to his face. "I tho't mebbe ye'd be havin' enough. Now, I've a good notion to thry an' bate a little dacency into ye. No man wid an Irish tongue ought iver to abuse a woman."

The policeman was a plucky fellow, but he drew back involuntarily from the storm he saw gathering on the face before him.

"It's an officer I am," he expostulated, "an' I must protict the law. I niver use the revolver barrin' it's nadeful, but ye must come wid me. The woman was sthalin', and ye interfered wid me duty."

Denis had listened impatiently, but the first wonder and incredulity had gradually given place to whimsical resignation.

"An' officer to protict the law," he repeated, and for the first time he seemed to notice that the man was dressed differently from the others around him. "Well, it's mesilf has no call to fight the law, bein' newly arrived. I'll go along wid ye, but mind, your hands must be kept off me."

"Ye're jist over, I take it?" the policeman said, as they moved down the sidewalk.

"From the ould counthry, yes."

"I knew it from your tongue. An' ye're from the north of Ireland, too, county Fermanagh. Why, mon! whin ye sent me whirlin' and twistin' out into the street, grabbin' the air for somethin' to clutch me tin fingers into, I was that mad I could have clubbed ye. But whin I heard the howl ye sint afther me, I tho't of the Enniskillen Fair an' the rale ould shindies the b'ys used to have there."

Denis stopped on the sidewalk, and oblivious of the pushing and elbowing of irate pedestrians, was regarding his companion with new interest.

"So it's a Fermanagh mon ye are," he said, more graciously. "From what part?"

"Ballygad. Michael Flynn's me name, an' it's cousin I am to the Bradys o' Kintal, an' they're cousins to the Cogans o' Erne, an' they're cousins to the MacMurraghs thimselves. A fine ould family the MacMurraghs, barrin' they've lost iverything an' have to work like common folks. But what part are you from?"

"Cloughshannon. I'm Denis MacMurragh."

He would have moved on, but Flynn caught his hand.

"MacMurragh! Tare an' 'ounds! An' I would have clubbed ye! Shure, it's mesilf should have known ye wid thim shoulders an' that head. But how come ye in the States?"

"Work," answered Denis, grimly. "We've sold the last cow an' bit of land. An' there's me ould father an' mother, an' a round dozen of brothers an' sisters to look afther. I'm wantin' to bring them up well, an' maybe to give thim a bit of learnin' an' a sthart out."

They were walking along the sidewalk now, and Michael Flynn was scratching his chin in deep thought. Suddenly he looked up.

"How'd ye like to be on the foorce?"

"The what?"

"The foorce—be an officer like me. It's a fine job, good pay an' aisy work, barrin' a bit of shindy now an' thin. It's money ye could soon be savin' up for the ould folks an' the childer."

Denis shook his head.

"It's mesilf couldn't be takin' up hungry women."

"Thin lave thim alone. There'd be plinty other work for ye. Why, mon, ye'd be aqual to a dozen common officers down on Water street. The sight o' thim big shoulders would sind ivery law breaker skurryin'. An' there'd be no trouble about gettin' yez the job. The inshpector married me own cousin, an' the captain himsilf is an Ulster mon. An' besides, they're always lookin' out for big, sthrong recruits. They'd snap ye up on sight. An' there's another thing, "lowering his voice, "the b'ys round here vote for the mon they like, an' there's plinty o' thim have heard o' the MacMurraghs. The foorce'll be a good place for ye to sthart from, but wid the b'ys behind there's no tellin' where ye'll bring up. A MacMurragh, wid the MacMurragh shoulders an' head an' sthrong ways an' tinder heart, could do anything wid the folks that knew him."

He hesitated a moment, and then went on with some constraint: "We'll say no more about arrestin' ye. It's me own person recaved the offinse, an' I've the right to settle it widout callin' in the law. But about the foorce. Shall I ricommend ye?"

Denis looked down at him thoughtfully.

"Yes," he answered; "but it's executin' the law in a dacent way I'll be doin'."

DRESSING THE HANDS.

The Proper Thing in Gloves for the Spring and Summer Seasons.

White gloves have been in regular fashionable standing for 12 years now, and by all signs and omens for reading the future they are good for another dozen years of modish patronage. Very heavy cream-white dogskin gloves are the choicest dress for the hands in the morning. These boast one button, not of the patent-clasp variety, and because they are of the shape and color and easy wrinkled fit of those worn by the small Jehus who adorn the boxes of handsome private carriages, they pass under the very descriptive title of coachman's gloves, says a fashion authority.

There is a gun-metal gray glace glove, stitched in white, or silk, of the same shade as the kid, and fastened with large silver buttons, that struggles with some success for recognition among the well-gowned shoppers, who call them coaching gloves. In reality, they are meant for wear on the box seat of a trap and because every woman does something more or less athletic these days, the morning gloves are as loose as the skin on a high-bred dog's back.

For afternoon and evening the spring modes in gloves have novel features. Pure white and very thin suede, embroidered elaborately in black or a color, is of the novelties novel. Embroidery is considered especially appropriate on the long gloves. The needlework begins at the back of the hand, goes wreathing gracefully around the arm and flowers out in a petal-shaped edging at the end, somewhere in the region of the shoulder. Some brave spirits are exploiting with their black evening gowns long black suede gloves brilliantly embroidered in silver, into the mesh of which an occasional rhinestone is woven.

With black gowns it is not at all out of the way to wear gants de suede in gun-metal color, enlivened by a dazzling row of rhinestone buttons, set in gun-metal frames and running from the wrist nearly to the shoulder. White gloves of this same type have been seen with little round bullet turquoise buttons, and on the arm a bracelet or two is worn, just to show the glitter of the jewels against the dusky kid surface.

DAINTY NAPERY.

What a Well Stocked Linen Closet Contained in Table Cloths, Etc.

A peep at the well filled shelves of a linen closet just stocked up with the newest of pretty table linen has disclosed some fascinating wonders for dainty housekeeping, says the New York Herald.

Of the six table cloths there to be seen, five were of sturdy, lustrous Irish linen and one of French linen damask, with an especially artistic design. All the cloths had a set of napkins to match and were designed respectively with the fleur de lys pattern, the walls of Troy and pansy together, the daisy and polka dot pattern, a close design of fan pattern, the shamrock and walls of Troy, and a rose pattern, which adorned the French set.

In addition to these were two round cloths with scalloped edges. These were shown with great pride by the young housekeeper as the most correct thing for the round table tea party.

A many-colored array of centerpieces, doilies and scarfs next came to view. Besides those embroidered with silks there were several centerpieces and small covers of the exquisitely Mexican drawn and wheel work. One piece of the fairylike wheel work, about half a yard in diameter, was prized at $50 by its owner. It looked almost fine enough to melt away.

There were several pieces of substantial Saxony drawn work upon the latticed linen of which heavy embroidery finds such a becoming background. Several scarfs and side table covers of this promised a most attractive showing on polished surfaces.

The lunch cloths and napkins were all giddy, giddy gay. They were the new "art" effects. Several colors were employed in the decoration of one cloth, and the flower designs were quite large. One was the hollyhock pattern, another the morning glory and a third the wide spreading lotus. These cloths, set off with cut glass and silver, are very attractive when they do not disagree with the color scheme of the rest of the room.

The three sets in this particular collection all managed to keep within the bounds required for them.

Rhubarb with Figs.

Wash half a pound of bag or pulled figs and cook in boiling water to cover until the water is nearly absorbed. Skin and cut a pound of rhubarb in one-inch pieces. Put a layer in a baking dish, sprinkle with sugar, add a layer of figs, repeat until all is used; put in one-fourth cup of hot water and bake in a slow oven until the rhubarb is soft. Dates or raisins may be used in the same manner.—Good Housekeeping.

Cut Flower Hints.

An authority advises that the ends of the stems of cut flowers should not rest on the bottom of the vase, and also that in the daily cutting of the ends, which prolongs the life of cut flowers, they should be snipped at right angles to the stalk. Cut flowers should never be placed in a draught or in the direct sunlight, and if they can be removed from the room in the evening, when the gas is burning, they will keep much longer.—N. Y. Post.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

Quoteby—"Art is long." Bigrox—"And it's high, too; I paid $10,000 for that picture."—Indianapolis News.

Stranger (at a professional theater)—"The young soubrette allows the leading man actually to kiss her!" Native—"O, that's all right! He is her son!"—Boston Gazette.

An Excuse.—Mistress—"Another breakage, Jane? And a wedding present, too! How ever did you do it?" Jane (sobbing)—"They al—ways break—when I—drop 'em."—Punch.

Jack—"No; I don't see May as much as I used to." Jill—"Really? Why, I heard you were engaged." Jack—"That's just it. It's dark in the parlor when I call now."—Philadelphia Record.

Hard Lines.—"Hard luck?" said the soubrette, earnestly. "Why, we hadn't been on the road two weeks before we had to pawn the magnificent diamond which was to be presented to the star by her admirers at every town."—Indianapolis Press.

"Do you believe in luck?" "Sure. Now, I had great luck to-day. On my way to work this morning I picked up a pin—." "For goodness' sake! You don't mean to say you believe in that old superstition?" "No superstition about it. This pin had a diamond in it."—Philadelphia Press.

A Logician.—"Little boy," said the kindly old gentleman, "you must not cry. You know it is a waste of time to cry." And the little boy who is from Boston dried his tears long enough to remark: "And it is also a waste of time to tell anybody it is a waste of time to cry."—Washington Star.

Caste.—The Heifer quivered as to her lips. "Once a scrub, always a scrub!" she sighed. "Oh, mamma!" "Yes, daughter!" said the cow, sadly. "The only way a scrub may become a thoroughbred, imported Jersey, so far as I know, is to be killed by the cars and have suit for her value brought against the company!"—Detroit Journal.

SAILOR AS A POLICEMAN.

Fails to Dispense with Seaman's Vernacular in Making an Official Report.

One was formerly a truck driver, but was promoted to the dignity of a gripman on a surface car, which may in a measure account for the fact that the driver of the express van, who had once been in the railroad business himself, ran pell mell into the car not far from the post office one morning. The pole of the express wagon made a wreck of the side of the car and one of the wheels of the wagon broke and another truck hauled her off to the junkshop, says the New York Mail and Express. The sergeant at a downtown police station was figuring up his life insurance policies when a tall, lank policeman, who was originally a sailor, walked in and handed this slip:

"Shortly before eight bells this morning a serious collision occurred on Broadway north of Rector street. A traction car with a full cargo of passengers bound south was run into by an express wagon, light, bound north. The wagon struck the car on the port side forward, the jibboom of the truck going through the side of the car. The upper works of the car were carried away for a distance of several feet, and, the wagon rebounding, the jibboom raked the car clear fore and aft. Some of the passengers were thrown to the deck and a panic was narrowly averted by the crew of the car. The forward propeller of the truck on the port side was carried away, and she careened by the head, throwing the pilot to the icy pavement. The truck was subsequently taken in tow by a passing vehicle under a verbal agreement as to salvage. There were no other casualties."

We were discussing the fitness of this report at police headquarters some weeks later, when an East side assemblyman, who was present, hauled a letter from his pocket and said:

"Well, I have a report that beats that all over. You remember McCann, who opened a gin-mill up town after he came from sea? He couldn't kep things going, so he went out with a western railroad. He married recently, the seventh time, I guess, and this is what he wrote me of the affair:

"'My wife is just as handsome a craft as ever left the millinery dry dock, is clipper built, and with a figurehead not often seen on small craft. At the time we were spliced she was newly rigged fore and aft, with standing rigging of lace and flowers; mainsail part silk and forestaysail of valenciennes. Her frame was of the best steel, covered with silk, with whalebone stanchions. This rigging is intended for fair weather cruising. She answers the helm beautifully and can turn around in her own length if handsomer craft passes her.'

"Well, it may be another story," remarked one of the inspectors, "but that craft is likely to run up against a pretty bad squall in marrying McCann. But, seriously, I know hundreds of members of the police force who were originally at sea, and who have a most trying time dropping their nautical lingo when discussing a subject. Easier for them to stop breathing than to drop their belays and avasts."

Wise Beyond His Years.

Anxious Mother — Tommy, your teacher says you are the poorest scholar in your class.

Tommy—That's nothing. It is only because I don't answer all the questions she is asking every day. It isn't wise to tell all you know to a woman, even if she does happen to be a schoolteacher.—Boston Transcript.

IDEAS OF HUMOR CHANGE.

Comicalities Relished a Generation Ago Are Now Regarded as Very Stupid.

There appears to have been a vast change in the pictorial work of the humorous periodicals in the last few years, so much so, in fact, that the humorous ideal seems to have been shifted. A few years ago the illustrations in a certain class of these papers were almost invariably of some artistic merit in a serious though often unmeaning way; now they are, for the most part, grotesque and broadly comic. Before the "joke" was to be found in the text beneath the picture. Now it is in the picture itself and often the text is dispensed with altogether. Most of the humorous papers still retain one or two artists whose work is of the finer order, as a connecting link between the old manner and the new and in order that he may furnish a slight counterpoise to the comic preponderance. But the man whose wares are most readily accepted and which command the highest figure is the caricaturist or the "original," who has discovered some distorted point of view of things. Their pictures amuse in themselves and the text, if text there be, is a factitious aid, says the New York Post.

A New York artist who used to command a comfortable living by drawing for the humorous papers comments rather ruefully on this change in style. "Have you observed," he said, "that the 'he and she' picture has gone the way of all flesh? There is no market for it now. I used to support myself doing 'he and she' pictures and nothing else. They would take as many of them as I cared to draw. All that I had to do was to put a man and a woman on a bench or a sofa or strolling down a shady lane, or sitting on the seashore, and their funny men did the rest. I would not know what joke was going with the picture until I saw it in the paper. The jokes were always 'He'—then his remark, and 'She'—and her reply. That is the way this type of picture got its name.

"Finally, however, the editors of these papers drew the artistic reins tighter. They said that there was nothing in the expressions of the 'he' and 'she' to indicate that they were saying the lines the funny man had given them. Sometimes, you see, I would have a man leaning carelessly over the back of a rustic seat smiling down at a girl, while, according to the lines, she was giving him the 'mitten.' The members of the 'he and she' school were gradually crowded out by the 'comics' and if they could not adapt themselves to the new style had to seek other fields. Of course I do not mean to say there are no more 'he and she' pictures in the comic papers. They will appear, but you will observe that they are not only very well done from an artistic point of view, but that the action in them squares with the sense of the lines beneath.

"What is the reason for this change in the humorous papers?" echoed the artist to a question. "Well, it would be hard to say. It is more than a fashion, I think. Call it rather an evolution. One reason, I believe, is the great improvement in the last few years of the illustrations in the serious monthlies and weeklies. The public sees so much excellent pictorial work in these nowadays that it would be surfeited if it found this work in the comic papers too. They turn to them for the 'funny' pictures."

A Test of Sanity.

A gentleman was once being taken over an idiot asylum. He asked an attendant how they knew when an idiot was considered to be sufficiently restored to sanity to be discharged.

"Oh," said the attendant, "it is easily managed. We take them into a yard where there are several troughs. We turn on the taps and then give the idiots buckets to bail out the water and empty the troughs. Many of them keep bailing away while the taps keeps running, but them that isn't idiots stops the tap."—Tit-Bits.

His Voiceless Grief.

Til'ets—Tyrder looked very sad when he heard that telephoning across the ocean is possible.

Crustham—I suppose he did, poor fellow. It will be an unhappy day for him when he cannot get beyond the reach of his wife's voice.—Harper's Bazar.

"Then what is your reason for marrying her?" "I have no reason. I'm in love."—Philadelphia Times.

The happiest life is that which constantly exercises and educates what is best in us.—Hamerton.

The man who is never idle has no time to be mean.—Chicago Daily News.

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"Dew all the good yew kin, but don't neglect yewr dewty ter dew it."—N. Y. Herald.

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How Straight Is a Chinaman?

A Chinaman is universally considered to be a liar. And so he is. But after a few years of initiation I have never found much difficulty in extracting the truth from any Chinaman, be he milkman or mandarin. Not only so. I have always felt great confidence in the truthfulness of my own servants, though they often popped out sundry lies. We have our own lies—divorce court lies, club lies, society lies, husband and wife lies, and so on. The distinction is that we lie with a different motive. * * * A Chinaman is thought to be a thief. * * * I always kept the safe locked, possessed no jewelry I had not always on, and I never locked up anything but money and important papers; particularly, I never locked up wine and cigars. During the whole course of my life in China (with one notable exception, when a thief at an inn walked off with me and my bed in my sleep, deposited me in a handy spot and extracted a valuable fur coat from underneath me) I was never robbed of anything.—"China, Her History."

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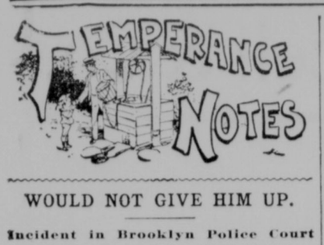


WOULD NOT GIVE HIM UP.

Incident in Brooklyn Police Court Which Showed Boy Had Right Stuff in Him.

"I won't leave my father when he's in trouble. I've been with him since he left mother. He's done the best he could for me, and I don't want to leave him now, your honor, please!"

The place was a Brooklyn police court. The speaker, a boy of 11, tried to keep the tears out of his eyes, and snuggled affectionately against the man in the dock, whose hand, trembling more from dissipation than emotion, caressed the lad's head.

The man had been the head of a happy household, but his appetite for drink had broken it up, and at last had led to his arrest. He realized the depths into which he had fallen, and cursed his weakness. He had even implored the judge to save him from himself, to sentence him for a time to some institution where he might be removed from temptation and regain, if possible, his lost self-control. It was then that the boy had spoken.

It came out that, after the wrecking of the home, the boy had clung to the father, going where he went and living where he lived, to "take care of him," he said. The scenes of degradation through which the miserable man had passed seemed to have left the boy's character unsullied, and now, in order to be with the miserable wretch whom he still called father, he was willing to undergo an ordeal from which most boys would have shrunk with horror.

The judge, perplexed as well as moved, finally remanded the father till

"I DON'T WANT TO LEAVE HIM NOW."

he could decide upon a satisfactory disposition of his case, and a spectator in the court, a man of means and influence, came forward and agreed to provide for the boy, and see that an opportunity was given him to become an honest and self-respecting citizen. "He has the stuff in him for that, and more," he said.

Here the story ends, so far as the newspaper reports of it go, but so far as the actors in the tragedy are concerned, it is far from ended. One cannot help hoping, not only that the spectator in the courtroom was right in his estimate of the boy's character, but that sooner or later such a love must have its influence on the poor wretch of a father, and call him back to the duties he has so long neglected. —Youth's Companion.

BREVITIES.

Speaking of rum and civilization, it seems to be a fact that the elimination of the bar would, in a sense at least, leave very little of barbarism.—Detroit Journal.

In southern France, where beer costs 26 cents and milk 15 cents a quart, new wine has been lately on sale in unlimited quantities at two cents a quart.

A recent order of the Belgium government prohibits either the sale or the drinking of intoxicants in the vicinity of the chambers during the sittings of the legislature, and hereafter the members will have to content themselves with tea, coffee and the like.

A celebrated physician says there has been a great increase of juvenile smoking in London, and other large cities of England, and he favors parliamentary dealing with this matter, for he says that the use of tobacco early in life must have a disastrous effect on the longevity of the race.

Mrs. M. Deckard, of Elnora, Ind., who objected to having her husband conduct a saloon, visited his place of business on February 26, armed with a hatchet, and completely demolished it. She has served notice on all the other saloon men of Elnora to quit the business or suffer the consequences.

Absinthe in Swiss Army.

Some sensational facts concerning the prevalence of absinthe drinking in the Swiss army have lately been published by Dr. Chatelain, a military doctor on active service. He states that out of the 200,000 men who have passed under his care within the last four years, 24,000 men were suffering from the effects of absinthe in a greater or less degree. Official statistics, he adds, also show that 12 per cent. of the male population over 20 years of age of the 15 largest towns in Switzerland are every year victims of absinthe, and the vice is spreading to an alarming extent. Dr. Chatelain advocates the passing of a bill for the control of the sale of absinthe.

GREATEST ROBBER ON EARTH.

The Liquor Traffic Arraigned and Found to Be Greatest Foe to Mankind.

The greatest robber on earth is that which deprives us of the most precious possession that a man or woman can have. And what is that? Is it a well-filled pocketbook, or a good bank account? No, for some of the poorest, most miserable souls on earth have fat pocketbooks and healthy bank accounts. Is it a luxurious home with all the modern adornments? No, for a gilded cage cannot make a happy bird, and in the most sumptuous home may dwell the most wretched of slaves—the slaves of vice and passion. Is it fame, reputation, power, glory? No, for the next wind of popular favor may dash these baubles to the ground and leave us reciting the lament which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Cardinal Wolsey.

The most precious possession which any man can have is his own true, independent, selfrespecting manhood, and the greatest robber on earth is that which robs a man of that.

The most precious possession which any woman can have is her own true, tender, virtuous womanhood, and the greatest specific evil on earth is that which deprives women of that.

Monopolies are an evil which American people must grapple with; but even if all that the most eloquent "calamity howler" in the world has said be true, what is it that the monopolies rob us of? Money, goods, chattels; but not manhood. All the monopolies of all time can't rob one man of his manhood or one woman of her womanhood. Wall street can't do it; a Chinese wall tariff can't do it. "A man's a man for a' that." They may rob him of his home, rob him of his fair-weather friends, rob him of his money and turn him out a beggar and a tramp; but still "a man's a man for a' that," and if he stands by his own manhood it will stand by him.

There is, however, a robber that takes not only men's homes, their farms, their bank accounts, their reputation and their friends, but their manhood as well; which robs women not only of all the beauties and comforts of life, but of their womanhood as well, and which robs innocent little children of their childhood before they are out of their swaddling clothes. Who is that robber? There is hardly any reason to name him. Describe him, and the civilized world recognizes him at once as The Liquor Traffic—the greatest robber on earth.

There isn't a woe that all the other robbers can inflict that this chiefest of robbers is not inflicting to-day upon unnumbered thousands; and, in addition, he is inflicting far worse woes than any of the other robbers can inflict. He not only robs the people of this land of over one billion dollars a year—equal to $77 for every family—but there are two and a half millions of men and women in this land who have been robbed of their manhood and womanhood, robbed of their liberty, robbed of their self-respect, robbed of much of their ability as producers, and who are in a slavery worse than African slavery ever was, and the greatest robber on earth is responsible for it.—Rev. John F. Hill, D. D., in Presbyterian Banner.

SALOON SMASHING.

Some Supposable Cases Which Put Mrs. Nation's Work in a New Light.

Suppose we carry to its logical conclusion the following line of reasoning:

"First. A gentleman passes along a dark street at night. He hears commotion and excited voices as he approaches a residence. The window shades are up, permitting him to get a glimpse inside of a brutal, fiendish father holding a child in one hand and an upraised hatchet in the other, as if to brain the little one. The man on the street hurries to the house, batters down the door, which is locked, stays the hand of the criminal father, and saves the life of the child. While breaking and entering a building is a criminal offense in Iowa, as it is in all other states, no court of justice would convict the man who committed the offense under such circumstances.

"Second. A little child has gone out of doors on a bright summer day to amuse himself with play. He wanders into the road. The warm sunshine weighs the little eyelids with sleep and the child lies in the road, dead to any danger that might befall it. A runaway horse approaches. It is seen that the animal is blind in its madness and fright. It cannot be stopped by ordinary means. It threatens the life of the sleeping child. A man who is apprised of all the danger shoots the horse. Destroying the property of another in Iowa is a criminal offense, and yet no court of justice would award the owner of the horse damages. Human life is dearer than animal life. And are not 100,000 lives dearer than one life? Why not apply this reasoning to the saloon, which, though running legally, takes the lives of so many of our young men?"—Mrs. Ida W. Unruh, in an Interview in Iowa Newspaper.

Wine in Church Cookbooks.

A church at Newport, Ky., is all torn up over a cookbook, and it will be surprising if the cookbook itself does not meet a similar fate. It appears that the ladies of the church prepared a volume containing recipes and sold it for the good of the cause. It turns out that some of the recipes prescribed wine as one of the ingredients of certain dishes. About 2,000 copies of the book have been sold and 3,000 remain unsold. The pastor cannot recall all the sold copies, but he insists that in the unsold books all the wine receipts be marked in red ink as a warning to intending buyers.

WHITE-PLUMED ARMY

Louisville Will Welcome It with Genuine Hospitality.

Twenty-Eighth Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar of America to Be Notable Social and Masonic Event.

[Special Louisville (Ky.) Letter.]

THE twenty-eighth triennial conclave of the Knights Templar of America will be held in Louisville August 27 to 30 next. It will bring together perhaps the largest number of members of this great order—the York branch of masonry—ever assembled. As the first meeting in the new century the Louisville and Kentucky Knights have determined to make it the most successful in other ways than attendance in the history of Templarism. They are backed by an entertainment fund of $100,000, one-fifth of which was subscribed by the city council.

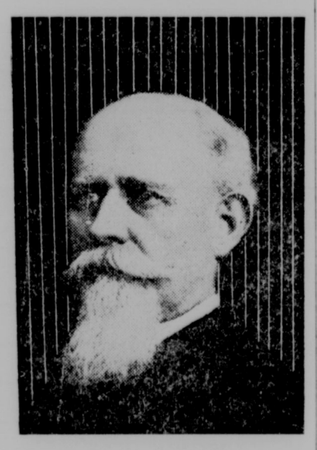
Louisville had a long and hard fight covering a space of 12 years before being allowed the honor of welcoming the White-Plumed army, and only won at Pittsburgh in 1898 by 17 votes, defeating Milwaukee. It was at the Smoky City conclave that Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Vogt, of the Falls City, was chosen an officer of the grand encampment, the national governing body of Templary. He was elected grand captain of the guard, and although it will take 15 or more years for him to reach the highest position in the order, that of grand master, his home city considered the selection almost as great a reward as in getting the next meeting of the Knights. Mr. Vogt was therefore chosen president of the triennial committee and chairman of the executive committee, which have charge of the preliminary work of the twenty-eighth triennial.

One of his first appointments to a chairmanship of a standing committee was Col. J. T. Gathright, as head of the committee on hotels and accommodations. In this capacity Col.

INSIGNIA OF THE YORK RITE OF MASONRY.

Gathright has received every delegation of Templars that has visited Louisville to secure quarters for the conclave, and in this way has an acquaintanceship that extends in Templar circles into 35 states, this number of commonwealths having arranged to send large parties to the triennial. At the present time Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania are prettily evenly matched in the race for supremacy in largest state representation.

Col. Gathright believes that Louisville is prepared to care for a crowd of 150,000 during the triennial. There are 30 hotels, 250 boarding houses, a



COL. J. T. GATHRIGHT.
(Head of Louisville Committee on Hotels and Accommodations.)

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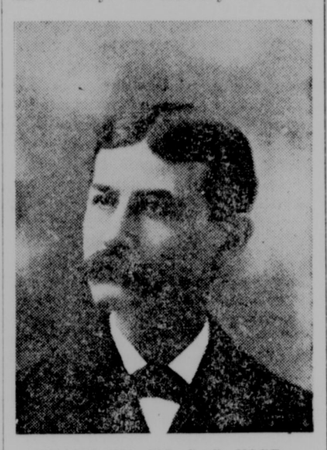

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The washing of windows is one of the most important details of housecleaning, and there are many ways of doing it. First of all, see that the window sash is perfectly clean. Dust first, then wash, using warm water softened by a little ammonia. If there is dirt in the corners, dig it out with a wooden skewer. If two can work on the windows at once the work is better done, as well as easier, for it can readily be seen whether a spot is inside the pane or not, says Good Housekeeping. Before cleaning the windows take off the shutters and scrub with soap and water, finishing with a douche from the hose. Half the dirt that spatters a window with the first shower after housecleaning would not have happened if the winter dirt had been washed from the shutters. Use tepid water with ammonia and squeeze the washing cloth almost dry before beginning. The window on which a quantity of water is slopped can hardly be got dry and is very hard to polish. When the dirt has been removed, wipe with a dry rag until it grows damp. The best window polisher known to the writer is a handful of scraps of fine, clean chamois tied together on a string. Three or four of these can be used for years if cleansed and dried as soon as the job is finished. And the "must-have" for window cleaning is rags of the right sort, that do not shed lint, perfectly clean and plentiful enough to be rejected as soon as they grow damp. Mirrors need the same treatment as windows.

Do not touch polished furniture with water unless the furniture be absolutely dirty; then sponge it quickly and polish afterward with a mixture of oil and turpentine. Leather furniture requires wiping with a rag wrung from hot milk. Here is a recipe for a homemade furniture polish which may be used on leather or polished furniture: Set a pound of wax in a bowl in the mouth of a tea kettle and after it has melted beat in one pint of turpentine. Divide the polish into two parts. To one part add half a cup of alcohol. Bottle it and mark "furniture polish." To the rest add half a cup of paraffine oil, and that bottle label "floor polish."

How a certain mistress taught her servant to clean woodwork: She did not lay down hard and fast rules such as go in at one ear and out at the other. She took a strip of board painted white on one side and varnished on the other. Each side she touched with a rag wrung from hot water in which salsoda had been dissolved. Immediately the surface was left dull and rough. A pail filled with hot water left an unsightly circle on the varnished side. Immediately the mistress dropped on each spot a few drops of olive oil and rubbed it briskly into the wood. After a few minutes' hard rubbing the smooth surface was restored. It was a most effectual lesson on how carefully one has to use strong alkalis, such as ammonia, potash, soaps and salsoda. It also taught how, by quick action, a spoiled spot on the woodwork might be quickly restored to color and polish. Always begin at the top and work downward in washing paint. Have the wash cloth as dry as possible and never wet more than a yard square at once.

When the cleaning of the kitchen has been finished look to the sink pipes. Flush well with boiling water, then pour into them a strong solution of salsoda. Treat every pipe in bathroom, kitchen and cellar to a dose of this solution.

Give to the cellar the most thorough cleaning of any part of the house, for a healthy foundation means the health of the home. See that there is not a morsel of decaying vegetable or fruit left anywhere, and be liberal with whitewash. Leave the furnace coal and wood bins clean. Stop up mouse holes after filling them with chloride of lime. Modern cellars are built with a drain pipe in the cement floor, which allows of the whole interior walls and floor being flushed with a hose after a thorough sweeping and dusting. This is an excellent plan, only remember always to follow it with all the fresh air possible—perhaps even a wood fire in the furnace—else the cellar will grow damp and unhealthy.

Look well to the condition of the refrigerator before it begins its summer work. Use plenty of boiling water, salsoda and a wooden skewer to pick out any particle of dirt. Let it have a few hours of fresh air before closing it up. Bronzes must be carefully cleaned. Dust with a soft brush, then rub with a cloth moistened slightly with sweet oil. Rub dry with a soft rag and polish with chamois.

How to Treat Your Guest.

Remember, there is such a thing as overdoing the attention paid a guest. Do not feel that you must be forever at her elbow; do not think it necessary to plan something for every minute of her day. Nothing is more annoying. People, even when they are visiting, like to have moments to themselves. They like to go places where they feel at home, and no woman feels at home if her hostess is continually at her hand suggesting things for her amusement; nor does it conduce to her comfort if she feels that the whole household has been turned upside down because of her coming.—Alice I. Eaton, in Woman's Home Companion.

One Advantage.

She (at the museum)—I wish I were a two-headed girl.

He—And why, pray?

"Then I could wear two hats and tell myself if they were on straight."—Chicago Daily News

MALARIA AND MOSQUITOS.

Modern Science Holds the Insect Pest Largely Responsible for a Prevalent Malady.

L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the United States department of agriculture, tells in Century the amazing story of the relation between "Malaria and Certain Mosquitoes."

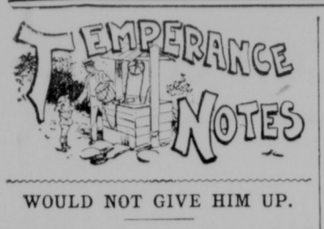
"As plain as this story is, the filling of all the gaps and the rounding out of all the details have taken years of patient work. Before Laveran's original discovery of the parasite became generally known, an American physician, Dr. A. F. A. King, of Washington, propounded the idea that malaria is transmitted by mosquitoes. His paper read before the Philosophical society of Washington was a masterly one, and summarized in an admirable way the arguments favoring such a theory; and the long-delayed proof now comes as a triumphant vindication of the views of this eminent American physician, views which were at first received with general incredulity. Even of late the "mosquito theory," as it has been called, has met with strong opposition on the part of conservative physicians and laymen. The point is often made by such persons that malaria exists in localities where there are no mosquitoes, that persons get malaria without having been bitten by mosquitoes, and, stupidly enough, that mosquitoes exist in numbers where there is no malaria. All opposition, however, has been forcibly met, and the consensus of expert opinion is now united in the conclusion not only that the agency of mosquitoes of the genus Anopheles is the only demonstated method of the transmission of malaria, but that it is perhaps, even probably, and some say certainly, the only method by which the disease enters the human body.

"In the United States many physicians in malarious neighborhoods have taken up the question with enthusiasm, and persons living in mosquito-ridden localities are organizing and beginning exterminative work. At the present time there is probably more intelligent work being done or being planned against mosquitoes in the United States than elsewhere in the world. The great brakish marsh of the Atlantic coast and the many inland swamps and pools have made many portions of the United States great breeding places for mosquitoes. The vast majority of our mosquitoes, however, are noxious only from their bite. Most of them belong to the genus Culex, and in the stomach of the mosquitoes of this genus the malarial parasite dies and is digested. Most mosquitoes breed everywhere in standing water. They are found not only in the brakish marshes, in the great swamps, and in all ponds in which fish are not numerous, but they breed also in horse-troughs, in rain water barrels, in water running slowly through open sewers, and even penetrate through the perforated sewer traps in large cities, and breed in the sewers below ground. A transient pool of surface water left by heavy rains will breed a generation of mosquitoes in a little more than a week. They will breed in the water collected in the hollows of old stumps, in old bottles or tin cans thrown on dumps or in vacant lots; in fact, wherever still water stands for a week or ten days in the summer time the females of some species of mosquito will lay their eggs upon it, and a generation will be produced. This water need not be perfectly uncovered, since a female mosquito, in her desire to find a place to lay her eggs, will enter through a very small orifice. Water tanks, therefore, not perfectly covered, afford such situations. Old wells or cesspools, with board covers in which there are cracks wide enough for a mosquito to enter, are often most prolific breeding places.

"The general question of mosquito control has been carefully studied. The writer conducted a large series of experiments a number of years ago, before the mosquito malarial relation was established, with a view to giving the inhabitants of mosquito localities some relief from the attacks of these pernicious creatures. The three main remedies are: the drainage of swamps and standing pools where this is possible; the introduction of fish, and particularly of certain voracious species, such as sticklebacks and the top-minnows, into fishless pools the water of which is used for watering live stock; and, third, the treatment of pools or ponds, or other bodies of water which cannot be drained, with kerosene. All these measures are efficacious. A combination of all is usually found necessary in any given neighborhood. Drainage of swamps as a community measure is highly to be recommended from every point of view. The use of kerosene where drainage is impossible is perfectly efficacious in destroying the wigglers, or larvae, of mosquitoes. The amount to be used is about one ounce for each 15 square feet of water surface, and the application should be repeated every fortnight. The kerosene not only kills the wigglers when they come to the surface to breathe, but kills the female mosquitoes when they alight upon the surface of the water to lay their eggs."

The Sumatran Widow.

In Sumatra, if a woman is left a widow, immediately after her husband's death she plants a flagstaff at her door, upon which a flag is raised. So long as the flag remains untorn by the wind the etiquette of Sumatra forbids her to marry, but at the first rent, however tiny, she can lay aside her weeds and accept the first offer she has.—Womanhood.



WOULD NOT GIVE HIM UP.

Incident in Brooklyn Police Court Which Showed Boy Had Right Stuff in Him.

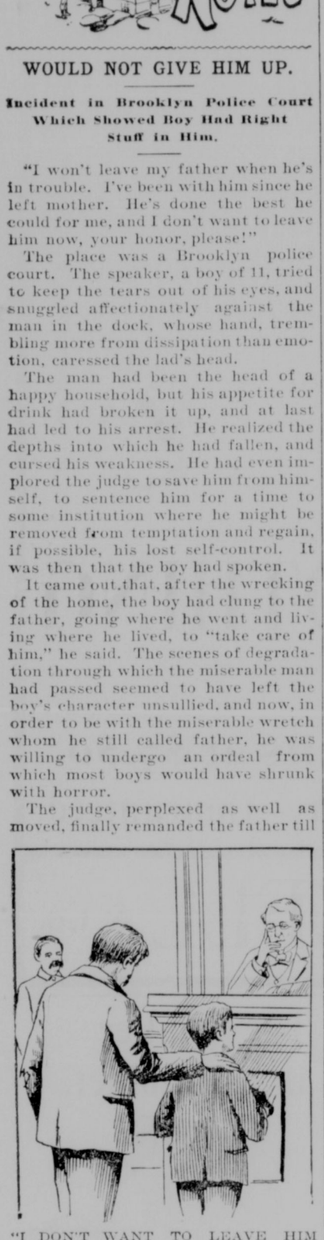
"I won't leave my father when he's in trouble. I've been with him since he left mother. He's done the best he could for me, and I don't want to leave him now, your honor, please!"

The place was a Brooklyn police court. The speaker, a boy of 11, tried to keep the tears out of his eyes, and snuggled affectionately against the man in the dock, whose hand, trembling more from dissipation than emotion, caressed the lad's head.

The man had been the head of a happy household, but his appetite for drink had broken it up, and at last had led to his arrest. He realized the depths into which he had fallen, and cursed his weakness. He had even implored the judge to save him from himself, to sentence him for a time to some institution where he might be removed from temptation and regain, if possible, his lost self-control. It was then that the boy had spoken.

It came out that, after the wrecking of the home, the boy had clung to the father, going where he went and living where he lived, to "take care of him," he said. The scenes of degradation through which the miserable man had passed seemed to have left the boy's character unsullied, and now, in order to be with the miserable wretch whom he still called father, he was willing to undergo an ordeal from which most boys would have shrunk with horror.

The judge, perplexed as well as moved, finally remanded the father till



"I DON'T WANT TO LEAVE HIM NOW."

he could decide upon a satisfactory disposition of his case, and a spectator in the court, a man of means and influence, came forward and agreed to provide for the boy, and see that an opportunity was given him to become an honest and self-respecting citizen. "He has the stuff in him for that, and more," he said.

Here the story ends, so far as the newspaper reports of it go, but so far as the actors in the tragedy are concerned, it is far from ended. One cannot help hoping, not only that the spectator in the courtroom was right in his estimate of the boy's character, but that sooner or later such a love must have its influence on the poor wretch of a father, and call him back to the duties he has so long neglected. —Youth's Companion.

BREVITIES.

Speaking of rum and civilization, it seems to be a fact that the elimination of the bar would, in a sense at least, leave very little of barbarism.—Detroit Journal.

In southern France, where beer costs 26 cents and milk 15 cents a quart, new wine has been lately on sale in unlimited quantities at two cents a quart.

A recent order of the Belgium government prohibits either the sale or the drinking of intoxicants in the vicinity of the chambers during the sittings of the legislature, and hereafter the members will have to content themselves with tea, coffee and the like.

A celebrated physician says there has been a great increase of juvenile smoking in London, and other large cities of England, and he favors parliamentary dealing with this matter, for he says that the use of tobacco early in life must have a disastrous effect on the longevity of the race.

Mrs. M. Deckard, of Elnora, Ind., who objected to having her husband conduct a saloon, visited his place of business on February 26, armed with a hatchet, and completely demolished it. She has served notice on all the other saloon men of Elnora to quit the business or suffer the consequences.

Absinthe in Swiss Army.

Some sensational facts concerning the prevalence of absinthe drinking in the Swiss army have lately been published by Dr. Chatelain, a military doctor on active service. He states that out of the 200,000 men who have passed under his care within the last four years, 24,000 men were suffering from the effects of absinthe in a greater or less degree. Official statistics, he adds, also show that 12 per cent. of the male population over 20 years of age of the 15 largest towns in Switzerland are every year victims of absinthe, and the vice is spreading to an alarming extent. Dr. Chatelain advocates the passing of a bill for the control of the sale of absinthe.

GREATEST ROBBER ON EARTH.

The Liquor Traffic Arraigned and Found to Be Greatest Foe to Mankind.

The greatest robber on earth is that which deprives us of the most precious possession that a man or woman can have. And what is that? Is it a well-filled pocketbook, or a good bank account? No, for some of the poorest, most miserable souls on earth have fat pocketbooks and healthy bank accounts. Is it a luxurious home with all the modern adornments? No, for a gilded cage cannot make a happy bird, and in the most sumptuous home may dwell the most wretched of slaves—the slaves of vice and passion. Is it fame, reputation, power, glory? No, for the next wind of popular favor may dash these baubles to the ground and leave us reciting the lament which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Cardinal Wolsey.

The most precious possession which any man can have is his own true, independent, selfrespecting manhood, and the greatest robber on earth is that which robs a man of that.

The most precious possession which any woman can have is her own true, tender, virtuous womanhood, and the greatest specific evil on earth is that which deprives women of that.

Monopolies are an evil which American people must grapple with; but even if all that the most eloquent "calamity howler" in the world has said be true, what is it that the monopolies rob us of? Money, goods, chattels; but not manhood. All the monopolies of all time can't rob one man of his manhood or one woman of her womanhood. Wall street can't do it; a Chinese wall tariff can't do it. "A man's a man for a' that." They may rob him of his home, rob him of his fair-weather friends, rob him of his money and turn him out a beggar and a tramp; but still "a man's a man for a' that," and if he stands by his own manhood it will stand by him.

There is, however, a robber that takes not only men's homes, their farms, their bank accounts, their reputation and their friends, but their manhood as well; which robs women not only of all the beauties and comforts of life, but of their womanhood as well, and which robs innocent little children of their childhood before they are out of their swaddling clothes. Who is that robber? There is hardly any reason to name him. Describe him, and the civilized world recognizes him at once as The Liquor Traffic—the greatest robber on earth.

There isn't a woe that all the other robbers can inflict that this chiefest of robbers is not inflicting to-day upon unnumbered thousands; and, in addition, he is inflicting far worse woes than any of the other robbers can inflict. He not only robs the people of this land of over one billion dollars a year—equal to $77 for every family—but there are two and a half millions of men and women in this land who have been robbed of their manhood and womanhood, robbed of their liberty, robbed of their self-respect, robbed of much of their ability as producers, and who are in a slavery worse than African slavery ever was, and the greatest robber on earth is responsible for it.—Rev. John F. Hill, D. D., in Presbyterian Banner.

SALOON SMASHING.

Some Supposable Cases Which Put Mrs. Nation's Work in a New Light.

Suppose we carry to its logical conclusion the following line of reasoning:

"First. A gentleman passes along a dark street at night. He hears commotion and excited voices as he approaches a residence. The window shades are up, permitting him to get a glimpse inside of a brutal, fiendish father holding a child in one hand and an upraised hatchet in the other, as if to brain the little one. The man on the street hurries to the house, batters down the door, which is locked, stays the hand of the criminal father, and saves the life of the child. While breaking and entering a building is a criminal offense in Iowa, as it is in all other states, no court of justice would convict the man who committed the offense under such circumstances.

"Second. A little child has gone out of doors on a bright summer day to amuse himself with play. He wanders into the road. The warm sunshine weighs the little eyelids with sleep and the child lies in the road, dead to any danger that might befall it. A runaway horse approaches. It is seen that the animal is blind in its madness and fright. It cannot be stopped by ordinary means. It threatens the life of the sleeping child. A man who is apprised of all the danger shoots the horse. Destroying the property of another in Iowa is a criminal offense, and yet no court of justice would award the owner of the horse damages. Human life is dearer than animal life. And are not 100,000 lives dearer than one life? Why not apply this reasoning to the saloon, which, though running legally, takes the lives of so many of our young men?"—Mrs. Ida W. Unruh, in an Interview in Iowa Newspaper.

Wine in Church Cookbooks.

A church at Newport, Ky., is all torn up over a cookbook, and it will be surprising if the cookbook itself does not meet a similar fate. It appears that the ladies of the church prepared a volume containing recipes and sold it for the good of the cause. It turns out that some of the recipes prescribed wine as one of the ingredients of certain dishes. About 2,000 copies of the book have been sold and 3,000 remain unsold. The pastor cannot recall all the sold copies, but he insists that in the unsold books all the wine receipts be marked in red ink as a warning to intending buyers.

WHITE-PLUMED ARMY

Louisville Will Welcome It with Genuine Hospitality.

Twenty-Eighth Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar of America to Be Notable Social and Masonic Event.

[Special Louisville (Ky.) Letter.]

THE twenty-eighth triennial conclave of the Knights Templar of America will be held in Louisville August 27 to 30 next. It will bring together perhaps the largest number of members of this great order—the York branch of masonry—ever assembled. As the first meeting in the new century the Louisville and Kentucky Knights have determined to make it the most successful in other ways than attendance in the history of Templarism. They are backed by an entertainment fund of $100,000, one-fifth of which was subscribed by the city council.

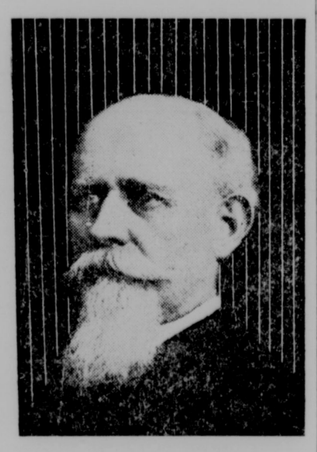
Louisville had a long and hard fight covering a space of 12 years before being allowed the honor of welcoming the White-Plumed army, and only won at Pittsburgh in 1898 by 17 votes, defeating Milwaukee. It was at the Smoky City conclave that Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Vogt, of the Falls City, was chosen an officer of the grand encampment, the national governing body of Templary. He was elected grand captain of the guard, and although it will take 15 or more years for him to reach the highest position in the order, that of grand master, his home city considered the selection almost as great a reward as in getting the next meeting of the Knights. Mr. Vogt was therefore chosen president of the triennial committee and chairman of the executive committee, which have charge of the preliminary work of the twenty-eighth triennial.

One of his first appointments to a chairmanship of a standing committee was Col. J. T. Gathright, as head of the committee on hotels and accommodations. In this capacity Col.

INSIGNIA OF THE YORK RITE OF MASONRY.

Gathright has received every delegation of Templars that has visited Louisville to secure quarters for the conclave, and in this way has an acquaintanceship that extends in Templar circles into 35 states, this number of commonwealths having arranged to send large parties to the triennial. At the present time Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania are prettily evenly matched in the race for supremacy in largest state representation.

Col. Gathright believes that Louisville is prepared to care for a crowd of 150,000 during the triennial. There are 30 hotels, 250 boarding houses, a



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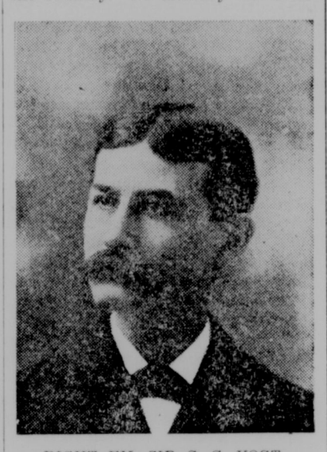

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Rules for the Guidance of the Uninitiated in This Important Work of the Home.

The washing of windows is one of the most important details of housecleaning, and there are many ways of doing it. First of all, see that the window sash is perfectly clean. Dust first, then wash, using warm water softened by a little ammonia. If there is dirt in the corners, dig it out with a wooden skewer. If two can work on the windows at once the work is better done, as well as easier, for it can readily be seen whether a spot is inside the pane or not, says Good Housekeeping. Before cleaning the windows take off the shutters and scrub with soap and water, finishing with a douche from the hose. Half the dirt that spatters a window with the first shower after housecleaning would not have happened if the winter dirt had been washed from the shutters. Use tepid water with ammonia and squeeze the washing cloth almost dry before beginning. The window on which a quantity of water is slopped can hardly be got dry and is very hard to polish. When the dirt has been removed, wipe with a dry rag until it grows damp. The best window polisher known to the writer is a handful of scraps of fine, clean chamois tied together on a string. Three or four of these can be used for years if cleansed and dried as soon as the job is finished. And the "must-have" for window cleaning is rags of the right sort, that do not shed lint, perfectly clean and plentiful enough to be rejected as soon as they grow damp. Mirrors need the same treatment as windows.

Do not touch polished furniture with water unless the furniture be absolutely dirty; then sponge it quickly and polish afterward with a mixture of oil and turpentine. Leather furniture requires wiping with a rag wrung from hot milk. Here is a recipe for a homemade furniture polish which may be used on leather or polished furniture: Set a pound of wax in a bowl in the mouth of a tea kettle and after it has melted beat in one pint of turpentine. Divide the polish into two parts. To one part add half a cup of alcohol. Bottle it and mark "furniture polish." To the rest add half a cup of paraffine oil, and that bottle label "floor polish."

How a certain mistress taught her servant to clean woodwork: She did not lay down hard and fast rules such as go in at one ear and out at the other. She took a strip of board painted white on one side and varnished on the other. Each side she touched with a rag wrung from hot water in which salsoda had been dissolved. Immediately the surface was left dull and rough. A pail filled with hot water left an unsightly circle on the varnished side. Immediately the mistress dropped on each spot a few drops of olive oil and rubbed it briskly into the wood. After a few minutes' hard rubbing the smooth surface was restored. It was a most effectual lesson on how carefully one has to use strong alkalis, such as ammonia, potash, soaps and salsoda. It also taught how, by quick action, a spoiled spot on the woodwork might be quickly restored to color and polish. Always begin at the top and work downward in washing paint. Have the wash cloth as dry as possible and never wet more than a yard square at once.

When the cleaning of the kitchen has been finished look to the sink pipes. Flush well with boiling water, then pour into them a strong solution of salsoda. Treat every pipe in bathroom, kitchen and cellar to a dose of this solution.

Give to the cellar the most thorough cleaning of any part of the house, for a healthy foundation means the health of the home. See that there is not a morsel of decaying vegetable or fruit left anywhere, and be liberal with whitewash. Leave the furnace coal and wood bins clean. Stop up mouse holes after filling them with chloride of lime. Modern cellars are built with a drain pipe in the cement floor, which allows of the whole interior walls and floor being flushed with a hose after a thorough sweeping and dusting. This is an excellent plan, only remember always to follow it with all the fresh air possible—perhaps even a wood fire in the furnace—else the cellar will grow damp and unhealthy.

Look well to the condition of the refrigerator before it begins its summer work. Use plenty of boiling water, salsoda and a wooden skewer to pick out any particle of dirt. Let it have a few hours of fresh air before closing it up. Bronzes must be carefully cleaned. Dust with a soft brush, then rub with a cloth moistened slightly with sweet oil. Rub dry with a soft rag and polish with chamois.

How to Treat Your Guest.

Remember, there is such a thing as overdoing the attention paid a guest. Do not feel that you must be forever at her elbow; do not think it necessary to plan something for every minute of her day. Nothing is more annoying. People, even when they are visiting, like to have moments to themselves. They like to go places where they feel at home, and no woman feels at home if her hostess is continually at her hand suggesting things for her amusement; nor does it conduce to her comfort if she feels that the whole household has been turned upside down because of her coming.—Alice I. Eaton, in Woman's Home Companion.

One Advantage.

She (at the museum)—I wish I were a two-headed girl.

He—And why, pray?

"Then I could wear two hats and tell myself if they were on straight."—Chicago Daily News

MALARIA AND MOSQUITOS.

Modern Science Holds the Insect Pest Largely Responsible for a Prevalent Malady.

L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the United States department of agriculture, tells in Century the amazing story of the relation between "Malaria and Certain Mosquitoes."

"As plain as this story is, the filling of all the gaps and the rounding out of all the details have taken years of patient work. Before Laveran's original discovery of the parasite became generally known, an American physician, Dr. A. F. A. King, of Washington, propounded the idea that malaria is transmitted by mosquitoes. His paper read before the Philosophical society of Washington was a masterly one, and summarized in an admirable way the arguments favoring such a theory; and the long-delayed proof now comes as a triumphant vindication of the views of this eminent American physician, views which were at first received with general incredulity. Even of late the "mosquito theory," as it has been called, has met with strong opposition on the part of conservative physicians and laymen. The point is often made by such persons that malaria exists in localities where there are no mosquitoes, that persons get malaria without having been bitten by mosquitoes, and, stupidly enough, that mosquitoes exist in numbers where there is no malaria. All opposition, however, has been forcibly met, and the consensus of expert opinion is now united in the conclusion not only that the agency of mosquitoes of the genus Anopheles is the only demonstated method of the transmission of malaria, but that it is perhaps, even probably, and some say certainly, the only method by which the disease enters the human body.

"In the United States many physicians in malarious neighborhoods have taken up the question with enthusiasm, and persons living in mosquito-ridden localities are organizing and beginning exterminative work. At the present time there is probably more intelligent work being done or being planned against mosquitoes in the United States than elsewhere in the world. The great brakish marsh of the Atlantic coast and the many inland swamps and pools have made many portions of the United States great breeding places for mosquitoes. The vast majority of our mosquitoes, however, are noxious only from their bite. Most of them belong to the genus Culex, and in the stomach of the mosquitoes of this genus the malarial parasite dies and is digested. Most mosquitoes breed everywhere in standing water. They are found not only in the brakish marshes, in the great swamps, and in all ponds in which fish are not numerous, but they breed also in horse-troughs, in rain water barrels, in water running slowly through open sewers, and even penetrate through the perforated sewer traps in large cities, and breed in the sewers below ground. A transient pool of surface water left by heavy rains will breed a generation of mosquitoes in a little more than a week. They will breed in the water collected in the hollows of old stumps, in old bottles or tin cans thrown on dumps or in vacant lots; in fact, wherever still water stands for a week or ten days in the summer time the females of some species of mosquito will lay their eggs upon it, and a generation will be produced. This water need not be perfectly uncovered, since a female mosquito, in her desire to find a place to lay her eggs, will enter through a very small orifice. Water tanks, therefore, not perfectly covered, afford such situations. Old wells or cesspools, with board covers in which there are cracks wide enough for a mosquito to enter, are often most prolific breeding places.

"The general question of mosquito control has been carefully studied. The writer conducted a large series of experiments a number of years ago, before the mosquito malarial relation was established, with a view to giving the inhabitants of mosquito localities some relief from the attacks of these pernicious creatures. The three main remedies are: the drainage of swamps and standing pools where this is possible; the introduction of fish, and particularly of certain voracious species, such as sticklebacks and the top-minnows, into fishless pools the water of which is used for watering live stock; and, third, the treatment of pools or ponds, or other bodies of water which cannot be drained, with kerosene. All these measures are efficacious. A combination of all is usually found necessary in any given neighborhood. Drainage of swamps as a community measure is highly to be recommended from every point of view. The use of kerosene where drainage is impossible is perfectly efficacious in destroying the wigglers, or larvae, of mosquitoes. The amount to be used is about one ounce for each 15 square feet of water surface, and the application should be repeated every fortnight. The kerosene not only kills the wigglers when they come to the surface to breathe, but kills the female mosquitoes when they alight upon the surface of the water to lay their eggs."

The Sumatran Widow.

In Sumatra, if a woman is left a widow, immediately after her husband's death she plants a flagstaff at her door, upon which a flag is raised. So long as the flag remains untorn by the wind the etiquette of Sumatra forbids her to marry, but at the first rent, however tiny, she can lay aside her weeds and accept the first offer she has.—Womanhood.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
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One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.

Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

FOR SHERIFF.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out nonpartisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being nonpartisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

THE EFFECT OF TREACHERY.

Nothing is more apparent in the returns of Tuesday's election in Baltimore than the effect of treachery in politics. The ignominious defeat of the Democrats prove that it is impossible for a party to succeed when the conduct of its acknowledged leaders is perfidious and treacherous. Two years ago the Democratic party, under the leadership of the old and discredited bosses, donned the garb of reform and square dealing. The mask then worn aided the party to victory that year. But since that time the mask has been cast aside, the party has gone back to its former pernicious practices, and in Tuesday's election it stood a menace to the well-being of Baltimore and the State.

The unwarranted partisanship displayed in the work of the extra session, the subjection of the Democratic primary election to the worst forms of bossism, the revival of the odious methods of old placed the stamp of insincerity and insecurity all over the party's candidates. None could fail to be impressed with the fact that two years ago the Democracy was as a wolf masquerading in sheep's clothing. While Tuesday's defeat is cause for universal congratulation, the impression will prevail that it would not have been so crushing but for the treachery shown by the Democratic leaders toward the public and the decent element of their own party.

Upon these leaders the effect of this treachery will be most pronounced. It only needs a repetition in the fall election to forever extinguish the light of the local political boss as a power in Baltimore politics. Such a defeat can and should be administered. As for Mr. Gorman, this much only need be said: The possibility of his becoming a Senator of Maryland and his party's nominee for the Presidency in 1904 are materially lessened. He had a fair chance before; now he has practically none. The mistake made by Mayor Hayes in this contest was in ever putting trust in the promises of leaders he must have known would play him false sooner or later.

WE MAY expect to know just how it happened after we read the current issues of the *Democrat* and *Journal*—the Democratic organs of the county.

THE THIRD TERM BUGABOO.

The attempt of Democrats to make the country believe that President McKinley's transcontinental tour is the beginning of a third-term campaign is one of the most ridiculous things in politics. The boundless enthusiasm which has everywhere greeted the President, the expressions of good will and the manifold evidences of unparalleled prosperity which have been spread out before him as he has journeyed through the sunny Southland have inspired this third-term talk. It originates with men who cannot conceive that human ambitions have their limitations, and who, very sinisterly, credit the President with seeing in his reception an invitation to again become a candidate, and with accepting it on the spot. Needless to say, President McKinley is very different from the estimate put upon him by such Democrats. The third-term idea has certainly never occurred to him, and this tour is absolutely without significance in relation to his personal political fortunes.

President McKinley is undeniably a shrewd and able politician. His wonderful tact, wide acquaintance with men and intimacy with conditions and affairs enables him to play the game of national politics with as much ability as was ever shown by a ward leader. Such a man is never mistaken about the impossible. He knows his whole strength, and he will never risk defeat by going beyoud his strength. Nor will the President. There are no further honors to be gathered by him in this country. He has had all that he can ever hope to secure in politics, a fact with which none is more familiar than is he himself. His future hopes are clustered about his present term; according as it successfully rounds out the work he began in 1897 will his name endure in the history of the nation. He will never risk forfeiting the honor and esteem in which he now seems destined to be remembered by future generations by aspiring to a third term. He is not foolish enough to rush in where Washington feared to tread; even were he so disposed the lamentable case of Grant would restrain him. As things now stand, President McKinley knows the inextinguishable honor that will be his when he quits his high office; he is too shrewd in politics to sacrifice that for an ignominious defeat, which would come to him should he again stand for the presidency.

Democrats can, therefore, ease their minds. Their party lacks purpose; its organization is shattered, and it is without force to promote national policies, even if it were agreed upon them. But the President has no thought of taking advantage of this condition. He is now engaged in a very different mission. His present tour is primarily one of rest and recreation. Incidentally, Mr. McKinley is carrying certain important messages to the people of the country. In the fall of 1898 President McKinley traveled from Washington to Omaha and back, traversing the most populous sections of the country on a mission very similar to this one. During that trip he studied public sentiment—his ear was constantly on the ground. What he then learned confirmed him in the conviction that the new policy of territorial expansion would be approved by the people. Once more the President is taking the gauge of public sentiment. Before he returns to Washington he will have explained the administration's policies to the people in all parts of the country, and with his own eyes convinced himself of the attitude of the people toward these policies. According as the public approves or disapproves, the course of the administration during the next four years will be shaped. No President was ever more responsive to public sentiment than has been President McKinley, and his present journey will equip him to sustain this record during his second term. To enable him to do so, and thereby more securely entrench the Republican party in the favor of the people, is the political purpose of the tour. In this the President labors for the future of the party that has honored him, but without thought of realizing direct personal profit from his labors.—Baltimore American.

SPEAKING of extra sessions and vindications we will now hear from our neighbors, Messrs. Litzinger and Hamill.

PARTY RECORDS ON CUBAN QUESTION.

There are many Cuban annexationists in the United States, but annexation is certainly not the policy or purpose of the present administration. Undoubtedly President McKinley is in good faith endeavoring to promote the organization of a government by the Cubans themselves, which will be able to stand alone. He approves, however, of the action of Congress which binds Cuba to such constitutional action as will insure her proper attitude toward the United States in the future. The Cuban Commissioners who visited Washington last week were not left in doubt about the views of the administration on that point. They learned that the purpose of this government is to insist upon proper guarantees in the premises. They learned a good deal more than this, however. The record of the past attitude of parties in this country in relation to Cuban annexation was revealed to them and they learned that the Democrats were, as a rule, the annexationists, while their opponents were generally opposed to such a proceeding.

Mr. Jefferson, the Apostle of Democracy, was a strong annexationist and an expansionist as well. In a letter President Madison, written April 27th, 1809, less than two months after the beginning of the latter's first term as the National Executive, he argued in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. His views on the subject never underwent a change, for twice in June, 1823, he wrote to President Monroe to the same effect. He evidently regarded the acquisition of Cuba at that time as intensely desirable. The letters referred to were written June 11 and 23, respectively, and in that on the latter date he said: "Her (Cuba's) addition to our confederacy is exactly what is wanted to round out our power as a nation to the point of its utmost interest." He evidently regarded action looking to that result as not only desirable but urgent. In the same year John Quincy Adams, then President Monroe's Secretary of State, expressed the views of the administration as favorable to the acquisition of of Cuba. Mr. Monroe is claimed to have been a Democrat. President Polk, a Democrat, in 1848 instructed the American Minister at Madrid to propose the purchase of Cuba from Spain, an offer which was indignantly rejected as an insult.

The *Sentinel* has heretofore called attention to the Ostend Manifesto. This was a paper prepared in 1854 by the United States Ministers at London, Paris and Madrid, all Democrats, of course, in which they advised and urged the Secretary of State that a fair offer should be made to Spain for the purchase of Cuba, and that, if it were rejected, the island should then be taken by force. One of these Minister, Mr. Buchanan, became President of the United States in 1857, and in his second, third and fourth annual messages urged the purchase of Cuba and declared that the possession of the island would be of great importance to the United States.

The record of the opposition to the Democratic party on the Cuban question, while of less intent, is not less emphatic; but it is on the other side. For instance, Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, wrote to Edward Everett, in April, 1827, that if the acquisition of Cuba were desirable there was then "no reasonable prospect of effecting that object." The Cuban question was not referred to again by any anti-Democratic administration until 1869, when President Grant, in his first annual message, declared that the United States had no disposition to interfere with the Spanish ownership of Cuba, but hoped to see the island eventually become an independent power. Hamilton Fish, President Grant's Secretary of State, in February, 1874, asserted that "Cuba ought to belong to the great family of American republics" and that "the desire of independence on the part of the Cubans is a natural and legitimate aspiration." This aspiration, he said, was approved by the United States.

Thus far, it must be said and acknowledged, that no Republican administration has taken any other ground upon the question. During President McKinley's first term the United States delivered Cuba from the galling yoke of Spain, and this government is now employing its best efforts to establish an independent and self-governing nation upon the island. Whether the effort will succeed is problematical, but it will be given an honest trial. No other course could be pursued with honor by the United States, and charges of insincerity and ulterior motives made by the Democratic party, against the administration of President McKinley, are unjust and without foundation in fact. If Cuba ever comes to the United during a Republican administration, it will be by the voluntary action of her people.—Westminster Sentinel.

IT IS now in order for Mr. Gorman to call another extra session of His Legislature and pass a bill repealing the present ballot law and reenacting it with amendments.

HAVE you heard from Baltimore, Brother *Democrat*?

Fire Sweeps Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla., was swept by an awful conflagration on Friday last. An epitome of the disaster is as follows:

The fire started at 12.45 p. m. and was gotten under control at 10.15 p. m.

The damage to property is estimated by the mayor of the city at $15,000,000.

Six lives are reported to have been lost.

The flames burned over a space two and a half miles long by half a mile wide, including practically all the fine buildings in the city. One hundred and thirty blocks and part of another were destroyed. Over 1300 hundred houses are in ruins.

The City Hall and the other municipal building were burned. Six hotels were laid in ashes. Ten thousand person were made homeless.

The Jacksonville military companies were called out and nearby cities sent help to fight the blaze. Dynamite was freely used to destroy buildings in the fire's path and prevent it from spreading.

The flames started from a wire falling into a fiber factory.

Has Been Appointed.

Mr. L. A. Rudisill has been appointed postmaster at Mountain Lake Park, notice of which was published in the Baltimore papers Monday.

FREDERICK BALLOT.

For Mayor of Frederick City:

WILLIAM H. RAMSBURG, Precinct No. 4	Republican
GEORGE EDWARD SMITH, Precinct No. 3	Democratic

For City Register of Frederick City:

EDWARD A. GITTINGER, Precinct No. 1	Republican
EDWARD C. SHEPHARD, Precinct No. 3	Democratic

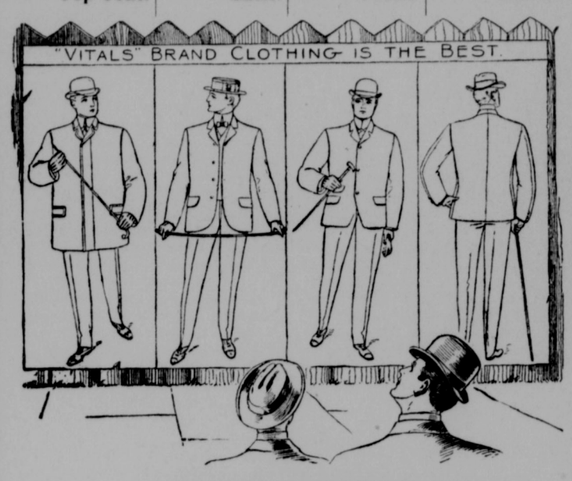
For Aldermen of Frederick City:

JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Precinct No. 3	Democratic
JONATHAN BISER, Precinct No. 4	Republican
S. ELMER BROWN, Precinct No. 3	Republican
ALBERT W. CONDON, Precinct No. 3	Republican
GEORGE W. KINDLEY, Precinct No. 2	Democratic
EDWARD C. LEASE, Precinct No. 1	Democratic
THOMAS C. MATENY, Precinct No. 1	Republican
JOHN L. MICHAEL, Precinct No. 1	Democratic
JOHN E. SCHELL, Precinct No. 4	Democratic
GEORGE H. ZIMMERMAN, Precinct No. 2	Republican

The above is a fac-simile of the official ballot as voted at the municipal election recently held in Frederick City, and the first election conducted under the reconstructed ballot law of 1901. We give this reproduction not only for its historic value, but in order as well that our readers may see the form of a ballot under the present election law. Much has already been printed about the operation of the new law, and the first practical test was given at Frederick, the results of which are fully known and have been fully discussed. However, those results are hardly a fair criterion for elections of larger scope, since there will be a much larger and consequently increased confusion for the illiterate or careless voter. Future developments are needed to clearly demonstrate the working of this law.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Spring Top Coat. | Four Button Sack. | Military Front. | Military Back.



Our Spring Stock of

Men and ...Boys **CLOTHING**

Is now complete in all the NEW STYLES & COLORS.

All Wool Suits at $7.50.

Style, Fit, Quality==Guaranteed.

H. C. **SINCELL** & Co.

For Those Who Wore the Blue.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 4, headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, April 22, 1901, and General Orders No. 11, May 5, 1868, establishing the annual decoration of the graves of deceased comrads, Colonel John G. Taylor, of the Department of Maryland, has issued a general order directing that Thursday, May 30, next be observed as Memorial Day by the department. Posts of the department, in observance of established custom, are requested to attend divine service on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day. Whether or not the Post here will attend service on the Sunday preceding is not yet decided, but some years ago they attended in a body.

Decoration Day will be observed, however, in the usual manner, when the old soldiers will march in a body to the cemeteries and there pay a tribute to their dead comrads in arms. Each recurring Memorial Day marks the number of graves to be decorated as greater and the marchers fewer. The services, ritualistic in form, are nevertheless impressive and calls to memory the hard fought battles endured, the forced marches over heavy roads and through the woods, the bursting of shells and the whiz of bullets, the sharp commands of officers and finally the roll call at the end of each battle when the number of dead and missing is ascertained.

Judge Sloan Has Gone to the Seaside.

Judge David W. Sloan, who has been confined at his home for some weeks by illness, went to Atlantic City Monday morning on train No. 2, in a private car, placed at his disposal by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He was accompanied by a number of friends.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil is the means of life, and enjoyment of life to thousands: men women and children.

When appetite fails, it restores it. When food is a burden, it lifts the burden.

When you lose flesh, it brings the plumpness of health.

When work is hard and duty is heavy, it makes life bright.

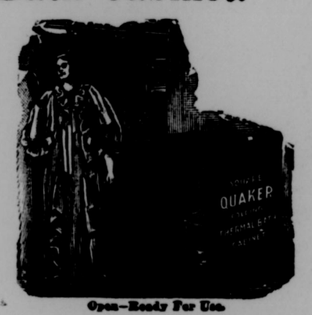
It is the thin edge of the wedge; the thick end is food. But what is the use of food, when you hate it, and can't digest it?

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the food that makes you forget your stomach.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.



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No Disease Can Resist its Marvelous Power.

These delightful, remarkable Thermal Baths open the millions of pores all over the body and draw out the poison and impurities of the blood and entire system, cleanse inwardly and outwardly; are famous for producting a clear skin, brilliant complexion, preserving health, preventing Colds, Fevers, La Grippe and Disease. Cures bodily ailments, makes good, pure Blood, Strong Nerves, Clear Brain, Bright Eyes, Healthy Bodies. Fills you with new Life, Vim, Vigor of younger days. Marvelous power to overcome Sleeplessness and Insomnia.

Let us send you a "Quaker." Give it a trial, read the $2 book sent with each one, and if not found to be just as represented and does not do all that is claimed of it return it to us and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The price of the "Quaker" is $5—cannot be bought cheaper from the manufacturers (we pay cost of delivery)—with $2 book free to patrons.

A 16-page descriptive catalogue sent free upon request. AGENTS WANTED. Write for terms. Address all letters to

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It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

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We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Fishing is the prevailing business of our local sportsmen.

C. S. May, at Swanton, will buy all wool this year for cash. See him before you sell. 4t

Mr. R. C. Campbell, of St. Louis, Mo., spent several days last and this week in Oakland.

C. T. Frantz has been appointed postmaster at Fearer, this county, vice A. M. Umbel, resigned.

When in need of sewer pipe call at Naylor's. Just received car load of 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 inch. 7 3t

Wade H. Lohr, Esq., of Swanton, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Lohr, of Oakland, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Moses R. Hamill, Esq., has moved from the Gonder house on Second street to the residence of Hon. R. T. Browning on Liberty street.

WANTED.—Four men for common labor and to drive team. Will pay good wages and hire by month. Apply to Chas. R. Savedge, Deer Park, Md. 3t

Miss Belle Browning left Oakland on Tuesday morning for Winchester, Va., where she was to have gone last week but owing to a very seyere attack of tonsilitis, was detained.

Miss Sallie Merrill, who has been in Baltimore for some months attending a business school, returned to Oakland on Monday to remain during the summer.

For a stiff neck there is nothing better than a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It quickly relieves the stiffness and soreness, effecting a complete cure. For sale by all dealers.

Hon. A. F. George secured a day or two of vacation from his duties as postal route inspector and spent the time with his family near Swanton, visiting Oakland Monday and returning to work Tuesday morning.

The fields are donning a coat of beautiful green, the trees are coming out rapidly and there is a very decided air of spring everywhere. Vegetation of all kinds is taking on new life and while it has been backward no doubt now will make up for lost time.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

"Jack" Scally made a trip to Wheeling and Pittsburg this week endeavoring to secure stone masons to assist him with a number of contracts he has on hand, but without success, as the men are busy in every section and command from $5 to $7 per day for their labor.

While the roads in the counry are now dry they are terribly rough in most places. This is the result of their having dried so rapidly. The travel has not been heavy enough to smooth them down as yet. They are expected to be all right in a short time however.

Postmaster Leslie E. Friend and George Kolb, Esq., of Friendsville, were in Oakland Monday and Tuesday. The visit of Mr. Friend to the county seat was the first made by him in ten years. He thinks the town has improved wonderfully in that time and was greatly surprised at the number of well constructed new buildings here.

Biliousness is a condition characterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loathing of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting, first of the undigested or partly digested food and then of bile. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets allay the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy appetite. They also tone up the liver to a healthy action and regulate the bowels. Try them and you are are certain to be much pleased with the result. For sale by all druggists.

"Thank goodness, housecleaning is almost over at our house," was the remark made a day or two ago by one of Oakland's matrons as she stopped an acquaintance on the street, "and," she added, "I am not the only one glad of it. My husband has been in a fret ever since work was commenced and had all manner of excuses for getting away from the house in order to avoid helping to lay carpets, hang curtains and move stoves, but after a little persuasion on my part he pitched in and in a short time the house underwent a complete change in appearance and what seemed a bugaboo to him was only a blessing in disguise. He is very happy over the tidy appearance of things and has promised to help again next year."

Mr. Frank W. Watts, of Baltimore, was here a few days last week.

T. P. Warnick, Esq., of Bloomington, visited Oakland on business Monday.

Big combination formed at Swanton to buy wool for cash. C. S. May, proprietor.

The postoffice at Blaine will not be moved acerossthe river to Kitzmillersville as was contemplated.

Miss Jessie Fringer, who spent the winter at Eglon with her aunt, Mrs. Louis Bush, has returned to Oakland.

Trailing arbutus, the daintiest and prettiest of our wild flowers, is in bloom.

Townshend & Son have a nice, neat line of plaids, percales, organdies, colored lawns, lace curtains, bedspreads, sheets, etc., away down.

Harper Bartlett, who has a position with a lumbering firm at Clarksburg, spent Sunday in Oakland with his parents.

John T. Sincell, Esq., was at Kingwood Monday on business connected with the sale of some coal lands in which he is interested.

Did you see that line of summer goods, laces, embroideries, silks and velvets at Townshend & Sons? Cheaper than ever. 8 4

Senator Ravenscroft and family, of Accident, were in Oakland Tuesday on their return home from a visit to the Senator's parents in Allegany county.

Messrs. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., E. L. Mitchell, E. H. Sincell and Sheriff Oester are down in the lower end of the county this week making a survey of some lands in litigation.

The census enumerators in this county appointed in accordance with the act passed at the recent extra session of the Legislature, are making rapid headway with their work.

Painters, carpenters, paperhangers and all other artisans of Oakland are kept as busy as they can be building and beautifying property in Oakland.

A note was received at this office Tuesday from Hon. G. W. Moon, now in Washington, stating that his family had been removed from Washington to his old home in this county.

The cold storage warehouse now building on the lot adjoining the electric plant for the Cumberland Brewing Company is almost completed.

Senator Ravenscroft has let the contract to A. D. Naylor & Co. for the installation of a steam heating apparatus in his office building in Oakland, work to begin on the same shortly.

Mr. J. T. Bonnett, of this place, had the misfortune to fall from a ladder, at Bloomington, last Wednesday. He was badly bruised and will be laid up for some time, but not dangerously hurt.—Piedmont Independent.

Mr. Wm. Moody, of Bloomington, was in Oakland Tuesday attending a meeting of the board of directors of the First National Bank. Mr. Moody is just now recovering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism with which he was confined to his bed for a number of weeks.

New call cards for the subscribers of the Garrett County Telephone Company have been printed at this office and distributed. The new cards contain the names and calls of all subscribers to the line and are quite an improvement over the arrangement of cards heretofore in use.

Mr. Graham Dukehart, of Baltimore, Right Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Maryland, will visit Oakland Lodge Ancient. Free and Accepted Masons on the night of the 24th inst. The visits of Mr. Dukehart to the brethren at stated intervals is always a source of pleasure and profit.

There are still a few idlers and bums to be seen on the streets notwithstanding the great demand for workers. When these specimens get into trouble and are in dire need it is an utter waste of charity to help them. They should take David Starr Jordan s advice—if they are not fit to stay on the earth they should get under it and thus could be at least useful enough to help nourish the cabbage.

The tramp question is not settled yet. While some towns get rid of the parasites by making them work it only causes them to move on and annoy some one else. The thriftless idler does not want to work and will not work unless under compulsion, while there is an abundance of it for all and the world is suffering because it is not done. If all towns would adopt the plan of putting the tramps to work it would keep them moving if it didn't make decent citizens of them.

Mr. Don Howard Parsons, of Keyser, W. Va., spent Sunday in Oakland.

Mrs. Kate Mauldin went to Washington on Friday to remain indefinitely.

Merchants Smith and Callis, of Hoyes, were in Oakland Saturday last.

M. N. Wilson, Esq., of Wilson, was in town a day or two this week on business.

Rev. John Moon, of Mountain Lake Park, was in the city last Saturday and made this office a brief visit.

Mrs. Jennie Johnson left Oakland Tuesday morning for Baltimore, where she will remain for a week or ten days on visit to relatives.

Michael Nathan, Esq., of Grantsville, was in Oakland Saturday attending a meeting of the stockholders of the Maryland Mining Company.

A Pennsylvania man paid $7 for an old safe which was considered worthless. He found in it $4,500, and he now considers it a pretty safe investment.

Henry Barnard, Esq., of near Bloomington, was here Tuesday when he purchased a tract of 100 acres of farming lands near his home place in District No. 4.

The West Virginia Educational Association will hold a convention at the Park July 2 and 3. Manager Rudisill will put the tabernacle in a very inviting shape for the occasion.

An exchange gets off these very appropriate lines: "The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year, when men in panic flee from home—housecleaning times are here."

The Mountain Lake Park Philosopher says that he once knew a man who was so afraid of wasting energy that he thrashed his boy and prepared kindling wood for the morning fires at the same time.

The summer schedule on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will go into effect the latter part of this month. No changes of importance is anticipated in the running of the trains except that two additional accommodations will be put in service.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Queen City Novelty Co., general agents for the Quaker bath cabinet, appearing in this paper. We have no hesitancy in recommending this cabinet as the best made. It will do all that is claimed for it.

An editor printed an item which stated that "the man who was hugging the hired girl had better stop it or his name would be published." In a few days about 50 citizens paid up their subscriptions and told the editor to pay no attention to foolish stories going around.

A note received in Oakland from the family of Rev. B. Ison conveys the intelligence that the Doctor has suffered a relapse and that his death is momentarily expected. It was the intention of his family to bring him to Oakland within the next few weeks, his condition being so much improved.

Here is something worth a trial: It is said that rats have so great an antipathy to castor oil that, when it is smeared lightly about the places they frequent, or on the articles they attack, they will give both a wide berth and make themselves conspicuous by their absence so long as the objectionable oil is in evidence in and about their haunts.

Richard S. Browning, Esq., son of Hon. and Mrs. R. T. Browning, left Oakland Sunday morning for the State of Washington, where he will visit friends for a few weeks prior to making the trip to Nome, Alaska. At Seattle, Washington, he will be joined by Michael Nathan, M. M. Ashby, John Shartzer and possibly others from here who are interested in the Nome gold fields.

Dr. Charles Beachy, of Grantsville, was in Oakland last Friday on his way home from the South where he spent the winter. While in town he was the guest of his sister, Mrs. David Durst. During the winter Dr. Beachy visited New Orleans, La., Birmingham and other cities. He expects to go to Nome, Alaska, this summer and next winter on his return from the north remain in San Francisco, Cal.

In speaking of the census a leading paper remarks: "It is in the matter of age that a slight element of fiction appears now and then in the schedules, for a careful study of the reports reveals that there are more of the fair sex aged about twenty-five than can be accounted for. Women of twenty-five in 1891 must have been fifteen in 1881; but the women entered in the returns twenty-five exceed the young girls of fifteen, of whom they should be only the diminished survivors!"

There have been a number of forest fires in the county thus far this season, the majority of them arising from the carelessness of land owners who are preparing new ground for planting. To get rid of the stumps and brush they set fire to the heaps and in that way the fire often spreads to adjoining lands, consuming fencing, valuable timber and in some cases endangering the lives of stock and the buildings of their neighbors. The practice of setting fire out promiscuously should be stopped.

Austin Brown, Esq., is in Pittsburg this week taking lessons in embalming.

Ex-Mayor R. S. Jamison returned Monday morning from a trip to Baltimore.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Supervisors of Elections C. E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, was in town a day or two this week on business.

Attorney Gilmor S. Hamill returned yesterday afternoon from a business trip east.

The bountiful rain last night refreshed growing vegetation and settled the dust.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Smouse, of Fairmont, spent Sunday in Oakland with friends.

Rev. George I. Uhler, the pastor, will preach in the Lutheran church here Sunday morning and evening.

Mrs. George A. Walls and Mrs. Dr. Showalter, of Kingwood, were here Monday evening on their way east.

Commander R. M. G. Brown, of Morgantown, was in Oakland last week for a few days on his return home from Washington.

If all the promising young men we hear about would keep their promises there would be little need of a poor house.

Homer Smouse has moved his jewlery store from the Central Hotel building to a room adjoining Truman West's property.

John Shartzer will leave on Saturday for Seattle, Washington, and after remaining there for a few days will go to Nome, Alaska.

Luther Riley, employed at the Crellin mill, was injured last Saturday by having two of his fingers badly lacerated in a machine at the mill.

A few strawberries have been on the market in Oakland for the past two or three days, with prices entirely too high for the excheuquer of the average mortal.

Messrs. Wm. C. and "Jack" Kidd, of Baltimore, are in Oakland this week. The latter is engaged in the lumber business in Baltimore, and is here in the interest of his business.

Cumberland citizens have raised a fund to purchase the site for the Carnegie Library, subject to the appropriation by vote of the people of the $2500 annual maintenance fund.

Garden making, the bane of man and the joy of women, is in full blast hereabouts. Give the woman a rake and a can of seeds, either garden or flower, and she is in her element. Give a man the same material and he thinks the fates are against him.

Marshall Lohr, son of County Treasurer William M. Lohr, is in town this week assisting his father with his office work. Just at this season of the year when the tax bills are to be made out and other routine work of the office transacted it keeps our obliging Treasurer busy.

Contractor Kennedy, who is now engaged in paving Second street from Alder to Liberty, finds it almost impossible to secure labor to assist in the work. Although the force now employed by Mr. Kennedy is small the work is being pushed forward rapidly. The curbing has all been set and fills are now being made for the reception of the brick. The contract will be finished in three weeks provided the weather remains favorable.

Someone who has studied the peculiar faculties required of the county school ma'am pays her the following eulogy: "She must be a primary, intermediate, grammar grade, high school teacher combined; she must be able to build fires, adjust fallen stovepipe, put in window panes, sweep, dust, split kindling, drive a horse, keep out of neighborhood quarrels, know how, when and where to whip a bad boy, understand the school laws, raise money for libraries, keep all kinds of records, plant trees on Arbor day, be of good moral character and pass an examination in all branches of modern education. For these accomplishments she receives thirty dollars per month perhaps. Think of a girl getting that salary; out of this she pays her board, buys her clothes, attends the summer school, buys educational papers and books, attends all county conventions and furnishes slate pencils for the pupils. What is left she adds to her bank account or starts a bank if she prefers."

Was a Deserter.

Charles Hatton, a young soldier boy, who was taken off a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train and placed in jail at Martinsburg, W. Va., recently for riding the "blind baggage," is a deserter from Battery F, Second Artillery, Washington Barracks. Baltimore and Ohio Detective Burnett, in compliance with instructions from Washington, took the prisoner to Washington and received the reward for his capture.

Try the new remedy for costiveness, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box guaranteed Price, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

ASKING THEIR POLITICS.

Democratic Ring is Securing Poll of State Through Alleged Census.

The Hagerstown *Herald* says:

"It was learned here yesterday that some of the Democratic enumerators are going about the districts with poll books containing the names of the voters. The names in these books are marked according to the voter's politics. Wherever a man's politics is not known the poll taker asks. This, of course is intended to give the Democratic machine a complete poll of the State at the State's expense. Every citizen should be on his guard. These enumerators have no right to ask a man his politics and they should be promptly and flatly refused an answer to so impertinent a question.

"The State is burdened with the expense of taking a census that will necessarily be incorrect and behind it the ring is simply polling the State for political purposes at the expense of taxpayers."

Saved by Pet Rattlesnakes.

Friday night Levi Dorton, who lives in the mountains nine miles east of Morgantown, W. Va., swore out a warrant before Justice M. Hayes for the arrest of Edward Hart, a neighbor, whom he charges with firing grass and leaves, thereby burning his fences and endangering his home.

Dorton, who is a typical mountaineer, has a collection of rattlesnakes and says they swarmed about his door rattling fiercely and thus awoke him from a nap. When he opened the door they glided in and coiled around his legs, terrified by the fire. He pacified them and got them to uncoil and then put out the fire.

It is believed the fire was accidental, but as there was a similar occurrence last year Dorton is thoroughly aroused. He lives in a home his father built in 1780 and has one of the finest collections of Indian relics to be found. He is 75 years old but straight as an arrow and vigorous.

To Carry Children to School.

A plan to carry children to school in sparsely settled districts at public expense has been proposed to the Dorchester County School Board. It is claimed by the advocates of this plan that it would be less expensive than building and equipping schoolhouses in places where the attendance is small. It is thought a practical test will be made on the plan next year and, if successful, that it will be extended to all districts where it may be thought to be advantageous.

Home From Washington.

Mr. William McCulloh Brown, who for a year or more was connected with the Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington, has left the service and returned to his home at Bayard. Since Mr. Brown no longer serves the government he is in a position to give his attention to engineering work for private individuals.

Dentistry.

Dr. D. O. McKinley will be at Friendsville, Md., May 20 and 21; Hoyes, May 22; McHenry, May 23; at Mrs. Wm. Rodeheaver's near Thayerville, May 24; at P. J. Lohr's near Beckman, May 25. Teeth extracted without pain. 2t

Married.

MURPHY—HAINS—By Rev. William E. George, at his residence in Deer Park, April 27, Richard Nelson Murphy and Etta G. Hains, both of Garrett county.

Garrett County Bank Statement.

Elsewhere in to-day's issue we publish the statement of the Garrett County Bank made in accordance with the law enacted a few years ago by the Legislature. The statement shows the bank to be in a healthy condition financially and the business of the institution conducted along safe and conservative lines.

New Soda Water Fountains.

Within the past few days Col. Sturgiss, proprietor of the Red Cross Pharmacy, and Mr. Joseph E. Harned, of the Oakland Pharmacy, have received new soda water fountains from the manufacturers. Both fountains are works of art and the cooling and refreshing soda which will be drawn from them during the heated term which is al most upon us will be highly appreciated by the thirsty.

Pan-American Postage Stamps.

The Pan-American postage stamps have been put on sale at a number of offices throughout the country. The designs are altogether different from any that have yet been issued. The one cent stamp has a steamship engraved upon its face; the two cent stamp has a long train of cars; the four cent stamp has an automobile. The five center has a suspension bridge and the eight cent stamp has a cut of the proposed Panama ship canal with vessels in the ways. The new stamps will be popular from the first. A large number of them have been issued by the Post Office Department and they will be used through the spring, summer and fall.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in in sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

On Monday night, April 29th, 1901, there was instituted a lodge of the Knights of the Golden Eagle at Mountain Lake Park by the following grand officers: Past Supreme Deputy at Large Jacob H. Aull, of Baltimore; Grand Chief Richard H. Johns, of Baltimore, and Grand Sir Herald G. S. Young, of Cumberland. The following officers were elected and installed:

Past Chief—C. E. Duckworth.
Noble Chief—C. F. Dawson.
Vice Chief—H. B. Ferguson.
High Priest—J. S. Harvey.
Venerable Hermit—Thos. Callis.
Master of Records—H. E. Flowers.
Clerk of Exchequer—F. P. Arnold.
Keeper of Exchequer—T. J. Harris.
Sir Herald—J. G. Hayden.
Worthy Bard—L. Callis.
Worthy Chamberlain—C. Fisher.
Esquire—Lee Hayden.
First Guardsman—C. E. Michaels.
Second Guardsman—L. Bittinger.

After hearing a short address from each of the grand officers and a few very appropriate remarks by Rev. J. S. Harvey and Rev. Charles Fisher and short talks by each of the members, who emphatically declared that the ritualistic work of the Golden Eagle was surpassed by none, and at the close Deputy Supreme Chief at Large and Past Supreme Chief Jacob H. Aull presented our past chief, C. E. Duckworth, with a beautiful badge who promptly replied with some touching remarks and said that he hoped he would wear it with credit and honor to Olive Branch, Castle No. 9. After saying good night and good bye, the lodge adjourned to meet on Monday night, May 6.

More Vegetable Seeds.

Monday evening this office received for distribution from Senator Wellington a great number of seeds consisting of peas, cucumber, watermelon, muskmelon and spinach. These seeds are put up by the Agricultural Department at Washington and are intended for the free use of agriculturalists. You may have them for the asking. Come before all are distributed.

Beware of a Cough.

A cough is not a disease but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers.

She 81, He 35.

Grant Burgess, aged 33, was married on Monday to Miss Polly Moreland, aged 81, at Bismark, Grant county, W. Va., by Rev. J. H. Browning. Burgess is reported "well off." They have been good friends ever since he was born and have been together a great deal. It was a case of love, not at first sight, but at last sight so far as the bride is concerned.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., at Very Low Rates, Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 7 and 25, August 8 and 23, and September 5.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have arranged a series of Popular Seashore Excursions, to be run Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, Aug. 8 and 22 and Sept. 5, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Tickets will be good sixteen (16) days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs will be allowed on the return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to New Jersey resorts, and at Baltimore on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. sep 15

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE GARRETT COUNTY BANK**, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, APRIL 24th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$135,588 02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		12 42
Stocks, securities, etc		112,285 37
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		10,482 93
Other real estate and mortgages owned		1,507 66
Due from National Banks		38,021 54
Due from State Banks		6,008 80
Checks and other cash items		98 95
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		228 63
Internal-Revenue stamps		145 76
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$11,481 85	
Legal-tender notes	8,850 00	20,331 85
Total		$324,711 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus fund	5,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	6,654 99
Due to National Banks	3,043 79
Individual deposits subject to check	186,314 69
Time certificates of deposit	98,415 68
Certified Checks	69 91
Cashier's checks outstanding	212 87
Total	$324,711 93

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of May, 1901.

G. A. FRALEY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
D. E. OFFUTT
JOHN M. DAVIS,
G. W. LEGGE,
Directors.

Tragedy of Yet Wing

By Julia Truitt Bishop.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

IT WAS a gray day, with rain about to fall. Miss Harvey fluttered in at the door of the Chinese Mission, clad in gray and pink, and with a bewitching childishness in her eyes, which she hoped might not lead to the undoing of Fung Yet Wing, who was waiting for her at his own especial deal table. Yet Wing had a smile of his own, and greeted her with it. What Yet Wing's smile meant Miss Harvey did not know, for she had been teaching him only two years; and to learn anything about the pupils of the Chinese Mission one must take time.

Yet Wing's books were in a neat little pile before him; his white cuffs were linked with gold buttons, his immaculate collar was brought together with a satin tie, which was adorned with the pretty wishbone pin she had given him for a Christmas present. Miss Harvey always looked him over complacently, until she came to the braid of long black hair which was coiled in a neat little coil at the top of his head, with a shaved area all around it. Miss Harvey always felt that her hold on Yet Wing lacked something of completeness while that coil of hair topped him off so conspicuously.

"Oh, you are always early, Yet Wing!" she cried, looking at him just a little. These Chinese were so peculiar, and she was in a flutter when she thought of the danger. It would never do to encourage anything like that—but now, were they to be blamed so dreadfully, if once in awhile—they—well, if they really learned to love some pretty girl who chanced to be their teacher? Neither was the girl to blame for being pretty.

Not that Miss Harvey would have this happen to her—oh, not for a thousand worlds. She would die of mortification, she said to herself as she puffed out the pink silk vest a little more and glanced at Yet Wing.

"Yeh—me come ea'l-ly," he said with the same smile. "Me lakkee lea'n."

In another minute Yet Wing was laboriously getting through the Bible lesson for the day, each word going off with a sharp explosion, not unlike a train of fireworks:

"An'—Jesiss—entled — an'—pass'—flou'—Jelicho.

"An'—bee-hol'—dewass—a — man—name'—Zacchou-us — whiss — wass—ole chief—amoung—de — pullicanss—an'—he—wass—lich."

The fireworks exploded all along, down to the end of the lesson.

"Now do you know what that means?" asked Miss Harvey.

"No—me not unnestan' Engliss," said Yet Wing with calm readiness.

Miss Harvey did not understand what it meant, either, so she put her head to one side and cried archly:

"Oh, Yet Wing, what shall I do with you if you don't try to understand? Well, here is your reader—come now, read this."

Yet Wing bent his celestial countenance over the book and set another train of explosions going:

"Once—dewass — a — man—who—had—a—"

"Now spell that next word," commanded Miss Harvey, in the cooing, kindergarten voice she had found so effective with him.

"P-l-e-t-t-y," spelled the pupil. "Plitty."

"And do you know what that means?" chirped the teacher.

"Yeh—like you," said Yet Wing, his smile widening into a grin.

"Like me! The idea!" cried Miss Harvey. It had come at last—just as she feared. This was the Chinese method of informing a girl that she was beloved. She had unwittingly ruined Yet Wing's peace of mind. How anxious she had been to avoid this, all the Sundays she had come here against her brother's wishes, to sit beside the little deal table and teach Yet Wing to read Bible lessons he did not understand.

But while Yet Wing's poor little foolish dream was destined to be crushed, why should she wound him unnecessarily? Why should she not be as kind to him as she could be under the circumstances?

She looked at him gently, yet with melancholy. Perhaps she would ask him next Sunday for her sake to cut off that braid of hair. It would make her glad, and yet sorrowful, too, to know that he would do it without a moment's hesitation. There was something so pathetic about this hopeless love—a Chinaman—for a lady of her station—and she must be so careful not to encourage him. Her brother would be so angry—and he had such a high temper, and was so disgustingly brutal when he began to talk about—about the things she did. But she would always say that it was not her fault, and it was not Yet Wing's. It was simply one of those things that could not be helped.

"It lainin'," said Yet Wing, whose oriental eyes were turned toward the window.

"It rains every Sunday," said Miss Harvey, gently. "I shall have to wait until my maid brings my umbrella and cloak."

"What he' name?" asked Yet Wing, with the guileless directness of his race. She smiled sadly. He was interested in everything that pertained to her.

"Her name is Annie," said Miss Harvey, softly. "Here is the hymn, now, Yet Wing—'At The Cross.' Now sing your best—for my sake."

In response to which timid plea Yet Wing was presently throwing great unction into:

"Ala-a-at an' did, my tlavileed,
An' did my slovel die?
Would he leiote lat sacled head
Fo' sluch a wollas I?
Atte closs, atte closs, wha'ee fluss saw lelite—"

Yet Wing frowned mightily while he sang, for this English was truly a devilish language, and was not to be sung without great enlargement of the mouth.

It was all gone through with, even to the jerky concert of "Ou' Fader—who aht—in—heben—" and Miss Harvey and her maid were carrying homeward through the rain. Miss Harvey justly felt that she must confide in some one or die.

"It has come about just as I feared, Annie," she said, tragically. "My pupil has—has lost his mind, I suppose—and is half crazy about—about Me! Did you ever hear of anything so absolutely preposterous? Think of it! A—a Chinese laundryman! Wouldn't my brother be furious?"

"Well, faith, an' it 'ud be a great savin' of laundry bills," said Annie, who was from up Belfast way, and could see a bright side to everything.

Miss Harvey's just indignation kept her scornfully silent until they had reached home and gone into the side door. While Annie shook out the wet umbrella and stood it in the rack, Miss Harvey glanced out of the window and suddenly screamed and sat down, clasping her hands.

"Look, Annie!" she cried; "look out of the window! Can that be—is that—Yet Wing?"

"It looks like the bilious heathen," said Annie, indignantly, after a hasty inspection of the figure that stood pensively under an awning on the opposite side of the street. "A pretty subject he is, to stand himself up in front of people's houses! Shall I go out an' shoo 'im away, Miss?"

"Oh, that would be too cruel!" moaned Miss Harvey, walking up and down and wringing her hands desperately. "Oh, what shall I do? Was there ever anything so unfortunate? He may begin to follow me about town—and perhaps sing under the windows—he has a very good voice—but think how it would look. Oh, how unfortunate I am, to have—perhaps if I had worn plainer clothes to the Mission—but now the harm is done, and I will never forgive myself, never!"

"Well," suggested Annie, with an eye at the crack of the curtain, "your brother'll be home pretty soon, an' it's my belief that he'll throw the brassy heathen over the courthouse. An' anyway, the neighbors are raisin' the windows, now."

Miss Harvey screamed.

"Oh, Annie," she cried, "go and call him over and tell him that he must not stand there, looking at the house that way. Tell him that it troubles me—Me—and then I know he'll go."

Annie's trim figure disappeared; and Yet Wing's teacher heard a sound of voices, which presently grew louder. She listened. Annie was saying with spirit:

"You just wait till I get Mike Finney a-holt o' you, you slantin'-eyed—"

And at this point Annie came back, her face crimson.

"Them that wants the Chinaman can have him," she cried, indignantly. "He's settin' there on the steps like he meant to wait for the crack o' doom, an' if your brother comes he'll think doom's cracked."

This horrible possibility decided Miss Harvey. She puffed out the pink vest, dabbed both eyes with a little lace handkerchief, and went droopingly to the door. Yet Wing still sat enthroned on the steps, placidly looking at the rain.

"Yet Wing," she murmured, weakly. Yet Wing arose and smiled.

"Sle comee back?" was his enigmatic question.

"Yet Wing, you must go away," whispered Miss Harvey. "You must not come to my house any more. I am very sorry for you—I hope we will be friends—I shall still teach you, Yet Wing—"

"You go alay!" retorted Yet Wing, whom the gods had made mad. "Me come mally pletty gu'l—An-nee—she tleach me. Me no likee you fo' tleachee—you too old. Me lait fo' Annee."

When Miss Harvey went back into the house where Annie was holding the fort behind the sofa armed with a broom, she walked very straight and her look was severe.

"Has he gone?" questioned Annie, tremblingly.

"He has gone," replied Miss Harvey, drily. "Annie, you need never come to the Mission after me again—never again. I find that you have a most unfortunate influence over those men. That poor, ignorant Yet Wing—there is no telling what harm has been done to him. He seems quite demented. Tell my brother he needn't wait dinner for me—I have a headache."

And Miss Harvey went to her own room, and locked the door, and sat down in the corner furthest from the mirror.

Wounded Vanity.

A woman cries ten times out of wounded vanity where she cries once out of really wounded feelings. And each one of the ten times does her good. Let your wounded vanity smart all that it will, for vanity is a kind of "proud flesh" of the human soul that has to be treated with sharp caustic every little while to keep it from becoming an excrescence that will disfigure the whole character.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Feminine Sincerity.

Ted—He stutters so badly it took him over half an hour to propose to her.

Ned—What did she say to him?

Ted—Oh, this is so sudden.—Judge.

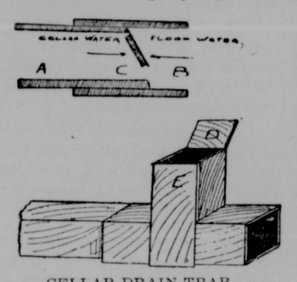
THE FARMING WORLD

KEEPING CELLARS DRY.

An Excellent and Easily Applied Arrangement to Prevent All Danger from Flooding.

In draining the cellar of a dwelling house, barn or other farm building in low places, some means will often need to be made use of to prevent flooding. An excellent arrangement for this purpose, which is adapted to either tile drain or ordinary stone ditch, is shown in the sectional illustration. Make a wooden box (a) of about same dimensions as drain or tile, and two or three feet in length. Saw off one end so as to leave it somewhat beveled. Take a piece of not too stiff leather and cut square so as to be just a little smaller than outside of box on beveled end. Nail this on a square piece of board (c), just enough smaller than leather, to leave one inch of the leather projecting on all four sides. Tack one of the projecting edges to the top, or shortest bevel, side of box, making the completed valve and valve seat. Over the beveled end of the box having attached to it the valve, slip another box (b), large enough for the purpose, and about one foot long, to protect the working parts of the device.

Dig down at the point it is to be placed in drain, and removing enough tile, if they are used, for the purpose, fit the valve boxes tightly in place, the



CELLAR DRAIN TRAP.

longest box toward cellar. All sudden high water backing up will close the valve and be prevented from entering the cellar. As soon as the outside water subsides, the valve will open and allow water in cellar to escape. If the valve is applied in box just right, it will work perfectly.

If it is desired to have trap arranged so that access may be had to the valve at any time for removal of rubbish, etc., make it as described in every respect, but with the larger horizontal box on outside of valve seat. Instead of a horizontal box, make a vertical box (c) extending up to the ground level. This may have a hinged lid (d), or be otherwise covered. The illustrations show how the trap will look when so arrranged.—J. G. Allshouse, in Farm and Home.

DEPENDS ON THE MAN.

Nothing Enables a Dairy Farmer to Create a Private Butter Market But Attention to Details.

The farmer who wishes to make butter at home must pick up a route and retail his own butter, as he will find that the stores don't want it and won't handle it. They can get creamery butter that is reasonably uniform, and will give them less trouble than trying to handle butter made by Tom, Dick and Harry. Even the careful private dairyman is at a disadvantage unless he has regular private customers. To-day one farmer told us: "I am using a separator and take great care to have everything neat and clean, and do make first-class butter, but I can't sell it at any of the stores. The creamery near us only averages 16 cents per pound for butter fat, and we can't make anything at that price, but their butter always sells and ours won't. We dropped out because we got discouraged trying to give them clean good cream, while there were lots of patrons who took no care of their milk and were very dirty." This man acted discouraged and wanted to sell some of his cows. His only hope is to work up a private trade. One man from a neighboring town recently brought in a lot of his own butter, and canvassed the stores, but couldn't sell a pound, or hardly get an offer. He was discouraged, but he has a reputation for not being neat. A near neighbor of the latter brings in weekly what 30 good cows make, and has a steady trade at 25 cents in summer and 30 cents in winter. He also sells chickens, eggs, apples and beef. He makes good butter, is neat, and I believe is prospering. It all depends on the man.—Rural New Yorker.

World Will Never Starve.

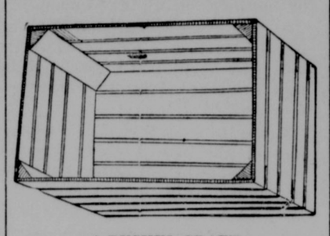
The department of agriculture at Washington, after careful investigation, announces that the world is in no danger of starving to death for centuries to come, even if the present line of food products should become wholly exhausted. It has been discovered that the nut trees of the world alone could feed a population three times as great as the present number of inhabitants. Besides the nut products, there are a hundred vegetables, palatable and nutritious, which are practically unknown to the civilized chef. A single tribe of western Indians has a menu of 41 kinds of fruits and vegetables of which the Caucasian housekeeper has never dreamed in her domestic philosophy.

The dairy farmer should own the best land, milk the best cows, hire the best hands and make the best profit

CRATES FOR THE FARM.

Indispensable Where Orchard and Garden Work Is Carried On in a Strictly Up-to-Date Manner.

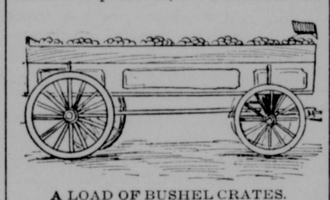
Every farmer should have a few bushel crates. The illustration shows one of the crates ready for use. It is a slat crate throughout. The corner pieces are American elm 2¼-inch corner sawed, thus one piece after it is sawed will make two pieces to nail slats on. The slats are Norway pine lath, one lath cutting into three lengths without waste. The two pieces the bottom slats are nailed to are not lath, but elm fence pickets one-half inch thick. These hold nails better than Norway pine and are stronger than common lath. The corner posts are 14 inches long, the end slats 12 inches and the side slats 17 inches long,



A BUSHEL CRATE.

making the outside dimensions of the crate 14¼ inches deep, 12 inches wide and 17½ inches long. If you let the side slats project over the ends of the end slats the outside measurement will be 12½ by 17 inches, instead of 12 by 17½ inches. One might think that one-half inch would not make any difference, but it does, in just this way: A crate 12 by 17½ inches works to advantage in a wagon box, while 12½ by 17 inches works to a disadvantage. Three or four neighbors can decide on the number of crates they want, and then give their order to some local planing mill and get the material cut ready for nailing at a fraction of what it would cost for each one to place his order. It is better than employing a carpenter, as the pieces must be exactly the same length—a difficult thing to accomplish when the cutting is done by hand.

The wagon illustrated is loaded with boxes of potatoes ready for market. You will notice that I have not only crates for potatoes, but a rack for the



A LOAD OF BUSHEL CRATES.

crates. This rack holds just 52 crates. They are placed two deep and three side by side, except the end tier of crates, which are placed with the long dimension parallel with the long dimension of the wagon. Each layer will then hold 26 bushels of potatoes by weight without rounding them up some. these two extra crates fill up the lower layer of boxes after the top layer has been unloaded, thus making our load weigh out 50 bushels.—Elias F. Brown, in Orange Judd Farmer.

FRUIT TREE BORERS.

Valuable Suggestions Condensed from a Bulletin of the Oklahoma Experiment Station.

Many orchards suffered a heavy and unnecessary loss during the last summer from the attacks of borers. Most farmers do not notice that there is anything wrong with the trees until the leaves turn yellow and begin to fall in midsummer. After this stage has been reached there is little hope for the tree, and it dies before frost. A glance at the tree will be sufficient to see that the bark on the trunk is dead and black in irregular spots and lines. Just beneath the dead bark is the borer's burrow filled with worm dust. If a large spot of bark is killed, the bark and wood begin to rot, and are soon filled with a mushroom growth which develops the fruiting portion on the outside of the trunk and resembles that which is seen on rotten logs. The rot may hasten the death of the tree, but a tree that is sound and free from blemish is very seldom if ever attacked by this rot The best thing to do is to keep the tree free from borers and other injuries The land should be kept free from grass and weeds and well cultivated Good, clean cultivation is worth more than all the washes and dressings that can be applied to prevent borers. A good wash, however, is often worth many times what it costs to apply and will do much toward preventing the attacks of borers and other insects A one-pound can of concentrated lye dissolved in two or three gallons of water makes a very good tree wash Another good wash can be made of one-half pint pine tar, one-half pint carbolic acid, and two gallons soft soap. These washes can easily be applied with an old whitewash brush or a swab made of old rags tied on the end of a stick. The wash should be applied two or three times to the trunk and large limbs during the spring and early summer.

Swill Barrel Is Doomed.

The modern hog is well kept only when it is kept in a clean place and given sweet, wholesome feed, such as will not carry with it the germs of death and decay. The swill barrel is one of the relics of a day that is fast closing to give place to a better one.

Winter dairying affords a good opportunity to market all kinds of grain and roughness to a good advantage by feeding to the cows.

New England Women

Have an Abiding Faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

After years of struggle to attain and merit public confidence, with a firm and steadfast belief that some day others would recognize in us the truth, good faith, and honesty of purpose which we know we possess, what a genuine satisfaction it is to succeed, and to realize the uplifting influence of the merited confidence of a vast army of our fellow beings.

Thus stands the Pinkham name in New England, and all over America, and nowhere is the faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound greater than in New England, its home. Merit, and merit alone, can gain this.

ORGANIC INFLAMMATION.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled very badly with inflammation of the bladder, was sick in bed with it. I had two doctors, but they did me no good. A friend gave me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me. I have now taken three bottles of it, and I am entirely cured. It is a God-send to any woman, and I would recommend it to any one suffering as I was. I think, if most of the women would take more of your medicine instead of going to the doctors, they would be better off. The Compound has also cured my husband of kidney trouble."

MRS. MABEL GOOKIN,
Box 160. Mechanic Falls, Maine.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

"For two years I suffered from nervous prostration, the result of female weakness. I had leucorrhoea very badly, and at time of menstruation would be obliged to go to bed. Also suffered with headaches, pain across back, and in lower part of abdomen. I was so discouraged. I had read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound, and concluded to give it a trial. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, and received a very nice letter in return. I began at once the use of her Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and am now feeling splendid. I have no more pain at monthly periods, can do my own work, and have gained ten pounds. I would not be without your Vegetable Compound. It is a splendid medicine. I am very thankful for what it has done for me."—MRS. J. W. J., 76 Carolina Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

PAINFUL PERIODS.

"I cannot help but feel that it is my duty to do something in regard to recommending your wonderful medicine. I must say it is the grandest medicine on earth, and have advised a great many suffering with female troubles to take it. I tell people I wish I could go on the platform and lecture on it.

"My trouble was painful menstruation. The suffering I endured pen cannot describe. I was treated by one of our most prominent physicians here for five months, and found myself getting worse instead of better. At the end of the fifth month he told me he had done all he could for me, and that I had better go to the hospital.

"My sister advised me to try your Vegetable Compound, as it cured her of backache. I did so, and took it faithfully, and am now cured of my trouble, and in perfect health, many thanks to your medicine. I cannot praise it enough, and would recommend it to all who suffer from any female weakness."—MRS. H. S. BALL, 461 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure these women—why not you—you cannot tell until you try it. If you are ill, and really want to get well, commence its use at once, and do not let any drug clerk persuade you that he has something of his own which is better, for that is absurd. Ask him to produce the evidence we do.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The real worth of my $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. My $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Best in the world for men.
I make and sell more men's fine shoes, Goodyear Welt Hand-Sewed Process), than any other manufacturer in the world. I will pay $1,000 to any one who can prove that my statement is not true.
(Signed) W. L. Douglas.
Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them; if give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. If he does not keep them and will not get them for you, order direct from factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers. New Spring Catalog free. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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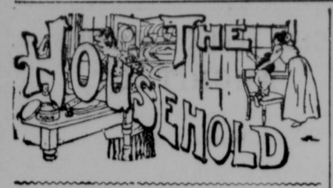

TALENTED HELEN HAY.

Elder Daughter of Our Secretary of State Will Soon Publish a New Volume of Verse.

Literary critics of Washington say that "John Hay's daughter" will become one of the successful poets of America. It is about three years ago that Miss Helen Hay published her first efforts in verses, and, independent of the fact that the writer was a daughter of the secretary of state, the book commanded immediate attention. Miss Hay called that initial effort "Some Verses," and she has since revised it for three editions. Last autumn she published a dainty little collection of child rhymes, "The Little Boy Book," and this also was favorably received.

For the last year Miss Hay has been diligently working on the most ambitious work she has yet attempted, and in a few weeks this will be given to the public. It is entitled: "The Rose of Dawn," and is a love story of the south seas told in blank verse. Throughout the book there are snatches of lyric poetry, love songs and ballads of the people, and in these Miss Hay's peculiar talent is vividly displayed. That eminent writer of the south seas and well-known literary critic, Charles Warren Stoddard, is enthusiastic over "The Rose of Dawn," and predicts a brilliant future for Miss Hay as a writer of lyric verse.

This talented young woman is one of the popular belles of the capital. She is feted and admired from the beginning to the end of the season, and few social events may be called successful when not graced by her presence, yet she finds time to write some of the most exquisite verse ever published. She takes a few hours in the morning, and just before dressing for dinner is a favorite time for her muse. She jots down then the thoughts that come during the hours of gayety, and later they are woven in dainty numbers. Miss Hay's verse, like that of most young writers, is inclined to sadness—the poetry of tears. In love songs and sonnets she is particularly adept. She naively says that she does not write from experience, since she has never felt the darts of the little rosy

MISS HELEN HAY.

god, but that her impressions of the master passion are gathered from her friends. Some of her critics assert that when love strikes her harp she will sing her best songs and develop the germs of genius so apparent.

She is nearly 24, and possessed of physical charms as potent as the intellectual. In manner she is strikingly like the author of "Little Breeches," and her expression reminds one strongly of the secretary of state. Col. Hay is intensely fond of his elder daughter and delighted with her literary success. He has encouraged her to write since she was able to hold a pen, and, like Rudyard Kipling and Charles Warren Stoddard, he has an abiding faith in her future.

MOST USELESS EFFORT.

Why the Scolding Habit Should Be Compelled to Perish from the Face of the Earth.

Of all forms of human effort and execution scolding is the most useless. When a parrot, a chipmunk, a squirrel or bluejay scolds he is ludicrous. For people to scold is ludicrous, too, but with a difference, and assuredly the difference is on the unfavorable side.

It never did and never will do anyone any good. It has done much harm. Besides, scolding grows to be a habit. We have all suffered because of the shortcomings of some one else, receiving tremendous tirades over what we had no hand in, because we happened to be present when the scolding habit was yielded to by one of its victims.

Scolding is easy. It takes neither power of brain nor heart to scold. It does not even make any great draft upon the physical being. Any fishwife alive can be a grand success at scolding! Why compete with her?

Scolding should be compelled to perish from the earth. The tongue, the voice, the eye, the face—all should be trained not to scold; yes, and the pen, for of all things a scolding pen is the worst. And the habit once formed with the pen is apt never to be entirely shaken off.—Ada C. Sweet, in Woman's Home Companion.

AT THE SPINNING WHEEL.

A Fair Deacendant of John and Priscilla Alden Weaves Flax Into Old-Time Cloth.

A lineal desendant of John and Priscilla Alden, noted in revolutionary history, is living at Boston, and greatly cherishes the memory of her ancestors, whom Longfellow immortalized in his celebrated poem. She is one of the few women of New England who still use the spinning wheel, and she is said to be as expert as was her great-grandmother, Priscilla, after whom she is named.

At the exhibition of the Daughters of the Revolution at the Hotel Strat-

PRISCILLA ALDEN.

ford in Boston the other day Miss Alden was the cynosure of all eyes. She sat at her timeworn spinning wheel, arrayed in old-fashioned Puritan gown and cap, and spun the tough flax and fine silken thread just as her long line of grandmothers had done for the past 200 years. She bears a striking resemblance to the first Priscilla and her sweet maidenly dignity and gentleness of carriage would have won the heart of John Alden himself could he have peered into the parlors of the Stratford yesterday and seen her at work at the wheel.

Many generations of Aldens have used the old wheel. Some of them spun flax upon it to make garments for those who defended the infant colony against the bloodthirsty Indians, and later on the thread of the uniforms of the continental soldiers of the revolutionary war was reeled off it. The wheel is a precious heirloom and hundreds of people visited the exhibition yesterday especially to see Miss Alden spinning it.

While sitting at her wheel Miss Alden occupied a chair that is also historic. It was originally the property of Gov. Bradford, of Plymouth Rock fame. It has remained in the Bradford family ever since, and many distinguished people have used it during the last two centuries.

PHILOSOPHY OF DRESS.

Why a Woman's Size Appears to Vary According to the Color of Her Gowns.

That the color of a woman's dress can make her look larger or smaller is a fact that many professional dressmakers now take into consideration.

Dressed in black and dark hues, stout women look smaller both in the street and when out walking; and by a use of the same hues, the dimensions of small people are so decreased that they appear like dwarfs.

The optical effect of white and light colors is to enlarge all objects, and make the stout woman who wears them almost mountainous in her appearance. She need not, however, look dingy and dull, for the rich, dark hues offered to her for selection are varied and numberless. Greens and blues, in their various shades, are better than reds, giving an effect of repose and distance.

All light-colored materials should be avoided for the waist. During the awkward age of girls, between the age of 12 and 14, dark blue or plain red cashmere or serge is found to be productive of the best results.

In choosing colors for dresses, the complexion must, of course, be taken into account. Those with sallow, dark faces should select clear tints, and scrupulously avoid glaring bright and decided hues. Those who possess clear skins and pale faces may wear all shades of rose, primrose, buff, light green, lilac, brown and violet.

Florid persons should wear the tints that subdue color and give the effect of distance, such as blue and green. The most lucky of all girls are those with fair complexions and a color. To them, few shades will be unbecoming. Those with pale complexions should wear only fresh colors such as cherry and pink.

Color in dress not only exerts an influence over the beauty of the wearer, but also over her health. Dark colors are found to absorb and give out smells of all kinds to a far greater extent than the light, and it is for this reason that professional nurses are not allowed to wear black dresses. It is said that for nurses black cotton is bad, black wool worse and black silk the most injurious of all. Some doctors refrain from wearing black clothes when visiting patients for the same reason.

The warmth and comfort of the body are also affected by the color of the clothes which cover it, white and light-colored fabrics reflecting the heat and black and dark ones absorbing it. Black, however, throws heat off sooner, and white clothing retains the natural heat of the body longer than black.—N. Y. Journal.

Speech First.

She—They say there is nothing quicker than thought.

He—In woman there is. She always speaks before she thinks.—Philadelphia Press.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

"She is the most uninteresting girl I ever met." "In what way?" "She never does anything that one can criticise." — Town Topics.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

"Then what is your reason for marrrying her?" "I have no reason. I'm in love."—Philadelphia Times.

Throw physic to the dogs—if you don't want the dogs—but if you want good digestion chew Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

The greatest liar is he who talks most of himself.—Chicago Daily News.

Cure and Prevent Pneumonia

With Hoxsie's Croup Cure. Infallible. 50cts.

Never judge a man's character by one good or bad action.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

It's mostly 'em what hain't sartin sure uv theirselves what's like ter want ter go gallivantin' 'round.—N. Y. Herald.

Working on His Pride.

A pedler who was in the habit of visiting the various offices in a large down-town building at regular intervals with a patent shoe-polish was making his rounds one day as usual, when an occupant of one of the rooms said to him:

"Say, you've been coming here for about six years. Twice a year I buy a box of your polish, and never any oftener. Six weeks ago you sold me one, and it will last me nearly five months yet; and still you drop in regularly every week to ask me if I don't want another box. You know I don't. What do you do it for?"

"I thought maaybe you'd git sort o' 'shamed of usin' so little shoe-polish after awhile, and 'd buy a box now an' then as a matter o' pride," answered the pedler, taking the precaution to edge toward the door as he spoke.

But he sold that man another box of polish there and then.—Youth's Companion.

All's Well That Ends Well.

"Ah, Gwendolynne," exclaimed the impassioned but somewhat obscure author, "marry me! I cannot live without you. You are the well from which I draw all my inspiration."

The maiden thought long before she framed her reply.

"No, Harold," she said, "I cannot marry you and be your well, but I will always be a cistern to you."—Kansas City Star.

A Tabloid Proposal.

"Blinks has a perfect mania for condensing everything. Did you hear how he proposed?"

"No."

"He held up an engagement ring before the girl's eyes and said 'Eh?'"

"And what did she say?"

"She just nodded." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Savagery.

"And do these Indian girls never evince a tendency to relapse into their form of savagery?" Tears sprang to the eyes of the mission worker. "Ah, yes!" sighed she. "Only last evening they set the table without putting doylies under the finger bowls."—Detroit Journal.

To California Cheaply and Comfortably.

Tourist sleeping car leaves Kansas City 9:05 p. m. every Tuesday via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway; runs through without change to San Francisco, via Ft. Worth, San Antonio and Los Angeles. Sleeper rate, $5.00. Ticket rate Tuesdays in March and April, from Kansas City, $25.00. Forget not that it runs Tuesday, being date of sale of the low rate tickets.

Bertha—"Nettie was surprised when I told her I was going to be married." Hester—"Naturally, anyone would be, you know."—Boston Transcript.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

She—"Don't let the people know we are on our honeymoon, dearest." He—"Very well. You carry the portmanteau."—Boston Gazette.

After Many Years.

So many are willing to put off doing today work that seems to them unimportant, that the habit extends itself to everything connected with their daily life and they neglect the necessary precaution to preserve their natural faculties. When Mr. C. H. Gleason was living at West Gloucester, Rhode Island, he wrote: "Your Lotion has cured me of Inflamed Eyelids after many years of suffering from which I had not been able to get relief." This is one of the many testimonials of the value of Palmer's Lotion which, during the half century that it has been before the public, has never failed to give quick relief whenever applied. If your druggist hasn't it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

If thou wouldst know thy friend; if thou wouldst know his true inwardness, get him into thy progressive eucher club.—Indianapolis News.

Remember the Date—July 6 to 10.

The above is the time of the annual meeting of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, at Cincinnati, Ohio. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway has issued a handsome souvenir map and guide to Cincinnati which will be of much interest and value to all who contemplate a visit to the Queen City on the occasion meationed. The map shows the principal churches, suburbs, resorts, railroads, street car lines, etc. This souvenir may be obtained from agents of the B. & O. S.-W. Ry., or direct from O. P. McCarty, G. P. A., Cincinnati.

All the world invites us to drink, yet all the world hates a drunkard.—Town Topics.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

A woman doesn't like to be interrupted when she is talking, or a man when he's eating.—Detroit Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

BISHOP HANDY
SAYS

"I Cheerfully Recommend Peruna to All Who Want a Good Tonic and a Safe Cure For Catarrh."

Prominent members of the clergy are giving Peruna their unqualified endorsement. These men find Peruna especially adapted to preserve them from catarrh of the vocal organs which has always been the bane of public speakers, and general catarrhal debility incident to the sedentary life of the clergyman. Among the recent utterances of noted clergymen on the curative virtues of Peruna is the following one from Bishop James A. Handy, D. D., of Baltimore:

"I take great pleasure in acknowledging the curative effects of Peruna. At the solicitation of a friend I used your remedy and cheerfully recommend your Peruna to all who want a good tonic and a safe cure for catarrh."— James A. Handy.

OTHER NOTABLE CURES.

A Husband Escaped the Pangs of Catarrh of the Lungs.

Most Cases of Incipient Consumption are Catarrh.

Edward Stevens.

Mrs. Edward Stevens, of Carthage, N. Y., writes as follows:

"I now take pleasure in notifying you that my husband has entirely recovered from catarrh. He is a well man to-day, thanks to you and Peruna. He took six bottles of your medicine as directed, and it proved to be just the thing for him. His appetite is good and every thing he eats seems to agree with him. His cough has left him and he is gaining in flesh, and seems to be well every way. I hope others will try your medicine and receive the benefits that we have."—Mrs. Edward Stevens.

When the catarrh reaches the throat it is called tonsilitis, or laryngitis. Catarrh of the bronchial tubes is called bronchitis; catarrh of the lungs, consumption. Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other location. This is why Peruna has become so justly famous in the cure of catarrhal diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures remain. Peruna does not palliate; it cures.

Mrs. Frederick Williams, President of the South Side Ladies' Aid Society of Chicago, Ill., writes the following words of praise for Peruna from 973 Cuyler avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

Mrs. Fred. Williams.

"My home is never without Peruna, for I have found during the past six years that there is no remedy that will at once alleviate suffering and actually cure, as Peruna does. Four bottles completely cured me of catarrh of the head of several years' standing, and if my husband feels badly, or either of us catch cold, we at once take Peruna, and in a day or two it has thrown the sickness out of the system."—Mrs. Frederick Williams.

Mrs. W. A. Allison, of 759 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill., is the Assistant Matron of the People's Hospital. She has the following to say about Peruna:

Mrs. W. A. Allison.

"I have had frequent opportunities to observe the wonderful curative effects of Peruna especially on persons suffering with a congested condition of the head, lungs, and stomach, generally called catarrh. It alleviates pain and soreness, increases the appetite and so tones up the entire system that the patient quickly regains strength and health."—Mrs. W. A. Allison.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

If Your Stomach

makes life miserable, its your own fault. Dr. Greene, the discoverer of Dr. Greene's Nervura, will tell you why this is so, and just exactly how to cure the whole trouble. This information and advice will cost you nothing. Write to Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City.

It is shocking the amount of unnecessary talking that is done.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Even if he has nothing, every man likes to say he has made his own way in the world.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Liver Don't Act?

You know very well how you feel when your liver don't act. Bile collects in the blood, bowels become constipated and your whole system is poisoned. A lazy liver is an invitation for a thousand pains and aches to come and dwell with you. Your life becomes one long measure of irritability and despondency and bad feeling. CASCARETS act directly, and in a peculiarly happy manner on the liver and bowels, cleansing, purifying, revitalizing every portion of the liver, driving all the bile from the blood, as is soon shown by increased appetite for food, power to digest it, and strength to throw off the waste. **Beware of imitations!**

swimmin'."—Washington Star.

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH, 2320 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

"He did it quickly and systematically and

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 455

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Add: STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

Pan-American Exposition Stamps.

A special series of postage stamps in honor of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, were distributed by the Post Office Department of the Government to all postoffices in the United States on May 1st.

The stamps are of uniform dimensions, 0.76 x 1.06 of an inch, and represent different forms of modern transportation methods. The borders take the colors of the regular series of the same denominations of stamps now in use. The words "Commemorative Series, 1901," and "United States of America," appear in the upper border above the vignette; the legend in the line below it designates some feature of transportation appearing in the illustration. The line at the bottom indicates the value of the stamp by Roman capital letters and Arabic numerals.

All of the central illustrations are from photographs as the objects represented appear to-day, and are printed in black.

The one-cent stamp represents steamboat travel designated by a side-wheel Lake steamer with one funnel, of the style generally used on the Great Lakes of to-day.

The two-cent stamp represents railway travel by a train of four cars and engine of modern pattern.

On the four cent stamp is a picture of the automobile of the closed coach order with two men on the box and a portion of the United States Capitol in the background. For this illustration a photograph of one of the Baltimore & Ohio automobiles, taken in front of the Congressional Library at Washington, with the Capitol in the background, was selected. The Baltimore & Ohio was the first railroad to inaugurate this method of transportation in connection with its train service.

The five-cent stamp has a representation of the largest single span steel bridge in the world bearing, two trolley cars, with a view of Niagara Falls beyond.

The eight-cent stamp shows the great ship-canal locks at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and the ten-cent stamp shows an American Line steamship with two smoke-stacks and masts.

The series make a most interesting collection and is one which collectors will secure before the stamps are canceled in order to retain the effects of the minute engravings.

A Very Remarkable Remedy.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale on my show case, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever." Sold by all dealers.

DEER PARK HOTEL, DEER PARK, MD.

Most Delightful Summer Resort of the Alleghenies.

Swept by mountain breezes, 2,800 feet above sea level. Absolutely free from malaria, hay fever and mosquitos. Reached without change of cars from all principal cities via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Every modern convenience. Rooms en suite with private baths. Electric Lights, Long Distance Telephone, Elevator, Turkish Baths, Swimming Pools, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Magnificent Drives, Complete Livery Service. Annapolis Naval Academy Band. Hotel remodeled with additional conveniences. All cottages have been taken for the season. Open from June 22d to September 30th.

For rates and information address W. E. Burwell, Manager, care Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., until June 1st. After that time, Deer Park, Garrett County, Md.

The Woman With a Hatchet.

The female incubator of Kansas is now said to be insane—this joke is just out of the shell.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

Our Native Herbs cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

Notice to Trespassers.

This is to give notice that all persons are warned against trespassing upon the farm of the undersigned, lying in District No. 1, about seven miles northeast of Swanton and adjoining the lands of Daniel O'Brien, Buckner Mason and Ab. Murray. All persons found trespassing in any way upon the above land will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. WILLIAM COLMER.

Swanton, Md., April 29, 1901. 8 3*

School Board Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., April 30, 1901.

The Board of School Commissioners will meet

MAY 14, 1901,

for the purpose of appointing Trustees for the various schools of the county.

By order of the Board.

E. A. BROWNING,
8 2t Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO. OF TORONTA, CANADA, Dec. 31, 1900.

Total Assets	$1,256,308 10
" Liabilities	798,429 25
" Surplus	457,878 85

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1900.

Capital stock paid up	$1,000,000 00
Total assets	10,688,271 47
Total amount of all liabilities	5,127,790 17
Total unearned premiums	4,272,117 52
Bonds and stocks owned by the Company	8,085,830 00

State of Maryland, Insurance Department, Commissioner's Office, Baltimore, Feb. 13, 1901.

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statements of The Continental Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., and The United States Branch of the British-America Assurance Company of Toronto, Canada, to December 31, 1900, now on file in this Department.

LLOYD WILKINSON,
Insurance Commissioner.

ORDER NISI.

Isaac Bradburn vs. Jemima Mowrey.

No. 1097 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 30th day of April, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan, attorney named in the mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 17th day of May, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of May, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $620.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road and to view the lands through which the said relocated road is to be made (said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagey's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad) and examine whether the said relocated road should be made, will meet on the 25th day of May, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said relocation of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

G. W. BROADWATER,
JACOB S. MILLER,
DANIEL J. BRENNEMAN,
Examiners.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

W. Grant Paugh vs. Otho J. Paugh et al.—No. 1050. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Louis F. Paugh, deceased, to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county on or before May 3d, 1901, as I will on that day proceed to state an audit distributing the funds in the hands of the trustee in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Auditor.

MORTGAGEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage executed by Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, to James R. Bishop, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, and recorded among the mortgage records of Garrett county, and which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the undersigned, and as default has been made in the payment of the interest thereon, we will, on

Thursday, May 9, 1901,

at 3 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder the following described real estate, viz.: All that part of the

Isaac Kuykendall Place,

near Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland, which in the sub-division of said place is known and designated as Lot No. 7, containing

105 ACRES

more or less. Said place is mostly cleared, is improved by a good barn and small dwelling with necessary outbuildings, and also by a good orchard.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

U. G. PALMER,
FRED. A. THAYER.

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

In every town and village may be had the

Mica Axle Grease

that makes your horses glad.

Made by Standard Oil Co.

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture,

Iron and Brass Bedsteads,

Linoleums and Oil Cloths,

Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,

16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

153½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD.

NOTICE TO
Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1901 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 508, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital,	$50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders,	100,000.00
Surplus Fund.	10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

Ed A. Browning,	Oakland, Md.
C. E. Ellithorp,	Bittinger, Md.
L. E. Friend,	Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody,	Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer,	Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft,	Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars,	Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton,	Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer,	Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson,	Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER,	President.
M. N. WILSON,	Vice-President.
U. G. PALMER,	Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL,	Assistant Cashier.

SEVEN DEVELOPED GOLD MINES.

60 ACRES OF GOLD ORE

THE ARENA

Gold Mining and Milling Company

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO.

This Property is Estimated to be now Worth More than $10,000 per Acre and will be Worth over One Hundred Thousand Dollars per Acre, with Proper Development.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

Divided into Shares of $1.00 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

The Arena Company offers 50,000 Shares at 50 cents each in a Property that is Worth over $600,000

For the purpose of raising money to purchase the necessary machinery to make the mines produce daily fully **THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD,** thus enriching every individual shareholder according to the shares he holds.

YOU CAN BUY ANY NUMBER OF SHARES YOU WISH,

and make more money than can be made in any other line of investment. The gold ore is in these seven developed mines. There are 3,000 feet of ore in a vein, and these veins are true mother veins, held within walls of granite, placed there by nature. The Company has already developed this property to demonstrate that it is one of the largest gold properties of the Cripple Creek District which is the greatest gold-producing camp on earth, its output last year aggregating **$24,000,000, or nearly double the amount produced in the whole State of California.**

At 50 cents per Share the Company is giving you a discount of 10 cents per share to start with, making 20 cents on the dollar. As already stated, this is done for the purpose of raising $25,000 to purchase improved machinery, air-compressor drills and electric plant. We have two large hoisting engines on this property, a commodious shaft-house, office buildings, boarding house for the men, stables, a powder-house, a large quantity of tools, etc. The reports on these mines, made by one of the best mining engineers in the State, succinctly describe these improvements.

NAMES OF MINES.

AZTEC, 210 feet in depth, with shaft-house, boiler and engine for hoisting, well timbered all the way down.
BONDHOLDER, 260 feet deep, hoisting engine and boiler, large iron shaft-house.
MEXICO AND MANHATTAN, both over 100 feet deep, on same vein as the Aztec mine.
CRYSTAL, JASPER AND GREAT EASTERN, on the same vein as the Bondholder, and opened in depth of 100 feet, and developments already made show over 4,000 feet of ore.

If you want to make money out of nature, become a producer of gold out of her treasure-vaults. The Arena group of mines will do it for you.

We can furnish the best of references—bank and mining engineers—and our title in the property is perfect, coming as it does through a patent from the Government. With more improved machinery, from $3,000 to $5,000 per day will be a conservative estimate of the output of these mines.

Remember that only 50,000 shares of this stock are for sale at 50 cents on the dollar. Orders for the number of shares desired, accompanied by Draft, Money Orders, Express or Cash in Registered Letters, can be sent to

The Arena Gold Mining and Milling Company,
501 Equitable Building, DENVER, COLORADO.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. **15c, postpaid.**

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent.

Illinois Central R. R.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO

CALIFORNIA

VIA NEW ORLEANS

AND THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

VIA OMAHA

AND THE SCENIC ROUTE.

NEW THROUGH LINE OF

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.

Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supolies

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY,
ARCHITECT,
Office 7 North Liberty St.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—Opera House,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
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OFFICE ON ALDER STREET
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. [e14-]

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 y

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
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M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 18-'99

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank. Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

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Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.53 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD NOON No. 3	NORTHWARD P. M. No. 4
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*9 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 35	10 35 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 50	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
		NOON		P. M.
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager.
G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901. NUMBER 10.

ON THE VERGE OF ETERNITY.

The Life of the First Lady of the Land Hangs Trembling in the Balance.

BELOVED WOMAN IS DYING.

The World's Sympathy Tendered to the President in This Hour of Dread Uncertainty and Sadness—His Sorrow is the Nation's Sorrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16, 1.30 a. m.—At this hour Mrs. McKinley is reported to be dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15, midnight.—The condition of Mrs. McKinley is most alarming. For several days she has taken nothing but liquid nourishment. Her extreme weakness excites the greatest apprehension, and a collapse is imminent.

It is learned that Mrs. McKinley's condition is considered serious by the physicians attending her.

Drs. Rixey and Hirschfelder were in consultation this morning and another physician will be called in this afternoon.

It is probable that if she recovers Mrs. McKinley will be unable to leave San Francisco by next Monday, when the stay of the presidential party was to have terminated.

The President will remain here with Mrs. McKinley.

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Secretary Cortelyou also issued the following bulletin regarding Mrs. McKinley's condition:

There has been but but little change in Mrs. McKinley's condition since last night. She has gained in several respects and lost in others.

The President will remain quietly at Mr. Scott's residence today and will not take part in any of the exercises to be given in his honor.

Secretary of the Navy Long may leave the presidential party and depart for the east at any moment. He has received word that his daughter, who has been living in Colorado Springs for over a year for her health is dangerously ill.

Secretary Long is accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Long and a son of tender years. The boy was also taken ill yesterday at the Palace hotel where the Longs are staying, and the physician called in ordered the child's retirement to the bed at once. The secretary is worried over the illness in his family, and he is not inclined to continue his trip.

WHEN ?

When th' sunshine's streamin' meller
In th' holler—on th' hill,
An' y' heer th' ole woodpecker
Makin' musick with his bill;
When th' hunny bee cums dronin'
Past a feller on th' wing,
Huntin' posies an' so happy
That he hain't th' heart t' sting;
When th' dandylines air bloomin'
Jes like lumps o' yeller gold,
An' th' red squir'l in th' white oak
Stops t' argy an' t' scold;
When th' nights air gittin' shorter
An' th' days air gittin' long;
When th' burds in trees an' hedges
Air a-breakin' int' song;
When th' grass is gittin' greener
An' th' buds air bustin' thru;
When y' want t' set a-dreamin'
T'hout a consarn'd bate t' do;
When yer heart's so full o' gladness
Thet y' jes can't help but sing,
Then y' know fer sure an' sartin,
Thet th' time o' yere is Spring!

—Ohio State Journal.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

The devil and the anti-imperialists use subtle arguments.

The philosophy of nothingness is knowledge in the abstract.

Love of money is the homage many christians pay to the devil.

Virtue has its own reward but the reward is not found on Wall street.

He is dull of comprehension who fails to see that in politics two and two often make five.

If you don't know anything, tell it—it will grow bigger with the telling of it.

The anti-imperialists are a queer set,—they can't stand prosperity neither for themselves nor their neighbors.

The Chinese believe that the root of all evil is to be found in the female,—it is no wonder so many women want to vote.

Keep all that thou owest; skin them that thou knowest; and help none as thou goest—you will then be an esteemed citizen. JACKSON.

HAS OBTAINED CONTROL.

The Pennsylvania Will Now Direct the Destiny of the B. & O.

According to an article which appeared yesterday in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the Pennsylvania has gained absolute possession or control of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This, it is said, was accomplished by the purchase of the stock of the Maryland corporation, the requisite amount of the securities having been obtained about six weeks ago. The recent retirement of J. J. Hill and Charles H. Tweed from the management of the Baltimore and Ohio and the fact that their successors were Samuel Rea, fourth vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, and James McCrea, of Pittsburg, vice president of the Pennsylvania company, which includes the lines west of Pittsburg, was regarded as evidence that the Pennsylvania people had already acquired a prominent place in the Baltimore and Ohio.

It is said that the actual fact of control was not made puplic at the time it was secured for the reason that some difficulty was met in getting possession of Baltimore and Ohio securities by reason of the exorbitant prices demanded for them. It is said that the policy to be followed by the Pennsylvania railroad in conducting the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio has not yet been definitely determined, but that after several conferences it was decided by President Cassatt's councellors to leave the whole matter to him for settlement.

It is said that the two railroads will work in harmony so far as freight rates are concerned, and the taking over of the Baltimore and Ohio by the Pennsylvania is regarded in railroad circles as removing a disturbing factor that has long been a thorn in the side of the other trunk lines. While the Pennsylvania railroad has but four members of the board of directors at present, other members are favorable to the new interest. Just what further changes will be made in the board has not been determined, excepting that it is believed Mr. Solomon will retire shortly. He has long desired to be relieved, so that he could go abroad and spend some time in travel.

The relations between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading have been very close, and the Baltimore company owes its through line to New York to Reading and its new "first cousin," as an official terms the Central New Jersey. The present traffic agreements are to be maintained, so it is understood.

It is also declared to be the intention to permanently maintain both roads as separate companies. The retirement of Mr. John K. Cowen from the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio is expected, but owing to the cordial relations existing between him and Mr. Cassatt it is not believed undue haste will be taken in this connection.

Libraries for Rural Districts.

Millions of dollars have been given in the past year to provide libraries for some of the largest and richest cities of our country. The country districts are far more destitute of literature, and generally quite unable to purchase it. The American Sunday School Union conducts its publication work, not for money making, but for the widest usefulness, and proposes that appeals be made to enable the Society to distribute its literature in larger amount and at lower rates to the needy. Foremost among the needs are:

1. Circulating Libraries for Rural Townships.—Appeals come for a thousand libraries, which could be wisely placed in a thousand rural communities in the Southern states. These would cost from $10 to $50 each. As many more such libraries could be wisely used in rural communities in the Southwestern and Western states and on the Pacific coast.

2. Religious Reading for Prisons.—There are over a million of "dependent and delinquent persons" in the United States. The Union has done much for them, and with the requisite funds can do much more.

3. Helps for the Study of the Bible for the Abult Immigrants.—Swedes, Norwegians, Danes and other foreigners coming to our country, and the new Spanish populations in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, call for special religious publications.

4. Bibles and Religious Reading for Homes.—The Union's missionaries could supply a hundred thousand non-church going families with a Testament or Bible, or with some book filled with the marrow of the gospel.

The funds, of which only the income can be used for distributing publications, are: Bucknell Fund, $5000; Cope Fund, $1000; Liberia Fund, $546; Book Fund, $13,019, Brace Fund, $14,917.

One-sixth of the income of the John C. Green Income Fund is also required to be used in procuring new works of a high order of merit, and some of the income of the Cresson Fund is also available. The income of the funds is utterly inadquate to meet even a small fraction of the needs. At least $20,000 a year is required to meet the ordinary calls, and $50,000 for supplying circulating libraries in rural districts.

One thousand dollars has been added to the funds for publishing and distributing the Society's publications while this report was in preparation.

Besides graded lesson helps, improvement has been made in the Young People's Paper, in the increased number of original stories and articles, which are illustrated by original drawings.

New editions of fifty-six works and nine new books have been issued.

While 1874 new Sunday schools were organized the past year, 594 were reorganized and 9123 visited and aided. The missionaries numbered 222, of whom 113 were at work during the whole year. The hopeful conversions reported numbered 7882, and the churches organized from the Union's schools numbered 105, of different denominations. The amount received for missionary work was $146,101.

Unfailing Sign of Prosperity.

There is one sure barometer of financial conditions in Kansas. Whenever the people feel rich they get up schemes to bore in the ground after oil or gas or other valuable productions. This propensity has given Kansas some very valuable coal, gas, oil and salt fields, and it is to be encouraged, not deplored. Today something like 50 towns are boring holes in the ground. At one place out in Western Kansas they are down close to 2,000 feet, and still are cheerfully chugging away. At Abilene $3,000 has just been raised by popular subscription for the purpose of boring and the work is to be started at once. In Hutchinson a new salt well is going down at the rate of 200 feet a day, and it is to have around it the biggest salt plant in the State. In Southern Kansas derricks are as thick as haystacks and they are finding things too.—Kansas City Journal.

Wool.

C. S. May, of Swanton has eleven barrels of money to spend for wool this year. 4t

M'COMAS PREDICTS VICTORY IN FALL.

Advises Putting Up a Good Ticket So As to Win Independent Support--Counties Are Very Much Encouraged Over Result.

Senator McComas is confident that the Republicans can win again this fall if they put up strong candidates. Referring to the election in Baltimore he said:

"It was a sweeping victory on a light vote. The framers of the excellent charter believed a spring election in Baltimore might be freed from politics. After years of trial it may be so. This year it could not be. The extra session of the Legislature was a daring political scheme. It made this spring election political and politically very important. It passed a law to disfranchise 11,000 illiterate voters, white and colored. Passed a local law for sewers by a political deal. It gerrymandered councilmanic and legislative districts to destroy the power of the independents in the Legislature and in the city council.

"The extra session schemers knew that the independent voters of Baltimore are as numerous as independents in Boston, and were confident that their schemes had defeated the Republican party and destroyed the power and influence of the Reform League, of other civic government reformers and of all the independent Democrats.

"This series of political outrages aroused all the active Republicans in the city. It made fair minded men dissatisfied. The mass of the people love fair play. The spectacle of the unwilling Legislature, herded like cattle, guarded like prisoners, the open dictatorial control of Senator Gorman at Annapolis, followed by Rasin's sweeping victory in the Baltimore primaries, disgusted citizens of Baltimore.

"The Republicans named a good ticket. Under the leadership of Chairman Mason their primaries were the fairest any party has held in Baltimore for a generation.

"The party as a result was united, harmonious, aggressive. The Democrats were divided. The Republican illiterates were eager to learn to vote the ballot. The white Republicans were resentful and grew more earnest as election day grew near. The white Democratic illiterates were evidently turned against their party. When the vote is analyzed this will more clearly appear, and I am sure it will be found that a larger percentage of colored illiterates voted than now appears. Before the fall election they will all try to do their duty.

"This victory in the city is a bugle blast which will arouse the Republican party in every county in the State. The harmony of our party in the city will be equaled by the harmony of our party in every county. The fight for the Legislature to defeat Senator Gorman and crush out Rasin, to restore our model election law, will make the legislative ticket the centre of the fight. On all hands I hear the Republicans say we must nominate tickets quickly to educate and arouce our illiterate vote. Our legislative ticket must and will be the strongest. In Baltimore, especially, our best men must be persuaded to run. Indeed, it were better for the Republican party and for the State that we should be defeated unless we can elect a far better Legislature than the present, whose regular session was so severely condemned by the Baltimore *Sun*, whose extra session has just been so emphatically rebuked by the voters of Baltimore.

"The Republicans in both branches of the city council in Baltimore are good men. They can serve their party best if they serve Baltimore best. If they be harmonious, cautious, conservative, they will vindicate their election. The fight in the autumn will thus be half won. The Republican campaign of organization will be extended to the counties. I am hopeful that the primaries in the city and State may be unusually good. In Baltimore the independents will help us if we give them a good ticket to vote for. That city will be the centre of the fight. The campaign will grow animated and earnest. An aroused public sentiment will once more fight Senator Gorman and Mr. Rasin. Their domination was never so uncontested in the Democratic party than it has been this spring. The voters of Baltimore and Maryland must meet and overcome the same men and issues they met and overcame in 1895. Let the city council be prudent; let the nominations be ur. sually good and we will repeat the verdict of 1895.

"Read the sentences in these letters I show you. Each letter is from a prominent Democrat. I withhold the names, though I believe were the writers present they would wish you to see them. This first letter is from one of the foremost and ablest merchants of Baltimore. I do not know a more broad-minded man in the South. Observe this sentence: 'While I have always been a good Democrat I was delighted at the result in Baltimore city yesterday.' Then read this extract from the second letter, the writer of which is a Democrat and a man of great force and strong mind. He has had wide experiedce in every industrial field. He never held political office, but his power influenced political actions in the Democratic party within the city and State. He says: 'I believe and sincerely hope yesterday's municipal election will have a favorable influence on the fall contest in both city and State. If the Republican party avoid factional disputes and name as good, clean men as they can command—not saints—I feel very confident the fall election will settle Gorman and Gormanism for good.' Several other wise business men who are Democrats but not Bryanites have expressed the same sentiment to me.

"The Baltimore majority ought to be doubled. The State ought to go Republican by an emphatic majority. Upon the Republican party is a great responsibility. They realize it. They will meet it worthily and we will carry the State this fall."

MARYLAND'S EXHIBIT.

Geological Survey Makes Showing of the State's Resources at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—The Maryland commissioners recently decided that the Maryland geological survey could make the best showing of the resources of the State, and Dr. W. Bullock Clark, State Geologist, was authorized to prepare the exhibit shown in the mines building.

An allegorical picture representing the genius of geology uncovering the mineral wealth of Maryland occupies the upper part of the east front of the building. Below this are hung large maps of the State colored in various ways to represent geology, rainfall and temperatures, physiographic provinces, relative elevations and drainage areas. In the large windows are exhibited large colored transparencies of Maryland scenery and stone quarries and a series of photo-micrographs of sections of rocks colored as seen under the microscopes by polarized light magnified sixty diameters.

Nineteen frames of illustrations from publications, topographic and geological maps, scenes of quarries and coal mines cover the remainder of the wall space. One of the most striking objects is a pillar of coal, three feet high, weighing about three tons. This cost the Consolidation Coal Company an immense amount of care and labor to cut from the breast of the "Big Vein," which is fourteen feet thick, send it to the surface and ship it to Buffalo in one perfect piece. Seven smaller cubes represent some others of Maryland's famous coal seams.

The exhibits on the tables are mostly of economic value. At one end are shown the building stones from the principal Maryland quarries, blocks of various shapes represent the polished hammered and rock surfaces of Port Deposit, Guifford and Waltersville, Woodstock, Ellicott City and James Falls granites. Marble from the Beaver Dam quarries and the famous Seneca red sandstone and Shenandoah limestone are shown. This is backed by the exhibits of the Maryland slate companies—rough blocks and dressed slabs, modern neatly trimmed roofing slates and slates which have served on roofs for over a hundred years. The ornamental stones are represented by a collection of polished slabs of variegated marble. Potomac conglomerate and a beautiful series of serpentines including the precious variety and picrolite.

Next comes a less ornamental but very practical exhibit of the highway division of the survey showing various tests by specimen and photographs of machinery, to which stone, brick and cement are subjected at the laboratory in the Johns Hopkins University. The soils are well shown in a series of glass jars and tubes. Seven tubes are arranged around each soil specimen, each tube containing its proper proportion of the constituents of the soil.

Clays—labeled with their localities and properties—building and moulding sands, kaolins, ground flints and marls are shown in glass. Under the table on a series of steps and lighted by electricity are the clay products, enameled brick, fire brick, ornamental and common brick, sewer pipe, stove lining, crockery, tiles and terra cotta, some glazed, some unglazed, of all shades from bright red to white. These make a very attractive display and will represent the great richness and variety of Maryland's clays.

Installed in four plate glass cases is a very complete, systematic geological collection. The oldest known rocks are represented by contorted, faulted and metamorphosed rock specimens with ores of copper, iron, lead and gold. Each age is represented by its characteristic fossils—from the Cambrian trilobites to the elephant's tooth of the Pleistocene with such minerals and ores as occur, placed in their proper horizons.

A complete set of the publications of the geological survey, consisting of reports and atlas sheets, completes the display indoors. Outside the buildings are the larger pieces of terra cotta and slate.

Sulphur in Shoes.

An eminent physician writing about sulphur in regard to putting it in the shoes as a preventative of malaria, says it has been proved that mosquitoes carrying germs, are proved to have the power of inoculating human beings with malaria and other diseases, but neither mosquitos nor fleas, it is said, will touch the blood of persons who take sulphur into their systems. By putting a little sulphur into the shoes every now and then, enough it is said will be absorbed into the system to keep the pests off.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

POSTSCRIPT.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 16.—A special from San Francisco received at 9.30 this morning states that Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President, is still living but her death is expected at any moment.

CIVIL WAR INCIDENT

Of Special Interest to the Citizens of Garrett County.

The Capture of Generals Crook and Kelley at Cumberland During the Civil War is Recalled.

The following letter was written by Mr. Henry P. Goddard, of Baltimore, to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*:

"In a recent issue you quoted a letter sent to the Chicago *Record-Herald* by a man at Leavenworth, Kansas, which alluded to the well-known story of the capture of Gens. George R. Crook and Kelley during the latter part of the Civil War by a company of Confederate soldiers, who dashed into Cumberland, Md., one night and took these officers from their beds at a hotel. The writer is quoted as saying: "It was a deed of daring bravery, well planned and ably executed. But when Gen. Robt. E. Lee heard of it he ordered the prisoners sent back to our lines, saying that he did not approve of this style of warfare. He did not consider it honorable."

"Ever since I read this statement in the *Republican* I have been trying to get at the facts in the case, as I was and am convinced that this statement as to the action of General Lee was untrue. I had frequently heard the story of the capture and knew that it was planned by a young Confederate soldier named Dailey, to whose sister General Crook was very devoted (and later married) and to whom I am told by her living sister, Mrs. Matthew Markland, of Oakland, Md., General Crook becomes engaged the evening before his capture, she then residing at Cumberlahd. I have always understood that young Dailey, who was somewhat of a daredevil, thought it would be a brilliant exploit for himself and a good joke on his sister to carry off her lover into the Confederate lines. The exploit was a brilliant one, and executed with daring and success, although the small number of Confederates (under command of Captain Dailey) were aided by intense darkness and a severe rainstorm prevailing at the time. I have always understood that General Crook was exchanged very soon after his capture, but until I saw the statement in the *Republican* never heard that General Lee disapproved the capture and can see no earthly reason why he should have done so, although I have recently found one or two old soldiers who have a vague recollection of having heard some such story.

"After reading the *Republican* I wrote to Mrs. Markland, who replies under date of April 14 that as she did not wish to trust to her memory in regard to the matter, having no date by her, she wrote to Judge Thayer Melvin, of the U. S. Court at Wheeling, W. Va., who was captured and taken to Libby prison with Gens. Crook and Kelley, being at the time a member of General Kelley's staff. She adds that Gen. Crook at once upon his return from Richmond rejoined her sister at Cumberland, which was and had been within the Federal lines at the time of his capture. She encloses me the reply of Judge Melvin to her request for information upon the subject. Under date of April 12 he writes her:

"'I regret that I am not able to give definite information concerning the exchange of Gens. Crook and Kelley. The records I never saw, and they are probably unavailable; and while doubtless I have had talks with both, the knowledge thus obtained has very largely faded with the years.

"'These officers, with myself and others held in Libby, were paroled for exchange in March, 1865, they being directed to report to Gen. Grant, at City Point; this, as was understood at his instance, he desiring to confer with Gen. Crook, perhaps; somehow or other I was included, being on the staff of one of these officers. We remained there for a night and part of a day and were given leaves of absence pending exchange. Certainly Gen. Kelley and myself were so given leaves, but I am not so certain as to General Crook. It is possible that he was exchanged at once, but my recollection is otherwise. But my distinct impression is that Gen. Grant

Continued on Fifth Page, Sixth Column.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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When th' sunshine's streamin' meller
In th' holler—on th' hill,
An' y' heer th' ole woodpecker
Makin' musick with his bill;
When th' hunny bee cums dronin'
Past a feller on th' wing,
Huntin' posies an' so happy
That he hain't th' heart t' sting;
When th' dandylines air bloomin'
Jes like lumps o' yeller gold,
An' th' red squir'l in th' white oak
Stops t' argy an' t' scold;
When th' nights air gittin' shorter
An' th' days air gittin' long;
When th' burds in trees an' hedges
Air a-breakin' int' song;
When th' grass is gittin' greener
An' th' buds air bustin' thru;
When y' want t' set a-dreamin'
T'hout a consarn'd bate t' do;
When yer heart's so full o' gladness
Thet y' jes can't help but sing,
Then y' know fer sure an' sartin,
Thet th' time o' yere is Spring!

—Ohio State Journal.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

The devil and the anti-imperialists use subtle arguments.

The philosophy of nothingness is knowledge in the abstract.

Love of money is the homage many christians pay to the devil.

Virtue has its own reward but the reward is not found on Wall street.

He is dull of comprehension who fails to see that in politics two and two often make five.

If you don't know anything, tell it—it will grow bigger with the telling of it.

The anti-imperialists are a queer set,—they can't stand prosperity neither for themselves nor their neighbors.

The Chinese believe that the root of all evil is to be found in the female,—it is no wonder so many women want to vote.

Keep all that thou owest; skin them that thou knowest; and help none as thou goest—you will then be an esteemed citizen. JACKSON.

HAS OBTAINED CONTROL.

The Pennsylvania Will Now Direct the Destiny of the B. & O.

According to an article which appeared yesterday in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the Pennsylvania has gained absolute possession or control of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This, it is said, was accomplished by the purchase of the stock of the Maryland corporation, the requisite amount of the securities having been obtained about six weeks ago. The recent retirement of J. J. Hill and Charles H. Tweed from the management of the Baltimore and Ohio and the fact that their successors were Samuel Rea, fourth vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, and James McCrea, of Pittsburg, vice president of the Pennsylvania company, which includes the lines west of Pittsburg, was regarded as evidence that the Pennsylvania people had already acquired a prominent place in the Baltimore and Ohio.

It is said that the actual fact of control was not made puplic at the time it was secured for the reason that some difficulty was met in getting possession of Baltimore and Ohio securities by reason of the exorbitant prices demanded for them. It is said that the policy to be followed by the Pennsylvania railroad in conducting the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio has not yet been definitely determined, but that after several conferences it was decided by President Cassatt's councellors to leave the whole matter to him for settlement.

It is said that the two railroads will work in harmony so far as freight rates are concerned, and the taking over of the Baltimore and Ohio by the Pennsylvania is regarded in railroad circles as removing a disturbing factor that has long been a thorn in the side of the other trunk lines. While the Pennsylvania railroad has but four members of the board of directors at present, other members are favorable to the new interest. Just what further changes will be made in the board has not been determined, excepting that it is believed Mr. Solomon will retire shortly. He has long desired to be relieved, so that he could go abroad and spend some time in travel.

The relations between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading have been very close, and the Baltimore company owes its through line to New York to Reading and its new "first cousin," as an official terms the Central New Jersey. The present traffic agreements are to be maintained, so it is understood.

It is also declared to be the intention to permanently maintain both roads as separate companies. The retirement of Mr. John K. Cowen from the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio is expected, but owing to the cordial relations existing between him and Mr. Cassatt it is not believed undue haste will be taken in this connection.

Libraries for Rural Districts.

Millions of dollars have been given in the past year to provide libraries for some of the largest and richest cities of our country. The country districts are far more destitute of literature, and generally quite unable to purchase it. The American Sunday School Union conducts its publication work, not for money making, but for the widest usefulness, and proposes that appeals be made to enable the Society to distribute its literature in larger amount and at lower rates to the needy. Foremost among the needs are:

1. Circulating Libraries for Rural Townships.—Appeals come for a thousand libraries, which could be wisely placed in a thousand rural communities in the Southern states. These would cost from $10 to $50 each. As many more such libraries could be wisely used in rural communities in the Southwestern and Western states and on the Pacific coast.

2. Religious Reading for Prisons.—There are over a million of "dependent and delinquent persons" in the United States. The Union has done much for them, and with the requisite funds can do much more.

3. Helps for the Study of the Bible for the Abult Immigrants.—Swedes, Norwegians, Danes and other foreigners coming to our country, and the new Spanish populations in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, call for special religious publications.

4. Bibles and Religious Reading for Homes.—The Union's missionaries could supply a hundred thousand non-church going families with a Testament or Bible, or with some book filled with the marrow of the gospel.

The funds, of which only the income can be used for distributing publications, are: Bucknell Fund, $5000; Cope Fund, $1000; Liberia Fund, $546; Book Fund, $13,019, Brace Fund, $14,917.

One-sixth of the income of the John C. Green Income Fund is also required to be used in procuring new works of a high order of merit, and some of the income of the Cresson Fund is also available. The income of the funds is utterly inadquate to meet even a small fraction of the needs. At least $20,000 a year is required to meet the ordinary calls, and $50,000 for supplying circulating libraries in rural districts.

One thousand dollars has been added to the funds for publishing and distributing the Society's publications while this report was in preparation.

Besides graded lesson helps, improvement has been made in the Young People's Paper, in the increased number of original stories and articles, which are illustrated by original drawings.

New editions of fifty-six works and nine new books have been issued.

While 1874 new Sunday schools were organized the past year, 594 were reorganized and 9123 visited and aided. The missionaries numbered 222, of whom 113 were at work during the whole year. The hopeful conversions reported numbered 7882, and the churches organized from the Union's schools numbered 105, of different denominations. The amount received for missionary work was $146,101.

Unfailing Sign of Prosperity.

There is one sure barometer of financial conditions in Kansas. Whenever the people feel rich they get up schemes to bore in the ground after oil or gas or other valuable productions. This propensity has given Kansas some very valuable coal, gas, oil and salt fields, and it is to be encouraged, not deplored. Today something like 50 towns are boring holes in the ground. At one place out in Western Kansas they are down close to 2,000 feet, and still are cheerfully chugging away. At Abilene $3,000 has just been raised by popular subscription for the purpose of boring and the work is to be started at once. In Hutchinson a new salt well is going down at the rate of 200 feet a day, and it is to have around it the biggest salt plant in the State. In Southern Kansas derricks are as thick as haystacks and they are finding things too.—Kansas City Journal.

Wool.

C. S. May, of Swanton has eleven barrels of money to spend for wool this year. 4t

M'COMAS PREDICTS VICTORY IN FALL.

Advises Putting Up a Good Ticket So As to Win Independent Support--Counties Are Very Much Encouraged Over Result.

Senator McComas is confident that the Republicans can win again this fall if they put up strong candidates. Referring to the election in Baltimore he said:

"It was a sweeping victory on a light vote. The framers of the excellent charter believed a spring election in Baltimore might be freed from politics. After years of trial it may be so. This year it could not be. The extra session of the Legislature was a daring political scheme. It made this spring election political and politically very important. It passed a law to disfranchise 11,000 illiterate voters, white and colored. Passed a local law for sewers by a political deal. It gerrymandered councilmanic and legislative districts to destroy the power of the independents in the Legislature and in the city council.

"The extra session schemers knew that the independent voters of Baltimore are as numerous as independents in Boston, and were confident that their schemes had defeated the Republican party and destroyed the power and influence of the Reform League, of other civic government reformers and of all the independent Democrats.

"This series of political outrages aroused all the active Republicans in the city. It made fair minded men dissatisfied. The mass of the people love fair play. The spectacle of the unwilling Legislature, herded like cattle, guarded like prisoners, the open dictatorial control of Senator Gorman at Annapolis, followed by Rasin's sweeping victory in the Baltimore primaries, disgusted citizens of Baltimore.

"The Republicans named a good ticket. Under the leadership of Chairman Mason their primaries were the fairest any party has held in Baltimore for a generation.

"The party as a result was united, harmonious, aggressive. The Democrats were divided. The Republican illiterates were eager to learn to vote the ballot. The white Republicans were resentful and grew more earnest as election day grew near. The white Democratic illiterates were evidently turned against their party. When the vote is analyzed this will more clearly appear, and I am sure it will be found that a larger percentage of colored illiterates voted than now appears. Before the fall election they will all try to do their duty.

"This victory in the city is a bugle blast which will arouse the Republican party in every county in the State. The harmony of our party in the city will be equaled by the harmony of our party in every county. The fight for the Legislature to defeat Senator Gorman and crush out Rasin, to restore our model election law, will make the legislative ticket the centre of the fight. On all hands I hear the Republicans say we must nominate tickets quickly to educate and arouce our illiterate vote. Our legislative ticket must and will be the strongest. In Baltimore, especially, our best men must be persuaded to run. Indeed, it were better for the Republican party and for the State that we should be defeated unless we can elect a far better Legislature than the present, whose regular session was so severely condemned by the Baltimore *Sun*, whose extra session has just been so emphatically rebuked by the voters of Baltimore.

"The Republicans in both branches of the city council in Baltimore are good men. They can serve their party best if they serve Baltimore best. If they be harmonious, cautious, conservative, they will vindicate their election. The fight in the autumn will thus be half won. The Republican campaign of organization will be extended to the counties. I am hopeful that the primaries in the city and State may be unusually good. In Baltimore the independents will help us if we give them a good ticket to vote for. That city will be the centre of the fight. The campaign will grow animated and earnest. An aroused public sentiment will once more fight Senator Gorman and Mr. Rasin. Their domination was never so uncontested in the Democratic party than it has been this spring. The voters of Baltimore and Maryland must meet and overcome the same men and issues they met and overcame in 1895. Let the city council be prudent; let the nominations be ur. sually good and we will repeat the verdict of 1895.

"Read the sentences in these letters I show you. Each letter is from a prominent Democrat. I withhold the names, though I believe were the writers present they would wish you to see them. This first letter is from one of the foremost and ablest merchants of Baltimore. I do not know a more broad-minded man in the South. Observe this sentence: 'While I have always been a good Democrat I was delighted at the result in Baltimore city yesterday.' Then read this extract from the second letter, the writer of which is a Democrat and a man of great force and strong mind. He has had wide experiedce in every industrial field. He never held political office, but his power influenced political actions in the Democratic party within the city and State. He says: 'I believe and sincerely hope yesterday's municipal election will have a favorable influence on the fall contest in both city and State. If the Republican party avoid factional disputes and name as good, clean men as they can command—not saints—I feel very confident the fall election will settle Gorman and Gormanism for good.' Several other wise business men who are Democrats but not Bryanites have expressed the same sentiment to me.

"The Baltimore majority ought to be doubled. The State ought to go Republican by an emphatic majority. Upon the Republican party is a great responsibility. They realize it. They will meet it worthily and we will carry the State this fall."

MARYLAND'S EXHIBIT.

Geological Survey Makes Showing of the State's Resources at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—The Maryland commissioners recently decided that the Maryland geological survey could make the best showing of the resources of the State, and Dr. W. Bullock Clark, State Geologist, was authorized to prepare the exhibit shown in the mines building.

An allegorical picture representing the genius of geology uncovering the mineral wealth of Maryland occupies the upper part of the east front of the building. Below this are hung large maps of the State colored in various ways to represent geology, rainfall and temperatures, physiographic provinces, relative elevations and drainage areas. In the large windows are exhibited large colored transparencies of Maryland scenery and stone quarries and a series of photo-micrographs of sections of rocks colored as seen under the microscopes by polarized light magnified sixty diameters.

Nineteen frames of illustrations from publications, topographic and geological maps, scenes of quarries and coal mines cover the remainder of the wall space. One of the most striking objects is a pillar of coal, three feet high, weighing about three tons. This cost the Consolidation Coal Company an immense amount of care and labor to cut from the breast of the "Big Vein," which is fourteen feet thick, send it to the surface and ship it to Buffalo in one perfect piece. Seven smaller cubes represent some others of Maryland's famous coal seams.

The exhibits on the tables are mostly of economic value. At one end are shown the building stones from the principal Maryland quarries, blocks of various shapes represent the polished hammered and rock surfaces of Port Deposit, Guifford and Waltersville, Woodstock, Ellicott City and James Falls granites. Marble from the Beaver Dam quarries and the famous Seneca red sandstone and Shenandoah limestone are shown. This is backed by the exhibits of the Maryland slate companies—rough blocks and dressed slabs, modern neatly trimmed roofing slates and slates which have served on roofs for over a hundred years. The ornamental stones are represented by a collection of polished slabs of variegated marble. Potomac conglomerate and a beautiful series of serpentines including the precious variety and picrolite.

Next comes a less ornamental but very practical exhibit of the highway division of the survey showing various tests by specimen and photographs of machinery, to which stone, brick and cement are subjected at the laboratory in the Johns Hopkins University. The soils are well shown in a series of glass jars and tubes. Seven tubes are arranged around each soil specimen, each tube containing its proper proportion of the constituents of the soil.

Clays—labeled with their localities and properties—building and moulding sands, kaolins, ground flints and marls are shown in glass. Under the table on a series of steps and lighted by electricity are the clay products, enameled brick, fire brick, ornamental and common brick, sewer pipe, stove lining, crockery, tiles and terra cotta, some glazed, some unglazed, of all shades from bright red to white. These make a very attractive display and will represent the great richness and variety of Maryland's clays.

Installed in four plate glass cases is a very complete, systematic geological collection. The oldest known rocks are represented by contorted, faulted and metamorphosed rock specimens with ores of copper, iron, lead and gold. Each age is represented by its characteristic fossils—from the Cambrian trilobites to the elephant's tooth of the Pleistocene with such minerals and ores as occur, placed in their proper horizons.

A complete set of the publications of the geological survey, consisting of reports and atlas sheets, completes the display indoors. Outside the buildings are the larger pieces of terra cotta and slate.

Sulphur in Shoes.

An eminent physician writing about sulphur in regard to putting it in the shoes as a preventative of malaria, says it has been proved that mosquitoes carrying germs, are proved to have the power of inoculating human beings with malaria and other diseases, but neither mosquitos nor fleas, it is said, will touch the blood of persons who take sulphur into their systems. By putting a little sulphur into the shoes every now and then, enough it is said will be absorbed into the system to keep the pests off.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

POSTSCRIPT.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 16.—A special from San Francisco received at 9.30 this morning states that Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President, is still living but her death is expected at any moment.

CIVIL WAR INCIDENT

Of Special Interest to the Citizens of Garrett County.

The Capture of Generals Crook and Kelley at Cumberland During the Civil War is Recalled.

The following letter was written by Mr. Henry P. Goddard, of Baltimore, to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*:

"In a recent issue you quoted a letter sent to the Chicago *Record-Herald* by a man at Leavenworth, Kansas, which alluded to the well-known story of the capture of Gens. George R. Crook and Kelley during the latter part of the Civil War by a company of Confederate soldiers, who dashed into Cumberland, Md., one night and took these officers from their beds at a hotel. The writer is quoted as saying: "It was a deed of daring bravery, well planned and ably executed. But when Gen. Robt. E. Lee heard of it he ordered the prisoners sent back to our lines, saying that he did not approve of this style of warfare. He did not consider it honorable."

"Ever since I read this statement in the *Republican* I have been trying to get at the facts in the case, as I was and am convinced that this statement as to the action of General Lee was untrue. I had frequently heard the story of the capture and knew that it was planned by a young Confederate soldier named Dailey, to whose sister General Crook was very devoted (and later married) and to whom I am told by her living sister, Mrs. Matthew Markland, of Oakland, Md., General Crook becomes engaged the evening before his capture, she then residing at Cumberlahd. I have always understood that young Dailey, who was somewhat of a daredevil, thought it would be a brilliant exploit for himself and a good joke on his sister to carry off her lover into the Confederate lines. The exploit was a brilliant one, and executed with daring and success, although the small number of Confederates (under command of Captain Dailey) were aided by intense darkness and a severe rainstorm prevailing at the time. I have always understood that General Crook was exchanged very soon after his capture, but until I saw the statement in the *Republican* never heard that General Lee disapproved the capture and can see no earthly reason why he should have done so, although I have recently found one or two old soldiers who have a vague recollection of having heard some such story.

"After reading the *Republican* I wrote to Mrs. Markland, who replies under date of April 14 that as she did not wish to trust to her memory in regard to the matter, having no date by her, she wrote to Judge Thayer Melvin, of the U. S. Court at Wheeling, W. Va., who was captured and taken to Libby prison with Gens. Crook and Kelley, being at the time a member of General Kelley's staff. She adds that Gen. Crook at once upon his return from Richmond rejoined her sister at Cumberland, which was and had been within the Federal lines at the time of his capture. She encloses me the reply of Judge Melvin to her request for information upon the subject. Under date of April 12 he writes her:

"'I regret that I am not able to give definite information concerning the exchange of Gens. Crook and Kelley. The records I never saw, and they are probably unavailable; and while doubtless I have had talks with both, the knowledge thus obtained has very largely faded with the years.

"'These officers, with myself and others held in Libby, were paroled for exchange in March, 1865, they being directed to report to Gen. Grant, at City Point; this, as was understood at his instance, he desiring to confer with Gen. Crook, perhaps; somehow or other I was included, being on the staff of one of these officers. We remained there for a night and part of a day and were given leaves of absence pending exchange. Certainly Gen. Kelley and myself were so given leaves, but I am not so certain as to General Crook. It is possible that he was exchanged at once, but my recollection is otherwise. But my distinct impression is that Gen. Grant

Continued on Fifth Page, Sixth Column.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

THE RIVER.

Softly the breath of morning steals faint
across the sky,
Silently back to cloudland the chilling
vapors hie,
And out of the chaos of darkness another
day is won,
While careless of the wonder, the river
floweth on.

The day mounts high and higher, the heav-
ens melt to brass;
Along the glaring highway the weary peo-
ple pass,
Faint with their ceaseless toiling and
drooping 'neath the sun,
Unconscious that the river still tirelessly
flows on.

The sky fades back to golden then blanches
into gray,
With purple shadows creeping across the
western way,
The day deeps into darkness, its race is
fairly run,
But the great insistent river still pause-
lessly flows on.

Youth hath its dawn of promise: manhood
its stress and strain
When the sun beats hot from the zenith
and the goal is hard to gain,
But age and death and twilight come when
the day is done,
And we lie at rest unmindful that the
river floweth on.

—Miss Alice D. Baukhage, in N. Y. Ob-
server.

The Afghanistan Mastiff

By Q. K. Underwood.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

GANNON bought the dog from the keeper of a malodorous little shop, where birds, monkeys, cats and other pets were kept for sale. He went there to buy goldfish for his maiden aunt, who lived in the country, and he had no notion of investing in a dog, but such a friendship sprang up between him and the brute that he couldn't resist.

Gannon claims that the dog asked him to buy him as plainly as a person could without the use of articulate speech, but dog owners are as keen to discern and exploit the wisdom of their pets as mothers are to interpret the gurglings of their babies, and allowance must be made for this peculiarity in Gannon. But Jim, as the dog was christened, developed into a remarkably knowing animal. There was no apparent end to his ability to learn, and Gannon's ingenuity in teaching him tricks. Everything possible to a dog of his giant physique, he did, and Gannon set as much store by him as though he were human. He acted as bodyguard for his master, whose office was in Real Estate row, and could be trusted to carry a note to anyone of a dozen or more places. His size, and saturnine countenance insured him respectful treatment from stran-

THE WOMAN WAS STARTLED WHEN JIM NUDGED HER.

gers, and his amiability made him popular with persons who knew him. Still he was not a dog to encourage close friendships. He was uniformly affable, but for Gannon alone he seemed to cherish an abiding affection. If they were separated Jim would not eat, and at a word from Gannon he would have launched his big carcass at a wild elephant.

Their friendship had endured two years when Jim performed the feat that brought him the broad silver collar that he wears. Two highwaymen attacked Gannon, and Jim broke the right arm of one of them, and Gannon shot the other with the revolver that Jim's prisoner dropped. The robbers were criminals of note, and Jim and Gannon got much fame out of the exploit, but neither seemed jealous of the other.

It was soon after this that Gannon saw The Woman. Jim was not with him, and if he had been the result would have been the same. For Gannon lost his heart as soon as his eyes rested on her. Her skin was as smooth and soft as the sunkissed side of a peach, and the gleam of the topaz was in her eyes. Her personality was burned into Gannon's brain and heart. He went to his office with her image just behind his eyeballs. Half forgotten bits of verse and fragments of love songs struggled for utterance on his lips. He hadn't spoken to her. He might never see her again, but she was The Woman. He might marry another, but hers would be the image in his inner heart.

When Gannon saw her next Jim was with him. She was coming from a department store. Gannon gazed on her as long as he could without attracting the attention of the policeman stationed on the corner to discourage the mashing industry. He revolved in his mind divers possible and impossible schemes for forming her acquaintance. He wanted to turn back the hand of time 600 years or so and wear her glove bound to his helm and poke holes in many iron-clad gentlemen for wearing the gloves of other ladies. He wanted to rescue her from a burning building or be shipwrecked with her.

Jim evidently shared Gannon's opinion that she was a nice woman to know, and not being bound by the conventions of human society, he proceeded straightway to show his approval. The Woman was startled when Jim nudged her gloved hand with his big muzzle, but when her eyes met his she read a friendly intent in them, and gave him a reassuring pat.

"Why, he looks like Hector," she said to the girl with her.

The girl, who was thin, and didn't look healthy, shrank away from Jim, and said: "Please don't. The brute might bite you."

The Woman laughed and walked on. Jim circled playfully around her as though of a mind to accompany her. A whistle from Gannon brought him to heel, and The Woman said to the thin girl: "That man must own the dog. I've half a mind to ask him if he would sell him. He's such a fine-looking creature."

"Why, Ellen! Speak to a strange man on the street? I'm shocked."

"All right, dear, I won't; but I'd like to own him."

"The man?" said the thin girl, whose thinness was partially caused by her temper.

The Woman made no answer, and the two got in a handsome victoria drawn by a pair of nervous bay horses.

Gannon and Jim proceeded to Broadway, and stopped to look at a trick bicyclist in bizarre raiment darting in and out among the vehicles and bearing an advertisement of a dentifrice.

"That feller'll wind up by skeerin' some man's hoss," said a countryman.

"I shouldn't wonder," replied Gannon, passing on with his mind on The Woman. He and Jim were two blocks farther on when the sound of a runaway team's fast-flying hoofs striking the granite pavement came to his ears. Turning, Gannon saw a pair of bay horses tearing down the street with a victoria swaying behind them. The coachman was doing his best, but the horses were beyond his control. As Gannon looked, he saw two ladies in the carriage. One was The Woman!

"Here, Jim!" called Gannon, dashing into the street. "Catch, boy! Stop 'em!"

Among the accomplishments that Gannon had drilled Jim in was throwing a bullock. He did it on a wager to humble the pride of a stockyards man, who claimed to have the best cattle dog that ever headed a steer. It was a pastime that Jim reveled in, and as soon as he saw the runaway horses and heard Gannon's cry, he knew what he had to do. Deploying in the path of the team, Jim waited with every muscle tense, his big red tongue hanging out, and his eyes glowing like fire. He let the horses get within 20 feet of him, then bounding forward to meet them sprung for the muzzle of the nearest. The white fangs sank into the delicate skin of the horse's nose, and the full weight of the canine giant was thrown downward and backward towards the bay's knees. The overcheck rein snapped, and the horse went down with Jim between his legs. The coachman was thrown forward and nearly broke the other horse's back. Gannon and a dozen other men crowded around the horses. Jim was badly hurt, but held to the horse till he heard Gannon's voice ordering him to let go. Then he limped to his owner and wagged his tail feebly but proudly.

"Pardon me, sir; are you the owner of the dog that stopped those horses?"

Gannon told the stout old gentleman who had addressed him that he was.

"I want to thank you, sir, and the dog, too. I am Mr. Chesbrough—Nicholas Chesbrough, and those ladies whose lives your dog saved are my daughter and my niece. What is your name?

Gannon gave the stout old gentleman his card, and said he was happy to think that his dog had been of service, and hoped the ladies were not hurt.

"Not a particle; not a particle. Here they are now."

Gannon was introduced to The Woman, and the thin girl, and Jim licked the hand of The Woman with undisguised affection.

"He acts as if he knew you," said Gannon.

"I do believe he is Hector," said The Woman. "I had a dog just like him, and he disappeared two years and a half ago, just before we went to Europe."

"Jim, do you know this lady?" said Gannon.

Jim barked joyfully.

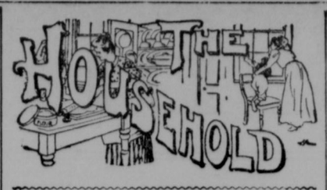
"Possibly he is your dog. If he is—"

"No; you mustn't say you'll give him up," interrupted The Woman. "But you'll bring him to see us, won't you?"

And Gannon did, not once, but often, and now when The Woman goes for a stroll Jim walks with her.

Napping on the Bench.

By the decision in the Illinois appellate court that a judge may take a nap on the bench without invalidating the proceedings a witty rejoinder of the late Senator Evarts is recalled. It was in the state constitutional convention of 1867, and the proposition was to retire all judges at the age of 70. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, the combative Round-Head of the bar and stump, told of having seen the venerable Chancellor Walworth asleep on the bench. "The honorable gentleman does not tell us," said Mr. Evarts in reply, "whether he was present as counsel or as a spectator on the occasion of which he speaks so feelingly, but it is well known to the members of the bar that the venerable chancellor never slept when anything was transpiring worthy of his attention."—N. Y. World.



WAS ALWAYS HUNGRY.

Why Mrs. Kennett Sought Refuge in the Pantry After Her Guests Had Said Good Night.

Mr. Kennett is a genial and well-meaning man, but he is unobserving. This failing of his on occasion reduces his wife to the state of exasperation which most women understand unless they are married to trained detectives or the exceptional man who is too good to be true.

It is a standing joke at the Kennett house to remark on Mrs. Kennett's appetite. Her husband treasures the topic as a subject to enliven any informal dinners they give, and invents fresh stories on the spur of the moment if the conversation lags. "You wouldn't think now," he often says in mock wonder, "to look at such a fragile little person" (Mrs. Kennett is five feet four and weighs about 100 pounds) "that she eats twice as much as I do. Yet I'm always through a meal half again as quickly as she and she is perfectly brazen about making me wait till she has finished. I can't understand it!"

Guests always laugh ripplingly at this sally, and Mrs. Kennett smiles in a deprecatory way and holds her peace. There were a lot of friends in to informal Sunday night tea a short time ago, and in consequence a side table was devoted to the Kennetts' five olive branches and two visiting youngsters. Everybody waited on himself, and between whiles Mrs. Kennett attended to the side table.

Her portion of cold turkey had just been set before her when a wail arose from the junior table.

"I've drunk all my milk and I want some more," announced Tommy Kennett.

"And I want another slice of bread and jam," added a six-year-old visitor.

"Can't I have an olive?" piped the baby.

Mrs. Kennett arose to still the tumult. "Dear, dear!" sympathized a guest, "your coffee will get cold."

"Oh," said Mr. Kennett, genially, "she is used to that sort of thing. Won't you have this wing?"

Mrs. Kennett retied two bibs, rescued the sugar bowl and then dropped into her chair smiling and breathless. She enjoyed two bites of turkey and then had to arise and umpire a fight between Mildred Kennett and Harry, whose idea of warfare was to plaster his enemy with jelly. When she got back the rest of the adults were finishing some salad and had proceeded to the cakes and sliced fruit. She relinquished her turkey with a sigh in order to catch up with the procession, and had succeeded in getting the French dressing distributed over her tomatoes when clamor again arose.

'Please, mamma, s'more bread!" shouted Harry.

"Me, too!" cried Mildred.

"And I want a fork like Tommy's," wailed a visitor. "It's bigger'n mine!"

"My turkey's all gone," chimed in Tommy.

"And I'd like s'more milk," confided the chorus.

Mrs. Kenneth patiently arose and ministered to the tyrants. It took some

FOUND HER IN THE PANTRY.

time. When she had them settled, her husband and friends at the big table had finished.

"Oh, dear, yes," Mrs. Kennett said protestingly, when one of the guests "guessed she hadn't had a thing to eat," "I've quite finished!"

She led the way into the parlor and entertained her guests brilliantly till ten o'clock, when they departed. Then she disappeared.

Mr. Kennett, instituting a search for his wife, found her in the pantry with a heaping plate of cold turkey, jelly and cake.

He laughed amusedly. "Well, of all things!" he remarked. "Are you hungry after that layout we had three hours ago? Look out, Betty, you'll have to reduce your weight in a year if you keep on!"

Mrs. Kennett held a large and solid drumstick in her hand. For an instant her fingers clenched as do those of one about to hurl an object, and her eyes flashed. Then she thought better of it and instead ate the drumstick.

She says it would be a pity to destroy Mr. Kennett's childlike wonder at her marvelous appetite.—Chicago Daily News.

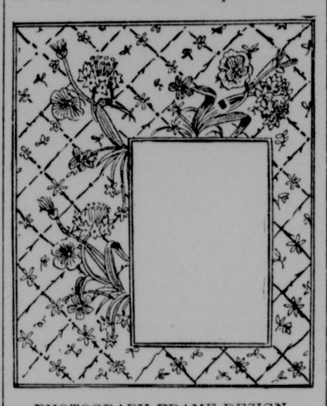
Scale of Good Wifeship.

Robert Burns, the poet, divided the scale of good wifeship into ten parts: Good nature, 4; good sense, 2; wit, 1; personal charms, 1. The remaining two degrees covered fortune, education, family blood, etc.

ART IN EMBROIDERY.

Design for a Photograph Frame Which, If Well Executed, Is Sure to Give Satisfaction.

The delicate quality which a well-known writer on the subject has aptly defined as finesse in embroidery is characteristic, when worked of this charming design. The inspiration was one of the exquisitely worked waistcoats which, during the latter half of the eighteenth century, were dear to the heart of the man of fashion, and equally satisfactory to the embroideress of the day as affording scope for her skill. Succeeding generation workers have good reason to be grateful for the storehouse of treasures which this pleasing mode of our ancestors has bequeathed to



PHOTOGRAPH FRAME DESIGN.

us, and which is equally inexhaustible as a source of instruction or of suggestion. Every variety of refined and delicate stitchery was called into requisition to suit the fashionable fancy, and the dandy of the period, as M. Ernest Lefebure tells us, and as examples preserved in museums and private collections testify, used even, when he felt he had exhausted European resource, to send his coats and waistcoats, ready cut, to be embroidered in China; so that not only does his luxurious wardrobe remain as an object lesson to the worker of to-day in the needlecraft of her own country, but sometimes introduces her to some of the finest methods and styles of oriental embroidery. The specimen on which the design is based is a delightful example of English embroidery of some century and a half ago, preserved at the Victoria and Albert museum, London. The ground is a creamy white satin, and the silks used the very finest floss; the whole piece is, indeed, a marvel of fineness, needle-painting of the most delicate type. Very fine threads of filo-floss might be used nowadays for working it, care being taken to select the shades together so as to be sure that they harmonize. The light trelliswork, for example, is in the soft plum-bloom color, best described by its old-fashioned name of "puce," the dull tone of which, even when fresh, makes it blend so restfully with other hues. The small flowers intersected by the trellis are in pale silvery blue, and the little sprays filling the spaces are crimson flowered, with green leaves and stems. The quaint posy at one corner introduces a delightfully varied combination of colors. The curious flower, with its cluster of small blossoms surrounding tall, upstanding stamens, is worked in blue, shading from the palest to a deep, dull indigo; the stamens are in light green tipped with maize and coral tints. The poppy shades from red to flesh pink; the small shower spray of flowers at the lower part of the bouquet is blue, while the pansy-shaped blossom above it shows delicate shades of pale mauve. The foliage is in greens, finely shaded from light to dark, and there is a touch of crimson in the flower-head standing erect above the others.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Evolution of the Wrapper.

Time was when the wrapper played such an important part in the comic papers and was such an untidy garment that it was banished from any correct outfit; but the dainty wrappers of to-day and the pretty matinees make a charming style of morning dress and one that is comfortable and appropriate. The kimono and such flowing garments should be relegated to the bedroom, but a pretty wrapper, with a fitted lining, may have loose fronts and a Watteau plait in the back, and yet not look in the least untidy or too negligee. The crepons, cashmeres, challies and India silks are all good for these wrappers, especially in light colors. White is the smartest, of course, but soils too easily to make it practical for the majority of women. White lace should be used in trimming all wrappers, for as soon as it becomes in the least soiled it may be taken off and washed or cleaned, and in this way is a much better trimming than ribbon or chiffon, which rarely look the same after cleaning.—Harper's Bazar.

Laughter Promotes Health.

There is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsions occasioned by hearty laughter. The life principle of the central man is shaken to its innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus materially tending to insure good health to the persons who indulge therein. The blood moves more rapidly, and conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body, as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing, than it does at other times. For this reason every hearty laugh in which a person indulges tends to lengthen his life, conveying as it does, distinct stimulus to the vital forces.—N. Y. Weekly.

TO FOUND AMERICAN COLLEGE.

Dr. Jenks, of Indianapolis, Will Establish Institution of Learning in Honduras.

Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Jenks, formerly rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church at Indianapolis, and connected at one time with Griswold college in Indiana, left New Orleans the other day with a faculty of teachers and instruments, apparatus and supplies for the establishment of an American college for girls at Santa Cruze de Yojoa, Honduras. Four years ago Dr. Jenks visited Honduras on a pleasure trip, when he found that all the better class of natives wanted their girls to be given an American education and taught the English language, believing that it was the destiny of the country to become some day a part of the United States. Upon the solicitation of leading citizens of Honduras, including two former presidents, Dr. Jenks was induced to open a school at Santa Cruze. The idea of an American education has so spread since then that 28 rich Hondureans have subscribed enough to build an American college for girls, the balance necessary for the operation being given by the government.

Corn Soup.

One can of corn, one quart and two gills of milk, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two scant tablespoonfuls of flour, one large tablespoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoooonful of minced onion, yolks of two eggs. Chop the corn very fine and let it cook in a double boiler with one quart of milk for 15 minutes. Put the butter and onion into a frying pan and cook slowly for ten minutes, then add the flour and cook until smooth and frothy, taking care not to brown it. Stir this into the milk and add salt and pepper, and cook ten minutes. Rub the soup through a sieve and return it to the fire, and then add the yolk and two gills of milk. Let it stand one minute before serving.—Good Housekeeping.

A Watchmaker.

The late Aaron Dennison was called "the father of American watch making." He was interested in his work, because he hoped thereby to benefit his fellow men. Often he worked late into the night, so late that his loving wife would go and beg him to "wait until to-morrow." One night she said to him: "Are you not going to bed at all? What are you doing?" And he turned and slowly answered: "I am trying to make it possible for every poor man to have a watch"—a result which he very nearly accomplished.—Youth's Companion.

California's Treasures.

The California Miners' association has recently published a treatise on the mineral wealth of that state which brings out some facts that are not generally known. Gold, of course, holds the lead, but it will probably surprise many to learn that the value of the quicksilver annually produced in California is 50 per cent. greater than the value of the silver found there, and that even the petroleum output of the state exceeds the silver production in value. Copper and borax rank among the important minerals of California.

Q. E. D.

A man who called himself a "demonstrator" invaded a West Philadelphia boarding house patronized by university students. Hearing of his claims to educational distinction the students tried to draw the newcomer into conversation, and finally he was asked to show what kind of practical work he could do. Immediately the young man pulled out a box of white paste, smeared it on a window pane and polished the glass with a chamois skin. "There, gentlemen," he said, "if anyone can make a clearer demonstration than that let him step up." The students notified the landlady that it was not professional for this kind of a demonstrator to pose in their midst, and the stranger shook the dust from his feet against all in that house and solemnly announced that he left them to do the dust of ages. Turning to a dental student, he exclaimed: "I throw it in your teeth that when I have sold all my territory and am riding in my coach the dust of my chariot wheels shall extinguish you as you trudge along the pave!" With this awful imprecation he took his clothes and went.—Philadelphia Record.

Asking Too Much.

A Louisville man is considered a sort of authority on all literary topics. He is constantly consulted, and recently a dude went after him for information on a certain topic. The man of letters kindly gave it. But somehow or other his dudelets was slow to catch on. He wanted to know the why and wherefore of a lot of things connected with the subject. Why was it thusly, and wherefore was it not so and so? The literary man explained and explained until he grew weary. Finally his boredom and irritation overcame his politeness. "Sir," he thundered, angrily, "you come to me for information on this subject. I give you the facts, but, Heaven knows, I cannot give you the brains to grasp them. You ask too much."—Louisville Times.

A Gentle Hint.—Tommy—"Tell me a story." Uncle—"A story! But I don't know what to tell you a story about." Tommy—"Oh, tell me a story about a little boy who had a good uncle who gave him sixpence."—Pick Me Up.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Act gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The London mint produced 107,689,513 coins last year.

The Life-Saver of Children

is Hoxsie's Croup Cure. It prevents and cures Membranous Croup, and Diphtheria. No opium to paralyze the brain. 50 cts.

Romance seldom outlives good digestion.—Indianapolis News.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Aesthetics must be built on ethics.—Ram's Horn.

The stomach has to work hard, grinding the food we crowd into it. Make its work easy by chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

Every misery a man misses is a blessing.—Chicago Daily News.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

Opportunities make obligations.—Ram's Horn.

Two Big Pains

seem to be the heritage of the human family everywhere, viz:

Rheumatism
and
Neuralgia

but there is one sure and prompt cure for both, viz:

St. Jacobs Oil

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

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See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears the Signature Of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

DR. BULL'S FAMILY MEDICINES A. C. MEYER & CO. TRADE MARK

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents.

Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Trial box, 5 cts.

RESULT OF AN INVESTIGATION

It Leads a Christian Physician to Take a Positive Stand Against Alcoholic Liquors.

Dr. Harold Remington was the son of a man so rich that it seemed wholly unnecessary for him to do anything more laborious than to keep track of the investments which fell to his share. He was singularly unspoiled by the money which was his inheritance, and the forceful activity of healthful young life had created in him a desire to make a place for himself in the world.

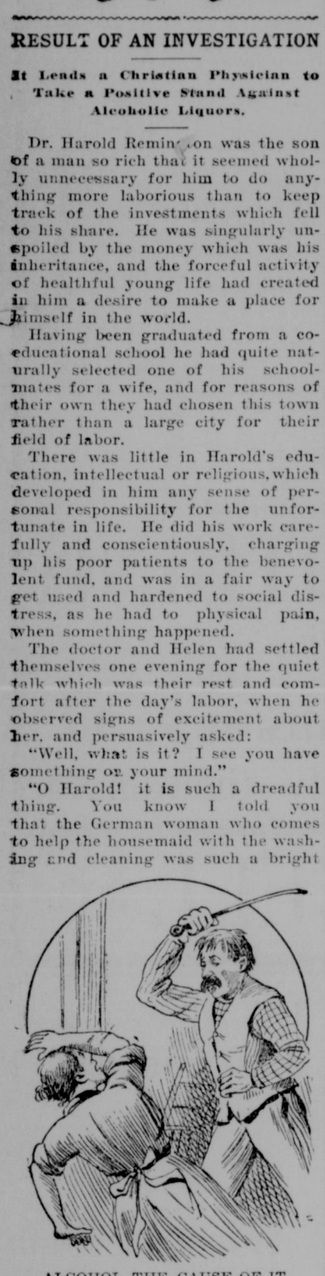
Having been graduated from a co-educational school he had quite naturally selected one of his schoolmates for a wife, and for reasons of their own they had chosen this town rather than a large city for their field of labor.

There was little in Harold's education, intellectual or religious, which developed in him any sense of personal responsibility for the unfortunate in life. He did his work carefully and conscientiously, charging up his poor patients to the benevolent fund, and was in a fair way to get used and hardened to social distress, as he had to physical pain, when something happened.

The doctor and Helen had settled themselves one evening for the quiet talk which was their rest and comfort after the day's labor, when he observed signs of excitement about her, and persuasively asked:

"Well, what is it? I see you have something on your mind."

"O Harold! it is such a dreadful thing. You know I told you that the German woman who comes to help the housemaid with the washing and cleaning was such a bright



ALCOHOL THE CAUSE OF IT.

woman. I've often wondered why she had to work so hard. This morning she came with her eyes all red with crying to tell me that she didn't believe she could wash to-day. I asked her what was the matter, but she didn't want to tell. Of course I knew there was some trouble, and I insisted on knowing. I took hold of her arms to make her sit down and she cried out as if it hurt her, and then dropped into a chair and cried as if her heart would break. I couldn't do a thing but wait till she got quiet, and then she broke out in German and told me how her man had beaten her and showed me her arms pounded almost to a jelly."

"Harold," said Helen, suddenly, straightening herself and looking him keenly in the face; "you drink wine sometimes, don't you?"

Harold laughed heartily. "Why, sweetheart, are you afraid I'll beat you?"

"Nonsense!" she said, leaning back in her chair with narrowing eyelids, as if she were scrutinizing something closely. "You don't suppose I think you capable of that; but what is it about the stuff that makes such brutes of men?"

"I don't know," said Harold, indifferently. "Probably the beast is in the man by nature and the liquor rouses it to activity."

Helen was silent, but her steadfast gaze remained fixed on the opposite wall until her husband turned it toward him, exclaiming:

"What a brown study! Why don't you tell me what it's all about?"

"It's the poor woman and her trouble. I wish I could do something for her."

"I guess you can; trust you to cheer her up."

"Yes, but I mean something more than that. What can be done for her while he is like that? Say, dearest! let's study up alcohol. I hear it's in the public school course, but you and I don't seem to know very much about it."

Of course Harold could not refuse such a pleader, but truth to tell he did not feel any great interest in the subject. Drunkenness was utterly disgusting to him. It had been his pride that he had never been overcome by liquor, and he often declared that a gentleman ought to be above such weakness.

But Helen threw herself into the business with a zest, getting scientific opinions and verifying them as far as possible in the laboratory.

After the investigation had been going on for some time and the counts against alcohol had multiplied appallingly, Helen inquired one evening with a roguish smile:

"Harold, do you believe alcohol ever did any good?"

Harold pulled his mustache thoughtfully for a moment and then replied, soberly enough:

"No, my dear, I honestly don't, and I've sworn off, for I'm persuaded a Christian man can't afford to have anything to do with it, and I've made up my mind that I can just about do without it in medicine, too."

Helen's eyes dilated and brightened, as she exclaimed enthusiastically: "You blessed man! I knew you'd find a way to help. And how about the saloons; do you think a Christian man ought to vote for them?"

"No," said Harold, positively, though he remembered that the saloon had not heretofore entered into his political calculations. Indeed, politics had never interested him very much, but he saw that as a Christian he had a duty to perform there, and he was not the man to shirk a duty when it was made clear to him.

On another evening Harold reported a case from which he had just returned where a baby had been born of drunken parents in the midst of horrible conditions, and it had a depression in the skull which made it certain it could never be up to the average mentally.

"I tell you," said he, "I hated to see the little creature live. It's sure to be a curse to the world. I'm not sure but drunkenness is responsible, through heredity, for the biggest part of our defective and criminal classes."

"Why," said Helen, "it is what the Bible says: 'The iniquities of the father shall be visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation,' and you remember, Paul said: 'If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy,' and he says, too, that the baby is 'the temple,'" and she shuddered at the thought. "Holiness is wholeness of body as well as of soul," went on Helen.

"Glorify God with your bodies," said Harold, softly.

Helen laid her hand on his and said, reverently: "Let it be our work for Jesus to make our young friends understand this."—Carrie L. Grout, in Union Signal.

DRINKING IN BOER ARMY.

It Is Always and Strongly Discouraged—Splendid Results of Total Abstinence.

The fighting Boer has always discouraged whisky drinking, and the present war is no exception to the rule, as the following, by Fritz v. d. Straaten, in the Sud-Afrikanische Korrespondenz, shows:

"In the Boer army liquor drinking has been prohibited from the beginning, and smuggling prevented as much as possible. The rule has worked well. Our men have been in the saddle hundreds of miles at a stretch and in all sorts of weather, yet none 'caved in.' We had no hygienic uniforms, many had not even warm overcoats; yet the cold nights and hot days did not hurt the men. I have asked many medical men about the matter, and nearly all attributed the remarkable physical endurance of the Boers to their abstemiousness. It has been said that liquor will assist one in bearing fatigue. Not a word of it is true. Once during the campaign on the Tugela I, with a few comrades, reached an abandoned farm. The sun was sinking. We had been in the saddle since daybreak, without food or drink. Nothing eatable was in the house, but one of the men found a bottle of Cape brandy. Everyone shared the find except an old cattle Boer. And the result?—all who took a drink were in a raging fever half an hour after. Despite all the hunger and thirst I had experienced, I never felt so bad during the whole campaign. Had we met any Britishers when we continued our ride, the old Boer who refused to drink would have been the only one able to fight. It is absolutely false that liquor raises the courage. The only result it has is to make men more careless. This may have been of some value in the old days of hand-to-hand fighting; but what is wanted to-day is iron nerve, a clear eye, quick decision. I will only add that the Europeans, on the Boers' side, felt no bad effects from being deprived of liquor."—Literary Digest.

TO THE POINT.

Chicago has 600 churches and 6,000 saloons.—Christian Work.

"Don' pass too much o' yoh time whah dey sells gin," said Uncle Eben. "When a man gets to be a saloon fixture he generally goes to smash in a hurry, wifout waitin' foh a lady to come roun' wif an ax."—Washington Star.

A man who has just retired from the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad after 50 years of continuous service as a night watchman declares that he is the luckiest railroad man on record. He has never been reprimanded, never met with an accident and never caused one. On the other hand, he once stopped the Philadelphia express on the edge of a washout, and saved 200 lives. In spite of many temptations, an oath never passed his lips during all his years of service, and he has never used tobacco or tasted liquor. Perhaps his efficiency and freedom from accident were not due entirely to luck.—Youth's Companion.

Ether Drinking in Prussia.

To the evils of alcohol are now added the evils of the ether drinking, which has spread alarmingly in eastern Prussia, where ether is sold in the saloons, like any liquor, four or five grams to a glass. In the town of Memel alone it is stated the amount thus sold last year was 8,580 liters, and in reality twice this amount was consumed, the rest brought in by smugglers. The effect is said to be four times more powerful than any equal amount of alcohol, but its continued use produces intolerable suffering and incurable lesions of liver, kidneys and heart.—Canadian Royal Templar.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Seventy-five hundred words is the average number uttered by public speakers in an hour.

The guava tree bears fruit more months in the year than any other semitropical fruit.

Deaths of children under five years of age in Boston last year were 32.14 per cent. of the total mortality.

Four to ten pounds of the bark from which quinine is extracted is the average crop of the cinchona tree.

The time of the passage of the Suez canal, 92 miles long, has fallen from 48 hours in 1883 to about 25 at present.

The daily circulation of newspapers in the United Kingdom rose from 60,000 copies in 1801 to 700,000 in 1850, and now reaches 8,500,000.

In Verdi's will occurs this curious clause: "In the dining-room of my villa, St. Agata, will be found two large wooden boxes of great antiquity. I desire that neither shall be opened, but that both be burnt immediately after my obsequies."

Hereafter the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will not engage engineers weighing 200 pounds or over, although those now in the employ of the company will not be dismissed for this cause. The reason for the rule is said to be the narrowing of the space for the engineer caused by the extension of the boiler through the cab of the newer types of engine, and large engineers might not be able to move rapidly enough in emergencies.

DECORATION NOTES.

Pretty Novelties That Are in Favor In Home Ornamentation.

Never in any previous season have there been shown handsomer lamps and shades or globes than during this first winter of the new century, and never were such lamps sold at such moderate prices as now, says the Ladies' World, New York.

A beautiful lamp in royal copper finish, set in a frame of wrought iron and banded with this refined metal, has the shape of a classic urn with two handles, lions' heads with rings held in their open jaws. The shade for this lamp is ribbed and looks almost black until the lamp is lighted, when it sheds a deep, soft crimson glow of light.

Another beautiful lamp is of different material—a heavy thick opaque glass in the style known as cameo. This lamp has the color of the bloom of the raspberry in its soft finish, and is also banded with wrought iron and framed in the same metal. The globe of this lamp matches the body, and is also of cameo glass.

A lovely lamp in apple-green cameo glass is set in a frame and decorated with bands of a dead-finished repousse silver. Another apple-green cameo lamp is finished by bands and frame of relief work in dead black iron. Both lamps have globes of apple-green cameo glass.

Exceedingly beautiful is the decorative Austrian glass of this season. Tall flagons of clearest green glass deeply cut at the four corners taper to a graceful top and have their bases finished to represent beaten gold. These flagons come in four sizth, the largest being fully 18 inches high.

HE DIDN'T GET ANY.

Story of the Boyhood Days of King Louis XIII. of France.

One day, when the dauphin, afterward Louis XIII., was five years old, the duke of Sully came out to St. Germain well supplied from the treasury with pocket-money for the dauphin, says Mrs. Lucy Crump in the Atlantic. The news of the superintendent's arrival set the whole household astir, eager for a share in the expected spoil. Mme. de Monglat hurried the dauphin into the great courtyard of the castle to receive Sully with as much honor as if he had been the king himself. To please the great man, the little prince put his enfants d'honneur and other attendants through a drill with their toy harquebuses and swords. At the end of the show M. de Sully gave the dauphin 50 crowns, which his mock soldiers seized out of his hands so quickly that he had scarce time even to feel them. At last but one piece remained, which he held fast hold of, in spite of the efforts of Mme. de Monglat's tailor to get it from him. "He he, he's trying to take it from me!" shouted the child. Mme. de Monglat took it, gathered together all the rest of the coins from the reluctant hands of their possessors and kept them all. The dauphin did not complain, but soon after he said: "But I, too, was a soldier, and I didn't get any money."

Herouard always maintained that a certain reluctance to both spend and give, which characterized Louis in later years, was the direct result of Mme. de Monglat's teaching and example.

Is Your Mind a Reservoir?

No young man can hope to do anything above the commonplace who has not made his life a reservoir of power on which he can constantly draw, which will never fail in any emergency. It is only the man of great reserve, the man who has converted his knowledge into power, who has ground every experiment into paint for the great canvas for life's picture, who will make his mark in the world. The very skill which enables a surgeon to save a life, in an hour of supreme crisis, has been purchased by years of preparation, of stern discipline.—O. S. Marden, in Success.

Cheap Rates to California.

February 12th and each Tuesday thereafter, until and including April 30th, Special Low Rate Colonist Tickets will be sold via the Southern Pacific's Company's "Ogden" and "Sunset" Routes to all points in California. The rate will be: From Chicago $30.00, from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans $27.50, from Omaha, Kansas City, etc., $25.00. Corresponding low rates from all other points east and north.

For particulars and detailed information pertaining to the Southern Pacific Company's Routes, and these special rates to California, call upon or address

W. G. Neimyer, G. W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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L. E. Townsley, C. A., S. P. Co., 421 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

C. C. Cary, C. A., S. P. Co., 208 Sheidley Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Bows and Beaux.

Certain of the Spartan women, it is recorded, hesitated. "If we cut off our hair and give it to the soldiers to string their bows with, how are we to get along?" they protested. "Why we can string our beaux with false hair!" exclaimed the others warmly.—Detroit Journal.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Crusade Spreading.

"The Kansas crusade is spreading."

"No!"

"Yes; we have an old hen sitting on one egg and trying to hatch it."—Ohio State Journal.

Homeseekers Excursion.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South Dakota, North Dakota and other Western and Northwestern States at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for a little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained by addressing F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Couldn't Give Less.—"Oh, Miss Stone!" the undesirable suitor pleaded, "if you would only give me the least encouragement." "That's what I am doing, Mr. De Trow," replied the haughty beauty. "Good day."—Philadelphia Press.

Absolutely Invaluable.

An expression of opinion from the consumer of any article is always superior to any expert testimony. Not long ago, Mr. William Cady, of Columbus, Mississippi, wrote: "During the past two years I have had frequent occasion to use Palmer's Lotion in my family for curing Tetter and Ringworm, and for healing obstinate little sores about the face, head and hands it is invaluable." Of course it is invaluable, because it is the greatest known cure for every form of disease that can be reached by an outward application. If your druggist doesn't have it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Punishment.

Friend—I heard a story about a wicked man who played golf on Sunday—

Golfer—And what happened to him?

"He foozled."—Puck.

Speltz, the Richest Food Out.

The articles in the John A. Salzer Seed Company's catalog, La Crosse, Wis., on Speltz, Bismarck Hog Food Pea, Billion Dollar Grass, Victoria Rape and Bromus Inemus are worth $500.00 of any wide-awake farmer's money, particularly the one on Speltz is remarkably interesting on account of the wonderful richness of this productive, prolific hay and grain food. Every farmer should get Salzer's catalog and read about Speltz. [K.]

New Legal Term.

A Georgia colonel had a man arrested for "looking mean" at him. The man was fined five dollars for rubbering with intent to scare.—Minneapolis Times.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Noble Child.—"It was very noble of you, Willie, to plead that your brother be spared a whipping." "I guess I know my business. Every time he gets licked he turns around and licks me."—Philadelphia Press.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Gobbled the Cash.—Reporter—"I am told that your trusted cashier has left the bank?" Bank President—"Did he? Thank heavens, we have the building to start with again!"—Ohio State Journal.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Always remember that your employer is anxious to pay you more money, if you will earn it.—Atchison Globe.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Fact is stranger than fiction and almost as strange as fiction founded on fact.—Detroit Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Diligence is a fair fortune and industry a good estate.—Chicago Daily News.

Her Respect.

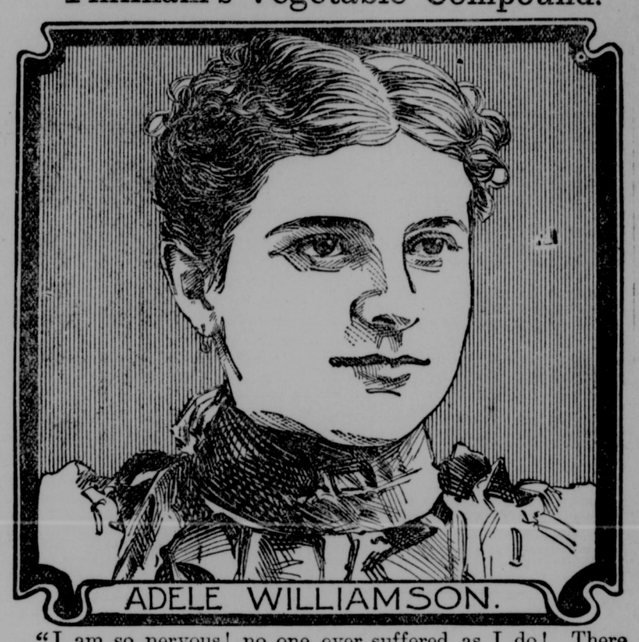
The Judge—Your husband is entitled to a little respect, madam.

The Wife—Well, that's what he gets.—Detroit Free Press.

It was a Boston girl who described her faithless lover's mouth as "stretching across the wide desolation of his face, the sepulcher of the distiller's output and the geyser of falsehood."—Kansas City Star.

Nervous Prostration.

A Noted Boston Woman Describes its Symptoms and Terrors.—Two Severe Cases Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



ADELE WILLIAMSON.

"I am so nervous! no one ever suffered as I do! There isn't a well inch in my body. I honestly believe my lungs are diseased, my chest pains me so, but I have no cough. I am so weak at my stomach, and have indigestion terribly, and palpitation of the heart; am losing flesh; and this headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I had hysterics.

"There is a weight in the lower part of my bowels, bearing down all the time, with pains in my groins and thighs—I can't sleep, walk, or sit, and blue—oh goodness! I am simply the most miserable of women."

This is a most vivid description of a woman suffering with nervous prostration, caused by inflammation or some other diseased condition of the womb.

No woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is no need of it. Read about Miss Williamson's case and how she was cured.

Two Bad Cases of Nervous Prostration Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM;—I was suffering such tortures from nervous prostration that life was a burden. I could not sleep at all, and was too weak to walk across the floor. My heart was affected so that often I could not lie down at all without almost suffocating. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like magic. I feel that your medicine has been of inestimable benefit to me."

MISS ADELE WILLIAMSON,
196 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

"I had nervous prostration terribly, caused by female weakness. I suffered everything; was unable to eat, sleep, or work. After a while I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I really began to improve on taking the first bottle. I continued to take the medicine, and am now better in every way, and feel like a different person. I am simply a well woman."

MRS. DELLA KEISER,
Marienville, Pa.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

EVERYBODY
is talking about
"EVERYBODY'S"

PEOPLE who know all about magazines tell us we're making *EVERYBODY'S too good.* That's our way of doing things. Expert magazine talent is making *"Everybody's"* for us; and now comes a tremendous jump *in size,* as well as quality—

32 pages of reading matter have been added for the April Number

making **128 PAGES,** not counting advertisements. This will continue to be the size from now on. The literary quality is high—*yet it's easy to read and there's nothing to skip.* The illustrations are of a high character. It has no equal at its price. No superior at even $3.00 a year.

It is the Best Magazine for the Home that Has Ever Been Made. We determined to do it, and did it.

Price, One Dollar a Year

These special offers to *new* subscribers.

For $3.75 *We Will send* EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE for one year, and also send you, postage paid, anywhere in the U. S., one pair of our **$3.00 Reliable Shoes for Women** which have no superior under $5.00. Patent leather, Vici kid or other leather, as desired; any width of toe. State style and size.

For $1.50 *We Will send* EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE for one year, and also send you, postage paid, one pair of our matchless "Princess May Gloves"—real kidskin, the best Dollar gloves in the world, for women and girls. All colors; all sizes.

For $1.75 *We Will send* EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE for one year, and one of our unmatched Dollar White Shirts, that has no equal under $1.50, beautifully laundered and packed in box. Postage prepaid. Any size, style or bosom.

April Number Ready. Beautiful Type, Charming Pictures. 10c a Copy

ADDRESS

JOHN WANAMAKER
NEW YORK

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 0 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE.
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.
Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

FOR SHERIFF.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrifices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

SINCE it appears that the new election law does not prevent the illiterate voter from exercising the right of suffrage, as was clearly demonstrated at the election in Baltimore, it necessarily follows that the infamous scheme of calling an extra session of the Legislature at the expense $150,000 to the tax payers of the State, was a gross, inexcusable political outrage, and those who had a hand in promoting the infamy deserve and will receive the reprobation and contempt of every honest voter. What took place in Baltimore is only a mild zephyr to the storm that will drive the infamous leeches and Democratic schemers from power next November.

AFTER the Frederick election, the Democratic press of the State were disposed to predict party success throughout the State this fall, and claimed the result at Frederick showed the new ballot law to be in favor among the people. Since the Republicans have carried Baltimore city by 2,200, it is noticeable that the same papers insist that only local issues were involved in the election last Tuesday, and that it in no way effects the fall election. The Republicans are justly elated, however at their success in the big city. They have twenty-one out of twenty-eight members of the city council. The party will enter the State campaign with high purposes.

The Corrected Census.

The rectified census of Maryland is given out by the department as 1,188,044, or 2,006 short of the number of inhabitants originally named by the Census Bureau. This result is reached by subtracting the bogus names given in by the agents in three of the counties. It is proper, of course, to do this; but as the bureau has undertaken to rectify the census, it ought to ascertain the names which were inadvertently omitted in the original count, and add them to the sum total. While there may have been carelessness in taking the census, it is difficult to imagine that there was conscious fraud.

Many thousands of the people were absent when the census was taken, and a large part of them were out of the State and could not be counted. That this was so seems to be made evident not only from the municipal census, but from the registration lists. It has been claimed by the Census Bureau that the proportion of voters to inhabitants varies. While we are not prepared to controvert that assertion as a general proposition, it may be said with substantial accuracy that that proposition does not differ in old cities like those on the Atlantic border.

There are cities in the Central West and on the Pacific where this proportion varies, but it would require more than a theory to prove that a generally admitted statistical rule is wrong. But it is not necessary in the present instance to discuss such a theory, as the increase in the population of Baltimore has been established from two independent sources, and if the census is to be corrected by the subtraction of those who should not have been enumerated, it seems only fair that the corrections should go further and embrace those who were inadvertantly omitted and who are believed to number many thousands.

Sensible Words.

President McKinley appreciates the fact that all of the people are concerned in the questions of state recently solved or in a fair way to be solved and he knows that the people everywhere are personally interested as to the present and the future prosperity of the country, and his words are in line with the proper conception of his position as the chief executive of the greatest country on earth. From a few of his speeches made on Tuesday, we take the following paragraphs, as showing the general trend of the President's remarks, thus:

"What a mighty, irresistable power for good is a united nation of freemen. It makes for peace and prestige, for progress and liberty. It conserves the rights of the people and strengthens the pillars of the government, and is a fulfillment of that more perfect union for which our Revolutionary fathers strove and for which the Constitution was made.

"We can now supply our own markets. We have reached that point in our industrial development, and in order to secure a sale for our surplus products we must open up new avenues for our surplus. I am sure in that sentiment there will be no division, North or South. Our products are now going to every part of the world, from the North as well as the South, because what we produce is wanted.

"Our government rests upon the people, for they are sovereign. We are but your agents, the President and the Congress are but the representatives of the public will, and so long as the people are united, so long as their homes are virtuous, so long as the public schools of our country continue to educate the children in the paths of patriotism and loyality and intelligence and morality so long will this great government rest securely and advance triumphantly to the highest destiny."

A Demand For Good Roads.

It has been demonstrated that the twenty-five cents a ton which it costs to transport freight on the ordinary county road will carry the same freight 400 miles on a railroad and 1,000 miles on water. This means that the cost of transportation upon the country roads should be reduced, as it is prohibitive of farming operations at a distance from shipping points.

The farmer considers the quality of his soil and the character of the season vital elements in his prosperity, and so they are, but equally important is his ability to transport the product of his fields to market at a small cost. The cost of transportation can be reduced only through good roads, and though this is an old subject of discussion it will never become out of date until firm and easily traveled roadways lead to every farm house in the country. Public interest must be kept aroused until legislators and commissioners yield to the demand and commence the construction of a complete and durable system of highways.

Attention, G. A. R.!

HEADQ'TERS CROOK POST NO. 35, G. A. R., DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND,
OAKLAND, May 11, 1901.

Memorial services will be held at the Odd Fellows' cemetery, Oakland, May 30, 1901.

Crook Post cordially invites all old soldiers with their families, K. of H., Odd Fellows, Masons, school children and citizens to join with us on this memorial occasion to pay a loving tribute to our deceased comrades.

We will leave Grand Army Hall in Sturgiss building at 10.30 a. m. for cemetery.

Let there be a full turn out. Flowers for decoration will be thankfully received. Can be left at Sturgiss' drug store.

By order A. G. STURGISS,
Post Commander.

J. A. HAYDEN, Adjutant.

New Time Schedule.

Beginning on Sunday, May 19th, trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will pass Oakland as follows:

East bound.—No. 4, 12.37 a. m.; 8, 5.50 a. m.; 2, 6.52 a. m.; 46, 4.41 p. m.; 72, 5.12 p. m.; 12, 8.35 p. m.

West bound.—No. 7, 2.42 a. m.; 3, 7.35 a. m.; 71, 10.01 a. m.; 55, 4.52 p. m.; 1, 10.07 p. m.

On Monday, June 24th, two additional trains will be put in service—No. 5, west bound, at 6.46 p. m., and No. 6, east bound, at 9.40 a. m.

ACCUSATIONS MADE BY MRS. BEATTY.

Against Her Murderer Husband Who Is Now Condemned to Die.

Mannington Advocate.

There are two sides to the J. W. Beatty murder case in Preston county and a theme and plot for a good novel could one unravel all the skein of tragedy and accompanying details. There appears to be a good deal of bad feeling between the murderer and wife, who seemed to desert him after the murder.

It will be recalled that Beatty, who is now in the penitentiary under a death sentence, slew his wife's brother, David A. Nine, not quite a year ago. The tragedy occurred on the Nine farm in Preston county. The editor of this paper had an interview with the murderer in his cell at the penitentiary, whereby it was shown that the man blamed the entire affair upon his wife.

Mrs. Beatty now comes back at her husband, in a letter sent to the *Advocate*, which appears below. She gives some startling facts, which, if true, shed more light upon the life of Beatty and his family. Yet all through her letter, it will be seen, there is much bitterness of feeling and vituperousness against the condemned man. The letter is as follows:

"AMBLERSBUG, W. Va., May 3, 1901.

"MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR:—Please publish the following: Mrs. Mary Catherine Beatty, forced to protect herself, which she is going to do by ammunition prepared by John Wesley Beatty, the murderer, in years past, such as will hereafter be explained.

"It has been published that I had coaxed, plead, begged and would not give Wes any peace until he went and killed my brother, David A. Nine. Also that I had signed the petition to hang Wes. These reports are all false. Dave paid Wes his price for the timber. [Dave referred to is Mrs. Beatty's brother, the murdered man, and Wes referred to is her husband, the condemned man.—Editor.] Dave was an honest, upright, prosperous man from his own labor. Did not make his living by stealing from his neighbors as has been reported by some of the papers.

"Dave was an able man and a christian. He paid the preacher $11 just a day or two before he was killed, so it does not appear to me that he was much of a hog. Wes told me that Dave often wanted to pay him more for his blacksmithing than what he charged him.

"Dave was the first one to do for Wes in sickness and accommodated him at all times. The reputation of Wes published is good and to the effect that he was long suffering with everybody. That is NOT ALL SO EITHER. Wes once before reached for a gun to kill L. H. Goff and the party would not give it to him; then he threw his blacksmith hammer, striking Goff in the back.

"The night before Wes killed brother Dave he was in and out of bed and did not sleep and kept me awake. I knew that he was very angry about something. I was afraid to speak to him, knowing his awful temper and mean disposition.

"About sixteen years ago Wes got mad at me and hit me two licks with his fist and kicked me into the wood box. Then I said I would not live with him. Then he got his gun and I suppose he was going to kill me, so save my life, as I supposed, I said I would still live with him. He then laid the gun up, saying to me: 'See that you do.' The second daughter, very small, then put her arms about me, saying: 'Did old Wes hurt you? Did old Wes hurt you?'

"These are a few facts among many and can be proven. This is why I cannot help him. I did not ever expect to tell these facts, but since there is so much false report against me, I must defend my character a little.

"Respectfully,
"MRS. MARY C. BEATTY."

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Hon. Jacobs and son, of District No. 11, were visitors at the Park Saturday.

C. W. Conner, Esq., of Wheeling, spent the Sabbath and Monday at the Park. Mr. C. was one of the original founders of the Park.

A. R. Sperry, the retiring postmaster at this place, was postmaster for 19 successive years less three days. He was a faithful officer.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, of Terra Alta, is to take part in the opening exercises on June 1 and 2. By an oversight his name was omitted from the printed program.

Two or three good plasterers can find plenty of work at the Park.

L. A. Rudisill took possession of the postoffice Monday last. Mr. E. E. Friend will be chief clerk. He has made many friends by the courtesy shown the patrons of the office.

Saturday last Judge Cuppett inspected his twelve room house now in course of construction.

W. Brent Maxwell's new house is going up as if by magic. The contractor is a "rusher from Rushersville."

Mrs. S. A. Bond and daughter, of Buckhannon, arrived here Saturday.

Jacob Gower has taken the agency for the Oakland bakery and began last week to deliver bread, cakes, etc., at the cottages.

The *News* building is to be enlarged 12x18 feet so as to get more room in the hall on the second floor.

Mr. John Johns and wife returned from their visit to Ohio last week and are "at home" in their cottage.

D. W. Smith, Esq., and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Coulter, moved into "Braethorn." Mrs. Smith is still in Washington, D. C.

Miss Orange and Miss Webb, of Cincinnati, are pleasantly located in the Fullerton cottage.

Oscar Archer, wife and sister, of Ohio, arrived here Saturday and are "fixing" up for the summer in the Association house at the lake.

Miss Swan will have a new cozy six room cottage ready for occupancy by June 1st on her D street lot.

Miss Jennie Murphy has rented the Orum cottage on I street.

The camp meeting committee have published a neat and attractive illustrated booklet, full of information about the Twentieth Century Camp Meeting.

I wonder if the people are arranging to hear the eloquent pulpit orator, Dr. Edmund Mills, of New York city, on June 2nd, 11 a. m.? One can afford to travel miles to hear him. He also speaks Saturday night. Well, if they are not they will be sorry for it after the 2nd. He is great.

Every visitor at the Park expresses surprise at the amount of building going on at this place. In almost every direction one sees new houses going up.

We are going to be sweet this summer, because Garthright, "the Eli" merchant of this region, has a full car of sugar on the way to this station.

FIVE MONTHS OF CAMPAIGN.

Republicans Propose to Wage Big Fight in Maryland.

It is authoritatively stated that Chairman Goldsborough proposes to call a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee for the first week of June and preparations for the meeting are already under way.

Little will be done at the meeting except to set a date for the meeting of the State Convention, at which candidates for State Comptroller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals are to be nominated.

The calling of the State Central Committee together will mark the opening of the Republican fall campaign and means that there will be five months of preparation and work for the contest in November. There is already wide speculation as to the candidates to be named at the convention, and Baltimore Republican leaders assert that in view of the recent victory of the party in Baltimore the candidate for Comptroller should come from that city. The names of Gen. Thomas J. Shryock and Mr. John B. Ramsay have been mentioned as among the men best fitted for the position. A. Lincoln Dryden, of Somerset county, and ex-Congressman Barber, of Talbot county, are also be urged.

Among the men who are being mentioned in a speculative way with the nomination for Clerk of the Court of Appeals are ex-Secretary of State Richard Dallam, Thomas Parran, of Calvert county, and Senator Wilkinson, of St. Mary's county. Aside from these it is claimed the nomination should go to some young Baltimore lawyer.

That Mr. Goldsborough will remain chairman of the committee appears to be taken for granted.

Ex-Senator Gorman, it is said, has engaged rooms at the Eutaw House and will spend much of his time between now and election at Democratic headquarters directing the campaign.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF COD-LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

should always be kept in the house for the following reasons:

FIRST — Because, if any member of the family has a hard cold, it will cure it.

SECOND — Because, if the children are delicate and sickly, it will make them strong and well.

THIRD — Because, if the father or mother is losing flesh and becoming thin and emaciated, it will build them up and give them flesh and strength.

FOURTH — Because it is the standard remedy in all throat and lung affections.

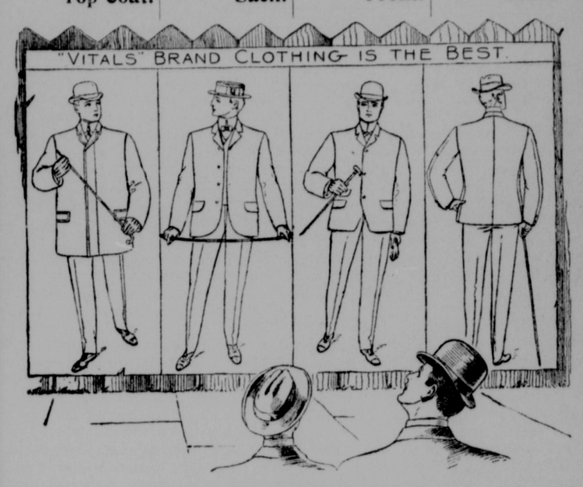
No household should be without it. It can be taken in summer as well as in winter.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Spring Top Coat. | Four Button Sack. | Military Front. | Military Back.



Our Spring Stock of

Men and ... Boys **CLOTHING**

Is now complete in all the NEW STYLES & COLORS.

All Wool Suits at $7.50.

Style, Fit, Quality==Guaranteed.

H. C. **SINCELL** & Co.

Off For Alaska.

John Shartzer, Esq., left Oakland Sunday afternoon for Washington, from which city he departed Monday for San Francisco, Cal. After remaining there for a few days he will sail for Nome, Alaska, from which point he recently received a letter containing very encouraging news for those who have interests there. The letter was written February 6th and stated that the Nome people had not then received any news of the election held last November. Provisions were cheap at Nome. Coal was selling at $80 per ton and hay at $280 per ton. The Penny Creek claim in the gold fields which is owned by the Maryland Mining Company of this county, promises to be a paying investment. An offer for it has been to the company by an experienced miner.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

NO. 5623.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OAKLAND, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, APRIL 24, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$57,230 13
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		21,250 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		729 50
Stocks, securities, etc.		14,700 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		2,658 04
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		1,874 52
Due from State Banks and Bankers		337 50
Due from approved reserve agents		7,035 04
Internal-Revenue stamps		126 00
Checks and other cash items		250 74
Paid on U. S. Bonds not delivered		2,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		37 40
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	4,154 00	
Legal-Tender notes	4,000 00	8,154 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,060 00
Total		117,462 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		32,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid		464 64
National Bank notes outstanding		20,110 00
Due to other National Banks		633 33
Due to State Banks and Bankers		25 00
Individual Deposits subject to check		34,895 82
Demand certificates of deposit		29,334 08
Total		117,462 87

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, U. G. Palmer, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

U. G. PALMER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1901.

JOHN FELTY, JR., Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: C. E. ELLITHORP, F. A. THAYER, E. E. SOLLARS, Directors.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., May 16, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, June 3, 1901,

as required by law, for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,

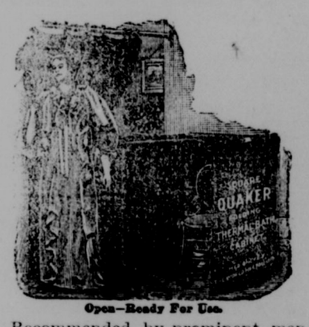
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice to Trespassers.

This is to give notice that all persons are warned against trespassing upon the farm of the undersigned, lying in District No. 1, about seven miles northeast of Swanton and adjoining the lands of Daniel O'Brien, Buckner Mason and Ab. Murray. All persons found trespassing in any way upon the above land will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. WILLIAM COLMER.

Swanton, Md., April 29, 1901. 8 3*

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.



Open—Ready For Use.

Recommended by prominent men everywhere and used by physicians, nurses, hospitals, sanitariums, beauty and massage parlors. Will benefit and cure every ailment. Even snake bites, hydrophobia, cancer and small pox no longer a terror to humanity.

No Disease Can Resist its Marvelous Power.

These delightful, remarkable Thermal Baths open the millions of pores all over the body and draw out the poison and impurities of the blood and entire system, cleanse inwardly and outwardly; are famous for producting a clear skin, brilliant complexion, preserving health, preventing Colds, Fevers, La Grippe and Disease. Cures bodily ailments, makes good, pure Blood, Strong Nerves, Clear Brain, Bright Eyes, Healthy Bodies. Fills you with new Life, Vim, Vigor of younger days. Marvelous power to overcome Sleeplessness and Insomnia.

Let us send you a "Quaker." Give it a trial, read the $2 book sent with each one, and if not found to be just as represented and does not do all that is claimed of it return it to us and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The price of the "Quaker" is $5—cannot be bought cheaper from the manufacturers (we pay cost of delivery)—with $2 book free to patrons.

A 16-page descriptive catalogue sent free upon request. AGENTS WANTED. Write for terms. Address all letters to

QUEEN CITY NOVELTY CO.,
General Agents. OAKLAND, MD.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the mortgaged real estate of Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, as made by Frederick A. Thayer and Ulysses G. Palmer, Assignees

No. 1057 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 15th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting as a court Equity, that the sale of the real estate of Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, as made by Frederick A. Thayer and Ulysses G. Palmer, assignees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 8th day of June, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Z. G. Duckworth et al. vs. Stephen Duckworth.

No. 1042 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 10th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Taylor Morrison be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 8th day of June, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1000.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Harper Bartlett is home for a few days from Clarksburg.

Mrs. Richard Connell, of Terra Alta, was here Saturday last.

Mr. William H. Jacobs, of District No. 11, was in the city last Saturday.

C. S. May, at Swanton, will buy all wool this year for cash. See him before you sell. 4t

A new schedule for the summer will go into effect on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Sunday morning

Miss Hoye, of Deer Park, was visiting her sister, Mrs. John Felty, on Alder street, a few days this week.

When in need of sewer pipe call at Naylor's. Just received car load of 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 inch. 7 3t

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Lakin, of Tunnelton, attended the funeral of the late Dr. Benj. Ison in Oakland Tuesday.

Try the new remedy for costiveness, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box guaranteed Price, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. McComas, accompanied by their son Carlton, went to Baltimore last Thursday night for a brief visit.

Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Sharp, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, will arrive at the Park this week to spend the summer.

WANTED.—Four men for common labor and to drive team. Will pay good wages and hire by month. Apply to Chas. R. Savedge, Deer Park, Md. 3t

A car on an east bound freight loaded with tobacco was derailed Thursday of last week at Bloomington bridge. Luckily no one was hurt. Trains were delayed but a short time.

We publish elsewhere in this issue the report of the First National Bank The report shows the bank to be in a flourishing condition and with rapidly growing assets.

For a stiff neck there is nothing better than a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It quickly relieves the stiffness and soreness, effecting a complete cure. For sale by all dealers.

Robert Shirer, who is employed at Clarksburg, came home Monday to remain until his foot heals of a wound inflicted by a spike which he inadvertently stepped upon while at work.

Tomorrow, Friday, is the last day for the enumerators under the recent act of the Legislature to complete the work of taking the census. Already a number of the county census takers have made their returns to the Election Supervisors' office here.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Harry Leatham, the merchant at Keyser, Md., spent parts of Monday and Tuesday in town. His son is studying stenography and typewriting in the Lebanon Business College. Later he will take up bookkeeping.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Mr. J. D. Margroff and Miss Grace Davis were united in marriage at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Burns in Pittsburg April 25th. The happy couple arrived in Hyndman Monday and will make their home here. Mr. Margroff is B. & O. operator at this place.—Hyndman Bulletin.

An editor gets off the following: "In church or state it is rule or be ruled; in courtship or marriage it is fool or be fooled; in logic or law it is kick or be kicked; in treaty or war it is beat or be beaten; in the struggle for life it is eat or be eaten; in politics it is crow or eat crow; in newspapers it is get your own hoe and hoe your own row.

Religion sometimes does not reach the right spot, the heart. When we see a man or woman leaving the church because he does not like the preacher, and attending some other church, we say to ourselves, "that man's religion did not reach the right spot." Preachers are not supposed to be perfect, but they are generally very good men and the church member who has no charity in his heart and who cannot overlook some little shortcoming in the preacher is not fit to take the Lord's Sacrament. Religion in its fullness, if accepted by God's creatures makes a man a lovable being, possessed of a heart overrunnning with love. Men with vinegar dispositions must be regenerated and regenerated again before the banner of religion heralds to the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer were at Sang Run Monday.

Senator R. A. Ravenscroft was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Big combination formed at Swanton to buy wool for cash. C. S. May, proprietor.

Harry Davis, the Oak street milliner, was in Cumberland on business Monday.

Cash paid for sheep, veal, lambs, hides and pelts at Herman Creutzburg's meat market. 3t

Mrs. George T. Brew has returned from a visit to Baltimore and other eastern points.

Townshend & Son have a nice, neat line of plaids, percales, organdies, colored lawns, lace curtains, bedspreads, sheets, etc., away down.

Harvey Speicher, Esq., of Speicher Bros., merchants at Accident, was in Oakland Tuesday.

Did you see that line of summer goods, laces, embroideries, silks and velvets at Townshend & Sons? Cheaper than ever. 8 4

Louis Littman, Esq., manager for his brother at Swanton, came up to Oakland Saturday and spent Sunday here with his family.

Mrs. Otho Ridgely will spend June at Oakland with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Ridgely, of Hampton.—Balto. News.

Go to S. P. Specht's, Deer Park, for laces, embroideries and dress trimmings if you want to buy them at right prices. 10 3

Cashier Scott T. Jones is up in Preston county, south of Rowlesburg, on business this week. He will return to Oakland Friday.

A play entitled "The Woven Web," is being rehearsed by local talent for the benefit of St. Peter's Catholic church. Particulars later.

Eugene Teats, Esq., of near Cranesville, was a business visitor to Oakland Monday and made this office a brief visit.

Judge Sloan, who was taken to Atlantic City last Thursday, is much improved in health. He was joined there Tuesday of this week by Mrs. Sloan.

The new soda fountain at Sturgiss' Pharmacy was put into successful operation on Tuesday night. The fountain is of the latest improved pattern and was built expressly for Col. Sturgiss.

Cow pasture is in great demand at present and the bovines of town are rejoicing in the great amount of which has been placed at their disposal. The milk and butter being sold in town shows the improvement due to the new provender nowadays.

New poles are being erected along Green and Second streets for the reception of wires for the Garrett County Telephone Company leading to the new central office in the Ravenscroft building. It is thought that the change will be effected some time the latter part of this week when a lady will be put in charge of the office which will insure a radical change for the better in the service for subscribers of the line.

And it came to pass that after he had advertised his goods there came unto him great multitudes from all the region around about and did buy of him. And when his competitors saw it they marveled among themselves saying: "How be it that this man is busy while we loaf about our doors?" And he spake unto them saying: "Verily, verily I say unto you, in this fast age of push and rustle it is easier for a camel to enter the eye of a needle than for a business man to florish without advertising."

The individual who gets the fewest letters makes the most complaint to the postmaster: the man who never had a good meal at home growls at the hotel accommodations; the person who complains most of his neighbors is the meanest of the lot; the church member who pays the least to the preacher's salary finds the most fault with his preaching, and always complains of the bad management of the church; and the subscriber who is the slowest to pay his subscription finds the most fault with the local papers.

The fruit crop throughout this county promises to be the largest in a number of years, there having been no frosts heavy enough to injure the buds which are now forming. Farmers are engaged in planting potatoes and getting their corn ground ready for seeding. The acreage of grain this year within the county, judging from reports received from our farmer friends, will be much greater than heretofore. Considerable new ground has been cleared and many meadows which have been in grass for years have been plowed and are being seeded in grain. Agriculturally Garrett county will be in the lead of Maryland counties before many years shall have passed.

County Surveyor Franklin P. Green is in town to-day on business.

The best corned beef in the world at Herman Creutzburg's market.

We still have a few Government seeds for distribution. You can have them for the asking.

Still plenty of beautiful dress goods of all kinds at S. P. Specht's at right prices. 10 3

Lawson L. Loar, Esq., of Grafton, spent several days this week in Oakland with his mother.

The most beautiful assortment of men's shirts at S. P. Specht's ever brought to Deer Park. Call and examine them and get prices. 10 3

Mrs. Ella E. Ison left yesterday afternoon for Parkersburg, West Va., where she will visit relatives for some time.

The scarcity of laborers as well as mechanics of all kinds is being felt in Oakland by those who desire work done.

"What a fine thing it would be," says the Grantsville Philosopher, "if we all knew as much at forty as we thought we knew at twenty."

So many women at this season (as well as at all others) are so interested in fashion plates that they would like to have their meals served on them.

County Superintendent Ed. A. Browning visited the Normal schools in the lower end of the county last week, returning to Oakland Monday afternoon.

Sample copies of this paper will be furnished free of charge to subscribers who desire such copies to send to their friends who may become subscribers also.

George Legge, Jr., who for some months past has been a student at the Central Commercial College at Cumberland, returned to his home in Oakland Saturday evening.

A five foot coal vein has been worked near Meyersdale for 50 years, and by chance while digging a hole for a prop a four foot vein, the existence of which was never known, was found only six inches underneath.

Fast Driving Should Be Stopped.

Some of these days there will be an accident on the street here as a result of fast or careless driving on the part of some of our so-called horse fanciers. Second street from the Hinebaugh residence to the opera house seems to be the favorite stretch of road which at times, and especially in the evening when the matrons and their children are out for a walk, resembles a speedway. Within the past few weeks several accidents as a result of this practice have been narrowly averted. Some drivers think they have the exclusive right of way and utterly disregard the rights and safety of others. After an accident occurs is not the right time to take action in this respect. Now is the time for the practice to be broken up and we do not consider that we are a growler or kicker in demanding that it should stop.

Improvements Being Made at Webers' Gardens.

The horticultural firm of H. Weber & Sons, east of town, are making preparations to build another mammoth green house which will be when completed among the largest in the State. The house will be something like 200 feet long and nearly 30 feet wide and will require several thousand feet of glass. The firm is also erecting an addition to their saw mill and will instal a planer and other wood working machinery. The great demand for their products, especially carnations and roses, make these improvements necessary.

Loch Lynn Hotel Sold.

Col. Clarence Smith, of Fairmont, who is at the head of a syndicate, closed the deal one day last week for the purchase of the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, the price agreed upon between the receivers and the company being something in the neighborhood of $12,000. The sale has not yet been ratified by the court and until it is nothing toward refurnishing and putting the property in shape for operation will be done.

Injured Near Crellin.

A Hungarian laborer employed by the Preston Railroad Company in construction work, was put to cutting away the roots of a large tree Monday when it fell unexpectedly, catching the man under it. His leg was crushed below the knee and he was otherwise seriously injured. He was brought to Oakland and placed in the McComas hospital where he was attended by Dr. Hinebaugh.

Total Eclipse.

One of the most remarkable of total eclipses of the sun will occur on Friday, May 17. The sun is then nearly at its greatest distance, consequently of the smallest apparent diameter, and the moon will be almost at its nearest approach to the earth, consequently of the largest apparent diameter. Hence the duration of the eclipse will be six minutes and twenty-six seconds, or more than three times that of 1898. Unfortionately, it occurs at about midnight here and will not be visable.

REV. BENJAMIN ISON, D. D.

The community of Oakland and the people generally of the entire West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church lost in the death of Dr. Ison, which occurred in Washington, D. C., on Sunday, the 12th inst., a man whose every action showed a true Christian spirit.

The deceased was born near Wellington, Shorpshire, England, Nov. 12th, 1824, and at the time of his death was aged 76 years and 6 months.

At the age of 16 years he commenced his ministery and continued in such work his entire life. When less than 20 years of age Dr. Ison came to the United States and entered the Pittsburg Conference of the M. E. church. When the West Virginia Conference was formed he was in that portion of the Pittsburg Conference which fell into West Virginia and thus became a charter member of the West Virginia Conference and remained a member until his death. Of the charter members but three survive Dr. Ison. His first charge in Garrett county was at Grantsville, where he preached nearly half a century ago and at the same time filled appointments at Kingwood, Morgantown and other remote places—in fact he was one of the old-time circuit riders. His experiences as such were many, the hardships endured great, but he has found his reward. After having been transferred from this immediate community and serving faithfully his church in other parts of the Conference he was returned to Oakland as pastor of the M. E. church in the year 1877. Later he was made presiding elder of this district and also of the Parkersburg district, besides filling other important appointments. In 1884 he was elected the first memof the West Virginia Conference delegation to the General Conference of the church. Since 1877, with the exception of a few years when he was serving other appointments Dr Ison made Oakland his permanent home. Some ten years ago the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the West Virginia University at Morgantown.

In 1850 Dr. Ison was married to Miss Ella E. Robinson, daughter of the late Joshua O. Robinson, of near Paw Paw, West Va., to whom three children, one daughter and two sons, were born, and is survived by the wife and two sons, Messrs. Willey O. and H. Allen Ison, of Washington.

Dr. Ison's health had not been good for a number of years but his last illness dated from the death of his only daughter, Miss Ella Ison, which occurred last December. In order to enjoy a mild climate for the winter he and his family have for a number of years spent the winter months in Washington, D. C., where the two sons reside.

The remains were brought to Oakland Monday afternoon and the funeral services were held in St. Paul's M. E. church Tuesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. A. Mick, assisted by Rev. John M. Davis and a number of visiting clergymen from other sections who were warm personal friends of the deceased and his family. The attendence at the funeral was quite large, showing the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The pall bearers were Messrs. A. G. Sturgiss, Scott T. Jones, Fred. A. Thayer, Claude E. Robinson (a nephew), Geo. M. Mason and E. D. Kepner.

The deceased was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was beloved by the brethren. It is safe to say that no one ever lived here whose life was considered a greater benediction than that of Dr. Ison Although he has passed away his memory will live and the good example set by him will be followed for generations.

Redemption of Stamps.

The law for redemption of uncancelled revenue stamps becomes effective July 1.

An inspection of the circular shows that unused documentary and proprietary stamps may be redeemed through the collector of internal revenue by whom they were sold, after deducting the percentage, if any, allowed the purchaser, but these stamps must pe presented in quantities of $2 or more.

Claims for redemption of adheisive stamps must contain a certificate of the collector or dealer selling them, giving date of purchase and amount, and damaged stamps must be satisfactorily accounted for. All claims for stamps imprinted on checks, drafts and other instruments must be forwarded by the collector of the district in which the claimant resides, with certificate and recommendation.

Big Fish Caught.

The *News* records, as a matter of interest to fisherman and others, the capture in the Potomac river by a resident of Brunswick of three carp, whose weights aggregated 76 pounds. It would with considerably greater pleasure report the capture of 76 carp weighing one pound each, and its pleasure would be greater still if the weight were divided among twice that many fish or even more. The greater the number of carp taken from the streams, the greater is the cause for fishermen to rejoice. — Frederick News.

Accident Wants a New School House and Should Have It.

Joseph A. Beeghley, Esq., one of the progressive farmers of Accident, came up to Oakland Tuesday morning to be present at the meeting of the School Board before which body he laid the need of a new school building at Accident. The present school house was erected many years ago and was built upon lines then in vogue for the erection of such buildings. It is lacking in comfort and sanitary arrangements and is in quite a dilapidated condition. The people of Accident are all progressive and are heavy tax payers. Their community is one in which the money for a new school house could be spent economically and at the same time would perform a public and needful service.

Hear the Man Eloquent.

To the Editor of The Republican.

I want to call the attention of the readers of THE REPUBLICAN to the 20th Century Opening at the Park, June 1-2. Saturday, June 1, 7.30 a platform meeting is to be held. There will be present at that meeting, Drs. Wardin and Jones, Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, A. Mick and Harvey, Dr. E. Mills and Rev. John Weir, D. D. The leading speaker will be the wide-awake, enthusiastic president of the West Virginia Conference Seminary, Dr. Weir. The doctor is engaged to speak at a number of Chautauquas this summer. His Sabbaths are engaged for months ahead. He is a man "sought after." Then on Sabbath 11 a. m., the Rev. Edmund Mills, D. D., of New York City, is to be the speaker, a man in demand all over this great country of ours. He is a preacher eloquent, instructive. To hear him is a pleasure. Not to hear him is a misfortune. Rev. Arbuthnot will be glad to see his many friends and shake hands with them again. This opening exercise will be a treat of a lifetime.

L. A. RUDISILL.

DIED.

HEILHOGAN.—Prof. Heilhogan, an old German music teacher who has for a number of years been in Garrett county teaching music, died suddenly at Mrs. West's boarding house on Tuesday and was buried yesterday in the Odd Fellows's cemetery. He was quite aged.

Reunion of the Blue and Gray at Morgantown.

To the Editor of The Republican.

The Confederate soldiers of Monongalia, and neighboring counties are notified that the Grand Army Post of this place have extended an invitation for them to join in the ceremonies to be observed here on the 30th inst.

All ex-Confederate soldiers are requested to communicate with Major D. B. Stewart, Assistant Marshall in charge. On the 30th a suitable rallying place will be selected where all can report to reception committee in charge.

Special railroad rates will be given on that day.

R. M. G. BROWN,
Chairman Ex. Committee.
Morgantown, W. Va., May 15, 1901.

Brick Being Laid.

Tuesday afternoon work in laying the brick along Second street was begun by Contractor Kennedy and by to-night if the weather continues favorable the street will be finished so far as the roadway is concerned when work will be commenced on the sidewalks.

Ballots Burned.

Tuesday in the presence of Judges McRobie and Merrill, of the Orphans' Court, and Supervisor of Elections Col. A. G. Sturgiss the ballots, the poll books, tally sheets, etc., used at the election last November were burned in the furnace of the Oakland Mill.

Court Next Month.

The adjourned term of the March court will convene in Oakland on Monday, June 17th, when all cases which were postponed at the regular term will be called for trial.

Sunday Services.

Rev. Osmond, rector of St. Matthew's parish, will preach in Oakland Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. At Swanton Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday school at Oakland 9.30 a. m.

St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, the regular preaching services at 10.30 and 7.30 by the pastor, Rev. George I. Uhler.

A Boiler of a Sawmill Exploded.

The boiler at the sawmill owned by Ezra J. Thomas at Glade Farms, near Terra Alta, W. Va., exploded Wednesday afternoon, killing two men and badly injuring several others.

The boiler was blown about three hundred feet, carrying the off bearer, Frank Fearson, who was killed, along with it. He was horribly mangled, having been decapitated.

Ezra Thomas, the fireman, was so badly hurt that he only lived a few hours.

Frank Thomas, son of Ezra, was seriously hurt, as was William Barthlow.

Fearson leaves a wife and two small children.

CIVIL WAR INCIDENT.

Continued From First Page.

desiring his services at once, negotiations were entered into looking to his exchange, perhaps, while he was a prisoner of war, certainly at or immediately after the day at City Point, and that these negotiations resulted in his exchange for General Trimble, C. S. A., not later than a few days after he reached Cumberland. My recollection is that having been exchanged, almost at once he assumed command of the Department of West Virginia under orders to the adjutant general's office, but was shortly relieved at the instance of General Grant, who assigned him to the command of a cavalry division in the Army of the Potomac, all this occurring before I reached Cumberland, being still on leave, some 12 or 15 days after our return. Hence my inability to give the exact date of his exchange and resumption of command. The others were exchanged in a few weeks, but in due course, under the regulations which then obtained, and without special arrangements, such as were made, I feel sure, in the case of General Crook.'

"The information is in accordance with my own impressions and those of most of the old soldiers of the Civil War with whom I have talked. The fact is that on more than one occasion during the Civil War, Northern soldiers who had become interested in Southern women were either taken prisoner or narrowly escaped it. The present writer came near having an experience of this kind on the Rappahannock in the winter of 1863-64, over which he has since been amused in talking with the lady and the gallant Confederate soldier who became her husband and who has but recently died.

"The readers of the *Republican* may be interested to know that years after the Civil War, Capt. Dailey visited his brother-in-law, Major General Crook, then commanding a department somewhere in the West, where he won great distinction as an Indian fighter, and where Capt. Dailey after a short illness died. After the death of Gen. Crook his widow and her sister for some time were proprietors of the "Glades," a famous summer resort at Oakland, and where Mrs. Crook died a few years since. The monument to her husband at Arlington Heights is one of the most beautiful in that famous cemetery."

Married.

MERRILL — HUMMELL.—At Salisbury, Pa., by Rev. Gant, on Sunday, May 5, James H. Merrill, youngest son of Judge Elias Merrill, and Miss Drusilla Hummell, of near Grantsville. The wedding was a great surprise to the friends of both parties.

Train Struck a Tree.

Passenger train No. 12 on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad struck a tree on the seventeen mile grade, last Friday night, and was detained nearly three hours. The rain had caused landslides.

Naylor has just received another car of fertilizers, good for crops of all kinds. 8 3t

Cows for Sale.

I have seven cows for sale, most of them being fresh. W. H. Chadderton, Deer Park, Md. 2t

Dentistry.

Dr. D. O. McKinley will be at Friendsville, Md., May 20 and 21; Hoyes, May 22; McHenry, May 23; at Mrs. Wm. Rodeheaver's near Thayerville, May 24; at P. J. Lohr's near Beckman, May 25. Teeth extracted without pain. 2t

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in in sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GARRETT COUNTY BANK, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, APRIL 24th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$135,588 02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		12 42
Stocks, securities, etc		112,285 37
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		10,482 93
Other real estate and mortgages owned		1,507 66
Due from National Banks		38,021 54
Due from State Banks		6,008 80
Checks and other cash items		98 95
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		228 63
Internal-Revenue stamps		145 76
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$11,481 85	
Legal-tender notes	8,850 00	20,331 85
Total		$324,711 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus fund	5,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	6,654 99
Due to National Banks	3,043 79
Individual deposits subject to check	186,314 69
Time certificates of deposit	98,415 68
Certified Checks	69 91
Cashier's checks outstanding	212 87
Total	$324,711 93

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of May, 1901.

G. A. FRALEY,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

D. E. OFFUTT
JOHN M. DAVIS,
G. W. LEGGE,
Directors.

The STAGE DRIVER'S Story

By Mary B. Sleight.

"THAT? Oh, that's old Squire Hone's place; at least, 'twas his once, and a mighty fine place it is, too," said "Capt. Bob," the stage driver.

I was the only passenger, and as the day was fine I was sharing his seat for a better view of the country. We were just then passing a large, old-fashioned mansion standing well back from the road and surrounded with magnificent elms and maples.

"Yes, it's a mighty nice old place," repeated the driver, "and it just does me good to see them youngsters froicking on that grass plot. Hullo! there's the old squire himself!" and he pointed with his whip handle to a shaggy-bearded old man who with the help of a crutch was hobbling down the steps. "Seems pretty badly broken up. And he used to be one o' the halest, heartiest men in Stantonville. I know I used to look up at him when I was a boy and think that the giants I'd read about couldn't have been much bigger. But the trouble with him was his inside make-up didn't fit the outside. It always seems to me when I see some o' them great gianty-lookin' men as if the Lord meant 'em to have hearts as big in perportion as their bodies, but they don't always; or if they were big once, they've got so badly shriveled up, some of them, that I should think they'd wabble 'round like a dried kernel in a walnut shell.

"My uncle Ben used to go to schooi with the squire when he was a youngster, and he says he was so mean that he wouldn't so much as give a fellow an apple core without makin' him pay back in chewin' gum, and when you see a boy so stingy as that you can most gen'ly tell about what sort of a man he is goin' to make. But he was an only son, and I s'pose that helped to spoil him. He had one sister, and when her husband died, leavin' her with two children and scarcely money enough to pay his funeral expenses, she begged her brother to let her come back to the old home; but she might as well have asked that big rock yonder to take pity on her. And 'twasn't long before the poor lady, not being used to hardships, broke down and died. Folks thought then that, maybe he'd be shamed into doin' something for the two orphans, seein' they were his own nephews; and he was; he took 'em both out o' school and 'prenticed 'em to a shoemaker. Generous, wasn't he? And he had but one child of his own, too, and she was a girl that would have been glad enough to have 'em for brothers. Her own mother was dead—as nice a woman as you'd care to meet; one o' your real ladies, with always a smile and a heartsome word for everybody; a good prayin' woman, too. Folks that knew her intimate use' to say that she was always prayin' for the squire, and that sometimes she'd send a note askin' to have him prayed for in meetin'. She didn't give in his name, but everybody knew who it was. But prayin' for a man like Squire Hone always seems to me a waste o' breath. Anyway, the poor lady died without seein' any good come of it, and 'twasn't more'n a year 'fore he was married again. The second wife was a good deal like himself, big and handsome, with no more heart than an oyster, and Annie, who was one o' them soft-eyed little things that always look as if they wanted a lot o' motherin', got to pinin' so that at last some of her mother's relatives over in Waterbury sent for her and kep' her till she was grown up. I remember as well as if 'twas yesterday the day she came back; I'd just begun drivin' the stage, and she was one o' my first passengers, a tall, slim-built girl, with a forehead like a baby's, and a look in her eyes that made you feel as if you wouldn't say a swear word before her no more'n you'd cut off your hand; and that's the kind o' girl that I like to have round when that off horse begins to get balky. Hi, there, Jerry! None o' your nonsense!" But the off horse was in a mulish mood, and there was a long break in the story.

"The squire'd been sort o' ailin' that spring," said Capt. Bob, when at last the balker was conquered, "and when Annie heard of it she hurried home to see if she couldn't cheer him up. And he was mighty well pleased to have her there, for he and madam didn't get on any too well together; and no matter how mean a man is, he likes havin' somebody to coddle him all the same, 'specially when he's sick. But when he found out that she was gettin' letters from a young feller in Waterbury, and was expectin' some time or other to marry him, he was madder'n a March hare, and swore that if she didn't give him up he'd cut her off without a penny. But Annie didn't take that part of it much to heart, for the young man was purty well to do, and as he wasn't through college they didn't feel in any hurry about marryin'. But as soon as he was ready to start out for himself he went right to her father, for he was a real straightforward sort of a feller, and told him he'd come to ask for Annie. For answer the squire ordered him to go about his business and wait till he was sent for. But at that Annie braced up and said that she had given her promise to marry him as soon as he was through college, and seein' she was of age she thought it wouldn't be right for her to break her word.

"'Oh, marry him! Marry him!' stormed the old squire, hard as a flint, 'but I warn you, not a cent will you get from me if you have to go to the poorhouse.' And Annie, feelin' that she wasn't beholden to her father in any way, seein' he'd let her live away from him so long, went back to Waterbury the next day and was married at her aunt's.

"'Long about that time there was a craze in this part o' the country for investin' in minin' stock, and the squire, though gen'ly a pretty shrewd business man, went into it hot and heavy. Fact, he was so greedy about it, he seemed to begrudge anyone else havin' a chance. But all of a sudden the mine caved in, so to speak, and the squire had a stroke o' paralysis that come mighty near making an end of him. And when they come to look into his affairs they found that his house and pretty much everything else that he owned had been mortgaged to raise money for the minin' stock.

"In the meantime his daughter had moved somewhere away out west, and there wasn't a soul to give the old miser a helpin' hand. But he'd had the sense to leave a few hundred dollars in the bank, and when the folks that held the mortgages shut down on him, his doctor took a room for him in a cheap lodgin' house and had him move into it. Seemed quite a come-down, but nobody pitied him very much.

"Well, to make a long story short, in the course of a year or two the county was voted a new poorhouse, and the Hone property being for sale the committee concluded it'd be cheaper to buy that than to build. You see, there was about 20 acres of land and not a neighbor within quarter of a mile. The squire had another stroke when he heard what they were goin' to do with it, and his landlord, findin' that by the time the doctor's bill was paid he wouldn't have a dollar left, turned him over to the town. I dare say the selectmen were sorry to do it, but of course they had to treat him the same as the rest o' the town poor; and when he came to himself there he was in his old home under an overseer, and herded with paupers.

II.

Two years later I chanced to be passing over the same road with Capt. Bob Moreley for driver.

"Say!" he cried, facing about as we came in sight of the Hone place, "'member my tellin' you 'bout the old squire? Well, sir, there's been great doin's up there, and they say the old man's so changed that his own wife wouldn't know him. Seems his daughter 'long 'bout that time lost her husband, and when some of her friends wrote her what the old gentleman had come to she packed right up and hurried on east with her little girl and took a house down in the edge o' the village so's to be near him. Tell you what, the way some women in this world forgive helps a fellow to understand the forgivin'ness of the Lord.

"But she hadn't more'n got here when she was taken down with rheumatic fever, and not bein' able to go herself, she sent her little girl over to ask about the squire. The old man was sittin' on one o' the benches there by the gateway, with his chin on his cane, when the little one come in, and he started as if he'd seen a ghost. They say she's the born image of her mother when she was her age, and she's named after her, too, and when her grandad called her Annie she run right to him and clumb on his knee and begun chatterin' as if she'd known him all her life. He's gen'ly rough as a bear with children, but they say he broke down and cried like a baby.

"Well, that little midget kep' comin' right along, bringin' flowers and jells and lovin' messages from her mother; and 'bout the first question she'd ask him would be: 'Have you said your prayers this mornin', grandpa?' And then she'd make him recite with her 'Our Father.' And before folks knew what was goin' on the old squire was converted. You know the Bible says: 'A little child shall lead 'em,' and it seems as if the Lord must have sent that little one there on purpose to bring him to repentance; at least, that's the way it looks to me. His daughter, soon as she was able to be up, wanted him to come live with her, but he was afraid he'd be a trouble and thought he'd better stay where he was. To be sure, he said, 'twas the poorhouse, but 'twas in the poorhouse that he'd found the way to Heaven."

At this point the off horse began to balk, and it was several minutes before the captain could go on.

"Queer," he remarked, as he settled back in his seat, "what ups and downs sometimes come to people. All of a sudden, one day, 'bout a year ago, the squire had a letter sayin' that a new vein had been struck in the mine that he'd invested in, and that the stock had doubled in value. Seems he'd been smart enough to hold on to the paper, so he was once more a rich man; and the first thing he did was to deed 20 acres of land to the county and buy back his home. Then he had the house put in order from top to bottom, and to-day his daughter Annie and her little girl are livin' there with him, and the two nephews that he 'prenticed to a shoemaker are bein' fitted for college. Curious, wasn't it, how it happened? Makes you think of old Nebuchadnezzer havin' to go down on his marrow-bones, and then gettin' back his throne after he'd learned his lesson. Anyhow, the squire's clothed and in his right mind at last, and I've come to the conclusion that his wife's prayers weren't wasted, after all."—N. Y. Independent.

A LAND OF MARVELS.

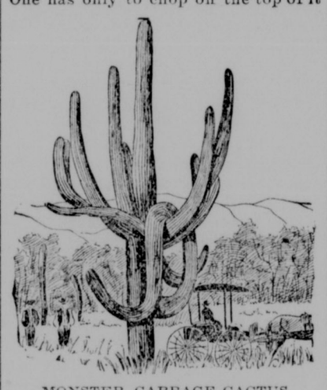
Prof. McGee Calls It the "Country of the Cacti."

Water Barrel of the Desert, Armed with Natural Fish Hooks—Plant Sacred to the Rain God—Giant of Plant Life.

The country of the cacti—weirdest of all regions on the earth, so far as its vegetation is concerned—was visited by Prof. W. J. McGee, of the bureau of ethnology, in the course of the expedition from which he has newly returned. He describes it as a land of marvels—a territory where the dominant forms of plant life are uncanny things armed with spikes and natural fishhooks. Some of them are of gigantic size, reaching 50 feet in height, and harboring strange inhabitants, such as little owls.

"This wonderland, much of which has never been explored, lies to the east of the Gulf of California, and to the west of the Sierra Madre mountains," said Prof. McGee to a New York Herald correspondent. "It forms a sort of triangle, the northern edge of which is in Arizona, but which is mainly covered by the state of Sonora, in Mexico. For the most part an inhospitable desert, it affords conditions more favorable to the development of cacti than are to be found anywhere else in the world.

"Desert plants are commonly obliged to store up water in one way or another, so as not to per'sh during the long periods when there is no rainfall. Various species of cacti do this, and in the region I describe the tired and thirsty traveler occasionally comes across a spiky thing, about the size of a beer keg, which is to him a godsend—perhaps even a rescue from death in hideous shape. It is the so-called 'water barrel of the desert,' a species of cactus which is a living spring, containing within itself a considerable supply of the purest water. One has only to chop off the top of it



MONSTER CABBAGE CACTUS.
(Sketched in the Country South of the Gila River.)

with a machete, when a mass of pulp is disclosed, somewhat resembling in consistency the pulp of a watermelon. If a bowl-shaped cavity be cut in the top of the pulp mass it will quickly fill with water, which may then be drunk. Or, if preferred, the pulp may be chewed.

"This water barrel cactus, when ripe, has a crown of fruits, the pulp of which is edible and grateful to a thirst that has been aggravated by alkali dust. The plant is the thorniest of all the cacti of the region, being provided with straight spikes and crooked spines that operate like fishhooks. It is for this reason, indeed, that the water it contains is pure and drinkable.

"Other cacti are protected by chemic ingredients in their juices, which make the latter unpleasant to drink, but this one is furnished with such formidable external and mechanical devices for protection against enemies that it does not find it necessary, as one might say, to poison its fluids.

"In the days of early exploration in the southwest the Cereus giganteus was the first of the great cacti to come under scientific notice. It was considered the most extraordinary product of the vegetable realm. Nevertheless, I have myself seen in the region of which I speak an immense forest of a single kind of cactus, larger than the Cereus gigantus and extending continuously over many square miles, practically to the exclusion of all other forms of plant life. This is the Cereus pringleii, known to the native Indians as the 'comb cactus,' because it furnishes them with combs for their hair. It attains a height of 50 feet, and when full grown has a trunk as large as that of the biggest oak tree.

"This cactus bears fruits in bunches resembling in appearance horse chestnuts, and it is the burrs that are used for combs. The branches show many little holes made by woodpeckers, which peck through the outer skin into the pulp and dig out cavities in the latter of a size and shape suitable for their nests. To heal a wound thus inflicted the plant exudes a viscid secretion that hardens into a woody substance, so that in a short time after the nest has been formed in the manner described it surrounds itself with a hard shell, perfectly clean and dry. When the cactus dies its pulp, which is largely composed of water, withers away, leaving behind only a skeleton of slender ribs representing the great branches; but the woody, bowl-like woodpecker nests remain intact and do not decay."

German Soldiers as Swimmers.

The German army has a swimming school for troops, where everyone must learn to swim. The best swimmers are able to cross a stream of several hundred yards' width, even when carrying their clothing, rifle and ammunition.

THE LAETARE MEDAL.

Famous Order Established by Indiana's Catholic University Goes to W. Bourke Cockran.

W. Bourke Cockran, the New York orator and lawyer, has been chosen this year by the faculty of the University of Notre Dame to receive the Laetare medal.

Eighteen years ago, when the faculty of Notre Dame determined to choose each year from the ranks of the Catholic laity of the United States a man or a woman conspicuous in furthering the interests of morality, education, citizenship, and to confer on him some tangible mark of honor that should bear witness of the ap-

W. BOURKE COCKRAN.
(Distinguished New York Lawyer, Orator and Statesman.)

probation and sympathy of Notre Dame, Dr. John G. Shea, the historian, was chosen to be the first recipient of the medal. The list of subsequent names numbers some of the most prominent Catholic laics—both men and women—of the United States. Since 1883, the year in which Dr. Shea was the recipient, the following men and women have received the honor in the order named: Patrick J. Keeley, architect; Eliza Allen Starr, art critic; Gen. John Newton, civil engineer; Patrick V. Hickey, editor; Anna H. Dorsey, novelist; William J. Onahan, publicist; Daniel Dougherty, orator; Maj. Henry P. Brownson, soldier and scholar; Patrick Donahue, editor; Augustin Daly, theatrical manager; Gen. William S. Rosencrans, soldier; Anna T. Sadlier, author; Dr. Thomas A. Emmet, physician; Timothy E. Howard, jurist; Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, philanthropist; John A. Creighton, philanthropist.

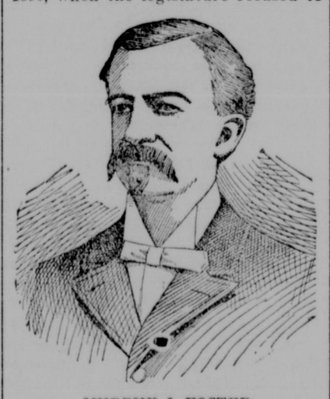
Mr. Cockran has been a devoted Catholic, giving his influence, voice and means to aid in upbuilding the church in America. He delivered a powerful oration at Cooper's institute, New York, in 1891, directed against the spoliation of the propaganda. On the celebration of Archbishop Corrigan's jubilee, in 1898, he gave a large donation to the seminary fund. He is a frequent contributor to the extensive charities of the Church of St. Francis Xavier.

Mr. Cockran is the youngest of those who have received the Laetare medal. The formal presentation will be made in New York by Archbishop Corrigan.

MURPHY J. FOSTER.

New Senator from Louisiana Owes His Preferment to His Anti-Lottery Sentiments.

Murphy J. Foster, of Louisiana, was doubtless elected to the United States senate because of the strong stand he took against the Louisiana lottery. He was the leader against the anti-lottery forces in 1890, when the legislature refused to



MURPHY J. FOSTER.
(United States Senator from the State of Louisiana.)

grant the Louisiana lottery a renewal of its charter. The fight for the continuation of this charter was of national interest, and because of the tremendous power wielded by the lottery people was severe and prolonged. As a reward for his services in this respect Mr. Foster was nominated for governor by the anti-lottery forces and defeated Mr. McEnery, who will be Mr. Foster's colleague in the senate, and who at the time was nominated for the governorship by the regular democratic forces. Mr. Foster served two terms as governor and now succeeds Mr. Caffery in the senate. Mr. Foster two years ago promptly put down a sympathetic strike in New Orleans when even the making of bread, delivery of water and maintenance of the city gas works was interfered with. He threatened to call out the militia, and within 24 hours the strike was at an end. Mr. Foster was born in Louisiana and is a lawyer by profession.

Hard on Incipient Websters.

Montana is inclined to curb the eloquence of lawyers in criminal cases. A new law in that state provides that the judge's charge shall precede the arguments of counsel.

CAVALIER AND PEON.

Both Consider Cock Fighting a Most Interesting Sport.

Down in Mexico Game Birds Are Groomed and Dieted with Particular Care—Fortunes Won and Lost on Battles Royal.

In Mexico cock fights are commonly termed los gallos, just as bull fights are called los toros; and at all the popular fiestas they are only second in favor to the latter. A good game cock often costs as much as a horse, but this is not saying much, as a fair saddle pony is frequently sold for $15, or even less; while a game cock may bring $50, and occasionally $100. The usual price paid, however, is from $12 to $25, according to weight, breed and past record of the strain as fighters. The best cocks come from the United States, and hundreds are shipped into Mexico during the year, being in constant demand during the fiestas, which are always in progress in one part or another. There are also many cocks bred there, the hens being largely Japanese. The cocks are cared for by trainers, who feed, clean and exercise them as regularly as a jockey does a running horse. Their house is in reality a stable, each cock having his own stall, with his name above it, as El Garrean (The Sparrow), Chato (Snub Nose), Tesorero (Treasurer), Moreno (Brune), Tirante (Tyrant), Gato (Cat) and so on. A champion is called "El Mauser." In these little stalls the cocks eat, drink and sleep, being fastened by a cord to a ring in the floor. Every morning they are taken out for a run, one at a time, and each has half an hour in the dirt box, to roll and dust himself.

When not fighting they are fed once a day, about sundown, when they have all the wet corn they can eat, in individual pans, set in the stalls. They are then watered, and the inner rooster being satisfied each cuddles down in his stall and goes to sleep. Their spurs have been cut for their own comfort in sleeping, and to prevent their hurting themselves.

In trimming the combs a curious astom prevails. The piece cut off is

CARRYING FIGHTING BIRDS.
(Only the Dandy Tails of the Roosters Are Exposed.

sliced into bits with a jackknife, and fed to its former owner, who, with the blood dripping from its newly-shorn crest, devours it with avidity, frequently clucking a cordial invitation to the hens to come and join him. This is surely "game." Every well-arranged stable has a medicine chest, with remedies for smallpox, diphtheria, and the various bird diseases, and the cocks are carefully attended when sick.

On the eve of a fight the warriors are fed on tortillas soaked in milk, and raw meat with sherry. Very little water is given, the idea prevailing that they bleed less if wounded. The cocks are seldom fought before they are two years old. Many never live to fight a second time, yet they enter the arena jauntily, with heads up, plumes waving, and crowing lustily. There is something admirable in the general deportment of the fighting cock, and he seldom knows when he is "licked." Some cocks go through five and six battles, their wounds being clean-cut and easily healed on this account.

Los gallos are usually held in a small plaza, surrounded by seats, like a miniature bull ring. An orchestra dispenses lively music, while a peon stands in the ring and shouts at the top of his lungs, announcing the next event, and urging the spectators to place their bets—in any amount from 25 cents to $100, or even more. Heavy players stake as high as $1,000 on a single fight.

All this means, too, that in Mexico are many men who make a life business of cock fighting. It makes a queer sight when these cock fighters transport their birds from one place to another. The birds are carried in cone-shaped baskets, several of them, one above another. The particularly odd feature of it is that only the dandy tails of the roosters show. As the fighter carries along his burden of several cocks the gaudy tails dance up and down, making a very singular sight.

Among the men who follow the cock-fighting business are some who have lost fortunes at the sport, but refuse to abandon it. It is not unusual to see women at cock fights in Mexico, and they bet their money as freely as men. At these fights an orchestra plays, and people eat, smoke, gossip and drink with more vigor than they do anywhere else on earth.

When a rooster turns tail and runs away in a fight the spectators are free to chase it and kill it. All of the cocks killed in battle or otherwise are eaten by the natives.

Chicken Stealing a Felony.

The Missouri senate has passed a bill making kidnaping a capital offense. A bill has been introduced which makes chicken stealing a felony.

AN INHERITANCE IN WESTERN CANADA.

Indian Reservations and Other New Districts to Be Opened Up This Year.

In the Great Saskatchewan Valley, and the Fertile Plains of Assiniboia.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir: The past three or four years have demonstrated to a large number of Americans the value of the grain-growing and ranching lands of western Canada. Tens of thousands have taken advantage of the offer made by the Canadian government as well as of the exceedingly low prices asked for lands by the railway, colonization and other companies. The experience of those who have been settled there for some little time is of a highly gratifying character. So much so that the Canadian government, who has control of the immigration into western Canada, has decided to open up some new districts this year in the well-known Saskatchewan valley, and also in the fertile plains of Assiniboia. These districts are probably the most productive in the entire west and in close touch to largely settled communities, as well as being situated on some of the most important lines of railway. They are within easy reach of markets, schools, churches and other social advantages. In some of these districts lands may be homesteaded as well as purchased outright at very low prices. Now as to what can be done on these lands. The evidence of the settlers in the neighborhood of the lands now about to be opened for settlement (some of them being located in one of the best Indian reservations) goes to show that the very best results have followed even most indifferent methods. Cases are given where farmers having gone there with most limited means, barely enough to erect a small house and break up a little land, have in three or four years' time become prosperous, all debts paid and money in the bank. The soil in the districts mentioned, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, is a rich black loam, 15 inches to three feet deep. As a settler says: "It appears like the accumulation of decayed vegetation and ashes for centuries (the subsoil is a stiff putty clay)." On this soil it is possible to raise from 40 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre; oats, 75 to 100 bushels, all of which bring good prices at the local market. For mixed farming these new districts are probably among the best in western Canada. Stock fatten easily on the wild grasses. Hay is plentiful, and prices splendid. Another settler writing to a friend in Iowa says: "The climate is all that could be desired, plenty of rainfall in summer, with no hot, dry winds. On the 28th of September I saw prairie flowers in full bloom, sweet corn, potato and tomato vines that had not been touched a particle with frost, and the winters are milder than those in the state from which I came. After the holidays the winter sets in clear and cold, with plenty of snow for good sleighing; no high winds or blizzards are known. Horses live out all winter and pick their own living, while cattle live all winter in open sheds and around the hay ricks. Wheat, oats and barley are the principal grain crops. Potatoes and all other roots and vegetables do well, the yield being enormous as compared to those in the states. Wild fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, gooseberries and all varieties of currants yield in abundance. As a reader of your valuable paper for a number of years, I feel that I should inform you of the progress and advancement being made in Canada within the past few years and the inducements and advantages that will follow settlement in western Canada. Those who desire information can do as I did, and apply to any agent of the Canadian government, whose name, I see, appears in advertisements appearing elsewhere in the columns of your paper, and when writing ask particularly about the Saskatchewan Valley or Assiniboia Districts. Yours truly,

"OLD READER."

OBJECT TO BEER AS CLEANER.

Protest of W. C. T. U. at the Idea of Cleaning City Hall Brick.

The temperance people of Topeka, and of Kansas for that matter, are indignant. The city is just completing a fine city hall and auditorium, which is to be opened with ceremonies early in September. Preparatory to this event the city administration has decided to revamp the new brick structure a little, and for this purpose will use a lot of stale beer stored at the police station for washing the walls of the new building. This stale beer has been seized from time to time, and in accordance with law must be spilled into the street. Rather than waste this liquid it is proposed to use it in making the new brick walls shine for the dedication ceremonies.

The State Temperance union, W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations declare that such procedure would be an outrage and rather than permit it threaten to go to the city prison and forcibly turn the stuff into the streets.

One Kind of Kindness.

She—Is he kind to his family?

He—I think not. He never sends any money home when he is on the road.

"Well, that's what I would call unremitting kindness."—Chicago Evening News.

His Name.

The teacher of the Sabbath school class approached one little fellow who was present for the first time, and inquired his name, for the purpose of placing it on the roll. "Well," said the youngster, "they call me Jimmie for short, but my maiden name is James."—Christian Register.

Popular Science

A SAFETY SPY-GLASS.

With It One Can See Over a High Wall Without Raising One's Head Above the Top.

Modern optical devices will not enable one to see through a stone wall, but they are quite equal to the task of seeing over one without making it necessary to raise the head above the top. This is quite convenient when the presence of sharpshooters on the other side makes sudden death the penalty of rashness in this regard. The Scientific American describes a new military spy-glass that seems to fulfill all the requirements of the officer who values his safety and yet wishes to look at his enemy. It says:

"The ordinary telescope and spy-glass which military officers have used for more than 100 years is gradually giving place to an instrument far more powerful and less likely to expose an observer to the long-distance fire of an enemy. The list of dead and wounded sent home from South Africa shows that the modern high-power magazine rifle has rendered the lot of the commanding officer far more hazardous than it once was. This increased danger and the great ranges at which modern battles are fought have been the chief reasons why the ordinary spy-glass has been found inadequate by the modern army officer.

"The new instrument consists of two tubes hinged together and carried by a central handle. Each tube is provided with an objective and with an eyepiece. By means of a system of total reflection prisms the image formed by the objective is so deflected that the eyepiece, mounted at right angles to the tubes, may properly present it to the eye.

"When the instrument is open, the distance between the two objectives is about 16 inches. The lenses and tubes are so arranged that a stereoscopic effect is obtained.

"In order to make use of the stereoscopic spy-glass, the eyepieces are first purposely focused. Since, in the majority of cases, both eyes of the same person are not equal, the two eyepieces are focused independently. The instruments are regulated for a 26-inch spacing of the eyes, which is the average. For persons having eyes differently spaced, there is a very simple mechanism for regulating the apparatus. A marking arrangement permits of making such regulations once for all.

THE FIELD GLASS IN USE.

"The stereoscopic spy-glass may be employed in two different positions of the telescopes, one nearly horizontal and the other nearly vertical.

"The first position increases the spacing of the eyes through an optical illusion. In this position of the telescopes remote objects situated in different planes can be seen. The second position increases (artificially likewise) the stature of the observer. In both cases, the observation may be made from a place of concealment. For the horizontal position of the telescopes, the observer merely takes shelter behind a tree and allows the ends of the instrument to project behind the sides of the tree. The observer (in illustration) can calmly make his observations while concealed behind a wall, with the two extremities of the apparatus carrying the objectives projecting above the obstacle."

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The Exact Cost of a Horse Power in Different Varieties of Motors Now in General Use.

The cost of a horse power per hour, in different sorts of motors, has been studied by M. Charvet, in special relation to agricultural machines. Some of his results are of general interest. A French laborer working eight hours in turning a crank at a wage of about 70 cents per day produces one horse power hour at a cost of 85 cents. An ox turning a horizontal bar 13 feet long (as in some grinding mills), produces the unit at a cost of 23 cents. A horse doing the same kind of work travels much faster than the ox, and the unit of work costs a little less than 20 cents. A six-horse power steam engine (working 150 days each year at ten hours per day—as is customary in farm work) produces the unit of work at a cost of about four cents. The petroleum engine is considerably more economical in operation, but its work in France costs about seven cents on account of customs duties.

The windmill produces its unit of work at two cents, but the most economical form of motor is the water-wheel. A waterwheel whose first cost is about $160 per horse power produces a unit of work at a cost of less than one cent, and turbine wheels are even more economical.

CURIOUS COLOR EFFECT.

Optical Delusions of an Entertaining Character Produced by a Spinning Disk.

Tops have been made to yield the colors of the rainbow when spinning, although they have no hue but black and white. An Englishman named Benham has produced a similar effect with a disk of cardboard. This should be entirely blackened on one side. On the other, between the center (where there is a hole for revolving it on a pin) and the edge one may inscribe any simple figure or figures in black. Otherwise this side should be white. On that part of the disk which is furthest away from the design one or more slits are cut in the cardboard. These should lie along lines radiating from the center, shoulud not be wider than the pupil of

HOW TO MAKE THE DISK.

the eye and should be within a quarter segment of the circle. In performing the experiment a person puts a pin through the hole, holds the blackened side toward him, stands before a mirror and looks at the reflection of the figure as seen through the slits. It is important, says Knowledge, in describing Mr. Benham's operation, that there should be a strong light.

If there are three slits one will see three images, and when the experiment is successful the images will be colored. The colors differ with different people and with different rates of rotation, but in general the effect is red (the lowest), green and dark blue, when the disk revolves from right to left. Colors are also seen with other dispositions of the slits, and also when there are only two, or when there are more than three, though it will be found that the arrangement described gives the most brilliant effects. The more slits the slower must be the rate of revolution and vice versa. With only one slit there is, of course, only a single image, apparently stationary and uncolored. Two slits give two images, generally red and dark blue, and changing places as to their color when the direction of rotation is reversed.

ARTIFICIAL RUBIES.

Some Are Made and Put Together So Cleverly as to Deceive Experts in Precious Stones.

"If you are not a judge of precious stones don't buy rubies unless you have them examined by an expert," said a well-known jeweler the other day. "Artificial rubies are being constantly sold as genuine stones. There are any number of counterfeit rubies on the market at present. An artificial ruby is not necessarily a doublet nor a red stone of some other variety. It may be composed of genuine rubies and yet not be a real ruby in the true sense of the word. These are called vamped-up rubies.

"A vamped-up ruby can be bought ten times cheaper than a natural one. It is made by melting a number of small rubies into one. The process is a secret. When cut it would deceive the most expert lapidary if he trusted to his eye only. He must examine with a microscope in order to detect the vamped-up stone. Then only a few bubbles are visible in it. That is absolutely the only difference between the vamped-up ruby and the natural one, and yet it makes a big difference in the price.

"This made ruby is quite as beautiful in appearance as the genuine. It has the double refraction, the exquisite depth of color and the rich brilliancy of the finest real ruby. It also possesses the hardness of the natural stone. But if you have bought it for the real thing and afterward try to sell it you will find that a jeweler will only pay for it the price he would give for any other artificial stone.

"Another device of the unscrupulous dealer is to set a rose diamond or a halved brilliant on a foundation of paste. The gold setting hides the joint. The wide refraction, which is the cause of the brilliant fireworks, will be found in the stones set this way. The only way to detect the imposition is by taking the stone out of the setting. Necklaces are frequently made in this way. Even a good jeweler would not detect the fraud unless he became suspicious and submitted the setting to an expert. Many people are wearing imitation stones under the impression that they are genuine. There are so many such excellent counterfeits sold at present that those who consider themselves judges of precious stones are often taken in. Many people who buy these imitations never discover that they have been cheated."—Buffalo Enquirer.

The Oldest Known Vegetables.

Onions and cucumbers are two of the very oldest known vegetables. Like peas, the Egyptians grew them at least 30 centuries ago. Indeed, to the onion belongs probably the honor of being the first vegetable primeval man ever made trial of. Onions are not found growing wild anywhere, but a kind of leek is not uncommon in southern Siberia which is very like the Welsh national emblem.

New Definition of Nabob.

"What's a nabob?" asked little Ethel of her eight-year-old brother. "Why, anybody ought to know that," he replied. "A neigh-bob is a horse with a docked tail."

The Farming World

SMALL GREENHOUSE.

May Be Attached to One End of the Farm House or Stand Alone in Some Sheltered Place.

A small greenhouse about eight by ten feet is shown in the accompanying cut from Vick's Magazine, which thus describes it: It may be attached by one end to the dwelling house and connected by a door, or it may stand separate in some place where it will be as much as possible sheltered from prevailing winds. Wherever the spot may be selected, it should have the best of drainage—not only surface drainage away from it in every direction, but a good underground drain should be supplied, so that by no possibility would water stand in the house.

The house may be most economically built by setting down posts at

PRETTY LITTLE GREENHOUSE.

the corners and at the doorways, and one on each of the sides midway between the corners. Cedar posts should be used on account of durability. If there is only one door, eight posts would be required, or ten, if two doors.

The posts should be set firmly in the ground and cut off evenly at the top at the height of four feet six inches, and be boarded on each side to the height of three feet with matched boards, and the space between, which may be six or eight inches, should be filled in with sawdust, quite dry, or tan bark in the same condition. Above the boarding there may be 18 inches of glass.

The illustration shows two swinging sashes at the side. But it is not necessary that these should be provided, especially in a cold climate, but instead of one ventilator at the peak of the roof, it may be better to have two, one near each end and on opposite sides of the roof. No rafters will be needed in a small house like this. The sash bars will be fastened at the ridgepole and to the plate. The plate should be beveled on the inside to allow the water to run off.

This house may be fitted up with a bench on each side three feet wide and a walk in the center two feet wide. There should be a wooden extension at the north end of at least eight feet, giving a workroom eight feet square, with a door at the end entering it from the outside.

The heating of a house like this will depend on the climate. At the south a coal oil stove would serve the purpose. The most desirable way for a cold climate is first to provide a walled-up pit or cellar beneath the workroom, where may stand a small heater, with pipes running from it all around the inside of the greenhouse, below the bench, near the walls, to convey hot water. The cellar will also afford space for the storage of a small amount of coal. Three lengths of two-inch pipe all around the house would probably give all the heat that would be required.

Why the Farm Garden Pays.

Farmers do not always devote their labor in the best direction. A garden may be expensive if not carefully attended to, as the weeds soon take possession. The receipts from a garden may also be less than the cost of the product, but the season, kind of crops grown and rainfall affect the results. There is one point in favor of a garden, however, which cannot be disregarded, which is that the farmer can never buy as good fruits and vegetables as he can grow. No vegetables shipped to the farm can possibly be as fresh as those taken from the garden and used immediately.

Selection of Fruit Trees.

Only experienced persons are capable of selecting varieties of fruit trees. Novices should always seek advice. The soil, climate and demand of the market are to be considered. Varieties that may be suitable for one locality may be almost worthless in another, and it is the lack of knowledge in selecting varieties that causes some failures. Selection is a very important matter, for when a tree is planted and the grower waits several years for his crop it is then too late to rectify mistakes except at a great loss.

Two Excellent Strawberries.

The old Wilson variety of strawberry was one of the best for shipping and the plant is hardy. Its strongest rival in shipping qualities is the Atlantic, a variety that never became popular on account of throwing out but few runners. The Atlantic, however, usually gave better crops the second year of picking than the first, which cannot be said of but few other kinds. It is firm, solid and can be shipped any distance, but seems to ripen irregularly.

THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN HERALD PRAISES FOR PERUNA.

Catarrhal Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration Make Invalids of More Women Than All Other Diseases Combined.

Peruna is the woman's friend everywhere. It is safe to say that no woman ever used Peruna for any catarrhal derangement but what it became indispensable in her household.

Letters from Women.

Every day we receive letters from women like the following. Women who have tried doctors and failed; women who have tried Peruna and were cured.

Miss Katie Klein, 6125 Bartmer avenue, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"Peruna has done me more good for catarrh than the best doctors could. I had catarrh so bad, but after taking Peruna it is entirely gone, and I feel like a different person."

Miss Anna Prescott's Letter.

Miss Anna Prescott, in a letter from 216 South Seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"I am sincerely grateful for the relief I have found from the use of Peruna. I was completely used up last fall, my appetite had failed and I felt weak and tired all the time. My druggist advised me to try Peruna and the relief I experienced after taking one bottle was truly wonderful.

"I continued its use for five weeks, and am glad to say that my complete restoration to health was a happy surprise to myself as well as to my friends."—Anna Prescott.

A constant drain of nervous vitality depleting the whole nervous system causes the mucous membrane surfaces to suffer accordingly. This is the condition called systemic catarrh. It very nearly resembles, and there is really no practical difference, between this condition and the condition known as neurasthenia, or nervous prostration. Peruna will be found to effect an immediate and lasting cure in all cases of systemic catarrh. It acts quickly and beneficially on the diseased mucous membranes, and with healthy mucous membranes the catarrh can no longer exist.

Peruna a True Friend to Women.

Mrs. F. J. Lynch, writes the following from 324 S. Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich.:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I earnestly recommend Peruna to any suffering woman, as it cures quickly. Last year I had a most persistent cough which nothing seemed to cure. Two bottles of Peruna did more for me than all the doctors seemed to do. In a couple of weeks I found myself in excellent health, and have been enjoying it ever since. Hence I look on Peruna as a true friend to women."—Mrs. F. J. Lynch.

Peruna is equally efficacious in curing catarrh of the throat as in curing systemic catarrh or catarrh of the stomach. Catarrh is essentially the same wherever located. Peruna cures catarrh.

Peruna Makes You Feel Like a New Person.

Miss Mary Coats, a popular young woman of Appleton, Wis., and president of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, also speaks in glowing terms of Peruna. A letter recently received from her by The Peruna Medicine Company, of Columbus, Ohio, reads as follows:

"I am glad to call the attention of my friends to Peruna. When that languid, tired feeling comes over you, and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week.

"I have now used it for three seasons, and find it very valuable and efficacious."—Miss Marie Coats.

Diseased nerves are traceable directly to poor digestion, and poor digestion is directly traceable to catarrh. With the slightest catarrh of the stomach no one can have good digestion.

Very few of the many women who have catarrh of the stomach suspect what their real trouble is. They know they belch after meals, have sour stomach, a sensation of weight or heaviness, a fullness, irregular appetite, drowsiness, gnawing, empty sensations, occasional pain—they all know this; but they do not know that their trouble is catarrh of the stomach. If they did they would take Peruna.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. As soon as Peruna removes catarrh from the stomach the digestion becomes good, appetite regular, nerves strong, and trouble vanishes. Peruna strengthens weak nerves, not by temporarily stimulating them, but by removing the cause of weak nerves—poor digestion. This is the only cure that lasts. Remove the cause: Nature will do the rest. Peruna removes the cause.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

UNDER THE SNOW.

Ghastly Truths Revealed on the Disappearance of Winter's White Mantle.

Deadly dangers lurk in the ground left bare by the departing snow. All Winter long there have been accumulating deadly disease germs.

These have been protected and kept alive by the covering of snow and now, with the first warm days, these death-bringing microbes are awakened by the rays of the sun, and as the ground dries they are carried to and as the ground dries they are carried to all corners of the community in the dust that is blown everywhere by the Spring winds.

The human body at this time is particularly susceptible to these germs, especially the germs of fevers. The system has been depleted by the foregoing Winter. The blood is sluggish and filled with impurities. The nerves have not recovered from the tension they have been under for the past months. The stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, the liver are all at their worst.

It is therefore, not strange that these germs of disease find fertile ground in which to thrive, flourish and develop into deadly ills.

Spring is the time of year when one should fear an attack of fever, especially when the system is depleted, one should dread any severe illness. The vitality is at a low ebb. There is less power of resistance to throw off disease, and it is on this account that fatalities are so much greater during the Spring months than at any other time of the year.

There is but one way to ward off such dangers, and that is to fortify the human body so that it will become impregnable to the germs of invading disease.

To do this take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It will build you up quickly, it will reestablish your waning appetite, it will give you restful nights of sleep, it will give vim and vigor to the nerves, and it will dispel all existing poisons that have accumulated in the body besides counteracting the effects of others that may accumulate.

Following is an instance that will illustrate the wonderful power of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

Sheriff Jonas T. Stevens, who is sheriff of Hyde Park, Vt., says:—"I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy especially as a blood purifier. I had a very severe humor on my arms, accompanied by a very bad itching, so severe that I could not sleep nights, causing me great inconvenience by the loss of sleep by the itching. A friend advised me to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, which I did with the most satisfactory results, for the trouble has entirely disappeared, and I can now rest comfortably nights and have none of my former misery from the burning, itching sensations."

Remember Dr. Greene's advice will be given to any one desiring the same absolutely free if they will write or call upon him at his office, 35 W. 14th St., New York City.

Dainty Desserts

Can be made with Burnham's Hasty Jellycon. Delicious jellies from purest ingredients. Dissolve a package in hot water and set away to cool. Get a package at your Grocer's to-day. There are six flavors: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and the unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 85 E. California Ave., Chicago

PATENTS without fee unless successful. Send description; FREE opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 3, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

A. N. K.—C 1858

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Special excursions to Western Canada during March and April.

SPECIAL PRICES 30 Days' Trial. Guaranteed. Double and Combination Beam. OSGOOD SCALE CO., 205 Central St., Catalog Free. Write Now. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

SPECIAL EPCURSION RATES

To Various Points via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Very low rates for special excursions June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, August 8 and 22 and Sept. 5. Tickets good 16 days.

CHICAGO, ILL.—B. Y. P. U. A. International Convention, July 25-28. One fare for the round trip. Tickets good going July 23, 24 and 25; good returning leaving Chicago until July 30, with privilege of extension to August 24 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

DETROIT, MICH.—National Educational Association, July 8-12. One fare plus $2 for the round trip. Tickets good going July 6, 7 and 8, limited for return leaving Detroit until July 15, with privilege of extension to September 1 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—United Society Christian Endeavor, July 6-10. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 4 to 6, limited for return leaving Cincinnati until July 14, with privilege of extension to August 31 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cts.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.—Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Sept. 16-21. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Sept. 12-15, limited for return leaving Indianapolis until September 23, with privilege of extension to October 7 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cts.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Imperial Council, Nobles of Mystic Shrine, June 11-12. One fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. Tickets good going June 7 to 9, limited for return leaving Kansas City until June 14.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar, August 27-31. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 22 to 25, limited for return leaving Louisville until September 2, with privilege of extension to September 16 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Epworth League International Convention, July 18-21. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 4 to 12, limited for return until August 31.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. jy 1.

A Very Remarkable Remedy.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale on my show case, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever." Sold by all dealers.

DEER PARK HOTEL, DEER PARK, MD.

Most Delightful Summer Resort of the Alleghenies.

Swept by mountain breezes, 2,800 feet above sea level. Absolutely free from malaria, hay fever and mosquitos. Reached without change of cars from all principal cities via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Every modern convenience. Rooms en suite with private baths. Electric Lights, Long Distance Telephone, Elevator, Turkish Baths. Swimming Pools, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Magnificent Drives, Complete Livery Service. Annapolis Naval Academy Band. Hotel remodeled with additional conveniences. All cottages have been taken for the season. Open from June 22d to September 30th.

For rates and information address W. E. Burwell, Manager, care Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., until June 1st. After that time, Deer Park, Garrett County, Md.

South Dakota Farms

Is the title of an illustaated booklet just issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, descriptive of the country between Aberdeen and the Missouri River, a section heretofore unporvided with railway facilities but which is now reached by a new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. Everyone contemplating a change of location will be interested in the information contained in it and a copy may be had by sending a two-cent stamp to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. 9 3

A Sprained Ankle Quickly Cured.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says Geo. E. Cary, editor of the *Guide*, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first-class liniment." Sold by all dealers.

Attention, Farmers!

I will have one day in each week at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland and Terra Alta to take up wool. Learn the day and get the money. C. S. MAY.

Centennial Celebration, Church of United Brethren in Christ, Frederick, Md., May 10-15—One Fare Round Trip. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

For this occasion the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines east of the Ohio River, exclusive of Philadelphia, Pa., to Frederick, Md., at the low rate of One Fare for the Round Trip, good going on all trains of May 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, valid for return until May 15th, 1901, inclusive.

For tickets and full information call on Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Go look at Townshend & Son's line of ties and dress shirts. 8 4

Biliousness is a condition characterterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated. the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loathing of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting, first of the undigested or partly digested food and then of bile. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets allay the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy appetite. They also tone up the liver to a healthy action and regulate the bowels. Try them and you are are certain to be much pleased with the result. For sale by all druggists.

Beware of a Cough.

A cough is not a disease but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers.

The Wilkes Stallion

EMPEROR WILKES
TIME, 2.28.

Will stand at the stables of the undersigned in Oakland on the following terms:

$10 to Insure a Mare With Foal.

Money to be paid when mare is known to be with foal. Persons parting with a mare or fails to attend forfeits insurance money. A lien will be retained on the colt until insurance is paid. We will not be responsible for accidents should any occur, but the best of care to prevent such will be exerted.

This horse has a record of 2.34. On a trial he trotted a mile in 2.28. He is a full brother of WILL KERR, 2.07¼, Champion Green Harness Horse of the World, and also of VINETTE, 2.09½.

EMPEROR WILKES is a dark bay stallion, snip on nose, black points, height 15⅜ hands. He was bred by Thompson & Bro., Cynthiana, Ky. He comes from the best trotting family of horses in this country and has a bright future. He is the sire of the fastest colts in Garrett county and is without doubt the best bred stallion and the fastest trotting animal in Western Maryland.

M. MARONEY & SON.

ORDER NISI.

Isaac Bradburn vs. Jemima Mowrey.

No. 1097 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 20th day of April, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan, attorney named in the mortgage,be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 17th day of May, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of May, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $620.60.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road and to view the lands through which the said relocated road is to be made (said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagey's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad) and examine whether the said relocated road should be made, will meet on the 25th day of May, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said relocation of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

G. W. BROADWATER,
JACOB S. MILLER,
DANIEL J. BRENNEMAN,
Examiners.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following road is prayed to be made, said road so prayed to be located to commence at a point on the Backwoods road, near the end of Bowers' lane in District No. 12, then to run eastwardly through the lands of G. W. Broadwater, Lloyd Broadwater, Eli Broadwater, Samuel E. Broadwater, lands of the heirs of Henry Broadwater, deceased, and lands of P. J. Stephens, intersecting the new road near McAndrews' mill in District No. 3, a distance of about three miles, and examine whether the said county road should be made, will meet on the 10th day of June, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said locating of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

SAMUEL J. BRENNEMAN,
MICAAEL CUSTER,
FRANCIS DURST,
Examiners.

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

In every town and village may be had the

Mica Axle Grease

that makes your horses glad.

Made by Standard Oil Co.

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture,

Iron and Brass Bedsteads,

Linoleums and Oil Cloths,

Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,

16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅓ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD.

NOTICE TO Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1901 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital,	$50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders,	100,000.00
Surplus Fund,	10,000.00

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GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
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The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

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SEVEN DEVELOPED GOLD MINES.

60 ACRES OF GOLD ORE

THE ARENA

Gold Mining and Milling Company

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO.

This Property is Estimated to be now Worth More than $10,000 per Acre and will be Worth over One Hundred Thousand Dollars per Acre, with Proper Development.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

Divided into Shares of $1.00 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

The Arena Company offers 50,000 Shares at 50 cents each in a Property that is Worth over $600,000

For the purpose of raising money to purchase the necessary machinery to make the mines produce daily fully **THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD**, thus enriching every individual shareholder according to the shares he holds.

YOU CAN BUY ANY NUMRER OF SHARES YOU WISH,

and make more money than can be made in any other line of investment. The gold ore is in these seven developed mines. There are 3,000 feet of ore in a vein, and these veins are true mother veins, held within walls of granite, placed there by nature. The Company has already developed this property to demonstrate that it is one of the largest gold properties of the Cripple Creek District which is the greatest gold-producing camp on earth, its output last year aggregating **$24,000,000, or nearly double the amount produced in the whole State of California.**

At 50 cents per Share the Company is giving you a discount of 10 cents per share to start with, making 20 cents on the dollar. As already stated, this is done for the purpose of raising $25,000 to purchase improved machinery, air-compressor drills and electric plant. We have two large hoisting engines on this property, a commodious shaft-house, office buildings, boarding house for the men, stables, a powder-house, a large quantity of tools, etc. The reports on these mines, made by one of the best mining engineers in the State, succinctly describe these improvements.

NAMES OF MINES.

AZTEC, 210 feet in depth, with shaft-house, boiler and engine for hoisting, well timbered all the way down.
BONDHOLDER, 260 feet deep, hoisting engine and boiler, large iron shaft-house.
MEXICO AND MANHATTAN, both over 100 feet deep, on same vein as the Aztec mine.
CRYSTAL, JASPER AND GREAT EASTERN, on the same vein as the Bondholder, and opened in depth of 100 feet, and developments already made show over 4,000 feet of ore.

If you want to make money out of nature, become a producer of gold out of her treasure-vaults. The Arena group of mines will do it for you.

We can furnish the best of references—bank and mining engineers—and our title in the property is perfect, coming as it does through a patent from the Government. With more improved machinery, from $3,000 to $5,000 per day will be a conservative estimate of the output of these mines.

Remember that only 50,000 shares of this stock are for sale at 50 cents on the dollar. Orders for the number of shares desired, accompanied by Draft, Money Orders, Express or Cash in Registered Letters, can be sent to

The Arena Gold Mining and Milling Company,
501 Equitable Building, DENVER, COLORADO.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. **15c, postpaid.**

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Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent.

Illinois Central R. R.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO

CALIFORNIA
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NEW THROUGH LINE OF

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.

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STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
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JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
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Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

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Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS M. D.,
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OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
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P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
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Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	2.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.53 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 16	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 26
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 39	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 30
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv *7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager.
G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

OAKLAND

REPUBLICAN

MAY 23, 1901

pgs 1 & 2

missing

NOVEL AND EXCITING

Louisville Man's Scheme for Match Race Between Catfish.

Planned for the Benefit of the Thousands of Knights Templar Who Will Visit the Southern City Late in August.

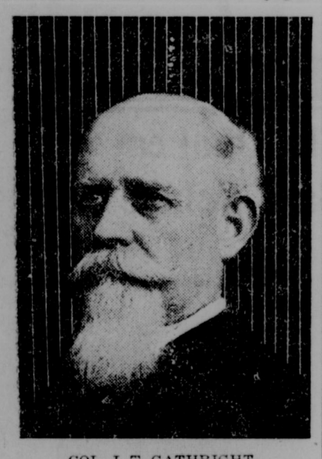
"How would you like to see a catfish race?" asked a tall, gaunt stranger of Mr. J. T. Gathright, of Louisville, Ky., as he entered the latter's office in the Louisville Trust building. "I've got a pair of good uns that I've been working double, but I think I could get 'em in shape to run single an' pull you off a good, square race. Excitin'! I'll bet my shanty that ther's never been a hoss race out here at the Downs that'd give one-tenth the enjoyment."

Before the stranger proceeded any further, says the Courier-Journal, he gave his name as John Sebree, said that he was a shanty boatman, and that he had heard that Mr. Gathright, as chairman of the committee on hotels and accommodations for the Louisville conclave, had been looking around for some little attraction that might be of particular interest to the visitors who stop at the Tented city in Fountain Ferry park during the celebration next August.

"I thought I might interest you in them fish, an' I dropped in," continued Sebree before Mr. Gathright had time to tell him that he believed the Knights Templars would hardly find it convenient to devote their attention to a contest between channel cats.

"I've named 'em Billy and Teddy," the visitor went on. "They're as gentle as lambs an' easier to manage than a Jeffersonville ferryboat. Billy and Teddy are both about four years old, I reckon, and I trained 'em over a year ago to draw a boat.

"How'd I do it? Well, harnessed 'em to the skiff, of course. A catfish's well-nigh the strongest animal on earth for its size. Maybe you didn't know it. Them two can easily pull



COL. J. T. GATHRIGHT.
(One of Louisville's Prominent York Rite Masons.)

a skiff with me an' my wife an' the four young uns in it.

"Now, here's what I've got to propose: I see by the papers there's goin' to be a lot of people here this summer to attend this big time the Knights of the Templars are goin' to have. A fellow was tellin' me you wanted to get up something a little out of the ordinary to give the folks you'll have at Fountain Ferry a little divershun."

"This is quite out of the ordinary, I must say," Mr. Gathright here found opportunity to sandwich in.

"Well, that's right, an' I'm your man," went on Sebree. "Now, you go ahead an' fix your seats for the people along the bank of the river an' I'll do the rest. I'll take Billy an' Teddy an' hitch 'em to a light skiff apiece. I'll fix up the skiffs with flags an' things to make 'em look like these fancy gondales—ain't it?—the Italyuns have. Then my two boys will drive 'em in a race. You understand there won't be anything seen by the audience but them two boats speedin' along the surface of the water with maybe a little foam ahead of 'em an' the two boys a-hollerin' an' the people a-shoutin'.

"For the crowds that can't see from the shore we might arrange it to get boats down there. I think we could get Capt. Billy Devan to keep the track clear. Now, I know you're wantin' to know my price for this attraction, an' I'll add that I'll bet there won't be a bigger attraction here at this conclave. Well, sir, it'll take quite a little time to get the fish in training to work single, an' I'm frank to say I want to make a little out of the thing, so I'll agree to put you up a rattling good show for $150."

"I will be glad to take the matter under advisement," said Mr. Gathright, as he bowed his visitor to the door with politeness.

Announces Change of Policy.

"Now that the warm weather is upon us," wrote the editor of the Hickory Ridge Missourian, "we take occasion to say we don't need no more corncobs on subscription. But we do need something to pacify our temper. It's pretty ugly just now, for we have got our regular spring bile. It's on the back of the neck this time, and it's a blamed bad one. When we are in this condition nothing but real money ever does us any good, and if our best friend should walk into the office and try to get us to take garden truck or salt pork on subscription he'd get into trouble. Bring in the cash, and bring it right now, or we won't be responsible for anything that happens in this community for the next ten days."

UNUSUAL HABITATION.

Grief-Stricken Georgia Widower Lives in a House Built Over the Grave of His Wife.

Col. Elijah de Board, of Gilmer county, Ga., is probably the only man in the United States whose home is over a grave. This unusual habitation is not due to eccentricity or for the purpose of attracting notoriety, but is simply a case of loyal devotion shown in a visible way to the memory of his wife.

The recent loss of his partner in life, says the New York Herald, affected him deeply, since which time he has become a recluse. His devotion has been carried to an extreme,

HOUSE OVER A TOMB.
(Inhabited by a Widower Whose Love Survived Spouse's Death.)

it is thought by his neighbors, as he has given up living in his large home and has just built a house on the spot where his beloved wife rests, on the beautiful mountain side near his home. The structure is a small but substantial octagon of stone, and on the iron opening into the single room is the following inscription: "One in life, and one in death."

In the right hand corner is the grave of his wife, while a secondary space near by he has reserved for himself, where at the end he can find repose. Around the windows flowers have been planted, and the venerable patriarch spends the day in beautifying the surroundings of his strange home.

On the anniversary of her death, with the assistance of a local pastor, the funeral ceremony is repeated. The colonel has turned a deaf ear to numerous entreaties of his friends to give up his solitary abode, as he has expressed the desire to spend the remainder of his days in this tomblike structure.

AN ANNUAL LYNCHING.

Spanish and Portuguese Sailors Execute a Dummy of Judas Iscariot on Good Friday.

Judas Iscariot was lynched in several old world places during the recent Passion tide season. This is in accordance with a curious and remarkable custom that prevails in Spain and Portugal, and which is observed in London and other British ports by the sailors of those nationalities whose ships happen to be in those waters at the time.

A dummy figure is made of a man supposed to represent the betrayer of Christ. This effigy, which is stuffed with straw, is allowed to remain practically unheeded on the deck until after the sailors have attended morning service; but no sooner are the devotions closed than the peace of Judas is at an end.

With one accord the seamen rush to where the unconscious dummy lies, the first to reach it seizing it roughly and stamping and spitting upon it until it is wrenched from his grasp by one of his fellows, who subjects it to similar

LYNCHING JUDAS ISCARIOT.
(Queer Rite Observed Annually by Spanish Sailors.)

treatment, and so on all around. From one member of the crew to another the effigy is tossed and pitched about, execrations being leveled at its head.

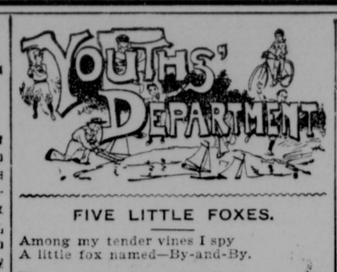
Presently somebody produces a rope, which is instantly seized upon and tied round the neck of the dummy Judas. For hours after that the effigy is dragged up and down the deck, being constantly reviled, spurned and spat upon.

Finally, when everybody has had enough of it, and is thoroughly winded, the dummy is hoisted to the masthead, being left there until the following morning.

Whenever a sailor comes on deck throughout the whole of Good Friday he looks up towards the swaying effigy, spits at it and utters a curse.

Small Parishes in Wales.

One of the smallest parishes in Wales is the historic parish of Sher in the Bridgend union. It has only a population of eight or nine souls. Nash and Stembridge, two other parishes, only number 14 inhabitants between them.



FIVE LITTLE FOXES.

Among my tender vines I spy
A little fox named—By-and-By.

Then set upon him quick, I say,
The swift young hunter Right away.

Around each tender vine I plant,
I find the little fox—I can't.

Then, fast as ever hunter ran,
Chase him with bold and brave—I can.

No use in trying—lags and whines
This fox among my tender vines.

Then drive him low, and drive him high,
With this good hunter, named—I'll try.

Among the vines in my small lot
Creeps in the young fox—I forgot.

Then hunt him out and to his pen
With—I will-not-forget-again.

A little fox is hidden there
Among my vines, named—I don't care.

Then let I'm sorry—hunter true—
Chase him afar from vines and you.
—Sunshine and Shadow.

FOUND ONLY IN MAINE.

The Coon Cat Watch Emerges from Its Home in the Forest During the Early Days of Spring.

"Coon" cats are peculiar to Maine, and this is the season of the year during which they are tempted by the warm weather to emerge from their forest homes and go to the neighboring farmhouses in search of plentiful meals.

Although the first home of the coon cat is usually some nook sheltered by underbrush, he prefers a civilized life. His method of establishing himself as a member of some well-to-do family is to amble gently along toward an open kitchen door, and with ingratiating purrs, accompanied by soft rubs against the feet of anyone there, indicate his friendly feelings toward the household.

That was the way Teddy settled himself in life. He is a typical coon cat, with long, waving coat of glossy jet black fur and a tail like a large black pompon. His face is a little wider than that of an ordinary cat, giving him the appearance of having fat cheeks, and his soft, cushioned paws are like velvet.

When we entered the kitchen of the Sanden home with a diffident air, and looked around with the bright golden eyes that are universally admired, Teddy was received with open arms and named at once.

The household knew immediately what he was and the object of his visit. "It's a coon cat come to stay," and stay he did. Teddy is much more tame and affectionate than the average cat, for he never gets angry.

In the matter of meals he is like other coon cats, and hugely enjoys a meal of vegetables, while a dish of sweets is hailed with joy. He likes to take an ear of fresh corn in his paws and gnaw off the kernels, while another pleasant occupation is to get the meat out of pumpkin seeds. Small birds he also considers dainty and worth the trouble of catching. This trait of his, "birding" his owners call it, is not viewed with approval by the family, but various scoldings and withholdings of regular meals have

TEDDY, THE COON CAT.

as yet failed to impress Teddy with his wickedness. Sometimes, too, he will return to his native woods for a few days, occasioning grief and lamentations by his absence. These visits occur about once a year, during the summer, and last about three days. Teddy has no excuse to offer on his return, but wears a reticent air and the satisfied look which suggests a good meal of small birds.

He likes pumpkin pie, and, despite his usual honesty, cannot be trusted alone in the room with one when it is cooling. A new servant, who had not yet become accustomed to Teddy's ways, made a huge, old-fashioned deep-dish pumpkin pie the other day, and put it on the dining-room table to cool. Teddy was seated on the mantel, so he saw the pumpkin pie, which seemed to be put there for him. When the family entered the room an hour later he had eaten the center out of the pie in the form of a perfect saucer, and, seated in the middle of the pie, was eating around himself with the leisurely air of a person who has dined well and can afford to be indifferent.

A jar of maple sirup or molasses also presents temptation that cannot be resisted, and if he happens to fall in when engaged in lapping it up Teddy simply resigns himself to receiving a soapy bath later as punishment.

He is just a type of all the coon cats with their beautiful grace and funny ways. Some of the cats are snow-white and others gray and white, but they all have the silky coat of long fur and plumy tails. The fondness for vegetable foods is also general among them, and so is the hankering after sweets. A coon cat is so pretty and engaging in its ways that it is always sure of a welcome in any Maine household.—N. Y. Tribune.

FAITHFUL OLD HORSE.

How Bony Helps His Master to Dispose of His Garden Truck Quickly and Profitably.

An American has made a great deal of money by training two beautiful white horses to dive into the water from a great height. He travels and exhibits his horses, and people gladly pay to see them. This is all very wonderful, but on Puget sound there is a plain, homely, bony, brown horse who never was trained to do anything in his life, but who does just as wonderful things and thinks nothing of it.

Bony's owner is a rancher, who lives on one of the wooded islands where the boats stop once a week for vegetables to be taken to the city. The rancher can make more money by taking his own produce to the city and peddling it on the streets than by shipping it to the wholesale men, so

BONY AFTER HIS PLUNGE.

he keeps his wagon in the city and when the boats stop at his island loads on Bony and his vegetables. When the boat reaches the city dock Bony shows of what he is made. While the gangplank is all right for the passengers and the vegetables, Bony cannot go ashore that way. He is led to the edge of the boat, his master speaks to him and into the deep cold water of Puget sound he plunges. He is entirely out of sight for so long you begin to wonder if he will ever come up; but presently his head appears above the water and he swims in a straight line for the shore. There he stands till his master comes up to him, hitches him to the cart, packs in his load and drives off to make his deliveries.—Chicago Record-Herald.

INSIDE OF A WATCH.

It Is Composed of Nearly 100 Pieces, Put Together with Marvelous Care and Precision.

If you own a watch, open it and look at the little wheels, springs and screws, each an indispensable part of the whole wonderful machine. The busy little balance wheel alone is the result of hundreds of years of study and experiment. The watch I have before me is composed of 98 pieces, and its manufacture embraces more than 2,000 distinct and separate operations. Some of the smallest screws are so minute that the unaided eye cannot distinguish them from the steel filings or specks of dirt. Under a powerful magnifying glass a perfect screw is revealed. The slit in the head is 2-1000 of an inch wide. It takes 308,000 of these screws to weigh a pound, and a pound is worth $1,585. The hairspring is a strip of the finest steel about 9½ inches long, 1-100 part of an inch wide and 27-10000 of an inch thick. It is coiled up in spiral form and finely tempered. The process of tempering was long held a secret by the few possessing it, and even now is not generally known. Their manufacture requires great skill and care. The strip is gaged to 20-1000 of an inch, but no measuring instrument has yet been devised capable of fine enough gaging to determine beforehand by the size of the strip what the strength of the finished steel will be. A 20-10000 part of an inch in the thickness of the strip makes a difference in the running of a watch of about six minutes per hour. The value of these springs when finished and placed in watches is enormous in proportion to the material from which they are made. A comparison will give a good idea. A ton of gold is worth $627,915. A ton of steel made up into hairsprings when in watches is worth $7,882,200—more than 12½ times the value of pure gold. Hairspring wire weighs 1-20 of a grain to the inch. One mile of wire weights less than half a pound. The balance gives five vibrations to every second, 300 every minute, 18,000 every hour, 432,000 every day and 157,680,000 every year. At each vibration it rotates about 1¼ times, which makes 197,100,000 revolutions every year. In order that we may better understand the stupendous amount of labor performed by these tiny works let us make a few comparisons. Take, for illustration, a locomotive with six driving wheels. Let its wheels be run till they shall have given the same number of revolutions that a watch gives in one year, and they will have covered a distance equal to 28 complete circuits of the earth. All this a watch does without other attention than winding once every 24 hours.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Cats in Neapolitan Churches.

In Naples there exists a race of cats which live in the churches. They are kept and fed by the authorities on purpose to catch the mice which infest all old buildings there. The animals may often be seen walking about among the congregation or sitting gravely before the altar during time of mass.

Applying a Text to Grandpa.

"Would you like me to give you a quarter, grandpa?" asked five-year-old Johnny. "Certainly," replied the old gentleman. "Very well," said the little diplomat, "then you should do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

NEW AERIAL MOTOR.

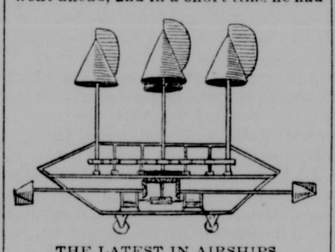
European Aeronauts Claim That It Is Constructed on the Most Plausible Theory.

European aeronauts are just now talking a great deal of a very novel airship, which has been constructed by MM. Filippi, of Bizerta, and Macler, of Tunis, and are wondering whether it will really do all that they claim for it. They maintain boldly that their airship can be uplifted and made to move in any desired direction by means of atmospheric pressure.

"Our balloon," they say, "will be entirely at our command after the atmosphere has been artificially rarefied in front of it."

Their invention in no way resembles an ordinary balloon. It is shaped like a skiff, on which are several masts. On the summit of each mast is a cone, and this is surmounted by a small wing. A machine causes the cone to turn, and their rotation, it is said, is bound to create an impulse under the airship which will necessarily send it upward. In the front and rear of the skiff there are also revolving cones, which are designed to rarefy the air and thus prevent the balloon from stopping.

That this is a most plausible theory all scientists admit, but some of them insist that no balloon constructed on this principle will ever be able to travel through the air. Thus M. Henri de Parville says: "MM. Filippi and Macler are merely wasting their time. A dozen years ago M. Puskas, a well-known scientist, came and told me that he had at last invented a perfect balloon. I asked him what the principle was and he said atmospheric pressure. I pointed out many objections to it, but he went ahead, and in a short time he had



THE LATEST IN AIRSHIPS.

built a 90-foot balloon, at a cost of 350,000 francs.

"He was then more enthusiastic than ever, but somehow he never succeeded in getting his balloon off the ground, and he died in Vienna without accomplishing his object. Now, this Puskas balloon was designed on exactly the same principles as the one constructed by Messrs. Filippi and Macler."

"The idea is certainly ingenious," says M. A. de Cunha, "but at the same time this would be a very dangerous airship, for the reason that a machine is used for the purpose of keeping it in the air and in motion, and if this machine were to break a calamity would certainly occur."

Others, on the contrary, are confident that the new airship will travel speedily and safely through the air, and both they and those who disagree with them are waiting anxiously for the first test of the airship, which will be made near Paris at an early date.

A PLANT THAT COUGHS.

The Eutada, a Tropical Vine, Sneezes Violently When Brought in Contact with Dust.

It is now well known that the sharp and broad distinction formerly made between animals and plants does not conform to the facts. The cells of plants, like those of animals, are differentiated in functions and are grouped to form special organs of nutrition, respiration, excretion—even for the perception of light. The sensitive plant (Mimosa) has a well-developed sense of touch.

A certain tissue in the leaves of plants performs the functions of a liver.

The respiration of plants is especially interesting. On the under side of leaves and on green stems are millions of microscopic mouths, each of which is opened and closed by two movable lips. These openings are the terminations of passages which are filled with water, vapor, air and other gases, produced by the chemical changes which accompany growth.

The vine called the coughing bean (Eutada tussiens) is a native of moist, tropical regions.

By accidental transportation of its seeds it has gradually spread to much less congenial spots, especially railroad embankments, where it endures drought very well, though its growth is stunted. But there is one thing which it cannot stand, and that is dust. When the breathing pores become choked by dust the gases accumulate within the leaf for a time and then are forcibly expelled in an audible paroxysm of coughing and sneezing, which makes the leaf tremble violently. At the same time the whole plant becomes red in the face, so to speak, through the sinking in of the green chlorophyll grains and the appearance of particles of red coloring matter on the surface.

The Eutada is sometimes cultivated as a house plant. Sweeping the room is very apt to set the poor plant a-coughing, to the intense astonishment of persons who are unfamiliar with its peculiarities.

DISTEMPER IN DOGS.

Coccus of the Disease Has Recently Been Isolated and Vaccination Is Now Quite au Fait.

Vaccination of dogs as a preventive of distemper has just been announced in England by Dr. Copeman. He recently isolated the coccus of distemper and through experiments with the cultivated germs has prepared a vaccine that renders animals immune from the contagion.

Dr. Copeman discovered that the laboratory cocci, injected into a dog, was universally fatal. But when treated with diluted carbolic acid at a temperature of 60 degrees centigrade the vac-

VACCINATING A DOG.

cine so prepared made animals immune from distemper in any contact.

This discovery has been recognized as of great value in England. At the same time Dr. Copeman has not had a chance to prove how long this immunity may last, and dog breeders all over the world are to be brought to try the vaccine with an eye to its lasting effect.

This discovery is interesting from a pathological point of view from the fact that long ago the disease was classed as a variola and an inoculation of cowpox was proved to be ineffectual against it.

From the time of Aristotle canine distemper has been recognized. In 1028 it almost wiped out the dogs of Bohemia. France suffered from it in 1740, and before the century ended nearly every part of Europe had felt the scourge. It exists in nearly every part of Europe to-day.

Time and again in recent years unsuccessful efforts have been made to find the germ of the distemper. Now that it is found it does not show marked variations from several other well-known micrococci.

FREEZING BACTERIA.

Fresh Experiments Prove That Long Continued Cold Will Destroy Even the Liveliest of Them.

Within the last year or two some interesting experiments have been conducted in England, with the purpose of ascertaining the effect of extreme cold on the vitality of various kinds of bacteria. The tests were made with liquid air and liquid hydrogen, by means of which temperatures were obtained 300 to 400 degrees below zero. In the majority of instances the microbes withstood this amazing chill and on thawing out exhibited signs of life.

In these experiments, however, the cold was applied for only a very short time, a few minutes or a few hours. A different class of tests has just been reported to a bacteriological congress by Dr. W. H. Park, of the New York health board. He employed only typhoid bacilli, but in order to make the investigation more thorough he took specimens which he had cultivated from 20 different cases of disease. Thus any inequality in their hardiness was guarded against. The particular feature of this scheme was not the severity of the cold, but its duration. Having prepared a lot of tubes containing his culture, Dr. Park reduced them all to a temperature of 23 degrees Fahrenheit, only a little below freezing, and kept them there. Then at intervals he would remove a tube and examine the bacilli.

At the end of 3½ days he found 42 per cent. of the microbes in the first tube alive. In a week all but 14 per cent. were dead in another. In two weeks only 7½ per cent. survived, in three, 0.4; in five, 0.11, and in seven, 0.9. The percentage diminished as time went on, until in 22 weeks, or fully five months, all of the bacilli were dead. The tube opened after 18 weeks was the last to show any life left. It thus appears that a long winter will usually kill typhoid bacilli, even if it is not a severe one.

Fast Trolley Car Service.

In Philadelphia a fast trolley car is being tested. It takes newspapers in the early morning to Chestnut Hill, 14¾ miles away. It runs at a rate of 35 miles an hour, including a stop at least every three-quarters of a mile. Occasionally it has run a mile in a minute and an eighth and it has made the entire distance in 25 minutes, including stops, which is the same time as the express trains make for the same distance. It maintains its schedule time regularly, but on one occasion it was late ten minutes, owing to the wreck of a hay wagon which was on the road.

Curious Test for Deafness.

A novel and curious test for deafness or approaching deafness has just been described by a Paris specialist. If the handle of a vibrating tuning fork be applied to the knee or other bony portion of the human frame the sound cannot be heard by the person who possesses an unimpaired ear, but if the ear be attacked by disease, then the note can be heard distinctly.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 0 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.

Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

FOR SHERIFF.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

EVERYONE will rejoice to learn that Mrs. McKinley is improving and that there is now great hopes of her recovery.

THE Sultan has issued an edict forbidding typewriters to dwell within his realm. Probably this is the result of a demand from the harem.

TEXAS politicians have ceased their execrations against trusts since the obleaginous resources of the Lone Star State have been brought to the surface.

MR. BRYAN has announced that if John J. Lentz will become a candidate for United States Senator that he will deliver a few addresses from the tail end of a limited express. Truly Ohio Republicans are fortunate.

PEERING into the political future Mr. Gorman would fain perceive a vacancy in the United States Senate which he alone can fill. Happily the man with the far away look often cannot see beyond his nose.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN has invaded Missouri with some new lantern slides to revive interest in free silver. The Democratic politicians who broke into ecstatic rapture and drew rounds of applause at the mere mention of "our matchless leader, William Jennings Bryan," now conceal themselves in the shrubbery at his approach. Verily how fleeting is fame.

MR. GORMAN may possess remarkable power in the way of handling a legislature, but when it comes to voting, the people have their inning, as was demonstrated in Baltimore's first election under the new law. The marked success achieved by the Republicans was a rebuke to the ex-Senator and Boss Rasin. The peoples' memory is evidently much longer than the bosses imagined.—Elkton Appeal.

MR. JAMES J. HILL, president of the Northern Pacific Company, justly seeks to exonerate himself in public opinion of any part in the late Wall street catastrophe. He says he never bought a railroad share for speculation, but that he is in the legitimate business of railroad construction and extension. So far from having any sympathy with Wall street operations he suggests that the law should intervene to suppress the gambling methods by which substantial business interests are at the mercy of the most unscrupulous. Most of the men who create these scandals in the stock market, he says, are engaged in dealing in what they have not got and cannot deliver.

THE news that Mr. Gorman is to take personal charge of the Democratic campaign in Maryland this year seems to meet with general approval in Republican circles. It is hard for a man of Mr. Gorman's aspirations to come to the conclusion that his day as a political boss has ended. Until he was driven from power by the people in 1895 his will was the will of the Democratic party, and his influence was felt in every section and corner of the State. Revolutions do not go backwards. Every reason that existed for Mr. Gorman's overthrow in 1895 still stand good for his continued retirement. He seems to imagine, however, that the past is dead and forgotten, and that in order to be restored to power he has only to say the word. Unlike Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who said in a speech a few days ago that "his political race is run," and that "his connection with the serious labors and responsibilities of active political life has ceased, Mr. Gorman yearns for the restoration of the old order of things when he was big chief." He is not in the mood of the contemplative philosopher in statesmanship who is anxious to withdraw from the scenes of his long labors for the civic welfare and henceforth became a sage in the tranquility of retirement. But he will soon realize that the judgment of the people will not be reversed.

"Our Comrades Gone Before."

Decoration Day, May 30, will this year be observed throughout the country quite as generally as in former seasons. A neighboring Department Commander, who deprecates the disposition too often shown to make the day one of recreation, in all sorts of ways, rather than occasion to suitably remember the brave dead by tokens of love and effection, says: "Thirty-three years ago the beautiful ceremoney of strewing fragrant flowers and holding solemn service over the graves of our departed comrades was first ordered by that peerless general, John A. Logan, then commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The rules and regulations of our order now require commemorative service on Memorial day, and, if impressed, as we should be, by veneration for the heroism displayed by those who have fallen, their unselfish devotion to country, their zeal, fortitude and courage, and their great sacrifices that the union of these states might be perpetuated, we shall make this annual pilgrimage a labor of love and affection, and not an opportunity for games and hilarity."

New Office for David E. Dick.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—State Senator David E. Dick, of Allegany county, has been appointed deputy naval officer at the port of Baltimore to succeed John W. Cable, of Washington county, who was recently made naval officer to succeed Norman B. Scott resigned. Mr. Dick resigned his position in the goverment land office and the understanding is that he is to hold the position of deputy naval officer for one year at which time Mr. Cable's term expires, he having been appointed to fill Scott's unexpired term only. Next year a new naval officer will be appointed and Cable will resume his former position as deputy.

Francis Goodwin, a young Baltimore lawyer, who formerly lived at Barton, Md., has been appointed to the place in the land officer vacated by Mr. Dick.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

An honest dollar never looks bigger than it is.

Orthodoxy is what your neighbor should believe.

Broken hopes often make foundations for better things.

Hugging a delusion—courting a made up girl. Delusions are plentiful.

There was never any man in love who stopped to count the cost.

An old bachelor is a reproach—an old maid is wisdom personified.

God bless the babies—the devil will look after the rest of us.

Misery loves company—the dentist is a genial companion when you have the toothache.

It is a healthy sign when women love dogs better than babies. Better an illiterate voter than a ballot for precious little doggies.

Geometry teaches that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points—are you following the line or going round the bush.

JACKSON.

For Rent or Sale.

Nine room house, good stable, half acre lot, fruit trees, spring of pure water, most desirable for a summer home. House has been lately painted and papered. Everything in first-class repair. This property is known as the Bedford property. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. For terms, etc., address Mr. G. S. Hamill. 3

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

CENSUS RETURNS MEAGRE.

Not Sufficient Data on Which to Base Estimate of State's Population.

Assistant Census Superintendent Ogden said today that the Census Bureau had to date received absolutely no data upon which any comparison could be made with the Federal Census or the result gauged in the State, Baltimore city or any county.

A county newspaper, he said, had stated that one precinct in Garrett county had shown an increase of 61 over the Federal Census, but the other precincts might show a loss. Of course, if that ratio of increase should be kept up, the county would gain an additional representative in the House of Delegates.

Mr. Ogden reiterated what he had before said, that no figures would be given out until the result of the census was laid before Governor Smith. —Tuesday's Baltimore News.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Among the arrivals the past week were Joseph Forward and family, Hotel Columbia; H. G. Sharp and wife, of New Philadelphia, O.; Mrs. S. L. Allen, Baltimore; Mrs. Daniel Smith, Washington, D. C.; Miss Carrie Rudisill, Altoona, Pa.

Painters and paper hangers at work making the Mountain Lake Hotel inviting and cheerful. New brussel carpets are to be laid. The hotel is being put on a first-class basis in every respect and will be run as A No. 1.

M. M. Shroch is adding two rooms to his home on K street.

Mrs. Whiting, of Sewickley, Pa., has rented Dr. Baldwin's cottage on "The Drive."

Mrs. Yost is a guest of her sister, Mrs. T. J. Cornwall.

Major J. M. Burns spent last Saturday in the Park arranging for the coming of his family to their summer home.

John Arnold, of Oakland, is assisting his brother Frank in plastering "Woodlawn" cottage.

L. A. Rudisill preached in the Methodist church, Newburg, W. Va., Sunday last.

BLOOMINGTON.

Piedmont Independent.

Mrs. Cal Simpson returned home Saturday from a visit to her mother, Mrs. Henry Cross, of Tunnelton.

Garland Howard, Elzie Fazenbaker, Grant and Benton Harshbarger are working in the mines at Tunnelton.

James Hartly went to Birmingham, Ala., last week and secured work in the mines near that city. He reports times good in that locality and wages fair.

Miss Lotta Kemp is entertaining this week Mrs. Smith, of West Union, wife of Editor S. P. Smith, of the West Union *Democrat*.

Mrs. Annie Lichliter, of Elkins, wife of Capt. Dan Lichliter, of the W. Va. C. and P. R. R., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Benette, is visiting the Harshbarger family.

Miss Fannie Bartlett, postmistress, is off duty on account of ill health. She is recuperating with relatives in Cumberland.

Bert Miller returned last week from Alabama and is staying with his brother, Henry Miller. He expects to remain in this region during the summer, returning South in the fall.

Jerry Shillenburg and family have taken up their residence at Elk Garden.

The sale of the personal effects of the late Henry Warnick took place Thursday afternoon. The geniel Robert Morehead cried the sale and he fell into the place like an old veteran in the business.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton and Mr. Charles Kight, of Hampshire Hill, were in town last Thursday.

Allegany county has commenced the erection of a bridge over the ravine made by the landslide on the county road at the Buxton mine.

Ephraim Poland, of Bachelorville, returned home from Tunnelton on Wednesday, accompanied by his aged father. The latter will make his home with his son in the future.

Our post-office has been equipped with handsome new call boxes.

Dr. Kemp returned last week from the Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, where he accompanied Arlie Warnick, son of Gilbert Warnick, for a surgical operation. Young Warnick is eleven years old and has been suffering since last August with a disease of the bones of the right lower limb and it was in view of saving his leg that he was taken to the hospital. The surgeons operated on the patient last Thursday and hope ultimately to send him home with a good sound leg.

To Arrest Many Husbands.

West Virginia's new law punishing husbands and fathers for non-support of their families took effect Monday. Hundreds of arrests previously planned by the humane societies of the various counties were ordered. Since last February complaints of desertions and non-support have been quietly looked over and the cases worked up. All that was required today was the issuance of warrants for the arrest of the recreant husbands and fathers. It is estimated that every county in West Virginia will have a score or more of arrests each.

Attention, G. A. R.!

HEADQ'TERS CROOK POST NO. 35, G. A. R., DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND, OAKLAND, May 11, 1901.

Memorial services will be held at the Odd Fellows' cemetery, Oakland, May 30, 1901.

Crook Post cordially invites all old soldiers with their families, K. of H., Odd Fellows, Masons, school children and citizens to join with us on this memorial occasion to pay a loving tribute to our deceased comrades.

We will leave Grand Army Hall in Sturgiss building at 10.30 a. m. for cemetery.

Let there be a full turn out. Flowers for decoration will be thankfully received. Can be left at Sturgiss' drug store.

By order A. G. STURGISS, Post Commander.

J. A. HAYDEN, Adjutant.

Attention, G. A. R.

Headquarters Sherman Post No. 11, G. A. R., Department of Maryland, Friendsville, May 20, 1901.

Memorial services will be held at Friendsville May 30th. The Post cordially invites all old soldiers with their families, school children and citizens to join with us on this memorial occasion to pay a loving tribute to our deceased comrades.

We will meet at the Lutheran church at 10 a. m. and march to the M. E. church, where appropriate addresses and music will be rendered.

Let there be a full turn out.

Flowers for decoration will be thankfully received and can be left at the M. E. church.

By order R. E. FRIEND, Post Commander.

GEO. E. BISHOFF, Post Adjt.

Local Paper Deserves Support.

The effort of any newspaper to build up a town is practically nullified unless it is backed up by the business men of the town. A stranger turns from the news columns of a paper to its advertising columns, and if he fails to find there the business cards of the merchants and professional firms he comes to the conclusion that the editor is not appreciated, in which case it is a good place to keep clear from. No town ever grew without the active assistance of its papers. Nor can papers grow and build up their localities without the assistance of the town Business men should realize this and remember that in lending support to their local paper they are not only building up their own business, but are helping to support that which is steadily working for the growth of the whole town.—Press and Printer.

A Ball Write-Up.

A cow-boy reporter on a wild western paper was sent to a swell ball to write it up and here is an extract from his report of the costumes of the ladies present:

"Miss Mary Monroe, red frock, white sack, and hair bunched; Miss Emma Latrobe, yellow dress and high heeled slippers; Miss Marion Willoughby, some kind of thin stuff, white and tied up with blue tape and hair frizzled; Miss Jennie Murchison, black clothes and a feather in her hair; Miss Ella Wexford, red hair and grey suit, flat in front and stuck out behind; Miss Pauline Taelev, bigger'n a tub, and dressed to the top branch—she had a velvet outfit a mile long, and sixteen rows of buttons on her gloves—her hair was a dead yellow, tied up like a bun, and had a lot of vegetables in it; Miss Florence Ross, green dress flipped with velvet and hoisted up at the side with a white checkrein, Miss Vinne Hammerstey, white network with red streak, walked with a limp, and hair frescoed."

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. J. S. Johnson, Mr. A. C. Dewitt, Jacob Stump.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Does the Baby Thrive

If not, something must be wrong with its food. If the mother's milk doesn't nourish it, she needs SCOTT'S EMULSION. It supplies the elements of fat required for the baby. If baby is not nourished by its artificial food, then it requires

Scott's Emulsion

Half a teaspoonful three or four times a day in its bottle will have the desired effect. It seems to have a magical effect upon babies and children. A fifty-cent bottle will prove the truth of our statements.

Should be taken in summer as well as winter.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the road is prayed to be located, said road to commence at Wm. Coddington's gate and run on the north side of Bear Creek to covered bridge on Selbysport road through the lands of Wm. Coddington, R. T. Frazee and Wm. Steele, a distance of about seventy-five perches, and examine whether the said new road should be located and built, will meet on the 8th day of June, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said relocation of said new road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

C. W. FRIEND,
THOMAS FIKE,
GEORGE D. FRANTZ,
Examiners.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., May 16, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, June 3, 1901,

as required by law, for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

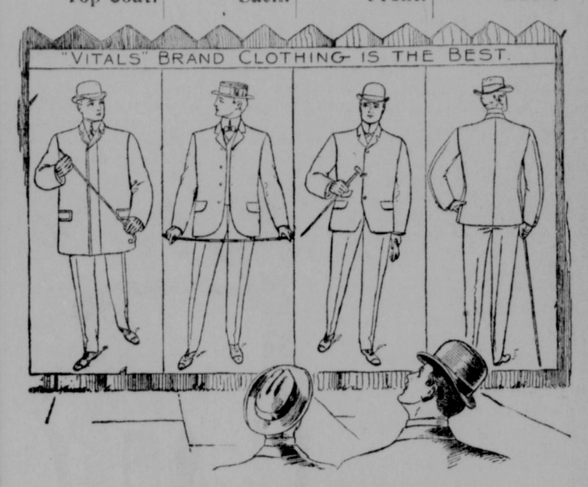
Notice to Trespassers.

This is to give notice that all persons are warned against trespassing upon the farm of the undersigned, lying in District No. 1, about seven miles northeast of Swanton and adjoining the lands of Daniel O'Brien, Buckner Mason and Ab. Murray. All persons found trespassing in any way upon the above land will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. WILLIAM COLMER.

Swanton, Md., April 29, 1901. 8 3*

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Spring Top Coat. | Four Button Sack. | Military Front. | Military Back.



Our Spring Stock of

Men and ... Boys **CLOTHING**

Is now complete in all the NEW STYLES & COLORS.

All Wool Suits at $7.50.

Style, Fit, Quality==Guaranteed.

H. C. SINCELL & Co.

Whitewash That Lasts.

As this is the time of year to fix up and make presentable all outbuildings, we give the Government recipe for making whitewash—an article which should be more generally used than it is:

Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace.

The east end of the President's house at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash, says the *Practical Farmer*, which gives the above recipe. It is used by the government to whitewash light-houses. A pint of this wash mixture, if properly applied, will cover one square yard, and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than paint. Coloring matter may be added as desired.

Wool.

C. S. May, of Swanton has eleven barrels of money to spend for wool this year. 4t

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.

Open—Ready For Use.

Recommended by prominent men everywhere and used by physicians, nurses, hospitals, sanitariums, beauty and massage parlors. Will benefit and cure every ailment. Even snake bites, hydrophobia, cancer and small pox no longer a terror to humanity.

No Disease Can Resist its Marvelous Power.

These delightful, remarkable Thermal Baths open the millions of pores all over the body and draw out the poison and impurities of the blood and entire system, cleanse inwardly and outwardly; are famous for producting a clear skin, brilliant complexion, preserving health, preventing Colds, Fevers, La Grippe and Disease. Cures bodily ailments, makes good, pure Blood, Strong Nerves, Clear Brain, Bright Eyes, Healthy Bodies. Fills you with new Life, Vim, Vigor of younger days. Marvelous power to overcome Sleeplessness and Insomnia.

Let us send you a "Quaker." Give it a trial, read the $2 book sent with each one, and if not found to be just as represented and does not do all that is claimed of it return it to us and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The price of the "Quaker" is $5—cannot be bought cheaper from the manufacturers (we pay cost of delivery)—with $2 book free to patrons.

A 16-page descriptive catalogue sent free upon request. AGENTS WANTED. Write for terms. Address all letters to

QUEEN CITY NOVELTY CO.,
General Agents, OAKLAND, MD.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the mortgaged real estate of Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, as made by Frederick A. Thayer and Ulysses G. Palmer, Assignees

No. 1057 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 15th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting as a court Equity, that the sale of the real estate of Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, as made by Frederick A. Thayer and Ulysses G. Palmer, assignees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 8th day of June, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Z. G. Duckworth et al. vs. Stephen Duckworth.

No. 1042 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 10th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Taylor Morrison be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 8th day of June, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1000.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

It's the hard rubs of the world that makes a man bright.

The best corned beef in the world at Herman Creutzburg's market.

Fred. G. Fox, Esq., of Friendsville, was in the city one day last week on business.

C. S. May, at Swanton, will buy all wool this year for cash. See him before you sell. 4t

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Messrs. P. G. Stark and Elias Orendorf, both of near Bittinger, were visitors to Oakland on business Monday.

Still plenty of beautiful dress goods of all kinds at S. P. Specht's at right prices. 10 3

Mrs. Henry W. McComas and little son arrived home from a few days' visit to Baltimore on Saturday afternoon last.

The most beautiful assortment of men's shirts at S. P. Specht's ever brought to Deer Park. Call and examine them and get prices. 10 3

Mrs. J. Lee McComas arrived in Oakland on Saturday and is the guest of her son Dr. Henry W. McComas on Second street.

Go to S. P. Specht's, Deer Park, for laces, embroideries and dress trimmings if you want to buy them at right prices. 10 3

"Conscience," says the Accident Philosopher, "is that within us that tells us when somebody else is doing wrong."

Did you see that line of summer goods, laces, embroideries, silks and velvets at Townshend & Sons? Cheaper than ever. 8 4

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft and little daughter, of Fairmont, were the guests of Mr. Ravenscraft's parents in Oakland Sunday and Monday.

Jerry Flannigan, aged about seven years, accidentally fell in the mill dam below Newman's lot one day last week and would have drowned but for the timely arrival of some boys who were fishing nearby, Dennie Rasche plunging in after him.

Mr. W. McCulloh Brown has resigned his position with the U. S. C. and G. Survey to again look after his many interests in Garrett county and will be at his home for the summer. Mr. Brown informs us that he is ready to do any engineering work or make any land surveys offered, and we would call attention to his advertisement in another column.

In Cumberland the city election Monday resulted in the selection of three councilmen each by the Republicans and Democrats, a gain of one for the latter, but with holdovers the Republicans will have a majority of four in the council. The Republicans on the total vote carried the city by 36 majority. The honors were even in the election of councilmen. The library project was defeated by the decisive majority of 1073.

James H. Wilson, Esq., of Blaine, was here Tuesday in company with Mr. George W. Moon, of the same section. On Friday, Mr. Wilson said, a terrific rain storm visited his community which washed out the roads and the growing crops, besides carrying a small bridge which spanned a narrow stream. Whole fields of oats and other grains, besides gardens, were utterly ruined.

It is a remarkable fact that no town grows or prospers without the aid of live aggressive newspapers. A stranger nearly always looks at the papers of a town and if he does not find the cards of the business and professional men he concludes that it is a good place to keep clear from so he goes elsewhere. Nor can the papers grow without the assistance of the town. Everything spent with the newspaper helps the town that much.

We have one or two inquiries as to the soy bean. This bean is a native of Japan, where it is very extensively grown as a nitrogenous food for the people, where it helps to balance their daily ration of rice. It grows with a branching, treelike stalk to a height of two or three feet and bears a small pod containing a yellow waxy bean, which will yield from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. It takes about 100 days to mature the bean from the time of planting. It is richer in protein, both foliage and the bean, than any other crop which can be grown in the temperate zone, and as it possesses all the soil fertilizing qualities of clover it is a plant which well deserves the attention of all farmers and stockmen. Cut green and cured as hay, it will furnish to any farm the source of protein which will supplement bran and oilmeal and enable a man to produce on his own farm a completely balanced ration for all his stock.

Ex-Sheriff William P. Lee was in town Tuesday.

Big combination formed at Swanton to buy wool for cash. C. S. May, proprietor.

The usual services will be held in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church in Oakland on Sunday.

Cash paid for sheep, veal, lambs, hides and pelts at Herman Creutzburg's meat market. 3t

In the Methodist church here last Sunday night Presiding Elder Roberts delivered the sermon.

WANTED—At Dixon & Kelso's 200 or 300 bushels good potatoes at 40c per bushel. 1t*

The editor's wife and children are on a visit to relatives at Kingwood, W. Va., this week.

Townshend & Son have a nice, neat line of plaids, percales, organdies, colored lawns, lace curtains, bedspreads, sheets, etc., away down.

Ross Compton, Esq., of near Grantsville, was in Oakland Tuesday on business and made this office a pleasant visit.

Messrs. D. S. Custer, Joab Friend, Thomas Fike and Clarence Guard, all of Friendsville district, were Oakland visitors on Friday and Saturday.

Try the new remedy for costiveness, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box guaranteed Price, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

WANTED.—Four men for common labor and to drive team. Will pay good wages and hire by month. Apply to Chas. R. Savedge, Deer Park, Md. 3t

A large force of carpenters have been engaged for a week or more in making extensive improvements to the interior as well as exterior of the Oakland Hotel which will be opened for visitors within a few weeks.

Mr. Olin F. Durst, of Lonaconing, was in Oakland last Thursday evening for a few hours. Mr. Durst has inlisted in the regular army for a period of three years and has gone to Columbus, Ohio, where he will be stationed.

Mrs. E. J. Kirkpatrick, lessee of the hotels and cottages at Brookside, W. Va., south of Oakland, arrived here on Saturday last and is now at Brookside making arrangements to open the resort for guests within a short time.

The work of laying the foundation for the new Catholic church in Oakland was commenced on Tuesday morning by Contractor John Scally and force of hands. The entire building will be of stone and brick and under the contract will be completed by November 1st.

The three little children of Edward P. Porterfield, a resident near Job, Randolph county, W. Va., were killed by a black bear in the mountains twelve miles southeast of Job. The bodies were found Tuesday evening on the mountain side where the children apparently lost themselves before falling into the clutches of the bear.

We publish elsewhere as an advertisement the prospectus of the Oakland Hotel which will be under the management of Col. Chas. E. Headley, mine host of the Grafton Hotel, Grafton, W. Va. Col. Headley has improved the service at the Grafton Hotel wonderfully since he has been in charge and makes many promises for the Oakland which we have no doubt he will keep.

"Limburger cheese," says an exchange, "if laid in a cupboard or refrigerator will drive away ants." We don't doubt it. Limburger cheese will do even more. It will drive hogs out of a tanyard, it will drive a spike through a a brick wall and a balky mule through a wire fence. A small piece of cheese properly warmed up will dismiss a congregation quicker than a fire. Yes sir, there is no doubt about it, limburger cheese will drive away your "ants," your uncles, your cousins, as well as your mother-in-law.

Dr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Greene, of Washington, D. C., stopped in Oakland Monday night on their way to Friendsville, this county, where Dr. Green will locate for the practice of dentistry. He is a graduate of the Columbian University Dental College and has had several years' experience with the leading dentists of Boston, Baltimore and Washington. He will visit nearby points to Friendsville at stated intervals. A well equipped office for bridge and crown work by the latest improved methods will be opened by him. Especial attention will be paid to the extraction of teeth without pain. Both Dr. and Mrs. Greene are pleasant and agreeable conversationalists and we have no doubt they will be heartily welcomed by the citizens of Friendsville and community.

Death of Judge McRobie.

Judge Thomas R. McRobie, of the Orphans' Court, died at his home near Swanton yesterday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock after an illness of a few days of inflammation of the kidneys. He was aged about 60 years and was an old soldier, being a member of the Third Maryland Regiment. His funeral will take place to-morrow at Bittinger.

The wet weather during the past few days has put a stop to the work of Contractor Kennedy and the corporation employees in making the fills and paving the balance of Second street. The roadway has been completed, but the sidewalks remain to be finished. As the boardwalks have been torn up and earth filled in in the low places pedestrians find little comfort in traveling along the thoroughfore. Housekeepers and business men find it a hard matter to keep their places clean and it is only by the hardest work and keeping constantly at it that stores and offices are at all presentible.

Saturday last ground was broken and the work of erecting the foundation for the addition to THE REPUBLICAN building was begun. The addition will be 35x35 feet, two stories high, brick veneer and finished in conformity with the main building. The lower floor of the new addition will be utilized for a press room and the upper floor used as a composing room. The present quarters used jointly as a press and composing room will be partitioned off into suites of office rooms, of which there will be eight. The entire building will be heated with steam, sanitary plumbing will be installed and when completed the office rooms will be rented to those desiring them. Already two suites have been rented and probably three.

Off For Nome City, Alaska.

Tuesday morning the following Garrett countians left Oakland on train No. 3 for the west: Michael Nathan and Dr. Charles Beachy, of Grantsville, M. M. Ashby and William J. Shartzer, of Oakland, and George O'Brien, of near Swanton. At St. Louis the party will take another road for Seattle, Washington, where they will embark for Alaska, their destination, with the exception of Mr. Shartzer, being Nome. Mr. Shartzer will stop at Skagway, where, we are informed, he will enter the employ of the Government. The party going from Oakland will continue beach and claim mining as last year in the gold regions. The experience derived from their venture last year will be of inestimable value to them this season. We trust that the success attending them may be even better than their brightest anticipations.

Sheep Killing Dogs.

Recently dogs have been among the sheep of the farmers near Oakland with the result that a number have been killed and many crippled. Last Friday night the farms of Clark DeBerry, David T. Enlow and Andrew Shartzer were visited by dogs. At the two first named no damage was done as the household was aroused by the barking of the dogs and they were frightened off. Mr. Shartzer was not so lucky. One of his sheep was killed and six or seven crippled. The dog that did the damage has been located and will be shot.

Elected Cashier.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank, Mr. R. E. Sliger, bookkeeper for the Lonaconing Savings Bank, was elected to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. U. G. Palmer, as cashier of the bank. Mr. Sliger will assume his duties here on June 1st. He comes to Oakland well recommended as a business man and a gentleman of the highest standing.

Wedding To-be.

Miss Charlotte Hoblitzell Zimmerman and Mr. Leonidas Polk, both of Baltimore, will be married on June 10th 1901, at St. Michael and All Angels' church, Baltimore, and will be at home after June 25th at 213 E. 21st street, Baltimore. Miss Zimmerman is well and favorably known in Oakland where she spent a number of summers for her health.

At Garthright's.

I have one hundred rolls of matting for sale from 14 to 32 cents per yard; 2 car loads best flour on earth to sell at rock bottom prices; the largest stock of drygoods and notions ever brought to Mountain Lake Park as cheap as can be where quality is considered. I want two car loads of potatoes at 40 cents per bushel, one-half cash, all the butter you can bring me and also all the eggs you have at 14 cents, one half cash. 3t

Fine Catch of Trout.

Mayor W. C. White and Mr. Thomas H. Hobbs were on a trout fishing trip to the mountain streams of Garrett county yesterday, and between Deer Park and Mountain Lake Park caught a fine bunch of the speckled beauties. —Cumberland News.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in in sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

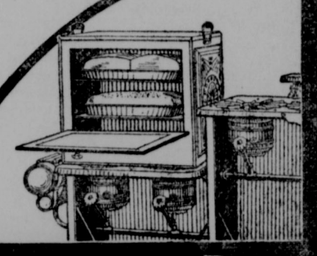
FROM WASHDAY TO BAKING DAY

From Monday to Saturday—at every turn in the kitchen work—a Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove will save labor, time and expense—and keep the cook comfortable. No bulky fuel to prepare or carry, no waiting for the fire to come up or die down; a fraction of the expense of the ordinary stove. A

Wickless
BLUE FLAME
Oil Stove

will boil, bake, broil or fry better than a coal stove. It is safe and cleanly—can not become greasy, can not emit any odor. Made in several sizes, from one burner to five. If your dealer *does not* have them, write to nearest agency of

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.



HE RODE ON A SPECIAL.

A Small Pox Patient Who Had a Car to Himself.

A rather terrifying scene was enacted on board the B. & O. accommodation train No. 72 Saturday afternoon in which a smallpox patient figured with thrilling prominence, his presence inspiring the passengers, with a degree of dread and alarm, bordering on panic. When the train stopped at Rodamer, a station not far distant from Terra Alta, a colored man climbed on board and slowly wended his way through the "smoker" in search of a seat. His face was covered with a lothsome eruption, swollen and distorted, while his hands betrayed the presence of a similar disorder. At once the attention of the passengers in the smoker was directed to the man, and one gentleman, more venturesome than his fellows, inquired what might be the nature of the colored man's disorder, all the while preserving a respectful distance.

He was informed by the sufferer that he had come in contact with a poison oak vine, and was en route to the Western Maryland Hospital, in Cumberland. The presumption gaining ground that the suspect had not returned a truthful diagnosis of his case, the passengers divining the true nature of the disease, hastily proceeded to give the fellow a wide berth by vanishing through the most convenient exit to more congenial quarters. Within less time than it takes to record the fact, the afflicted son of Ham was alone, the monarch of all he surveyed. The conductor, for once, pursued a well defined conclusion to let the company's interests take care of themselves, without interference on his part, and the gentleman with the Mt. Vesuvius complexion enjoyed a privilege he had never had before, that of traveling on a "special." The brakeman confined his sphere of duty to the rear end of the train.

When the train reached Cumberland the railroad authorities notified Health Officer Spear, the latter instituting an immediate investigation. A glance was sufficient to convince the physician that another smallpox patient had entered the corporate limits. Dr. Spear advised the railroad authorities to lock the car and hold the patient a prisoner therein until the car could be sent back to Rodamer.

However it was decided to take the patient to the county pest house at Riverside, whither he was removed in his "private car."

New Pests.

Judging from the apparently new types of insect pests which year by year turn in to annoy the horticulturist, farmer and gardener, it would seem as though the work of creation was not completed when the garden of Eden was turned over to Adam and that the development of new species of insect pests were going on all the time. Each plant, tree or flower, when brought into general cultivation, sooner or later develops some breed of bug, bacteria, beetle, aphis worm or blight to either paralyze its growth or destroy its fruitage. The bug professor at the various colleges is usually regarded as a sort of crank and useless appendage by the unthinking public, but the fact remains that entomology has become one of the most important of modern sciences and that man's future welfare and prosperity are going to hinge largely upon his ability to fight bugs.

Kicked By a Horse.

Clever, son of Mr. Geo. L. Michael, of the Michael Settlement, was painfully hurt Wednesday morning by being kicked in the face by a horse. Dr. Z. T. Kalbaugh was summoned and the patient at last report was getting along very nicely.—Piedmont Independent.

HIGHWAYS IN CANADA.

Need for Improvement Shown by Increased Demand for Good Roads.

What a road must be to be a good road should not be misunderstood. A good road is one best answering, in a broad sense, the requirements of economic fitness. Money spent on road construction is an investment from which adequate returns are to be expected. A road the cost of which is excessively great in proportion to the use made of it, however smooth, hard, easily traveled and durable, measured by the foregoing rule, may be far from being a good road. On the other hand, a common dirt road may be a good road if it is made and maintained so as to properly meet the needs of traffic. In Canada, therefore, we do not need English, French or Roman roads, but we want Canadian roads, each mile adapted to local requirements and conditions, says A. W. Campbell in a paper read before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

It is impossible to make a fixed model for a road to meet all conditions. There is a tendency on the part of very many good authorities on roadmaking to lay down hard and fast rules based on their own experience. This is a very great mistake, for in no other branch of engineering, perhaps, is there so much opportunity for the exercise of individual judgment. There are such infinite gradations in climate, in character and extent of travel to be served, the nature of the soil over which the road is to pass, the opportunities and need for drainage, the quality of metal obtainable, that there is but one way to skilfully meet these conditions.

It is to thoroughly understand what a road consists of, and the physical properties of the material which are to be employed in reaching this end.

A road consists of a strong foundation capable of supporting any load or weight which may pass over it. This foundation must have a surface covering which will resist the wear of the feet of horses and action of wheels, remaining smooth and hard; a covering which will also prevent water from passing readily through to the foundation. In the road, therefore, we have a structure consisting of a foundation, floor and roof.

That the country roads throughout Canada are in an unfortunate condition is now very generally recognized. This, a careful study will disclose, is not wholly due to the fact that the expenditure upon them is small. It is rather due, in many districts at least, to the fact that the expenditure now made is mismanaged and misapplied, owing to a lack of method and an ignorance of the principles of roadmaking on the part of those in charge of the expenditure.

In Ontario money and statute labor to a combined value of $4,000,000 are annually placed on the roads and streets throughout the province. This is obviously a very considerable amount of energy; it indicates the importance of the highway as a public work, and demands a proper system of direction. That such a proper system has been utterly wanting requires no other than the proof given by the roads themselves. Not too soon can the prevailing opinion be cleared away that any and every farmer is a competent road engineer. There is imperative need of an early introduction of business and scientific principles in the management of roads.

The principle that all citizens shall contribute to the cost of roads is already being carried into effect on this continent, and exists in all European countries. There does not need to be any reason why the farmer and rural population should pay the entire cost of roadbuilding any more than they should meet the entire cost of railway and canal construction. A system of good country roads is an expensive public work, in every way necessary for the development of the country, and so long as the farmer bears the entire burden it is manifest that the desired end, good roads, will be difficult if not impossible to reach. In any event, the attempt to do so comprises an injustice.

The towns are asking for good country roads. They are beginning to realize how important for them it is to have free and uninterrupted communication with the surrounding country districts at all seasons of the year, and would no doubt be willing to pay a fair proportion of the cost, in order that road improvement might progress more rapidly. This very interest which is being displayed is the strongest evidence as to the mutual right of townsman and farmer to pay for the construction of a country road system.

Foreign instances of progressive road legislation indicate that the provinces of Canada are very inadequately equipped with the means of building and maintaining roads in a manner suited to their importance as a public work. Until the relation of the civil engineer to road control is drawn much closer there can be little prospect of improvement. This can only be accomplished by inaugurating proper systems of control in which the importance of roads is more fully recognized by government and citizen. Undoubtedly popular feeling is approaching such an end in many parts of the Dominion. The Premier of Ontario has expressed the willingness of the government to appropriate $1,000,000, under a system of state aid, but the details of the plan under which this appropriation will be made have not been completed. The general outline is expected to be a central advisory bureau, coupled with the county system, thereby providing for the improvement of main roads under competent engineering supervision. What may be expected from other provinces in the future can only be inferred from the fact that in every one, from Nova Scotia of the east to British Columbia of the west, there are prominent and public spirited citizens active in urging measures of road reform, a movement in which the civil engineers of the Dominion should be most capable of taking a part.

The Census Enumeration.

Reliable reports from the upper end of District No. 8, this county, indicate that the census taker of that district has entirely overlooked that community. The town of Wilson and the immediate vicinity has not been visited. At that point there are from 75 to 100 persons, and within a radius of two miles there are double that number. The time for taking the census under the law expired on last Friday but the enumerators were allowed several days extra in which to complete the work in their several districts.

The Ex-President Passed Through Here Tuesday.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, who has been west on a fishing tour, passed through here on No. 8 Tuesday having been called home on account of his daughter being ill with the diphtheria and the rest of the family under quarantine at Princeton, N. J. His daughter, who is nine years old, was stricken with the disease last Friday and is now somewhat improved. She is the second daughter and her name is Esther. The other children, Ruth, Marion and Richard, are confined in the same house with the sick child, but are being kept as far removed from her as possible, and as yet they have not developed any symptoms of the disease.

Heavyweight Twins.

Mr. John P. Spiker, of Accident, recently sold to Mr. John O. Winters, of Frostburg, a pair of twin steers, 15 months old, which weighed 1870 pounds and brought the owner $79.47.

A SUSPICION.

'This ol' world is gettin' kind o' foolish, pears to me.
'Tain't the plain an' sensible ol' world it used to be;
'Tain't the world that used to jog so peacefully along;
It likes to toot the whistle now an' rattle on the gong,
An' see the people hustle, of their senses nigh bereft,
Or sittin' up o' nights because they're scart o' gettin' left.
I hones'ly kin hardly keep from laughin' when I note
How men are talkin' shirt waists, while the women want to vote!

I like to see the 'lectric lights a-gleamin' near and far.
I like to feel the motion of the dashin' trolley car.
But when it comes right down to steady practice, jes' the same,
I'd rather have the hoss that understands an' knows his name.
They claim to rival sunshine with their various patent lights,
But they haven't fooled the song birds into stayin' up o' nights;
An' I like to watch the day break, an' the tinted twilight hour;
I'm satisfied to get to bed by jes' one candle power.

This hustlin' crowd is fond of the excitement, I've no doubt;
But, for my part, I'm thoroughly content to be left out.
The great throng keeps a rushin' an' a pushin' to an' fro;
If you ask it where it's goin', why, it doesn't seem to know.
There's too many tellin' fortunes an' a showin' you the way
To step right out of poverty to millions in a day.
I never was a hand to criticise an' disagree—
But hones'ly this ol' world's getting foolish, seems to me.
—Washington Star.

The Conjur Tune

By K. H. Brown.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

"I DON'T like to leave you here alone, daughter." The head contractor looked troubled.

Marion swept a defiant shriek from her violin. "Alone!" she returned, "with the foreman and 60 negroes working right around me, here on the levee, and only two miles from town!"

"Look, dear." Her father beckoned her into his tiny stateroom. He opened his trunk and motioned towards a heap of canvas bags and sealed envelopes.

"Why—ee! Why did you get so much of the men's pay in silver?"

"That fool Rodgers brought it over on horseback. Told him to cash it all in greenbacks, but he forgot, as usual. There's $1,600; the pay for the up-river gang, as well as this one. Think you can keep an eye on it for the hour I'm away? There's really no danger; the blacks don't know it's here."

"But they know it's always sent you on Saturday noon."

"That's a fact. But they would never try to rob the cabin in broad daylight. They're an irresponsible set, though." He glanced through the cabin window at the endless chain of blue-shirted figures creeping up and down the river bank with spade and harrow. The dull rhythm of their chant mingled with the ripple of the yellow Ohio below. The boathouse seemed to beat obedient time as it swung on the slow waves.

"You mean they might kill the foreman and me to get that money if they knew it was here? It would only give them about $30 a piece. They wouldn't murder us for that."

"Of course not. But I'd take it all with me if I could. You never know what may happen."

"Nonsense, papa. Go on to town, and don't you dare to come back without a letter for me!"

"From Manila or New York?"

"There's just one town in the world for me," hummed Marion.

"Manila, then?"

"Of course. Adios, papa!"

She kissed her hand to him as he rode away. It would be lonely here in this stifling boat, rocking on a brazen stream, with nothing to see but trees and sky, a red clay embankment and an army of half-clad negroes, toiling under the lash of the foreman's voice. Sometimes she wished that she had not indulged her whim to spend the month with her father at his work; but the Manila mails are far between, and she could not sit and look at one photograph all summer, no matter how attractive it might be.

The opposite bank lay green and cool under deep willow shade. "I'd like to row over there, if I could take the money along," she thought, as she lifted the trunk lid again and inspected the contents. "But there's such a lot—why, Peter, what do you want?"

Peter, the cook's boy, stood at her elbow. "Jim wants know what you'd laik for supper," he said, dropping his eyes before her sharp glance, but not in time to hide their covetous gleam.

"Go back and tell him I'll send word presently." She slid the door bolt as Peter shambled down the deck. "I am an awful coward, and I wish he hadn't seen this. Here!" She picked up her violin case and packed the money into it. "If they should come they'll never look there!"

Half ashamed of her fears, she went back to the main cabin and took up her violin again. Unconsciously the music drifted into a slow, tuneless accompaniment of the chant without; she played on and on, smiling dreamily to herself; but suddenly the bow fell from her hands.

The chant of the negroes without had ceased!

"Why, they're stopping work! It isn't near six!" She leaned eagerly from the window. The men had dropped their tools and were running to the skiff landing, where a crowd had already gathered. Above the mass of woolly heads she saw the foreman's white-shirted arms lifted once, twice—then the crowd swayed back, as two huge negroes thrust their way through. The foreman's body swung limply between them. They flung it into a skiff, then kicked the boat out into the current. It careened a moment, then swept away down stream.

The blood leaped in Marion's throat. She felt no conscious pity for the foreman. It was just a hideous puppet show, this mutiny. "And I'm 'It' for the next game," she thought, as she watched the men scrambling across the plank bridge to the cabin boat. She put the heavy violin case on the floor beside her, and picked up her violin.

"I'll die game," she said, between her teeth, as she began to play. An instant later the barred door crashed down, and there pressed inward a blur of powerful shoulders and pitiless black faces, hot with cruel greed. Marion staggered a little; the music thrilled on, in leaping ripples under her cold hands. The men stopped and glared at her. She read awe as well as question in those wolfish eyes. But the leader pushed to her side.

"We wants that money!" he snarled. "Pete, he tole us it's here; so give over, my lady missy!"

Marion smiled back at him without speaking. The violin shrilled into a high tremolo.

"We wants that money, I say!" he lifted a menacing fist. "We ain' goin' hurt you, but we's got to have it!"

A murmur arose from the crowd at the door. An older negro stepped to the leader's side.

"She's done 'stracted," he said, in an awed whisper. "Don' you tech her. They's no tellin' who done it. Heah dat music!"

"We'll get it anyway," said the leader, backing off sullenly. "Here, you, go to work! We's only an hour, tel the boss gets back."

The men obeyed, panting. They emptied trunks and boxes; they tore the clothing from the beds and searched the mattresses; they flung china and tinware from the cupboards, groping into every cranny. Marion played on and on, still smiling. The men rolled their eyes toward her like suspicious dogs as they shuffled about the room. The doors and windows were packed with gaping faces. The very air seemed blackened by their heavy, loathsome breath. "Hell must be something like this," thought Marion. She shifted her violin, and struck a louder measure.

Baffled and angry, the men gave over their search, and turned to her again. Not one of them dared approach her unsupported; they shambled across the cabin in a grotesque phalanx, each man struggling to thrust his neighbor to the front. They stopped a yard from her, as though repelled by a wall of glass.

"We wants that money!" The leader's voice broke in furious gutteral. "We goin' send you down the river laik we did the foreman, ef you don' give it up. An' you better be quick, my lady missy!"

Marion looked at the row of demon heads beside him. His own face was that of a vengeful ape; the sweat drenched forehead, the blood-shot eyes, the savage, froth-streaked mouth, drew closer and closer. She shook her head and swept an extra flourish.

There rose a yell of rage from the men behind. "Take the fiddle 'way from her!" shouted a voice from the door. "Mek her give up dat money! She ain't got no hoodoo!"

The leader laid a brutal hand upon her shoulder; the mob pressed closer—closer. Marion flung herself backward and drew one last frantic discord from her violin.

The mob fell back as though the note had smitten them to stone. "Lordy mercy!" shrieked an old negro. "Hit's the Conjur tune! Hit brings all the Night Doctors, ridin' on the Wite Bats! Lemme go!" He fought for the door through the mass of howling, panic-stricken men. Above their yells and imprecations rose the scream of the violin, beating their ears like the trumpet of doom. Yet higher than that rang another sound—again and yet again—the echoing crack of revolver shots, punctuating the babel of terror with merciless iteration.

* * *

"Oh, father, father!" Marion groped for his tender grasp. She could not lift her head nor open her eyes, but she felt his kisses warm upon her lips.

"You're not hurt, my darling, only frightened. The men are all gone, running for dear life, with the sheriff and a posse at their heels. But the loss of the money is nothing, so long as you are safe. To think of your holding the superstitious brutes at bay so long, with that folk-lore music! My dear, brave little girl!"

"You needn't worry about the money," she spoke between weary pauses. "It's in the violin case. But what became of the foreman?"

"We picked him up on the river, as we were coming back from town. He isn't badly hurt, but we feared that something terrible might have happened to you. So captain—I mean, the Manila Letter—went ashore, and tore up here on horseback, firing his revolver to let you know—"

"The Manila letter?"

Someone else's arms were close about her now. She tried to lift her head and look at the dear, bronzed face, but it was altogether too near to admit of a distinct view.

"Oh, Lucien!" she whispered, after a little. "That you should have come to me now, just when I needed you so! Lucien, dearest, how did it happen?"

Lucien laughed. But there were queer breaks between his words, too. "I don't know, sweetheart, unless—unless it was the doings of the Conjur Tune."

Taxation of Automobiles.

In Brussels automobiles are taxed from 30 to 50 francs per annum, according to horse power.

TWO WOMEN.

One Sorrowed Over Little One in Heaven, the Other Over a Drunkard Shut Out of Heaven.

"Don't talk to me of love and mercy and justice! Why was my boy taken in his purity and innocence, while scores of dissolute young men are left? Explain that, and perhaps I can believe there is equity in the laws of Heaven."

The voice was low and cultured, and a tense, passionate tone vibrated in each word, showing the utter rebellion of a human soul.

The minister rose quietly. He felt the uselessness of more words then. He extended his hand, saying, in a wonderfully gentle tone: "At least, believe how deep is my sympathy for you in your sorrow, Mrs. Bruce. Good-by."

She took the proffered hand in silence. There was not a tear in the dumb, suffering eyes.

The minister passed thoughtfully down the oaken staircase. The door to the front parlor was open. A maid was bearing in a massive wreath of flowers. Beyond her he caught a glimpse of the white casket, almost covered with costly floral offerings. Yes, it was oh, so hard. What if it had been his own son, his bright, handsome boy! The bare thought made him shudder. After all, it made a great difference as to whose son it was that lay in there, so still, among the flowers. Was it to be wondered at that Mrs. Bruce's faith, never very

"NO DRUNKARD CAN ENTER THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN."

strong, should fail her at such a sudden, fearful test?

Through the beautiful burial service on the morrow, Mrs. Bruce's rebellion deepened. Not a tear dimmed the hardness of her eyes, not a sob broke the settled weight on her heart. Her husband and two manly sons were near her, trying to comfort by their living presence. Her eyes sought only the marble face among the flowers, and her heart repeated again and again its rebellious moanings: "God was cruel; He was not love; there could be no love in Heaven if such things were allowed."

The spring came in, with its warm sunshine, thawing out the frosts of winter. But nothing seemed to melt the ice around Mrs. Bruce's heart and life. It was for her "baby lad" that her heart yearned. He had come into her home after years of silence, in which there had been no prattle of baby tongue. Perhaps this was why the mother-heart loved him most, why they all so fondly cherished him. For six brief, happy years he had been their idol. Then, without a moment's warning, he had been snatched from them.

"Had it been his own fault, or the fault of any one of us—but a falling brick! No fault of anyone—simply chance. Why should it have fallen just at that moment? Why need my darling have been in just that particular spot? Why did it all happen?" Over and over again came the poor mother's questionings until they bred a skepticism born of fear and sorrow. There was no reason in it; there was no justice; no overruling God who had loved the world. It was all chance—chance.

There came to her room one day one whom she slightly knew; a woman who wore a mask of smiles on her proud face, and a living, eating sorrow in her heart. To-day the mask was thrown aside and the living sorrow of the one woman's life looked straight and full into the dead sorrow of the other, and, surprised and awed, Mrs. Bruce was silent. What strange power was it which made her draw back and tremble at the daring of her proud rebellion?

"Your child might have become what my son is to-day," at last said the visitor, in a quiet tone.

"O, no; never!" cried Mrs. Bruce, aroused from her apathy. "My Louis would never have been like your Henry. Look at my other sons," drawing herself up proudly and haughtily. "To say my boy might have been like yours is no comfort to me."

"Nevertheless, it is true. Listen, my friend. I saw your boy once with his fair face and golden curls. But my boy's face was fairer, his curls more wonderfully golden. When I look into his bloated face now and into the bleared eyes that are almost always bloodshot, I wonder that the face could ever have been so fair and soft and smooth, and the eyes so wondrously blue that the sky seemed reflected in them. There is no assurance for you under God's heaven that your fair boy might not have become just such a drunkard as mine, so long as the snares of Satan infest the earth to entrap unwary feet.

"He was so beautiful a child," went on the voice, but softer now. "People used to turn to look at him. I did not know I loved him better than I loved God. One day he fell ill. The doctors said he could not live. Then I was wild and raved. I could not, would not have it so. Finally I prayed, if you could call such selfish pleadings prayer. I begged God to take anything, everything else from me but spare me my boy. And my wish was granted; my boy was spared. I have him yet—a living curse—God's punishment to me.

"You point with pride to your two sons," relentlessly continued the earnest woman. "Don't do it again. I, too, have a noble son, many years older than this one, and as noble a man as any mother could wish to claim. Don't think that your older sons prove what your youngest might have been, for I tell you solemnly you do not know what he might have become. Looking back over years of shame and sorrow, over such awful anguish as only the mother of a hopeless drunkard can know, I pray you to cease your murmurings. Never again utter a word against God's justice, nor against His mercy and love. Rather, get down on your knees and thank Him that in His wondrous love and mercy He took your darling just when He did; that in your home this night is no hopeless shadow of unending misery; in your ears no raving of a drink-crazed son; on your heart no weight of crushing anguish which nothing, nothing, is ever able to lift or ease.

"O God!" the voice was now broken with sobs, the suffering white face turned upwards, tears streaming down the white, drawn cheeks, and the delicate jeweled hands clasped tightly together. "O God, if to-night I could bring back the years and kneel once more by my darling's crib, and see again his little life trembling at the threshold of death, I would plead with all my soul that Thou wouldst take him to Thyself in his purity and loveliness and innocence; that Thou wouldst shelter him safe in Heaven, for there is no sure refuge in all this wicked earth. Then I might hope to meet him. Now there is no hope, for 'no drunkard can enter the Kingdom of Heaven.'"

Mrs. Bruce bowed her head into her hands and sat silent. In the revelation of this greater sorrow her rebellion frightened her. She heard nothing more, and she knew not when her strange visitor, her mission ended, quietly withdrew and left her alone.

Two hours later the husband, coming home from his office, sought his wife's room, as was his habit, to comfort her by his presence. Through the half-open door he saw her kneeling, a strange glow of peace and love on the upturned face, tears glistening in the softened eyes, and the lips moving as though in silent prayer.

Reverently he withdrew, marveling at the miracle wrought. His presence was not then needed.—Julian Hughes Persing, in Union Signal.

BARROOMS OF THE BISHOP.

Scheme of an English Prelate to Promote Cause of Temperance in England.

The people of England are much interested these days concerning the working of the plan of the bishop of Chester for dealing with the evil of excessive drinking. The bishop thinks that prohibition does not prohibit and that regulation is much better. As regulation has in view the evil done by drinking, special pains are taken to supply only the purest drinks. The houses under the bishop's scheme are to have a uniform external appearance, distinguishing them from ordinary licensed houses, notices prominently displayed that food and nonintoxicants are supplied at popular prices, the intoxicants to be placed at one end of the bar and the nonintoxicants at the other, with tables at which buns, sandwiches, tea, coffee, etc., can be served.

In villages the houses are to have club, temperance and recreation rooms, and where space is available a billiard-room and library, with backgammon, drafts and similar games, are to have also a bowling green and other counter attractions to the bar and tap room. The idea is that if is hopeless to try to extinguish thirst for stimulants, but wise to reduce the danger arising from excess or from bad whisky and beer to the minimum. The good of the drinker, not the promotion of a theory, is the main object.

PICKINGS.

The drink devil is still a potent factor in politics.—Christian Work.

When people understand what alcohol is, and what it does, they will put it out of existence.—Willard Parker, M. D.

A man finds he enjoys best health when he abstains altogether from wine and spirits, and drinks plain water.—Dr. Murchison.

A temperance restaurant in the Rue St. Antoine, Paris, is run by the Christian Endeavors. They have a daily clientele of about 100 working men.

Alcohol vitiates the blood, inflames the stomach, overtaxes the heart, destroys the kidneys, hardens the liver and softens the brain.—Norman Kerr, M. D.

John Vliet, the oldest hotel keeper in Spotswood, N. J., died there a few days ago, aged 79. He had kept a hotel for half a century, being stone blind for half of that time. Notwithstanding this affliction Vliet was an expert bartender. When he was not on duty thirsty patrons were attended by a son who was born deaf and dumb.

"Dont Speak to me."

All manner of extravagant expressions are possible when a woman's nerves are overwrought.

The spasm at the top of the wind pipe or bronchial tubes, "ball rising in the throat," violent beating of the heart, laughing and crying by turns, muscular spasms (throwing the arms about), frightened by the most insignificant occurrences—are all symptoms of a hysterical condition and serious derangement of the female organs.

Any female complaint may produce hysterics, which must be regarded as a symptom only. The cause, however, yields quickly to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** which acts at once upon the organ afflicted and the nerve centers, dispelling effectually all those distressing symptoms.

Mrs. Lewis Says: "I Feel Like a New Person, Physically and Mentally."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to speak a good word for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** For years I had ovarian trouble and suffered everything from nervousness, severe headache, and pain in back and abdomen. I had consulted different physicians, but decided to try your medicine, and I soon found it was giving me much relief. I continued its use and now am feeling like a new person, physically and mentally, and am glad to add one more testimonial to the value of your remedy."—MRS. M. H. LEWIS, 2108 Valentine Ave., Tremont, New York, N. Y.

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham is the quickest and surest way to get the right advice about all female troubles. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She advises women free. Following is an instance:

Mrs. Haven's First Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I would like your advice in regard to my troubles. I suffer every month at time of menstruation, and flow so much and for so long that I become very weak, also get very dizzy. I am troubled with a discharge before and after menses, have pains in ovaries so bad sometimes that I can hardly get around, have sore feeling in lower part of bowels, pain in back, bearing-down feeling, a desire to pass urine frequently, with pains in passing it; have leucorrhœa, headache, fainting spells, and sometimes have hysteria. My blood is not in good condition. Hoping to hear from you, I am," MRS. EMMA HAVEN, 2508 South Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa. (June 3, 1899.)

Mrs. Haven's Second Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for what your medicine has done for me. I suffered for four years with womb trouble. Every month I flowed very badly. I got so bad that I could hardly do my work. Was obliged to sit or lie down the most of the time. I doctored for a long time, but obtained no relief. I began using your remedies—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** Blood Purifier, Sanative Wash and Liver Pills—and now feel like a new woman."—MRS. EMMA HAVEN, 2508 South Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa. (Feb. 1, 1900.)

$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

SEA GIVES UP A MESSAGE.

Bottle Cast Overboard Nine Years Ago Finally Reaches Port in Norway.

Miss Ada I. Griffith, of Newark, has just received news of the finding on the coast of Norway of a message inclosed in a bottle which she cast into the Atlantic ocean nearly nine years ago while on her way from England to America. Miss Griffith is the daughter of Thomas W. Griffith, a well-known insurance man of Newark. One day in September, 1892, while returning from Europe, she wrote on an English telegraph blank form a message to W. U. Byington, a member of her party. In addition to the message she wrote: "Miss Ada I. Griffith, Mount Prospect avenue, Newark, N. J., will pay two dollars for the return of this telegram." The bottle containing the message was cast overboard at what was judged to be the middle of the ocean. The incident was forgotten. A few days ago Miss Griffith received a letter containing the original telegram. It is said that the bottle had been picked up by a poor fisherman.

Your neighbors abuse you for one of these two things: you are silly about sending for a doctor every time the baby sneezes, or you don't send soon enough, because you are too miserly.—Atchison Globe.

One reason the very young think they have a great many friends is that they never need any.—Atchison Globe.

A brave retreat may show greater courage than a foolhardy advance.—Lam's Horn

The Irish of It.

One of the city physicians tells an amusing story about a charity patient, an old Irishwoman who sent him a hurry-up call. He found her suffering from nothing more serious than a severe cold, and prescribed accordingly. Two days later when he dropped in to see how she was getting along the old lady was sitting up in an easy chair, her head wrapped in a camphor-saturated cloth.

"Well, how are you feeling to-day, mother?" he asked.

"Much better, praise th' saints," was the fervent reply. "Shure you're a foine docthor. If I'd a-sint fer ye befoorhand Oi'd niver been sick at all, at all."—Detroit Free Press.

Accustomed to Them.

"Do you know, Willie, what a horrible example is?" said the fond mother.

"Yes," said the schoolboy, with a frown; "I never saw any other kind."—Yonkers Statesman.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

It Would Seem So.

Hix—Has your friend Wederly a hobby?

Dix—Well, I wouldn't call it a hobby. It's more like insanity.

"How's that?"

"He's been married five times."—Chicago Daily News.

Stop lookin' fer trouble an' happiness'll look fer you.—Irving Bachelier.

FRAGRANT

SOZODONT

for the TEETH and BREATH

New Size SOZODONT LIQUID . . .	25c
New Patent Box SOZODONT POWDER . .	25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER . . .	75c

25c

At the Stores or by Mail, postpaid, for the Price.

A Dentist's Opinion: "As an antiseptic and hygienic mouthwash, and for the care and preservation of the teeth and gums, I cordially recommend Sozodont. I consider it the ideal dentifrice for children's use." [Name of writer upon application.]

HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK.

THE HOUSEHOLD

OLD DARKY AT SCHOOL.

Mrs. Jennie McCorkel, of Omaha, Neb., Is 68, But Not Too Old to Learn to Read.

Mrs. Jennie McCorkel (colored), aged 68 years, is attending night school in Omaha, Neb., her purpose being to learn to read.

"I want to go to Heaven when I die," she says, "and if I'm going to do that I've got to read the Bible. But I never learned to read when I was little, so I've got to learn it now. All I'm going to school for is to learn to read the Bible. That's all I want to know."

What is true of Mrs. McCorkel is also true of Mrs. Linnie Copeland, 60 years old, and of Benjamin Jones, 55 years old. All are members of the colored colony down on the river bottoms and all are attending the night sessions of the Cass school.

They began three weeks ago, and thus far have learned the alphabet and to read words of two and three letters. They don't care to learn to write. Arithmetic is not in their curriculum and they consented to learn spelling only when told that they could not well read without it. As text-books they use Bibles, of which each has a handsome volume, bound in leather, with index and marginal notations.

"Ignorance is the curse of God, knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to Heaven," is a favorite quotation of Mrs. McCorkel, and though her teacher has frequently told her that this is from Shakespeare and not from the Bible her answer invariably is: "Well, if it ain't in the Bible, it ought to be there. It's true, anyway."

There are 40 pupils altogether in the school attended by the ancient trio, their ages ranging from seven to 68 years. All work during the day and study at night. Mmes. McCorkel and Copeland take in washing, while most of the younger ones are employed as cash girls, newsboys or messenger boys. One of the little girls, who lives just across the street, has been adopted by "Aunty" McCorkel as her special protege, and when the latter gets sleepy, as she often does about recess time, "aunty" rocks her to sleep, singing to her one of the quaint plantation chants

MRS. M'CORKEL AT SCHOOL.

learned many years ago down in "Ol' Vaginne." Then, when school is dismissed, she carries the child across the street to her home and puts her to bed.

A most kindly spirit of friendship exists between the young and old pupils of the school. They mingle together on terms of perfect equality and the games of childhood they play appear to be enjoyed equally by both. The younger pupils do not taunt the older ones with either their age or color, and, on the other hand, the older ones take no offense when coached by the younger ones in their studies.

Just at present Mrs. McCorkel is studying from Psalms, large portions of which she can repeat from memory.

"O clap your hands, all ye people, and shout unto God with the voice of triumph," is one of her favorite passages. The sentiment seems to appeal to her.

"She is able to read it when she sees it in print," says the teacher, "but when I transpose the words she gets confused. Silent letters are also a great bugbear to her. For example, she can't understand why 'psalm' should be spelled with a p, as, I dare say, few others can. But she is getting along nicely, and for all that I can see she is making about the same progress as a bright child of six or seven years. She is certainly the most devout soul I ever saw. The Bible is her law for every act of her life."—Chicago Chronicle.

Nice Way to Cook Turnips.

An excellent way to cook turnips is to cut half a dozen of them into thin slices, and boil 15 minutes. Remove them from the water, and after draining place in a baking dish and pour over them a half-pint of clear soup stock heated and seasoned with salt, cayenne, sugar and nutmeg. Bake until tender, and baste from time to time with the stock. If the turnips are old it will be necessary to leave them in the open about 30 minutes. Serve on a hot platter with the pan gravy, to which have been added butter and flour to thicken.

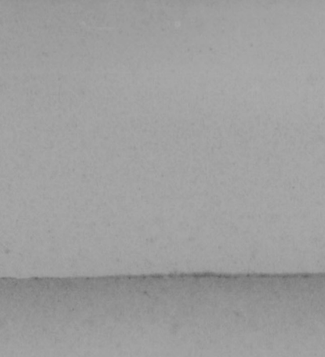
Fresh Eggs Do Not Float.

The freshness of eggs may be determined by placing them in water. A stale egg floats, but a new-laid one sinks to the bottom.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

King Edward's Youngest Daughter, Though Still Unwed, Has Had a Pretty Love Romance.

What Princess Beatrice was for many years to Queen Victoria—her closest friend and confidante, the youngest daughter of Edward VII., one of the late queen's numerous namesakes, will be to Queen Alexandra. Victoria disliked intensely three things; gas, cats and old maids, and it was a source of extreme annoyance that the youngest, cleverest and least plain of the Wales girls insisted upon remaining unwed. But the father and mother of the willful young woman, whether they abetted her design or not, were at least acquiescent, and it is a fact that she had a much more generous provision



THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.
(Spinster Daughter of the King and Queen of Great Britain.)

made for her than either of her sisters enjoyed during their girlhood.

Princess Victoria is 32 years old and has lost the girlish prettiness which she once owned. She has an aristocratic face, but her features lack animation, and the general effect is rather heavy and dull. She is very reserved, prefers books to balls, and a quiet country life, with dogs, horses and a few chosen friends, to the gay round of society.

Ther is a romantic story concerning Princess Victoria, which purports to account for spinsterhood. It is said that she fell madly in love with a handsome young Indian prince who visited the English court some years ago. The dark-skinned Prince Charming was amiable, enlightened, highly educated and fabulously rich, and he returned the princess' affection with ardor. He was entertained at Sandringham, and in the course of a walk in the garden found an opportunity to propose to the young woman. She accepted him, provisionally, of course. A princess can do no more. The prince of Wales favored the alliance, but the princess, a remarkably proud woman, by the way, opposed it bitterly. The queen was also against the lovers. However, it was not deemed wise to refuse point-blank so powerful a ruler, even if he were of a subject race, so he was advised to return to India and let the matter be discussed by the princess' family. He went, and within a very short time died—a victim to the plague. The members of the royal family not directly concerned breathed sighs of polite regret and private relief. Princess Victoria suffered deeply She has never been very strong since and has appeared but little in society. She wished to become an army nurse, but a princess is denied the solace of hard work, which has done so much for aching hearts the world over. She wears always a souvenir of her prince—a ruby ring which was brought her after his death by a servant.

Lately gossip has betrothed her to Prince George of Greece, but there has been no official announcement of the engagement. If she remains unmarried, her long seclusion will have to be broken now. The pomp and magnificence of Edward's court will force her to take her proper place as the only unmarried daughter of the house. The queen, it is well known, suffers from deafness, and shrinks from all except imperative public duties, so that Victoria will be called upon to represent her mother as Princess Beatrice did so often the late queen.—Detroit Free Press.

TO RULE HUSBANDS.

Startling Development of the So-Called New Womanhood Among the Wives of Berlin.

Germany has of late years been the stronghold of masculinity. The German women have been held up as paragons of all domestic virtues and steadfastly opposed to new womanhood. But even in Germany the throne of man is shaking.

Berlin now has an Association of Married Women for the Control of Husbands. The constitution and by-laws haven't been made public, and the meetings are private, but the name alone opens broad vistas of speculation as to the functions of the association.

Presumably the women will all read papers and compare experiences, and the discussions will take on a reminiscent and anecdotal character that will make them even livelier than a Sorosis election day.

Of course, American club women will look pityingly at their Teutonic sisters' effort to throw off the yoke. Organized effort toward the control of husbands isn't necessary over here. As the Wonderland Red Queen would say: "Oh, we passed that long ago."

Each American woman controls her own husband with an ease that leaves her time and energy for problems more vital. Still, the German women have made a step in the right direction.

What the feelings of the German husband are when he sees his wife setting forth to a meeting of the A. M. W. F. C. H. is beyond conjecturing.

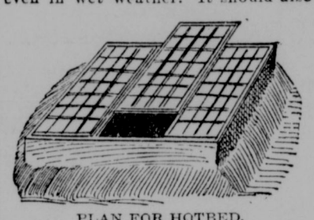
THE FARMING WORLD

MAKING A HOTBED.

Although Most Gardeners Know How, Yet a Few General Hints Will Not Come Amiss.

The making of hotbeds is a matter so commonly understood as perhaps scarcely to require going into at this time, yet the following from Vick, dealing as it does principally with the proper heating of the beds, may not come amiss to those interested in starting cabbage, celery, lettuce, etc., in early spring:

The ordinary hotbed consists of a pile of fermenting stable manure, covered with a frame and glazed sashes, in which is a layer of fertile soil. The bed should be located where it will be easy of access, but it should be on dry ground and not where water could flow over the ground and about its base, even in wet weather. It should also



PLAN FOR HOTBED.

be sheltered from heavy winds, and with a full exposure to the sun. In preparation for a bed the fresh manure and long litter are collected from stables and drawn together to the location of the bed, where it is placed in a conical pile. As the manure is thus thrown together it is packed down by treading on it, the treading being repeated as the bed is raised a few inches at a time, until the pile is finished off to a point at the top.

After a few days it may be noticed that the pile is heating by seeing steam rise from it. It is then customary to handle over the manure, shaking it out and again making it into a pile and tramping it down as before. In two or three days the signs of heating will again be evident, and it is then ready to be made into a bed. The bed should be made large enough to extend at least a foot outside of the frame at the sides and ends. In throwing the manure into shape as the pile rises in height every few inches it should be beaten down with the back of the fork so that the material will be of uniform density. The bed should be two feet or two and one-half feet in depth. The deeper it is the steadier and longer continued will be the heat.

Whn the bed is finished evenly on top the frame can be set on and covered with the sashes. In a few days a strong heat will rise, and when this abates somewhat, so that the thermometer thrust into the manure indicates only 85 or 90 degrees, a layer of rich, mellow soil that has been previously prepared should be placed in the frame and spread evenly over the bed to a depth of about six inches.

The bed is now ready for use, and seed sowing in it can commence. In the management of a hotbed constant reference must be made to a shaded thermometer kept inside, and air must be given sufficiently to keep the temperature down to about 70 degrees.

THE FAMILY ORCHARD.

Apple Trees Had Best Be Planted in the Spring and Afterward Cultivated with Care.

Something of my experience may be of benefit to some one like myself who is trying to have a family orchard and succeed in raising apple trees. I have found that it does not pay to set a tree that is not thrifty and vigorous, no matter what the age may be. I have had good success with four-year-old trees and also with two and three year trees. In setting the tree I dig the hole large enough to accommodate all the roots, throw in enough well pulverized soil to cover the roots well, and then pour in about one-half gallon of water to settle the dirt firmly around the roots and exclude all the air, then fill up with soil. My trees never fail to grow. I think spring the proper time to plant. The greatest trouble with me has been to keep the borers from killing the trees. To prevent this I wrap them with paper, letting it extend an inch or two below the surface of the ground. I do this early in the spring after examining tree to see that no borer remains it there to be wrapped up for the summer. A young fruit tree must be cultivated. Don't expect a tree set in sod to grow and bear fruit. If left to shift for itself the result will be a stunted dwarf that will drop out about the time it should begin o bear if properly taken care of. Go through the young orchard some time during the winter and pick off and burn all those little bunches of leaves seen hanging to the twigs. Each one contains an egg that as soon as warm weather comes, and the tree begins to bud, will hatch into a worm that will eat the leaves off your tree faster than they can grow. Remember that in raising an orchard, as in a great many other things, untiring vigilance is the price of success.—J. L. Smith, in Prairie Farmer.

The Best and the Worst.

Among the greatest people of history, the old Romans were the best roadmakers. It must be admitted with sorrow that the Americans have always been among the worst.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Thanks Peruna For His Rapid Recovery From Catarrh.

EX-UNITED STATES MARSHAL MATTHEWS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

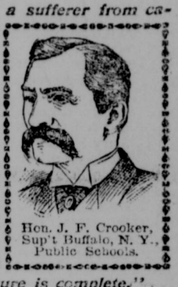
Hon. S. S. Matthews, ex-United States Marshal of Mississippi, in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company of Columbus, Ohio, written from Hazelhurst, Miss., says:

"I am happy to say that I am cured of catarrh and need no more attention from you. It is a great satisfaction that I am able to write you that Peruna has in my case done all that you claim, and that I will need no more medicine."

The great multitude take this remedy without any other advice than the directions to be found upon the bottle and in the pamphlets. There are those who prefer, however, to correspond with Dr. Hartman during their sickness. To all such he will make prompt and careful answer without charge.

Hon. J. F. Crooker, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was for years Superintendent of Schools at Buffalo, in a letter dated October 16 writes:

"I have been a sufferer from catarrh six or seven years, and after trying many remedies was induced by a friend to take Peruna. The results have been highly satisfactory. I take pleasure in recommending Peruna to any one suffering with catarrh, as my cure is complete."



Hon. J. F. Crooker, Sup't Buffalo, N. Y., Public Schools.

Hon. B. B. Dovinер, Congressman from West Virginia, in a letter from Washington, D. C., to The Peruna Medicine Co., says the following of their catarrh remedy, Peruna:

"I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy, Peruna, as a good tonic and also an effective cure for catarrh."

Mrs. Mary C. Fentress writes from Paradise, Tex., the following: "I think I can say that your good advice and medicine has cured me of chronic catarrh. I have had no pains in my head since I have taken Peruna. I have been in bad health ever since '59, and have taken a good many medicines which were only of temporary relief. Peruna is the catarrh cure. The Peruna stopped my catarrh of the head so that it did not become chronic, and I am very thankful for Dr. Hartman's advice and medicine."

Peruna is a specific for all catarrhal diseases. It acts quickly and beneficially upon the inflamed mucous membrane thus removing the cause of catarrh.

Catarrh is catarrh wherever located. Catarrh is essentially the same everywhere. The remedy that will cure catarrh in one situation will cure it in all situations.

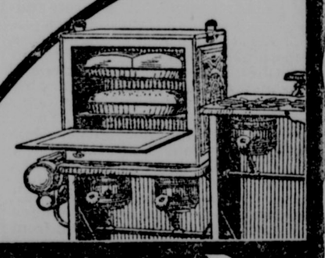
If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

FROM WASHDAY TO BAKING DAY

From Monday to Saturday—at every turn in the kitchen work—a Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove will save labor, time and expense—and keep the cook comfortable. No bulky fuel to prepare or carry, no waiting for the fire to come up or die down; a fraction of the expense of the ordinary stove. A

Wickless
BLUE FLAME
Oil Stove



will boil, bake, broil or fry better than a coal stove. It is safe and cleanly—can not become greasy, can not emit any odor. Made in several sizes, from one burner to five. If your dealer *does not* have them, write to nearest agency of

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

EASILY ACQUIRED FAME.

He Was Running for Office and Got the Big Boost Just to Help Him Along.

"I never realized how easily a man may court fame and get undeserved credit for a very ordinary act until I got into politics," observed the modest aldermanic candidate, relates the Detroit Free Press.

"The other day I stepped out into the street and stopped a walk-away nag attached to a heavily-loaded brick wagon. The animal had simply strayed away while the driver went to get a glass of beer or something. I don't believe the old ring-boned animal had the ambition to run away even if he had a light wagon behind him, and he certainly was going at a cold molasses gait when I stopped him. As I 'geed' the horse around and returned him to the curb one of my admiring constituents who touched me for campaign expenses occasionally, rushed up and, grabbing my hand, exclaimed:

"'By George, old boy, that was a brave act! I expected to see you trampled under the horse's hoofs any minute.'

"Then a very inquisitive young man whom I might have recognized as a newspaper reporter advanced and plied me with questions. That evening my attention was called to a windy, not to say 'fierce,' article in which I was described as a great hero. It was headed 'Daring Deed—An Aldermanic Candidate Stops a Runaway Horse at the Risk of His Life,' and a graphic word picture was drawn of flying bricks, plunging horses and scurrying pedestrians.

"It was a great send-off and the enthusiastic constituent who was the first to congratulate me touched me for a 'five-spot' on the strength of it."

Hard Bread.

Mr. Newlywed—Come, won't you break bread with us to-day?

Jack Jester—No, thanks, old man; you see, I can't stand manual labor. By the way, is it her first attempt?—Ohio State Journal.

No Innovations for Him.

"Please, sir," said the honest office boy, "may I get off this afternoon?"

"Why?" asked Mr. Oldskule, knowing that a ball game was scheduled; "is your grandmother dead?"

"Oh, no, sir," replied the b. o. b. "I want to go to the baseball game."

"No, indeed!" snorted Mr. Oldskule. "You stay right here in the office. I want it understood that the traditions of our fathers must and shall be respected so long as I am in charge here."—Baltimore American.

Two Good Friends.

If you have pimples, tetter, eczema or any disease of the skin or mucous membranes that can be reached by an outward application, it can be cured by using Palmer's Lotion, the greatest beautifier and skin curer, which should be kept in every household, ready for any emergency. Palmer's Lotion Soap possesses all the medicinal properties of this lotion and should be used in connection with it, in preference to any other soap, as it will greatly assist in curing all such afflictions. If your druggist doesn't keep them, send at once to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Mrs. Johnsing—"I jes' met Mrs. Yallerby, an' she tole me her daughter done eloped wif a gemman in de iron business." Mrs. Jackson—"Well, I declar'! Sech airs! Who am de gemman?" Mrs. Johnsing—"He's de Chinese launderman 'round de cohner."—Philadelphia Record.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

First Impressions.—Mamma (to Bobby, who has never seen young lambs)—"Well, Bobby, what do you think of them?" Bobby—"I like the funny way they bark!"—Punch.

Check Coughs, Colds and Croup
With Hoxsie's Croup Cure. No opium. 50 cts.

A good many men are so shiftless that they never dress up except on Sunday or when their church gives a dinner.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Some skeptics are like the near-sighted man who skates right up to the danger sign to see what it says.—Detroit Journal.

It's when things are coming your way that you admit they are going to suit you.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Confidence Between Members.

"I understand," said one member of the legislature, "that the senator whom we recently elected was beset by footpads and robbed in Paris."

"Dear me!" answered the other member of the legislature. "Those Frenchmen have such a brutal and direct method of getting a man's money away from him."—Washington Star.

It's a mighty deaf man that doesn't hear the dinner bell.—Chicago Daily News.

Many a poor tune is played on a good horn.—Chicago Daily News.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS
and upon receipt of same I will send you a proposition whereby you will be liberally paid for a few minutes of your time; no canvassing, as I have nothing to sell. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write to-day.
H. S. KRUG,
3100 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SPECIAL EPCURSION RATES

To Various Points via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Very low rates for special excursions June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, August 8 and 22 and Sept. 5. Tickets good 16 days.

CHICAGO, ILL.—B. Y. P. U. A. International Convention, July 25-28. One fare for the round trip. Tickets good going July 23, 24 and 25; good returning leaving Chicago until July 30, with privilege of extension to August 24 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

DETROIT, MICH.—National Educational Association, July 8-12. One fare plus $2 for the round trip. Tickets good going July 6, 7 and 8, limited for return leaving Detroit until July 15, with privilege of extension to September 1 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—United Society Christian Endeavor, July 6-10. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 4 to 6, limited for return leaving Cincinnati until July 14, with privilege of extension to August 31 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cts.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.—Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Sept. 16-21. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Sept. 12-15, limited for return leaving Indianapolis until September 23, with privilege of extension to October 7 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cts.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Imperial Council, Nobles of Mystic Shrine, June 11-12. One fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. Tickets good going June 7 to 9, limited for return leaving Kansas City until June 14.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar, August 27-31. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 22 to 25, limited for return leaving Louisville until September 2, with privilege of extension to September 16 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Epworth League International Convention, July 18-21. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 4 to 12, limited for return until August 31.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. jy 1.

A Very Remarkable Remedy.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale on my show case, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever." Sold by all dealers.

DEER PARK HOTEL, DEER PARK, MD.

Most Delightful Summer Resort of the Alleghenies.

Swept by mountain breezes, 2,800 feet above sea level. Absolutely free from malaria, hay fever and mosquitos. Reached without change of cars from all principal cities via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Every modern convenience. Rooms en suite with private baths. Electric Lights, Long Distance Telephone, Elevator, Turkish Baths, Swimming Pools, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Magnificent Drives, Complete Livery Service. Annapolis Naval Academy Band. Hotel remodeled with additional conveniences. All cottages have been taken for the season. Open from June 22d to September 30th.

For rates and information address W. E. Burwell, Manager, care Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., until June 1st. After that time, Deer Park, Garrett County, Md.

South Dakota Farms

Is the title of an illustaated booklet just issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, descriptive of the country between Aberdeen and the Missouri River, a section heretofore unporvided with railway facilities but which is now reached by a new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. Everyone contemplating a change of location will be interested in the information contained in it and a copy may be had by sending a two-cent stamp to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. 9 3

A Sprained Ankle Quickly Cured.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says Geo. E. Cary, editor of the *Guide*, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first-class liniment." Sold by all dealers.

Attention, Farmers!

I will have one day in each week at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland and Terra Alta to take up wool. Learn the day and get the money. C. S. MAY.

Centennial Celebration, Church of United Brethren in Christ, Frederick, Md., May 10-15—One Fare Round Trip. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

For this occasion the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines east of the Ohio River, exclusive of Philadelphia, Pa., to Frederick, Md., at the low rate of One Fare for the Round Trip, good going on all trains of May 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, valid for return until May 15th, 1901, inclusive.

For tickets and full information call on Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

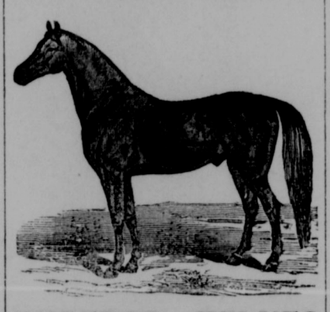
Go look at Townshend & Son's line of ties and dress shirts. 8 4

Biliousness is a condition characterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loathing of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting, first of the undigested or partly digested food and then of bile. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets allay the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy appetite. They also tone up the liver to a healthy action and regulate the bowels. Try them and you are are certain to be much pleased with the result. For sale by all druggists.

Beware of a Cough.

A cough is not a disease but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers.

The Wilkes Stallion



EMPEROR WILKES
TIME, 2.28.

Will stand at the stables of the undersigned in Oakland on the following terms:

$10 to Insure a Mare With Foal.

Money to be paid when mare is known to be with foal. Persons parting with a mare or fails to attend forfeits insurance money. A lien will be retained on the colt until insurance is paid. We will not be responsible for accidents should any occur, but the best of care to prevent such will be exerted.

This horse has a record of 2.34. On a trial he trotted a mile in 2.28. He is a full brother of WILL KERR, 2.07¼, Champion Green Harness Horse of the World, and also of VINETTE, 2.09¼.

EMPEROR WILKES is a dark bay stallion, snip on nose, black points, height 15¾ hands. He was bred by Thompson & Bro., Cynthiana, Ky. He comes from the best trotting family of horses in this country and has a bright future. He is the sire of the fastest colts in Garrett county and is without doubt the best bred stallion and the fastest trotting animal in Western Maryland.

M. MARONEY & SON.

ORDER NISI.

Isaac Bradburn vs. Jemima Mowrey.

No. 1097 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 20th day of April, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan, attorney named in the mortgage,be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 17th day of May, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of May, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $620.60.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road and to view the lands through which the said relocated road is to be made (said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagey's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad) and examine whether the said relocated road should be made, will meet on the 25th day of May, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said relocation of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

G. W. BROADWATER,
JACOB S. MILLER,
DANIEL J. BRENNEMAN,
Examiners.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following road is prayed to be made, said road so prayed to be located to commence at a point on the Backwoods road, near the end of Bowers' lane in District No. 12, then to run eastwardly through the lands of G. W. Broadwater, Lloyd Broadwater, Eli Broadwater, Samuel E. Broadwater, lands of the heirs of Henry Broadwater, deceased, and lands of P. J. Stephens, intersecting the new road near McAndrews' mill in District No. 3, a distance of about three miles, and examine whether the said county road should be made, will meet on the 10th day of June, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said locating of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

SAMUEL J. BRENNEMAN,
MICAAEL CUSTER,
FRANCIS DURST,
Examiners.

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Equaled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its
Efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL

Is sold in all
Localities

Manufactured by
Standard Oil Company.

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture,

Iron and Brass Bedsteads,

Linoleums and Oil Cloths,

Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,

16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

153⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD.

NOTICE TO Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1901 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital,	$50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders,	100,000.00
Surplus Fund,	10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

Ed A. Browning,	Oakland, Md.
C. E. Ellithorp,	Bittinger, Md.
L. E. Friend,	Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody,	Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer,	Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft,	Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars,	Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton,	Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer,	Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson,	Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER,	President.
M. N. WILSON,	Vice-President.
U. G. PALMER,	Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL,	Assistant Cashier.

SEVEN DEVELOPED GOLD MINES.

60 ACRES OF GOLD ORE

THE ARENA

Gold Mining and Milling Company

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO.

This Property is Estimated to be now Worth More than $10,000 per Acre and will be Worth over One Hundred Thousand Dollars per Acre, with Proper Development.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

Divided into Shares of $1.00 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

The Arena Company offers 50,000 Shares at 50 cents each in a Property that is Worth over $600,000

For the purpose of raising money to purchase the necessary machinery to make the mines produce daily fully **THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD**, thus enriching every individual shareholder according to the shares he holds.

YOU CAN BUY ANY NUMRER OF SHARES YOU WISH,

and make more money than can be made in any other line of investment. The gold ore is in these seven developed mines. There are 3,000 feet of ore in a vein, and these veins are true mother veins, held within walls of granite, placed there by nature. The Company has already developed this property to demonstrate that it is one of the largest gold properties of the Cripple Creek District which is the greatest gold-producing camp on earth, its output last year aggregating **$24,000,000, or nearly double the amount produced in the whole State of California.**

At 50 cents per Share the Company is giving you a discount of 10 cents per share to start with, making 20 cents on the dollar. As already stated, this is done for the purpose of raising $25,000 to purchase improved machinery, air-compressor drills and electric plant. We have two large hoisting engines on this property, a commodious shaft-house, office buildings, boarding house for the men, stables, a powder-house, a large quantity of tools, etc. The reports on these mines, made by one of the best mining engineers in the State, succinctly describe these improvements.

NAMES OF MINES.

AZTEC, 210 feet in depth, with shaft-house, boiler and engine for hoisting, well timbered all the way down.
BONDHOLDER, 260 feet deep, hoisting engine and boiler, large iron shaft-house.
MEXICO AND MANHATTAN, both over 100 feet deep, on same vein as the Aztec mine.
CRYSTAL, JASPER AND GREAT EASTERN, on the same vein as the Bondholder, and opened in depth of 100 feet, and developments already made show over 4,000 feet of ore.

If you want to make money out of nature, become a producer of gold out of her treasure-vaults. The Arena group of mines will do it for you.

We can furnish the best of references—bank and mining engineers—and our title in the property is perfect, coming as it does through a patent from the Government. With more improved machinery, from $3,000 to $5,000 per day will be a conservative estimate of the output of these mines.

Remember that only 50,000 shares of this stock are for sale at 50 cents on the dollar. Orders for the number of shares desired, accompanied by Draft, Money Orders, Express or Cash in Registered Letters, can be sent to

The Arena Gold Mining and Milling Company,
501 Equitable Building, DENVER, COLORADO.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. **15c, postpaid.**

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
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LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the nullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent.

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PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO

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VIA NEW ORLEANS

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NEW THROUGH LINE OF

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.

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Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

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Office in McComas's Building, Main St. Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

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OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.

Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. je14-1y

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Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.

Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 16

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
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GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

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OAKLAND, MD.

Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

DR. H. W. McCOMAS M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.

Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
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Will sell real or personal property.
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Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

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Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26 1*

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Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
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PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.

Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties, Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900, Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.40 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.37 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.21 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.47 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.05 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.53 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	2.26 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.30 P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 37	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*† 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901. NUMBER 12.

GORMAN WILL BE DEFEATED DECLARES A BRYAN LEADER.

Bryan's Personal Friend Says the Senator

CANNOT CARRY MARYLAND.

The Maryland Representative of the Defeated Democratic Candidate for President Raps Mr. Gorman Severely—"He is the Power On the Throne," Says Mr. S. S. Field, of Baltimore.

Mr. S. S. Field, the prominent silver leader and the personal friend and representative of William Jennings Bryan in Maryland when the Nebraskan was a candidate for President of the United States, declared in an authorized interview that Mr. Gorman cannot carry Maryland next fall. And here are his reasons:

"The result of the recent election in Baltimore means that the Democratic party cannot win this fall with ex-Senator Gorman as its candidate for the United States Senate.

"Mr. Gorman was the captain on deck, with Mr. Rasin at the wheel, when the boat went down. Having recovered from the sore throat with which he suffered during the campaign last fal' Mr. Gorman openly assumed command of the party, and personally took charge of the movement for the extra session and the passage of the new election law, the defeat of the primary election bill, and the passage of the census bill to distribute $45,000 of the State's money among his followers. He was not 'the power *behind* the throne,' but the power *on* the throne in the whole matter. After the adjournment of the Legislature his interest in the approaching election was shown by frequent visits to Baltimore.

"Mr. William F. Porter, speaking as is generally supposed for Mr. Rasin and Mr. John J. Mahon, one of the foremost of the Gorman leaders in 1895 had declared, in carefully prepared interviews, 'that the Democratic party should take its position in favor of the re-election of Mr. Gorman to the United States Senate,' and that 'Gorman should be the issue,' and in the recent campaign Democratic orators predicted that a Democratic victory this spring would mean a Gorman victory this fall. Among others, Mr. Alonzo L. Miles, the law partner of Senator Gorman's son, declared in addressing a Democratic mass meeting that a Democratic victory would be an endorsement of Mr. Gorman for the Senate; and State Senator Olin Bryan, at another meeting, said that a Democratic victory might give Mr Gorman a start for the Presidential nomination in 1904.

"In the primary contest Mr. Rasin had triumphed in every ward except two, and in those the Democrats won. The election of the two Democrats who had defeated Rasin in the primaries and the defeat of almost all of the Gorman-Rasin candidates was the response of the voters of Baltimore to the invitation to endorse Mr. Gorman for the Senate and give him a start for the White House.

"The lesson of 1895 and 1897 was repeated in the Baltimore election of May 7, 1901. Following the open leadership of the party assumed by Mr. Gorman in reference to the extra session, the appointment of Mr. Schley, a '92 Gorman lieutenant, to have charge of the census in the State, and of Mr. Fledderman, a '95 Rasin lieutenant, to have charge in Baltimore city, the reappearance of Mr. Rasin, the chief lieutenant of Mr. Gorman in 1895, in the undisguised control of the party in this city, and the triumph of his candidates in the primaries, the Democratic defeat unquestionably means that the people of Baltimore will not, in 1901, vote to re-establish the identical bossism in the person of the same individual leaders which they voted to overthrow in 1895.

"And as goes Baltimore so goes Maryland, for there is not in recent years a single instance in which the State and city have failed to vote the same way. Always both have gone Democratic or both Republican, and if we want to make an exception to the rule this year we must remove the cause that operated in 1895, 1897 and in the recent election. It can be done. The Democratic party can win this fall, for there is scarcely a doubt that a majority of the people of Maryland are Democrats and will elect the Democratic ticket whenever its candidates receive the loyal support of the entire party.

"It is just as certain that a large number of Democrats will not support the party when led by Mr. Gorman.

"In 1895 he was the sole issue, and he was beaten by nearly 20,000, though he had control of the election machinery. He was beaten again in 1897 and in 1899 he himself, or the Democratic managers, were so sensible of Mr. Gorman's unpopularity that he did not appear at a meeting or take part, openly, either in the Hayes or the Smith campaign for fear that his doing so would defeat the Democratic ticket. He did not gain any new friends in the campaign of 1900. It was unfortunate that he should have contracted a severe cold just in time to prevent his appearance at the big Music Hall meeting, at which he had been advertised to open the campaign for Bryan and which had been gotten up especially for him; and that his cold should have incapacitated him during the whole campaign, when he was so anxious to take off his coat and work for the nominee, as he had previously, in several interviews, declared he had intended to do.

"And so he has been beaten again.

"There is a fatality in three successive defeats. The most expert swimmer is beyond the succor of the rescue crew when he has sunk the third time. The third stroke of paralysis is fatal.

"Measured by the test of success, Mr. Gorman has been great. His skill was shown in an organization which could overthrow his chief and make him absolute master of the Democratic party. As long as the State remained Democratic his star was in the ascendent; it sunk when the State went Republican, in 1895.

"His day is passed.

"Let his friends bow to the verdict of the people, thrice expressed; let them not insist on again sacrificing the whole party in the hopeless effort to re-enthrone him; let the rank and file of the party select a candidate for the United States Senate who can gain the support of all Democrats; let the candidates for the Legislature be pledged to him, and also pledged to the passage of a fair and effective primary election law, and Democracy can win.

"But Gormanism can't win."

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Our summer people are beginning to drop into our midst. The past few days among the arrivals have been: Mrs. L. B. C. List, of Wasnington, D. C.; Col. Smith and O. S. McKinney, Fairmont, W. Va.; W. W. McConnell, Wheeling; Mrs. Allcock and family, Baltimore; Dr. Mills and wife, New York city.

The interior of the tabernacle is being whitewashed. If the weather will permit the services next Sabbath, 11 a. m., will be held in the tabernacle. Dr. Mills, of New York City, one of the brightest and most eloquent pulpit orators in the land, will be the speaker.

Next Saturday at 7.30 p. m. Chaplain Arbuthnot will conduct a platform meeting in the Methodist church. The speakers are Drs. Mills and Weir and Rev. A. Mick. Dr. Jones will have charge of the singing. Dr. Weir is president of the West Virginia Conference Seminary. Sabbath at 7.30 Dr. Warden, a veteran Methodist preacher, is to occupy the pulpit. This is a great opportunity to hear great men. Tell your neighbors about the meeting.

Death entered the home of Mrs. S. A. Bond Saturday last and took away a loving daughter and an affectionate sister. The funeral services were conducted by Revs. Davis and Rudisill Sabbath at 3.30 p. m. Monday the remains were taken to Buckhannon for burial.

J. L. Echard is doing excellent work on the road between Oakland and the Park. He is widening it to full 30 feet. The new county road from the railroad to Deer Park for a long distance from the station is almost filled up with lumber and mining props, so much so that the supervisors cannot work the road. As far as the public is concerned the road might as well be abandoned.

The work of putting the Mountain Lake Hotel in order for a big business is progressing nicely. C. F. Dawson has a force of men painting the inside as well as the outside of the hotel. He is also papering a number of rooms. The plumbers and electricians have completed their work. The hotel certainly does present an inviting appearance.

Our postoffice has received a full supply of the Pan-American postage stamps.

Hon. A. F. George was in the Park last Friday circulating among the people.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The five cadets who were recently dismissed from the West Point Military Academy for alleged insubordination called at the war department this morning and sought an audience with Secretary Root. Their names are Henry L. Bowlby, of Nebraska; John A. Cleveland, of Alabama; Trangott F. Kelley, of New York; Raymond A. Linton, of Michigan, and Birchie O. Mahaffey, of Texas. They came alone, but were joined soon after by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, each of whom saw Secretary Root separately and urged that the boys be given a hearing. Senator Cockrell is especially interested in the case of young Cleveland, who is a son of an officer who served in Senator Cockrell's brigade during the war of the rebellion.

Senator Hawley told the Secretary of War that his only interest in the cadets arose from a desire to have them treated with kindness, and given an opportunity to state their side of the case. One of the cadets, speaking for all of them, had an interview with Senator Hawley, and after hearing the statement the Senator thought they were entitled to a hearing before the Secretary of War. Further than making a request for the hearing, Senator Hawley has no connection with the matter.

Secretary Root said that he would see the cadets at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, but simply for the purpose of hearing what they had to say in their own behalf, and with no idea of reversing the action already taken by the department, which resulted in their discharge from the Military Academy.

The dismissed cadets claim that they have been tried and condemned without a hearing, and without knowing the testimony against them, or having an opportunity to reply to it. The law officers of the department who have investigated the matter say that there is no way in which dismissed cadets can be restored to the academy, save by reappointment through the representative of the district to which each is accredited, which must have the approval of the academic board at West Point.

It is stated at the navy department that no definite information has been received there regarding the time of the launching of the battleship Maine or the selection of the sponsor for the ship on that occasion. The published statement that the vessel would be launched on Memorial day is evidently premature and unauthorized. No official information on the point has yet been received at the navy department. Captain Sigsbee, chief of the naval intelligence office, has made a statement in regard to the selection of the Maine sponsor in which he says:

"It has been the invariable custom for the battle ships built for the United States to be christened by some maiden selected after the firm building the ship had consulted with the governor of the State for which it was to be named. I am sure that this procedure will be followed in the case of the new Maine.

"I desire most sincerely to make it plain that no member of my family has sought this honor either directly or indirectly. We recognize that, being natives of New York State, we have no claim on the governor of Maine."

Although there is no definite information on that point, there is an impression that the governor will designate Miss Caroline Frye Biggs, granddaughter of the senior Senator from Maine, to christen the battle ship.

George A. C. Christianey, acting assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, today recommended to the acting postmaster general that a fraud order be issued against the American News Clipping Company of Chicago. The recommendation has been approved and the order has been issued.

It is charged that the company named advertised that $8 a hundred would be paid for newspaper clippings. Persons who wrote to the company were informed that the necessary outfit would cost $2.75. Upon receipt of this sum an outfit of small value would be sent and the correspondent would be advised that $8 a hundred would be paid for press clippings relating to spinal curvature and locomotor ataxia. There was also sent a schedule of prices which would be paid for clippings upon rare subjects.

The company was cited to appear before the attorney general for the postoffice department and show cause why a fraud order should not be issued, but owing, it is said, to the disappearance of the "company" from the address advertised, the notice to show cause could not be served.

The adjutant general received a cable message this morning from Gen. Chaffee at Taku, China, saying that the transports Sumner and Lenox would sail today for the Philippines with all the American troops at that point. The Sumner is a troopship and the Lenox an animal ship. It is not understood here how these two vessels can take the entire army of Gen. Chaffee, including horses and equipment. Four vessels in all were assigned to this service, including the troopship Indiana and the freight ship Aztec. Smallpox recently broke out on the Indiana and has evidently prevented her use in the transportation of the China troops.

A draft of seventy-five men is being made up aboard the receiving ship Vermont at the New York navy yard to go to San Francisco on June 8 and to take passage aboard the Philadelphia for the Samoan Islands, where they will be assigned to duty on board the station ship Abaranda at Pago Pago.

Secretary Gage was at his desk today, having returned from Chicago. He found hundreds letters expressing deep sympathy in the loss of his wife.

Capt. Shoemaker, of the revenue cutter service, has received word that the revenue cutter Grant, which ran into a reef off the coast of Victoria, B. C., has been floated and taken to Victoria.

Chief Wilkie, of the United States secret service, has received word of the arrest of John Speziale and Herman Hubbard, charged with making counterfeit coins, which, it is stated, have been put in circulation in New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island. A quantity of materials and $5,500 in bogus money were confiscated.

BLOOMINGTON.

Piedmont Independent.

Rev. Mr. Osborn, Episcopalian minister at Oakland, filled an appointment at Frankville last Sunday, and in order to make home next day walked overland to Piedmont to catch the express train. The reverend gentleman looked as fresh at the end of the journey as if he had only been taking a morning stroll.

Mr. and Mrs. Stine, of Westernport, were guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Flynn, last Sunday. In the afternoon they were joined by her sister, Mrs. Joseph Beaman, of "Gobbler's Knob."

James Devine and little daughter, of Lonaconing, visited his sister, Mrs. John Collins, Sunday.

D. H. Mason, of Winchester, Va., brother-in-law of Mr. Shade, moved to Seldom Seen last Monday.

The Ambrose property is receiving a thorough overhauling and repairs by Contractor Liller, of Keyser. It was certainly needed, as the building was one of the most dilapidated looking structures in town.

James Titchnell has secured the contract for painting the bridge across Savage River at Frog Hollow.

George Warnick, our enterprising merchant, has extensive improvements on hand in the shape of a grainary and cold storage rooms. The lumber for the building arrived this week and work will commence at once.

Mrs. Smith, wife of S. P. Smith, of the West Union *Record*, West Union, W. Va., returned home on last Friday. During her visit she was the guest of Miss Lotta Kemp.

Mrs. Lewis Kennel, of Garrett, Pa., is visiting the Kennel family at Lochiel and other relatives in town.

Deaton Butts, Thos. Wildman and E. C. Bosley, of near Cross, were visitors to town during the week.

Miss Barrick, daughter of James Barrick, of Windom, was in town on Thursday.

Miss Fannie Kight returned from Cumberland on Wednesday.

Sheriff Oester, of Oakland, had business in town Monday, and during his stay did not forget to put in a word or two for several candidates he is interested in for next fall's election.

E. Whitworth, fire insurance agent, and H. G. Richardson, life insurance agent, of Piedmont—you might call them death and destruction—were in town the first of the week looking up new business.

G. C. Pattison is in line with the march of improvement that has struck our town. He is having new additions and changes made to his home.

John Liller, county road supervisor on the West Virginia side, has made decided improvement in the county road between Savage and Hampshire hill. He has changed the location, taking out numerous curves and heavy grades.

Gilbert Warnick, with a gang of men, was employed all day Thursday in removing a landslide on road above Frog Hollow.

ELKS' OUTING.

Herds From Four States To Visit Oakland During June.

The Elks of West Virginia are going to hold an outing down at the beautiful mountain summer resort of Oakland, Md., June 13-15, and the outing will be participated in by other members of the B. P. O. E. from Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Several hundred are expected to attend.

This is the first outing the Elks have had in West Virginia, and the woods about Oakland will be full of the wearers of the antlers, on the three days mentioned. This outing is not in West Virginia, either, but West Virginia Elks inspired the gathering, and Oakland is not any distant neighbor to the mountain state. This is how the plan to have an outing came about:

Capt. Carney, the jolly and popular Baltimore and Ohio passenger conductor, is an enthusiastic Elk. He was figuring on his vacation this summer, and concluded that he would enjoy nothing better than to spend a few days at Oakland, that picturesque region of the "Glades." He was telling a brother Elk about it and said he wished he might join him. "Why not have all the Elks there?" the Captain ejaculated, and thereupon he set about to carry out the plan.

Mannington Lodge, No. 388, B. P. O. E. took up the matter, and has made all the preliminary arrangements. There will be cheap rates on the railroad, and a special rate at the Oakland Hotel, for all Elks and their lady friends.

On the first night there will be an elaborate banquet, and served by a Washington caterer. On the following night there will be a grand ball, with an excellent orchestra to furnish the music. During the day the Elks will roam the woods, fish, hunt, sleep, bowl, play billiards or enjoy themselves in any other way they see fit. There will be a band in attendance. It will be an enjoyable time, one which these jolly Elks will long remember.—Mannington Advocate.

National Educational Association.

The National Educational Association will meet at Detroit, July 8 to 12 inclusive.

The most prominent educators of the country will assemble there to discuss matters of great interest to the teachers and others interested in school work. The work done at this Convention is food for thought for the teachers who attend.

The Maryland party will leave Baltimore, Saturday, July 6th, and go to Detroit over the Lehigh Valley Railroad to Niagara, and thence along the northern shore of Lake Erie by the Grand Trunk Railroad, crossing the St. Clair River to Detroit, where they will arrive Sunday afternoon.

They will remain at Detroit until Wednesday evening or Thursday, attending the Convention and visiting the numerous places of interest around Detroit.

They will leave Detroit by one of the steamers on Lake Erie, and take the delightful ride down Lake Erie to Buffalo, where they will visit the Pan-American Exposition; and then go to Niagara Falls, from which beautiful Lake region of New York and mountains of Pennsylvania, to Philadelphia or New York, where return tickets will be furnished them, and the teachers will then be at liberty to go to Atlantic City or any other point that they please.

State Superintendent Stephens, who is State Director for the N. E. A., has placed the arrangements of this trip in the hands of Mr. H. M. Hebden, Union Trust Building, Baltimore, Md., who has planned most carefully for the comfort and pleasure of the teachers who may go on this trip.

The price of the ticket will be very low, and will include all necessary expenses.

This is an exceptional opportunity for the teachers to attend the meeting of the National Educational Association, and visit the Pan-American Exposition, as well as Niagara Falls.

Descriptive circulars of this trip will be ready about May 25.

Typhoid From Well Water.

The analysis of samples of water from two public wells sent to State Chemist Penniman by Health Officer Spear, shows that the water is wholly unfit for drinking purposes, being impregnated with poisonous animal matter. To the use of water from one of these wells 12 cases of typhoid fever are directly attributed. The wells have been in use for years, and no steps have been taken for their purification. To avoid an epidemic of typhoid the sanitary authorities have decided to forbid the use of the contaminated water. Typhoid in Cumberland has been alarmingly fatal recently, and measures of precatuion are imperative. Master Mechanic Billingham, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is seriously ill with the disease.—Cumberland News.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

A word to the new women—better babies than ballots.

What is home without a mother—homes of that kind are very common now.

The new woman is not in harmony with nature—hence her unrest and unnatural desires.

When mother-hood fails the nation fails. The new woman should paste this in her bonnet and buy a cradle.

And now the doctors say that the bottle fed baby is a reproach to modern womanhood.

Nature is democratic, she persists in laying her foundations with the lowliest. Christ was born in a manger.

The brawn of the nation rests with the poor and the lowly,—poverty, as yet, has never been ashamed of its babies.

Science says that the bottle fed baby will be a loser in the race with the sturdier kind raised in the natural way. Give the babies their rights and don't bother about the ballots is sound advice for the new woman.

It is a stubborn fact that the leading men of the world have sprung from the common people. Every step away from nature is a step in the wrong direction. Better be a blessed mother than a babbling crank.

JACKSON.

Communicated.

To the Honorable Board of School Commissioners of Garrett County:

GENTLEMEN:—I notice by the county press that the Board of County Commissioners has levied the sum of two thousand dollars for the erection of new school houses in various sections of the county where they are most needed. The levying of such sum for the purposes mentioned was in the opinion of the people a very commendable act. I desire briefly to recite to your honorable body a few facts in regard to the need and urgent necessity of erecting new school buildings in District No. 9. We pay more taxes in proportion and receive less than any district in the county, our assessment being nearly half million dollars. We have but three buildings for school purposes in the district and need just as many more. In the western part of the district, where the Wilhelms, Meeses, Nedrows and the settlers of the Blue Jay Lumber Company reside, they have been without a school these many years; in the northern part of the district, where the McKenzies, Dursts, Bakers and Bittingers reside, they have never had a school room; and last, but not least, in the southern part of the district, where the hardy pioneers have converted the wilds of Savage mountain into fields of beauty, reside a settlement of people who have never had a school to send their children to and the settlement is of sufficient size to gather enough children for a good sized school.

In the three points of the district mentioned are upwards of one hundred boys and girls whose parents desire school rooms where their children may at least get the fundamental rudiments of a common school education which is so much desired and needed by every boy and girl in these enlightened days.

There is to the writer's knowledge boys and girls grown to manhood and womanhood who were never inside of a school room, and the reader may ask, "Why didn't the parents educate their children?" I will answer and say that the parents have to toil early and late for their daily bread, and they themselves were denied the good of an education because when they were boys and girls there was no school to attend.

While I am aware that it would be impossible for the board to erect three new houses in our district, I do earnestly hope that the board will give the matter careful consideration and that they will come and look over the ground themselves and I know as fair minded men they will decide that the people in those sections of the district are sadly in need of a school room where their children may be educated, and if they cannot build three new houses that we may get one each year until our people's wants are satisfied.

Respectfully yours,
P. E. FINZEL.

Dramatic Entertainment.

"The Woven Web," a beautiful and fascinating war drama in four acts, will be produced by local talent in Shartzer's Opera House to-night (Thursday) for the benefit of the new Catholic church in Oakland. Specialties will be introduced between acts. A concert will be given by Smith's Military Band in front of the opera house before the performance begins. Seats are selling rapidly and the attendance will no doubt be large.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

A RACE WITH TIME

BEING A TALE OF A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

"RUNNING battle in the streets of Summitville between citizens and bandits last night. Several people killed. Plan to loot town."

The message came in from an Indiana town late one afternoon. The office expert on time tables went to work at once and figured out that there was just time to catch the famous world's fair flyer which ran between Chicago and New York. The staff correspondent, with telegraph operator and an assistant, was sent post-haste to catch that train, with instructions to get off at Valparaiso and take an accommodation train which left Summitville half an hour later. He was to get an account of what had happened there, and get it into the office by telegraph before midnight without fail.

At the station in Chicago it developed that the flyer was not scheduled to stop until it reached Cleveland. An interview with the engineer developed that the train slowed up at Valparaiso for some purpose or other, and that a quick man, who was willing to run some chances, might get off there.

"I guess there won't nobody stop you, boys," said the engineer as he swung up into the cab. "We're slowed down at Valparaiso so a man can jump off if he has a mind to."

On the way down through the Indiana sand dunes, with the big mogul engine doing its 50 miles an hour, a local time table was found which showed that the time of the accommodation train had been changed. Instead of leaving half an hour after the flyer was due, it was scheduled to pull out for Summitville in less than ten minutes.

"Yes," said a railroad man who happened to be on board, "and the depots are nearly a mile apart, at that."

As the flyer began to slow up at Valparaiso the three men who were bound for Summitville jumped off the rear coach and ran to the station. Not a hack or other public vehicle was in sight.

Backed up to the depot platform was a light delivery wagon with a lanky white mare hitched to it. The three men clambered into the back of this wagon and started at a gallop for the other station, in front of which the accommodation train was already standing. As the old mare started on a jump the terrified boy ran out of the station depot and just managed to catch the tailboard of the wagon. In a minute he was in the drivers' seat. Fortunately he was a youth who could rise to an emergency.

"Five dollars if you get us to that station in time," he was told, and a peeled hickory switch put added vigor into the mare's leaps. Right through the center of the town went the wild race, and people hung out

"I GUESS THERE WON'T NOBODY STOP YOU, BOYS."

of the windows and ran into the streets to watch the chase. Every time a crossing was passed the whole outfit bounced high into the air and "A dollar more if you drive a little faster" some one gasped as it struck the ground again. For the accommodation train had already got steam up and was beginning to show plain signs of impatience.

Boy and mare both did their best and the three men were just able to climb on the rear platform of the accommodation train as it pulled out for Summitville.

What happened to the grocer's boy when he got back with his jaded mare is still an unsettled question. Nor did the boy or the people who watched with startled eyes the flight of the gaunt white mare even now know what was the emergency which made the mad chase necessary. There were three cars on the accommodation train to Summitville. In them there were perhaps 30 people all told. A quick canvass of the train proved that not a person on board had even heard of any disturbance at Summitville, which village the train was not due to reach until 10:30 o'clock. By that time of the night it was likely that everybody in town would be sound asleep. To wake them up and wait to get their stories would mean a long delay and probably make it impossible to get a long telegram into the office by midnight. A council of war was held and the three men determined that something must be done to hurry things along.

Finally a telegram was prepared and sent to the mayor of Summitville, asking him if he would be kind enough to meet the train when reached the depot on a matter of great importance connected with the battle of the previous night.

At a station a few miles above Summitville a man got on the train who, on being questioned, proved to know, in a general way, the story of the fight. He told in a graphic way how the bandits had come into the village, only to fall into the ambush which had been carefully prepared for them.

As soon as the staff correspondent had got the leading facts clear in his mind he started to write his story.

"Now," he said, "if the mayor doesn't go back on us, and we get a telegraph wire, we'll pull through all right."

"I'll get a wire of I have to climb a pole and cut one down," said the operator of the party.

At last the poky train came puffing up to the little red station at Summitville. It was several minutes late, but the first glance showed that great excitement prevailed about the

"HERE, GIMME HOLD OF THAT KEY."

station. Right nobly had the mayor of the village responded to the telegraphic appeal which had been sent him.

He stood at one end of the station platform. Next him was the town marshal, wearing a huge star and conscious that he was the hero of the exciting battle of the night before. In the same row were the town aldermen and most of the other dignitaries of the village—men who had been "laying out nights," armed to the teeth, for nearly a week, waiting for the raid which had finally come.

The three men leaped from the train and each rushed to his work. One of the correspondents began with the mayor and went down the line as rapidly as possible, getting his story from each. The other ran into the station and sat down at once to complete the story he had begun on the train. The telegraph operator jumped into the little room where the astonished railroad operator and agent were sitting and took his place at the telegraph instrument. There was no time to be lost.

"Here, gimme hold of that key," said the man from Chicago, and the Hoosier instantly obeyed.

With the speed of an expert he commenced to call Chicago. He wanted to get a wire leading directly into the office of his newspaper. But some one was persistently interrupting. He listened long enough to catch what was wanted.

It was the operator in the office of a rival newspaper which had got wind of the battle at Summitville too late to send down a correspondent.

"Rumor pitched battle in the streets of Summitville," ran the query. "Send good story, 2,500 words, if correct."

The man at the Summitville key smiled viciously, looked around for an instant without saying anything, and then rattled his key fiercely for a moment.

"Say," he said, finally, "the other papers just asked about a pitched battle of some kind down here. I told them they must be mistaken. That everything was quiet and peaceful here to-night. Nothing doing except an ice-cream party up to the parsonage. I asked 'em if they didn't want a good story on that."

"All right," said the staff correspondent, handing over a dozen pages of "copy." "Start that as soon as you can get a loop into the office." A moment later and the story was running into the office as fast as an expert could send it over the wires. The second correspondent had interviewed practically every prominent citizen of the village, and what he had written followed fast on the first. By a few minutes after midnight more than 4,000 words were in the office, and a few minutes later the story had been put into type and was on the presses.

When the operator at Summitville had sent "30" over the wire, which is the telegraphic way of saying "good night," the mayor of Summitville gave further evidence of his desire to be accommodating. He found good sleeping quarters for the Chicago men and invited them to stay over Sunday and take dinner with him.—Chicago Tribune.

Sleepiness of Butterflies.

Butterflies are said to be very sleepy-headed. Twilight sends them to bed, and they are still drowsy at sunrise.

THEY DID NOT ALL SUCCEED.

Efforts to Capture Noted Enemies That Were Not as Successful as Funston's.

Gen. Funston's achievement in capturing Aguinaldo recalls earlier attempts made by officers of other armies to make prisoners of the leaders of hostile forces. The first attempt at seizing a general was never carried out; it involved too many persons, and the plotters engaged in it worked from the inside, not from without, as Funston did, and their plans were overheard. This was the attempt in June, 1777, to seize Washington in New York; the plan was changed later to an attempt to poison him. The plans of the conspirators were overheard by a woman, who disclosed them to the American authorities, and as a result the men implicated were captured and punished, one of them, Private Thomas Hickey, of Washington's bodyguard, being hanged, says the New York Sun.

After Arnold's treason and his flight to the British the Americans made an attempt to seize him. This undertaking was like Gen. Funston's exploit. Sergt. Champe, of Lee's legion, was the principal actor in the scheme. His plan was known only to the chief in command; so when he deserted to the British his late comrades fired upon him and he reached the enemy's lines under a fire of bullets, narrowly escaping with his life. This was an excellent introduction to the British, and Champe was received with open arms. But he was unsuccessful; Arnold moved his headquarters the day on which Champe had arranged to capture him, and Champe had finally to desert from the English and return again, under fire, to our lines. When Washington wished soon after to promote him for his gallantry, he found that Champe had died of disease.

The capture of the British general, Prescott, in July, 1777, was perhaps the first successful attempt of the kind. Gen. Prescott commanded the British forces in Newport, R. I., and went for the summer to a fine house some five miles out of the city. Col. William Barton, knowing this, decided to capture him if possible, and on July 10, 1777, with 41 comrades, rowed across from Warwick point, on the west short of Narragansett bay, and reached the house undiscovered. The door of his house was burst in by a negro, who used his head as a battering ram; Prescott was asleep and awoke to find himself a prisoner. He was not allowed to dress, but in his cloak, with a captor carrying his clothes, was forced to the boat and taken within the American lines and then to Washington's headquarters in New Jersey. He was exchanged later.

The successful capture of Gen. Stoughton by Mosby and his rangers in March, 1863, was the result of a carefully made plan. Mosby, with 29 men, entered Fairfax Courthouse, passing themselves off as belonging to the Fifth New York cavalry, and while some of the band attempted to capture Col. Wyndham, the leader went to the house where the general was sound asleep. At the name of Mosby Gen. Stoughton sat up in bed, wide awake in an instant. "Have you got him?" he asked. "He's got you," replied Mosby. The prisoner was taken to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's headquarters from the very midst of a camp in which lay several thousand troops. The attempt to capture Sitting Bull was not made by strategy or trick; our Indian scouts went openly to the old chief's tent, and when they tried to arrest the famous Sioux were met with bullets; they returned the fire and killed him, losing some of their number. Funston's capture of Aguinaldo was marked by a well-devised plan, involving more danger than that of any other plot except that of Sergt. Champe's and requiring longer time and more careful work, with the same exception.

Harrison's Courtesy.

"Harrison was always very courteous and honorable in his dealings with the young attorneys on the other side," said one of his associates. "And he was always very kind to the employes in his office. When I first began reading law with him, if he found I had made any error in work for him, he never scolded, but would say: 'How is this, Howard?' and I had my chance given me. If I could say anything for myself, I might say it. Or, if I could show that he was mistaken, it was all right. Then, if it transpired that the fault was mine, all he would say would be: 'Fix it.' I have seen him very indignant over injustice done his clients, but I never saw him angry, or lose his temper, or get out of fix; and that is a great thing to say when I have known him for 34 years."—Christian Endeavor World.

Spoiled the Wish.

Landlord—I wish you would pay me my rent.

Mrs. Jackson—Oh, Lordy! Don't yo' know dat when yo' wish fo' anyfing yo' must nevah do it out loud! I'se 'fraid yo's spiled de hull business!—Judge.

In the Suburbs.

Coal Dealer—Boggs is pretty slow pay, isn't he?

Grocer—Yes; spotless cash.—Judge.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 4, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Why Dinah Felt So Bad.

Not long ago a lieutenant in the navy was ordered away on a three years' cruise. The order had been dreaded for weeks, and when it came the young wife, who was to be left in a Brooklyn flat with a baby and a colored servant, was in despair.

She controlled her sorrow very well, however, until the actual moment of parting came, and then she wept as though her heart would break. The cruiser was to leave the navy yard early next morning, and the lieutenant had gone to report for duty.

In the midst of her lamentations the young wife heard a sniffling and sobbing in the dining-room, and upon glancing through the door she saw Dinah, the colored maid, rocking her body to and fro in a chair and weeping violently.

"Why, D-D-Dinah, what's the m-matter?" cried the mistress; "you seem to t-t-take Mr. Blank's departure as much to heart as I d-do."

"'Deed I doesn't, Mis' Blank; 'deed I doesn't!" sobbed Dinah. "What am boderin' dis chile am de fac' dat a cullud gemman friend o' mine am gwine sail hisse'f on dat same ole cruisah!"

His Trip Awheel.

A devotee of the bicycle started southward on his wheel at the beginning of winter. Several weeks afterward he reached Florida none the worse for his journey.

"Do you mean to tell me," exclaimed the friend whom he had gone to visit, "that you made the whole distance by wheel?"

"Certainly," he replied. "When I couldn't ride the machine I got off and walked by it."

The reader will perceive that there is more than one way to travel "by wheel."—Youth's Companion.

Easy Fishing in Oregon.

Those who like to see immense schools of fish, most of them weighing from two to six pounds each, ought to be here. Five minutes' walk from Main street brings one to the shores of Klamath rapids, where every little nook, bay and tributary creek is so crowded with mullets that their backs stick out of the water. Ordinary fishing with hooks, spears or even nets is too slow to think of. With a pitchfork or with the naked hands a backload may be thrown out in five minutes.—Klamath Republican.

Persistency of the Flavor.

A western correspondent sends us this story, which may be taken with a few grains of salt as to the material allegation contained therein:

A country customer had bought some fish at a village grocery store—whether codfish, mackerel or herring is not necessary for the purposes of the story—and at her next visit to the store she entered a complaint.

"They tasted," she objected, "exactly like English breakfast tea."

"I'm not surprised, ma'am," replied the grocer. "Those fish were caught in Boston harbor."—N. Y. Sun.

Valuable Recipe.

"I sent one dollar for a sure cure for corpulency."

"Well?"

"Here's the reply: 'Throw up your job and hunt another one.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Like Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Only fools answer questions before they are asked.—Chicago Daily News.

Bronchitis Can Be Cured

With Hoxsie's Croup Cure, speedily. 50 cts.

Adversity is an egg from which experience is hatched.—Chicago Daily News.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

How Three Women Found Relief.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it does not seem to have been the plan of nature that woman should suffer so severely. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition which produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors.

The three letters here published should encourage every woman who suffers:

Aug. 6, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered since the age of sixteen with painful menstruation. I have been treated for months, and was told that the womb had fallen a little. The doctor says that is now in place again, but I still have the same pain. Please tell me what to do."—MRS. EMMA KUEHL, 112 Trautman St., Brooklyn, E. D., N.Y.

Jan. 10, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—After receiving your reply to my letter of Aug. 6 I followed your kind advice, and am glad to tell you that I have been cured of the severe pain at time of menstruation through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken six bottles of it, felt better after the first bottle, and after a while had no more pain or womb trouble.

"I had doctored from the age of sixteen to twenty-six, and had lost all hope, but your medicine has made me well.

"I would like to have you use my testimonial, so that others may see, and be inspired with hope, and take your medicine."—MRS. EMMA KUEHL, 112 Trautman St., Brooklyn, E. D., N.Y.

Feb. 20, 1900.

"I saw your medicine so highly recommended I thought I would write to you for advice.

"My menstruation occurs every two weeks, lasts a week, and is painful. I have been troubled in this way for some time. I suffer from sick headache and backache all the time, appetite poor, sick at stomach every morning, everything I eat hurts me, am very weak, thin, and sallow.

"I have tried a doctor, but he did not seem to do me any good."—MISS MAGGIE POLLARD, 319 So. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

April 23, 1900.

"Since receiving your answer to my letter I have been taking your Vegetable Compound, and it has done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken. My menses are all right now, and appear once a month, and I feel so much stronger. I shall always praise your medicine."—MISS MAGGIE POLLARD, 319 So. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

"I was troubled with female weakness, irregular and painful menstruation, and leucorrhoea. The doctor's medicine did me no good. I have taken one bottle and a half of your Vegetable Compound, and thanks to your medicine, my pains are gone. I advise all women suffering as I have to use your Vegetable Compound."—EMMA J. PRIBBLE, Indianola, Ill.

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Every day you clean the house you live in, to get rid of the dust and dirt. Your body, the house your soul lives in, also becomes filled up with all manner of filth, which should have been removed from day to day. Your body needs daily cleaning inside. If your bowels, your liver, your kidneys are full of putrid filth, and you don't clean them out, you'll be in bad odor with yourself and everybody else.

DON'T USE A HOSE to clean your body inside, but sweet, fragrant, mild but positive and forceful *CASCARETS*, that *WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP*, prepare all the filth collected in your body for removal, and drive it off softly, gently, but none the less surely, leaving your blood pure and nourishing, your stomach and bowels clean and lively, and your liver and kidneys healthy and active. Get a 50-cent box today, a whole month's treatment, and if not satisfied get your money back—but you'll see how the cleaning of your body is

MADE EASY BY

Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 452

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

SYMPHONY IN BLUE AND GRAY.

GRAY skies hung o'er our land in '61, blue garbs below,
Where battle's tempests hurled men to and fro;
While sometimes on the ground lay garbs of gray,
The blue o'erhead in skies where sunbeams play;
But whether blue or gray arched overhead,
Or were on warring hosts below outspread,
They mingled where lay stilled in peace the dead.

Sometimes the gray crept o'er a dying face,
Sometimes the blue 'neath closed eyes left its trace,
And little cared the anguished wearers then
What garb hid hearts of torn and mangled men,
Who brave and dauntless, when they reached the brink
Of that dread tide from which the strongest shrink,
Quaffed deep Death's flagon from which all must drink.

And prospects then were sometimes Heaven's own blue,
Sometimes deep gray amid which shadows grew;
Blue in both flags, and bars of deepest red
Like streams which ran where thickest lay the dead;
Gray shadows fell on countless hearts and lives,
On orphaned children, patient, waiting wives,
And such strong grief as Hope's foundation rives.

And now both north and south 'mid peace to-day
There mingle once again the blue and gray—
Gray in the tattered flags, in beard and hair,
Blue in the skies, true eyes and new flags there;
While over all reigns glad and radiant peace,
The banner of the stars, hope's rich increase,
Fraternity no more to fail or cease.

God bless the hosts both north and south who now
Renew in brotherhood their patriot vow,
Who everywhere spread flowers above their dead
Without one word of hate or treason said;
One flag, one country, one true patriot way,
One band in love and loyalty are they;
God bless the boys in blue, the boys in gray.

I. EDGAR JONES.

The REMEMBERED GRAVE.

"I GUESS there won't be a great show of flowers on Sylvester's grave this year," said Sarah Cook. Her voice had a certain triumph in it, but it ended with a decorous sigh.

"I guess there won't, either," returned her sister, Mrs. Kemp. "I guess Phebe Ann is too sick to think much about it." Her voice sounded like Sarah's.

Lucy Kemp dropped her sewing for a minute, and turned her face toward the window. "It seems 'most too bad, don't it?" she said, meditatively. "When she's done so much every year, and thought so much about it."

"I don't know as I think it's too bad," said Mrs. Kemp. "Of course I'm sorry Phebe Ann is sick, but when it comes to these flowers she's always covered Sylvester's grave with. Decoration day, I guess there was a great deal of it for show. It would have seemed different if he had been in the war, but I've thought a good many times, when I've seen Sylvester's grave with more flowers on it than any of the soldiers, that Phebe Ann had a little eye to what folks would say, for all she felt so bad."

"I don't care anything about the show," said Sarah Cook, "but I do think such an outlay on flowers to put on a grave is wicked, when there's folks that's her own kith and kin in actual want. It's as much as 20 years since Sylvester Kemp died, and there ain't been a year that Phebe Ann ain't laid out dollars on flowers. I guess if we'd had the dollars right here, it would have been more to her credit!"

"Well, I ain't never complained nor begged," rejoined Mrs. Kemp. "Nobody can say I have, whatever happens. There's the rent money due, and that new dressmaker has come to town, and the work's falling off, and I don't know what's goin' to become of us, but I ain't complained nor begged."

"There's the band!" cried Lucy.

It was a very warm day for the season—almost as warm as midsummer. The windows were wide open. The two women and the girl leaned their heads out and listened. They could hear far-away music. Two little girls, with their hands full of flowers, ran past.

"They're just forming down at the town hall," said Lucy. "Annie Dole and Lottie are just going."

"They came over here for flowers this morning," said her mother, "and I told 'em I hadn't any to give. All I had was lilacs, besides that little early rose bush, and they'd got all the lilacs they wanted of their own, and there was only just three roses on that bush, and I could not bear to cut 'em. The procession ain't coming—the music don't sound a mite nearer. It won't be here for an hour yet."

The three seated themselves and fell to sewing again. The two older women swung out their long arms with stern persistency. Their faces were harsh and sad, and had a similarity of feature as well as expression. Lucy, the young girl, bent weakly over her work. The room was full of the faint band music and the perfume of lilacs. She wished in her heart that she could put on her best dress and go out with the other girls, but she said nothing. They sat in the kitchen. The floor was swept clean, and there was no fire in the polished cooking stove; it was early in the afternoon. Presently Lucy looked up. "Mother," said she, "cain't I stop sewing and run outdoors a minute?"

"Where do you want to go?"

"Just outdoors a minute."

Lucy was 17, but she seemed like a child in her manner toward her mother.

"I don't care," said Mrs. Kemp.

"I s'pose the child gets dreadful tired sewing the whole time," she said to her sister, after Lucy had gone out. "Sometimes I feel kind of worried about her."

"She won't get tired sewing much longer, nor we, neither, if we don't have more work come in," retorted her sister, grimly. "We ain't got a mite ahead. We've got to go on the town, for all I see." She said "town" with a scornful fear, as if it were an enemy to whom she must surrender.

"I don't s'pose Phebe Ann's husband will lift his finger to help us, even if she should be taken away, and he left without a chick nor child in the world," said Mrs. Kemp.

Phebe Ann's husband was her own dead husband's brother, but she never spoke of him by his own name.

"I wonder how much Phebe Ann's husband has got?" said Sarah Cook.

"Well, I guess he's laid by a little something. They must have, with no family!"

"Mebbe he will do something, if it ever happens that he ain't under anybody else's thumb."

"It won't make any difference now. He's laid under the thumb so long that he's all flattened out of the shape he was made in. He used to bow kind of sideways behind Phebe Ann's back, when I met him, but he don't do that now. I met him face to face the other day, and he never looked at me. I don't know what poor Thomas would say if he was alive. I wonder what Lucy is picking lilacs for? Lucy!"

"What say?" Lucy's sweet, thin voice called back. Her smooth, fair head was half hidden in a great clump of lilac bushes by the gate. She was bending the branches over, and breaking off full purple clusters.

"What you picking those lilacs for?"

"I just thought I'd pick a few."

"What for? I ain't going to have any in the house! They're too sweet—they're sickish!"

"DO YOU KNOW WHO PUT THOSE FLOWERS THERE?"

"I ain't going to bring them into the house," said Lucy. She let a branch fly back, and went across the yard with a great bunch of lilacs in her hands.

"I wonder what she's up to?" said her mother.

Lucy returned just before the procession passed. The cemetery was a little way beyond the house. Her mother and aunt, and a neighbor who had come in, stood at the windows listening eagerly to the approaching music. Lucy joined them. The procession filed slowly past, the Grand Army men, the village band, the ministers and local dignitaries, and the rear guard of children with flowers. An accompanying crowd thronged the sidewalks.

"I've just been saying to Sarah that Phebe Ann won't have Sylvester's grave decked out much this year," said Mrs. Kemp. Her voice was pleasanter and more guarded than before.

"I heard Phebe Ann was pretty low," said the neighbor.

"Yes, I s'pose she is. I should have gone up there, but she ain't been inside this house for ten years, and I ain't going to push in where I ain't wanted. I hear she's got Mis' Baker with her, so she's taken care of. I couldn't help thinking this morning how much she'd always laid out on Sylvester's grave. Well, mebbe 'twas a comfort to her. I ain't never thought so much of anything of that kind, because my husband and all my folks are buried away from here, and I ain't had any chance to do anything about their graves. Ain't that Phebe Ann's husband now? That looks like his horse."

"Yes, 'tis," said Sarah Cook.

"I've a great mind to run to the door and inquire how she is!" cried the neighbor, excitedly.

"Why don't you?" said Mrs. Kemp.

The neighbor ran to the door and called out. She was a stout woman with a shrill voice.

"How is—Phebe—Ann?" she clamored.

The horse was pulled up, and an old man's face peered around the buggy wing. "How is Phebe Ann this afternoon?" the woman said again. Mrs. Kemp, Sarah Cook and Lucy were listening at her back.

"Sinking," replied the old man, in a hoarse voice. Then he drove on. The woman called something else after him, but he paid no attention. He had to pass the cemetery, which was now thronged with the living, in bright groups, standing among the flower-strewn graves of the dead. The music had ceased. A man's voice sounded out loudly in the hush. Phebe Ann's husband, John Kemp, leaned forward and shook the reins over his horse, then drove past rapidly. He kept his face turned away from the cemetery, and his forehead was scowling distressfully.

He had a half-mile to go before he reached home. He left the horse in the yard and went into the house on tiptoe, through the house to Phebe Ann's bedroom. As he peered in stealthily, the nurse, who was sitting beside the bed, looked up and put her finger to her lip. There was just a glimpse of a pale, sharp profile among the pillows. Phebe Ann was asleep on her journey to the grave.

Her husband went out, put up his horse, and sat down on the doorstep. He looked idly out over the fields. After awhile he heard the village band again. It sounded quite near. They were marching back from the cemetery. Suddenly the old man felt a hand on his shoulder. "She's waked up," the nurse whispered, "and she's terrible worked up about its being Decoration day. You'd better come in."

Phebe Ann's husband went softly behind the nurse to the bedroom. Phebe Ann looked up at him and beckoned imperatively. He went close and bent over her. "What is it, Phebe Ann?" said he.

"Is it—Decoration day?" she whispered, with difficulty, for she was growing very weak.

"Yes, 'tis, Phebe Ann," said her husband.

"Have you got—any flowers for—Sylvester's grave?"

"No, I ain't. I ain't thought of it, Phebe Ann, with your being so sick, and all."

"Go—get some!" she panted. Her motioning hand and her eager eyes spoke louder than her tongue.

"Yes, I will, I will, Phebe Ann! Don't you fret another mite about it."

The nurse followed him out of the room.

"I can't go to the greenhouse," he whispered, agitatedly. "It's five miles away."

"Land, get any kind of flowers!" said the nurse. "Get dandelions, and buttercups, if you can't find anything else."

The old man took his hat down with a bewildered air, and went slowly out of the yard. At the gate he paused and looked around. There were no flowers in the yard; there were several bushes, rose and phlox, but it was too early for them to blossom. Over at the left stretched a field, and that was waving with green and gold. Phebe Ann's husband went over into the field and began pulling the buttercups in great handfuls, and the grasses with them. He had all he could carry when he left the field, and went solemnly down the road.

Sylvester's grave was at the farther side of the cemetery. The old man, with his load of buttercups and grass, made his way to it. The soldiers' graves were decorated with flags and flowers, but the people had gone. The cemetery was very still. When John Kemp reached Sylvester's grave he started and stared. There was a great bunch of lilacs on the grave, and three charming, delicate pink roses in a vase.

"I wonder who put those flowers there!" he muttered. He laid the buttercups and grass down on the grave; then he stood still. It was over 20 years since the boy Sylvester had been laid there—a little soldier who had fought only his own pain. "I wonder who put those flowers there!" John Kemp muttered again.

He went out of the cemetery, but instead of turning down the road toward his own home, walked hesitatingly the other way toward the house of his sister-in-law—Thomas' wife, as he always spoke of her.

Lucy's face was at one open window, her Aunt Sarah Cook's at the other.

"Lucy!" called the old man, standing at the gate.

Lucy came out to him tremblingly. Sarah Cook ran to tell her sister; she thought Phebe Ann must be dead.

"Do you know who put those flowers there?" asked the old man, in a husky voice.

"I did," said Lucy. Her face flushed. "I thought there wouldn't be anybody to see to it, now Aunt Phebe Ann is sick," she explained, timidly.

Her uncle looked wistfully at her, his eyes full of tears. "Sylvester was a dreadful sufferer," he said.

Lucy did not know what to say. She looked up at him, and her soft face seemed to take on distressed lines like his.

The old man turned abruptly and went away. "Phebe Ann is sinking," he said, indistinctly, as he went.

Lucy's mother and her aunt rushed to the door to meet her. "Is Phebe Ann dead?" Sarah Cook called out.

"No, she ain't dead."

"What did he want to see you for?" asked Mrs. Kemp.

Lucy hesitated; a shamefaced look came over her face. "What did he want?" her mother asked, imperatively.

"He wanted to know who put some flowers on—Sylvester's grave."

"Did you?"

"Yes'm."

"What did you put on?"

"Some lilacs and—roses."

"You didn't pick those roses?"

"Oh, mother, the lilacs didn't seem quite enough! Aunt Phebe Ann has always done so much!" Lucy said. She was almost crying.

Her mother and her aunt looked at each other. "I shouldn't have thought you'd have picked those roses without saying anything about it," said her mother, but her voice was embarrassed rather than harsh. She went back to the kitchen and proceeded with her work of making biscuits for supper. The sewing was all finished. Lucy set the table. After supper they went out in the cemetery, and strolled about looking at the flowers, in the soft, low light. "Who brought all that mess of buttercups and grass, I wonder?" said Sarah Cook, as they stood over Sylvester's grave.

"I guess it must have been Phebe Ann's husband—it looks like a man," Mrs. Kemp replied. Lucy got down on her knees and straightened the buttercups into a bouquet.

"I wonder if she'll live the night out," said Sarah Cook, soberly.

"I've listened to hear the bell toll every morning this week," said Mrs. Kemp. "I don't believe she can live much longer. I'd go up there to-night, if I thought she wanted me to."

The next morning Mrs. Kemp, listening with her head thrust out of the window in the early sunlight, heard indeed the bell tolling for Phebe Ann. "She's gone," she told Sarah Cook and Lucy; and Lucy cried.

They all went to Phebe Ann's funeral and followed her to the grave. Mrs. Kemp's and Sarah Cook's eyes were red when they came home. "There were a great many good things about Phebe Ann, after all," Mrs. Kemp said.

"I always said there was," Sarah returned, defiantly.

The morning after the funeral John Kemp came to the door. Lucy answered his knock. He looked old and dejected, but he tried to smile. "I want to see you a minute," said he. "No, I can't come in—not this morning. I'm coming before long. I hope things will be different from what they have been. It was her wish. I went home that day and told Phebe Ann how you'd put the flowers there, and she beckoned to me to come and lean over her. Then she made out to tell me. She wanted you to have Sylvester's money that we put in the bank for him when he was born. It's been growing. We haven't spent any, excepting for flowers, and it's near $500. She wanted me to give it to you right away, and you're going to have it just as soon as I can get it out of the bank. Phebe Ann said you could have some more schooling, and not have to work so hard. And I guess you'll have more than that, too, some day, if you outlive me. Phebe Ann, she thought mebbe I could make some arrangements with your mother and aunt to come to our house and live, and take care of it. She said she didn't want any other women in there. She knew they were good housekeepers, and would keep things the way she did. You tell your mother I'm coming in to see her some time before long."

John Kemp went feebly down the walk, and Lucy returned to the kitchen. The door had been ajar, and her mother and Sarah Cook had heard every word. They were both crying. "Coming just now when we didn't know which way to turn!" sobbed Sarah Cook. "Poor Phebe Ann!"

"Well, there's one thing about it," said Mrs. Kemp, brokenly, "there sha'n't one Decoration day go by as long as I live, without Sylvester's grave being trimmed as handsome as if his mother was alive!"—Mary E. Wilkins, in Youth's Companion.

Reminder of a New Life.

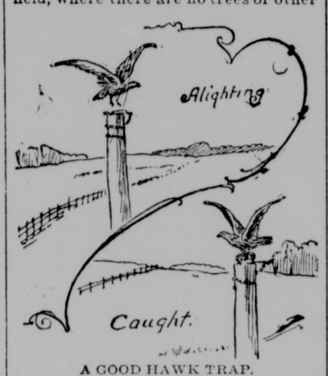
Memorial day, coming as it does at the close of the most beautiful of spring months, when buds and blossoms appear after the barrenness and desolation of winter, can but remind us of that brighter future when a new life shall arise from the desolation of the grave, and when we shall meet our comrades and our friends where there shall be no more wars, no more wounds or disease, and no more sorrow or partings.—Boston Budget

FARM AND GARDEN

SOUTHERN HAWK TRAP.

Tennessee Poultryman Describes a Device That Is Based on Common-Sense Principles.

In this part of the country I find in use an ingenious and very effective hawk trap. It consists of an ordinary steel trap, not too large, mounted on the top of a common fence rail or a long pole, set firmly in the ground. It is best located on some moderately high point in the middle of a wide field, where there are no trees or other



A GOOD HAWK TRAP.

objects upon which a bird may light. No bait is needed. The trap is simply opened on top of the pole, where the bird sets it off and is caught in the act of alighting, a. Of course the trap must be firmly secured to the pole. The device is based on the principle that birds of prey habitually light on prominent objects in large open spaces, where they will have a good outlook for game. A trap well placed will, during one season, catch all the hawks within a radius of several miles. Owls and other large birds are also frequently found in the trap. The longer and the more substantial the pole, the better it is.—Orange Judd Farmer.

ABOUT YOUNG TURKEYS.

Should Be Forced Forward as Much as Possible Immediately After the Hatching.

For the first food give some finely cut onion-tops mixed with hard-boiled eggs, and crushed wheat or breadcrumbs. Finely chopped onion-tops are always relished. The young turkeys are keen on picking out from their diet those articles which they most prefer. Stale bread and curds are accepted. Dampness, whether from rain, dew or from any other cause, is fatal to very young turkeys. In a few weeks the diet may consist mostly of grain and a variety. In addition it is a good plan to tie up a vegetable of some sort just so high that the birds must stand well up to pick at it. This is good food, and the exercise is beneficial. Where grain is grown the birds as they come on should be given the run of the stubble-fields, where they will pick up much food for themselves. A point in feeding young turkeys is to give them food four or five times a day—all they will eat—but clean away that which is uneaten, as it may ferment and injure them. A little millet-seed may be scattered for them to seek, and they may be turned out with the hen from nine o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, but must not be allowed among other lots of turkeys or chicks, in order to avoid lice. The large lice on the heads come from the hen turkey and quickly destroy the young ones. Dust them with insect-powder, and rub it on their heads. Hatch the first eggs under (chicken) hens.—Farm and Fireside.

Dampness Causes Many Ills.

Protection from dampness is of the greatest importance. More injury comes to chicks from dampness than from all else besides. If they can find a dry spot for their feet during the day and a warm, dry place to stay in at night, they will do fairly well, even during a long wet period, after they are three or four weeks old. Small chicks suffer very much during wet weather, and should be protected from both wet and dampness. Cold and dampness produce colds and bowel trouble, either of which is very disastrous to a brood of chicks. During wet weather it is not amiss to tie a small piece of gum camphor with a small stone in a piece of cloth, and put in their drinking water. It is one of the best simple remedies for colds.—Country Gentleman.

Teaching Chickens to Roost.

The best method to follow for the smaller breeds is to teach them to go upon a roost as soon as they are old enough. Place a roost in their coop as soon as they are old enough to leave the hen or brooder, so that they will learn the habit of roosting, as it keeps their legs in better shape as to smoothness and color. This will not do so well for larger fowls, as they are so heavy and clumsy that it is not of benefit to them, for the reason that it often bends their breastbone out of shape. The best plan for them during the summer is in open sheds upon clean sand, protected from all roving animals by wire cloth fronts to the sheds. These sheds or runs should be cleaned up every morning and raked over so as to keep them clean and sweet.—Country Gentleman.

A FAMOUS OLD HOUSE.

The house of Walter Baker & Co., whose manufactures of cocoa and chocolate have become familiar in the mouth as household words, was established one hundred and twenty-one years ago (1780) on the Neponset River in the old town of Dorchester, a suburb of Boston. From the little wooden mill, "by the rude bridge that arched the flood," where the enterprise was first started, there has grown up the largest industrial establishment of the kind in the world. It might be said that, while other manufacturers come and go, Walter Baker & Co. go on forever.

What is the secret of their great success? It is a very simple one. They have won and held the confidence of the great and constantly increasing body of consumers by always maintaining the highest standard in the quality of their cocoa and chocolate preparations, and selling them at the lowest price for which unadulterated articles of good quality can be put upon the market. They welcome honest competition; but they feel justified in denouncing in the strongest terms the fraudulent methods by which inferior preparations are palmed off on customers who ask for and suppose they are getting the genuine articles. The best grocers refuse to handle such goods, not alone for the reason that, in the long run, it doesn't pay to do it, but because their sense of fair dealing will not permit them to aid in the sale of goods that defraud their customers and injure honest manufacturers.

Every package of the goods made by the Walter Baker Company bears the well-known trade-mark "La Belle Chocolatiere," and their place of manufacture "Dorchester, Mass." Housekeepers are advised to examine their purchases, and make sure that other goods have not been substituted.

An attractive little book of "Choice Recipes" will be mailed free to any housekeeper who sends her name and address to Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., 158 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Of Mixed Nationality.

The usual humorous incidents were not lacking in the recently taken British census. An emigrant in New Zealand stated to the authorities that his mother was a Kaffir, his father an Irishman who had become a naturalized American, but afterward served in the French army, and that he himself was born on the passage between Yokohama and Colombo in a Spanish vessel. "Put him down a Scotchman!" was the official decision.—Chicago Chronicle.

WHAT WE HEAR FROM ASSINIBOIA, WESTERN CANADA.

"Don't Think of Coming, But Come."

To the Editor:

The above is the emphatic manner in which a friend in Yorkton writes to a friend near St. Paul, Minnesota, and it is pretty nearly right, too, when the advantages that Western Canada offer to those seeking homes. The Assiniboia district is one of the best. The writer from whose letter we quote goes on to say:

"John, if you miss this chance you are foolish, for you can get out cheaper when there are so many coming, and I would not tell you to come if I thought you could not do well, and if you don't come in the spring you will have to go away back, for you do not want to think that there is no one living out here but us. I saw nicer buildings out here than I ever saw before, and if the country was no good what would they want them for? John, if you sold everything you have and come out here you would be worth more than ever you were before, and if you can bring your team, you can get anything you want on tick, and when they do that with strangers they are not afraid they can't make enough to pay for it. I saw as nice wheat as I ever saw in my life and if they could not grow grain what would the flour mill be for, and it cost $20,000."

Now this was what Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick, of Yorkton, Assiniboia, Western Canada, wrote to a friend.

There will be opened up this summer new districts in Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, at low prices, particulars of which can be had of any agent of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in the columns of your paper.

Yours truly,
AN OLD READER.

Student of Humanity.

The manager looked over the advertising man's work.

"I see you speak of our payment plan," said he.

"Yessir."

"Make that word 'credit' instead of 'payment.' It is more attractive."—Indianapolis Press.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

When people say they will help you in a time of trouble, thank them, and don't count on it.—Atchison Globe.

With rig to sell our Poultry Mixture; straight salary $15.00 per week and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay. Address with stamp, EUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. 5, East St. Louis, Ill.

A Quick Dessert.

Get a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon at your grocer's, dissolve it in a pint of boiling water and let it cool. The result is a delicious and healthful dessert. The flavors are: lemon, orange, raspberry, strawberry, peach, wild cherry and the unflavored "calfsfoot" for wine and coffee jelly. All grocers sell it.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 83 S. California Ave., Chicago.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $6; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE.
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.
Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

FOR SHERIFF.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

Our Dead.

To-day will be generally observed as a National holiday, having been set aside as "Memorial Day," when the graves of those who have fallen upon our battle fields, or in defense of our flag in far distant lands, will be strewn with flowers and eloquent, appropriate and graceful tributes will be paid their memory.

"Blue an' the gray together, dreamin' the last long dream,
The peace o' God smiles o'er the sod where the snow-white lillies gleam.
* * * * * *
The gray has long since faded—faded just like the blue—
Each has a part in the home-folks' heart an' the heart of the Nation, too.
Blue and the gray together, under the home-blooms fair,
An' the home-folks' love is rich above, in the flowers clustered there."

So universal has become the recognition of this day, and so tender and touching the tributes to those who have fallen asleep by the wayside, at the post of danger, in the broad glare of the open day, or as the gold of evening meets the dusk of night under the silent stars, that not even the neglected corner of the village or country church yard is overlooked—that does not bear some evidence of love—for love is the golden thread that holds us fast to the grass covered mound.

It is a sacred and hallowed custom—it touches every home whether jeweled with love or sad and deep with the waves of adversity—for however dark the night,' "hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing."

It comes, too, midst the poetic beauty of the softest and sweet season of the year—the blue birds are whispering their most delicate notes, and eager breezes are kissing every vine and flower—with color, form and music everywhere blending.

Beautiful custom, no birdling's song, no flowers' perfumed breath can be sweeter, and no sunset cloud nor line of life can be purer than the example or the memories which thou awakeneth.

It was a heathen poet, be believe, who said:

"In the halls that our feast illume,
The rose for one hour may bloom,
But the cypress that grows round the tomb,
Ah! the cypress is green forever."

Field Attacks Gorman.

S. S. Field, the Maryland silver leader and champion of William J. Bryan, is out with an authorized interview in which he declares that the result of the recent election in Baltimore means that the Democratic party cannot win this fall with ex-Senator Gorman as its candidate for the United States Senate. He reviews the various reverses the party has sustained in the State since 1895, the only victory being when Gorman was not a factor, and then goes on to say:

"The people of Baltimore will not, in 1901, vote to re-establish the identical bossism in the person of the same individual leaders which they voted to overthrow in 1895. And as goes Baltimore so goes Maryland. There is not in recent years a single instance in which the State and city have failed to vote the same way. Always both have gone Democratic or both Republican, and if we want to make an exception to the rule this year we must remove the cause that operated in 1895, in 1897, and in the recent election."

Referring to the recent Presidential election, when Mr. Gorman was reported sick he goes on to say: "It was unfortunate that he should have contracted a severe cold just in time to prevent his appearance at the big music hall meeting, at which he had been advertised to open the campaign for Bryan and which had been gotten up especially for him and that this cold should have incapacitated him during the whole campaign when he was so anxious to take off his coat and work for the nominee, as he had previously in several interviews declared he intended to do.

"Three times has Mr. Gorman been beaten in Baltimore, and there is a fatality in three successive defeats. The most expert swimmer is beyond the succor of the rescue crew when he has sunk the third time. The third stroke of paralysis is fatal. Mr. Gorman's day has passed. Let his friends bow to the verdict of the people thrice expressed; let them not insist on again sacrificing the whole party in the hopeless effort to enthrone him."

What Republicanism Has Done.

Twenty-five years ago the United States was in the middle of a five years' period of serious industrial and commercial stagnation, beginning with the convulsion of 1873. Yet in this quarter of a century this country has very nearly trippled the annual value of its exports of merchandise. What has caused this splendid transformation? Republican policy chiefly. In 1875 the Republican party, in the face of the solid opposition of the Democracy, put upon the national statute book the act under which specie payments were resumed on January 1, 1879, and all the country's currency was brought up to the gold level, and has been held up to that line ever since. By a wise series of Tariff acts the Republicans have built up an industrial system which is the envy of all the other countries, and which is now making conquests in all the markets of the world. The Republican party has established the gold standard, thus ending the Democratic panic of 1893; has given the United States the best financial system in the world, and has brought a degree of prosperity and stability to the country such as was never equaled in the past, even in the United States. The trippling of America's list of exports in the past twenty-five years, coupled with the rest of the industrial and financial triumphs which the country has gained, form a magnificent tribute to the intelligence, foresight and courage of the Republican party.

Asks Leave To Visit America.

The fallen dictator of the Philippines, repentant of his folly, and more or less appreciative of the beneficient rule which the United States government is seeking to establish in the Philippine archipelago, has besought Gen. MacArthur to obtain for him the consent of our government to grant him freedom from custody and permit him, in the company of two delegates, to visit this country.

Aguinaldo's expressed purpose is a laudable one, in that he desires to study the manners, customs and mode of living of the American people, and to acquire such other information dealing with the solution of social and economic problems the affairs of state, etc., as will benefit his country and himself. It would seem that his spirit of arrogance, born of self conceit and ignorance of the inexhaustible resources of this country had been subdued and that the light of wisdom was about to break in upon him. By his oath of allegiance he is in duty bound to eradicate the last trace of rebellion, and if he honestly purposes to better the interests of his people, his request is entitled to earnest consideration.

Bryan and the Democracy.

From the pertinacity with which he declares his loyalty to his own principles one would suppose that Mr. Bryan had been accused of deserting the Democracy he succeeded in twice leading to ignominious defeat. We are not aware that anyone has leveled such a charge at the Nebraskan. Rather are we inclined to the belief that long before he leaves the Democratic party it will have cast him out, bag and baggage. The drift is unmistakably in that direction, and it now seems that nothing can save the erstwhile candidate from complete obliteration as a party leader. In the current number of his paper the *Commoner*, Mr. Bryan speaks in a lofty vein of his devotion to the fallacious principles advocated by him through two disastrous presidential campaigns. That devotion has not been impugned, and we accept Mr. Bryan's words at their full face value. But when he says: "The Democratic party can better afford to appeal to the conscience of the people, even though it remains out of power, than to enjoy power at the expense of its principles," there may be some difference of opinion as to what Mr. Bryan means.

This sentiment is a praiseworthy one; the objection to it rises from as to the principles Mr. Bryan advocates. The principles of Mr. Bryan are of one kind; those of the Democratic party are of another. The former were made by Mr. Bryan, forced upon the Democratic party, and have twice been repudiated by the people as unsafe, revolutionary and highly undesirable. Had the editor of the *Commoner* declared that he would rather remain out of power than sacrifice his principles no objection could have been raised, since principle is a matter of personal conviction, and every man is to be admired for standing by what he believes to be right. But Mr. Bryan makes the mistake of assuming that his principles are those of the Democratic party. The true Democratic principles are the products of years of careful thought, national policy and the developments and evolutions of statesmanship.

The real Democracy recognizes the error of which it was guilty when it surrendered to the Bryanites at Chicago, and it is struggling with all its force to return to its former allegiances. In all parts of the country men of commanding prominence in the Democratic camp are giving up the ghost of Bryanism. The former leaders are returning to the command and the tide is flowing against Mr. Bryan with irresistable force. In the face of all this, it is specious for the Nebraskan to talk about unswerving loyalty to his species of Democratic principle. If Mr. Bryan desires and intends to follow these fallacies, that is his own business; but henceforth the Democratic party will appeal in behalf of principles which do not breed riot, revolution, repudiation, sinister class hatreds, and all other things which have no place in this great republic.

Learn to Vote.

The intervening months between now and election should be fully utilized by the illiterate voter to become familiar with the new ballot law, which, in mild terms is an abomination and well constituted to serve the purpose of the Democratic machine, i. e. to disfranchise about 40,000 voters. No detail of the ballot, however small, is too unimportant to be overlooked as every opportunity to throw out a Republican vote will be utilized. The election this fall will be a general one, there being two State officers to be elected, viz: Comptroller of the Treasury and Clerk to the Court of Appeals. In addition to these the county officers are to be elected.

SHORT RUN.

We are blessed with plenty of rain and the farmers are doing almost nothing at this time on account of wet weather.

Mr. D. R. Harvey is recovering from another bad attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. S. C. Harvey lost her her very valuable dog "Ring" last week. He was the favorite dog of the neighborhood, but Scott by accident fell a tree on him.

Mr. Lee Uphole was thrown but not dangerously hurt by a wild colt last week.

R. Cosner, of Blaine, has moved his saw mill on Short Run, where he expects to spend the summer.

Alex. Wilson is improving slowly. We hope to see him out soon.

George Harvey has just returned from Oakland. He is all smiles.

Milo Wilson says of all the drinks he ever tried the best is in D. R. Harvey's well.

Abe Bray was a visitor at James Wilson's last week.

R. M. Uphole is still pulling the string on the Rocky Mountain goats.

BEE BIRD.

Vegetable Seeds Exhausted.

We have had numerous calls for vegetable seeds within the past few days which has entirely exhausted the supply sent by Senator Wellington.

Two New Postoffices.

During the past week two new postoffices have been established in this county—Guard, near Guard's store in District No. 2, and Merrill, at Judge Elias Merrill's farm in District No. 11. At the latter office the postmaster will be a daughter of Judge Merrill. The name of the postmaster at Guard we have not learned.

Will Meet at Deer Park.

The executive council of the State Bar Association held a meeting last Friday in Baltimore and made arrangements for the annual meeting which will be held this year at Deer Park on July 31.

WANTS TO COME HERE.

Aguinaldo Asks Permission to Visit the United States.

Aguinaldo has expressed a preference to Gen. McArthur, commander of the American forces in the Philippines, to come to America, asking that this privilege be granted that he may depart for the United States about September 1st, since he expresses the belief that at this time the conditions in the Philippines will have so far improved as to admit of his release from custody.

It is his avowed intention to make a careful study of American institutions, to more fully familiarize himself with the English language, to investigate social and economical problems and acquire such information as will benefit himself and countrymen. He further asks that two delegates be allowed to accompany him for the same purpose. Aguinaldo's request has been referred to the authorities at Washington.

BLOOMINGTON.

Messrs. George Warnick and John Miller attended the funeral of their cousin, Fireman Crutchley, at Cumberland on last Saturday afternoon. Mr. Crutchley was a son-in-law of ex-Sheriff Samuel Warnick, of Allegany county, and was killed on Thursday near Weston, W. Va., by his engine running into a landslide and down an embankment. The young man was terribly mashed about the body and nearly cut in two and in this condition lived in great agony and at times conscious for five hours. He leaves a widow but no children.

Mr. Truman Warnick started for the Pan-American Exposition Tuesday morning. He expects to make a few stops on the way before he sings "Pat me off at Buffalo." He intends to spend most of the summer at the Exposition and has a position in view during his visit. He will lie flat on his stomach and take a good old fashioned country drink from Niagara Falls before going over into Canada to be introduced to "Johnny Bull."

Mrs. Thornton Wilt, of Frankville, was a visitor of Mrs. James Coffman during the week.

The Carney property is undergoing extensive repairs. Messrs. Fredlock & Co., of Piedmont, have the job.

Mr. Joseph Tibbetts expects to move over to "Gobblers Nob" about June 1 in the house recently erected and about completed by the Davis Coal Co. We regret to lose Joe from our midst as he is a good citizen and whole souled fellow.

Ex-Police Justice Eugene Grannan, of Baltimore, president of the Piedmont & Potomac Coal Company, of Piedmont, was a guest last week of his brother-in-law, Mr. Andrew Mullen. The latter is also one of the directors in the new coal company.

Commissioner Kelso, of Oakland, came to town on last Monday to inspect the work done on the landslide that obstructed the county road between this place and the Bexton mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barnard were in town on Sunday.

Miss Katie Jones, who has been spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. Thomas Swann, left on Sunday morning for a visit to relatives near Mt. Lake Park.

Sheriff Oester was in town last week and after completing his official business took some time to plead the cause of Senator Ravenscroft for renomination. The general impression down here is that A. F. George is making the place pretty hot for his rival and the fight which is now on in dead earnest will be a pretty one.

The latter part of last week witnessed the closing of the pest house at the Junction. The last patient was discharged on Thursday and Dr. Ravenscraft, who has acted as quarantine physician for the past three months and had a fine opportunity to study smallpox in all its phases, vacated the premises on Thursday evening. We understand there is only one house now under quarantine at Piedmont and that the case is very mild.

How To Gain Flesh

Persons have been known to gain a ***pound a day*** by taking an ounce of SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have [illegible] it you can get it by taking

Scott's Emulsion

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Against His Old Sweetheart.

Robert L. Raines, a prominent Democratic politician of Harmon, W. Va., who was last year a candidate for the West Virginia legislature, has entered suit before Justice of the Peace Imboden Stalnecker, for $27.02, against his former sweetheart, Miss Ella Sartor now Mrs. Arthur Gailey. Rains was enamored of Miss Sartor and testified that she promised to marry him, and as an engaged man he spent money treating her that he would not otherwise have spent. His itemized bill reads:

Ice cream	$10 40
Oysters	5 00
Church contributions	1 32
Fourth of July dinner	2 25
Jewelry	3 05
Money lent	5 00
Total	$27 02

Mr. and Mrs. Gailey employed an attorney to fight the suit, and Justice Stalnecker ruled that the suit should be properly one of breach of promise and referred Rains to the Circuit Court.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the road is prayed to be located, said road to commence at Wm. Coddington's gate and run on the north side of Bear Creek to covered bridge on Selbysport road through the lands of Wm. Coddington, R. T. Frazee and Wm. Steele, a distance of about seventy-five perches, and examine whether the said new road should be located and built, will meet on the 8th day of June, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said relocation of said new road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

C. W. FRIEND,
THOMAS FIKE,
GEORGE D. FRANTZ,
Examiners.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., May 16, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, June 3, 1901,

as required by law, for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

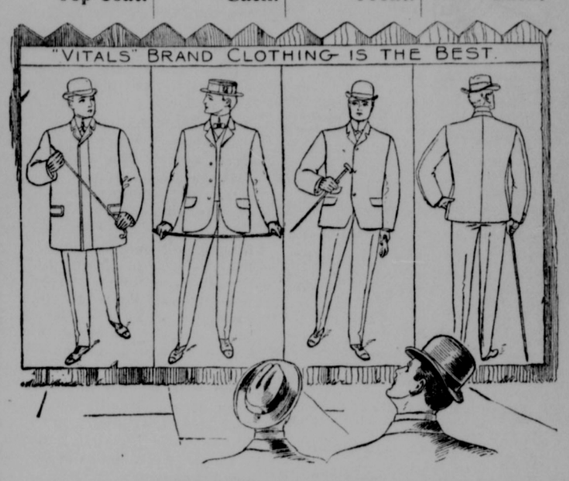
Notice to Trespassers.

This is to give notice that all persons are warned against trespassing upon the farm of the undersigned, lying in District No. 1, about seven miles northeast of Swanton and adjoining the lands of Daniel O'Brien, Buckner Mason and Ab. Murray. All persons found trespassing in any way upon the above land will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

WILLIAM COLMER.
Swanton, Md., April 29, 1901. 8 3t

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Spring Top Coat. | Four Button Sack. | Military Front. | Military Back.



Our Spring Stock of

Men and ... Boys **CLOTHING**

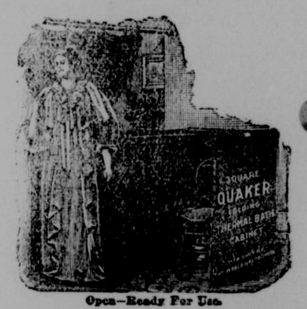
Is now complete in all the NEW STYLES & COLORS.

All Wool Suits at $7.50.

Style, Fit, Quality==Guaranteed.

H. C. SINCELL & Co.

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.



Open—Ready For Use.

Recommended by prominent men everywhere and used by physicians, nurses, hospitals, sanitariums, beauty and massage parlors. Will benefit and cure every ailment. Even snake bites, hydrophobia, cancer and small pox no longer a terror to humanity.

No Disease Can Resist its Marvelous Power.

These delightful, remarkable Thermal Baths open the millions of pores all over the body and draw out the poison and impurities of the blood and entire system, cleanse inwardly and outwardly; are famous for producting a clear skin, brilliant complexion, preserving health, preventing Colds, Fevers, La Grippe and Disease. Cures bodily ailments, makes good, pure Blood, Strong Nerves, Clear Brain, Bright Eyes, Healthy Bodies. Fills you with new Life, Vim, Vigor of younger days. Marvelous power to overcome Sleeplessness and Insomnia.

Let us send you a "Quaker." Give it a trial, read the $2 book sent with each one, and if not found to be just as represented and does not do all that is claimed of it return it to us and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The price of the "Quaker" is $5—cannot be bought cheaper from the manufacturers (we pay cost of delivery)—with $2 book free to patrons.

A 16-page descriptive catalogue sent free upon request. AGENTS WANTED. Write for terms. Address all letters to

QUEEN CITY NOVELTY CO.,
General Agents, OAKLAND, MD.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the mortgaged real estate of Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, as made by Frederick A. Thayer and Ulysses G. Palmer, Assignees

No. 1057 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 15th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting as a court Equity, that the sale of the real estate of Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, as made by Frederick A. Thayer and Ulysses G. Palmer, assignees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 8th day of June, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Z. G. Duckworth et al. vs. Stephen Duckworth.

No. 1042 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 10th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Taylor Morrison be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 8th day of June, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1000.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Mrs. Maggie Collins, of Bloomington, was in Oakland on Saturday last.

The best corned beef in the world at Herman Creutzburg's market.

Mrs. Lou Thayer Waters, who spent a week with friends at Clarksburg, returned home Saturday.

W. B. Miller, of Deer Park, was a witness in a case before the court here on Saturday.

C. S. May, at Swanton, will buy all wool this year for cash. See him before you sell. 4t

Mrs. J. C. Wagner, of Morgantown, was here last week visiting her relative, Mrs. A. G. Sturgiss.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Mrs. Norman S. Heindel left Oakland for a visit of a week or two to relatives in Baltimore.

Go to S. P. Specht's, Deer Park, for laces, embroideries and dress trimmings if you want to buy them at right prices. 10 3

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the Citizens' National Bank of Westernport to begin business with a capital of $40,000.

S. E. Bolden, Esq., who was at Meyersdale, Pa., for several weeks past, returned home on Sunday afternoon to remain some time.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Pollock, of Philadelphia, are here visiting Dr. Bartlett's family, having arrived on Sunday last.

In a Sunday row on the railroad work near Tunnelton, West Va., Antonio Immguammgato was shot three times. One eye was shot out and an ear was shot off.

Mrs. Capt. Hayden and daughter Miss Ellen, who has been quite ill for several months, drove over to Oakland Friday last from their home at Mountain Lake Park.

Willie Grant, the gentelmerly son of Mr. John A. Grant, who spent the winter in Washington attending school, arrived home Saturday evening and has resumed his position with the Oakland Pharmacy.

Teachers' examinations will be held this year at three different points as follows: Grantsville, June 17 and 18, Accident, June 19 and 20, Oakland, June 21 and 22. Examination for first grade certificates will be held only at Oakland. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

The late flowering trees such as the locust are now coming into bloom in this section and the perfume fills the air. The month of roses is coming and these flowers will soon begin to be common. If there is anything in the saying about showers and flowers we ought to have barrels of flowers without any more showers.

Messrs. D. E. Bolden & Co., of Oakland, have opened a branch house at Piedmont, W. Va., with Mr. Austin Brown, one of the firm, in charge. The gentleman composing the firm are wide awake and cater to the wants of those desiring good goods at a reasonable price. There is a wide field at Piedmont for their business and we are quite sure they will make a success of their venture.

The colored man, all broken out with smallpox, who entered a Baltimore and Ohio train at Rodamers, W. Va., causing the passengers to flee in terror, escaped from armed quarantine at Riverside, Allegany county, where he was sent by the health authorities when he arrived in Cumberland. The man escaped when he was in the height of eruption.

The orchestra which went to Grafton several nights ago to play for the State Medical banquet has received many compliments from the members. Mr. Headley, proprietor of the hotel who will have them at Oakland for several months this summer expresses himself as very much pleased over their playing. There is a move on foot to secure them if possible for the Commencement Ball. The orchestra will number about 18 pieces and will be one of the best in the country.—Morgantown Dominion.

Walter Crow, an employe of H. J. Wilmoth, was hurt quite badly on Monday, while loading logs on a truck at the Wilmoth lumber camp, which is located several miles south of Salisbury. A log rolled on him from the truck, bruising and lacerating one arm and a leg, also cracking one of the bones of the leg. He was brought to Dr. Speicher's office, where his wounds were dressed, and he is now getting along quite well. His injuries are not serious, but quite painful, and considerable time will elapse before he will be able to go to work again.—Salisbury Star.

Miss Mary Barlow is at Mannington, W. Va., on a visit to relatives.

Still plenty of beautiful dress goods of all kinds at S. P. Specht's at right prices. 10 3

Attorney Norval Speelman, of Selbysport, has been in Oakland two or three days this week.

Big combination formed at Swanton to buy wool for cash. C. S. May, proprietor.

R. T. Frazee, Esq., of near Friendsville, was a business visitor to Oakland on Tuesday.

E. J. Fringer and daughter Miss Jesse spent Sunday with relatives at Eglon, W. Va.

D. N. Shaffer, Esq., of Rowlesburg, W. Va., was a business visitor to Oakland on Saturday.

The most beautiful assortment of men's shirts at S. P. Specht's ever brought to Deer Park. Call and examine them and get prices. 10 3

General Fitzhugh Lee and Lieutenant Hobson are expected to visit Mountain Lake Park during the Chautauqua season.

Rev. George I. Uhler, the pastor will preach in the Deer Park Ev. Lutheran church Sunday morning and evening.

Try the new remedy for costiveness, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box guaranteed Price, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Mrs. James C. Peddicord and little daughter are guests this week of Rev. W. C. Davis and family in Alleghany, Pa.

When the Coal and Iron extension of the West Virginia Central is completed, Pullman cars will be run through from Cumberland via Elkins over that route to the seaboard.

We understand that A. W. DeWitt has been tendered the principalship of the public schools at Davis, W. Va., and also the principalship of the Oakland schools.

A rural free delivery has been established out of Swanton with J. B. Friend as carrier, who will receive for his services the sum of $500 per annum.

Col. John E. Wood's family, of Baltimore, arrived in Oakland on Friday afternoon and will spend the summer here in Mrs. Lawton's residence on the Deer Park road. Col. Wood will arrive in Oakland shortly.

Messrs. Fred. Haney and Harry Black, of Friendsville, accompanied by Mr. Brown Livingston, of Uniontown, Pa., came up to Oakland last Thursday afternoon to attend the Masonic lodge which met here that evening and where Mr. Livingston was raised to the degree of Master. After the work of the lodge had been finished they returned to Friendsville.

Avoid overeating. To rise from the table to eat a little more is a proverbially good rule for every one. There is nothing more idiotic than forcing down a few mouthfuls because they happen to remain on one's plate after hunger is satisfied and because they may be wasted if left. It is the most serious waste to overtax the stomach with even half an ounce more than it can take care of.

Jasper Augustine returned Friday evening from Addison, where he has been for the past week. He says that the contractors who are building the new railroad near Confluence are having considerable trouble with their men. They had a lot of Roanoke colored workmen, who gave them so much trouble that they sent them elsewhere and got a party of Italian workmen.—Uniontown Standard.

The mayors of the small towns like Oakland can do something toward settling the tramp nuisance by putting the vagabonds to work whenever they can catch them. The average hobo dreads nothing so much as wholesome work. It would be to the advantage of the entire community if they could be caroled and with a ball and chain adornment to the legs set to work upon a convenient stone pile or made to clean the streets.

President John K. Cowen, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who, as announced, will resign his position as the executive head of that corporation and be succeeded by Mr. L. F. Loree, now fourth vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines west of Pittsburg, will not, it is definitely understood, sever his connection with the company, but will continue to be a member of its board of directors. He will also become its general counsel and will in addition be special counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which now controls the Baltimore and Ohio. The present general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is the legal firm of Guthrie, Cravath and Henderson, of New York.

Hon. A. F. George, of Swanton, was in the city last Thursday on business.

County Surveyor Franklin P. Green was a business visitor to Oakland on Saturday.

Cash paid for sheep, veal, lambs, hides and pelts at Herman Creutzburg's meat market. 3t

Be sure to see "The Woven Web," a thrilling war play, at the opera house to-night.

Merchant James S. Lakin spent Sunday in Oakland with Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt.

Townshend & Son have a nice, neat line of plaids, percales, organdies, colored lawns, lace curtains, bedspreads, sheets, etc., away down.

"Cheap John" Michael has received from the manufacturers a new soda water apparatus which he will have in operation shortly.

"Some men will pay $1.50 for medical purposes," says the Oakland Philosopher, "and then kick over a 35 cent prescription at the drug store."

WANTED.—Four men for common labor and to drive team. Will pay good wages and hire by month. Apply to Chas. R. Savedge, Deer Park, Md. 3t

Mr. Frank Doll, of Frederick county, who holds a position at Rowlesburg, spent Sunday in Oakland the guest of Mrs. Leah F. Sincell and family.

Chief of Police J. M. Stanton is spending this week at points in West Virginia. His place on the police force is being filled quite acceptably by William Newman.

Mr. Edwin L. Mitchell has made some attractive improvements to his property on Second street, among them being a substantial brick walk from his front gate to the house.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett will have charge of the drug store at Mountain Lake Park this summer. Dr. Bartlett was until a few years a practicing physician and stands high in his profession.

Men and women make good money working for us at home in their spare time. No experience or investment required. Write at once to Hermann Manufacturing Co., 126 So. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 12-3

Miss Lizzie Weber, of near town, who spent several weeks at Lonaconing receiving medical treatment, returned home Monday afternoon improved in health. Miss Weber's many friends in this section hope for her speedy recovery.

Willie, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hailer, has gone to Grafton where he will be employed as baker and pastry cook by Col. Headley at the Grafton Hotel. The young man is industrious and painstaking with his work and will give satisfaction to his employer.

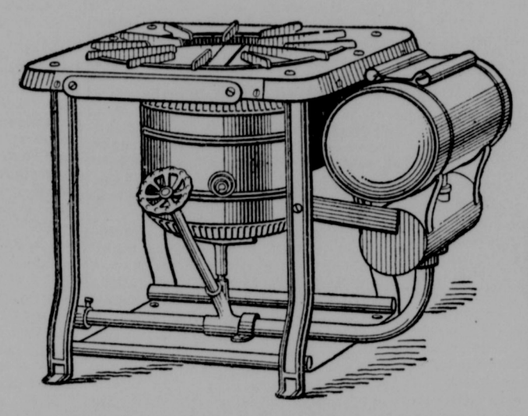
A team belonging to Messrs. D. E. Offutt & Sons, which was engaged in hauling lumber from the station here, became frightened on Friday last at a passing train and ran away. In making the turn from the depot yard the animals collided with an electric light pole, one going on either side of it. This put a stop to their flight and resulted in slight damage to the wagon, the electric light pole and cross arms carrying the wires. Had either horse swerved but a few inches in any direction after nearing the pole one or both of them would have been killed.

A Georgia exchange is responsible for the following: At a revival meeting a man arose and said that he was the wickedest man in town. "I'd go to hell if I should die to-night," he concluded. Immediately an old deacon started the hymn, "If you get there before I do, look out for me, I'm coming too." And then the deacon wondered why everybody laughed.

The "Order of Don't Knock" is the latest candidate for public favor in the way of fraternal societies. In the constitution "knock" is defined as "the deplorable habit of speaking ill of our fellows," and another section binds the members to observe the Golden Rule. When the "Order of Don't Knock" embraces the whole world and its tenets are strictly observed, the millenium will have arrived. In the meantime, success to the "Don't Knockers;" may their tribe increase!

Mr. Charles Brown of Grantsville, Md., was a pleasant caller at the *Star* office, Monday morning. He feels a great interest in the building of the railroad extension up the Casselman valley into Garrett county, and he thinks now is the time for the people of the county to get awake and do something for themselves. In this Mr. Brown is right, and it would be a very good plan for our southern neighbors to organize a home company for the purpose of prospecting and shafting for minerals. If it can be shown that there is good merchantable coal in paying quantities along the new railway extension or in close proximity to it, then indeed will great prosperity be the inheritance of Garrett county, and a new and brighter epoch will be her lot. Wealth and fame will come her way, and all her citizens will prosper accordingly. But God helps those who help themselves, and if the people of Garrett county do not take advantage of their opportunity, fortune may knock at their doors when they are asleep, pass on and never return.—Salisbury Star.

This is the Smallest
WICKLESS Blue Flame OIL STOVE



Made also in four larger sizes. Sold everywhere.

If your dealer does not have them—write to the nearest agency of STANDARD OIL CO.

On July 1st the present star router between this point and Accident will relinquish his place and it will be taken by George Giessman, Esq., of Oakland, who will place in commission a double team and spring wagon capable of carrying a number of passengers and parcels. The time of leaving the points on the route will also be changed. Instead of the mail leaving Accident at 6 a. m. it will be despatched from Oakland at that hour and the return trip here will be made in the afternoon.

Patrick O'Brien, of New York, was arrested last Saturday upon a warrant sworn out before Justice Gonder charging him with selling goods without a license. O'Brien has for some weeks been selling goods to the farmers throughout the county in packages which he alleges came direct to him from the manufacturers and therefore exempt from taxation. The hearing took place Monday before Justice Gonder who held O'Brien in the sum of $300 for the action of the grand jury at the September term.

There has been some agitation on the subject of rural free delivery of mail matter from the postoffice here to farmers and towns within a radius of ten miles. The service can be secured by petition to the postoffice department when presented in proper form. In other sections of the country the free delivery of mail has been a boon to the country people and those residing in small villages where mail reaches but once or twice a week. Should the service be established here five or six carriers at $500 per year and a superintendent at a salary something higher will be required.

A proprietor of a shooting gallery at Martinsburg was held up at the point of a 38 caliber revolver by Edgar Keller, of Middletown, Va., in his place of business last Friday. The man walked into the shooting gallery, pulled a revolver from his pocket, pointed it at the proprietor and said: "If there's any shooting to be done in here I'm going to do it." The actions of the strange man caused quite a stir in the gallery. An officer was called in and he was placed under arrest before he could do any damage. He was well supplied with money and promptly paid a fine of $28.50.

The Democratic State Central Committee has recommended to the Governor Dr. E. H. Bartlett, of Oakland, for appointment as Judge of the Orphans' Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge Thomas R. McRobie. No action in regard to the matter has yet been taken by the Governor and it is rumored that a protest will be filed against the appointment of Dr. Bartlett by some of the Filipinos in the ranks of the Democracy.

The Preston Lumber Company, whose mills are located at Crellin, Md., are extending their lumber tracks in several different directions in order to reach tracts of newly acquired timber and a large force of Hungarian laborers are hard at work on the extension. The company is doing a mammoth business at present and have yet several years' cutting, which will keep the mill on its present site for some time to come. The railroad belonging to the Preston Company is now within a quarter of a mile of Aurora, and it will be pushed on further. It is the generally expressed opinion that the road—which is of standard guage—will some day connect with the West Virginia Central road at Parsons. Indeed, the route has already been surveyed and right of way has been secured over the whole survey with but the exception of some four miles. The big saw-mill at Crellin is being run to its utmost capacity, and it is quite a busy scene to observe. The mill is equipped with every modern convenience for speed and a large number of hands are employed on the mill alone. The company's pay-roll is an immense one and places thousands of dollars in circulation monthly. The town of Crellin has grown rapidly and aside from its sufficiency of fleas, is a model little lumber town.—Kingwood Argus.

A force of fifty men with two road plows commenced work yesterday morning on the electric railway to be built between Cumberland and Frostburg. They are excavating for the bed on Preston's hill just outside of Frostburg. It is expected that work on the Lonaconing section will begin in a few days.

The Oakland Opened.

Col. Chas. E. Headley, of Grafton, lessee of the Oakland hotel, opened that famous hosteiry on Saturday last for the reception of guests. The house has been put in excellent condition, having been thoroughly cleaned from roof to cellar. Mr. Headley will arrive here on Saturday and take personal charge of the hotel and will be assisted during the summer by a corps of competent hotel men.

A Bad Freight Wreck.

Last Thursday night a long freight train while going down the 17-mile grade was partially wrecked by the bursting of a car wheel. The south track was torn up for a hundred yards and the north track for about 25 yards. A number of cars were wrecked and the debris thrown on both tracks. All traffic was delayed about four hours.

Fortunately no one was injured, although it is said one of the brakeman made a narrow escape.

Married.

BITTNIGER—MINEERE.—At the Lutheran parsonage in Oakland on May 22, by Rev. George I. Uhler, Mr. Franklin Bittinger and Miss Carrie Mineere, both of Mountain Lake Park.

Loch Lynn Hotel to Be Operated.

Last Saturday Messrs. O. S. McKinney and C. L. Smith, of Fairmont, came down to Oakland where they met Mrs. L. B. C. List, of Washington, with whom they made arrangements to operate the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel this summer. The house will be opened as soon as the necessary furniture can be secured. The house under Mrs. List's management in years past has been successful and this season's business will without doubt be equally so.

A Car Load of Bees.

J. S. Hartzell, of near Addison, Pa., who has devoted most of his life to bee culture, made a trip to Randolph county, W. Va., one day last week with a carload of bees which he will place in that section for the summer. The bees were in hives and packed in a box car. In the fall Mr. Hartzell will return to his home with his queer cargo.

Complimentary Tickets.

Editors who receive complimentary tickets to county fairs and other places are often looked upon as deadheads, but the managers of the Woodford (Ill.) county fair, who have some experience in such matters, had the following printed on the complimentary tickets used: "This ticket has probably been paid for ten times by the paper to which it is issued. It will be honored in the hands of man, woman or child, white, black, red or yellow, who favors the association by presenting it. It is good for entrance and grand stand, and bearer, if driving, will be entitled to pass team free. The association recognizes the fact that its splendid success is due to the notices so freely given by the press, and, while we cannot render an equivalent in cash, we return our grateful thanks."

Wool.

C. S. May, of Swanton has eleven barrels of money to spend for wool this year. 4t

At Garthright's.

I have one hundred rolls of matting for sale from 14 to 32 cents per yard; 2 car loads best flour on earth to sell at rock bottom prices; the largest stock of drygoods and notions ever brought to Mountain Lake Park as cheap as can be where quality is considered. I want two car loads of potatoes at 40 cents per bushel, one-half cash, all the butter you can bring me and also all the eggs you have at 14 cents, one half cash. 3t

Not Good Taste.

The Somerset *Classic Visitor* very aptly remarks:

"It is not good taste for families in which death has occurred to give public thanks to their neighbors and friends for assistance rendered, either by the officiating minister or through the press. In some communities the custom to do so prevails yet to a considerable extent. Let it be discontinued. Ministers make such announcements when requested and papers publish them, but not because they think it is the right and proper thing to do. Private acknowledgements of gratitude and appreciation of kindness shown is in place under such circumstances and means something. Public announcements as a rule are out of place and ought not to be made."

For Rent or Sale.

Nine room house, good stable, half acre lot, fruit trees, spring of pure water, most desirable for a summer home. House has been lately painted and papered. Everything in first-class repair. This property is known as the Bedford property. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. For terms, etc., address Mr. G. S. Hamill. 3

Ghosts Stalk About.

Ghosts of most frightful and hideous appearance have taken full possession of the Hilleary house at Fisher, near Elkins, W. Va. They consider themselves neglected since the mansion has been untenanted for several months. The apparitions are now often seen in open daylight. The noises are heard at all times both day and night, clocks striking, taps on a bass drum. Another curious and mournful sound is heard as if some orderly sergeant was calling a roll. Only last week military signals displayed from the east end of the yard that surrounds the mansion were seen by men at work in fields near by. Travelers have for years in passing by the mansion noticed a man in full military dress parading the yard, but nothing was thought of the matter until lately. The Hileary House, on Roaring Creek, occupies one of the most delightful locations in West Virginia. It is an historical landmark. It was here under the shady sugar trees that General Geo. B. McClellan and Gen. Wm. Stark Rosecrans had headquarters, July 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1861, when the battle of Rich mountain was fought. From here all General McClellan's dispatches were written and sent to the war department at Washington.

Much Unlike That of a Year Ago.

May is about gone and yet there has been little sunshine and no warm days. Doors are closed, windows are down, and fires are not uncomfortable. In many of the residences fires are kept burning to take the chilliness out of the air. Last May was a striking contrast to this, and was an unusually hot month.

Teachers' Examinations.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., May 27, 1901.

The Garrett County Teachers' Examinations will be held as follows:

Grantsville, June 17 and 18.
Accident, June 19 and 20.
Oakland, June 21 and 22.

Those wishing to apply for First Grade Certificates must appear at Oakland on the above dates. Examination to begin at eight o'clock each day.

By order of the Board.
ED A. BROWNING,
Examiner.

12 2

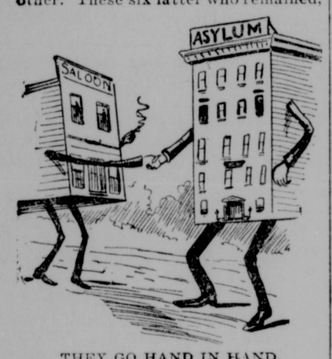
ITS HEREDITARY EFFECT.

Sins of Drunkenness Visited on Unfortunate Progeny to the Third and Fourth Generation.

In a recent sermon in the Union Gospel News by Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, on the "Sinfulness of Sin," he says: I have been going through the institutions where I have had the privilege of looking upon the insane people confined there, and I have found out the following:

Many people are insane because of the sins of their parents. Results of crime on future generations. At the recent meeting of the Congress of Criminal Anthropology at Geneva, Switzerland, Dr. Legrain, physician-in-chief of the asylum of Ville-Evrard, gave the results of his investigation, which extended over a period of years and showed how sin, like disease, is transmitted from drunken father to appetite enslaved son; how in such soil the seeds of crime and madness develop and ripen in the last generation into sterile idiocy and the extinction of the race.

First Generation: He traced the course of four generations of drinkers in 215 families. One hundred and sixty-eight families showed unmistakable symptoms of degeneracy; 63 cases of mild insanity; 88 were mentally unsound; 45 at times dangerously insane; many of the children were weaklings and died at an early age, 6 out of 8 in one case, 10 out of 16 in another. These six latter who remained,



THEY GO HAND IN HAND.

were all feeble-minded and had epileptic fits and were a prey to evil instincts. In 39 families were found convulsions; epilepsy in 52; hysteria in 16; meningitis in 5; 108 families out of the 215 counted one out of every two individuals victims of periodic alcoholic delirium; in 106 families of the 215, insanity had developed.

Second Generation: Ninety-eight observations gave the following: Fifty-four families had one or more members who were imbeciles or idiots; in 23 families there were those who were morally irresponsible, untimely births, extraordinary mortality and hereditary diseases caused the children to die in appalling numbers. At this stage the fathers and mothers had become common drunkards, with but eight exceptions. In 42 families he found chronic cases of convulsions, and epilepsy in 40. In 23 families insanity exists.

Third Generation: Seven observations, or families, gave him a total of 17 children; all mentally unsound and physically stunted; two were insane, four subject to convulsions, two epilepsy, two hysteria, one meningitis, three scrofula.

Summing up the 814 causes found in the 215 families, he found 32.2 per cent. were alcoholics, 60.9 per cent. were degenerates, 13.9 per cent. morally irresponsible, 22.7 per cent. have convulsions, 19 per cent. are incurably insane; 174 disappeared from this world before or almost before having drawn their first breath; 93 cases of tuberculosis which bring the total of those who died from hereditary alcoholism up to one-third.

There is no fifth generation, for the last line is a microcephalous idiot. Thus Moses was right, as proven by science, when he said: "God visits the iniquities of the parents unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Him." There is no fifth.

TEMPERANCE SERMONETTES.

"My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."—Prov. 1:10.

Moses surrounded by the luxury of Pharaoh's court and Daniel amidst the enticing luxuries of voluptuous heathenism purposed in their hearts, and kept pure bodies and clear brains.

The appetite is the largest part of every young man, and is the avenue through which Satan works to the destruction of body and soul. The "just one glass," "this one indulgence," of to-day becomes the accepted diet of to-morrow and soon grows to be the consuming passion.

Reason, Wisdom and Love say: "My son." They would have that will of yours so dominate your life as to have you choose good rather than evil. The sinner "entices." The deadly sting of every evil appetite and lust is kept sheathed until the victim, in its power, is made to feel its fatal poison.

The "Sinner" says "consent." Wisdom says "consent NOT." That little word can be made to weigh a TON in one's character and life. As a foundation stone it can support the beautiful superstructure of an admirable character, but, ignored and forgotten, during the days of youth when "Sinner" is enticing, it looms up at the last as the mountain that crushes down to hell.

ONE VIEW OF MRS. NATION.

Further Insight Into Her Character Given in an Account of Her Recent Visit to Cincinnati.

Mrs. Carrie Nation visited the city of Cincinnati recently, having been engaged for a course of lectures. Judging from a report in the Commercial Tribune she is the very reverse of a "crazy fanatic" or a "wild-eyed anarchist." Speaking of her visit to the mayor, that paper says:

"Mrs. Nation's appearance belies the presentment of her features which have preceded her. She is a kindly, motherly, benevolent woman, with a heart overflowing with kindness and a mind capable of holding only one idea at a time. Neatly attired in black, she carried on her bosom a little gold hatchet, and opened the proceedings by stating that it was the duty of the mayor to close, at once, all saloons in the city of Cincinnati."

Accompanied by two police detectives, she visited, during her first night in the city, several "fashionable saloons" and "low resorts," and talked plainly, kindly and pathetically to the inmates. Fallen women and hardened men listened, the former looking sad and some weeping, and the latter cheering and treating her with due deference and respect.

On visiting the mayor of the city, she exhorted him to close the saloons, claiming that he had the power to do so, when the following colloquy, as reported in the Tribune, occurred:

"But," said Mayor Fleischmann, while the crowd facing him grinned unmercifully, "but I really don't know that I want to close the saloons."

"Posibly not, being a distiller," said Mrs. Nation. "I presume you would really be glad to see the products of your distilleries sold in every town in the state, now, wouldn't you?" and Mrs. Nation smiled triumphantly, while Mayor Fleischmann said he did not know but that he really would.

"I thought so," said Mrs. Nation. "You want to be the devil's agent for these hell-holes of saloons. Do you know, Mr. Mayor," said Mrs. Nation, branching off into etymology, "do you know I had a hard time trying to find a real good name for saloons? First, I called them 'devil's homes,' then I thought that wouldn't be hard enough for them, and so now I call them hell-holes, and I think that comes nearer to the right thing, don't you? I know you do! You are a lovely man, and a much nicer man than the mayor of Chicago. Now, when I visited Chicago, Mayor Harrison got out of my way, but you have seen me, and now won't you quit that hell's business you are in and do good?" and Mrs. Nation smiled sweetly at the mayor again, but the chief executive looked at the grinning faces of Messrs. Herrmann, Christie, Longworth and Gass and remained silent.

Mrs. Nation thought she had him converted.

"Do you know that if you don't quit the whisky business and stop all saloons, you will roast in hell?" she asked, cheerfully. "Now, when you come before the Lord, I will be on one side, and you will be on the other, and the Lord will ask you whether you have clothed the naked, and you will be compelled to say that you have taken their clothes from them. Then He will ask you whether you have fed the hungry, and you will be compelled to say that you have taken the food from them. Then He will ask you whether you have visited the sick, and you will be compelled to say that you have made people sick."

"Not with our products," said Mayor Fleischmann, looking in vain for relief.

"Don't interrupt me, please," said Mrs. Nation. "I have a mission, and I'm going to fulfill it. When I look around this room I see a man who has sat on the bench. I do not know from actual observation that he drinks, but his breath betrays him."

Here Judge Longworth blushed a deeper carnation hue.

"I see another man, who is fine-looking, but whose nose betrays his fondness for strong drinks," said Mrs. Nation, as Squire Gass and Mr. Herrmann looked at each other furtively.

"I see two men here who, I am told, are members of high boards in this city, and who have control of the liquor traffic in such cases as you have not, Mr. Mayor, and I must say their countenances tell the story of their passion for alcohol."

At this juncture Messrs. Mullen and McDonough tried to slip out of the room.

"Have you seen many drunken men since you came to Cincinnati?" asked the mayor, managing to get in a word edgewise.

"I can't say that I have," said Mrs. Nation, "but there's a red-faced man in the room, and I know that his family is starving," said she, as Adolph Schmidt, the mayor's clerk, hid his face in his handkerchief and sympathized with Jack McDermott.

"I see men all around me who are slaves of the rum demon," said Mrs. Nation. "I can tell it in their faces, and when the Lord calls you to account, Mr. Mayor, and when you will be led off to where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, and where the fires are hot, I'll stand on the other side, and I'll tell you that I told you so."

Ban on Cigarette in Oklahoma.

An anti-cigarette bill has been passed by the legislature of Oklahoma territory and signed by Gov. Barnes.

Ball Players Cannot Drink.

Candidates for the baseball team of the University of Michigan have been notified that no drinking will be tolerated. Violation of this rule will result in suspension.

Perils surround young men on every hand. The greatest danger comes from without, the power to resist from within.

AN ENGLISH ROMANCE.

True Story of a London Cabman Who Married a Rich Girl and Won Army Commission.

Basil Longwood awoke one morning to find that he was a pauper. His elder brother, upon whom the title had descended and who had been named as his guardian to care for his property and give him an income each year, was a hopeless bankrupt. Investigation showed that were the estate sold it would pay but a small amount of the debts that the brother had incurred, and that the patrimony which Basil's father had left him had been squandered.

Not a single farthing of the fortune which Basil had once thought his own could he claim. His brother had not only brought ruin upon the family name, but disgrace as well, and to none of his former friends would Basil go for help.

Basil went to London, and for weeks sought some sort of employment. He could find nothing. Finally, when he was almost starving, he had an opportunity to get a situation as driver of a hansome cab, and accepted at once.

For four years he drove the cab. He had become somewhat embittered and he refused to battle with destiny. He said to himself that fate had conspired to drag him down from his high position, and he would submit.

One day, while driving in a street running into Hyde Park, a phaeton drawn by a pair of gray horses and driven by a young girl came crashing into his cab, and threw him to the pavement. He was picked up and carried into a drug store, where it was found he was badly hurt. The young woman who had driven the phaeton that had caused the accident, sat by him and expressed her sorrow for the unfortunate cab driver.

When Basil was taken to the hospital the young woman called upon him there. Every day she came and brought flowers and fruit and everything that could add to Basil's comfort. She would sit by his bedside by the hour and read to him from the books that he loved.

It was some time before he found courage to ask her name. When he did it made him the more unhappy. She was Isabelle Varness, the daughter of the baronet. Basil could only think of himself as a cabman, and never for a moment would he permit himself ever to speak to Isabelle of love.

But one day while he was asleep and the girl was sitting by him waiting for him to awake, she bent down and kissed him on the forehead.

THEIR FIRST MEETING.

Basil's eyes opened. The girl flushed crimson, and would have ran from the room, but he caught her hands, and before he was well aware he had told her the story of his love, and she had confessed that she loved him and had loved him for a long time, and that her great fear had been that his pride would prevent him from telling her the things that were in his heart.

So when Basil was able to leave the hospital he and Isabelle were married. Then the problem of the future had to be faced. He was determined not to throw himself upon Isabelle's people. But he could no longer drive a cab. He read the call for volunteers for the imperial yeomanry, and Isabelle smiled through her tears as he left her to go to South Africa with his regiment. For a valor at Ladysmith he was promoted and received his D. S. O., and later on his commission and a place in the regular service.

And Isabelle now rejoices that she once nearly murdered a cabby.

How to Keep Brass Bright.

To half a pint of methylated spirit add half an ounce of shellac. Let it stand a few days in a tightly-corked bottle and give it a shake occasionally. Then pour off the clear liquid and use it to paint lightly over your brass after cleaning. It evaporates very quickly, so must be kept well corked. If possible, the brass should be warm when it is applied.

Dainty New Lunch Sandwich.

A new and appetizing sandwich for the lunch basket or the five o'clock tea is made by chopping dates or figs very fine, moistening with hot water and lemon juice and spreading on thin slices of bread. A sprinkling of finely-chopped nuts or nut butter completes the filling.

Judged.

Mrs. Nexdore—A prominent professor of music tried my daughter's voice to-day.

Mrs. Pepprey—Ah! I suppose he found it guilty.—Philadelphia Press.

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

Chateau of Malmaison, Where She Lived, to Be Preserved by the French Government.

No place in Paris is more historically interesting than the estate of Malmaison, which is intimately and charmingly associated with the great Napoleon and Empress Josephine. The chateau of the beloved empress sits in the center of a large park, and the grounds and the buildings have been bought by the state as national property, to be preserved as a show place and an object of enlightenment to the masses.

The estate was bought by Josephine de Beauharnais in 1798, and the romantically located grounds afforded Josephine and the future great conqueror their first trysting places. The early and the happiest days of their married life were spent there, and a giant cedar that stands behind the chateau marks the spot where as youthful lovers they played tag, with kisses for forfeits. It was there, too, that the emperor's crown was first offered to Napoleon.

The royal couple seldom visited the home of their courtship and early happiness during the glorious days of the empire, but after her divorce the humiliated empress sought seclusion in this restful retreat, where she died

MONUMENT TO JOSEPHINE.

five years later. A year afterward, upon his return from Elba, Napoleon passed a night at the chateau, planning for his last disastrous campaign. Queen Hortense received him affectionately at the home of her mother, perhaps the only woman the great conqueror ever really loved. The last five days of his liberty were also spent there. After the battle of Waterloo and abdication of the throne he returned to Malmaison, whence he was taken to his lonely exile on St. Helena, a saddened and ambition-crushed man.

After the property was sold by Josephine's heirs, it passed through many changes of proprietorship. At various times the chateau has been a point of attack by foes, having been sacked by the Prussians, bombarded by the Germans and besieged by other foreign invaders. Naturally it was allowed to fall into neglect and decay, but it is now being restored, redecorated and refurnished in exactly the same style as when it was occupied by Napoleon and Josephine.

In the neighboring village of Reuil is the grave of Empress Josephine, which is marked by a beautiful white marble monument. The empress, arrayed in her court robes, is represented in a kneeling posture.

Queen Hortense, after the death of her son in the Romangues, went to visit Malmaison, but was refused admission without a ticket, the property being then in the hands of a Swedish banker. It was presented to the state by the present owner, Mr. Osiris. The work of restoration has only just begun, and the chateau is not yet open to public inspection. Josephine's bedchamber, like all the other rooms, will be draped as she herself draped it, and the colors and ornamentations will be copied from the originals, and the little iron chest in which she kept her jewels will stand at the head of the royal bed, as it stood many years before.—Detroit Free Press.

THE WIFE'S PURSE.

It Should Contain an Equitable Share of Her Husband's Income for Her Personal Use.

"The average American husband does not seem to be able to get it through his well-meaning but halting mind that nothing on God's earth humiliates a wife more than to be compelled to ask her husband for money," writes Edward Bok, of "The Wife and Her Money," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "She instinctively hesitates to do it, and ofttimes she goes without rather than ask. Every wife should be given all that it is possible for the husband to allow for household expenses, and it should not be doled out to her in driblets nor given to her as a favor, but as her right, and without question. Over such a share she should have independent sway to do with as she sees fit for the wisest interests of her home and children. That is one rightful step. But there is still another. She should have an allowance of her own apart from the family share of the income. I have no hesitation in saying that if the truth were known it is just this humiliating dependence upon a man for every little trifle that a woman needs that is making thousands of women restless and anxious for outside careers. This is the only fair excuse I have ever been able to see for the hysterical rantings of the modern advanced woman. In that particular she is right and is absolutely justified in filing a protest. A wife is too great and important a factor in the life of her husband to be made a financial dependent."

English Are Fond of Tea.

In 1840 English people used 1 pound 3 ounces of tea a head. This has grown to 5 pounds 14 ounces.

A Useful Gift.

"Does Josh use that nice new alarm clock I sent him from the city?" asked Farmer Corntossel.

"Yes," answered the young man's mother. "He seems perfectly fascinated. He carries it around with him all the time."

"But does he use it to get up by?"

"No. He uses it more'n that. He sets it twice a day, once fur dinner an' once fur supper. He says he ain't so pertickler about breakfast."—Washington Star.

Not Allowed.

The Stork was visibly embarrassed.

"I'm sure I'm expected," he began, "and—"

"Well," said the janitor, "rules is rules, and I can't let you in."

The Stork, appreciating, of course, the duties and responsibilities of an employe, without further comment, sadly went on his way.—Brooklyn Life.

Side Lights on History.

Now, Jonah, after the termination of his three days' engagement with the whale, started for his old home to tell the neighbors.

A thought struck him.

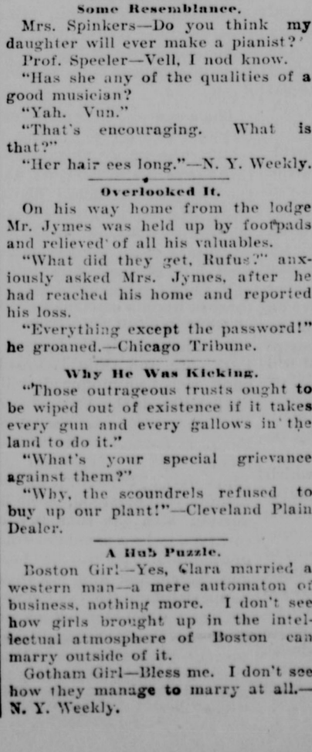
"No," he said, "I shall not say a word about it. They would say it was nothing but a fish story."

But it leaked out in spite of him.—Chicago Tribune.

A Sad Comparison.

The greed of all our biped clan—
One simple instance tells it.
The generous cow gives milk, while man,
The mercenary, sells it!
—Washington Star.

A GENTLE LITTLE HINT.



Tommy—Tell me a story, uncle.

Uncle—A story! But I don't know what to tell you a story about.

Tommy—Oh, tell me a story about a little boy who had a good uncle who gave him a quarter.—Mirth.

Of Rare Volumes.

Man—would you make an astounding book—
Which with downright charm were sure to draw?
Oh, let the world on this title look:
"Love Letters to My Mother-in-Law."
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Entirely Different.

Crabshaw—If you think there are burglars in the house why don't you get up and find out?

Mrs. Crabshaw—You know I don't like to get up in the middle of the night.

Crabshaw—You didn't seem to mind it last night when that family next door was having a row.—Judge.

Some Resemblance.

Mrs. Spinkers—Do you think my daughter will ever make a pianist?

Prof. Speeler—Vell, I nod know.

"Has she any of the qualities of a good musician?

"Yah. Vun."

"That's encouraging. What is that?"

"Her hair ees long."—N. Y. Weekly.

Overlooked It.

On his way home from the lodge Mr. Jymes was held up by footpads and relieved of all his valuables.

"What did they get, Rufus?" anxiously asked Mrs. Jymes, after he had reached his home and reported his loss.

"Everything except the password!" he groaned.—Chicago Tribune.

Why He Was Kicking.

"Those outrageous trusts ought to be wiped out of existence if it takes every gun and every gallows in the land to do it."

"What's your special grievance against them?"

"Why, the scoundrels refused to buy up our plant!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Hub Puzzle.

Boston Girl—Yes, Clara married a western man—a mere automaton of business, nothing more. I don't see how girls brought up in the intellectual atmosphere of Boston can marry outside of it.

Gotham Girl—Bless me. I don't see how they manage to marry at all.—N. Y. Weekly.

Becoming Very Proficient.

"Harry is improving in his art work, don't you think?" she asked with maternal pride. "I think he draws remarkably well."

"Draws well!" ejaculated the old gentleman. "Improving! Well, rather. When he first began his art studies he used to draw for $25 or $50 occasionally, and now he never thinks of drawing for less than $500, and he keeps me busy honoring the drafts."—Chicago Post.

IN FOR THE LIMIT.

Kind Old Brooklyn Lady (visiting Sing Sing, beamingly)—So you have a social club here, in Sing Sing? How nice!

Jimmy, "The Rat" (proudly)—Yes'm.

"And do you belong?"

"Oh, yes'm—I'm a life member!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Usual Way.

The amateur gardener tries to grow
His vegetables, but cannot feaze 'em;
Yet his neighbor's hens, you know,
Try their best to help him raise 'em.
—Chicago Daily News.

This Worldly Era.

"You say that fellow took an advantage of you in a commercial transaction."

"Yes, sir," answered the acute person. "He has accomplished something that hasn't been done before in years. He caught me napping. I am undecided whether to take legal action against him, or try to purchase a partnership in his business."—Washington Star.

Bitterness.

"I saw a blind man the other day," said the beautiful woman who had become the wife of a tottering old millionaire, "who could count money as rapidly as anybody, merely by feeling it."

"Indeed!" replied the young man who had been enagged to her—"just like Love, wasn't he?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Quite Natural.

He who in his bed is ill
Must expect a bitter pill;
But he who throws the pill away
Will live to die some other day.
—Chicago Daily News.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

Professor's Widow (looking at a newly-erected statue of her husband, in a rainstorm)—Too bad! He's forgotten his umbrella again.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Promise.

The wind blows sweetly from the west,
The furnace fire dies,
And in a little while we'll get
The sticky paper out and set
The old snares for the flies.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Too Bad.

"Now, darling, I don't want you to give me anything for my birthday, except the promise that you will be a good girl."

"Oh, mamma, that's too bad, I've buyed you somefin else."—Brooklyn Life.

A Difficulty Removed.

"Dickie, when you divided those five carmels with little sister did you give her three?"

"No, ma. I guessed they wouldn't come out even—so I et one for I began to divide."—Puck.

COON HAS FUNNY WAYS.

His Feet Leave Tracks Like Those of a Child and He Catches Crawfish with His Paws.

Did you ever see a coon or raccoon? What a funny, sharp nose he has, and how he follows it, nosing out any and everything eatable. He has whiskers like a cat and a tail with such even dark rings around it that they look as if they had been painted there. His feet are long and slim like those of a monkey, and he makes a little track like a child's. A woodman once told his wife that a child was lost in the forest, for he had seen its footprints, and the worthy couple spent the night searching for it, and at last found a raccoon. I saw a pet coon climb up a window by a set of wooden bars once and attack a wasp's nest, eating the wasps with relish. A man told me a coon story the other day, though, that beats mine. He says: Once I carried the coon with me to a quilting place where there was a swarm of bees. You know a coon loves honey better than anything. The quilting was proceeding nicely—all the women folks sitting around plying their needles—when in dashed the coon, literally covered with bees. He rushed under the quilt, strewing the mad insects.

I tell you the quilting moved, and the chairs flew, and the dresses flapped, and such a dancing was never seen before. Pet coons were not worth much in that market afterward.

Did you ever catch a crawfish? Well, a coon fishes for them in a nov-

COON FISHING FOR CRAWFISH.

el way. A gentleman walking down a stream noticed a number of crawfish holes that were quite smooth, and thought the fish had worn them in passing out. On saying so to a friend he was told that the coons did it by putting their paws in. He did not half believe the story, but as he had a pet coon at home he thought he would test it. So the next day he took the coon with him into the field where there were hundreds of crawfish holes. As soon as the animal saw one he ran his forepaw in as deep as he could, gave it a little jerk, and pretty soon brought it out with a sudden motion with a big crawfish hanging to it. He ate the fish and continued his operations, with better luck than is common to fishermen, until he had eaten a good dinner.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Lad Who Saved an Infant.

At Allentown, Pa., several weeks ago a terrible flood swept down the mountains and carried devastation in its course. When the waters were at their height Cleveland Downs, a messenger boy, aged 14, saved an Italian infant nine months old from drowning. When the mother of the child dropped it she had an older one in her arms and was powerless to rescue the little one. Her cries for help were promptly answered by the lad, who waded into the water waist deep and rescued the infant.

DOG WITH A CONSCIENCE.

Bundy Obeyed Its Dictates Even at the Risk of Disgrace and Severe Punishment.

Bundy is a big, shaggy dog, with large, brown eyes, which are expressive and beautiful, but barring his eyes, it must be said that he is not handsome. He possesses attractions of another kind, however, which endear him to his master and cause the number of his friends to increase daily.

Bundy's owner lives in the mountains of western Maryland, where mining is the chief industry of the people.

BUNDY WITH HIS BASKET.

Mr. Anthony, his master, is connected with one of the coal mining companies operating in that region, and every morning walks about one mile to his work and back again in the evening. At noon every day it is Bundy's work to carry a basket containing a luncheon across the mountain to his master, and for a long time he has accomplished this duty with evident joy to himself and satisfaction to his owner.

One day some time ago Bundy appeared at the coal-weighing office, where his master works, at the usual hour, but minus the basket. Mr. Anthony was greatly perplexed and thought a circumstance so unusual betokened trouble of some kind at home. After a few questioning words with Bundy, Mr. Anthony started for home, accompanied by the dog, who followed closely upon his master's heels, but seemed ill at ease. Upon reaching the house it was learned that Bundy had left that morning with his basket as usual, and was seen going up the side of the mountain and hurrying on until he was lost to view among the trees.

The mystery was now intensified, but no suspicion of wrongdoing had ever attached to Bundy's good name, and his master would not believe him guilty of unfaithfulness in this instance. A new basket was procured, the daily trips were resumed and Bundy's punctual regularity increased the belief in his innocence. The days and weeks passed on and the mystery still remained as deep as ever.

Perhaps as long as two months after the incident described one day late in the afternoon Bundy was seen approaching the house carrying the missing basket in his mouth. Slowly walking up to the kitchen door he dropped the basket and then quickly ran away, hiding himself in the shadows under the big porch. The luncheon was found intact, just as it had been placed in the basket on the morning it was prepared for his master.

On the same day, up on the mountain side, just a little back from the path leading to the weighing office, a hole in the ground was found and the pile of leaves and earth freshly heaped by its side told the story of the missing basket.

Since the discovery, Mr. Anthony loves the devoted dog more than ever, for he insists that Bundy has proved he has a conscience and that he obeys it, following its promptings even at the risk of disgrace and punishment.—Chicago Record.

Life of a Silver Coin.

A silver coin is generally in circulation for 27 years.

SIXTY DOLLARS AN HOUR.

Estimated Cost to the Citizens of Boston of Keeping Watch on Two Rat Holes the Other Day.

This is a story of a rat and two holes in the ground. The holes were very small holes, just big enough to let two rats into the cellar of the Old South meeting house, and probably more than big enough to let them, wiser and leaner rats, out again, says the Boston Evening Transcript.

These two holes, with the intermittent assistance of the rat, entertained the good citizens of Boston at the rate of 2,000 an hour for an indefinite period in the middle of one day recently. It is easy enough to reckon. During the show there were from 30 to 35 people standing in choice positions along the Milk and Washington street railings of the fence about the tiny yard of the Old South meeting house—a constantly changing crowd that renewed itself every minute.

Now in this crowd were all kinds of persons, from the office boy at three dollars a week to the broker at $300. Everyone watched his minute before he went about his business; for some the monetary loss was only the fraction of a cent; for others it mounted up in the dollars. A low and conservative estimate of the average monetary value of these people is 20 cents an hour. Thirty people standing for one minute are equal to one person standing for half an hour. But the entertainment extended over many minutes. An hour of it for 2,000 people was paid for by Boston employes in $60 worth of time.

What did this $60 crowd of 2,000 persons see for its money? Most of the people two holes in the ground; some of them the bright, beady eyes and the whiskered nose of a rat. The poor fellow was probably trying to get away to some less hallowed, but more fruitful surroundings, when the first observing eye saw him and by looking collected the audience. He lay low for many long minutes, so many that the whole crowd about the fence was in utter ignorance of what it was watching; but still the crowd hung on, looking at the holes, or gazing up at the sparrows which twittered in and out of their nests in the close ivy growth on the wall. Every time the rat looked out one or two saw him, and then everybody devoted his attention to the holes again. And neither rats nor holes can have known how much they were costing the employers all over Boston.

Water Flowed Like Champagne.

"Speaking of diplomatists, reminds me that Mrs. Hayes, who, as you remember, was a stanch teetotaler, argued with me for an hour over the first dinner the president was to give to the foreign representatives. I tried to make her see that it would be no sacrifice to principle on her part to set wine on the table, but only the civility we always show to guests by recognizing their ways of living at home.

"'I'm afraid,' she declared, 'that the ministers will have to make up their minds to be sociable with water.'

"And I shocked her dreadfully by answering: 'Mrs. Hayes, I have never known people to be sociable with water—except in a bath.'"

"Did Mrs. Hayes carry her point?" he was asked.

"Yes, indeed," he responded, with a dry chuckle. "She had the dinner as she wanted it, and the water flowed like champagne."—N. Y. Post.

The Old, Old Story.

Dr. Nacnamara, M. P., is skeptical of the origin of most of the witticisms ascribed to children. He asserts that they are manufactured by children of an older growth, chiefly because they make good reading. But in his own experience he has come across some genuine witticisms, some of them unconsciously humorous, by school children. At an examination in Scripture the question was asked: "What did Moses do for a living while he was with Jethro?" A worldly-wise youngster replied: "Please, sir, he married one of Jethro's daughters."—London Chronicle.

One Man's Wisdom.

New Clerk—That young lady in front wants to look at some rings exactly like she has on. Says she is thinking of purchasing a duplicate for her sister.

Old Jeweler—Huh! You needn't waste any time on her. The ring she has is an engagement ring, and she merely wants to find out what it cost.—Chicago Daily News.

Consolation.

Miss Lingerlong—I shall never marry!

Maud Brisk—Oh! Cheer up, dear! You should remember that Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she married!—Puck.

Haste Is Waste.—Dollard—"'Bis dat qui cito dat.' That's Eye-talian, I guess. What's it mean? Do you know?" Scollard—"Literally, 'He gives twice who gives quickly.' A freer translation would be: 'He who gives quickly gives twice as much as he would if he stopped to think it over.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Hattie—"I hope you don't believe all Fred Thompson says about your good looks and your brilliant conversation, and all that sort of thing." Bessie—"Can't say as I do; but what of that? If he did not think a good deal of me he wouldn't take the trouble to flatter me."—Boston Transcript.

Easily Fixed.—"A man named John Jones," said the country editor's assistant, "writes to us to stop his paper, but he doesn't give his address." "Well," replied the editor, "drop him a postal and tell him we can't stop his paper unless he gives us his address."—Philadelphia Press.

Everybody Happy.

A gentleman who had been intrenched behind a newspaper in a crowded car happened to look out of the tail of his eye and to see a lady standing whom he knew.

He rose and was about to offer the lady his seat when a colored man, who thought he was vacating his seat, slipped into it.

"Look here," said the riser, "I was going to give that seat to this lady."

The colored man instantly arose with a profound bow.

"Suttinly, sah," he said, "I'm something of a lady's man myself, sah."

And the lady was bowed into her seat amid smiles all around.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Hard Task.

Johnny Wise—Paw?

Mr. Wise—Well, my son.

"Noah had two of every being on the ark, didn't he?"

"Yes, my son."

"Well, paw, it must have kept him busy herding the microbes."—Baltimore American.

South Dakota Farms

Is the title of an illustrated booklet just issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, descriptive of the country between Aberdeen and the Missouri River, a section heretofore unprovided with railway facilities but which is now reached by a new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. Everyone contemplating a change of location will be interested in the information contained in it and a copy may be had by sending a two-cent stamp to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

More Substantial.

Blobbs—Why did she jilt you?

Slobbs—She detected the odor of beer on my breath.

"A prude, eh?"

"Not at all, but there was another fellow whose breath smelled of champagne."—Philadelphia Record.

A Letter from Dewey.

Some time ago when Mr. S. F. Dewey was living in Carrolton, Montgomery County, Ohio, he wrote: "No physician has done me one hundredth part of the good your Lotion has in relieving me of Barber's Itch, with which I had been afflicted more than nine years." Palmer's Lotion Soap possesses all the medicinal properties of the Lotion and in all cases should be used in connection with it in preference to any other soap. In some cases it may be used temporarily in place of the Lotion. If you druggist doesn't have them, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Mother—"How did that young man come to kiss you?" Daughter—"Oh, m-m-ma, b-before I c-c-could tell him he c-c-couldn't he'd d-d-done it."—Town Topics.

Private Mailing Card.

Private Mailing Card with colored views of scenery on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, sent on receipt of ten (10) cents in stamps. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Skeptics.

Some skeptics are like the near-sighted man who skates right up to the danger sign to see what it says.—Detroit Journal.

Drugs have their uses, but don't store them in your stomach. Beeman's Pepsin Gum aids the natural forces to perform their functions.

Lots of women will give up easy jobs and good salaries for the sake of working all the rest of their lives for their board and clothes.—St. Louis Star.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Nothing dries sooner than the tears of a hypocrite.—Chicago Daily News.

A GIFTED AND BEAUTIFUL GIRL

Threatened With Nervous Prostration,

PROMPTLY SAVED BY PE-RU-NA.

MISS ROSE CULLEN, OF BUTTE, MONT.

Miss Rose Cullen, President Young Woman's Club, of Butte, Mont., writes from 921 Galena street, as follows:

"Peruna has many friends in Butte. I cannot say too much in praise of it. While finishing school I became very nervous and exhausted from over-study. I was weak and sick, and could neither eat, sleep, nor enjoy life. A couple of bottles of Peruna put new life in me. I find that having it in the house and taking a dose off and on keeps me in fine health.

"A large number of my friends place Peruna at the head of all medicines."— Miss Rose Cullen.

How Peruna Quickly Cures Backache, the Bane of Womankind.

MRS. G. W. HEARD, Hempstead, Texas, writes:

"We have moved recently, and I must have lifted something that was too heavy for me in straightening things up, for I had such a backache and could hardly stand on my feet at all. Beside, I was so tired all the time. My face was spotted and I was very thin. I took one bottle of Peruna and was soon real well. When I feel tired and all run down I take Peruna and feel all right before I finish one bottle. I know it is a wonderful medicine, and both myself and husband praise Peruna.

"There has been a great deal of sickness through this part of the country, but, thanks to Peruna, which we use freely, our own family has escaped with almost no sickness at all.

"Could you but see our baby Ruby (to whom we gave Peruna for bowel trouble), you would see from her robust looks that you need no better advertisement in this little town. She is so fat and rosy, is nearly five years old now, and is a great believer in Peruna."—Mrs. G. W. Heard.

Given Up to Die—All Doctors Failed—It Proved to be Catarrh of Stomach and Was Cured by Peruna.

W. A. Mitchell, dealer in general merchandise, of Martin, Ga., writes:

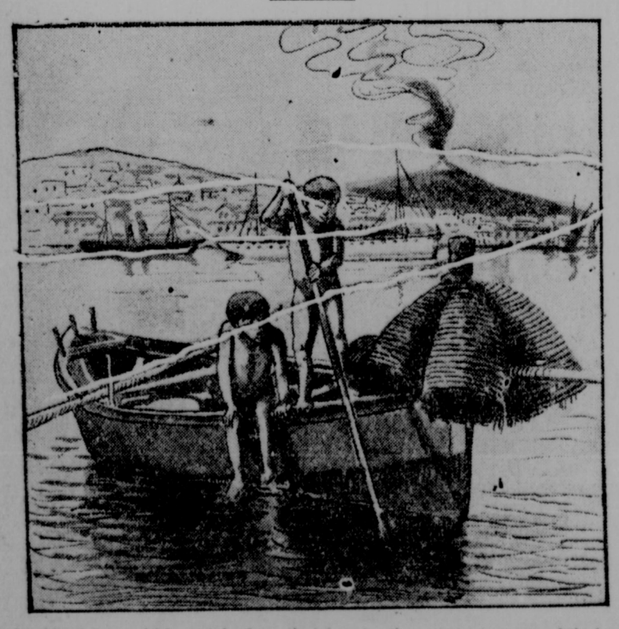
"I wrote you some time ago concerning my wife's case. She had tried all of the best doctors, and we got to where we thought all they did was against her. She weighed about 190 pounds when she was in good health. When she commenced with our family physician in April, 1898, she weighed about 150, but kept going down all the time. She went to Atlanta, Ga., and took treatment, but it did her no good. Then she went to Harmony Grove, Ga., and took treatment from the best physician there for three months. She kept going down under his treatment, although he was considered the best physician in the county. She went down from 130 pounds to 68, and we saw she could not live long. She was a skeleton. We consulted an old physician who told her to use Peruna. She gradually improved and got stronger. She has gained 38 pounds since she has taken Peruna, and is gaining every day, and does her own housework.

"She was well known when she was so low, and now everybody wants to know what cured her. She had indigestion and catarrh of the stomach. It is as good for children as for grown people. We haven't had to have a doctor for one of our children since 1898."—W. A. Mitchell.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

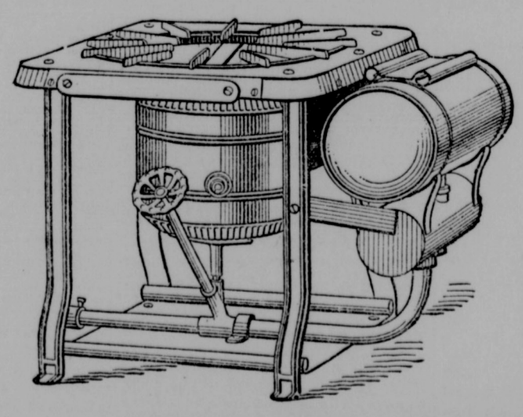
Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

WATER RATS IN NAPLES, ITALY.



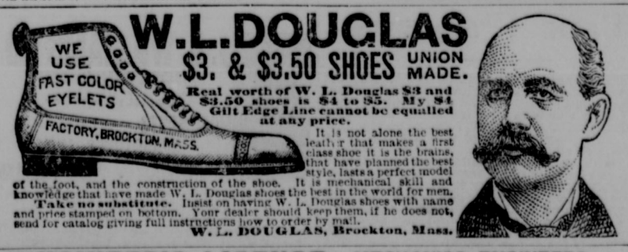
In this picture, which we take from the Chicago Record, are shown two of the water rats of Naples. They are only harmless boys who have been brought up close to the water. These boys can swim like so many rats and are as hard to catch by the police as are our boys who live along the wharves. These boys of Naples make a living by diving for pennies. When the big ocean steamers come to Italy from America the water rats surround the boats and cry: "Penny, penny in the water, please. Hurry up, please," and few can resist their pleadings. So over goes a penny and into the water all the water rats dive at once, and soon up comes the lucky one with it in his mouth. Then it is "Penny, please," again until the ship leaves port. These boys are mostly the sons of fishermen.

This is the Smallest WICKLESS Blue Flame OIL STOVE



Made also in four larger sizes. Sold everywhere.

If your dealer does not have them—write to the nearest agency of STANDARD OIL CO.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3. & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Real worth of W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes is $4 to $5. My $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

It is not alone the best leather that makes a first class shoe it is the brains that have planned the best style, lasts a perfect model of the foot, and the construction of the shoe. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made W. L. Douglas shoes the best in the world for men.

Take no substitute. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them, if he does not, send for catalog giving full instructions how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

ENGINEER'S LICENSE.

MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, ELECTRICIANS, Etc.

40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers.

SENT FREE. GEORGE A. ZELLER, Publisher, Room 546, 18 South Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sozodont for the Teeth and Mouth 25c

INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT

for obstinate chronic diseases can be secured at a comparatively small cost by addressing the Interstate Physicians League.

This association is composed of prominent and experienced specialists in chronic diseases.

The services of leading specialists in our line are in this manner procurable.

We treat all chronic diseases such as nervous dyspepsia and other digestive disorders, liver and kidney diseases, constipation, chronic diarrhea, Bright's disease, rheumatism, etc.

All sufferers from chronic diseases of long standing and obstinate character should by all means secure the services of a specialist of our association.

Write for particulars and full information.

Interstate Physicians' League

CINCINNATI OHIO. U.S.A.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

BINDER TWINE FARMERS wanted as agents. AUGUST POST, Moulton, Iowa.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THE STATE CENSUS.

Additional Delegate Each for Garrett, Harford, Howard and Kent Counties.

Reports from the State enumerators, it is stated, will show an increase of a few thousand more in the population than the number given by the revised federal census. It is stated "Washington county will remain with four members of the house as at the present time." The government census would have given the county five representatives. The new census will give Garrett an additional delegate. Harford county will show an increase sufficient to give five members of the House of Delegates instead of four, as at present. Howard, Gorman's home county, will show considerable increase and will be entitled to three Democratic members of the house, instead of two, as at the present time. Kent county will show an increase sufficient to give it three members of the house, instead of two.

The State census gives Brunswick a resident population of over 2,800, with a boarding population of over 300 in addition to the above figures. The Brunswick *Herald* says: "The national census taken last June gave Brunswick a population of about 2,450. This shows a net gain in bona fide citizens of about 400 in eleven months. There is not the slightest doubt but that the census was accurately taken each time."

Col. Buchanan Schley has issued a circular letter to all of the Baltimore city census employes stating that they will be paid their per diem July 1 at the census bureau and that no transfer of claims will be recognized by the census bureau. The county enumerators will be paid by check to be mailed to them.

No Church for Oakland.

At the recent meeting of the Western Maryland District of the German Baptist Brethren the follow resolution with respect to the erection of a church in Oakland was presented and adopted:

To the D. M. of Western Maryland:

We, your committee appointed in behalf of the Oakland church, beg leave to report the following:

WHEREAS, Repeated calls have been made for a church in Oakland and D. M. of 1899 having declared its intention to build one, we, your committee appointed to look after this work have endeavored to consider both the inducements and hindrances, the propriety and impropriety of the same.

We have found some who give us much encouragement, and after having made a partial canvas in view of the means, have found that $1000 or more is at once at our command, and more if needed, so we feel sure the means could be had; but while we have found this encouraging, we have found many others who, though they would like to see a church there and would be willing to assist to some extent, do not consider it advisable for the following reasons: There are already a number of churches there, and good ones and strong in number of members, and yet none of them WELL attended and some of them very poorly indeed, and our congregations there have always been very small and our membership almost nothing; and, further, it is our experience that secret orders, which have become so popular in this age, are detrimental not only to our church work in cities and towns but are sapping the very life out of other churches. We are, therefore, compelled, after investigation, to report that we deem it not good business judgment to invest, under the circumstances, at present, but desire to tender our sincere thanks to all who have encouraged the work and especially to all those who had so kinkly and generously tendered us the lots.

W. T. SINES,
J. E. GNAGEY,
S. P. BAKER,
I. W. ABERNATHY,
JAMES W. BEEGHLY,
Committee.

World's Record Has the B. & O. in New Equipment.

While other roads are boasting of their new equipment, it must not be forgotten that the Baltimore and Ohio leads them all in the matter of new equipment purchased recently. In 12 months this road has purchased new equipment as follows:

Steel cars	6,000
Box cars	25,000
Flat cars	500
Locomotives	225
Coaches	25
Combination cars	2
Express cars	10
Baggage cars	10
Cafe parlor cars	2
Total	31,774

This is said to be the greatest record for new equipment ever made in one year by any railroad in the world and it certainly shows how the B. & O. is prospering under the present able management.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. S. T. Martinett, Miss Laura Mosser, J. L. Troy, Daniel Claire, Charlie Wilson, Green Leary.

Centennial Celebration, Church of United Brethren in Christ, Frederick, Md., May 10-15—One Fare Round Trip. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

For this occasion the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines east of the Ohio River, exclusive of Philadelphia, Pa., to Frederick, Md., at the low rate of One Fare for the Round Trip, good going on all trains of May 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, valid for return until May 15th, 1901, inclusive.

For tickets and full information call on Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Biliousness is a condition characterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loathing of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting, first of the undigested or partly digested food and then of bile. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets allay the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy appetite. They also tone up the liver to a healthy action and regulate the bowels. Try them and you are are certain to be much pleased with the result. For sale by all druggists.

Beware of a Cough.

A cough is not a disease but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers.

The Wilkes Stallion

EMPEROR WILKES
TIME, 2.28.

Will stand at the stables of the undersigned in Oakland on the following terms:

$10 to Insure a Mare With Foal.

Money to be paid when mare is known to be with foal. Persons parting with a mare or fails to attend forfeits insurance money. A lien will be retained on the colt until insurance is paid. We will not be responsible for accidents should any occur, but the best of care to prevent such will be exerted.

This horse has a record of 2.34. On a trial he trotted a mile in 2.28. He is a full brother of WILL KERR, 2.07¼, Champion Green Harness Horse of the World, and also of VINETTE, 2.09¼.

EMPEROR WILKES is a dark bay stallion, snip on nose, black points, height 15½ hands. He was bred by Thompson & Bro., Cynthiana, Ky. He comes from the best trotting family of horses in this country and has a bright future. He is the sire of the fastest colts in Garrett county and is without doubt the best bred stallion and the fastest trotting animal in Western Maryland.

M. MARONEY & SON.

ORDER NISI.

Isaac Bradburn vs. Jemima Mowrey.

No. 1097 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 20th day of April, 1901, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan, attorney named in the mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 17th day of May, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of May, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $620.60.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to relocate the road leading from Birt Warnick's farm to the National Road and to view the lands through which the said relocated road is to be made (said location to leave the National Road at a point near U. M. Stanton's barn and running through the lands of U. M. Stanton and Birt Warnick to intersect the old road near Gnagey's water trough, a distance of about 1¼ miles, the object being to make an easier grade and get away from the railroad) and examine whether the said relocated road should be made, will meet on the 25th day of May, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said relocation of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

G. W. BROADWATER,
JACOB S. MILLER,
DANIEL J. BRENNEMAN,
Examiners.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following road is prayed to be made, said road so prayed to be located to commence at a point on the Backwoods road, near the end of Bowers' lane in District No. 12, then to run eastwardly through the lands of G. W. Broadwater, Lloyd Broadwater, Eli Broadwater, Samuel E. Broadwater, lands of the heirs of Henry Broadwater, deceased, and lands of P. J. Stephens, intersecting the new road near McAndrews' mill in District No. 3, a distance of about three miles, and examine whether the said county road should be made, will meet on the 10th day of June, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said locating of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

SAMUEL J. BRENNEMAN,
MICAAEL CUSTER,
FRANCIS DURST,
Examiners.

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture,

Iron and Brass Bedsteads,

Linoleums and Oil Cloths,

Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,

16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

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James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

83½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD.

NOTICE TO Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1901 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1880, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital,	$50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders,	100,000.00
Surplus Fund,	10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

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GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
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JOHN T. MITCHELL,
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D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their baiances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

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L. E. Friend,	Friendsville, Md.
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SEVEN DEVELOPED GOLD MINES.

60 ACRES OF GOLD ORE

THE ARENA Gold Mining and Milling Company

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO.

This Property is Estimated to be now Worth More than $10,000 per Acre and will be Worth over One Hundred Thousand Dollars per Acre, with Proper Development.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

Divided into Shares of $1.00 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

The Arena Company offers 50,000 Shares at 50 cents each in a Property that is Worth over $600,000

For the purpose of raising money to purchase the necessary machinery to make the mines produce daily fully **THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD**, thus enriching every individual shareholder according to the shares he holds.

YOU CAN BUY ANY NUMBER OF SHARES YOU WISH,

and make more money than can be made in any other line of investment. The gold ore is in these seven developed mines. There are 4,000 feet of ore in a vein, and these veins are true mother veins, held within walls of granite, placed there by nature. The Company has already developed this property to demonstrate that it is one of the largest gold properties of the Cripple Creek District which is the greatest gold-producing camp on earth, its output last year aggregating **$24,000,000, or nearly double the amount produced in the whole State of California.**

At 50 cents per Share the Company is giving you a discount of 10 cents per share to start with, making 20 cents on the dollar. As already stated, this is done for the purpose of raising $25,000 to purchase improved machinery, air-compressor drills and electric plant. We have two large hoisting engines on this property, a commodious shaft-house, office buildings, boarding house for the men, stables, a powder-house, a large quantity of tools, etc. The reports on these mines, made by one of the best mining engineers in the State, succinctly describe these improvements.

NAMES OF MINES.

AZTEC, 210 feet in depth, with shaft-house, boiler and engine for hoisting, well timbered all the way down.
BONDHOLDER, 260 feet deep, hoisting engine and boiler, large iron shaft-house.
MEXICO AND MANHATTAN, both over 100 feet deep, on same vein as the Aztec mine.
CRYSTAL, JASPER AND GREAT EASTERN, on the same vein as the Bondholder, and opened in depth of 100 feet, and developments already made show over 4,000 feet of ore.

If you want to make money out of nature, become a producer of gold out of her treasure-vaults. The Arena group of mines will do it for you.

We can furnish the best of references—bank and mining engineers—and our title in the property is perfect, coming as it does through a patent from the Government. With more improved machinery, from $5,000 to $5,000 per day will be a conservative estimate of the output of these mines.

Remember that only 50,000 shares of this stock are for sale at 50 cents on the dollar. Orders for the number of shares desired, accompanied by Draft, Money Orders, Express or Cash in Registered Letters, can be sent to

The Arena Gold Mining and Milling Company,
501 Equitable Building, DENVER, COLORADO.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. **15c, postpaid.**

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent.

Illinois Central R. R.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO

CALIFORNIA VIA NEW ORLEANS

AND THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

VIA OMAHA

AND THE SCENIC ROUTE

NEW THROUGH LINE OF

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
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Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Oakland Pharmacy

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

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NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—Opera House,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. fe14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

JONAS C. BEACHY,
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Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties, Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	3.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35 P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
M. P.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager.
G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901. NUMBER 13.

APATHY EXISTS.

Ex-Gov. Brown Has Touched Off a Bomb Shell Among Maryland Democrats.

Arthur P. Gorman's hand will guide the Democratic party in Maryland and Murray Vandiver will remain as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. This summarizes the situation as it now appears. Conflict and dissension, however, has been precipitated by former Governor Frank Brown, who in a published interview declared that the Democratic party could not hope to achieve success unless new men and new methods were employed.

"The greatest levers of success in political battles," says ex-Governor Brown, "are:

"First—Good nominations.

"Second—Good platforms, followed by the declaration that 'to the victor belongs the spoils,' with the old maxim that reasonable rotation in office is healthy for all political parties.

"Every man in this State who has held political office by election or appointment, no matter how marked his ability or how well qualified he is or was for the position he may have held, should recognize that there are other people in the State who are possibly as equally well qualified as he and who would like to have an opportunity to show their qualifications for some of the offices at the disposal of the successful party. No man or party can continuously succeed unless some liberality is shown in distributing the honors at the hands of the party, both as to elective offices and public patronage.

"There is an old saying that 'Nothing succeeds like success.' No army of soldiers can be enthused to follow a continuously defeated leader or commanding officer. A successful campaign in the city or State can only be made when the whole party is thoroughly aroused and are confident of victory. Many of the so-called leaders, officeholders and ex-officeholders have become 'shop-worn.' They are like 'old maids' at a ball. They will dance without being asked and frequently without a partner. These self-appointed leaders could not make a 'cakewalk' a success, because the first requisite to make a success of a cakewalk would be to have new people to do the dancing.

"Therefore, I say, these so-called leaders should of their own volition retire and call upon the young men of the State to come to the front, while they step to the rear and help push the young men on to their party's success. The party that will first throw out this inducement to the young men of the State will dominate the State politically in two years.

"Now if the Democrats of this State want their party to succeed locally in the State of Maryland they must put before the people of this State acceptable candidates and a State platform that is in harmony with the verdict of the people in the national contests referred to.

"The defeat of the Democratic ticket in the city election a few days ago in Baltimore city was, in my judgment, caused—

"First. By bad management and a want of energy in the leadership.

"Second. By an effort on the part of some Democrats to force an endorsement of the present city administration into the campaign.

"Third. The city and State campaign committee seemed unable to realize the apathy of the party.

"Therefore, with the strongest personal and political friendship for the present chairman of the State Central committee, and for each and all of those who have formed a part or parcel of this and the campaign committees of the State, I say to them that it is, in my judgment, absolutely essential that the head of this committee should be changed and that some vigorous, ambitious young man, representing the younger element of the party in this State, should be placed in charge of this committee, and that he should be surrounded by men of similar type, so far as it is possible and practical, throughout the State, and take my word for it that if the party is given this opportunity, and there is a united effort throughout the State to put on the tickets of the various counties of the State and the city of Baltimore none but the best material that the party can possibly select, there will be no question as to the victory in November next.

"I was of the opinion in the fall of 1900 that this campaign had best be made directly as a senatorial fight, but within the past few weeks my mind has changed. I am under the impression that the people of this State are not prepared as yet to make their selections."

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

Self-gratificatinn is always dangerous.

What you like is often more harmful than what you dislike.

A community of interests is nature's greatest law. It is the basis of all government.

The physical being depends upon the mental seeing, and a rational will.

Christian Science has a basis of fact with a superstructure of nonsense. Most creeds have the same failing.

If reasonable happiness you would find,—keep an open heart, an open eye and an open mind.

When a woman has given you a piece of her mind you may feel sure that she has none left.

When women can treat each other fairly without regard to class, the millenium is close at hand.

Race rotteness begins with class selfishness. He who denies his fellow man denies God.

The poorer one is the greater the way for rising upward, and the wider his range for knowing humanity.

Dr. Charles F. Thwing is the idol of the female suffragists. He ith thwinging around a thircle of nonthenth, judging from some of his recent remarks.

According to Dr. Thwing, man is but an ignorant, boorish creature at best, and the educated woman will refuse to marry him, rather than lower herself to his ignorant level.

If higher education for woman is to bring a denial of mothernood there will be fewer fool presidents of high class colleges. Nature will take no special action in the matter. The useless generally eliminates itself.

JACKSON.

Proposed Amendments.

Governor Smith will soon issue his proclamation submitting to the people three constitutional amendments. They are as follows:

1. Dividing the city of Baltimore into four Legislative districts of as nearly equal proportion as may be, and of contiguous territory, and giving the city one Senator from each of the districts, making four instead of three Senators as heretofore.

2. Increasing the representation of the city of Baltimore in the House of Delegates from 18 to 24 by allowing to each of the four Legislative districts so created representation equal to that enjoyed by the largest county, which is six Delegates.

The county basis of apportionment is not changed, the effects of the two amendments being simply to provide for Baltimore city one additional Legislative district, one more Senator and six more Delegates in the General Assembly of 1904.

3. Providing the State's attorneys of counties shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary, not exceeding $3,000, as may now or may hereafter be prescribed by law. Fixing the salary of the State's attorney for Baltimore city at $4,500 a year, with power to appoint one deputy at $3,000 a year and such other assistants at not exceeding $1,500 a year as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city may approve; all of such salaries to be paid out of the fees of the State's attorney's office, as has heretofore been the practice.

THE TELEPHONE IN BOWERSVILLE.

We've got the telephone at last down here
in Bowersville;
The wires is stretched from Jimmy Lane's
clear down to Griggses Mill;
The bells is ringin' all the time—an' don't it
beat the Dutch!
The womenfolks that always talked—they
now talk twice as much;
An' every day young Henry Sykes—our cut-
up—sez, sez he:
"Hello, there, central, I would like to have
the brewery."

Ah, sence we got the telephones I stand here
in the street
An' hear the talk all over town in voices loud
or sweet;
The folks call one another up an' talk till
they're half dead,
An' then go meet each other to explain what
all they said.
The town is like a phonypraphit a runnin'
fit to kill
Sence we have got the telephones down here
in Bowersville.

An' yistuddy I called up nine-eleven-fifty-
four
To have a little friendly talk with Ol' Isaiah
Moore.
The feller at the telephone he hollers back to
me:
"You can't get no connections there—he's
busy now," sez he.
An' I sez: "Well, just let him 'lone. These
things jest fill the bill—
It's first time he's been busy sence he come
to Bowersville."

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

THE BLESSING OF HARMONY.

Unity of Thought and Action Crowned the State Republican Meeting—Convention Dates Named.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—The Republican State Central Committee met shortly after noon today at Raines' hall. The meeting was one of the most largely attended in the history of the committee.

Ninety-eight members out of 117 were present in person or by proxy.

Mr. Phillips Lee Goldsborough, chairman of the committee, in calling the meeting together, in part, says:

"Fresh from the victory of 1900 and the recent spring election in this city, brought about not alone by our own efforts, but by and with the aid given us by the Independents and the Independent Democrats of the city and State—men who place the welfare of their nation, State and city above party success, I am convinced that you feel confident of your ability again to guide the party to success this coming fall—and this, too, in the face of the election law passed by the Democrats at the extraordinary session of the General Assembly of this State held a few months since—a law passed purely for partisan gain; for the purpose of depriving a large number of Marvland's citizens and tax payers of their right to have a voice in the government of their State.

"But the fight which now lies before us cannot and will not be won, save that we prepare for it by most thorough and systematic organization; and especially would I impress upon you the absolute necessity of thoroughly looking after the instruction of the illiterate voters of our party."

Senator McComas, though not a member of the State Central Committee, attended the meeting and sat with the Washington county delegates, about midway down the hall.

The main business of the committee was to adopt rules for the government of the primaries in Baltimore city, to set dates for the State and Baltimore city conventions, to appoint a day for the Baltimore city primaries and to set dates for the First and Fifth district judicial conventions.

It was decided that the State convention shall be held in Baltimore on August 6; the city convention on July 11; the city primaries on July 8; the First district convention at Ocean City on July 25, and the Fifth district convention at Westminster on August 27.

Resolutions governing the primaries in Baltimore city were the same as those adopted by the committee last week. They were presented by City Chairman Mason, and to only one point of them was any objection raised.

A board of appeals, consisting of the executive member of the State Central committee, is credited, to whom all questions of appeal by any set of delegates should be referred. Messrs. S. R. Mason, Wm. M. Stewart and Alfred J. Schultz become the members of this board by virtue of their offices.

The member of the committee seemed to agree that the meeting had been a most harmonious and beneficial one.

The feeling that the Republicans were on the eve of a successful fight was most pronounced. There was not the slightest feeling of despondency at the passage of the new election law, and the experience which Baltimore has already had with it was, in the opinion of all, a most encouraging thing. The present state of chaos in the Democratic party also brought forth much encouraging comment.

Chairman Goldsborough said that the date of the State convention was postponed to August 6, because the convention would be held according to the apportionment made by Gov. John Walter Smith, which will not be announced until probably July 15, as required by law. County primaries before August 3 and after July 15 were usually very inconvenient on account of the wheat crops, and it was thought best to put the date of the convention of until after August 1st.

The Republican nomination for judge in the First district will probably go to Tax Commissioner Robert P. Graham, of Wicomico county. The fact that Mr. Graham comes from Wicomico county, where the chief fight among the Democratic candidates—Judge Charles F. Holland and James E. Ellegood—seems to indicate that Wicomico county will have the first right to name an opponent.

C. S. May, at Swanton, will buy all wool this year for cash. See him before you sell. 4t

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The opening exercises last Sabbath were interesting and well attended. Rev. [illegible] Mick preached a splendid sermon at 10.30 a. m. and took a 20th century [illegible] offering collection amounting to $158.20.

P. T. Garthright is preparing for a big business. His store is full of goods and more to come in. He has an order out for four cars of flour.

We were glad last Monday night to see the electric light again.

The telegraph office was opened Monday. Mr. McMillan, of Benwood, has charge.

Telephones have been put in Cuppett & Feather's and Felty & Co.'s store rooms.

R. G. Richardson, of Piedmont, has opened his furniture store.

Harry H. Hewitt and wife, of Westminster, are guests of Mrs. E. E. Friend.

A Good Cough Medicine.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says Druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family both for ordinary coughs and colds and for the cough following la grippe, and find it very efficacious." For sale by all dealers.

PAINTER.

Not seeing any items in your valuable paper from this section we send you a few.

There will be preaching here next Sunday morning at 10.30 a. m., by Rev. E. R. Skidmore. Epworth League service at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Ries, of Deer Park, were guests of Mrs. William H. Wright last Sunday.

John B. Friend was in Oakland Monday on business.

Mrs. L. G. Wright and two children, of Elk Garden, are visiting Mrs. W.'s parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. B. Friend, this week.

Miss Bessie Friend, who has been in Elk Garden for the past four weeks, returned home last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bowen have moved to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wright.

Miss Lizzie Leary, of Oakland, and Miss Annie Beckman, of North Glade, were guests of Mrs. Harmon Steiding last Sunday.

Charles Wright made a flying trip to Deer Park Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Glass are visiting friends in and around Accident this week.

Messrs. George Friend and Theo. George left here on Monday to attend the Epworth League convention at Thomas, W. Va.

J. BIRD.

SELBYSPORT.

Not seeing any items in your valuable paper from our town for some time I thought it not out of place to write a few lines.

The two year old daughter of E. J. Stuck was accidentally shot and seriously wounded last Monday morning by her brother Ray, but under the care and good treatment of Dr. A. J. Mason she is getting along fine and there is hope for her recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Lowdermilk, of Addison, were visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Humbertson, of near Addison, were visiting E. J. Frantz last Sunday.

Politics are beginning to get hot in District No. 2, but E. J. Frantz seems to have the lead as he is talked of very strong for sheriff. Mr. Frantz has been a lifelong Republican and a hard worker in the party and we think deserves the nomination at the hands of the party. We know if he be nominated and elected he will make one of the best sheriffs the county has ever had.

The normal school is progressing nicely here under the management of Prof. Lee.

Mrs. Coddington and son, of Connellsville, Pa., are visiting her brother, John M. Kessler, of this place.

Miss Lou Fearer has returned to her uncle's, Mr. Joseph Danks, from an extended visit to her father at Listonburg.

There was a special train on the C. & O. last Sunday which carried some of the officials who were looking after the interests of the company.

A CITIZEN.

You may as well expect to run a steam engine without water as to find an active, energetic man with a torpid liver and you may know that his liver is torpid when he don't relish his food or feels dull and languid after eating, often has headache and sometimes dizziness. A few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will restore his liver to its normal functions, renew his vitality, improve his digestion and make him feel like a new man. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all drug stores.

NO NEED FOR EXTRA SESSION.

Congress Will Not be Called to Legislate For the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Immediately after a cabinet session of two and a quarter hours today the following announcement was made by direction of the President and cabinet:

"The President has determined that existing conditions do not require or warrant calling Congress together during the present summer or making any change in the policy hitherto pursued and announced in regard to the Philippine Islands."

The statement is so concise as to leave nothing to be said except of detail as to how the opinion was reached by the President and his advisers. It is further stated that the conclusion was unanimous, and that there was not even a difference of opinion in the most minor features.

Practically the same conclusion was reached by the cabinet at the session last Friday. As there was room for fuller discussion and investigation, however, the President then asked Attorney General Knox to give the subject of the bearing of the supreme court decision on the Philipines his attention with a view of presenting his opinion. Mr. Knox told the cabinet today that he had never had any doubt that the affairs of the Philippines could continue to be conducted as at the present time. He had examined the Spooner and other amendments relating to the Philippines and had carfully gone over the Porto Rican decisions of the supreme court. He felt that the President had ample authority to continue in force the tariff regulations that have governed the importation and exportation of goods from the islands. Mr. Knox did not render a formal opinion and simply gave the President and cabinet his views. These were delivered in that quiet, forceful manner that has made such an excellent impression in Washington.

The main point upon which the opinion was based is that the Philppines are not on a civil basis and will not be so long as they are subject to the control and direction of the United States and the war department. Even with the inauguration of what is called civil government on the 1st of July, as the President intends, the islands will continue to remain under military control until Congress shall have taken the matter in hand and passed complete laws changing the administration of affairs to a positive civil law establishment. The attorney general elucidated this view by pointing out the civil government in the Philippines is merely on trial and that is upheld by the military authority.

Unnecessary Loss of Time.

Mr. W. S. Whedon, Cashier of the First National Bank of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by all dealers.

Decoration Day at Friendsville.

HOYES, MD, June 3, 1901.

Decoration Services were held at Friendsville, May 30. Twenty old soldiers were present. Forty-four graves were decorated. The Friendsville Band rendered good service. Friendsville Choir gave us splendid, appropriate music.

The speaker of the day was Rev. Donachi. Rev. D. A. Friend and Prof. Sanner entertained us for awhile profitably.

A large crowd of people were there and order prevailed all through the day.

We are thankful for the services rendered, and for the flowers contributed.

May we all be spared to meet together on another Memorial day.

GEO. E. BISHOFF.

HIS LIFE SAVED

By Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"I am sure that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at one time saved my life," says A. E. Lafalette, of Gregory Landing, Clark county, Missouri. "I was in such bad shape that the doctors said I could not live. When I was at the lowest ebb, one of my neighbors brought in a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I took it and got instant relief. I soon got up and around. That was nine years ago and I am still in good health. Since then that medicine has always been in my house and always will be. It is the best on earth." For sale by all dealers.

Hick's Forecast For June.

June will come in at the culmination stages of a storm period which begins the last day of May. Full moon at extreme south declination on the second will intensify electrical storms, but will cause a drift of atmospheric tides from the north and bring down over the country a marked change to cooler immediately at the close of the storms. A return of storm conditions will appear on and touching the 4th to 6th, showers resulting from the falling barometer and higher temperature on those dates. Rising barometer and cooler fair weather will be the natural order behind the disturbances of this period, lasting progressively from about the 6th to 8th.

The regular Vulcan storm period extending from the 8th to the 13th, leads fully into June solstice perturbations, with a mercury disturbance also central on the 12th. Moon is on the celestial equator on the 9th, thunder storms and much general and continuous lightning will illuminate the evenings and nights for days in succession. About Sunday the 9th to Wednesday the 12th many electrical storms, with rain and possible violence, will most likely occur. The annual June showers are naturally to be looked for from this time until near the end of the month, but storms of wide extent and dangerous intensity are quite likely at the centers of the vulcan and mercury periods, due from the 15th to 18th, the moon being in perigee on the 14th, at greatest north declination on the 15th and at new moon on the 16th; very warm, muggy weather will prevail and heavy rain storms will visit localities, especially regions along the Alantic Seaboard. But we fear that even at this solstice period—the most favorable time ordinarily for general rains—there will be a marked shortage of diffused rainfalls, and that many interior sections in the grain growing states will feel thus early the effects of drouth.

The vulcan storm period extending from the 20th to the 26th will bring the culmination of the June solstice storms. For a number of days there will be a repetition of intense and vivid electrical storms, with cloudbursts here and there. Some narrow localities will have too much rain and local floods; but immediately after we pass out of the June rains it will be found that the greater part of the country is short of moisture, and general rains will be needed to mature the crops in most central, western and northern sections. We reiterate our belief that regions near the Gulf will not be visited by such deluge as during the year past, and that drouth even there will begin to take the place of floods during this season.

Some of the most decided storms of the month are probable about Friday the 21st, to Tuesday the 25th. This period is exactly at the time when Earth reaches the turning point in its orbit, and when all the elements of our globe and atmosphere feel the shock and revulsion of Earth's backward movement. Just at the crisis of these things, the Moon is on the celestial equator on the 22nd, a fact that greatly tends to increase lightning and thunder storms at all times.

We close the forecasts with the warning we have often given for June; let our readers mark what we say: Do not take shelter under trees on the approach of thunder storms.

We caution our readers against the danger of losing their new cut grasses by having them wet with June showers.

Married.

HOFFMAN—DEAL.—At the residence of J. George Kolb in Friendsville, May 12, Mr. Martin Henry Hoffman, of Accident, Md., and Miss Grace Deal, of West Virginia, by Rev. John W. Tressler.

Mail Schedule Changed.

An order has been issued by the Postoffice Department which is to take effect on Juiy 1st changing the schedule of carrying the mails on the star route from Bittinger via New Germany to Grantsville. As arranged at present the starting point on the route is at Bittinger, which gives good service, placing the mails in Grantsville in time to catch the route for Frostburg, Keyser and Accident. The contemplated change will make Grantsville the starting point and will delay mails both going to and coming from Bittinger and New Germany to points outside of the immediate route from 24 to 36 hours. A protest against the change is being prepared and will be forwarded to Congressman Pearre.

Wool.

C. S. May, of Swanton has eleven barrels of money to spend for wool this year. 4t

Love's Strange Spell

By William J. Lampton.

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A SOLEMN stillness pervaded the sanctum of the Sorghumville Scorcher. The Exchange Fiend was hid behind a newspaper; Old Subscriber sat on the coal-box, smoking; Vox Populi was writing a protest against the prevalence of pigs on the streets; and Taxpayer, who had just come in, was backed up to the stove. The editor sat at his table with his chair tilted back and his legs doubled and twisted under him. It was a posture of great mental endeavor with him. There had been a spelling bee at the schoolhouse for the benefit of the Methodist church, and the editor wanted to make a feature of it.

"Gittin' ready to jump on the administration or sumpthin' like that?" inquired the taxpayer, observing the editor's couchant attitude.

"No," smiled the editor. "I'm trying to do something extra nice for the Methodist spelling match the other evening."

"I hear they tuck in $7.15," said the taxpayer.

"Seven dollars and 17 cents," corrected Old Subscriber. "Somebody dropped in a postage stamp that stuck to the side of the box and wasn't counted till after the report was made."

"Speakin' of spellin' bees," said the taxpayer, addressing the editor, "do you recollect that time you got floored?"

Everybody became attentive, for the editor had a county-wide reputation as a speller.

"Don't I?" laughed the editor. "I guess I'd be a bachelor if it hadn't been for that."

"I've clean forgot," reflected the old subscriber. "How was it, anyhow?"

The editor undoubled and swung half around in his chair to face his auditors.

"Um-um," he said, getting his start slowly, "it was thirty-odd years ago and I was scant 24. I was a young printer and it was my business to know how to spell. I had the knack besides, and nobody in the whole community could stand up with me except a long-legged chap who had been in the town a year or so. He was a book agent, and a nice enough fellow, only he was stuck on himself and thought all the girls were, too. As for me, I couldn't do anything much but stick type and spell, and I was so thundering bashful that the girls had no use for me except to have fun with me, and make me wish they had all been born boys or birds, or anything but girls. All but one—that was Alice Smith, who was so good, and so nice to everybody that she couldn't have been otherwise to me if she had wanted to be. And I returned her kindness by thinking of her all day and dreaming of her at night, and blushing clear back to my collar button every time I saw her. Of course everybody knew about it, and everybody, except Alice, teased me about it."

The old subscriber grinned in remembrance.

"I went to Sunday school in those days," continued the editor, "where Alice taught, and she often cornered me and talked to me in spite of myself, just because she was sorry for me. Sometimes she would make me walk home with her from the church, and although I stumbled along like a blind mule and got as red as a beet whenever we met anybody, I would rather have been with her than anywhere on earth. All I could say to her was 'yes' and 'no,' but she laughed and chatted with me as if I were really worth her while and she intended to make a man of me or die in the attempt. But I was mighty near hopeless, and after I left her at the gate I slipped back into town down an alley, for fear of meeting people. But I appreciated what she was doing, as poorly as I was showing it, and though with small opportunities I was a fool, I think, with great ones, I could have been a hero for her sake. At the same time, long-legged Nat Landers, with his smooth tongue and his courage, had me nearly crazy, because he had taken a fancy to Alice and was hanging around her whenever he got the chance, which was a good many times, for Alice liked him and was quite proud that he paid more attention to her than he did to any of the other girls."

"If you got any of that excelsior to spare I'd like a bite," said the taxpayer to the old subscriber who had opened a package of fine-cut chewing tobacco.

"I should think it was like dessert to you after eatin' that long green," grunted the old subscriber, kindly handing the package over to him.

"Well," resumed the editor, "things stood that way when the great spelling bee came off and everybody in the town was there. Of course, I couldn't escape, and I guess I didn't want to, because as bashful as I was I was proud to be pointed out as the best speller in the county, Nat Landers to the contrary notwithstanding. The bee consisted of various tests, individual, and choosing sides and that sort, but the feature of the occasion was a prize oil painting in a gilt frame that was to go to the best speller in the final contest, when every person in the house, except the teacher, was to line up on one side or the other and spell down. As might have been expected, Nat Landers was captain of one side and I was captain of the other, and we soon had our sides marshaled against each other. I wanted to choose Alice the very first one, but I wouldn't have done it for the world, and Nat did it as easy as he could sell a book. And it wasn't because Alice was such a good speller, either. Alice's spell was of a different kind."

"Huh," snickered the Exchange Fiend, who was conversant with the comic columns of the newspapers.

The Editor smiled and went on with his story: "The teacher had a McGuffey's and a Webster's spelling-book, and he began at the beginning where the words were easy and the poorest spellers could have some sort of a show. This act of mercy was of short duration, however, and the teacher was soon over among the hard words, and the victims began dropping all along the line. A dozen or more still stood and battled nobly, but one by one they joined those gone before, until no one was left except Landers and myself. By this time I was getting pretty nervous. All along I had been looking at the picture, and I had made up a dozen little speeches I intended to say to Alice when it was mine, for I had no wish to win the prize, except to give it to her. She had been spelled down early in the fray, for, as I said, Alice never was a star speller, but that was not what I was loving her for, and I didn't care a continental if she couldn't spell cat, if she would only let me love her, and some day—but I was afraid to think of that—win her for myself. Now I was so nervous I couldn't look at the picture, and as for looking at Alice, I didn't care so much as to turn my eyes toward the other side of the room where she sat looking at both of us, but I could see Nat smiling over at her and grinning confidently every time he rattled off a big word as easy as saying 'Jack Robinson.'"

"I don't seem to remember any Jack Robinson," said the Old Subscriber, absent-mindedly, as he looked inquiringly in the direction of the Taxpayer, who shook his head in warning.

"Finally," continued the Editor, "the teacher gave up the spelling-book and opened the big dictionary. It was a silent tribute to our ability that called for a murmur of applause all over the house.

"'Abracadabra,' he called out for a starter, and Nat took it on the fly without trying.

"'Apagoge,' he next announced, and I finished it promptly.

"'Asyndeton.'

"Nat spelled it without turning a hair.

"'Aurora borealis.'

"It was my turn, and the hot blood flew to my face and my knees trembled. Lord knows what was the matter with me, but the place seemed to be whirling, and all I could see was a girl's face swinging around in the jumble before me. I felt my Adam's apple coming into my mouth, but I choked it back with a gasp, and began spelling very slowly, syllable by syllable.

"'A-u,au,r-o,ro,auro,r-a,ra, aurora; b-o, bo, r-e, re, bo-re—' and there I stumbled and stopped, and the house became very still. Nat Landers stood looking at me with a smile on his handsome face, which, to me, was little short of fiendish. One of the ghoulish glee kind, you know.

"'Go on,' said the teacher, lifting his eyes over his spectacles, and letting them fall on me in mild surprise. 'You have only a half minute to a word.'

"'A-u,au,r-o,ro, r-a, ra, aurora; b-o, bo, r-e, re, bo-re—' I proceeded, rather more glibly than on the first trial, but I stopped at the same point again and the teacher looked up and waited for me to go on.

"'Alis,' he suggested, as he could under the rule when a speller was stalled, and he gave the 'a' the short sound as the word was generally pronounced.

"'A-l-i-c-e,' I blurted out, in spite of all I could do, for I knew that was not the way to spell it, and down I sat.

"Landers and the teacher and everybody who knew how to spell the word, because it wasn't a hard one, fairly shouted, and all the others soon joined them, while poor Alice looked at me, blushing and embarrassed, as if she never, never could forgive me for being so outrageously silly. The moment I finished the word Landers caught it up and spelled it right, and I dashed out of the schoolhouse bareheaded, and ran away into the darkness to hide my shame. Of course, everybody after that knew the joke I had put on myself, but nobody had charity enough to see the pathetic side of it and offer me any sympathy. That is, nobody did then, and when Landers had given the picture to Alice, people said it was sure to be a match; but the following Sunday Alice made me walk home with her, and I had suffered so since the spelling bee that some better sense had come to me, and—well," the editor smiled cheerfully and resignedly, "I guess Taxpayer here and Old Subscriber know my wife's name is Alice."

"And a fine woman she is," nodded the Old Subscriber.

"A plumb thoroughbred," corroborated the Taxpayer with confidence.

The Editor bowed, doubled himself up, and again resumed his labors.

Cruelty.

If there were a wounded dog lying out in front of your house, would you walk out and kick it? That is what you do when you repeat gossip; you are simply cruel.—Atchison Globe.

TWO PICTURES.

Wisdom Faithfully Portrays the Drink Demon as He Likes to Appear and as He Really Is.

(Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Prov. 23:31-32.)

This text contains an epitome of the whole history of the drink evil. Wisdom concisely and vividly sets before us two word pictures that graphically portrays, first the Drink Demon, with sparkling eye and witching countenance, arrayed in garments of attractive beauty and posing in the most enticing and graceful movements, drawing after her in mad infatuation the multitudes who heed not the warning cry of "Look not thou."

* * * * * * *

The second picture reveals the Drink Demon unmasked. What a shocking contrast! Instead of the fair creature smilingly beckoning us on, we unconsciously recoil from the writhing, insidious monster that thrusts its head from the pool of sin, and would strike its poison fangs into our flesh and send the deadly virus coursing through our veins, bringing palsy and death. Surely it is not a pleasant picture to look upon, for as one gazes, fascinated by its very awfulness, he sees passing in kaleidoscopic review

in the glittering bead-like eyes of the unmasked Drink Demon, the wrecked homes, the heartbroken wives, the starving children, the poorhouses, asylums, hospitals, jails and a black cloud of wretchedness, depravity, lust and crime let loose from the very pit of hell.

* * * * * * *

Can it be that these two pictures are companion pieces? Has not Wisdom intensified and heightened the coloring of the pictures? How often in gazing on a brilliant landscape scene, in which the vivid colorings of the sky overhead and the hill and dale beneath, covered with luxuriant verdure, and the sparkling stream coursing down to the sea seemed overdrawn, we have said: "I never saw such vivid lines." Probably not, for though having eyes, we have not beheld the wondrous beauties that have been revealed to the sensitive perception of the faithful artist. So Wisdom, with unclouded vision, penetrates the disguise of the Drink Demon and beholds what is withheld from our own eyes because we are blinded by our own conceits and lusts. Having eyes we see not. Let Wisdom out of the Book of books be eyes for us and speak wondrous things to us.

* * * * * * *

Wisdom sees the beginning and the end; the first step taken in thoughtless, careless fascination, and the last staggering plunge over the precipice of unbridled appetite and lust. There may be years between the two experiences. But Wisdom, with unerring vision, beholding that young man, that young woman, with the sparkling wine glass in the uplifted hand, looks down the years of indulgence and sees that the enticing cup has become the enslaving curse, and the Drink Demon, disguise no longer necessary, with hissing glee casts aside the mask and coils about its victim for the last crushing squeeze and deadly sting.

* * * * * * *

"Look not thou." What harm can a look do? I want to see if it does sparkle, if it giveth its color in the cup and moveth itself enticingly. "Look not thou," says Wisdom. A look means a taste, a taste means a passion, and sin when it is finished bringeth forth death. Pope says:

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

"Look not thou," for "at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

Moderate Drinking.

The dictum of science, then, on the subject of moderate drinking is by no means ambiguous. Science cannot support the plea that alcohol is a harmless pleasant beverage. It cannot support the plea of the moderate drinker that alcohol is an aid to health. But it does support the position of the total abstainer with an emphasis which it is culpable to disregard. Science shows how the abstainer can do more and better work than the moderate drinker. Science shows how the abstainer lives longer and is healthier than the moderate drinker. Science, in short, shows that the abstainer lives the normal life while the moderate drinker lives the abnormal.—Thomas Fastson, M. D., in Health.

HEREDITARY ALCOHOLISM.

Careful, Scientific Study Shows That It Is Present in Over 80 Per Cent. of All Inebriates.

A careful study of many cases by various observers shows that heredity is the most prominent cause and is present in over 80 per cent. of all inebriates. Another active factor, more apparent and controllable in the problem of inebriety, is that of marriage. At present the indiscriminate marriages are largely influential in intensifying and continuing the alcoholic stream. Criminals, paupers, inebriates and others notoriously far down on the road to dissolution are permitted to marry and raise children freighted with a truly frightful legacy of degeneration. It is this defective heredity increased and intensified by marriages with equally bad stock that is the great fountain spring from which inebriety comes. Alcohol, of all other drugs, seems to intensify and provoke disease and the most favorable conditions for the destruction of cell and nerve force.

Heredity leaves a feebleness of these centers, with often a strong predisposition for alcohol, which may remain dormant, only to come into great activity upon taking the first glass of spirits. Injury and disease may be followed by the derangement of these higher brain centers, and the narcotic action of alcohol affords a grateful and seductive relief.

The study of alcoholic cases shows that over two-thirds of all inebriates have a history of previous degeneration both of the brain and nervous system before spirits were first used. The largest proportion of these cases come from alcoholic, insane, consumptive and other neurotic ancestors. The remainder have a marked history of disease, injury, brain strains, shocks and states of profound exhaustion, from which they have apparently recovered, although followed by the use of spirits.

Persons with such a history show great susceptibility to the action of alcohol. The effects are grateful and as pronounced as opium when it quiets the painful nerve. The first action of alcohol quickening the brain circulation, then slowing it, numbing and paralyzing the sensory centers, giving the impression of comfort and approach to health that the victim is unable to correct. The use of alcohol is quickly followed by a train of degeneration that is always concealed in the early stages and is unrecognized by the victim and often by his friends.

The disease of inebriety is clearly associated with criminality. In both a progressive degeneration of the higher moral centers of the brain goes on with a steady decline of all brain vigor and health. No other drug is known to science which has so prominent an influence over the highest and last formed elements of brain force and structure. No other part of the brain is so quickly damaged and diseased by alcohol and concealed by delusions of the senses. —Dr. T. D. Crothers, in Union Signal.

MAYOR WARS ON ALCOHOL.

Chief Magistrate of Lyons, France, Seeks to Curb Intemperance of His City.

Dr. Angagneur, who is mayor of Lyons, France, as well as a professor in a college, has issued a drastic order prohibiting the establishment of all new public houses within 250 yards of a cemetery, school, church or other religious building. The reasons for this order he gives in these words:

"When I was elected mayor of Lyons I was struck by the great number of public houses in the town. There are no fewer than 5,600, and that means one for every 80 inhabitants or for every three houses, and every day we receive applications to be allowed to open more.

"I resolved to stop the growing wave of alcoholism, and I sought some means of preventing the creation of new public houses. I found it in the law of 1880, which contains an article stating in substance that the mayor of a town, after consulting the municipal council, can refuse to authorize the creation of public houses within 250 yards of religious edifices, schools and cemeteries.

"We have, as you know, recently voted the suppression of the octroi taxes and their replacement by an increase in the cost of public house licenses.

"In addition to preventing the increase of new public houses we have found in the law of 1880 the means of compensating to some extent the present proprietors of cafes and wine shops, for in prohibiting the opening of new houses we render their property more valuable.

"In the decision which I have taken the members of the council are unanimously with me. The measure has nothing to do with politics, but is issued entirely in the interest of the public health. The population of Lyons has no illusion on the subject and is with us heart and soul."

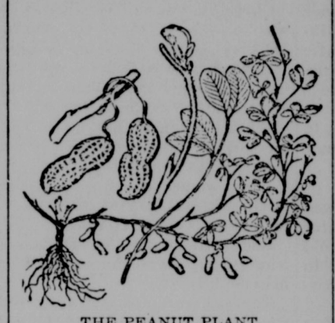
A Doctor's Testimony.

Since I abandoned alcohol in surgery I have not had a bad, prolonged, or fatal case of shock. In this very condition, a few years ago, it was considered the remedy par excellence. Now, in a death from shock following a surgical operation, where alcohol has been liberally administered, I should consider it well to inquire whether the alcohol had not been instrumental in causing the death. I believe, as a rule, surgery will be more successful, by a large percentage, without the employment of alcohol.—Dr. Charles D. Davis, Chicago.

THE PEANUT PLANT.

It Is a Member of the Legume Family and First Cousin to the Bean and the Pea.

The peanut differs so much in appearance from the bean and pea, and is put to such different use that it is seldom thought of as a legume. A study of the growing plant immediately shows the resemblance. It is a straggling, more or less trailing annual, with leaves characteristic of



THE PEANUT PLANT.

the legumes, and the butterfly-shaped blossoms, whose ovaries develop into a seed pod. As the flower withers the stock or spike of the ovary rapidly lengthens and pushes into the ground, so that the pod is matured beneath the surface. Peanuts are widely grown throughout our southern states and are used extensively in that section as a food for hogs. The illustration, here reproduced, from a bulletin of the United States department of agriculture, shows the different parts of this plant.—Orange Judd Farmer.

THE ROAD TO FAILURE.

Farmers Who Don't Get Out of the Rut and Stick to Antiquated Ideas Surely Are on It.

The more a wagon runs in a rut the deeper the rut grows and the more difficult it becomes for the driver to get out of it. There are hundreds of farmers in ruts, so to speak, and each year seems to weaken their power or thwart their desire to get out. The farmer who for 15 or 20 years has been growing corn and oats alternately on what he mistakenly thinks inexhaustible soil is in a deep, well-worn rut that slopes toward hard times for that farmer. He ought to get out and travel on a smooth surface. He ought to grow more crops and live stock. He should grow cowpeas and soy beans, rape and sorghum, clover and vetch. What will he do with them? Feed them right on the farm.

Oats and corn have their place in a rotation of farm crops, but a great many farms in the middle west would be much improved if given a rest from these fertility leaches. Leguminous and forage crops must supplant cereal crops to a large extent in the corn belt. The land demands the change. Good farming approves it. Farmers must get out of the rut or be mired. The latter will be their lot if they continue the two-crop system which they so long have been practicing. To avoid it is quite as easy as to encounter it.

Without suggesting a complete programme, let us urge that you sow some cowpeas and soy beans this year. Double disk some of your oat land as soon as the crop is harvested, harrow it well and drill in the peas or beans. At last cultivation of corn sow about ten pounds of clover seed per acre broadcast amongst the stalks. Try ten acres this way. Sow some rape. Try some vetch. Get more live stock on your farm. Feed them on those good things herein mentioned. Keep some good cows. Raise poultry. Grow fruit. Have several hives of bees. Be a real farmer and get out of the ruts.—Farmers' Voice.

Feeding Calves on Skimmilk.

Prof. D. H. Otis, of Kansas, in an address delivered before the Missouri State Dairymen's association, said: A dairyman's herd of skim milk calves is a very good index as to the character of the man. Experience of both the experiment stations and up-to-date dairy farmers shows that calves fed warm sweet skim milk, in clean buckets, with access to corn or Kaffir corn meal, bright hay, fresh clean water, salt, plenty of sunlight, shelter and bedding in cold weather, shade in summer, regularity, thoughtfulness and kindness in treatment, will usually be thrifty and gain from one and one-half pounds to two pounds daily. The dairyman who is unable to do this is behind the times and usually behind in his accounts. In other words, he is a scrub dairyman.

Squash Unknown in Europe.

Squashes are practically an unknown luxury in Great Britain. Like the sweet potato, they are not grown and their importation never has been seriously attempted. The department of agriculture intends to make a number of trial shipments of next season's crop of Boston, Marrow and Hubbard squashes, as it is believed the vegetable will be a favorite. Secretary Wilson hopes, he says, to see eventually a good export trade built up both in England and on the continent for each of these American products.

FOR CATARRH OF
HEAD
THROAT
LUNGS
STOMACH
KIDNEYS
BLADDER
FEMALE
ORGANS

GEN. JOE WHEELER
Says of Peruna: "I join Senators Sullivan, Roach and McEnery in their good opinion of Peruna as an effective catarrh remedy."

PERUNA
THE GREAT
TONIC
HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

Spanish Politeness.

In a recent book of Spanish travel—"Spanish Highways and Byways"—the writer speaks appreciatively of the courtesy extended to her at a time when the remembrances of the war between her own country and Spain were still recent and acute.

No insults were offered her, nor even a rude word uttered against her. On the contrary, she was the recipient of constant courtesies and kindnesses, and sometimes a solicitude for her comfort and welfare was displayed which embarrassed her.

At San Lucar a pleasing incident occurred. She entered a small shop to make a necessary purchase. The proprietor declined to sell, deeming his wares unsuited to her requirements, and bade his son conduct her to a more fashionable store.

He had guided her thither, as well as to more important points of interest, and on her proffering a requital in money, he bowed with smiling ease and said: "I do not take pay for pleasure, madam!"

Somewhat Different.

The Grocer—I understand you said I sold you a jug of cider that had water in it?

The Butcher — You have been misinformed. What I said was that you sold me a jug of water that had a little cider in it.—Chicago Daily News.

Unappreciative.

Mrs. Flatbush—Mrs. Daubchina is so artistic! Whenever she refers to art it is always with a big A.

Flatbush—Well, her husband differs from her. He generally refers to art with a big D—.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Willing to Pay Any Price.

Very few people are willing to pay more than the manufacturers' price for any article even though it be remarkably good, like Palmer's Lotion. Such was not the case with Mrs. Martha M. Johnson, of Derby, Connecticut, who wrote: "Please to send me some of your Lotion. I am willing to pay any price for it, for I have heard it highly extolled and seen its wonderful effects." This proves Palmer's Lotion as nearly priceless as any remedy can be. If your druggist doesn't have, it send to Solon Palmer, 374 Canal street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Willing to Pay.—"What do you think of the proposition to tax bachelors?" asked the sweet young thing. "Oh, luxuries ought to be taxed," replied Mr. Crustie.—Smart Set.

Hoxsie's Croup Cure
The life saver of children. No opium. 50 cts.

What Did He Mean?—Riter—"Have you read my last poem?" Reeder—"I hope so." —Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

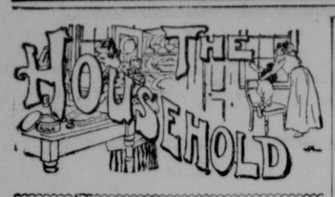
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.



STRANGE HEADDRESS.

The Well-to-Do Women of Bosnia Wear Hats of Extraordinary Shape and Construction.

Not many travelers go to Bosnia, but there is a young man in a large Berlin millinery establishment who had the good fortune to go there a few weeks ago, and who has now returned to the German capital with a curious memento of his journey. At

A BOSNIAN BEAUTY.

first he thought the country rather dull, but one day, as he was strolling through Srebrenica, near the Servian border, he saw an object in which he at once became deeply interested.

This was a cap, or hat, of extraordinary shape and construction, and it was worn by a comely farmer's wife. The German followed the woman at a respectful distance, and the more he studied her strange headgear the more his instincts as a sartorial artist convinced him that by a little deft manipulation and a proper arrangement of colors it could be transformed into a hat that would delight the most fastidious lady in Berlin.

That very evening, therefore, he obtained a sample cap and examined it closely. He found that its foundation was of straw, and that on it was built an amazing and gorgeous superstructure of cocks' and peacocks' feathers. In front, too, was a small framed mirror and round it were several silver coins and two of gold.

Next day he made further inquiries and learned that sometimes the foundation is an ordinary fez instead of straw; that an embroidered kerchief is invariably worn with the cap, falling down from it at the back, so as to protect the neck, and that the headgear was introduced from Servia in Bosnia about 20 years ago. What surprised him most, however, was to learn that it is only married women who wear this cap, and that it is their fixed rule to strip it of all its feathers after they are married one year, and thenceforth to wear only the foundation of straw or a plain fez.

With three or four Bosnian caps carefully packed in bandboxes he returned to work, and now his firm is anxiously debating whether it would be possible to model from this picturesque headgear hats that would commend themselves to the fashionable women of Berlin.

REMOVING GREASE.

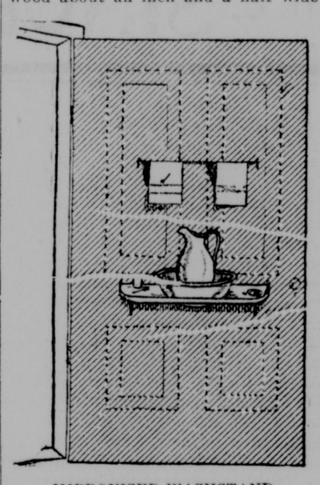
Gasoline Usually Does the Work, But Where It Is Ineffective Chloroform May Be Used.

Ordinary grease spots yield readily to gasoline and clean cloths. Put a layer of clean cloths under the spot and rub it repeatedly with a cloth dipped in the gasoline; as the cloth becomes discolored, change it. Finally air the spot, and it will be found eradicated. When a little liquid grease has been poured over cloth and hardened there, it is more difficult to take the spot out, but with patience this may be done. The goods on which the grease is hardened must be first steamed until hot and the grease melted. It must then be cleansed out. Chloroform is a very good cleaner, if gasoline does not do the work. To apply the chloroform, dip a clean cloth in it and rub the spot quickly. Take care not to breathe the chloroform, but hold the head away, and do the work in a room with the windows open. Keep the grease melted in the cloth by steaming it often, and lay a thickness of clean cloth under the spot while it is being rubbed. Gasoline can be applied in the same way as chloroform. It is wise to keep the windows open when using gasoline, because the cloth must be kept hot while cleansing, and the fumes of the gasoline cannot be allowed to reach near the fire.—N. Y. Tribune.

FOR CRAMPED QUARTERS.

A Convenient and Economical Way of Getting a Washstand Out of a Living Room.

A washstand is a very ugly thing to have in the bachelor girl's cramped quarters. Occasionally the closet is large enough so that it may be accommodated there, but when such is not the case, the following is a most convenient, simple and cheap device: Get a carpenter to fasten with strong brackets to the inside of the closet door a rounded shelf. A hole must be made near the front edge large enough so that the washbowl may be set firmly into it. A thin strip of wood about an inch and a half wide



IMPROVISED WASHSTAND.

should be nailed to the outer edge of the shelf, and the device is complete. The tooth mug, soap dish and other toilet articles are prevented by the strip from any danger of falling. A towel rack may be fastened to the door above the shelf. The modern pitchers of light metallic ware are particularly desirable.—Coral Wheaton, in Good Housekeeping.

Beyond.

Never was there a cloud which has not passed,
A storm, however long, which did not cease,
And though our way be darkly overcast
By sorrow's shade, beyond is sure release;
As sure as that God lives for aye and aye,
If only we keep on our steady way.
—Antoinette Van Hoesen, in Harper's Bazar.

A PICTURE FRAME TO COLOR.

THE figure above is that of a street-singing girl of Japan. In coloring, the headdress should be left white. Tint the drumhead dull yellow, and the gown, which is of soft silk, should be done in an even tone of dark gray blue. The embroidery on the skirt do in yellow; a straw color for the sandals. Above, make the blossoms pink, the limb of the tree greenish brown. White would be the best for the lanterns. Paint the vase dark red, with yellow flowers and green stems. This will produce a very pretty effect.

The background may be left white or tinted a solid blue, dark at the right and shading off very pale back of the figure of the girl. Mount the finished picture on a cardboard and cut out the oval, in which a photograph may be fixed.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

WESTERN CANADA'S DECEMBER WEATHER EQUAL TO THAT OF MAY IN MINNESOTA.

To the Editor:

Thomas Regan and C. Collins, of Eden Valley, Minnesota, went out to Western Canada last December as delegates, to look over the grazing and grain lands that are being offered at such low prices and reasonable terms. This is what they say:

"We arrived in Calgary about the 20th December and although we had left winter in Minnesota and Manitoba, we were surprised to find beautiful warm weather at this point, quite equal to what we have in May in Minnesota. There was no snow nor trace of winter to be seen, and the climate was really splendid. Horses, cattle and sheep were running out, in prime condition, with plenty of feed on the prairie, and really better than that of ours stabled in the south. We are impressed with this country as one of the finest mixed farming countries we have ever seen. The immense tracts of fertile lands, well sheltered and abundantly watered, leave nothing to be desired.

Leaving Alberta we returned east and visited the Yorkton district in Assiniboia. We drove out about ten miles at this point and were highly pleased with the splendid samples of grain we were able to see, wheat yielding 25 bushels, oats 60 bushels. Roots were also good specimens. From what we have seen, we have decided to throw in our lot with the Yorktoners—satisfied that this part of the country will furnish good opportunities for anyone anxious to make the best of a really good country. Any agent of the Canadian Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in the columns of your paper will give you full particulars of the new districts being opened out this year in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

Yours truly,
OLD READER.

An Ungrateful World.

This is an ungrateful world. It not infrequently happens that the man who laughs the loudest at the mother-in-law jokes at the vaudeville show is the man who lives at the expense of his wife's mother, and depends upon her to supervise the cooking, perhaps to do it.—Boston Transcript.

Literature of Angling.

"John," said a prominent citizen of Punxsutawney to his hired man, "I am going to the mountains to fish for trout a couple of weeks, and I want you to get my tackle and supplies in shape. Use the shortest sentence in the language containing all the letters of the alphabet formula."

"Yes, sir."

For the information of those who are not fishermen and may not be familiar with the shortest sentence in the language containing all the letters in the alphabet it may be well to quote the sentence. It is this:

"Pack my box with four dozen liquor jugs."—Punxsutawney Spirit.

A Tempting Offer.

A recent issue of a musical journal published at Leipsic, Germany, contained the following curious advertisement: "Wanted—A skilled musician, who can compose before warm weather begins a tragic opera in one act. The author of the libretto will place at the disposal of the composer a house, which is furnished with a piano and which is situated near the sea in a most idyllic and romantic country; furthermore, the composer will be well fed and supplied with all necessary fuel. A poor but gifted artist ought to be able to make his fortune in a place like this and under conditions such as are here proposed. Those who apply for the situation are requested to send biographical notices of themselves to the office of this paper."—N. Y. Sun.

Author and Census.

Apropos of the census, a well-known author got into trouble with the man who called for his "return" last Monday. The final column of the paper says that you are to "write the precise infirmity, if any, opposite the name of the person, and if the infirmity dates from childhood add 'from childhood.'" Under this heading my friend put "authorship," and the census man spent some time arguing with him that authorship was not an infirmity. "You try it and you'll know better," said my friend. "I'll put measles there if you don't go away." And the census man went away, still grumbling.—London Express.

Remarkable Power.

A dear old lady was taken one day to a musical service in a Boston church. She had heard much about the fine voice of the soprano, and was prepared for a treat.

She sat in rapt enjoyment until the service was over, and then turned a radiant face toward her escort, who was a young grandson.

"Dear boy," she said, "you've given me a great treat. Her voice is perfectly beautiful. It made cold chills run all up and down my spine."

"It's too bad, grandmamma," said the boy, "but she didn't sing to-day, though she was there. The gentleman next me says she's been suffering from a bad cold, and one of the chorus had to sing the solos for her."

"What, dear?" said the old lady, looking momentarily distressed. Then her face cleared, and she patted his arm reassuringly.

"Never you mind," she said. "We can come again some time; but after all, if she can make me feel that way without singing, I don't know as 'twould be wise for me to hear her, now would it?"

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

Business Repartee.

Strange Lady—What's the price of this iron bedstead?

Dealer—Twelve dollars, madam.

"How much off if I pay cash?"

"Madam, if you don't pay cash the bed is not for sale."—Detroit Free Press.

Private Mailing Card.

Private Mailing Card with colored views of scenery on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, sent on receipt of ten (10) cents in stamps. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Easily Recognized. — "Where's Mr. Schnorer?" "He's in the next room." "Are you sure?" "Yes; I just overheard him taking a nap."—Philadelphia Times.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Trying to make this workaday world a loafaday world has kept many a man from being able to retire on his income.—Puck.

Dyspepsia is the bane of the human system. Protect yourself against its ravages by the use of Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

Don't thank heaven that you have more than others, but that you have more than you deserve.—Good Cheer.

British Joke Machine Made.

An American physician has a baby aged one year old. This bouncing infant has such wonderfully developed muscles that when his father holds a cane in his two hands it will grasp it and draw itself up to its chin three times. Devoted Darwinians could hardly wish for a better illustration of the prehensile powers of babies. They must be very near their monkey ancestors in America.—London Globe.

South Dakota Farms

Is the title of an illustrated booklet just issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, descriptive of the country between Aberdeen and the Missouri River, a section heretofore unprovided with railway facilities but which is now reached by a new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. Everyone contemplating a change of location will be interested in the information contained in it and a copy may be had by sending a two-cent stamp to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Hard Lines.

"Hard luck," said the soubrette, earnestly. "Why, we had to pawn the magnificent diamond which was to be presented to the star by her admirers at every town."—Indianapolis Press.

Taste for Sculpture.

Sculptor—Madam, your daughter has a beautiful foot.

Mrs. Richquick—Yes, everybody says so. How much would you charge to make a bust of it?—Judge.

FRAGRANT
SOZODONT
a perfect liquid dentifrice for the
Teeth and Mouth
New Size SOZODONT LIQUID, 25c
SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER, 25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER, 75c
25c
At all Stores, or by Mail for the price.
HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Part experience speaks for itself. Depot 83 S. California Ave., Chicago.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
Bears The Signature Of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT
for obstinate chronic diseases can be secured at a comparatively small cost by addressing the Interstate Physicians League.
This association is composed of prominent and experienced specialists in chronic diseases.
The services of leading specialists in our line are in this manner procurable.
We treat all chronic diseases such as nervous dyspepsia and other digestive disorders, liver and kidney diseases, constipation, chronic diarrhea, Bright's disease, rheumatism, etc.
All sufferers from chronic diseases of long standing and obstinate character should by all means secure the services of a specialist of our association.
Write for particulars and full information.
Interstate Physicians League
CINCINNATI OHIO. U.S.A.

A Match Starts the Meal
If You use a
WICKLESS BLUE FLAME Oil Stove
No Fuss
No Muss
If your dealer does not keep them, write to the nearest agency of
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Tied Up
When the muscles feel drawn and tied up and the flesh tender, that tension is
Soreness
and
Stiffness
from cold or over exercise. It lasts but a short time after
St. Jacobs Oil
is applied. The cure is prompt and sure.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS
and upon receipt of same I will send you a proposition whereby you will be liberally paid for a few minutes of your time; no canvassing, as I have nothing to sell. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write to-day.
H. S. KRUG,
3100 Pine Street. St. Louis, Mo.

EDUCATE YOUR BOWELS
Don't neglect the slightest sign of irregularity but see that you have at least one natural, easy movement a day. Pills, salts and liquid physic are dangerous because they strain and weaken the bowels. What you want is a mild but sure tonic laxative, that tones and strengthens the bowels and stimulates their movements. Such a laxative is CASCARETS, and when you try them, you will find that it is the easiest thing in the world to make and keep your bowels clean and regular, strong and healthy. Sample box 10c. Month's treatment 50c. By keeping the bowels clean, all serious disorders are
PREVENTED BY
Cascarets
LIVER TONIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 450

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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One copy three months	.40
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Single copies	.05

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.

Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

FOR SHERIFF.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

MEMORIAL Day in passing years has grown more significant. It means a tribute to many thousands more than twelve months ago, and the gray headed men who march to the cemetries all over the United States are fewer in number and feebler in movement. The memorial to those who fell in battle is now a memorial to many of those who survived the conflict. With the gallant men of the sixties are lying men of the nineties who also fell for the flag they love so well. Bare patriotic men they all were, and their valor is the common heritage of us all. This is one country, again and one forever, therefore let it pause to drop a wreath on the graves of the nation's dead.

THE safe return to the Capital of President and Mrs. McKinley is a matter of which the nation will rejoice, while deeply regretting the unfortunate circumstances that cut short their trip. The disappointment of the many thousands residing along that part of the route that was abandoned is keen, but it is softened by the sympathy for the President. The trip in as far as it was taken, indicates that the people everywhere admire him and no matter whatever differences of opinion might exist upon national questions all conceded the good intentions, honesty and ability of the President, and gladly joined in doing him honor. It is to be hoped that some future day the President will be able to complete the trip, for it is a pleasure to the people to see and hear him talk, and is benefiting to the President himself by giving him a closer and wider view of the country.

The Tramp Question.

When the tramp learns there is nowhere he can turn his footsteps that he will not find a constable awaiting him, to send him to the rock pile or to work on the public highway, he will begin to think seriously of mending his ways. It is only within the past half century that the tramp problem has existed in this country; but during that time it has grown great. There are now many thousands of the genius prowling, robbing, assaulting and burning in all of the States. Their laziness and crimnality is proverbial and monumental. Kansas farmers are now advertising for farm laborers for the wheat harvest, at $2 per day, but no tramps are applying. They do not want work. They proceed upon the principle that the world owes them a living, and if they cannot get it by begging they will steal it. And in this they are to a considerable degree encouraged by those who do not like to turn anyone hungry away from their doors. In short, there is too much leniency towards the tramp; and this considerateness is often repaid with raids upon the hen roosts and smokehouses, or assaults upon women and children when the farmer husbands and brothers are away in the fields.

The tramp evil is one that requires heroic treatment, for it is growing. At isolated homes about the only effective preventive is the shotgun and the dog, accompanied by the stony-hearted determination that the tramp shall have no food except such as he renders an equivalent in labor for. In municipalities the officers of the law ought to have the authority—and be required to use it—to immediately grab all tramps and put them to work in the chaingang, the workhouse, on the highways or elsewhere. Nearly all of them are able-bodied. If they can earn their own livelihood but won't do it because they are too lazy, they ought to be made to do it.

Mr. Bryan Attacks the Supreme Court.

Perhaps the most conclusively convincing sign that William J. Bryan is unfitted for the duties of a great party leader is his evident inability to adjust himself to any overpowering trend of public thought and action. It is very good to endeavor to instruct the people as to what he considers the wisest modes of conduct before the decisive has passed, but to place himself in the direct path of public movement is to invite disaster both for himself and any party that he may dominate. And, truly, Mr. Bryan appears fated for just such a political martyrdom.

The silver standard he still retains at hand, although wiser friends have induced him to refrain from flaunting it so conspicuously before the public. Now, he seems to be strongly inclined to raise and navigate that ill-fated political derelict—opposition to the very existence of the Supreme Court. It cannot be encouraging to the well-wishers of this politician to remember that some really gifted men have staked their political all upon this same venture and lost accordingly.

Still, this is not a new democratic doctrine and has, perhaps, kept more able men from the democratic ranks than any other doctrine of the party founded by Jefferson. It must be apparent to all unblinded by partisan prejudice that former political alignments played no part in the recent judgments of the Supreme Court. Yet, this proof that politics was absolutely laid aside by these nine eminent jurists is of no consequence to Mr. Bryan and his party. If the decision had gone the other way and the administration had proposed changing the status of the Supreme Court the volume of eloquence issuing from Mr. Bryan would have been stupendous.

Yet the objects of his efforts is a great curtailment in the power of the judicial branch of the National Government. This the Democrats would transfer to Congress, since they may, at least, hope to control both houses and the Presidency at the same period. This control once gained, only the watchful influence of the supreme judicial tribunal of the nation could safeguard the constitution from their attacks. For this is the real object of their political hatred, and since no body of jurists has been found willing to read this sacred document in the perverted way that they desire—they would remove the court that has ever barred their pathway. Yet, there is little danger that William J. Bryan can accomplish what Jefferson and Patrick Henry found impossible of execution. These men were giants intellectually, and in venturing in their political footprints Mr. Bryan is apt to disappear forever from public view.

Good Roads Argument.

The Postoffice Department is trying to use the rural free delivery experiment as an argument in favor of good roads, and where the experiment has failed to improve the bad roads along the routes the service will have to be abandoned.

The department has gone over the records to see how many routes were interrupted by the condition of the roads last spring and has sent out notices that unless the roads are improved to prevent similar interruption this spring those routes will have so be abandoned. The records show that a great many routes were interrupted from one to seven days last spring.

There were 40 of these routes in Iowa, 12 in Illinois, 10 in Wisconsin and a less number in other western and southern states. The record against Iowa is not so bad as it seems because that State has a great many more rural free delivery routes than any other State, and, like Illinois, the State suffers at times from bad roads which cannot be improved.

The department admits that it will have to give some consideration to the difficulty in building roads in Iowa and Illinois, where the depth of the soil makes it almost impossible to construct roads that will be passable at all seasons of the year. It is admitted that there are routes in Illinois and Iowa where everything possible has been done to make good roads, and they have excellent roads for the greater part of the year, but during the spring freshets these may be impassable for a few days.

The order is meant to apply to those routes where the people are indifferent to the condition of the roads and have allowed them to become impassable through neglect. The inspectors will report on the routes that are interrupted this spring, and where the interruption is due to neglect of the roads they will be abandoned. Where the interruption is due to conditions which cannot be overcome the department will make allowances and continue the service.

But the department regards rural free delivery as an argument and an inducement to build good roads, and wherever the people are indifferent to the advantages of the service the department holds that the experiment is a failure. The demand for rural free delivery is greater than the department can meet with the appropriation by Congress, and it will favor those communities which show most appreciation by building roads over which the government can send mails with the least possible interruption.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Mt. Division Lodge No. 267, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our lodge by the hand of death our dearly beloved brother, Charles C. Wolf; and

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the lodge that, while we bow in humble submission to the Most High, we do not the less mourn and sympathize with the bereaved widow and many friends for our dearly departed brother; and

Resolved, That in the death of Charles C. Wolf the lodge mourns the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy, not only to those of the fraternity but all mankind—a citizen whose upright and honest life should be a standard of emulation; and

Resolved, That the charter of this lodge be draped for thirty days; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the lodge and a copy be presented to the widow, also a copy be sent to each of the city papers.

J. C. LILLER,
R. E. CREIG,
G. M. FOURTNEY,
Committee.

Died.

WOLF.—At the residence of his mother, Mrs. Jane Wolf, on Third street, Oakland, on Friday last, after an illness of several months of consumption, Charles C. Wolf, aged about thirty years. The young man was a great sufferer for a long time, having been a sufferer twice from an attack of typhoid fever within the past two years which ultimately culminated in consumption. His home was at Keyser, W. Va., where he was first taken ill. Some weeks ago he was brought to Oakland, his friends thinking the change would be beneficial, but the disease had developed to such an extent that nature could not recuperate and the services of physicians were of no avail, except probably to prolong the struggle for life. The deceased leaves a widow and one little child, besides his mother, two brothers and a sister. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of Cumberland, and up to the time of his illness was employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a freight brakeman. His funeral took place on Monday at Keyser, the interment being made in the Keyser cemetery.

KILDOW.—Mrs. Hopwood Kildow, of near Oakland, died on Friday last after a short illness of typhoid-pneumonia. The deceased lady was the mother of a number of children. Her funeral took place on Sunday.

Any Old Price For Books.

At the recent meeting of the Maryland State Board of Education held in Baltimore the most important topics discussed included a new school course for the county schools and the methods of purchasing school books by the various school boards of the counties. The present course of study followed in the schools of the counties is antiquated and to bring the subject generally before the public a free discussion through these colums is invited. At the meeting of the board it transpired that some of the text books were sold to the different counties at various prices and discounts, and that, for example, one county got 16⅔ per cent. discount on the price paid, while another county; for the same books, at the some price procured 20 per cent. discount.

The board was also advised that bids were not properly advertised, and that contracts were very often renewed with the same firm. The question caused considerable discussion, and it was decided, as the State furnished the money for the books, to ascertain if the board could take any action in the matter.

The best corned beef in the world at Herman Creutzburg's market.

MRS. M'KINLEY STILL CRITICALLY ILL.

No Material Change in Her Condition.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—While Dr. Rixey was slightly more hopeful in his talk tonight, Mrs. McKinley's condition cannot be said to show any material change. It has been decided not to hold consultations more than once a day unless a material change for the worse should occur, and that the only bulletin to be issued shall be one following the usual forenoon consultation. Surgeon General Sternberg called at the White House during the evening.

Among those who called to manifest their sympathy and make personal inquiries as to Mrs. McKinley's condition were Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador; General Miles, Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, who spent some time with the president, and Miss Barber, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Pay Director and Mrs. Rand, of the Navy; Miss Hitchcock, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. A. W. Greely, A. B. White, of Kansas City, and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown. No one was admitted at the White House after 9 o'clock, an hour earlier than the usual time for closing the doors to personal friends. One of the President's visitors tonight said that it was conceeded that Mrs. McKinley was in a very grave condition. There was hope of the outcome, he said, but it was a very slender hope.

Beyond the Crisis.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 5.—President McKinley this evening announced to an intimate friend that he believed the crisis in Mrs. McKinley's illness has been passed and that she would continue to improve. He expressed himself as feeling much encouraged.

Loch Lynn Hotel to Be Opened June 25.

The Loch Lynn Hotel, one of the best hotels on the Alleghany mountains, has recently been purchased by a number of Fairmont people and will be opened on June 25th. This splendid hotel property is situate just opposite Mt. Lake Park, half way between Deer Park and Oakland. The hotel building is large and conveniently arranged, have 100 guest chambers, a very large dining room, the finest ball room on the mountains, large and comfortable offices, writing rooms, etc. The house is to be practically newly plumbed and a number of lavatories and closets to be added. It is to be repainted and the offices, dining room, ball room, etc., decorated. The house is to be newly furnished throughout with the best of furniture. No expense is to be spared to make it the most comfortable and inviting hotel on the mountains. The gentlemen who have it in charge are Col. C. L. Smith, Sam R. Nuzum, Sheriff M. A. Jolliff, C. W. Watson and O. S. McKinney, all of Fairmont. An engineer and plumber, representing Messrs. Baker & Donally, was at Mt. Lake Park last week making estimates on the plumbing and engineering work to supply the house with a plentiful quantity of water. They report no difficulty in this, and new engines and pumps will be ordered at once. Mrs. L. B. C. List, who is one of the best hotel people in the country, will have charge, and she will be given carte blanche in furnishing and equipping the hotel and supplying the table. So it is fair to say that the Loch Lynn Hotel will be a most attractive place this year.

A Frank Advertiser.

A gentleman who has a Christian spirit and a horse for sale advertises as follows in a Minnesota paper:

We have a good family driving horse for sale, providing you carry insurance.

He is not over particular as to feed. In fact, he prefers our neighbor's haystacks and corncribs to our own.

We feed him whenever we can catch him, which is seldom.

He is partly gentle. The other parts are not, and you must govern yourself accordingly.

We will throw in the derrick and telegraph pole combination which we use to hitch him up with.

If you are fond of driving we would advise you to engage a cowboy that owns a fast horse to do your driving, and be sure and get on top of the barn before he begins to drive the horse.

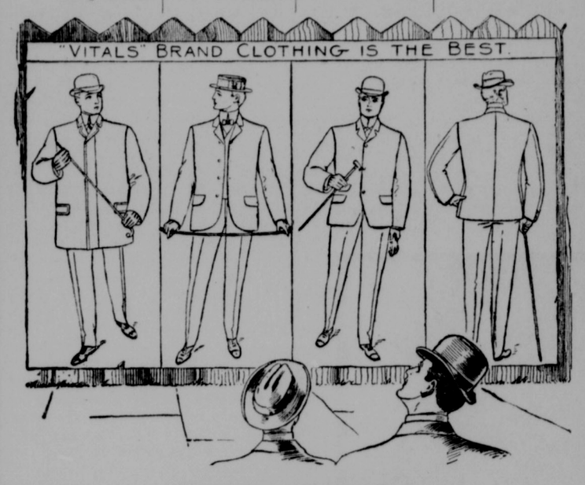
For price and coroner's address apply to the owner.

It is evident that the pernicious doctrines of David Harum have not taken root everywhere. Furthermore, there will be no excuse for a damage suit if this advertiser ever succeeds in disposing of the goods. In view of the present-day greed for gain all this is highly encouraging.

WHEN "Zionist" Dowie asserted himself to be the prophet Elijah, come to earth for the third time, and called on all who believed him to stand up, three thousand presumably sane people rose to their feet and acclaimed him. This was in Chicago but a day or two ago, and yet we send missionaries to open the eyes of the blind and deluded heathens in Asia and Africa. It simply shows how light is the veneer of civilization over the common credulity of human nature.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Spring Top Coat. | Four Button Sack. | Military Front. | Military Back.



Our Spring Stock of

Men and ... Boys **CLOTHING**

Is now complete in all the NEW STYLES & COLORS.

All Wool Suits at $7.50.

Style, Fit, Quality==Guaranteed.

H. C. **SINCELL** & Co.

Communicated.

MARTINS FERRY, O., June 1, 1901.

To the Editor of the Republican.

I thought that your many readers might wish to know something of the city of Martins Ferry where I am now working. It is a town of about 8000 inhabitants and is one of the most hustling little towns I have ever struck in my life. The Aetna-Standard Sheet mill, at which I am working, will be the most complete mill of its kind in the world when improvements now being made are completed. The Laughlin tin plant here is next to the largest of its kind in the world. The plant is composed of 23 mills and arrangements are being made to add several more mills as soon as it can be done. Besides these we have in course of construction a large sheet mill plant which will contain several mills. Then we have two glass factories, two foundries, a shovel works, a tool works, a novelty works and countless other smaller establishments.

The pay roll here amounts to something like $75,000 every two weeks, but when the improvements now being made are completed it will go to something like $100,000. So you see this town is enjoying some of the good old McKinley prosperity that is generally the case all over the country.

The wages here are good. A man can earn any place from the usual wages paid common laborers up to $15 or $18 a day. It is a common thing for rollers in the mills to make ten and twelve dollars every day they work. So you see there is little danger of a man starving to death as long as McKinley is president. Just at present we fellows don't use any lids on our dinner pails as they are so full, and I am proud that I am one of the boys who with their votes helped to bring about this prosperity.

With kindest regards to all the Mountain State boys, I am

Yours truly,
C. H. MARTIN.

At Garthright's.

I have one hundred rolls of matting for sale from 14 to 32 cents per yard; 2 car loads best flour on earth to sell at rock bottom prices; the largest stock of drygoods and notions ever brought to Mountain Lake Park as cheap as can be where quality is considered. I want two car loads of potatoes at 40 cents per bushel, one-half cash, all the butter you can bring me and also all the eggs you have at 14 cents, one half cash. 3t

DOCTORS

say "Consumption can be cured." Nature alone won't do it. It needs help. Doctors say

"Scott's Emulsion

is the best help." But you must continue its use even in hot weather.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggist.

THE COST OF WARS.

Conflicts of the Past Century Have Cost Nearly $20,000,000,000.

A writer in the *Home Magazine* estimated the cost of wars of the nineteenth century to nearly reach the enormous sum of $20,000,000,000. Just how much is a billion? he asks. It is one thousand millions; but that fact is not expressive. There are only 3,155,673,600 seconds in a century—that is, six dollars have been spent on war for every second of the century. If we take Archbishop Usher's chronology, and consider the world to be 5,904 years old, we find that the Nations have spent on war during the nineteenth century at the rate of six dollars a minute since the creation.

The most costly building in the world is the Church of San Pietro in Vaticano, known to us as St. Peter's Rome. It has cost not less than $70,000,000 since its foundation stone was laid, yet nearly 300 other churches of equal cost could be built out of what the world has spent on wars during the nineteenth century. The costliest building in this country is the Philadelphia Public building, which represents nearly $30,000,000; yet nearly 700 copies of this great pile could be erected out of the money spent on war during the last hundred years. The world spends upwards of $530,000,000 a year on education. If it spent 37 times as much it would not equal the war expenses of the past century. The population of the world is estimated at 1,500,000,000; the money spent on war between 1801 and 1900 would give each man, woman and child alive today more than $13 as pocket money.

If a man counted 200 a minute for 10 hours a day, six days a week, he would have counted one million in 8 days three hours and 20 minutes. At the same rate he would need 8,333 days, 3 hours and 20 minutes to count one billion, or 26 years, 195 days, 3 hours and 20 minutes not counting Sundays. To count twenty billions would take 532 years, 150 days, 6 hours and 40 minutes.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occured, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all dealers.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the road is prayed to be located, said road to commence at Wm. Coddington's gate and run on the north side of Bear Creek to covered bridge on Selbysport road through the lands of Wm. Coddington, R. T. Frazee and Wm. Steele, a distance of about seventy-five perches, and examine whether the said new road should be located and built, will meet on the 8th day of June, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said relocation of said new road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

C. W. FRIEND,
THOMAS FIKE,
GEORGE D. FRANTZ,
Examiners.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

The banks of Oakland are paying $19 for 1901 pennies.

M. N. Wilson, Esq., of Wilson, was a business visitor to Oakland Saturday last.

Fresh fish and vegetables arrive daily at Creutzburg's Enterprise Meat Market which are sold cheap for cash.

Charles E. Hilleary, of District No. 8, was in town last Saturday on business.

WANTED—A sexton for St. Matthew's Episcopal church. Apply to Rev. W. H. Osmond, rector.

Judge Jere Wilson, of Washington, spent several days in Oakland this week as a guest at the Commercial Hotel.

From the way people are buying vehicles from Naylor, they are learning where they can get the best value for the least money. 13 3t

Services will be held in St. Matthew's church, Oakland, Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., Rev. W. H. Osmond, rector.

Naylor & Co. have a fine line of spray pumps on hand as well as the largest variety of pumps for deep and shallow wells in the county. We also do pump repairing. 13 3

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer and children arrived here on Monday from Johnson City, Tenn., and are the guests of Mrs. Dyer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Fleckenstein.

Mr. R. E. Sliger, of Lonaconing, who was recently elected cashier of the First National Bank, assumed his duties on June 1st. His family will move here as soon as Mr. Sliger can secure a house.

Spring is here with a vengeance. The season is the latest that we have ever experienced however. The farmers have been held back in their planting later than they have been for a number of years.

Mrs. Samuel Shellenberger and family, of Washington, arrived in Oakland on Monday afternoon and are now occupying their delightful summer residence on the outskirts of town.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Felty, of Fairmont, are the guests of Miss Mary Alexander. Mr. Felty will leave the first of the week for Columbus, where he will make final arrangements for going into the hay and grain business in that city.—Parkersburg News.

Ezra B. Hauger, Esq., of District No. 6, who is being prominently spoken of for the nomination for County Commissioner by the Republicans of his district, spent a day or two in Oakland this week on business. Mr. Hauger is a young man of sterling worth and ability.

Judge Stake has decided that a woman can use as much force as possible to get her husband home when there is no occasion for him to be elsewhere. We may soon be looking for the deserted woman armed with broomsticks and rawhides urging their husbands home at the toll of the curfew.

The Laurel (L. I.) tragedy, in which a young man, crazed by silly village gossip about his love affair, shot the good-natured busybody who "meant no harm" and then killed himself, carries its own moral, which no one who has ever lived in a small community will have any difficulty in interpreting. The wonder is not that it occurred, but that such tragedies are not more frequent.

Mr. Oren F. Morton, of Kingwood, author of "Winning or Losing," came over to Oakland from his home on Friday last and will remain here until his book comes from the press, work upon which will begin this week in THE REPUBLICAN job printing office. There will be one thousand copies issued which will be printed on a laid book paper. The book will contain about 300 pages and a number of half-tone engravings. It will be bound in cloth.

Messrs. Chas. Brown and Ross Compton, of Grantsville, were in Oakland Monday and Tuesday and appeared before the Board of County Commissioners to lay a complaint against the builders of the railroad up the Cassleman Valley. They allege that the railroad as located at present enroaches upon the county road leading from Grantsville to Lonaconing to such an extent that in places it will be impossible for a team and the trains to pass, and that for a considerable distance the county road will have to be relocated and rebuilt, which will require the expenditure of a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars on the part of the county unless the promoters of the railroad can be made to pay the damages. The Commissioners have taken action in the matter and we understand a demand will be made made upon the firm constructing the road to repair all damages and to place the county road in proper condition.

Mrs. U. G. Palmer and two sons are on a visit to relatives at Canton, Pa.

Big combination formed at Swanton to buy wool for cash. C. S. May, proprietor.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Crane, of Kingwood, were guests of the editor and wife in Oakland a day or two this week.

Messrs. C. J. Otto and G. W. Broadwater, of New Germany, were here Tuesday on business before the County Commissioners.

Mrs. C. Felty and children, of Connellsville, Pa., are in Oakland visiting relatives and will make an extended stay.

Townshend & Son have a nice, neat line of plaids, percales, organdies, colored lawns, lace curtains, bedspreads, sheets, etc., away down.

At a special election at Clarksburg, W. Va., the proposition to issue bonds for $40,000 for additional paving and sewerage carried by a large majority. Work will be commenced at once.

Men and women make good money working for us at home in their spare time. No experience or investment required. Write at once to Hermann Manufacturing Co., 126 So. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 12-3

Miss Mary Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mitchell, of Oakland, who has been at Roanoke, Va., for several months attending school, is expected home today to spend the summer vacation.

On and after the first of June money orders will only be paid at the office on which drawn. Some time ago the department adopted the plan of paying them anywhere, but this has been found to be impracticable and will be discontinued.

Henry G. Fledderman, of the Maryland census bureau, began paying the enumerators of the State Saturday. All enumerators who have finished their work and returned their books to the department will receive checks in payment.

The old time custom of public officials asking their friends to go on their bonds is out of date and it is seldom done anymore. A responsible man has little trouble to get a solid guarantee company to assume the risk and thus not impose on his personal friends.

Mr. Chas. D. Smith, lately employed as a bookkeeper in the Garrett County Bank, has resigned his position and is now in Baltimore on a visit to relatives. He will shortly return to Oakland and later go to Terra Alta, West Va., where he will practice law.

Col. D. T. E. Casteel left on the early train Saturday morning for Fortress Monroe where he will be examined for a commission in the regular army as a first lieutenant. He is the only man from this state that goes as high as that. Everyone here expects him to make a very fine showing.—Morgantown Dominion.

The feeling against tramps grows stronger and may result in curing the nuisance at least to some extent. It is worse than outrageous to allow great lazy idle bums to tramp over the country unmolested and live off the labor of the industrious producer. We have no use for the "Willies" and they are not long finding it out when we come in contact with them.

The Hagerstown *Mail* is involved in another libel suit, this time for erroneously stating that a man was placed in jail for assault, when in fact he was there encased in the garb of turnkey, which statement the *Mail* retracted as soon as it found it was in error. The suit is for $15,000, and the turnkey must stand high in the community to be injured to that extent.

Hotels in Buffalo are catching hail Columbia from everyone who has visited there on account of having raised their rates out of sight in view of the large crowds of visitors which are expected to be there during the Exposition. If they are not careful they will do more to hurt the enterprise than the efforts of all those who are trying to boost it will be able to overcome.

The Fourth of July this year will be the 250th anniversary of the founding of the town of Natick, Mass., by John Eliot, the famous apostle to the Indians, and on July 3, the day before the celebration, there is to be a grand gathering of the descendants of John Eliot himself, who have scattered into many different and widely separated parts of the country, and call themselves indifferently Eliot, Elliot or Elliott.

Advertising may be costly; good advertising never is. The profits of the latter kind—the kind that reaches all the people—are not to be measured alone by the gross receipts of a day or week. Advertising in THE REPUBLICAN may save enough to pay for itself, especially in dry goods, furniture and similar lines, where a description of the goods, the styles and the prices saves the time taken in showing the customer around. Here is a direct saving of time which clearly represents money, to say nothing of the time which is saved to the shopping community.

The latest style buggies can be seen at J. M. Davis & Son's hardware store. Prices very reasonable. 1t

Gilead Broadwater, Esq., of near Grantsville is in town today on business.

Dixon & Kelso will pay 45 cents per bushel for potatoes. Can use 500 bushels 1t

Go to Creutzburg's Enterprise Meat Market for fresh fish, vegetables, etc. Received daily. 13 3

Miss Elmira Mitchell, who has been on an extended visit to Oakland, left this morning to visit relatives in Pennsylvania.

Nowadays a man who goes fishing cannot be considered as up to date unless he takes along a quantity of snake-bite remedy, liquid air and napthaline.

An exchange says the hog is the mortgage lifter, the sheep the farm fertilizer, the cow the barn builder and the hen the grocery bill payer. This quartette with a man and a woman not afraid of the work in caring for them will insure prosperity on any farm.

Freight traffic on the B. & O. is still running light with indications pointing to a heavier movement in a few weeks. However, the regular men are making all the time they want and occasionally taking a vacation, which gives an extra man a chance. Passenger traffic continues good with indications of a handsome and a profitable business through the coming vacation months.

The wool market has opened a little late this year owing to the backwardness of the season. Wool delivered yesterday to buyers in Oakland brought 18 cents per pound, which is the lowest price yet been offered and we may say also the highest The price in bound to rise and we advise our wool producers to hold on to their clip for the advance which will come sooner or later.

A large number of Oaklanders will leave here some time in September for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. The party will be composed exclusively of married people and will spend some days at the Exposition and at Niagara. The route to the big show has not yet been decided upon, but the party will probably go via Pittsburg and will travel in a special car.

John Bradshaw passed away at an early hour Monday morning at his Valley Falls residence, near Grafton, where he has been recently resi'ing. He was eighty-one years of age. He was for years Baltimore and Ohio supervisor of roads east of the Ohio river, and the last president of the Grafton and Greenbrier before its absorption by the Baltimore and Ohio. The powers of the Valley Fall belonged to him, which is valued at $100,000.

The party from this county going to Nome, Alaska, was joined at Seattle, Washington, by Clarence Compton, son of Ross Compton, Esq., of Grantsville, a day or two after they had arrived there. Dr. Chas. Beachy, who left here with Mr. Nathan and the others, in a letter to the editor from Seattle, says that the party left Seattle for Nome on last Saturday night and that he expects to leave for the same point on the 10th inst.

And now the police of Baltimore have discovered, captured and confiscated a "moonshine" still in the heart of Baltimore which was operated by some Hebrews named May, recent arrivals in that city from a Western State. At the time of the capture a considerable amount of corn "mash" was in the still ready for business. May himself suspected that the police would be after him and left the city. His wife and three children were captured along with the apparatus. What a wierd tale of a bloody battle, knives, revolvers and a bold dash for liberty the city press would have manufactured had the still been found in the mountains of this or an adjoining State. As it was the fact was barely mentioned and without scare-heads at that.

Commissioners' Meeting.

The County Commissioners were in session here for three days this week, adjourning yesterday afternoon, after transacting routine business, passing a number of orders and other matters of minor importance. The members of the board left last night for Piedmont and this morning they will go to Barnum, along the West Virginia line where they will meet the commissioners of Mineral county, West Va., and confer relative to building a new bridge over the Potomac river at Barnum, the present structure being unsafe for passage. The new bridge will be composed of iron.

A Church Celebration.

To mark the beginning of a Jubilee the congregation of St. Peter's Catholic church in Oakland, under the guidance of the pastor, Rev. James E. Connell, last Sunday afternoon at four o'clock paraded about the grounds of the church. The societies of the church, the Knights of St. John and the A. O. H., were in line of march and also quite a large number of ladies and children. The total number taking part in the service was 248.

Census Returns In.

The census returns for this county have been forwarded to Democratic headquarters at Baltimore and the people will be required to foot the bill. The figures from the counties are being safely guarded by the party managers, but enough is known to insure that the representation in the House of Delegates of Maryland will not be increased by an additional member from this county, although it has been generally conceded that if the census had been fair and impartial the returns would have shown that we have over 18,000 citizens. A number of persons are known to have been missed by the enumerators in different sections, particularly in districts bordering on the West Virginia and Pennsylvania lines and the line dividing Garrett and Allegany counties. This being the case all persons who know that they are not on the returns will please report the fact to this office.

Lost a Finger.

Herbert E. Flowers, of Mountain Lake Park, and employed at C. M. Rathbun & Sons' planing mill, Mountain Lake Park, was operating a jointing machine on last Tuesday and his finger coming in contact with the knives it was cleanly cut off. He came to town and had the injury dressed by one of the physicians here.

Ex-County Commissioner Fresh Ill.

We were pained to learn on Tuesday of the very serious illness of ex-County Commissioner Jacob Fresh at his home in New Germany. For several weeks he has been suffering with an attack of sickness and two weeks ago dropsy developed. On Thursday his condition was alarming when Dr. Bevans, who attended him, called into consultation Dr. A. F. Speicher, when heroic efforts were made to relieve the suffering man. The result was that Mr. Fresh rallied and it is now thought that for the present the danger point has been passed. Mr. Fresh has been one of the best citizens of the county and his death will be sincerely regretted by his numerous friends in all sections. We trust, however, that his life may be prolonged for many years to come.

Memorial Day in Oakland.

Memorial Day in Oakland passed off very quietly. In the morning the veterans met at their headquarters and with the band at their head marched again to the cemeteries of Oakland and there decorated the graves of their deceased comrades after which the ritualistic ceremonies were gone through with and the return to the hall where the Post disbanded for the day. Quite a large crowd was present at the cemetery, although the day was overcast and rain threatened almost every minute. Every grave in the cemetries whether that of an old soldier or of a civilian, was covered with the beautiful and fragrant flowers which grow in abundance.

"The Woven Web."

On Thursday and Friday nights of last week a play entitled "The Woven Web," was presented to appreciative audiences in Oakland by home talent. Interspersed with the play a number of specialties were introduced. The proceeds, amounting to $108 will be applied to the fund for the new Catholic church in Oakland now building.

New Store at the Park.

Messrs. Grant and Lee Hayden, sons of Capt. and Mrs. James A. Hayden, will on Monday open a store at the Park and will keep on hand constantly green, staple and fancy groceries. The store will be located in the Hayden building near the Columbian Hotel. The young men are obliging and we hope will be successful as they should be.

$35,000 for Club Preserve.

The famous Duquesne Club of Pittsburg has offered the North Glade Club of Wheeling, W. Va., thirty-five thousand dollars for their hunting and fishing preserves embracing eight hundred acres in Garrett county, near the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The offer, which is being considered but will most likely be declined, is most tempting as the property stands the the North Glade people only about $10,000, of which $8,000 was paid for the land and $2,800 for the club house and other improvements. The North Glade Club is composed of wealthy West Virginians, mostly from Wheeling, and their preserves include the finest trout fishing in the Alleghenies.

Episcopal Convocation.

The Convocation of the Diocese of Maryland will be held in St. Matthew's church, Oakland, June 12 and 13. The services will be as follows:

June 12—8 p. m., evening prayer and short addresses by Rev. J. Koon, Rev. Cornelius Abbott and Rev. J. Yellott.

June 13—9.15 a. m., Holy Communion; 9.30 a. m., business session; 2.30 p. m., essay and discussion; 8 p. m., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. William D. Gould.

All who are interested are invited to be present.

Judge Edward H. Bartlett.

Dr. Edward H. Bartlett, of Oakland, has received his commission from Governor John Walter Smith appointing him Judge of the Orphans' Court for this county vice the late Thomas R. McRobie, deceased, whose death came quite suddenly two weeks ago. Dr. Bartlett has received the congratulations of his many friends here upon his appointment.

Cut Off Two Toes.

Harvey Elliott, of near the Woods' farm, west of Oakland, was engaged last Thursday in cutting some brush with an axe, when the tool glanced from a piece of wood and struck Mr. Elliott on the foot, entirely severing two of his toes. He immediately started for town horseback, the wounds bleeding profusely. On Liberty street back of the depot he fell from the horse, his condition being so weak from loss of blood that he could no longer retain his seat in the saddle. After he fell he was picked up and conveyed the McComas hospital in a wagon where his injuries were dressed. He is doing as well as could be expected.

Childrens' Day Services.

Rev. George I. Uhler, pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, announces that on Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock a sermon will be preached for the especial benefit of children and at 7.30 o'clock p. m. services will be conducted in the auditorium of the church by the Sunday school. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Mary Walker, Mr. Ed. C. Kirk, Mr. John Congley, Mr. A. J. Meyers.

Street Paving Completed.

Tuesday of this week Mr. C. Kennedy, of Parkersburg, who had the contract for paving Second street from Alder to Liberty, completed his work. He will leave here shortly for Fairmont, W. Va., where a much larger contract is awaiting him. The work done here by Mr. Kennedy gives satisfaction generally.

For Rent or Sale.

Nine room house, good stable, half acre lot, fruit trees, spring of pure water, most desirable for a summer home. House has been lately painted and papered. Everything in first-class repair. This property is known as the Bedford property. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. For terms, etc., address Mr. G. S. Hamill. 3

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

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AND
RETURN $50.00 FROM CHICAGO.

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SPECIAL EPCURSION RATES

To Various Points via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Very low rates for special excursions June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, August 8 and 22 and Sept. 5. Tickets good 16 days.

CHICAGO, ILL.—B. Y. P. U. A. International Convention, July 25-28. One fare for the round trip. Tickets good going July 23, 24 and 25; good returning leaving Chicago until July 30, with privilege of extension to August 24 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

DETROIT, MICH.—National Educational Association, July 8-12. One fare plus $2 for the round trip. Tickets good going July 6, 7 and 8, limited for return leaving Detroit until July 15, with privilege of extension to September 1 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—United Society Christian Endeavor, July 6-10. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 4 to 6, limited for return leaving Cincinnati until July 14, with privilege of extension to August 31 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cts.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.—Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Sept. 16-21. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Sept. 12-15, limited for return leaving Indianapolis until September 23, with privilege of extension to October 7 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cts.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Imperial Council, Nobles of Mystic Shrine, June 11-12. One fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. Tickets good going June 7 to 9, limited for return leaving Kansas City until June 14.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar, August 27-31. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 22 to 25, limited for return leaving Louisville until September 2, with privilege of extension to September 16 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Epworth League International Convention, July 18-21. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 4 to 12, limited for return until August 31.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. jy 1.

Attention, Farmers!

I will have one day in each week at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland and Terra Alta to take up wool. Learn the day and get the money. C. S. MAY.

Call at druggists' and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are an elegant physic. They also improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

GOIN' BACK.

I've packed my traps and I'm goin' back
where the fields are green and broad,
And the colts, with their legs all doubled
up, are rollin' on the sod;
They'll smile, I s'pose, when they see me
come, and they'll, some of 'em, likely
say
They thought I'd forsaken the farm for
good the day that I went away—
But let 'em smile—I'm goin' back—I'm sick
of the noise and fuss,
Where a couple of dollars count for more
than the life of a common cuss;
They'll nobody notice I've went away—if
you told 'em they wouldn't care,
But somebody's face'll be full of joy when
she greets her boy back there.

I'm goin' back, for I've had my fill—I've
saw what there is to see;
The city may still be the place for you, but
it's lost its charm for me;
And won't I be lonesome there, you say,
with the people so far apart?
Well, mebby they're few and far between,
but each of 'em's got a heart;
There ain't no hundreds of thousands there
to push you around, I know,
Not carin' a cent where you're comin' from
or where you're tryin' to go—
For the one that's jostled day after day
with never a friend to greet,
There ain't a lonesomer place on earth
than the city's crowded street.

I'm goin' back where the dog's asleep on
the step by the kitchen door,
With his nose pushed down between his
paws—I'm sick of the smoke and roar;
There's money to make where the crowds
are thick and they're tryin' to rip
things loose—
There's money to get if you've got the grit,
but, dang it all! what's the use?
They hustle for dollars all through the
day and dream of dollars in bed,
And forgive the gougin' a fellow may do
as long as he gets ahead—
They hustle and bustle and coop themselves
in dark little holes and fret
And honor a person accordin' to the money
he's managed to get.

I'm goin' back where the poplars stand in
tall rows down the lane,
Where the bobsled's settin' beside the barn,
defyin' the sun and rain;
Where the birds are singin' away as
though they were hired to fill the air
With a sweetness that nobody ever can
know who was never a boy out there;
I'm goin' back where they'll not expect me
to sit in the kitchen when
I'm courtin' the girl I love because I'm
workin' for other men—
Where the richest among 'em'll shake my
hand, instead of lettin' me see
That they think the money they've got
must make them a blamed sight better than me.

I'm goin' back, and you'll stay here and
rush, in the same old way,
Goin' to work and then goin' home—the
same thing day by day—
And you'll think you're havin' a high old
time and I'll pity you, lookin' back
(From where I whistle across the fields) at
you in the same old track!—
I'm goin' back, but the crowds won't know,
and they'll still keep rushin' on;
They'll never notice that some one's face
is missin' when I am gone—
No, they'll never notice that some one's
gone—if they did they wouldn't care—
But every tree'll be noddin' to me when I
turn up the lane back there.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Didn't Get the Reward

THE Reformed Messenger Boy took a dirty and time-worn paper from the inside pocket of his vest. He unfolded it and spread it out on the table. It showed the face of a middle-aged man, with a brief description below it. Above the face, in big black letters, was the single line: "$5,000 Reward."

"Dere," said the boy, "is de mug of de guy what me an' 327 got pinched. If it hadn't been fer us de fly cops 'ld a-been lookin' fer him yet. We gits wise to his nobs, an' gives de tip to de flies, an' den dey makes de pinch, cops de coin, an' gives me an' 327 de double cross.

"His name was John Rawlins Glimmer, an' he made a quick sneak out-a New York five years ago, after pinchin' $250,000 from de Newton national bank. De peppers was full of how smood a guy he was. He was de bookkeeper, an' kept de bank dope books, an' he'd been pinchin' an' makin' de books lie about it fer ten years. Every day it was pinch an' carry one wid him, an' in de afternoon he'd go down an' put a few dollars on de ponies, 'spectin' all de time to win out an' put himself back on de square.

"Me an' 327 was readin' all about it, an' wishin' dat we could git a chance to do a little flyin', an' win de dough de bank offers fer catchin' de guy. Den my fren', de lute over to Central, gimme dis bill of de play, wid de guy's mug on it an' tellin' all about him. Me an' 327 learns it all by heart.

"'John Rawlins Glimmer,' it says, '48 years old, red hair and mustach, mixed wid gray. Little finger on right hand is missing. Has big scar on back of neck. When excited is apt to stutter badly. Has taught class in Sunday school, an' may be found takin' part in revival meetin's. $5,000 reward fer his errest an' detention. Left New York June 11, an' is supposed to have come to Chicago.'

"'327,' I says, after him an' me has got de descript down fine, 'me an' you mus' cop dat dough. We mus' keep our lamps lit fer Mr. Glimmer, an' when we sees a guy wid his right mitt shy one finger we'll t'row him down an' look fer de scar on de back of his neck. You'll have to go to Sunday school, 327,' I says, 'an' rubber fer guys wid red hair and mustaches.'

"327 goes de nex' Sunday, an' dere's a big gazaboy dere wid de right color roof on his nut and a red mustache, but he has gray kid gloves on his mitts, an' 327 can't tell whedder he's shy a little finger er not. 327 says dat kid gloves are suspicious, anyhow, so he waits till de guy gets out on de street. Den he sneaks up an' gives him a pinch on the little finger on de right glove, t'inkin' if it was stuffed wid sawdust de guy wouldn't know it. But de guy lets out a yell, and so 327 knows dat he is on a dead 'un. De nex' t'ree Sundays me an' 327 puts in pinchin' red-headed Sunday school teachers what wears kids in de right hand little finger, but dey all yells, an' one of 'em hands 327 a swift kick in de slats, so we knows dey are de real t'ing an' not bank robbers.

"All dis time de peppers is printin' stories about John Rawlins Glimmer. 'Traced to Chicago,' dey said. 'It Is Knowed Dat de Newton Bank Wrecker Cum to Dis City,' 'Offer of Reward Is Doubled,' 'Ten Thousand Dollars fur His Arrest, and Detectives Are Hot on de Trail.'

"De night dat piece cum out in de pepper dere was a telegraph cum from New York to de bigges' fly copper in town. It cum in about midnight an' it read like dis:

"'Octopus, Glimmer, tentacles, Chicago, seven, tempus, catamaran.

"'Eye.'

"'Deliver dis message by special messenger immediately,' it said. 'Spare no pains. Most important.'

"De fly copper de telegraph was fer lives six miles out in de rubarbs, an' de manager calls in me and 327 an' tells us to go over an' git a buggy at de libery stable an' make a hurry-up trip. We goes over an' I stops at de hash foundry to cop some sinkers an' cigs fer lunch on de way. 327 goes ahead to get de horse hitched up.

"When I cums up to de stable 327 ducks out an' leads me into de alley.

"'Say,' he says, shiverin' all over, 'dere's a guy in dere wid red hair, an' his mustache is jes' shaved off. He's wearin' mitts, an' de collar of his coat is turned up to hide de back of his neck.'

"'An' I'll bet,' says 327, 'dat he's de guy we're after. We as good as got him pinched now,' says 327. 'What you goin' to do wid yer $5,000?' he says. 'Glimmer's in dere tryin' to hire a rig to drive him down-town, an' the libery stable guy says he'll have to wait a minute till he gits a driver in; dat all

"W-W-WELL, I'LL G-G-GET IT OFF."

de men are out jes' now, but he's expectin' one back in a minute.

"'Who's bossin' de libery to-night?' says I. 'Mike?'

"'Yes.'

"'Tell him dere's a guy wants to see him out here fer a minute.'

"Mike an' me is old pals, an' when he comes out I gits him on to let me put on a driver's coat an' go out wid de guy me an' 327 t'ink is Glimmer. An' I tells 327 to git a quick hustle out with the telegraph to de fly an' to bring de fly back wid him.

"'You call up 16 offis on de telephone frum de fly's house,' I says, 'an' I'll leave word dere fer you what's to do an' where de guy has went.'

"'So I goes in, an' Mike says: 'Here's a driver for you, sir.' An' de guy says: 'Well, hurry up. I haven't got no time to lose.' I takes a piece of red chalk I finds in de stable an' I makes a mark on de back of de guy's coat when he ain't lookin'.

"De n I says to him: 'Excuse me, sir, but you got something on the back of yere coat,' 'Brush it off,' he says, an' I pretended to try, but couldn't make it come. 'It won't come, sir,' I says, 'an' it looks like a big letter in in red paint.'

"'W-w-well, I'll g-g-get it off,' the guy says, an' unbuttons his coat an' starts to pull it off. Then he stops sudden an' pulls it up again around his neck an' says: 'O, well, never mind, I'll change my clothes in de morning, anyhow.'

"By the time Mike gits my cab hitched up 327 is started out fer de fly, goin' out West Thirty-first street like a fire engine, an' it's along towards two o'clock in de mornin'.

"'Where to, sir?' I says, touchin' my hat to de guy.

"'To de Union station in a hurry,' he says. 'I want to catch a train at three o'clock.'

"I gits a hustle over to the West side an' seen my guy safe in lower t'ree in de St. Louis car. Den I calls up 16 offis an' puts de manager wise to the whole show.

"'327 will call you up in a few minutes,' I says, 'an' you tell him an' de fly to catch de train at de Englewood station. Dey got time if dey drive fast. De guy dey want is in lower 'tree in de St. Louis car.'

"De fly and 327 makes a quick run in an' catches de train O. K. at Englewood. De fly walks in and takes John Rawlins Glimmer out of de berth. An' John Rawlins is a rabbit an' gives de hull game away. Den a fly gives 327 a dollar bill an' says: 'Split dat wid your pardner, my boy,' he says, and dat was de nearest we ever came to dat $10,000 reward."—Chicago Tribune.

Wanted Protection.

"Have you in contemplation any risk or danger?" asked the life insurance man.

"I—I am going to discharge our cook to-morrow," faltered the unhappy applicant.—Baltimore American.

OUR OLD NEW WORLD.

What Scientific Research Has Shown Regarding the Age of the Western Continent.

Long, long before man was, there were Americans, i. e., beings inhabiting the continents now called the Americas, to which beings great man has given very awful names because mysterious beings must be named appropriately, says a scientific exchange.

The most conservative European savants have to admit that the Americas are many millions of years old. It can't be helped, really. Nowhere is this fact more evident than in the so-called "bad lands" of Dakota and Wyoming. Since 1870 many scientists of repute, like Marsh, Cope, Owen, Wortman, Osborne, visited those regions—where they were called "old-bone men"—and established the fact of the very great antiquity of our continent. They found, for instance, conclusive proof that long ago there were inland seas far exceeding in size the five big lakes, and of which now nothing remains except Salt lake and Sevier lake. Along the shores of these inland seas vegetation luxuriated, and the antediluvian forests of strange-looking trees were the dwelling places of animals more grotesque, more hideous, than even the most fertile brain conceived during the ages when faith in the existence of dragons, etc., was universal, though vague.

The skeletons and portions of skeletons of the monstrous land and water lizards of prehistoric times make it possible to state the size of those terrible animals.

The "Atlantosaurus immanis" had a height of 37 feet and a length of 132 feet! The Elasmosaurus, 58 feet long, had a snake-like neck 23 feet long, which enabled it to cover a territory 45 feet in height and breadth without moving a foot.

The Dinosaurs were immense land lizards, somewhat resembling the kangaroo. The carnivorous Dinosaurs were a little smaller than those subsisting on vegetable matter, but were possessed of immense strength, which enabled them to make leaps of 70 feet and more. Besides, they were armed with horns and teeth which would have cut through the hide of a rhinoceros as if it had been paper.

At the same time, the waters were lashed by monsters, of which the traditional sea serpent is but a faint image. What dimensions the Mosasaurs had is approximately shown by the fact that, within a cast of one of these creatures, preserved in the British museum, 26 persons have dined very comfortably. Of many of these beasts, remains of which Prof. Cope discovered in the clays of western Kansas, no less than 51 different species had a length of 100 feet and more.

Gigantic birds and lizards with batwings measuring 25 feet from tip to tip, soared through the air in search of prey. The "Mastodon Americanus" exceeded in size the elephant of today as much as an ox does a calf.

By and by, in the course of millions of years, the vast inland seas were filled up, dried up and the monsters here mentioned disappeared.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS.

John C. Calhoun Regarded Them as Unfriendly to the Happiness of the Marriage State.

Just before Calhoun's marriage he had a long talk with the legal counsel of his sweetheart's mother regarding Floride's marriage settlement, and directly thereafter, says George Wolsey Symonds in Ladies' Home Journal, wrote to his prospective mother-in-law on the subject: "From prejudice, or reason, I have always been opposed to marriage settlements. I think experience and reason prove them to be unfriendly to the happiness of the marriage state; and that they tend to produce pecuniary embarrassment. In that state there should be one interest, one happiness and one destiny. That entire confidence, which is reposed by a female in the object of her choice, in placing both her honor and her property in his custody, gives rise to the most sacred and tender regard. A marriage settlement implies a distrust. It is no safety against inevitable accident. It is a guard against the imprudence or misconduct of the husband only. * * * If successful in life there is no benefit in one; if unsuccessful, what more disagreeable than to have property, but not to be able to pay just debts? It would to me be wretched. It would be splendid poverty."

Patience Does the Trick.

When you know you are on the right track, do not let any failures dim your vision or discourage you, for you cannot tell how close you may be to victory. Have patience, and stick, stick, stick, in spite of every hindrance. A Chinese student became so discouraged by repeated failures that he threw his book away in despair. While in this despondent mood he saw a poor woman rubbing an iron rod on a stone to make a needle. Struck by the wonderful patience of the woman, he went back to his studies with new determination and became one of the greatest scholars in China.—O. S. Marden, in Success.

Valuable Old Table Silver.

A complete set of 13 James I. silver spoons belonging to Lord Dormer was sold in London recently for $5,300. Only two other sets are known, one in Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, the other in Goldsmiths' hall in London. An Elizabethan standing salt cellar weighing 20½ ounces was sold for $6,900, nearly $350 an ounce.—Chicago Chronicle.

VALUABLE HISTORIC RELIC.

Washington's Sword to Be Sold by Descendant for the Sake of a Pretty Baby.

Miss Virginia Lewis, who has at last consented to sell the sword of Washington, for which she once refused $50,000, was turned from her desire to keep it by the prattlings of a baby, and that baby is certainly entitled to the money, if blood counts for anything. Mrs. Grace Lee Lewis Mann is the mother of the baby, and the niece of Miss Lewis, who set out for Baltimore a little while ago to sell the sword. Miss Lewis has already negotiated by mail and in person with the Metropolitan museum of New York, but the museum disagrees with her in a matter of $50,000. She wants $100,000 for the heirloom, and its offer has not yet gone above the half of that price, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It certainly has accomplished about enough for one sword already. It attended to the settling of some Frenchmen and some Indians in a very neat manner, and later on it showed the British a trick or two. It might have earned a rest by this time, one would think, but no. It is to bring a neat price that Baby Mann may have what her mother calls more "nice things" when she grows up.

The line by which Mrs. Mann traces her connection with George Washington is a long one, full of distinguished people. She is to join the Society of Colonial Dames. A lot of people would give their eyes to be able to squeeze into the Dames by even one ancestor: two makes you a distinguished member. Look at the names on Mrs. Mann's application:

On the paternal side she claims lineal descent from Hon. John Lewis, Hon. Augustine Darner, Col. Lawrence Washington, Col. Augustine Washington, Col. Fielding Lewis. On the maternal side she claims lineal descent from Gov. Samuel Ogle, Gov. Benjamin Tasker, William Bladen, Col. John Tayloe, Hon. Henry Corbin.

Any one of these ancestors would entitle her to become a member of the Colonial Dames. All of them together make her tenfold a member, and that is more than enough for one 17-year-old woman. But she has the further audacity to have George Washington for her great-great-great-granduncle.

This comes through the marriage of Col. Fielding Lewis and Elizabeth Washington, the president's sister.

When Mrs. Mann was baptized the water with which she was sprinkled was contained in Washington's punch bowl. When the baby was baptized a year ago the same punch bowl made the trip from Baltimore to serve as a font for her.

To this same small Betty Washington Mann is to come the heritage of the price of the ancestral sword. It was exhibited at the world's fair, and Miss Lewis was offered $20,000 for it. Later on it went to Tiffany's, and its owner refused a much larger sum for it. She has set her valuation at $100,000 and that price she has determined shall come to California to the little grandniece of the distinguished lineage.

LIKES BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Emperor William's Chief Cook Taking Lessons in American Culinary Art.

Americans will be glad to learn that a new bond of sympathy has been woven between the German emperor and the people of the great republic. It is announced that the German sovereign has added buckwheat cakes to the royal menu; also codfish cakes, hominy pancakes, oatmeal and Welsh rarebit! By his order the imperial chef took passage on an American liner, and on the voyage was instructed in the preparation of a long list of typically American dishes. The emperor capitulated to buckwheat on the occasion of a recent visit to the new Hamburg-American yacht, the Prinzcessin Victoria Luise. The chef of chefs of the Hamburg-American line is Emil Fahrenheim, of the steamship Deutschland. For the occasion he was transferred to the yacht and for the kaiser's breakfast prepared a typical American menu, which, so the story goes, so pleased the emperor that he invited himself to remain for luncheon and dinner. On his return from the theater at midnight he was regaled with a Welsh rarebit. Then it was that the kaiser capitulated.

"Ach, Gott," he exclaimed fervently, "never have I tasted such delicacies as these buchweizen pfannkuchen and hominy pfannkuchen. They are so light! So tarty! So rich! My cordon bleu shall be instructed in the art of preparing them."

So Herr Voelkers, the koeniglich-kaiserlicher mund koch, sailed with the Deutschland and was put through a course of culinary sprouts, taking voluminous notes, and upon arrival at Cherbourg graduated from the tutelage of Herr Fahrenheim with high honors. Some day he is to make the round trip on th Deutschland and learn further of American cooking. The emperor has but just embarked upon his culinary conquest, and there are still worlds to conquer. The Welsh rarebit will but give him an appetite for the golden buck, the codfish cake, for brown bread and baked beans, the buckwheat cake, for mince pie. And after these there will still remain scrapple and fried mush.

Requires Little Sleep.

The distinction among animals of requiring least sleep belongs to the elephant. In spite of its capacity for hard work the elephant seldom, if ever, sleeps more than four, or occasionally five, hours.—Nature.

"It Seems as Though my Back Would Break."

Is it not true? Women suffer, feel the very life crushed out of them, grow old before their time. Each morning wake up determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet—

Before the morning is very old the dreadful BACKACHE attacks them, the brave spirit sinks back in affright; no matter how hard they struggle, the "clutch" is upon them and they fall upon the couch crying:

"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

The answer is ready, your cry has been heard, and a woman is able to restore you to health and happiness.

Backache is only a symptom of more fatal trouble—heed its warning in time.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will stop your torture and restore your courage. Your pains come from unnatural menstruation or some derangement of the womb. Let those who are suffering read Mrs. Morton's letter and be guided by her experience.

AN OPEN LETTER TO WOMEN.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been so delighted with **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I thought I would write and thank you. My system was entirely run down. I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright; was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking your Compound I have gained fifteen pounds, and am gaining every week. My appetite has improved, have no backache, and I look better than I ever looked before.

"I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine."—MRS. E. F. MORTON, 826 York St., Cincinnati, O.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Real worth of W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes is $4 to $5. My $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

It is not alone the best leather that makes a first class shoe it is the brains, that have planned the best style, lasts a perfect model of the foot, and the construction of the shoe. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made W. L. Douglas shoes the best in the world for men.

Take no substitute. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them, if he does not, send for catalog giving full instructions how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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Offices, Long Island City, N. Y.

With rig to sell our Poultry Mixture; straight salary $15.00 per week and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay. Address with stamp KUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. 5, East St. Louis, Ill.

MICHIGAN FARM LANDS You can homestead 160 acres near towns and railroad. Soil grow any crops. Rare chance. Act quick. Send $5 for plate of vacant lands and instructions how to locate. E. Hintermeister, Land Bureau, St. Charles, Mich.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING.

$10 A DAY is being made by many of our agents selling the new book "AGUINALDO AND FUNSTON" By Murat Halstead. 400 page, octavo, $1.00. Outfits mailed for 50c. Territory free. **Agents Wanted** HALSTEAD PUBLISHING CO., Perin Bldg., (K) Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. N. K.—C 1866

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ART IN ARCHITECTURE

Designed and Written Especially for This Paper

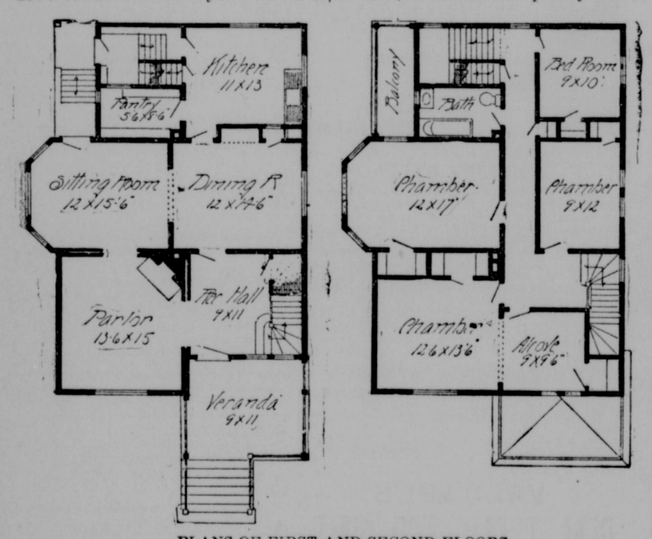
THIS house contains eight rooms, and can be erected upon a stone foundation, with brick underpinning, for $1,800, the size upon the ground being 28 feet front by 42 feet depth.

The parlor is 13½x15 feet; sitting-room, 12x15½ feet; pantry, 5½x8½ feet. The chambers are 12½x13½ feet, 12x17 feet, 9x12 feet, 9x10 feet; alcove, 9x9½ feet; bathroom, 6x9 feet.

The front veranda is 9x11 feet, reception hall 9x11 feet. From one corner of the latter is a stairway leading to

AN IMPRESSIVE TOWN OR COUNTRY HOME.

the second floor. The parlor contains fireplace and sliding doors between the sitting-room and reception hall. The sitting-room and dining-room are separated by a cased opening. There are three windows in the bay, the larger one being a landscape window. From the sitting-room there is a door leading to the side porch. The dining-room has a recess for sideboard and a china closet with slide leading into the kitchen. The kitchen has a door leading to rear stairs going up to second floor and a door leading to stairs going down to basement or to yard. Another



PLANS OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

door leads into the pantry, which is 5½x8½ feet. The sink will be of iron lined with white porcelain and will have drip boards at both ends.

All the closets are of a large size. The chamber over the sitting-room has a window leading upon an open balcony. The foundation below ground will be of limestone, rubble work, 16 inches thick. The underpinning will be of brick 12 inches thick, faced with pressed brick. The chimneys showing above the roof will also be of pressed brick. All glass to be American double-thick. All art glass will cost $1.50 per foot. All gutters and downspouts will be of galvanized iron. The shingles shown in gable will be round, butt dimension shingles. The entire building will be sheathed with matched flooring; over this are placed two thicknesses of felt paper, the whole being finished with 4-inch siding. The shingles for roof will be of the Star A Star brand. The roof boards are to be fencing laid 2 inches apart for air space.

The joist for the first and second floors will be 2x10, 16 inches on centers; ceiling joist, 2x6, 16 inches on centers; roof rafters, 2x6, 20 inches on centers, and all studding 2x4, 16 inches on centers. The height of first and second stories will be 9½ feet in the clear, the length of the studding will be 22 feet. The basement contains laundry, furnace room, coal bins and fruit room.

The plastering will be two-coat work. The floors will be double, with felt paper between; the floors in kitchen, bathroom and pantry will be of maple, the reception hall floor and stairway will be of red oak and all other floors will be of pine. The finish throughout will be of pine, painted ivory white. The exterior of the house will have its trimmings painted ivory white, with the body a chocolate color, three-coat work. The veranda and porch floors are to be painted gray, and all sash a dark green. Roof will be stained with yellow ochre. The owner will select and pay for mantel, art glass and shelf hardware.

GEO. A. W. KINTZ.

AN ENGRAVING FREAK.

Entire Alphabet in Old English Lettering Placed on a Pin's Head by a Patient Worker.

There is a man in Philadelphia who wears a commonplace-looking little pin as a watch charm. To the naked eye it is not different from the millions of other pins. Yet its head is a masterpiece of the engraver's art, for on it is engraved the English alphabet in old English lettering, and in the center is cut the year when it was done, "1900."

The naked eye cannot distinguish a scratch on the pin's head, but a powerful magnifying glass, such as is used by a watchmaker, reveals the letters of the alphabet in proper order around the edge of the head, and perfectly formed.

There was on exhibition at the Paris exposition last year a marvel of liliputian work, the writing of the Lord's Prayer on paper one-eighth of an inch square. This was done by Fred Swarts Brink, a penman of Philadelphia. He regarded it as the finest work of the kind ever done, but when he saw the engraving on the pin's head he confessed that he had been outdone. He bought the work of the engraver, August Starcke, for a trifle and recently carried the pin to a jeweler and requested a salesman to have it gold plated and the little ring soldered on the body of the pin, so that he could attach it as a charm to his watch chain.

"Some sentiment connected with the pin, eh?" asked the salesman.

"None at all," replied the customer, "just look at the head through a glass."

The jeweler did so, and then discovered the alphabet. The engraver who did the work spent one year at it, and so tedious was it that he could only work at it a few minutes at a time.—N. Y. Sun.

How Human Skin Is Shed.

Man sheds his skin just as thoroughly as some of the lower orders of creation, but he does it more slowly and imperceptibly. The cells which compose the lower strata of the epidermis are perpetually renewed and push upward, and the outer layer must be constantly removed. This process, which is termed desquamation, is absolute requisite to the health and beauty of the skin. The more rapidly this process is carried on the more clear and transparent becomes the epidermis and the more roseate and velvety the skin tissues which are constantly forming below

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A horse in Evansville, Ind., has drunk beer for three years, and relishes it.

Great Britain has 1,531,705 of her population engaged in agriculture; France, 6,535,000, and Germany, 8,156,000.

In the past 40 years Great Britain has produced 40,000,000 tons of steel, or about one-third of the world's total product.

In the year 1801 there were but 51 hospitals in the United Kingdom. This number has grown to 498 in the present year.

Two hundred and twenty-two out of a million Englishmen attain to a fortune of £200,000, and no fewer than 1,100 to the comfortable sum of £25,000.

A new ordinance in Atlanta prohibits the sale of cocaine except by druggists on physicians' prescriptions. The use of the drug has become very prevalent among the negroes.

A California vegetarian claims that a vegetarian diet removes all craving for stimulants, and says there are homes for drunkards where the only diet is bread and fruit, which has cured where all other means had failed.

Since 1815 the Rothschild family has raised for Great Britain alone more than $1,000,000,000; for Australia, $250,000,000; for Prussia, $200,000,000; for France, $400,000,000; for Italy, $300,000,000; for Russia, $125,000,000; for Brazil, $70,000,000. In 1895 they took $15,000,000 of the February loan of the United States through the Belmont-Morgan syndicate.

USED IN PLACE OF HORSES.

There Have Been Many Queer Animals Employed to Draw Vehicles at Various Times.

The horse and the ox are not the only draft animals man has impressed into his service. When Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, went to visit one of the native princes recently he was surprised to see in the gorgeous procession which met him two rhinoceroses ridden by postillions. A team almost as strange as that of the Indian nabob is the team of four zebras owned by Walter Rothschild. The banker drives the beasts himself and they never fail to attract attention, says a London exchange.

All visitors to Belgium are familiar with the little carts carrying fruit, milk or vegetables and drawn by one or more powerful-looking dogs. In former days dogs were much more used for draught purposes than they are now. A well-known character who was known as "Old Lal," used to race the coaches on the North road running out of London with a team of dogs. He constructed for himself a sort of buckboard and had harnessed to it four foxhounds, who would cover long distances at a great pace. Later one Dumsdale used to appear on the highways and race the coaches with a small wooden cart. Sometimes the dogs would cover 12 miles an hour, though their natural pace was about seven miles an hour. Dumsdale's favorite trip was from East Grimstead to Brighton and back, a distance of 48 miles. He would make the journey in 24 hours, including stoppages for rest and refreshment.

More than one instance is on record of ostriches being used in place of saddle horses or for drawing light traps.

A wealthy man of Vienna named Doller once built a carriage, on which he attached two bears, while a third was trained to sit beside him on the box seat. With this extraordinary turnout Doller appeared in the streets of the Austrian capital, but complaints were soon made to the police that the bears scared horses and provoked runaways. Doller was forbidden to drive his team in the city. He then started a team of trained wolves, but again the police objected to his displaying his eccentricities in the streets of Vienna and he gave up the attempt to divert the public with strange turnouts.

But the palm of eccentricity in turnouts must be given to an Englishman named Huddy, who, when 97 years old, traveled from Linsmore to Fermoy in an oyster tub set on wheels and drawn by a pig, a badger, two cats and a hedge hog. He wore a high red cap on his head and carried a whip in one hand and a tin horn in the other.

Lemon a Manicure Aid.

"Of all the aids to amateur manicuring," said a woman, "none is more valuable than a bit of lemon. I always keep a morsel on my toilet table and find it indispensable. Unlike any other acid, it bleaches without hurting the skin, as it brings out any native rosiness in the nails without hardening or coarsening them. Scrubbing, and soap and hot water and final polish are all very well; for truly dainty finger tips apply your lemon. I know a number of estimable women who candidly confess that they find it hard to keep their hands clean—particularly in cold weather. Let them try the magic that lies in a bit of lemon and they'll have no further trouble."—Chicago Chronicle.

Marble Figures on the Queen's Tomb

A recumbent figure of Queen Victoria in white marble has been placed over her tomb at Frogmore. It was made 40 years ago by Baron Marochetti at the time that he carved the figure of the prince consort, which now lies next to it, and had been stored away until it was needed.—London News.

A Hint to Parents.

Never give up to children if they are in the wrong; do not rob them of a memory that their mother and father were always true to their principles.—Ladies' Home Journal.

GET A MUCH NEEDED LESSON.

Dilatory Women Are Sometimes Cured of Their Failing by Their Masculine Visitors.

If all men would adopt the plan of a certain young man of Baltimore toward his feminine friends there would be less cause for complaint as to the tardiness of the fair sex in keeping their appointments. His rule is never to wait, no matter what the occasion, more than 15 minutes for a young woman. Then, when he calls at a house, he takes out his watch and looks at the time when he enters the drawing-room. He looks at it again and again, and when the quarter of an hour has elapsed, if the young woman upon whom he is calling has not yet made her appearance, he calmly walks out and goes somewhere else, says the Chicago Chronicle.

And this young man's principles on the subject are so well known that he rarely has to study the patterns of the furniture for an interminable time while his hostess assumes her newest frock. He is greeted promptly, but some of his brothers tell pitiful tales of woe on this subject.

One, calling on a feminine friend at seven o'clock the other evening, waited an hour for her appearance. When she finally came in the room she found monsieur deeply interested in a book. He arose then and said: "How-d'ye do" and "Good-by" in a breath.

"You are not going?" asked mademoiselle, aghast.

"Yes, I am," asserted the young man, amiably. "I had an hour that I wished to spend pleasantly, and I have passed it here in your library. Now I must catch a train north."

"Of course, if you will come at unholy hours—" began the woman, but the man had gone.

To be just, the woman of to-day is fairly prompt. She considers it bad form not to be ready to see visitors when they call, but she doesn't consider ten minutes much to take to add some finishing touches to her toilet, and that, it might be whispered, is the reason that one-half of the theater audience comes in when the first act is well under way, that the first numbers of the concert are ruined, the first part of the lecture rendered unintelligible, and that the german commences half an hour later than it should.

When women have an appointment to meet downtown at a certain place each lingers in her own apartments until the hour set for the meeting, so that she won't have to wait an unconscionable time for the other at the rendezvous. Femininity is almost invariably late, even for business engagements, and any excuse it offers, however trivial, it thinks should be accepted as valid.

At catching trains and boats the dilatory sex is, nevertheless, unusually adept. It is said by those who are fond of gathering such statistics that one woman misses a train to about ten men. Madam, however oblivious she may be of time in other matters, if she is going away is sure to be at the station bright and early and with 20 minutes to spare. Whether this proves that the sex is selfish or merely that it is, in the language of the times, "long-headed" is a question for consideration.

MISTAKES THAT PAID WELL.

Errors That Brought Great Profit to the Persons Who Made Them.

Mistakes do not always turn out to work to the detriment of those who make them; sometimes they are golden and put a pretty penny in the pockets of the blunderers. When Orme won the Eclipse stakes at Sandown eight years ago the prince of Wales sent his friend Mr. Courthope to lay a bet on a horse called Orvieto. Mr. Courthope misunderstood the name and placed the prince's money on Orme. When Orme came in a good winner the prince thought, of course, he had lost, instead of which he had won $50,000, says the New York Sun.

A lucky mistake was that which resulted in the opening of the famous Niersfontein gold mine in South Africa and the making of $30,000,000. It was an error that saved a score of people from ruin and made wealthy men of them, for the original intention of 20 poor men who were seeking fortune was to buy a mine called the Rensnek farm. The prospectors who examined this farm found that it gave great promise of a rich mine, and they commisioned an agent to buy it for $6,000. The agent, however, got mixed and made a hopeless blunder through not knowing his district well. He bought another place called Niersfontein for the prospectors, and the money was paid over before the dismayed gold seekers found they were let in for a place they did not want. They refused to accept the deal, but the money had been paid and retraction was impossible. Worst of all, some outside people profited by the error and snapped up the coveted Rensnek.

Before going to law to repudiate the transaction the little company had a look at the despised Niersfontein place, and, on giving a trial to it, they found it worth while to hang on. The other place—the Rensnek—gave out within a fortnight and ruined the company which had bought it, while Niersfontein became a magnificent mine and has yielded over $30,000,000.

Getting Ice Easily.

A Woolwich (Me.) man has filled his icehouse with cakes which have floated down with a freshet. All the crew has had to do has been to watch for the fine, blue cakes, and then float them into the dock and hoist them into the icehouse.—N. Y. Sun.

TAKING IT LITERALLY.

I heard dear Granny say to-day,
What sounded very queer:
"We must not try to put old heads
Upon young shoulders, dear!"

It was to Mother that she spoke
In such a funny way,
And Mother only sighed and smiled,
And bade me run and play!

But when I came to think of it,
I thought how very strange
We children all of us would look
If we could make that change.

Suppose I had dear Granny's head,
Her cap and soft white hair,
Upon my shoulders fixed—my word,
How all the folks would stare!

I almost think 'twould even be
Yet still more queerly mixed,
If Granny had my curly pate
Upon her shoulders fixed!

How funny both of us would look!
We shouldn't like it, though;
And so I'm glad they can't attempt
To make the change, you know!

—Constance M. Lowe, in Cassell's Little Folks.

TREED A MOUNTAIN LION.

Thrilling Adventure of Two Courageous Boys with a Pair of Rifles and a Trusty Dog.

"Two Boys and a Mountain Lion" is the title of an article in a recent St. Nicholas. The author is Williston Hough, and the scene is laid in the Santa Inez mountains.

At this moment the full moonlight fell upon the tree-top and bathed it in a mellow radiance which at once revealed the outline of the panther's powerful form crouching close along the tree-trunk; and even lit up the tawny yellow of his skin. Instantly the great beast showed his dislike of the exposure by creeping farther on among the branches, heralding the move by a half-suppressed angry snarl.

Vernon was glad of the moment's respite in which to think. He argued that the lion would not venture a leap direct to the ground—a straight fall of 20 feet—but would first descend the tree-trunk part way, and then make his spring. He had already taken his stand near the lower end of the slanting tree, and now he saw that the lion would be forced to advance straight toward him, which of course he would do slowly, and thus give him his opportunity.

"If he only waits till the moonlight comes!" thought Vernon, anxiously. For he knew that until the moonlight touched the sights of his rifle there could be no certainty in his aim; and to fire the shotgun at that distance would be hazardous in the extreme, while to advance into the moonlight would be equally so, for he could then be covered at one spring from the panther's hiding-place.

"Only wait, only wait, old fellow!" Vernon repeated to himself, with increasing anxiety, as the critical moment drew nearer.

But the panther was already creeping forward along the tree-trunk. As

SHOT OUT ITS UGLY HEAD.

he emerged from the partial shelter he stopped, stood up his full height, bared his teeth, and snarled a savage snarl of defiance. Vernon hadn't realized before how big and terrible he would look! For a moment he almost wished they were back in the cabin. Morton grasped him by the jacket at the back; and Duke growled a fierce, long, guttural growl, while every bristle along his back stood erect.

The panther surveyed the scene with a calmness and deliberation calculated to unnerve any but the steadiest hand. He seemed to be weighing the relative costs of retreating and of advancing. Vernon was suddenly seized by a strong temptation to fire. But he knew that to miss the right spot by so much as an inch might be fatal—he dared not move, and the line of the moonlight on the ground before him was still three feet away! It was a trying moment.

Then the panther began to advance. He crouched and crept slowly forward step by step, snarling and laying back his ears in an ugly manner, while he kept his wicked, gleaming eyes fixed steadily upon the trio.

Vernon felt his flesh begin to creep and his hair to stiffen, and his heart suddenly jumped and began pounding against the wall of his chest. "Fie!" he said to himself, clenching his teeth and fists.

It was over in an instant (Vernon was really a boy of splendid courage,) and his thoughts were again fixed upon the business before him—and none too soon!

The panther had stopped. He crouched lower. The tip of his long tail began to lash from side to side, his head was low and pushed far forward; his thin lips twitched nervously, and his huge claws dug into the bark. Vernon did not need to be told that the lion meant to spring, and that to delay an instant would be fatal. The rifle rose to his shoulder—ah! the moonlight fell full upon the sights. A rising roar was met by a clear, sharp report, which rang back from the cliff and echoed again as a tawny body whirled through the air and fell in a shapeless, quivering mass on the ground below.

"Hurray!" shouted Morton, as the pent-up nervousness escaped in a wild yell of delight.

It was the proudest moment of Vernon's life as he looked down at the great beast's outstretched form.

"The standing up to it was the worst," said Vernon, as he thought of how he had to pull himself together when the panther began to creep toward him along the tree-trunk, uttering that ugly, hissing snarl.

He stooped down and lifted the huge, block-shaped head, and saw that the bullet had passed through the brain and out on the back of the neck. "Must have smashed his neck, too," he said thoughtfully. Then his eyes swept over the handsome length of the skin, and he exclaimed: "By George, but that'll make a trophy! I say, Mort, we'll have it dressed and keep it! Old Mason'll do it for us." And as the idea caught their imaginations, they danced and circled about their prize in the moonlight like young savages, and the walls of the canyon rang again and again with their glee.

SAVED BY A NATIVE.

Dr. Livingstone Attacked by a Lion and Rescued Just in Time by an African Marksman.

Dr. David Livingstone, the great African explorer, had many thrilling experiences during his travels in the unknown wildernesses of the dark continent. What with savage men and ferocious animals his life was in con-

THE LION GROWLED DEFIANCE.

stant danger, but at no time was he nearer death than when he was held under the claws of a huge lion. In 1840 Dr. Livingstone went to South Africa as a missionary and was located in a Bechuana village in the northern part of the present division of Cape Colony. He lived there nine years before he began his expeditions into the unexplored regions farther north.

At one time, while living at this post, the cattle of the village were greatly harassed by lions and at last a concerted effort was made to rid the neighborhood of the animals. Dr. Livingstone and the natives sallied out against the lions and rounded up a number of them. Livingstone singled out a beautiful male lion, took aim and fired. The animal was struck, but received a wound that only served to arouse his anger. Before Livingstone realized what was happening the fierce brute gave a mighty spring and crushed the explorer to the earth. Then he seized Livingstone by the shoulder in his terrible teeth and shook the man as a cat does a mouse. Dr. Livingstone, in telling of the incident afterward, said this shaking caused a numbness to extend over his entire body. He could not move, but he was perfectly conscious and fully realized his danger.

Fortunately some of the natives had seen Dr. Livingstone's peril. As they rushed to his aid the lion placed both forepaws on his victim and growled defiance at the new foe. A well-directed shot from a native's weapon, however, laid him cold in death. Dr. Livingstone's arm had been crushed by the animal's teeth and his body was badly lacerated by the claws, but he recovered. The natives, he said, always seemed to have more respect for him after his narrow escape than they had before.—Chicago Record.

Wanted to Get a Divorce.

Clarence, aged five, had been severely chastised by his parents for disobedience, and the next day, without saying a word to anyone, he called at the office of the family legal adviser, who happened to be a particular friend of the little fellow's. "Well, Clarence," said the man of the law, after shaking hands, "what can I do for you?" "Please, Mr. Brown," replied Clarence, gravely, "I want to get a divorce from our family."

To Soften the Hands.

First wash them in tepid water till every vestige of dirt is removed. Then, before drying, rub well in glycerin and lemon juice mixed in equal proportions. Thoroughly dry with a soft towel, then quickly wash again with cold water and any good soap, keeping them in the water as short a time as possible. Again dry thoroughly and powder with oatmeal.

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Most Delightful Summer Resort of the Alleghenies.

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For rates and information address W. E. Burwell, Manager, care Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., until June 1st. After that time, Deer Park, Garrett County, Md.

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Garthright's.

Garthright at Mountain Lake Park, is offering some of the biggest bargains yet heard of.

Several hundred yards of best mattings to be sold at lowest prices.

250 mens' and boys' suits that go at half their value.

Largest stock of queensware in the county.

Two cars of Garthright's "Cream of Wheat" flour. The best on earth. To be sold at lowest possible price.

I will take all potatoes at 45c, eggs at 15c and will pay highest market price for butter and wool.

Now is the time to secure the best bargains you ever saw or heard of.

GARTHRIGHT.
13 3 Mt. Lake Park, Md.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES

For the various Schools of Garrett county, appointed on the 14th day of May, 1901, to serve for one year, or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Election District	No. of School.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NAMES OF TRUSTEES.
1	1	Swanton	J. D. Ashenfelter, C. S. May, Bradley T. Bray.
..	2	North Glade	J. L. Fitzwater, Edward Beckman, James Baldwin.
..	3	Meadow Mountain	P. J. Lohr, Buckner Mason, William Brenneman.
..	4	Frankville	P. M. Stemple, George Cline, Charles Stark.
..	5	Mt. Zion	W. S. Sharpless, John L. Sharpless, Frank Turner.
..	6	Fort Hill	John A. Wilt, Josephus Howell, Noah Wilt.
..	7	Painter	A. F. George, J. B. Friend, Albert Wright.
..	8	Walnut Bottom	A. M. T. Warnick, George Bray, Meshack Paugh.
..	9	Bethel	John R. Kerfoot, William Beavers, Archibald Frey.
2	1	Elder Hill	Adolphus Enlow, Bunnell Friend, Thomas Thayer.
..	2	Friendsville	Reese E. Friend, D. S. Custer, John W. McCullough.
..	3	Selbysport	Ed Liston, William Hollinger, G. W. Frazee.
..	4	Frazee Ridge	Kimmell Frazee, Jefferson Guard, George B. Frazee.
..	5	Rush	Milton Rush, John Meyers, Harry Rumbaugh.
..	6	Sand Spring	Gabriel Friend, Charles T. Hoff, Ami Hinebaugh.
..	7	McCabe	Isaac T. Meyers, C. W. Friend, A. M. Chisholm.
..	8	Asher Glade	Thurman Umble, J. B. Thomas, Joseph Fearer.
..	9	Mill Run	James Guard, Rudolph Fawcett, Zadok Green.
..	10	John Friend	Jeremiah Bittner, Samuel Fortner, Alfred Friend.
..	11	Manor Land	Henry Krug, Frank Raybeck, Allen Teats.
3	1	Grantsville	S. H. Ryland, James H. Bevans, U. M. Stanton.
..	2	Shade Run	Josiah Durst, Gregory Bevans, H. S. Yoder.
..	3	Keyser Ridge	Henry Leatham, C. J. Folk, Peter Royer.
..	4	McKenzie	C. B. McKenzie, Isador Garlitz, Christian Miller.
..	5	New Germany	C. J. Otto, Arch Warnick, J. Madison Durst.
..	6	Dorsey	Jacob L. Fresh, Wm. Broadwater, Isaac Swauger.
..	7	Ridgely	A. J. Bevans, Jonas Foulk, Levi Kinsinger.
..	8	Negro Mountain	Henry Zaner, John Yommer, William Tressler.
..	9	Engle	Ralph Engle, Noah Warnick, John W. Baker.
..	10	Pope	Thomas H. Layman, David Pope, B. F. Michael.
..	11	Compton	W. H. Swauger, Ross Compton, Daniel Enlow.
..	12	Loechel	S. C. Loechel, Lewis Horchler.
..	13	Yoder	Eli S. Miller, J. B. Miller, J. S. Miller.
..	14	Red Hill	D. D. Broadwater, P. J. Stephens, H. M. Broadwater.
..	15	Manadier	Michael Custer, D. J. Brenneman, R. H. Butler.
..	16	Turner	J. S. Harshbarger, Joshua Turner.
..	17	Laughlin	Perry Durst, Charles Platter, Jason Wilburn.
..	18	Foxtown	Michael Lageer, Noah Arendolph, John Hetrick.
4	1	Bloomington	Geo. C. Pattison, John Miller, J. B. Brydon.
..	2	Chestnut Grove	William J. Bernard, Otho Warnick, Otho Bernard.
..	3	Aaron's Run	Lee Fazenbaker, W. A. Michael, Geo. L. Michael.
..	4	Firm Rock	Michael Daley, John W. Broadwater, A. W. Michael.
..	5	Franklin Hill	George Thomas Michael.
..	6	Gilbert Warnick	G. B. Warnick, William Murphy.
..	7	Lower Savage	G. O. Broadwater, Stephen Wilt, Nathan Rounds.
5	1	Accident	Will Goehringer, John L. Richter, Harry Speicher.
..	2	Hartman	Lewis Spoerline, Conrad Fratz, Christian Beltzell.
..	3	Flatwoods	Jas. McGettigan, Martin L. Fresh, Jno. W. Bowman.
..	4	Bear Creek	Tarlton Collier, Lewis Camp, George Lininger.
..	5	Cove	W. M. Lohr, Geo. Fallinger, J. M. Fisher.
..	6	Miller	N. Platter, Orval Hileman, John Fallinger.
..	7	Winding Ridge	Jessie Frazee, August George, David L. Lytle.
..	8	Oak Hill	Martin Rush, Henry Schlossnagle, Jacob Felk.
..	9	Rich Hill	Harrison Brown, Jacob E. Bowser, Amaziah Turney.
..	10	Kamp	Solomon Glass, Henry Kamp, James Rush.
..	11	Mineral Springs	John Harman, Conrad Speicher, C. C. Hanft.
6	1	Lake Ford	Eugene Teats, W. S. Collins, Thomas Haige.
..	2	McHenry	Duke McClaine, Jonas Glotfelty, Brison Welsh.
..	3	Johnstown	M. Mattingly, Charles Dewitt, William Callis.
..	4	Sang Run	R. M. Enlow, M. H. Dewitt, Elijah Hoye.
..	5	Pine Swamp	Ezra Wolf, Jerome Kelly, M. H. Frankhauser.
..	6	Bishoff	J. M. Loudermilk, T. H. Cuppett, Hamill Casteel.
..	7	Cherry Meadows	
..	8	Prettyman	R. M. Alexander, Lewis Kahl, Jonas Hostedler.
..	9	Hoye's Run	J. H. Friend, Zadok Friend, Henry Sines.
..	10	White Rock	Elijah Friend, John Birch, Jobe Friend
..	11	Casteel	
7	1	Mt. Lake Park	L. L. Lantz, Henry E. Felty, Jacob Echard.
..	2	Glade Valley	Albert Welsh, A. J. Lee, Richard Reams.
..	3	Lyndale	G. M. B. Friend, John Moon, John W. Beckman.
..	4	Bernard	Norman Bernard, J. L. Paugh, Jeremiah Uphold.
..	5	Loch Lynn	J. L. Burley, Edward O'Donnell, William Sebold.
..	6	South Point	Clinton Morgan, John Close, W. H. Smouse.
..	7	Pleasant Valley	T. J. Browning, W. R. Beckman, James Dodge.
8	1	Sunnyside	John L. Harvey, D. P. Martin, Silas Snyder.
..	2	Mason	George D. Lee, B. F. Shaffer, Christian Martin.
..	3	Abernathy	I. W. Abernathy, Merritt Wilson, John W. Harvey.
..	4	Gauer	J. H. Roth, F. C. Fowler, George H. Gauer.
..	5	Shook Shop	Elisha Harvey, Samuel G. Stever, E. W. Kelso.
..	6	Bear Range	William G. Riley, James W. White, William Harvey.
..	7	Oak Grove	Charles E. Hilleary, Wm. J. Wilson, Elisha Aronhalt.
..	8	Bayard	M. J. Nugent.
..	9	Red Oak	Wm. H. Kitzmiller, B. H. Hollen, Jeremiah Harvey.
..	10	Cherry Creek	H. Kildow, John Hughes, Ami Forman.
..	11	Gorman	Mortimer William, Isaac F. King.
..	12	Swan Meadow	Fred Gorther, J. W. Baker, David Slabach.
..	13	Red House	J. M. Miller, George Blamble, Marcellus Wolfe.
..	14	Shield's Run	James Aronhalt, Davis N. Murphy, John Evarts.
9	1	Johnson	Thomas Johnson, Andrew Rosenberger, Isaac Blocher.
..	2	Bell	W. A. Robeson, W. A. Murphy, Thomas Lohr.
..	3	Finzel	P. E. Finzel, Jeremiah McKenzie, Thos. Machin.
10	1	Deer Park	J. W. Laughlin, Pat Garrett, L. Lohm.
..	2	Steiding	B. Steiding, A. C. Browning, Augustus Bernard.
..	3	Wilson	Herman Beckman, F. McCrobie, A. F. Jeffreys.
..	4	Bethlehem	John Thomas, James L. Harvey, H. A. Hardesty.
..	5	Eagle Rock	Thomas Sollars, George Bernard, John Uppold.
..	6	Armistead	William Speicher, Abel Dewitt, Samuel Rodeheaver.
..	7	Paradise	Columbus Paugh, Solomon Hoge, Charles Miller.
..	8	Chadderton	E. G. Miller, Lafayette Friend, B. T. Thrasher.
..	9	Yough Lake	
11	1	Inskeep	James Weir, Fred Cutter, Jacob Strickland.
..	2	Weir	J. H. Gregg, Thomas J. Broadwater, David Warnick.
..	3	Gregg	Daniel Wampler, David Merrill, Arch Broadwater.
..	4	Merrill	Jos. Broadwater, James Russell, Harvey H. Warnick.
..	5	Warnick	M. T. Broadwater, Geo. S. Warnick.
..	6	Piney Run	W. H. Jacobs, W. P. Hansel, Geo. B. McMillen.
..	7	Jacobs	Hiram Coleman, Francis Garlitz, John Robinson.
..	8	Avilton	
12	1	Bittinger	C. E. Ellithorp, Jonas Bittinger, George Ralston.
..	2	Beachy	Perry Broadwater, Silas Beachy, C. J. Brenneman.
..	3	Wiley (new house)	Perry Bowser, Eli Lohr, Levi Rush.
..	4	Black Hawk	Solomon Bittinger, James Bittinger, Aaron Pritts.
..	5	Backwoods	Jessie Warnick, Donald Simpson, Joseph Weitzell.
..	6	Dry Run	S. F. Broadwater, Thomas R. Murphy, Jos. P. Reed.
13	1	Kitzmillersville	M. A. Browning, E. J. Hamill, Geo. W. Kitzmiller.
..	2	Short Run	Daniel Wilson, James H. Wilson, John T. Harvey.
..	3	Three Fork Run	Louis F. Tasker, William Sharpless, Frank Bray.
14	1	Oakland	James Litzinger, A. G. Sturgiss, Daniel Hinebaugh.
..	2	Brant	Clark Deberry, David Enlow, Henry Fredlock.
..	3	Deep Creek	John Weimer, John Cross, George Brant.
..	4	Bray	Thomas Skipper, John Ream, Chauncey Kimmell.
..	5	Hutton	U. G. Palmer, C. F. White, William Canty.
..	6	Fairsweep	E. E. Sollars, John T. Bowers, Moses Wensell.
..	7	Lloyd	Martin Carney, James Tracy, John Mackin.
..	8	Herrington	Wm. Browning, J. E. Wolf, James D. Nelson.
..	9	Swallow Falls	Wm. A. Reams, Lincoln Sines, W. T. Sines.
..	10	Crellin	Charles Whitmore, Ralph T. Ashby, E. M. Spedden.
..	11	Dodge	P. H. Rodeheaver, J. R. Browning, Henry Jordan.
..	12	Snaggy Mountain	J. M. Browning, Alex Bittinger, T. P. Spahr.
..	13	Nethkin	Jesse Weimer, Thomas Nethkin, F. R. Nethkin.

COLORED SCHOOL.

William Walker, Philip Davis, James Truly.

Trustees are respectfully referred to Chapter 5 of the Public School Laws of Maryland and to Article 3 of the Revised By-Laws of the State Board of Education for the powers vested in and the duties devolving upon them. You are especially requested to look closely to the incidental expenses of your school and see that all charges are fair and reasonable. You will let the contract for furnishing fuel to the lowest responsible bidder, reserving the right to reject any or all bids. You will see that Section 7, Article 5, of the State By-Laws is observed; also the law in regard to substitute teachers. Visit your school as frequently as possible and thereby encourage the teacher in his or her arduous and responsible position, and thus manifest to the children that you are interested in their education or training. By observing the above instructions you will aid the Board very much in advancing the schools of our county.

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BALTIMORE

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following road is prayed to be made, said road so prayed to be located to commence at a point on the Backwoods road, near the end of Bowers' lane in District No. 12, then to run eastwardly through the lands of G. W. Broadwater, Lloyd Broadwater, Eli Broadwater, Samuel E. Broadwater, lands of the heirs of Henry Broadwater, deceased, and lands of P. J. Stephens, intersecting the new road near McAndrews' mill in District No. 3, a distance of about three miles, and examine whether the said county road should be made, will meet on the 10th day of June, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said locating of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

SAMUEL J. BRENNEMAN,
MICAAEL CUSTER,
FRANCIS DURST,
Examiners.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the mortgaged real estate of Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, as made by Frederick A. Thayer and Ulysses G. Palmer, Assignees.

No. 1057 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 15th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting as a court Equity, that the sale of the real estate of Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, as made by Frederick A. Thayer and Ulysses G. Palmer, assignees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 8th day of June, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Z. G. Duckworth et al. vs. Stephen Duckworth.

No. 1042 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 10th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Taylor Morrison be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 8th day of June, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1000.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Teachers' Examinations.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., May 27, 1901.

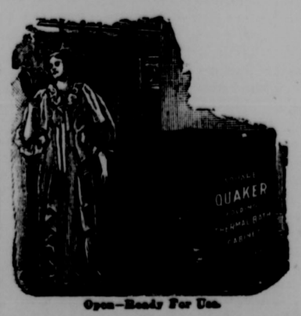
The Garrett County Teachers' Examinations will be held as follows:

Grantsville, June 17 and 18.
Accident, June 19 and 20.
Oakland, June 21 and 22.

Those wishing to apply for First Grade Certificates must appear at Oakland on the above dates. Examination to begin at eight o'clock each day.

By order of the Board.
ED A. BROWNING,
122 Examiner

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.



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Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

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JOHN M. DAVIS,
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R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
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F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
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D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
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David W. Sloan.

The Wilkes Stallion

EMPEROR WILKES

TIME, 2.28.

Will stand at the stables of the undersigned in Oakland on the following terms:

$10 to Insure a Mare With Foal.

Money to be paid when mare is known to be with foal. Persons parting with a mare or fails to attend forfeits insurance money. A lien will be retained on the colt until insurance is paid. We will not be responsible for accidents should any occur, but the best of care to prevent such will be exerted.

This horse has a record of 2.34. On a trial he trotted a mile in 2.28. He is a full brother of WILL KERR, 2.07¾, Champion Green Harness Horse of the World, and also of VINETTE, 2.09½.

EMPEROR WILKES is a dark bay stallion, snip on nose, black points, height 15¾ hands. He was bred by Thompson & Bro., Cynthiana, Ky. He comes from the best trotting family of horses in this country and has a bright future. He is the sire of the fastest colts in Garrett county and is without doubt the best bred stallion and the fastest trotting animal in Western Maryland.

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I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:
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131½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M.
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 45—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
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Manager of Passenger Traffic.
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WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 03
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 [illegible]
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 50	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv *7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
M. P.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901. NUMBER 14.

NO THIRD TERM.

President McKinley Makes a Statement to That Effect.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The following personal statement by the President was given out at the White House at noon today:

"I regret that the suggestion of a third term has been made, and I doubt whether I am called upon to give it notice, but there are questions of gavest importance before the administration, and the country's just consideration should not be prejudiced by even a suspicion of my accepting a third term.

"In view of the suggestion of it, I will say now once and for all, that I not only am not nor will be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept the nomination for it if tendered me.

"My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate. Then with them will I do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

The statement was the subject of last night's cabinet session and caused quite a sensation in political circles.

The cabinet approved the action and sentiment of the President.

A Good Cough Medicine.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says Druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family both for ordinary coughs and colds and for the cough following la grippe, and find it very efficacious." For sale by all dealers.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. James Green, auditor's office West Va. C. & P. R. R., Elkins, West Ga., came home Saturday to visit his parents at Brantsburg, and of course while here called on his very best girl.

Mr. E. Kemp spent Sunday with relatives in Frostburg.

Mr. Haynes moved to Keyser on Tuesday, where he is working on the preparatory building of the West Virginia University.

Mr. G. C. Pattison returned home on Tuesday from a trip to the eastern cities, in which Buffalo was taken in.

We are informed that there will be several ice cream parlors in town during the summer. The Mite Society of the M. E. church expect to establish one as soon as a suitable location can be secured.

Politics in this locality seem to be playing a game something like "hot butter beans"—the nearer we get to the time of holding the primaries the more the merits of the several candidates are discussed and hotter the discussion becomes.

Ravenscroft and George have been about the only candidates we have heard mentioned to any great extent until in the last few days Col. Sturgiss, the popular Oakland druggist, has received the warmest commendation from all quarters and if the good things spoken in favor are indicitive strength, he is a sure winner under the circumstances, so far as this district is concerned.

Both Ravenscroft and George are under fire. Both have their friends, both their enemies, but the general opinion, so far as we can catch it as it goes flooding by, is that neither of them has any kick coming and that the Republicans certainly have been good to them. Some claim that the former is the owner of valuable property, an officer in a trust company, interested in gold diggings and various other investments.

George gets a similar raking, although he is not quite so well fixed financially as his rival, yet he is regarded as being well paid for the services rendered his party in the way of positions that have at all times been highly remunerative and honorable. Reasoning this way it seems natural to look for a third party as a solution of the problem and as Col. Sturgiss is eminently capable in every respect, a strong party man and worker, well known all over the county, the conclusion would be he is just the man for the place.

Unnecessary Loss of Time.

Mr. W. S. Whedon, Cashier of the First National Bank of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by all dealers.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

Love is a delusion and marriage its conclusion.

The busy man needs no companion. Idleness is always wearisome.

What is well done betters what is yet to do. Make stepping stones of your work.

Everything comes to him who waits—is an old saying, but keep working while you are waiting.

Shake hands with all religions, but don't lose your head while you are getting acquainted.

Religion is a life work—belief is a question of the day, and faith is crystalized belief.

Lies are tools used in cutting the teeth of the innocent. A good liar is sometimes a blessing in disguise.

If you must lie, at least tell honest lies—a dishonest truth is blacker than the blackest lie.

Women are the soul of logic—there is nothing more conclusive than a woman's "I told you so." Plato could not upset it.

JACKSON.

Married.

MICHAEL—STOVER.—At the Mt. Lake Park M. E. church, June 5, Mr. Clarence E. Michael and Miss Lulu D. Stover were united in marriage by Rev. John S. Harvey.

GRANTSVILLE.

My recent visit to Oakland was greatly enjoyed, saddened only by the absence of many old friends who have passed the "great divide" and are now enjoying their reward. The genial face and kindly greetings of those old associates always made a visit to our county seat a great pleasure. Yet our cordial reception by all your good people left nothing in the way of hospitality to be desired.

Great improvements have been made in and around your beautiful and thriving city, among the most notable being your well-built roads. The condition of our county roads in other sections of the county is deplorable. Some action should be taken to make a better road between Grantsville and Oakland or a gradual estrangement of these sections will follow. Few from this end of the county of the county care to travel these roads in their present condition. Our efficient and energetic commissioners are doing much to improve them, but much remains to be done. It is to be hoped the parties building a railroad through the Casselman valley will at least repair damages done.

The contemplated call for the Republican primaries during the present month is causing considerable comment.

Garrett county requires legislation and will demand the repeal of some unwise laws. We have abundant material to select from and it is to be hoped a strong and influential delegation will be sent to Annapolis to represent the banner county.

The Casselman valley will name her man in due time. With such material as Ralph Engle, Ross Compton, C. J. Otto and Phineas Boucher to select from old No. 3 will be heard again in the halls of legislation.

OCCASIONAL.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The past week was a busy one at the Park. The new arrivals were very many. All the hotel people are on the ground. Some of the hotels and a number of boarding houses have guests.

The weather permitting the first service for the season will be held in the tabernacle. It is an inviting place. The work of the whitewashers is a credit to the workmen The seats have been placed, and the building is ready for service. The honor of preching the first sermon will be enjoyed by the genial U. B. pastor of the Loch Lynn, Rev. C. Fisher. A good sermon may be expected.

The Maxwell house is nearing completion. It will be one of the best houses in the county when turned over to the owner by the contractors.

About two-thirds of the cottages are occupied. There are only half a dozen cottages yet for rent. The demand for eight room cottages cannot be met. This speaks well for the Park.

Mr. Chas. Tower and wife were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carr Friday night.

Our old friend T. J. Peddicord was a visitor at this place last Thursday.

Rumor has it that Dr. McComas will take charge of the drug store. We hope it is true. The Doctor has always gave good service.

The farmers are beginning to bring in their produce and find ready sale for it at good prices.

C. S. May, at Swanton, will buy all wool this year for cash. See him before you sell. 4t

ACCIDENT.

Senator Ravenscroft drove up to Oakland Sunday afternoon, returning Tuesday evening.

Dentist Greene and wife, of Washington, D. C., are located at Hotel Englehart.

Mr. Daniel Hinebaugh, of the metropolis, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Aaron Boyer. He returned to Oakland Monday morning, accompanied by Walter Sanner.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Buechly, of Jenner, Pa., are visiting relatives and friends in and about town.

Mrs. Penn W. Whetsell and children are visiting Mrs. W.'s parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Boyer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Speicher, accompanied by Mrs. Harvey Speicher and children, drove down to Meyersdale last Friday, returning Monday.

Jas. H. Atkinson, of Frostburg, has relieved J. S. Meyers of the duties of storekeeper and gauger at the Miller distillery.

Dr. W. Ravenscroft is treating the Bellevue to a fresh coat of paint. Recently he put a cement floor in the cellar. The repairing already done at the premises has greatly improved the appearance of the property.

Merchant Gnagey has gone to the Pittsburg markets on business.

We notice through the columns of THE REPUBLICAN that a change has been ordered on the mail route between this place and Oakland, to go into effect July 1, 1901. This has caused much dissatisfaction and a great uproar among the people of this section of the county. They are bitterly opposed to the change as it will greatly delay the dispatching of and receiving mails at this office as well as intermediate points along the route. Mails coming to Oakland by train for points on the route will be delayed from 12 to 24 hours. While anyone desiring to transact business with the banks cannot get a reply under three days. Money being sent to the bank for deposit would not reach the office in Oakland until after banking hours, and hence remain in the office until the following day. In this manner it would be in danger, especially in the case of postoffie robbery as has already been in a previous plight in Oakland. And in like manner if any one desiring money sent from the bank the banker would be obliged to take the money to the office the day before sending it, where under the present arrangements a letter can be sent to Oakland and a reply received the same day.

It is an outrage to meddle politics in with the carrying of the mails and thereby depriving the citizens of their postal facilities. The people will not stand such fiendish work and will fight it to a finish. We are surprised at the editors of our several county papers that they do not offer a protest against this absurd imposition upon the public, which will delay the delivery of their papers, as well as receiving matter for publication, eighteen hours or more.

Mail routes are not established for the adaptability of the contractors, but for the convenience of the public. The party interposing in this matter, who is seeking political honors from the hands of the Republicans, will be kindly remembered on election day next fall should he be so successful as to get the nomination.

We predict, however, the downfall which is justly due him, and while he has gained a friend or two in Oakland, he has lost the support of a great number of the stauncest Republicans in this section of the county.

We are strong advocates of the old saying: "Let good enough alone," when considered so by the people who are greatly interested and receive much service therefrom.

PAINTER.

The farmers are making good use of the nice weather plowing for buckwheat.

The Junior Epworth League will meet every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock instead of 4 o'clock.

Mrs. John Wagner was visiting friends near Altamont one day last week.

Misses Annie Beckman, Susie Baldwin and Maggie Fitzwater were visiting friends here Sunday.

Theodore George purchased a fine cow at the sale Saturday.

Charles Lee, who has been logging for C. S. Fuller near Eagle Rock, is home this week on account of his horse being crippled. J. BIRD.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

DAWN AT LAST.

Wandering far from Thee in darkness,
Sore oppress'd, hope almost o'er,
In Satan's chains a fetter'd captive,
Out on Sin's bleak dismal shore;
Crush'd to earth, with strength fast failing,
Thro' weight of woes that held us fast,
When at last, Thou Blessed Saviour,
From Calvary's Cross came dawn at last.

CHORUS.

Dawn at last, thou Son of David,
Dawn at last, thro' Grace Divine;
May we ever show contrition,
Sin no more, be ever Thine.

Toiled we long in Satan's service,
Thy commands have set at naught,
Anxious fears and ceaseless sorrows,
Deep despair and vileness wrought;
When in anguish'd tones we sought Thee,
Bless'd Jesus, Thou did'st hear,
And Thy soothing answer to us,
Cast from us all doubt and fear.

Now we feel a newness in us,
Which Thy Grace alone doth give;
May Thou ever be our Shepherd,
We within Thy fold to live.
Oh! thou erring hapless sinner,
Come and quench thy raging thirst,
And beside the flowing fountain
Rest in peace on Jesus' breast.

—A. R. C.

Communicated.

To the Citizens and Voters of Garrett County:

We are about to enter upon another campaign which, local in its general character, will carry with it a specific and wider influence which if not carefully guarded in the onset may be detrimental not alone to the interests of our county and State but to the Nation. I speak of the election of a United States Senator, which will take place at our next State Assembly in 1902. And the selection of our State Delegates and Senators, whose first duties are obligatory to their own people and county next to the general interest and welfare of the State, and while we entertain no doubt of their loyalty in every duty devolving upon them, we should have some assurance from the candidates for the nomination for Senate and House of Delegates as to who amongst the several aspirants to the high office of United States Senator will be their choice, for there are some even in the Republican ranks whom we prefer to others. But the duty of repealing and correcting malformed laws and formulating and reenacting better ones should engage their most serious attention and time when on duty, and we the voters should demand of them some pledge in regard to special legislation for Garrett county that the will of the people may no longer be ignored. We have men in Garrett county qualified for those onerous duties and their nomination should engage our first attention, and while we have quite a number whose education and knowledge of the needs of our county are adequate, we have but few whose parlimentary education and tact are equal to the emergencies in the cases. Hence I believe it is our duty to favor the nomination of those who have had such experience and training. We have Hons. R. A. Ravenscroft and A. F. George, either of whom I believe well qualified.

As to the choice of legislators let us also bear in mind that the same degree of parlimentary knowledge, tact, force and decision of character are peremtory necessities in them also, of whom, as in the other case, we have but few.

As to the local offices to be filled we have abundant good and deserving material to choose from, and I have no doubt that the choice for each will be wisely made.

Bur let us lay aside our prejudices in the other case now and when a change for new senatorial and legislative material is to be made let it be at a time less momentous in our county and State affairs.

Asking your wise consideration of my suggestions and promising more anon, I am Yours truly,

S. E. FLOWERS, SR.

Mt. Lake Park, June 3.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

This delightful resort, high up in the Allegheny Mountains, on the broad plateau known as the Glades, on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, opened on June 1st, and excursion tickets are on sale at all ticket offices at very low rates. The special attractions this year will be the West Virginia State Teachers' Meeting, on July 2d to 4th; the Inter-Denominational Camp Meeting, July 6th to 15th; Woman's Home Missionary Society, July 20th; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, July 27th; Chautauqua Summer Schools, August 1st to 19th, and the annual session of the Mountain Chautauqua, August 1st to 28th. There will be special excursions from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and intermediate stations on July 10th and August 7th, for which special low rates will be named.

For detailed information call on or address ticket agents Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. july 1

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

HOYES.

Mr. J. Arthur DeWitt, is i nproving his property with a new wire fence.

Mrs. Abel Dewitt of near Deer Park, was visiting relatives at Selbysport, and Hoyes, several days last week.

Mr. Joe Keller purchased a fine driving horse of Willie Mattingly on Monday of this week.

Mr. Bert Cuppett accompanied by Miss Crane, of Loch Lynn, was calling on Mr. Cuppett's parents Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Geo. E. Bishoff gave a turkey dinner to some of his near relatives on Sunday last. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller and little son of Mt. Savage

A number of our singers attended singing school at Flatwoods Sunday last.

Last Sunday was church day at the Catholic church and it was well attended.

Col. DeWitt, our buggy agent is doing quite a good business.

Mr. Arthur DeWitt and Percy Lowdermilk attended quarterly meeting at Selbysport Sunday. We are not sure that quarterly meeting was the only attraction as Selbysport can boast of some very fine looking young ladies.

Mr. Adolph Enlow is erecting a large new barn on his farm and Mr. Charles DeWitt also is preparing to build an addition to his house.

W. A. Smith attended the K. of P. lodge at Friendsville last Friday evening.

Miss Ora Hoye, of Sang Run was the guest of Miss Allie Custer last Sunday.

After July 1st our mail route from Accident to Oakland will change carriers and we noticed in last week's paper that the mail was to start from Oakland instead of Accident, over which our people are very indignant as it is quite an inconvenience in many ways. We receive our mail one day later in the week and mail that we should receive on Saturday we will not get until Monday. It also breaks connection with branch routes from Hoyes to Sang Run and Elder. Petitions are in circulation to the department requesting that the route be left as it is and we hope they will be recognized by the department.

JUSTICE.

You may as well expect to run a steam engine without water as to find an active, energetic man with a torpid liver and you may know that his liver is torpid when he don't relish his food or feels dull and languid after eating, often has headache and sometimes dizziness. A few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will restore his liver to its normal functions, renew his vitality, improve his digestion and make him feel like a new man. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all drug stores.

SHORT RUN.

This has been a very wet and cold spring, but it has been warmer with more sunshine for the last few days.

The crops are looking good excepting corn. There is a good prospect for all kinds of fruit. It has been unfavorable for spraying.

James H. Wilson has set out an orchard of 100 apple trees and 200 peach trees. They are all growing. He noticed a new enemy on his young trees. It is a large bug that feeds on the buds. Can anyone tell us what they are and how to get rid of of them?

Bert Harvey, the Elk Garden butcher, was here yesterday buying cattle.

A. E. Harvey is still blacksmithing for the Blaine Coal Co.

There are three coal mines operating near Blaine. Blaine is building fast and will be a good market for farm produce.

Bert Wilson, who is going to St. John's College, will be at home before long. We are sure he is making good use of his free scholarship from Garrett county.

The illiterates in Election District No. 13 are few, only about six or seven. The Republicans are organizing and are going to show their stripes. Three cheers for No. 13, for she is solid.

Lee Uphold was a welcome visitor at D. R. Harvey's this week.

D. R. Harvey, has bought a lot of of timber. He will cut and log it this summer.

The young folks of this place, Ryan's Glade and Elk Garden are going to the Pinnach, one of the finest views near here. It is about six miles east of Elk Garden and the point of the Alleghany mountains. They are anticipating a good time.

M. H. Nelder is all smiles; it is a girl.

The best of all our Sunday school and church are in a prosperous condition still there is room for improvement.

I will leave the rest of the news for the bee bird. Come again.

FARMER.

HOW LAW AFFECTS THE DEMOCRATS.

Will Lose Votes in Many Counties—Senator McComas Surprised at Republican Confidence.

While the Democrats are squabbling the Republicans are getting together.

Not in the history of the party have the conditions been so favorable as at present. In city and in counties there is the same confidence, the disfranchisement law to the contrary notwithstanding. As a matter of fact this act is no longer regarded an obstacle. It has had an effect not anticipated by the Democratic party managers, who pushed it through the Legislature. Schools have sprung up like mushrooms. In every hamlet the instructors are at work teaching the illiterate how to mark their ballots, while the Democrats do not appear at all concerned about those of their party whom they have disfranchised.

A covert threat was made recently by a Somerset county politician, who, when informed of the work being done by the Republicans, said their labors would count for naught, as the Democrats intended to use German script, which they would be unable to decipher. When former Senator Dryden, the county leader, was told of this, he replied that if permissible they might use Greek or Hebrew letters, when only a chosen few could vote. At any rate, if letters were used which would practically debar one half the voters, the court would be asked to issue a mandamus, and if this was refused the responsibility could be placed where it belonged.

It is hardly probable, however, that such revolutionary methods will be employed. Many a Democrat would be deprived of the right of franchise if unreadable tickets were printed.

In Queen Anne the Democrats are already kicking because of the many votes lost to them. The leaders who attended the State committee meeting were not at all sanguine over the outcome in this Democratic stronghold. Mr. John Wilson, the Republican leader, thinks they will use some device to enable their illiterates to vote. Unless they do their usual majority will be materially reduced, if not quite wiped out.

Indeed, just now the Democrats are more worked up over the result of their handiwork than the Republicans, who, as above stated, are rapidly getting their people in shape and are no longer concerned about the law.

At the meeting of the State Central Committee last week Senator McComas asked every county representative as to the political conditions in his district, and without exception every one declared the outlook never was brighter. "I was really amazed," said he, subsequently, "at the confidence of these men. Even those counties which the Democrats should win easily they claim to be able to carry. This feeling means much to our party. Half the battle is already won when victory is scented from afar. But it will not do to take anything for granted. We must continue to work and never let up until the polls close."

Chairman Goldsborough was also agreeably surprised when the reports came in. He knew of the conditions in his and adjoining counties, but attributed these to local troubles which operated against these Democrats. He had no idea that Democratic disaffection was so widespread. An exuberant Republican representative offered to bet the Democrats would not carry more than two counties in the First district.

Ex-Congressman Barber, who will probably be the candidate for Senator from Talbot, entertains not the slightest doubt of Republican success in his county. He will manage the fight in person, and, as the party differences have been minimized, a practically solid vote will be cast. Talbot has always been the stronghold of the silverites, and these are bitterly opposed to Mr. Gorman's candidacy. Editor Lightbourne of the Peninsular *Democrat* is pouring hot shot into the anti-Bryanites and making war on their leader. Add to his opposition that of the Independents who followed General Hardcastle when he antagonized the machine and it is plain that the regulars are fighting against odds.

For Rent or Sale.

Nine room house, good stable, half acre lot, fruit trees, spring of pure water, most desirable for a summer home. House has been lately painted and papered. Everything in first-class repair. This property is known as the Bedford property. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. For terms, etc., address Mr. G. S. Hamill. 3

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

"PALS."

By C. E. Weigall.

"BY THEIR fruits shall ye know them.

"Still to ourselves in every place consigned,
Our own felicity we make or find."

He lay on his bed-cot and looked at the stars through a chink in the roof between window and canvas.

It was a very hot night, of that breathless, lurid deadness that makes a Malta summer a weariness of the flesh. Inside his tent 13 sturdy souls were snoring, under their brown blankets, the sleep of the just; but the fourteenth, Gunner Amherst, had been awake since "Lights out," and sleep would probably not visit his eyes at all until the little bugler sounded reveille from the guard-room steps at Tigne fort.

He was thinking, and perhaps there was some excuse for the deep concentration necessary for such a purpose, for Amherst did not often indulge in an art so purely imaginative.

The tramp of the sentry up and down across the square on his eternal round, the sob of the tide under the sheer cliff, the call of a distant siren from a ship in the grand harbor, were the only sounds that broke the stillness of the night.

In the daytime Gunner Amherst had no time for thought. Drills and fatigues, drinks in the canteen, cricket or football, as the season might allow; bathing, a further pint in the canteen with a chum, and then "Last Post," did not leave much time in which a man might develop original traits or even a habit of thought, for in his set the reading-room was not the fashion.

His face was puckered into a frown that marred the usual good temper of its dare-devil expression. He had something on his mind, and that something led him at last to rise from his bed-cot, and don the few clothes necessary to decency, quietly tiptoeing at last out of the tent.

Keeping in the shadow of the buildings, away from earshot of the sentry, he skirted the camp till he came out beyond the gray walls of the fort above the sea. There he sat him down among the short, sunburnt stubble and sand, and bared his great chest to the cool night wind of heaven that blew from the dread Sirocco quarter.

"My!" he said, "I'm battlin' it out, but I don't come anigh the end of it. If Jem takes the stripe, it's splits between him and me; there's too many 'alf quarterns—or the end on 'em—down agen me, to see me a bloomin' Bombardier. Now, Jem'll go mashin' about with N. C. O.'s, and mayn't look at an old pal, and as to speaking to me friendly like, why, it's all down in the regulations as there's a great gulf between them and the likes of us, me in particular, as one as 'as a many things down on my defaulter's sheet as shouldn't be there. We've been friends since the first day 'e joined—'im 'an me together—rookies as didn't know a gun from a pea-stick. It was always the same afore we joined, at 'ome in the old place. If there was a furrow to be plowed, Jem always took first prize, though I might run the show pretty nigh; or a piece to be sung at the harvest-home, or a holiday-making, when there was a choice of anyone to go, Jem was always chosen. But I was never one to feel jealous like. Same as when 'e went off with my gal, Molly Maloney—'oo could feel jealous of Jem?"

Amherst paused a moment and gazed at the sky, crisped into points of yellow stars. The wash of the sea had made him melancholy, perhaps, as he was out of sorts. That one last glass of beer the night before in the canteen had been too much for "Old Devil-may-care," as his companions called him. He leaned up against a grey rock bowlder, and tore up a tussock of grass.

"A. N. C. O. mayn't speak to a ordinary gunner when 'e pals with the other lot o' sarjints and their belongings. Don't know as I pants to do that though! If it was me, I don't think as 'ow I'd ever chuck a pal—and yet there's a deal o' pleasure in bein' looked up to! Not as anyone'll ever look up to me—I'm a bit of a waster."

There was a suspicious moisture in the eyes of this "bit of a waster." He was not in the least a romantic figure. His good-looking face had not the alert expression of influencing power that belongs to the born non-commissioned officer of the British army. His clothing, too, was unromantic, consisting of a pair of khaki trousers and a patched vest hung on anyhow, his feet thrust into broken canvas bathing shoes.

He was roused by a quick step on the grass behind him, and started at once into defiant life again. Tears would be a lasting disgrace if discovered, and he became merely a motionless gunner, looking out with stiff intentness at the far faint line of the Sicilian coast.

"Davy! Whatever are you doing here?"

It was the old name, familiarly spoken. No one ever called him Davy now. To his superiors he was simply a bad lot, though a good all-round athlete; and to his companions, a fellow who could crack a good tale, and put away more beer than any other—a fellow, too, whose one stupendous folly was being too chummy with a man who was on the roll for promotion, a man who loved the reading-room, and who was in the choir at the little Garrison Chapel, and in high favor with the powers that be.

"Yes, Jem," he said, glibly, "I was just 'avin a bit of a toddle—the tent seemed chokey like. I should think as the thermometer must be about a 'undred in there."

"Aye," said Jem, laconically, "I seed you pass. I was standing at the door of No. 15 hut, and I thought as 'ow I'd come and see what you was up to."

"You might get into a row," returned Amherst, "and that 'ud be bad for you just now."

"No worse for me than you."

Jem set himself squarely down on a bowlder at his companion's side, and settled his chin upon his folded brown fists.

"Davy," he said, "do you remember Molly Maloney?"

Amherst's face quivered; but he said, sturdily: "Aye, we'll not talk of 'er just now, Jem."

Jem's face was determined; his mouth set in a hard line, that spoiled his good looks, giving to his face an expression of obstinate firmness that gave one a fresh insight into his character.

"Do you mind her yellow hair, like the buttercups in Mile End Close farm, and her eyes blue and big, like the forget-me-nots by the mill-pond, where the rushes was so fine and large? She was a neat dresser, and had a pretty foot, too."

"Aye," said Davy.

"And the Sunday evenin' when we three walked back from church, and the sky was like the inside of a pink shell, with streaks like a violet here and there? And she says to me, what a pretty voice I had in the tenor parts, and never said a word to you, though you and she was courtin'."

Amherst made a motion with his head, for his lips were dry and speechless.

"And maybe you were wondering why we weren't married, and why I never said a word about it to you, after she give you the chuck, and she and me went walkin' together."

"Maybe you was delicate about it, and didn't like to 'urt my feelin's."

Davy's voice was hoarse; he was so eager to find an excuse for the man to whom he had been doggedly faithful for these many years through thick and thin.

"'Twas only natural as she should prefer you. I'm a poor one at expressin' my feelin's, and a poor sort of chap and all. While as for you—"

"While, as for me," said Jem, calmly, "you thought as 'ow I was a nasty, sneakin' chap, and had took Molly away from you, temptin' her like; while the real truth is, Davy, though I never told you before, that she wasn't worth a snap of your fingers or of mine, for I knew she was flirtin' with that red-headed chap at the blacksmith's all the time you was a courtin' of 'er; and if a girl could go on with one chap when she had promised to marry another, it seemed to me as she was not good enough to be a pal's wife. She walked with me a bit, and then—why, I told 'er as I meant nothin', seein' she was on with two or three other chaps, and you was too blind to see it. I only done it to show you what she was and to stop you from throwin' your stupid old self away upon a good-for-nought."

"You did it for that?" Davy's voice was tremulous in its intensity of earnestness. "Why, I thought as 'ow you loved 'er, and was goin' to get the stripe so as you could get married to 'er."

"I'm not a-going to take no stripe," said Jem, steadily. "You're out there, Davy."

"Why, the colonel spoke to you this mornin', I know 'e did, for Stubbs told me."

"Aye, Davy, did you never think that you and me would be separated as far as the sea is from yon mountain? You've been a bit unfortunate in the drinkin' line, and that's agen you for promotion, but if you was thinkin' that I was a goin' to be set over your head, you was wrong, Davy Amherst. Pals we was in the old days, and pals we'll be till we snuffs out, and that's enough for me, if it is for you."

Amherst's hand stole a little nearer to the clenched fist on the stubble. "God's truth?" he said.

"God's truth," said Jem.

The vow was taken as solemnly as though some pledge of vast importance was being registered.

"Jem, it was 'urtin' me cruel, that thought of you and me never speakin'," said Davy, at last, sheepishly. "If you like, I'll keep a bit straighter. At least, I'll try to keep that way on."

Amherst was nothing if not honest, and Jem admired him for it.

"It'll be no use, Davy. I know you of old," he answered, hopefully. "The very smell of a beer-jug 'll draw you a mile, but I'll take the will for the deed, old chap."

When two furtive, lightly-garbed figures stole back to their respective beds, the sky was shivering towards the dawn. As Amherst crept into his bed, the next man to him moved, and muttered in his sleep. "We beseech Thee to hear us, Good Lord." He was the second tenor in the choir, and had been practicing some new music the day before at the squeaking harmonium.

"Amen," said Davy, fervently, as he drew the blanket over his head.

At the same moment the bugle rang out "Reveille," clear as a bell—resonant as the last trump—each note rising and falling on the still air. It was echoed from cliff to cliff, from fort to barracks, till the whole island rang with the news that another day was born.

And the gunners of Tigne woke to reluctant life, and grumbled themselves into uniform and pipe-clayed helmets once again. But there was gladness in two rough, honest hearts, for a shadow had rolled away with the purple line of night-cloud into the sea. —Black and White.

A Mosquito's Teeth.

A mosquito gets its growth in a short time. It is fully developed and equipped for business in three weeks.

LOST AND FOUND.

James was an only son,
A bright and noble boy,
A widow's trust and pride,
A doting mother's joy.

He was at home and school
Both dutiful and kind,
Of honest, open heart,
Of bright inquiring mind.

The mother's wealth of love
She lavished on her boy;
To whom she fondly clung,
Her only earthly joy.

Without his father's hand,
Its guidance and restraint,
Sad change in time she saw,
And heard her son's complaint,

That home was not as bright
As scenes upon the street,
Where folly's songs were sung,
Hard by the scorner's seat.

Corrupt companionship,
With evil leaven fraught,
In body, spirit, soul,
Its subtle poison wrought.

The voice within at first
Condemns the lighter drinks;
Yet reason as he may,
He through indulgence sinks.

The mother patient bore
The folly of her child;
Her heart, its agony,
Suppressed to accents mild.

She summoned all the strength
Of self-denying love,

That home, with added charms,
Its sacred worth might prove.

But Satan, subtle fiend,
By sin's delusion charmed,
His victim blindly led,
His captive's fear disarmed.

Until debased, he trod
Of hell the very brink!
And in his ravings cursed
And fought the demon Drink!

The mother's tortured heart
In agony now broke;
And to his double crime
The son, in horror woke.

But mercy spread her wings
And brooded o'er the loss;
And now, redeemed, he clings
A contrite to the Cross.

The mother's tears and prayers,
Preserved a pledge on high,
Now fall in dews of grace
From out the answering sky.
—C. B. Botsford, in National Advocate.

A NATIONAL EVIL.

An Iniquity That Could Be Put Away If All Its Enemies Were United.

Drunkenness is the greatest evil of this nation, and it takes no logical process to prove that a drunken nation cannot long be a free nation. Drunkenness is not subsiding, certainly it is not at a standstill, but it is on an onward march, and it is a double quick. There is more rum swallowed in this country, and of a worse kind, than was ever swallowed since the first distillery began its work of death. Where there was one drunken home there are ten drunken homes. Where there was one drunkard's grave there are 20 drunkards' graves.

If we could gather all the armies of the dead drunkards, and have them come to resurrection, and then add to that host all the armies of living drunkards, five and ten abreast, and then if we could have you mount a horse and ride along that line for review, you would ride that horse until he dropped from exhaustion, and you would mount another horse and ride until he fell from exhaustion, and you would take another and another, and you would ride along hour after hour, and day after day. Great hosts, in regiments, in brigades. Great armies of them. And then if you had voice enough stentorian to make them all hear, and you could give the command: "Forward, march!" their first tramp would make the earth tremble. Whichever way you look in the community to-day, the evil is increasing.

Sermons setting forth the perils that threaten the destruction of our American institutions would be very poorly planned sermons if they did not speak of drunkenness. Is it a state evil, or is it a national evil? Does it belong to the north, or does it belong to the south? Does it belong to the east, or does it belong to the west? Ah! there is not an American river into which its tears have not fallen and into which its suicides have not plunged. What ruined that southern plantation? Every field a fortune the proprietor and his family once the most affluent supporters of summer watering-places. What threw that New England farm into decay and turned the roseate cheeks that bloomed at the foot of the Green mountains into the pallor of despair? What has smitten every street of every village, town and city of this continent with a moral pestilence? Strong drink. O how many are waiting to see if something cannot be done! Thousands of drunkards waiting who cannot go ten minutes in any direction without having the temptation glaring before their eyes or appealing to their nostrils, they fighting against it with enfeebled will and diseased appetite, conquering, then surrendering, conquering again and surrendering again, and crying: "How long, O Lord, how long before these infamous solicitations shall be gone?" And how many mothers there are waiting to see if this national curse cannot lift!

To-day the church holds the balance of power in America; and if Christian people—the men and the women who profess to love the Lord Jesus Christ and to love purity and to be the sworn enemies of all uncleanness and debauchery and sin—in all such would unite, this evil would soon be overthrown. Think of all the churches and Sunday schools in Christendom shoulder to shoulder! How very short a time it would take them to put down this evil, if all the churches of God—trans-Atlantic and cis-Atlantic—were united on this subject! "Venom of the worm that never dies."

Whether you live in Brooklyn or New York, or Chicago or Cincinnati, or Savannah or Boston, or Topeka, or in any of the cities of this land, count up the saloons on your own street, and see they are far out of proportion to the increase of the population. You people who are so precise and particular lest there should be some imprudence or rashness in attacking the rum traffic, will have your son some night pitched into your front door dead drunk, or your daughter will come home with her children because her husband has, by strong drink, been turned into a demoniac. The rum fiend has despoiled whole streets of good homes in all our cities. Fathers, brothers, sons on the funeral pyre of strong drink!

The dram-shop is a great caldron of inquity in our time. Anarcharsis said that the vine bore three grapes; the first was pleasure, the next was drunkenness, and the next misery. Every saloon above ground or under ground is a fountain of iniquity. It may have a license and it may go along quite respectably for awhile, but after awhile the cover will fall off and the color of the iniquity will be displayed.

We might in this country — this traffic perished—have less revenue, but we would have more happy homes, and we would have more peace, and we would have fewer people in the penitentiary, and there would be tens of thousands of men who are now on the road to hell who would start on the road for Heaven.

"Thou shalt speak my words unto them, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear."—Ezekiel 2:7."
—Christian Herald.

SPIRITUAL SIGHT.

Only an Artist Sees the Sunset Tints and Only the Pure in Heart See God.

One may easily carry 100 pounds if the burden rests on his back, yet a grain of sand in his eye will rob him of sight. When the Master said that the pure in heart see God, He did not mean a time in the future; He meant vision, now. How slight a thing dims that vision! The reason we do not see better is because we do not live purer. Having eyes, we do not see; something has blunted our eyesight. When the old priest went into the temple he saw the Holy Child; he saw what others did not see—for his heart was pure. There were many blind eyes in the temple that day; and the grief of it is they did not know they were blind. You do well to give some attention to spiritual sight. You cannot expect to see God through the opaque lenses of worldliness; it takes rare vision to see Him.

"I never saw such tints in a sunset," said a shallow critic to an artist as they stood before the canvas. "Don't you wish you did?" was the searching reply of the artist. No, that man never saw such tints in a sunset; he was blind, and did not know it. It takes rare sight to see the changing hues of a summer sunset. Only the lenses of a pure heart ever bring the glory of God into focus. "Blessed are your eyes, for they see." Do they?—Baptist Union.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

No license carried in Richland Center, Wis., at the recent election, for the first time in ten years. It was adopted also in Grantsburg, Echo, Cashton, Viroqua and Wyocena.

A curious effort in behalf of temperance is noted on the part of the Belgian government. A prize has been offered for the best picture showing the evils of drunkenness.

There is at least this to be said to the credit of whisky: It never looks you up; it will let you alone if you let it alone. Gossip hunts you up, whether you are in the game or not. —Atchison Globe.

Mayor Leonard, of Waltham, Mass., has issued an order to the police to stop public whist parties. The craze for the game has grown to such proportions that residences have been practically turned into gambling halls.

A young man in Providence, R. I., who smoked 10,000 of the nasty things in one year is in the insane asylum. But think of what the innocent bystanders must have suffered while he was making his record.—Chicago Tribune.

This story is told of a German who had just arrived in one of our western states. Seeing the name of Helfendstine over a saloon he read it slowly and painfully thus: "H-e-l, Hell—f-e-n-d-s-t, fenced—i-n-e, in—"Hell fenced in."—Union Signal.

"Oh, the irony of my calling!" exclaimed the hotel waiter. "Here I have had my thumb in no less than a dozen plates of soup this evening, and yet I go to bed hungry."—Boston Transcript.

Bobby—"He made faces at me, teacher." Willie—"I only tried to show him how he might improve his own face, teacher; I just gave him a few samples; that was all."—Boston Transcript.

A man and woman begin to talk freely to each other after they have been married a month, and usually overdo it.—Atchison Globe.

Permanent.

So few articles in daily use are made well enough to give satisfaction that it is a pleasure to read a letter like that written by Mr. T. B. Cutler, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as follows: "Palmer's Lotion" has cured me of tetter with which I had been afflicted for over twelve years, from which I could find no permanent relief until I used this wonderful preparation." Mr. Cutler was right; the effects of Palmer's Lotion are permanent, and it is a wonderful preparation that should be kept in every home. If your druggist hasn't it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Lights That Shine.

"Do you think the present generation will produce men as great as those who have gone before?" asked the worried man.

"I don't know," answered Farmer Corntossel. "It 'pears to me you don't hear as much about young men studyin' by pine knots an' taller dips as you did them days. Cigarettes an' fireworks seem to be more in demand now."—Washington Star.

Water in the Philippines.

In asking the natives for water in the Philippines our soldiers learned that in one province the word was "aqua," in another "tubig," and in a third "denum." So "wate" or "watty" has been implanted in the Filipino dialects. Another American introduction is "chow chow," meaning food. The natives also have invented a word from looking on at games of chuck-a-luck. They think "upshecomes" is an English name for all kinds of gambling.

Examining the Books.

"I haven't seen your cashier for several days past."

"No, he's gone out of town."

"Ah! Gone for a rest, eh?"

"We haven't found out yet whether he's gone for a rest or to escape it."—Philadelphia Press.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

An Admission.

She—You must be careful and not sit too near me. Mother has a way of coming into the room unexpectedly.

He—That is mean of her.

"Isn't it? Hardly a night goes by that I am not nearly mortified to death."—Detroit Free Press.

South Dakota Farms

Is the title of an illustrated booklet just issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, descriptive of the country between Aberdeen and the Missouri River, a section heretofore unprovided with railway facilities but which is now reached by a new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. Everyone contemplating a change of location will be interested in the information contained in it and a copy may be had by sending a two-cent stamp to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Brigham—"I saw you and your wife dining at the new restaurant last evening." Burnham—"How do you know it was my wife?" Brigham—"I heard you say: 'Guess we'd better have some roast beef.'"—Boston Transcript.

Private Mailing Card.

Private Mailing Card with colored views of scenery on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, sent on receipt of ten (10) cents in stamps. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

It's love that makes the world go round, but it's marriage that keeps most of the inhabitants hustling.—Puck.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

A Guess at It.

A rain that was black and greasy fell the other day in South Dakota. This explains the recent activity of the inhabitants of the planet Mars. They have been shooting an oil well.—Rochester Union.

Throw physic to the dogs—if you don't want the dogs—but if you want good digestion chew Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

The following request, written on a scrap of wrapping paper, was sent in through the delivery station of a large city library: "Please sent me daniel bone or lettle Lord founder roid."—Library Journal.

To Prevent Diphtheria

Use Hoxsie's Croup Cure. No nausea. 50cts.

It's easy to gain notoriety; but it's hard to get any real good out of it.—Atchison Globe.

Shad Roe Croquets.

For 12 people take two large shad roes and cook in salted water for 15 minutes, adding a few drops of vinegar to the water. When done drain and mash rather fine, add two cups of fine bread crumbs, one egg, beaten, salt and pepper to taste, and enough melted butter or cream to make the mixture moist enough to form into balls size of walnuts. Dip into beaten egg and dry bread crumbs and fry in hot fat. Serve with cucumber or egg sauce.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Phoxy—"Why did you tell the doctor you had corned beef and cabbage for dinner yesterday? You know you never eat such common food as that." Mr. Phoxy—"I know, but if I had told them what I had really eaten he would boost his bill up accordingly."—Philadelphia Press.

"Why do they say when a closed factory, for instance, starts running, that it's getting on its feet? It doesn't seem right." "I see nothing wrong about it." "No? Why speak of feet when it's the hands that are employed?"—Philadelphia Times.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family physician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

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A. N. K.—C 1867

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It is not alone the best leather that makes a first class shoe it is the brains, that have planned the best style, lasts a perfect model of the foot, and the construction of the shoe. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made W. L. Douglas shoes the best in the world for men. Take no substitute. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them, if he does not, send for catalog giving full instructions how to order by mail.

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for obstinate chronic diseases can be secured at a comparatively small cost by addressing the Interstate Physicians League.

This association is composed of prominent and experienced specialists in chronic diseases.

The services of leading specialists in our line are in this manner procurable.

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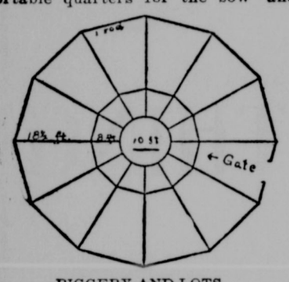
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

EXCELLENT PIGGERY.

Description of a Building That, According to Its Designer, Will Soon Pay for Itself.

It has long been a well established fact that pigs farrowed in winter are much more profitable than those farrowed in summer. Many farmers claim that one winter pig is worth two summer ones. With many this could not be true, for the winter pig would usually be a dead one. It may be that for lack of proper preparation some of our readers are just now passing through disastrous experiences in winter pig raising and that they would welcome some suggestions in regard to preparation for another season.

With proper preparation and care, pigs farrowed in midwinter can be raised with as little mortality as those farrowed in summer. In addition to proper feed, the great requisite is comfortable quarters for the sow and



PIGGERY AND LOTS.

youngsters. This can hardly be had without the aid of artificial heat and a building especially designed for the purpose. A farmer of Ohio is preparing for the erection of a building after the plan shown by accompanying diagram. This diagram shows building and adjacent lots. The building is to be 12-sided or decagonal, and is to be divided into 12 apartments of equal size with space about 10 feet in diameter in center. Eleven of these apartments will be used as farrowing pens, and one will be left for a passageway. The greatest diameter of building will be about 26 feet. Floor will be of cement and will be made to slope gradually from center to circumference. Each pen will contain a floor space of about 38 square feet and will be provided with fenders, which will consist of boards so arranged as to project six inches from walls and will be placed six or seven inches from floor. This latter idea is well known and is recognized as being a great aid in keeping sow from crushing her pigs. The youngsters which would otherwise be pressed against the wall find protection under this projecting shelf. The inside ends of pens will be made of wire so as to not resist the heat from a common stove, which will be placed in center of building. A large skylight placed in south side of roof will admit an abundance of light.

The outer series of spaces represent small lots, one for each pen. These are not large, but large enough for the purpose. They are one rod at outer end. The whole will occupy about one-third of an acre and will be built for about $100. In some localities it would cost more, but with careful management we believe it can be built almost anywhere for $150. It can be readily seen that such a building will soon pay for itself. For the purpose designed we have never seen anything to equal it.—H. E. Tweed, in Ohio Farmer.

THE SUPPLY OF HOGS.

It Is Somewhat Below Demand at Present and Prospects for the Future Are Promising.

The man who raises plenty of corn and then raises plenty of hogs to consume it, is putting his product where it will do the most good, says Drovers' Journal. Hogs are relatively high now and according to the best information obtainable the supply in the country is somewhat below the normal at the present time. However, the best posted men on the hog situation have been mistaken on forecasts of this kind and one is bound to admit that the country is large and that it is impossible to get accurate statistics on the growing crop. There are many who believe that the light average weight is an indication that the later supply will be short, basing their judgment on the theory that no heavy hogs are available, because if they were the premium that they are commanding would force them in. Without question the marketing of so many young hogs now means less to come later on, whether the shortage will be serious or not remains to be seen. So far this winter the eastern supply has been quite large, at least large enough to keep shipments down to a comparatively low figure. It is generally believed that this supply has been pretty well marketed and so the coast is clearer for a better demand from this source later on. Perhaps the high price of corn has discouraged many farmers from feeding as many hogs as usual, but even with corn at present prices there could be no better investment than converting it into pork.

Those who have been shearing by hand should study up the economy of machine shearing. One cent for shearing a sheep is a low price, but it is possible with a shearing machine.—American Sheep Breeder.

All young birds like young and tender grass. If they cannot get to it, bring it to them in the form of sod.

DESTROYING CLODS.

It Is a Hard Job, But Perseverance and Good Common Sense Accomplish Wonders.

If you have a piece of hard land to break, which is so baked as to come up in clods, we would suggest that you run over it with a disk or cutaway harrow ahead of plows, and break with very small scooters, says a southern farmer. Do not try to turn such land. If you still have clods do not wait for them to harden, but run a heavy roller or drag over and follow with some pulverizing harrow the same day. An hour or so will do this for each day's plowing. Thus you will pulverize most of them quite easily. Run roller ahead of harrow so as to crush as many as possible, and fasten the others so that they cannot dodge the harrows. It will pay to take time to do this, your crop can be cultivated so much cheaper afterwards; and the yield will be so much greater. Every time you go over with harrow and crushers you will increase the yield of the crop.

We once selected one acre in a 20-acre field, average spot, and plowed and harrowed this acre 14 times right along before we quit. We then planted and cultivated this acre just as we did the rest of the field, running the rows right along through it. The yield was much more than double any other acre. This has continued to be true for five years, in all kinds of crops. All through the growing season this acre can be distinguished as far as you can see the field. All crops grow off quicker and yield heavier. "Culture is manure" is true.

But after all the old proverbs "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" holds good here also. If the hard pan is broken up and the water permitted to go on down, so as not to saturate the soil and remain in it too long, the baking will be prevented. If the baking or running together is prevented the clods will not form. This is as true of bottom land as of upland. Stop the soaking and you will prevent the clodding. One other point is worth considering here. Do not burn any vegetable matter in your farm. Plow it into the soil. This will enrich the soil and prevent the baking and clodding.

BROILERS FOR MARKET.

This Is a Business That Pays Quite Well, If Conducted on Common-Sense Principles.

Some one asked, a short time ago, about rearing broilers for market. First, the breed. It seems from the various reports of broiler raisers, that Plymouth Rocks are almost the ideal breed for the purpose, the only objection to the Barred is the dark pin feathers, which objection does not hold good with the White Rocks. White Wyandottes are hard to beat, also. The idea is to get a breed that will stand forcing and will present a nice appearance dressed at the age you should market for broilers.

The first day they are fed sand, after that they should be fed every two hours during the day. The first week they should be fed rolled oats, millet seed and cracked corn, sweet milk, sand and powdered charcoal; the next week add a mash, and use a greater proportion of cracked corn; the third week and on until marketed, for breakfast feed cracked corn, then chopped raw potatoes. A meat mill is the thing for this, then chopped cabbage, next mash, and last a full feed of cracked corn. Before this last meal no more is given than will be eaten up quickly; if from any cause they fail to be hungry, miss a meal or two. This will generally bring them around all right. The last few feeds before marketing stir cotton seed meal and treacle (molasses) in the mashes; this is to give them the rich yellow color desired.

At the end of the eighth week the birds should average almost, if not quite, two pounds each. Continuing this course, by 15 weeks they should make 5½ pound roasters. It is impossible to get such results from mongrel stock, but of course, should you be compelled to use them, such feeding is bound to result in quick growth.—Emma Clearwaters, in Ohio Farmer.

TO GET OUT-DOOR AIR.

Poultry House Addition Which Is a Good Place for a Winter Airing and a Summer Shed.

The device shown in the cut was recently seen on the south side of a poultry house, and was admirably fulfilling its mission of a place for a winter airing and a summer shed. It

ADDITION TO POULTRY HOUSE.

is easily and cheaply made, there being no glass in the top to add expense or get broken. The cover is turned back against the house on sunny days, when the fowls are practically out of doors. Built of matched boards such an addition will last for years. It can be used in spring as a run for hens and chickens. —Orange Judd Farmer.

Nursing pens for ewes with lambs that need some special care should be provided if it is only a small flock. A score of sheep may need one as much as a hundred may.

BETTER THAN "ABOUT RIGHT."

Lesson Taught Thomas King, the Lecturer, by a Lank Yankee of New England.

Thomas Star King, the famous preacher and lecturer, was settled in California at the outbreak of the civil war, and to his influence is ascribed the change of public opinion in that state from lukewarmness toward the northern cause to devoted loyalty. The Overland Monthly has lately published an article on this famous man from which we take an anecdote told about Mr. King by James T. Fields:

Mr. King, with a friend, was making a trip through the White mountains. They were traveling by that most delightful of conveyances—a country wagon. When they stopped a few minutes at the door of a New Hampshire tavern, Mr. King's companion went in to replenish their provision basket, and he remained in the vehicle.

One of the tall, lank, slab-sided Yankees that are always hanging round a New England inn door slouched up to the team and began altering the harness, slacking a strap here and lightening a buckle there, all unasked, until Mr. King got impatient at the length of the operation, and said, rather sharply:

"You needn't trouble yourself any more. I think the harness is about right."

The Yankee finished his work and drawled out: "Guess right's better'n abeaout right."

There was no reply to this. Mr. King's friend returned, and he drove off, confessing to a lesson which he needed to learn less than most of his countrymen: "Right" is better than "about right."

Just Like Home.—"Did they make you feel at home over at Mrs. Smith's, Johnny?" "Yes, ma; Mrs. Smith told me t' wipe m' feet 'n' not muss the tidies, 'n' did'n' give me but one piece o' pie."—Philadelphia Evening Teelgraph.

Briggs—"It may seem strange to you, but my wife thinks I'm about as good as there is going." Griggs—"Sort of an acquired taste, I suppose, like tomatoes or olives, for instance."—Boston Transcript.

In the waltz every girl can claim to be a daughter of the revolution.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Good Opinion of Himself.

When Thomas Hart Benton, the noted Missourian, wrote his famous work, "Thirty Years in the United States Senate," which everyone praises and no one reads, his publishers wrote to him asking how large a first edition should be printed. His reply was: "Sir: They can ascertain from the last census how many persons there are in the United States who can read, sir." And that was the only suggestion he would ever condescend to make. Benton was massive in body and muscular. No man in public life was his equal in physical strength, endurance and courage. In reference to a quarrel in the senate, he once said: "I never quarrel, sir; I sometimes fight, sir; and when Benton fights, sir, there is always a funeral, sir."—Chicago Chronicle.

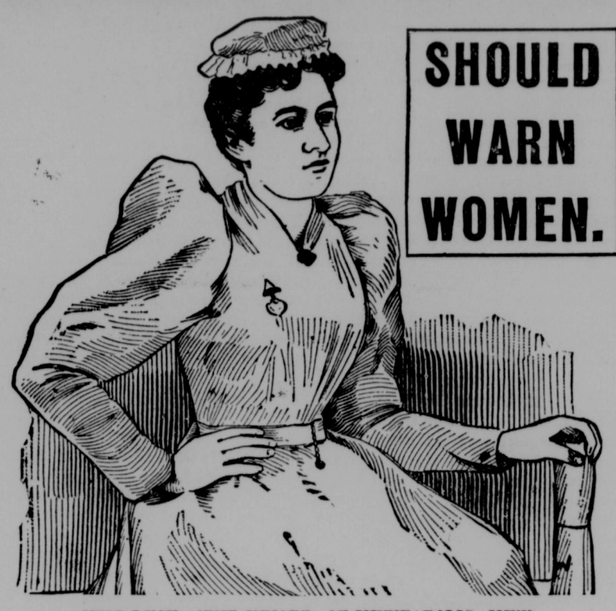
Two Mothers, Two Fathers.

"Mind, now, I ain't kicking," said the boy with the white felt hat on as he braced himself against the brass rail and watched the clouds sail over the courthouse. "It's none of my funeral, and it's all right, but it's tough on the kid, that's me. You see, the folks had a powow, and the old lady got a divorce and married, and then the old man slips off to Milwaukee, and does the pretty, too, and now I've got a stepfather on the West side, and a stepmother out in Englewood, and a little sister at each end, and I'm the only original product. I ain't kicking. It's tough on the original, that's all. It makes him feel alone in a great city."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"I went into town yesterday," said the Longueil man who thinks he has all the fashionable diseases except housemaid's knee, "and I told my doctor that I insisted upon knowing the worst." "Yes!" said his friend, with a word of sympathy in his voice, "and what did he tell you?" "He said his bill came to $79."—Montreal Star.

Chimmy—"Don't yer wish yer had big eyes, like dat Fauntleroy Van Gibbons kid?" Bill—"Naw! He might be all right in bein' liked by de wimmin, but he ain't in it when it comes to squintin' through a railhole in de baseball fence."—Philadelphia Record

BACKACHE



SHOULD WARN WOMEN.

MISS LUCY ANNIE HEISER, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Miss Lucy Annie Heiser, a graduated nurse of nine years' experience, trained and graduated from the Homeopathic Hospital of Minneapolis, Minn., writes as follows:

Albert Lea, Minn., Nov. 8, 1899.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"Although my school does not believe in patent medicines, I have found it to be a fact that Peruna is a grand and valuable medicine. I have known it to cure Mrs. Sampson, suffering with an inflamed womb, aggravated by malaria, after the doctors had failed to help her. Another of my former patients suffered with a complication of female diseases; she was so thin, nothing but skin and bones, but Peruna cured her and she is to-day in good health and good flesh. Facts prove that Peruna revives lost strength and restores to the sick that most wonderful blessing of life—health."

Lucy Annie Heiser.

If all the tired women and all the nervous women, and all the women that needed a tonic would read and heed the words of these fair ladies who have spoken right to the point, how many invalids would be prevented and how many wretched lives be made happy.

Peruna restores health in a normal way.

Peruna puts right all the mucous membranes of the body, and in this way restores the functions of every organ.

From Mrs. Amanda Shumaker, who has charge of the Grammar Department of the Public Schools, of Columbia City, Wash., also Past Grand of Independent Order of Good Templars, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:

COLUMBIA CITY, WASH.

"I can speak only good words of the repeated benefits I have had from the use of Peruna.

"Too constant application to work last winter caused me to have severe head and backache and dragging pains. I could not stop my work, neither was I fit to go on. Reading of the beneficial results from the use of Peruna I purchased a bottle and within a few days after using it, began to feel better.

"I constantly improved and before the seventh bottle was completely used, all pains were gone, my strength was restored, and I now seem ten years' younger.

"If I get tired or feel bad, Peruna at once helps me, and I feel you deserve praise for placing such a conscientious medicine before a suffering public."

Mrs. Amanda Shumaker.

Mattie B. Curtis, Secretary Legion of Loyal Women, Hotel Salem, Boston, Mass., writes:

Mattie B. Curtis.

"I suffered for over a year with general weakness and debility, manifested especially in severe backache and headache.

"My physician prescribed different medicines, none of which seemed to help me any until a club associate advised me to try Peruna as it cured her of constitutional headache and stomach troubles. I at once ordered a bottle and before it was used, felt greatly improved.

"I have taken four bottles and for two months have been entirely free from these maladies. Several of my friends are using Peruna with beneficial results, especially in cases of troubles with the kidneys and other pelvic organs, together with weaknesses peculiar to women."

Peruna is a specific for the catarrhal derangements of women.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Toasting - broiling
baking - ironing

anything that can be done with a wood or coal fire is done better, cheaper and quicker on a

WICKLESS

Blue Flame **Oil Stove**

Heat is not diffused throughout the house—there is no smell, soot, or danger, and the expense of operating is nominal. Made in many sizes; sold wherever stoves are sold. If your dealer does not have it write to nearest agency of

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Bowels Don't Move?

Caused by over-work! Over-eating! Over-drinking! No part of the human body receives more ill treatment than the bowels. Load after load is imposed until the intestines become clogged, refuse to act, worn out. Then you must assist nature. Do it, and see how easily you will be cured by CASCARETS Candy Cathartic. Not a mass of violent mercurial and mineral poison, but a pure vegetable compound that acts directly upon the diseased and worn out intestinal canal, making it strong, and gently stimulating the liver and kidneys; a candy tablet, pleasant to eat, easy and delightful in action. **Don't accept a substitute for CASCARETS.**

I'll bring a surgeon.—Jeweler's Weekly.

"I have gone **14 days at a time without movement of the bowels.** Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; I did everything I heard of but never found any relief until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." AYLMER L. HUNT, 1882 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

More Information.

Tommy—P[illegible]hat do they put water in

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 449

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.
Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

FOR SHERIFF.

CALL FOR PRIMARIES AND CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given to the Republican Voters of Garrett county to assemble in primary meetings in their respective election districts on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing five delegates from each election district of Garrett county to attend a County Convention to be held in the town of Oakland on

TUESDAY, JULY 2nd, 1901,

at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating—

One candidate for State Senator.
Two candidates for Members of the House of Delegates.
One candidate for Sheriff.
One candidate for County Treasurer.
Two candidates for County Commissioners.
One candidate for Register of Wills.
One candidate for County Surveyor.

And also to elect three delegates to attend a State Convention of the Republican party to be held in Baltimore City on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1901,

for the purpose of nominating—

One candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.
One candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland.

At said primary meetings each district will also elect a district committee consisting of five members.

At the County Convention a new State Central Committee for Garrett county, consisting of three members, will be elected.

In District No. 11 the primaries will be held at the residence of Jacob Strickland. In District No. 6 the primaries will be held at Sang Run. In the other districts of the county the places of meeting will be at the usual places of holding said primary elections.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee of Garrett county, Maryland.

GEORGE D. WHITE,
Chairman.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

THE offer by a Chicago woman of $1,000 "to the first business or professional man who can prove conclusively that he has carried on his work for a month without lying," comes pretty near being an insinuation that business and professional men are not truthful as a rule. If a newspaper were to imply anything like that it would have a dozen or more libel suits on its hands instanter.

THE Easton *Ledger*, in an editorial on the necessity of making good county nominations, says: "Remember, it is an easier matter for the Democracy to get beat in almost any county in this State this year than it is to win."

This statement, which we believe to be a fact, should be borne in mind when the Republicans of Garrett county make their nominations this year. No selfish ambition should be allowed to dictate the nominations, but, "good men and true," men who can unite the party and poll the solid vote should be sought and urged, if necessary, to accept the trust. In this way only, can Republican success be assured.

THE editor of the *Commoner*, sad at heart and bitter as gall, now seeks to nominate Associate Justice Harlan as candidate for president on the Gold Democracy ticket in 1904. He intimates without reserve that Judge Harlan can and will fill all requirements of those Democrats who seek to Republicanize the Democratic party. Whatever betides, Judge Harlan may take comfort in this that he can do no worse, nor accomplish less than the gentlemen who so gratuitous suggests this nomination.

Tramps and Work.

Just a word about the tramps, who are at this period of the year taking to the road again, in the hope that they may fleece a living out of the goodness of the householders of this vicinity. We have always entertained the theory that work was the cure for this tramp evil. There is no necessity of repeating this argument now, but once in a while there comes such a complete corroboration of our theory that we cannot refrain from passing comment upon it.

Take, for instance, the experiences which have been encountered in the western part of Massachusetts.

Springfield, at its wayfarers' lodge, gives food and lodging to every applicant and compels him to saw a quarter of a cord of wood before leaving. Holyoke and Chicopee give lodgings at the police stations without either food or work. The result is shown in the fact that Springfield, with 61,000 population, entertained 1,472 tramps in 1899; Holyoke, with 40,000, entertained 1,432, and Chicoyee, with 16,000, 2,340. In other words, decent conditions with work are more discouraging to tramps than a police station lodging without food. Moreover, a little detail adds force to this showing. In 1895 it was reported in the newspapers that Chicopee had established a woodyard pile like that of Springfield. The tramps seem to read the papers, for the nightly average of tramp lodgers at the Chicopee police station fell in a week from between 25 and 30 to six or eight. Then when it was found to be a hoax, old members gradually came back.

There is no call for dilation upon these facts. Work cures the tramp evil; no work encourages it. The rest is easy. Make them work and you have a saving of expense and a community safe and free a pest of begging and debauchery.

Training the American Child of Today.

Child study is a fruitful field of investigation. The American child may be considered in a two-fold light—as the school child and the home child. From the first standpoint he is viewed very differently by different students and observers of the problems and conditions of youth. Some think that public school conditions are adverse to the health of children; that they have not due opportunity for physical growth and development; that they must have fewer hours of study. Others go so far as to state that the common school and the private school are for children the most natural places in the world. There are, again, others who declare our schools perfect, giving children every opportunity for mental, moral and physical advancement.

The truth lies between or beyond these views. Public school conditions are not generally adverse to the health of the pupils, nor to their physical development. There are, of course, exceptions, and in almost every school more could in this direction be done than has been accomplished. Every school should be provided with ample play grounds and with a spacious recreation hall for use when outdoor exercise is prevented by inclement weather. Every school should also have all the gymnastic accessories needed for the physical development, according to the best forms, of children of both sexes. Hygienic and sanitary conditions should be rigidly guarded. An abundance of wholesome drinking water should be supplied, and no modern city school house can be complete without ample bathing.

As to study hours, the sound, healthful principle is that all school work should be done in school. The pupil should carry home none of the burdens or anxieties of the school day. For advanced pupilsa judicious course of reading at home may, indeed, be outlined, but no laborious study should be enjoined. We believe that one session a day, broken by at least one-half hour's period of rest or recreation, is quite sufficient. This is especially true of country schools. In these latter, study should be encouraged, the beauties and utilities of forest, field, stream, hillside, sun and sky, with the valuable lessons they convey, should be early impressed on the youth of our rural districts, where it can be so very easily done by any competent teacher. The same study should also take prominent place in the curricula of city schools, whose pupils should, as opportunity may permit, be taken, from time to time to parks and suburbs, there to view nature within close range.

The school buildings should be cheerful, bright and commodious, adorned by pictures and paintings, beautified by color and surrounded by leafy trees, verdant sward, budding flowers. Great crowds of children should not be herded together in one building nor should there be too many pupils assigned to a class. Teachers accomplished, educated, refined, sunny in disposition, righteous in life, should be secured, and to all such liberal salaries paid. The teacher has a most important part to play in the study and solution of the problems of child life, a part second only to that of parents, whose control of the child's home life is the part more of the pulpit than the press to deal with.

The Girl Who Gads About the City Streets.

They have a poor opinion in Kansas of girls who gad. The Emporia *Gazette* tells that one of its reporters found five Kansas women out gadding Commercial street while the cooking school was in session. These young woman are said to be the daughters of respectable parents, though none of these is rich. The girls are all well dressed—one so overdressed, indeed, that Kansan good folk are wondering what her mother means. This overdressed girl is 17. She declares that she does not intend to learn to cook, and then she will never have to. The fact that her father went through the Bankruptcy Court last year does not affect her—at least, not for any useful purpose. The enterprising Kansan reporter found, on investigation, one of the father's creditors was a baker, to whom he owed $215 for bread, pies and cookies.

The second girl of the quintet boasts that no one can teach her to cook like her mother. Under maternal instruction she has learned how to make ten kinds of candy, four of cake and several artistic creations with whipped cream. She has not yet, however, made such progress as to enable her to know the difference between boiled meat and broiled meat, nor is she yet qualified to boil potatoes with their jackets on. The third girl of this Kansas group of women is described as a snappy little piece, who tells lots of boy stories, constantly making breaks and laughing at them. "She looks at the ground when she walks, and minces along as though she were too nice for this world. She is always grunting on wash day, and her poor mother hasn't had a new dress since 1888, though Myrtle is dressed to kill." This classic description is, of course, from the pen of a Sunflower scribe.

He next turns attention to a young married woman afflicted with the gadding mania. He says: "John Slowby is a railroad man. He has been married three years. He turns his money over to his wife every pay day, and she has bills for canned goods and ready-made food at six grocery stores. Their grocery bill is over $30 a month, and John can't see where it goes. He should look in the slop bucket. Half the food she cooks is spoiled, and none of it is ever made over."

There are a good many John Slowby's in this country and entirely too many Mrs. John Slowby's, but the latter would have no raison d'etre were it not that lazy women can too easily pick up fool husbands. Fool husbands and fool parents are responsible for the prevalence of the gadding woman, who is frequently met in Oakland, as well as anywhere else throughout the length and bredth of the land.

There are here as well as in Kansas "Misses Earlie Rises," whose days are divided into three parts—sleep, sloth and street gadding. This class of girls avoid the cooking school. They are not home builders. They flirt with strangers, and irreverent young men claim that one may love them all after a first visit. This is, at all events, true of the Emporia species; and, possibly, true of her Oakland sister and of the girl who gads everywhere. Open air exercise is good for girls, but the girl whose only school of improvement is the street usually gets down to the standard of the street.

Communicated.

OAKLAND, MD., June 10, 1901.

To the Editor of The Republican.

In a late issue of the *Garrett Journal* reference was made to the reduction in commissions to the County Treasurer.

Please give me space in your paper to state that the reduction was made mostly through my effort; that I will be very thankful for the position; that I have served the people (and the party) faithfully in a position that has paid only about one-fourth as much; that during my term of thirteen years I have taken only two holidays—Christmas Day, 1899, (the day my wife died), and Christmas Day, 1900, and think I should receive nomination without opposition.

Thanking you for your kindness and my friends for their assistance, I am,

J. W. WHITE.

THE TROUBLES OF GORMAN.

Afraid to Declare His Candidacy Because of Being Fearful of the Result.

Arthur Pue Gorman, head of the regular hidebound Democratic organization in Maryland, is in a dilemma. He is afraid to declare himself a candidate for United States Senator because he is not sure of winning. The growing opposition to him in his own party in some parts of the State, the fact that the disfranchising election law does not bar as many negroes from voting as was at first expected, and other reasons seem to make Gorman hesitate.

Some of the Democratic party leaders say that he will come out for the Senatorship at the proper time, and that there is no doubt that he will be the unanimous choice of the party. Other Democrats declare that the party cannot secure control of the Legislature or carry the State ticket with Gorman again the issue. It is said that he will define his position within the next ten days.

The splendid work of Senator McComas, Chairman Goldsborough and several of the Republican city leaders in effecting a reconciliation between the Republican factions in Baltimore at the recent meeting of the Republican State committee assures a united front in the campaign against Gorman. It is the belief of the Republican leaders and prominent anti-Gorman Democrats that Gorman will fight to the bitter end.

Democratic party affairs are apparently at sixes and sevens just now. With former Governor Brown trumpeting in clarion tones his warning that Democratic success this fall is dependent upon the standing aside of "gray-beards," the substitution of younger leaders and the subordination of personal ambition to party success; with Mayor Hayes and the city administration sore, dissatisfied and determined to hold aloof from the machine; with J. Frank Morrison and his Crescent club adopting resolutions denouncing the organization make-up and preparing to fight for a change, and with the Bryan Democrats, led by S. S. Field, outspoken in their denunciation of the State leaders, the Democratic skies are, indeed, beclouded. To make the situation more depressing for Gorman, the friends of Governor Smith are industriously circulating his name as that of the proper party candidate for the Senate. An officeholder appointed by the governor announces that the latter would unquestionably be a stronger candidate than Gorman.

According to the Baltimore *Sun* the prospects of restoring harmony in the ranks of the Democratic party and of the managers now in charge appeasing the Hayes faction seem very remote. Mayor Hayes makes no effort to conceal his own antagonism and that of his friends to the men now in control and to their politics.

The mayor's conversation with a reporter for the *Sun*, Sunday, suggested the question of whether, under present conditions and with the same men in control of the party's affairs, his friends would antagonize the ticket this fall. The mayor replied with emphasis:

"There is no doubt of it. They will not only antagonize the ticket, but do their best to defeat it. I could not control them."

The mayor suggested that the best way to secure the confidence of the public in the Democratic ticket would be "to put new men on the State central committee from Baltimore city—men who are known not to be controlled by any one man or set of men, but who think and act for themselves."

The mayor also declared Sunday that he knew nothing whatever concerning the conference of his friends, for which invitations have been sent out for Monday night at the residence of Jail Warden Doyle.

"I do not believe," said the mayor, "there is any truth in it. Why, what have they to confer about, anyhow?"

It was suggested that the conference was for the purpose of strengthening their organization.

"In what way do they propose to strengthen it?" asked the mayor.

"Through appointments to places under the city government, it is said. It is claimed there are too many Republicans with positions in the City Hall."

"Well," was the reply, "they will stay where they are as long as they perform their duties satisfactorily. As for myself, I shall take no active part in the coming campaign, as it seems impossible to improve the city government by doing so."

"Mr. Mayor, there is a report that Mr. Doyle will be the Democratic nominee for clerk of the circuit court No. 2."

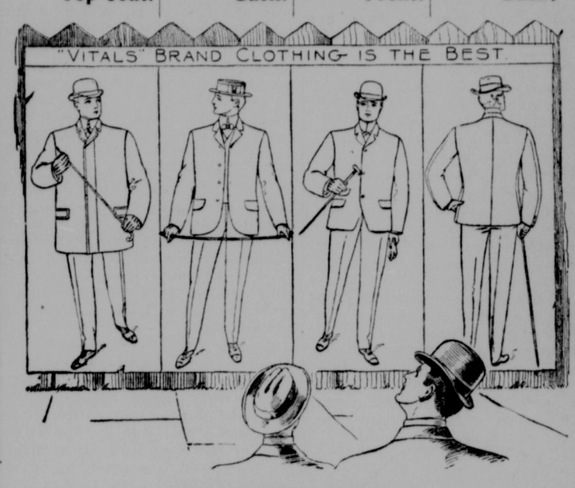
"Ridiculous," said the mayor. "Mr. Doyle is doing too excellent work at the city jail, where he has reduced expenses one-half. If he were put on the ticket I would help defeat him. He is too good a warden. Besides, he has no such idea and would not take the nomination."

Wool.

C. S. May, of Swanton has eleven barrels of money to spend for wool this year. 4t

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Spring Top Coat. | Four Button Sack. | Military Front. | Military Back.



Our Spring Stock of

Men and ... Boys **CLOTHING**

Is now complete in all the NEW STYLES & COLORS.

All Wool Suits at $7.50.

Style, Fit, Quality==Guaranteed.

H. C. SINCELL & Co.

Communicated.

To the Editor of The Republican.

As the time draws near for the primaries and nominating convention of our county to be held I hear the names of a number of our best citizens mentioned in connection with the various offices to be filled in our county this fall. As is well known our State Legislature that is to be elected this fall will elect Senator Wellington's successor, it is very important that Garrett county should be represented at Annapolis this winter with as strong a delegation as it is possible to send there. We are fortunate, indeed, in having, as I believe, as able and strong men to select from to represent us as any county in the State, and I feel sure our citizens will not fail to nominate the best and strongest men for those places.

Among other names I hear mentioned as being well qualified to represent us as Senator from this county is that of Hon. A. F. George, who is, perhaps, as well known as any man in Garrett county, from the fact that he has been an active worker in the Republican party for the past twenty years. Mr. George would make an ideal Senator—one of whom the Republican party and the people of Garrett county generally could well afford to feel proud.

I have known Mr. George personally for more than twenty years and in all that time I don't think we have had a single campaign that he did not take an active and lively interest in. He not only gave his time and attention but his money as well to help further the interests of our county and to perpetuate the Republican party. He is a good speaker, especially in a running debate, and keeps himself thoroughly posted on political and other questions of the day.

Bearing in mind the above facts, is he not just the man we want to represent us at Annapolis as Senator this winter? In electing Mr. George to the Senate this fall our county will make no mistake.

CITIZEN.

At Garthright's.

I have one hundred rolls of matting for sale from 14 to 32 cents per yard; 2 car loads best flour on earth to sell at rock bottom prices; the largest stock of drygoods and notions ever brought to Mountain Lake Park as cheap as can be where quality is considered. I want two car loads of potatoes at 40 cents per bushel, one-half cash, all the butter you can bring me and also all the eggs you have at 14 cents, one half cash. 3t

IN CUBA

where it is hot all the year round

Scott's Emulsion

sells better than any where else in the world. So don't stop taking it in summer, or you will lose what you have gained.

Send for a free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

TAX SALE —OF— Real Estate

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 51, Chapter 566, of Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52, Chapter 566, as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, the undersigned, as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

SATURDAY, July 6, 1901,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "DECAPOLIS" AND IMPROVEMENTS thereon, situate in Election District No. 6, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Fanny E. Stockbridge, widow, and Henry Stockbridge, Jr., and wife, James A. Garey and wife and William T. Carson and wife to Joseph F. and Hanson B. Lewis, bearing date April 27th, 1895, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 26, folio 575, &c., one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland. This land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold to pay and satisfy the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Joseph F. and Hanson B. Lewis.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

THOMAS B. WILEY,
Late Treasurer.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the road prayed to be changed, known as the White and King road, and examine whether the said changed road should be located, will meet on the 15th day of July, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said changed location of said White and King road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM WHITE,
J. B. MEESE,
CHARLES THOMPSON,
Examiners.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. Chas. D. Smith has returned from Baltimore.

The best corned beef in the world at Herman Creutzburg's market.

Mr. W. S. Dunlap, of Cumberland, was a business visitor to Oakland on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Just take a look at the most complete line of ladies' muslin underwear at Townshend & Son's. 14 4

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

The dairyman doesn't believe in crying over spilt milk so long as the pump is handy.

Fresh fish and vegetables arrive daily at Creutzburg's Enterprise Meat Market which are sold cheap for cash.

Mrs. Miller, who has been quite ill her home, the Commercial hotel, we are glad to state, is better and able to be out.

Miss Mary Mitchell returned yesterday morning from Roanoke, Va., where she was attending school for several months.

Miss Anna McQuay, of Mt. Lake Park, spent a few days last week in Oakland, the guest of Miss Robinson at her home on Second street.

Naylor & Co. have a fine line of spray pumps on hand as well as the largest variety of pumps for deep and shallow wells in the county. We also do pump repairing. 13 3

The first dance of the season was given at the Oakland Hotel on Friday night last, which was quite a swell affair. A number of out-of-town guests were present.

Mr. George L. Bosley, who has been ill and confined to the house for a year or more, was on the streets down town Saturday shaking hands with his many friends.

BOARD WANTED—For man and wife near Oakland, convenient for fishing, for one or two months. Please give particulars as to location, price, etc. Geo. C. Sparks, 1510 H St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 1t

Mr. and Mrs. Max Good and family, of St. Louis, arrived in Oakland the first part of this week and will spend the summer here at Mrs. Kepner's. They were accompanied by Mrs. Good's mother.

Warren Choate, Esq., a prominent real estate man of Washington, D. C., has purchased from Rev. T. D. Richards, the Hotel Chautauqua at Mountain Lake Park which is being prepared for the reception of guests. The hotel is delightfully situated and in past years has been quite successful.

June is likely to break a few records in the weather line also. It has already had the hottest June day for ten years and the weather now is as cool and pleasant as can be. In Dakota snow has fallen and all over the Northwest the frost line has been extended.

Minor S. Field, of Kingwood, and his half sister, Martha Watts, of Morgantown, were married Saturday. The county clerk and preacher who married them did not know of the relationship. The West Virginia law provides a penalty of from 2 to 10 years in the penitentiary for half brothers and sisters marrying.

One thing most gratifying in Maryland today is the good news that comes up from every portion of the State. The people in the mountain, foot-hill and lower counties, are devoting themselves to their home duties. The farmers, all over the State, are busy with their industrial duties. As with the farmer, so with the miners, the railroad men, the manufacturers and the merchants.

While the season has been backward this year the number of people arriving here to spend the summer is greater than has been for a number of years. Nearly every summer hotel near Oakland is open for the reception of guests. At Brookside a number have already arrived while at Mountain Lake Park the place is filling up rapidly. The hotels of Oakland have thier share of the patronage also.

Mr. Percy H. Veitch, son of the late Col. John W. Veitch, who has been in Washington practicing law for a number of years, arrived in Oakland Monday afternoon with the intention of locating here permanently where he will continue to practice law. Mr. Veitch has many warm friends in this section who welcome him to his old home and wish for him a successful career. We understand his offices will be located in the McComas building.

The first engine for the Jennings Bros.' extension, running from the foot of Niverton hill to near Bittinger, arrived at Meyersdale and is now in service as a gravel train engine on a section of that road. Two more new new engines will arrive as soon as the road is completed. The new railroad is nearing completion and when finished will be seventeen miles long, standard gauge, and will penetrate into the richest portion of Garrett county. Jennings Bros. own the best timbered portion of Garrett county and after the timber is cut out they will have a number of coal veins in operation to keep the railroad busy.

Mr. Thoams Nelson spent parts of last and this week in Oakland.

Go to Creutzburg's Enterprise Meat Market for fresh fish, vegetables, etc. Received daily. 13 3

A. J. Bonafield, Esq., of Tunnelton, was a business visitor to Oakland yesterday.

Townshend & Son's line of trunks and valises is the largest and cheapest in town. 14 4

Mrs. R. R. Sanner and son Walter, of Accident, are in Oakland, the guests of friends.

WANTED—A sexton for St. Matthew's Episcopal church. Apply to Rev. W. H. Osmond, rector.

Mrs. Lou Thayer Waters went out to Clarksburg yesterday morning to remain a few days with friends.

The family of Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson arrived here this week to occupy their cottage during the summer.

From the way people are buying vehicles from Naylor, they are learning where they can get the best value for the least money. 13 3t

Morley Thomas, of Kingwood, who has been clerk at the Deer Park Hotel for the past two years, is a clerk at the Oakland Hotel this summer.

Miss Bernadette Gunning, of Cumberland, is the guest of the Misses Stanton at their home on Quality hill. She will return home on Friday.

Men and women make good money working for us at home in their spare time. No experience or investment required. Write at once to Hermann Manufacturing Co., 126 So. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 12-3

Mr. Frank Doll, of Rowlesburg, W Va., and Messrs. C. W. Sincell an Henry Klinger, of Washington, we the guests of Mrs. Leah F. Sincell ar family on Sunday and Monday.

Misses Daisy Grant and Bess C futt, who have been attending scho in Baltimore, returned home on Mo day night where they will remain u til school re-opens.

D. Y. Morris, Esq., of Kingwoo came over to Oakland yesterday wit a drove of cattle which will be pastu ed this summer at the Davis far west of town.

Mrs. Louis Bush, of Eglon, accon panied by her niece, Miss Jess Fringer, left Oakland Saturday morn ing for Mount Union College, Ohio where Miss Lulu Fringer graduates this year.

Alex. Wilson, son of Judge Daniel Wilson, who was injured last winter while engaged in trailing logs and who has not recovered from the accident, is at the McComas hospital in Oakland receiving treatment.

Messrs. John T. and Edwin L. Mitchell and Miss Elmira Mitchell, their sister, accompanied by Stanley Mitchell, left yesterday morning for Listonburg, Pa., their former home, to remain a few days.

Mrs. Ed. Sliger arrived in Oakland on Saturday last from Lonaconing and, with her husband, who is cashier of the First National Bank, will go to housekeeping in the Tasker house on Liberty street.

Mr. Wallace Mason, who for the past week has been attending the Epworth League convention at Thomas, W. Va., as a delegate from the Oakland Chapter, returned home Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Sanner, who have been in Hinton, W. Va., for some months past, arrived in Oakland Monday night. Mr. Sanner will have charge of the drug store at Mt. Lake Park this summer.

The Episcopal Convocation of Maryland begun its sessions in St. Matthew's church in Oakland yesterday evening and will be continued for two or three days. Quite a number of eminent clergymen are present.

Mr. Oliver W. Boyer, of near Salisbury, Pa., who has been in the west for some weeks, arrived here last Saturday morning and in the afternoon of the same day went down to Beckman, where he is visiting his niece, Mrs. Thomas R. McRobie.

By advertisement elsewhere County Treasurer Wm. M. Lohr gives notice to the tax payers of his contemplated trip through the county for the purpose of collecting taxes for the present year. Nearly every point in the county will be visited by Mr. Lohr.

Mr. Henry L. Grant, the artistic photographer, has just completed an order for 300 views for the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. The views were taken along the line of the road and include manufactories, landscapes, rivers and railway. The photographs will be reproduced in half-tones and be used for advertising purposes by the railway.

Mr. J. Inskeep Sollars, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Sollars, of near town, will graduate to-day with the class of 1901 from Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's county, Md. The young man has completed a course of three years at the school and is salutatorian of his class. The progress made by him with his studies is a source of gratification to his parents and friends here. He entered classes with young men far advanced of him in many studies and at the end of the year his record compared favorably with any of his class mates. He will arrive home tomorrow.

Senator Ravenscroft, of Accident, was in town a day or two this week.

Big combination formed at Swanton to buy wool for cash. C. S. May, proprietor.

Deputy Collector John J. Bell, of Allegany county, was in Oakland Monday.

Townshend & Son have a nice, neat line of plaids, percales, organdies, colored lawns, lace curtains, bedspreads, sheets, etc., away down.

Rev. and Mrs. Haverstick, of Frostburg, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Brew.

D. A. Miller, Esq., of Cumberland, is here on a visit to the family of George D. White.

Miss Georgia Johnson, of Piedmont, was in Oakland part of last and this week, the guest of Miss Jennie Johnson.

Messrs. Will Wood and Richard Welch, of Keyser, W. Va., were in Oakland last Friday night and attended the dance at the Oakland.

Mr. Cole, of Elkins, W. Va., was in Oakland last week and attended the dance given at the Oakland Hotel on Friday night.

Messrs. William Ravenscraft, of Fairmont, and Walter Ravenscraft, of Ridgway, Pa., were guests of their parents in Oakland a few days this week.

County Surveyor Franklin P. Green, of District No. 11, came up to Oakland Monday and on Tuesday morning went down in the county to do some surveying.

The Black Lick Gold and Silver Mining Co.

A meeting of the members composing the above corporation was held in Piedmont yesterday when the following officers were elected:

President, Patrick E. Finzel; vice president, A. J. Merrill; treasurer, Elias Merrill; secretary, Julius C. Renninger; assistant secretary, John A. Merrill. The above gentlemen also compose the board of directors.

The company has been capitalized at $100,000 and is incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia. The main office will be located et Merrill, this county. The object of the company is to develop the gold and silver mine which is located in Election District No. 11 and from which considerable valuable ore has been taken and flattering assays have been made showing a paying quantity of gold and silver.

Work in developing the property will begin as soon as machinery can be transported to the mine and set up.

The promoters and owners of the property are quite enthusiastic over the prospects of a paying investment.

Killed Her Sister.

News was received here last Thursday of the accidental shooting of Mrs. Mary Lynch by her sister-in-law, at Newburg, W. Va., Wednesday morning. The story of the accident, as learned from railroad men, is about as follows: Miss Lynch, aged about 15 years, daughter of Theodore Lynch, while cleaning out a bureau drawer, came across a revolver. Not knowing the revolver was a self-acting one the girl pointed it at her brother's wife, Mrs. Mary Lynch, who was visiting her father and who was sitting nearby with her little child on her lap, and remarked how easy she could shoot her, when she accidently pressed the trigger, the revolver went off and the ball entered the unfortunate woman's head, killing her almost instantly. The sad affair has caused a gloom to be cast over the little town. Mrs. Lynch was buried at Newburg 9 o'clock Friday morning.

Republican Convention.

By reference to another column of to-day's REPUBLICAN it will be seen that the Republicans of the county have been requested by Chairman George D. White to assemble in convention at Oakland on Tuesday, July 2nd, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. The primaries will be held on the Saturday preceeding.

County Institute.

The County Institute will be held in Oakland on Friday, June 21st, 1901, in the public school building, beginning at 10 o'clock. On Saturday beginning at eight o'clock the examination of teachers will take place.

Proposed High School For Garrett County.

The Board of School Commissioners of Garrett county, at a meeting held in their office at Oakland on Tuesday of this week, discussed the advisability of establishing a High School at Oakland into which pupils from every section of the county will be admitted upon the same basis.

It is proposed to set aside one of the rooms in the public school building here for the purpose which will be designated as the High School and to which pupils will be admitted who have completed the sixth grade of study in the public schools, after an examination conducted by a board of examiners appointed by the school board for that purpose.

A term of three years in the High School will fit a student for graduation and the course of study is so advanced and thorough as to include first year in any well conducted college. In this manner it is hoped to elevate the mind of the present growing generation and place before them something to which they can well aspire and not be content with the ordinary public school education. The High School will not detract in any manner from the public schools as a fund has already been provided for maintaining it. As it is absolutely free for the young men and young ladies of the county who can thus secure an education right at home and as thorough as can be secured at any school conducted along the same lines, it should be an incentive to them to work the harder and obtain an education which will fit them for any position offered them.

Farm House Burned.

Tuesday about ten o'clock the farm house at the Jamesson farm adjoining Mountain Lake Park was discovered to be on fire by a man riding along the road who warned the inmates of the house, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jamesson and their daughter, Mrs. James A. Delawder, of Oakland, and her guest, Miss Peddicord, also of Oakland, who went down the evening previous to remain a few days. The fire started in a section of the house over the kitchen and being dry as tinder the building was soon consumed. Nearly all the furniture, however, was saved. The loss is covered by insurance. Mr. Jamesson is preparing already to rebuild.

Garrett's Incorporated Towns.

William R. Merriam, director of the twelfth census, has issued a bulletin prepared under the direction of William C. Hunt, chief statistician for pogulation, which gives the population of all incorporated cities, towns, and boroughs in the United States.

The number of incorporated places in Maryland is 100, against 73 in 1890. Of these, one exceeds 200,000 population, one is between 15,000 and 25,000; nine between 10,000 one 15,000 and two between 8,000 and 10,000.

Of this number Garrett county has five incorporated towns with populations as follows: Deer Park, 293; Grantsville, 175; Loch Lynn Heights, 215; Mountain Lake Park, 260; Oakland, 1,170.

Mountain Lake Drug Store Sold.

Saturday last Harper Bartlett, who held an interest in the drug store at the Park, sold out to Dr. Henry W. McComas, who will place Norman Sanner in charge of the bnsiness this week. A new soda water apparatus has been ordered from the manufacturers for the store which will arrive in due time.

Stock Killed By Lightning.

During an electrical storm which prevailed in this section last Thursday Mr. William White suffered the loss of a cow and a Mr. Fulman, of near Crellin, lost a horse, both animals having been struck by lightning.

Resolutions of Respect.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Orphans' Court for Garrett County:

Your committee heretofore appointed by your Honors to submit resolutions upon the death of Hon. Thomas R. McRobie, late a member of this Court, respectfully report the following:

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has seen fit to call from the field of usefulness of this mundane sphere to his home beyond Thomas R. McRobie, late a member of this Court, and while we humbly bow to the wisdom and commands of Him who doeth all things well, we recognize in this visitation a loss to the county, the church, the family and this Court, and as an expression of our sorrow and respect, be it resolved,

1st. That the Orphans' Court for Garrett county has lost an efficient and capable member and an honest Judge.

2nd. That the people of Garrett county have lost one of the most highly respected of its citizens, a man of character and integrity and one who throughout his life held their confidence and esteem to a marked degree.

3rd. That we tender to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and commend them to the care of Him whom the deceased long and faithfully served in the walks of life.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
FRED. A. THAYER,
G. S. HAMILL,
Committee.

Ordered, by the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, this 11th day of June, 1901, that the aforegoing resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Court and that a copy of said resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and to the county papers for publication.

DANIEL WILSON,
ELIAS MERRILL,
E. H. BARTLETT.

True copy—test:
J. W. WHITE, Register.

Strawberry Festival.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a strawberry festival on the night of the 18th inst. for the benefit of their church.

Circuit Court Next Week.

The adjourned term of the March court will convene in Oakland on Monday next, when Judge Boyd and probably Judge Stake also will be on the bench. There are a number of cases to be determined and court will last until the middle of the following week.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Clara McCrobie, F. B. Nethkin, Henry Haichs, Offutt Hawn, Simpson & Snyder, Oakland Tennis Club.

Attention, Farmers!

I will have one day in each week at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland and Terra Alta to take up wool. Learn the day and get the money. C. S. MAY.

Elks to Arrive To-day.

Manager Chas. E. Headley, of the Oakland, has completed arrangements for the entertainment of the Elks who will arrive in great numbers this afternoon from West Virginia and the adjoining towns of Maryland. He expects to entertain about 250 members of the order for three days. These will be accompanied by their wives and daughters.

Judge Sloan Returns.

Judge David W. Sloan returned to Cumberland from Atlantic City yesterday evening on train No. 1, accompanied by Mrs. Sloan. The judge is greatly improved and will soon be able to cast aside his crutches which he is still obliged to use, although he is rapidly recovering muscular control. A number of friends were at the train to greet Judge Sloan and there were scores of callers at his home while the telephone bell was constantly rung by inquirers. Judge Sloan will be at home some days but later he expects to come to Oakland.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA
AND
RETURN $50.00 FROM CHICAGO.

Correspondingly Low Rates from Intermediate Points. Tickets on sale July 5th to 13th.

Personally Conducted Tour

to SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., account International Epworth League Convention.

(A limited number only will be accommodated on this Tour, insuring perfect comfort to members of party.) Illustrated Itinerary and full particulars upon application.

Very Low Rates to COLORADO Points all Summer.

Quickest and best line to the Famous

BEAUMONT TEXAS OIL FIELDS.

Superior Service to OKLAHOMA and all points North, West and South.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 5, E. A. Wimer's store, McHenry.
July 6, W. A. Smith's store, Hoyes.
July 8, R. A. Liston's store, Selbysport.
July 9 and 10, J. H. Cuppett's store, Friendsville.
July 11, J. L. Englehart's store, Accident.
July 12, W. M. Lohr's farm, Cove.
July 13, Harry Leathen's store, Keyser.
July 15, C. M. Livengood's Hotel, Grantsville.
July 16, Thomas Johnson's, District, No. 9.
July 17, P. E. Finzel's store, Finzel.
July 18, Thomas Layman's Farm.
July 19, R. E. Garlitz's store, Avilton.
July 20, J. H. Gregg's Mills, District No. 11.
July 22, C. J. Otto's, New Germany.
July 23 and 24, G. W. Engle's store, Bittinger.
July 25, Company store, Crellin.
July 26, U. G. Palmer's office, Hutton.
July 29, Merritt Wilson's, No. 8.
July 30, Mrs. Browning's, Gorman.
July 31 and August 1, J. H. Rafter's store, Kitzmillerville.
August 2 and 3, Wm. Moody's Bloomington.
August 5 and 6, Wade H. Lohr's, Swanton.
August 7 and 8, S. P. Specht's store, Deer Park.
August 9, L. A. Rudisill's office, Mt. Lake Park.

The Treasurer's office in Oakland will be closed from July 3rd to August 10th, 1901, inclusive.

N. B.—By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1900, being chapter 566, it is provided that all county texes shall be due and payable on the 1st day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof and on all county taxes paid on or before the said 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed; and after the 1st of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid; the Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on all tax bills for county purposes regulating in the manner aforesaid and shall note same upon the receipts given for taxes so paid; but the discount allowed on county tax by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institute unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer of Garrett county, Md.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Gilmor S. Hamill vs. Elizabeth Friend et al. No. 1086 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of John Friend of N., late of Garrett county, deceased, to file their claims in the above entitled cause with the clerk of this Court properly authenticated, on or before the 22nd day of June, 1901, as I shall proceed on that day to state an audit distributing the fund in the hand of Gilmor S. Hamill, trustee.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Auditor.

ORDER NISI.

Z. G. Duckworth et al. vs. Stephen Duckworth.

No. 1042 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 10th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Taylor Morrison be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 8th day of June, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1000.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

STATUE OF JULIUS CAESAR.

Great Caesar! It was ne'er
Thy dismal lot to holler
For being forced to wear
A saw-edged collar;
O mighty man, thou couldst pursue thy way,
Care free,
Since 'twas not given men to say
Of thee
That thou didst wear a made-up tie,
Or that thou didst display
A vest
Of ancient style! Oh, why
Should sorrow e'er have found a way into the breast
Of one so drest?

O mighty Caesar! Thou
Didst never bow
Obedient to the hatter's will, as I am forced to now!
Thou didst take from its peg thy wreath, and on that high
Imperious brow
Permit it lightly to repose;
And no old Roman fop turned up his nose
Because the brim
Or crown was out of style!
Ah, what a smile
Had spread across thy features hadst thou known
How men would bend to fashion's every whim,
And groan
Beneath the burdens they must ever bear
Who dare
Not don the things it suits them best to wear.

O happy Caesar! Thou wast ne'er
Compelled to keep a frail
Suspender fastened with a nail,
And thereby hold a pair
Of trousers where
They might serve best the purpose of their kind!
Care
Never sat upon thy dauntless mind
Nor added to thy miseries
Because that fashion bound
Thee in despite of all thy power to wear
Things that were wont to bag around the knees.

Imperious Caesar! No man bade thee don
A coat seamed up the back!
Thou didst put on
Thy light and airy toga, caring not
Or if 'twere frock or sack!
Ah, what
A joy was thine
That thou couldst go from day to day
Sans polish and sans shine!
And when 'twas time to put thy summer suit away—
When chilling blasts blew in the fall—
The good Calpurnia could spread
It on the board whereat thou brokest bread,
To deck the same withal.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

DOLLY'S DIARY

By Ida Shepler.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

AUGUST 1—I am eighteen to-day. No one seems to remember the fact but myself. I feel that I have lived all of life worth living. I have made two lasting resolves to-day. One is that I will keep a diary of all my doings worth recording each day; the other is I shall never marry. Never. For a long time now I have felt that I must do something noteworthy in life; make some great sacrifice. Suddenly this morning it was borne upon me what it should be. I will be an old maid and devote my life to mamma. Poor mamma. Of course I must look after the comfort and well being of others also, but she first. I have heard that old maids are such a blessing to their family. We have never had one in ours. My aunts and sisters married young. This morning papa set his cup down very hard in the saucer—he must not have been quite well, for usually he is very kind—and said crossly to mamma: "Why in the nation did you change cooks again? That last one made coffee just like my Aunt Mary used to, and she was the boss coffee maker of the family. You are always changing cooks."

Mamma said the last cook was wasteful and not overly clean. And papa said she never did know when she had a good girl. Then he went out without finishing his breakfast, and mamma cried herself into a headache, and I had to sit up with her and bathe her head and soothe her. She said that she did not know what she would do without me. Well, she shall not do without me. I will stay with her forever.

August 2—And when papa came home last night he brought me the loveliest turquoise necklace—just the color of my eyes, he said—and he was sorry that he forgot until almost evening it was his little girl's birthday. Mamma did not act as though a thing had happened, met him with the same smile she always had. But I shall not change my mind. Let me see—the first step toward being an old maid is to look sour at marriageable men. I cannot do that. It isn't my nature to look sour at anyone, but I can avoid them.

August 3.—I'm more than ever now determined to be an old maid. This afternoon I went to see my sister Kate. She has not been housekeeping very long. And, actually, we thought Kate's husband was all that was desirable, but now I am not so certain. She was dusting out his desk when I went in. Presently she untied a packet of business letters to arrange them better and in their midst was a small envelope, directed in a fine handwriting. She opened it and read it, of course. Just then her husband came home.

"Charley," she said, "are you keeping this letter of Nellie Gwynn's because you had not the heart to destroy it? I thought you told me you cared nothing for her."

"Well, I didn't. And that must have slipped in there by mistake," he coolly answered.

"I cannot think Nellie Gwynn would have written such a letter as this to any man unless he had given her reason to think he loved her," Kate persisted.

"Now, look here, Kate, don't make a gilly out of yourself over that letter," Charley said. And then he went out, making no other explanation, and Kate almost cried her eyes out after he was gone. Poor Kate.

August 4—I joined two societies today, the Young Women Helpers and a missionary sewing society. Mamma scolded. Said she did not mind the former so much, but she thought that I had been to school so long that it was time I was taking a rest and having a good time. The idea!

August 5—Sister Kate said for me to say nothing about the words she and Charley had the other day. That she was all to blame, and she never intended to talk that way again to him. Well, I didn't intend to mention it. I called on my best friend this evening, Jennie Jones. We have been bosom friends since we were little tots. She told me that her best beloved cousin, Harry Jones, had come to make them a long visit; that he was out upon the lawn somewhere smoking, and for us to go out and meet him. I said: "No, indeed!" Then I told her of the vow I had taken. My, I would not have believed it of Jennie. How she did talk. We have always thought just exactly alike on everything before this. She said she had always told Harry so much about me, and had hoped that some day I would be her cousin. She said that when he heard this, which she was very sure he would never hear from her, he would set me down as crazy. I gave her to understand that I didn't care what he or any other man thought of me. I knew my own mind and expected to stay with it. Just then her Cousin Harry came in. He is nice looking, just the right height, and the color of hair and eyes I admire in a man. But I must quit writing such stuff.

August 8—Forgot my diary for three days. I was so busy trying to learn to make coffee as papa likes it. Jennie and her cousin called on me. Of course I was courteous.

August 12—Jennie's cousin wanted me to go riding with him last evening. I refused. How mamma scolded afterward. Said it would be an honor to be loved by such a man. That in case he cared for me, I would make a better match than all my sisters before me. I told her I thought she understood my life was to be devoted to her, and that I never intended to marry. She looked blankly at me a moment, and then said I was too pretty for such a fate as that. And I had thought she would be so rejoiced to know that one girl of all her girls would stay always with her.

August 13—Mamma must have told papa of my resolve. That wasn't one bit nice of her; for this morning he kissed me and said he was so glad that I was going to be his sensible little girl and always stay at home with him. He said that old maids were the most sensible of women. Now, then, that isn't fair. I never made up my mind to be an old maid for his sake. Last night as I came out of the hall where the Young Women Helpers meet, there was Jennie's cousin waiting to escort me home. This must not happen again.

August 25—Well, dear old diary, how I have neglected you. I feel guilty. I must do better in the future. It seems to me that Jennie and Kate and mamma and everybody have entered into a

DETERMINED TO BE AN OLD MAID.

conspiracy to keep me going to picnics and all sorts of rural amusements and games, and Jennie's cousin is always around, and he don't try to hide his partiality for my company in the least. If I had not made up my mind as to what is the right thing to do in this world, I would be pleased with his interest, for he is so handsome and jolly—and intelligent, which is better than all else—so mamma says.

August 26—I shall stay right with my diary, my missionary work and my resolve. Harry brought Sadie Binkley to the play last night, and walked home with Nell Gwynn from the tennis grounds to-day, and Jennie whispered to me that she fully believed Harry admired Nell Gwynn. Mercy me. How can he? With her bold ways, her stubby nose, and the record she has as a notorious flirt. Besides, she is older than he is. What does a man want with a woman older than himself?

September 5—Old diary, I had almost forgotten you again. I suppose we must part company, for I would not want you lying around accusing me of inconsistency. Harry and I are to be married Christmas. When he came last night to tell me he was going home, I felt almost like crying. But when he told me that he loved me, I acted like a silly, I know, and I actually did cry and tell him I loved him, too. Mamma will have to do without me. I am not caring so much now about her missing me as papa. But then he left his parents when he married.

Silver Importation.

The United States imported $7,500,000 more silver from Mexico in 1900 than in 1899.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Four of the city of Dublin steam packet boats travel at 23½ knots an hour—the same pace as the Deutschland.

Now a French scientist announces that he has discovered a method of producing X rays without the use of electricity.

The Bengal government has formally agreed to grant an additional subsidy of 50,000 rupees for three years for further chemical and scientific researches with regard to indigo cultivation.

A full-length marble statue of Dr. William Gilbert, the father of electrical science and author of "De Magnete," is to be erected at the instance of the members of the medical profession at Colchester, his old home.

Dr. Ludwig Mond has discovered a method for producing illuminating gas at an expense of four cents per thousand feet. It is thought that this will effect a revolution by cheapening electric power, and it will also have an important bearing on the production of open-hearth steel.

Capt. Bernier, whose scheme to organize an expedition for the discovery of the north pole is now before the Canadian government, has received a letter from Lord Minto, the governor general, stating that he has much pleasure in publicly becoming a patron of the arctic exploration scheme.

The dielectric strength of ice increases with a falling temperature, and is more particularly effective against intermittent currents or those alternating at high rates. Tesla suggests inserting a transformer in a freezing jar, and has patented a system of underground conductors where the two mains are the flow and return pipes which carry a cooling material, the pipes themselves being buried in wet cement or water, in a trough.

THE SICILIAN OMERTA.

Unwritten Code of Honor That Prevails in Italy's Southern Island.

It is this unwritten code of honor which constitutes the Sicilian Omerta. We have seen how from his earliest infancy the Sicilian youth is trained to believe that his hand must be against every man, and that every man's hand must be against him; and, indeed, it is impossible to study Sicilian history from the earliest times until the collapse of the iniquitous rule of the Bourbons without being obliged to admit that the Sicilian of the middle and lower orders had ample cause to entertain this demoralizing conviction, writes Richard Bagot, in National Review. I have said that the principles of the Omerta are contained in an unwritten code, but at the same time there exists various popular maxims in the Sicilian dialect which throw a lurid light upon its moral factors. Some of them it may be worth while to reproduce here:

"Whosoever deprives you of the means of existence, deprive of his life."

"A gun and a wife are not lent." (It may be observed that the gun is mentioned before the wife.)

"If I die they will bury me; if I live I will kill you."

"An influential friend is worth more than a hundred onze (1,250 francs) in the pocket."

"Prison, illness and want prove the heart of friends."

"The gallows are for the poor, the law for the weak man (i. e., for him who cannot take the law into his own hands)."

The above examples, taken from a mass of popular dicta, afford some insight into the principles which guide the Sicilian of the working and middle classes through life. To those who know the character of this people they are maxims terrible in their cynical contempt for justice as meted out by the law, and full of savage significance. There is not wanting in some of them a note of pathos and a ring of chivalrous devotion to a companion in distress.

Last English King in Battle.

The last English king who fought on a battlefield was George II. The battle of Dettingen, in Bavaria, on June 16 (27 O S), 1743, between the British, Hanoverian and Hessian troops (52,000 men), under the command of George II., and the French troops (60,000 men), under Marshal Noailles, resulted in the victory of the allied troops. On the morning of the battle the king appeared in the same red coat he had worn at Oudenarde, 35 years before, taking his place at the head of the seven battalions of guards. About noon he ordered a general advance, and, during the movements it entailed, he was very nearly taken by the enemy, but was rescued by the Twenty-second regiment who, in remembrance, wore a sprig of oak in their caps upon the anniversary of the battle for many years afterward. —Stray Stories.

Sultan Stopped Drinking Milk.

In the opinion of the sultan of Turkey fresh milk is a most beneficial aid to good health, and up to a short time ago he was in the habit of drinking large quantities of it every day. Each morning the cows were brought in front of his windows to be milked in order that there would be no mistake about the milk being fresh and pure. Some evil-minded official, however, quietly hinted to his majesty one day that his method of obtaining fresh milk gave anyone wishing to poison him an opportunity of feeding the cows on some noxious food. After that warm fresh milk was tabooed by Turkey's monarch.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE CAMERA IN WAR.

Its Most Important Use Is the Photography of Projectiles and Their Effects on Armor.

Guns, gold buttons and embalmed beef no longer constitute the entire essential equipment of an army.

The camera has taken an important place in the panoply of war, and the official commissioned photographer is of more consequence than nine-tenths of the uniform bearers. Of course, the war photographer is on the field with a definite purpose, which is not the snap-shotting in full uniform of the admirals of the nation's forces. Instead, the newest and most important use of the war camera is the photography of projectiles.

At first the principal use of the camera was in taking photographs of battlefields and fortifications from balloons. Valuable work of this kind was done in the Crimean and in the Mexican wars. Photometry, or land surveying by photographs, was first practiced in the Franco-Prussian war.

The most important service of the camera recently has been in photographing projectiles during flight and the movements of projectiles and their effects on armor plates and other targets. It is

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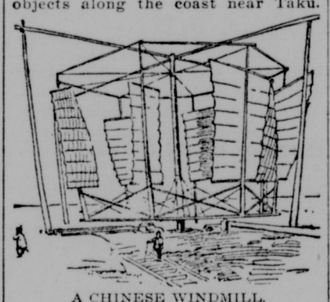
The American soldiers who invaded China last year to rescue the imperiled members of the United States legation noticed a number of queer objects along the coast near Taku.



A CHINESE WINDMILL.

At first these things look like the sails of Chinese junks hung up on frames to dry. But it was afterward discovered that the frames had a rotary motion, and it then became apparent that the mechanism was that of a Chinese windmill. The device was employed to pump up sea water into basins, where the fluid evaporated under the influence of the sun and wind. The salt was then made into cakes and loaves for shipment inland. Owing to the presence of a considerable quantity of sulphate of magnesia in it, the salt had a bitter taste, and also possessed certain medicinal qualities that interfered with its usefulness as a condiment.

The mills themselves were rather unique. They rotated around vertical shafts. The sails, which resembled window shutters with horizontal slats, were inclined to the wind at a peculiar angle. In this and some other details the design was novel to both Americans and Europeans. Whenever a high wind was expected the sails could be furled up or trimmed so as to come to a standstill. The mill was stopped, also, with the aid of a sort of curb or cord applied to the axle. Whether the Chinese windmill is more efficient than the American does not clearly appear.

Infants Require Lots of Sleep.

During the first few months of a baby's life the greater part of the time should be spent in sleep, but the sleep should be a natural one. Soothing sirups or sedative drops given by foolish mothers to an irritable infant to induce sleep are often the cause of disease and death. In most cases a change of clothing and a warm bath are all that is needed to produce healthy sleep, and if this is not effectual the child's diet is probably not right and should be given attention.

Tree Brings Small Fortune.

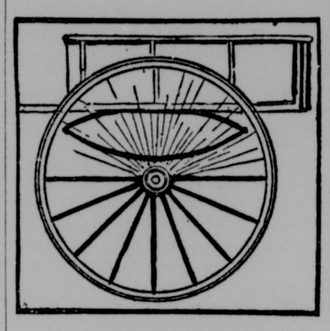
A mammoth black walnut tree on the farm of E. P. Gaus in Williams county, O., has just been sold for $4,000. Several lumber dealers have examined chips from this tree and all have declared it to be the finest specimen of that kind of wood they ever saw. The tree was eight feet in diameter 40 feet above the stump and extended 73 feet from the butt to the first limb.

PUZZLES PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Old Question Whether One Part of a Wagon Wheel Moves Faster Than Another.

Photographers in the west, both professional and amateur, are engaged in a wordy controversy as to whether or not one part of a wheel moves faster than another. It is claimed—and a large number of photographs are exhibited to prove it—that when the wheel of a rapidly-moving wagon is photographed the top of the wheel never appears as clear as the bottom. The same is true of a wheel rolled along the ground in front of the camera.

In many cases the developed picture does not show any spokes above the center, says the New York Herald,



CAUSE OF CONTROVERSY.

while all those below the center are clear. On the other hand, it is said be absurd to pretend that the top the wheel can go faster than the ttom.

The mystery has been explained in s way—as a matter of fact, the of the wheel does actually move ter than the bottom, that is, in reion to the ground. The bottom f of the wheel has only a vertical tion, while the top has a rapid, rizontal motion, much faster than hub or the wagon. With a time posure, therefore, the bottom kes show clear, while those above center are blurred.

TIES ARE EXPENSIVE.

ow to Make Them Last Longer a Problem Which Railroad Men Are Trying to Solve.

It is impossible to estimate, except aguely, the number of railroad ties use in the United States, but a single road, the New York Central, replaced 1,800,000 old ties with new ones last year, the Erie 400,000 in New York state and 900,000 on its whole line, the Delaware-Lackawanna 150,000, and other New York roads in like proportion.

On all the roads of the country fully 75,000,000 new ties are required for renewals, extensions and additions each year and this entails a vast use of railroad materials, is a steady drain upon the available lumber supplies and costs, moreover, a large sum for labor and hauling. Much ingenuity has been expended on projects for retaining wooden ties longer in use than is possible at present.

The standard American railroad tie is nine feet long by eight inches deep and eight inches wide, and a fairly hard wood is required to prevent the rails from sinking and from becoming displaced. Oak, chestnut, locust and cedar are the usual cross ties.

Many attempts have been made to treat the ties so as to prevent decay of the wood. Some years ago the cross-ties used on the Reading railroad were notched where the rails crossed them and their ends dipped in coal tar. It was supposed that the tar would preserve the ends from decay. Since then another process by which the ties were saturated with a solution of zinc has been tried, but it was found too costly.

A railroad tie costs about 50 cents and it is customary to add 25 cents for the labor of putting ties in position, or 75 cents for each new tie. Any plan whereby the durability of ties may be increased without undue expense will be welcomed by railroad men, but so far the problem remains an unsolved one.—N. Y. Sun.

Unique Operation Performed.

Dr. Syfried, the famous surgeon at Berlin, has just received the congratulations of his professional brethren on a successful operation believed to be unique. He removed a portion of a workman's skull pulverized by the blow of an iron bolt, and filled the cavity with bone from the skull of an ox, carefully pared down and carved to fit the hole. The skin was laid over the injury and healed naturally. The patient experienced no ill effects.

New Substitute for Coal.

A workman in a German chemical works has invented a substitute for coal, which costs about 25 cents per 220 pounds to manufacture. Peat is the basis of the fuel. It gives out great heat, burns with a bright flame and leaves no slag and only a small quantity of white ash. The peat is dried, ground by machinery, mixed with chemicals and pressed into brick shape.

New Government Department.

Congress has under consideration the establishment of a psychophysical laboratory in the department of the interior for the purpose of prosecuting the exact studies on the criminal, pauper and defective classes of our population.

Altitude and Atmosphere.

It is estimated that at an altitude of over 60 miles the atmosphere will consist of 95 per cent. hydrogen. It is suggested that this may be the source of the occluded hydrogen usually found in meteoric fragments.

THE SASKATOON DISTRICT.

One of the New Western Canada Districts—The Great Advantages of Settlement Where the Soil Is of Unexampled Fertility.

During the past year or two a large number of American settlers (those going from the United States to Canada), have made homes in the Saskatoon district in western Canada. They have found the climate all that could be desired, and their prospects are of the brightest. In writing of it a correspondent says:

The lands for sale are choice selections from a large area, and every farm is within easy distance of a railway station. Experience has shown that this district enjoys immunity from summer frost, from cyclones and blizzards. The South Saskatchewan, flowing through the tract, is one of the finest rivers in the country, being navigable and having an average width of stream of 1,000 feet.

The agents of the government of Canada, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in your paper, and who will be glad to give full information, tell me that within the limits of the tract there are two distinct varieties of soil. One is a rich black loam; and the other is a somewhat lighter loam, containing a small admixture of sand. There appears to be no appreciable difference between the fertility of these two kinds of soil. Both are alluvial in their characteristics; both are marvelously productive, and both rest upon a sub-soil of clay. The advantage of this formation is that it retains the heat of the day during the night, and is favorable to the early maturity of crops. Every kind of crop will here attain the highest perfection of quality. The land is admirably adapted for stock raising and dairy farming, as well as growing grain. Some idea of the richness of the natural grasses of the prairie may be formed from the fact that more than 200 tons of hay were gathered within a short distance of Saskatoon and stored up for use during the winter. A growth so luxuriant demonstrates beyond all possible question the suitability of the land for pasturing cattle, and no doubt this important industry will be largely carried on.

Nature has been lavish in her gifts to this territory. Not only is the soil of unexampled fertility, but the climate is delightful and healthy. Such is the testimony of every settler, and this testimony is confirmed by enthusiastic opinions from every traveler, explorer, missionary or newspaper correspondent who has ever visited this far-famed Saskatchewan Valley. In former years vast herds of buffalo came here to winter from the elevated storm-swept regions south of the United States boundary line, proving thereby the adaptation of these rolling prairies to the purpose of raising stock. The land is dry, with sufficient, but not excessive, rainfall, capable of early cultivation in the spring, and free from summer frosts. The configuration of the country renders artificial drainage unnecessary, and prevents the accumulation of stagnant pools; mists and fogs are seldom seen. The days of summer are full of sunshine, under the genial influence of which crops rapidly ripen. Autumn is characterized by an almost unbroken succession of fine weather, during which the crops are safely garnered. In winter it is cold, but extremely exhilarating and pleasant, owing to the wonderful dryness and bracing qualities of the air. The winter is a source of profit as well as enjoyment to the people, being far healthier than a humid climate.

Water and fuel, these two prime necessaries of life, are plentiful throughout the district.

WOMAN RACES AGAINST TIME.

Charters a Special Train to Catch a Steamer at San Francisco.

Miss Margaret Windeyer, of Sidney, Australia had an expensive race to catch the steamer Sierra, which sailed the other morning for the antipodes. Miss Windeyer was coming across the continent to take the steamer, and late in the afternoon of the day before the steamer sailed she learned that the train would not reach San Francisco until three hours after the boat had sailed.

She was determined to get the boat. She had to reach Sidney by a certain date or lose much money, because of some legal contract. "Get me a special train," she told the conductor. A locomotive and one car brought her to San Francisco from Wadsworth, just three minutes before the Sierra was to move from the wharf.

One of Traffic Manager McCormick's young men was waiting with a carriage, into which he hurried the young woman, and the hack was furiously driven to to the wharf. The hackman obtained five dollars for his skill.

Smart Answer.

"You fell into the creek with your new breeches on?"

"Yes, pop. You see, I fell in so quick I hadn't time to take them off."

"A smart answer, my son. So suppose you take them off now."—Philadelphia Times.

A New Monocle.

"What a peculiar monocle that golfer is wearing!"

"Yes, that is the very latest. It is called the hoot-monocle!"—Detroit Journal.

The Cloth of Fall River.

Fall River easily leads all other cotton manufacturing centers in America. It has about one-fifth of all the cotton spindles in the United States, and more than twice as many as any other industrial center in America. It makes 843,000,000 yards of cloth annually. Every working day its mills weave more than 1,500 miles of cloth. If all the mills could be run on one piece of cloth the fastest express train could not travel fast enough to carry off the piece as it is woven, since the product is more than two miles a minute.—New England Magazine.

HAVE NO VACATIONS.

Justices of the Supreme Court Busy the Year Around.

When Not in Session at Washington They Either Act as Circuit Judges or Else Are Preparing Opinions.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"THE United States supreme court never takes a vacation," said Senator Stewart, of Nevada.

This seemed like a paradox, in view of the fact that we were talking about the official announcement that the high tribunal was about to adjourn, and actually take a vacation. By way of explanation Senator Stewart said:

"I've been acquainted with the supreme court for well-nigh 40 years, and have had many cases before that august body. It is, and always has been, an aggregation of great men, all of them great workers. Matt Carpenter once said to me: 'I never knew a body of lawyers who were such gluttons for work. They seem to revel in it.' What I mean and what Carpenter meant is that the chief justice and all of the associate justices are hard at work every day in the year, no matter whether the court is in session or not."

From that view point the sweeping statement of Senator Stewart is correct. Young lawyers throughout the land may envy these eminent gentlemen who receive $10,000 per annum for life; particularly when they read in the newspapers that the court has adjourned for three or four months at a time. They do not know that the chief justice, and each member of the court, takes with him a number of cases, upon which time and talent must be expended in order that comprehensive reports may be made as to law and fact, so that their conclusions may meet with the approval of the court as a body when it reconvenes for its next session. Their lives are not easy by any means.

The question of the $10,000 a year does not weigh in the matter at all, for any one of them could earn five times the sum in legal practice, which would not take one-twentieth the time he now devotes to his official duty. The honor of the position, the pride they take in filling it conscientiously, and the realization of the service they perform for their country and the profession is doubtless compensative to them, and furnishes sufficient inducement for retaining their positions.

Very few people, in fact very few lawyers, realize to what extent the duties of the members of the supreme court weigh them down with arduous and exacting details.

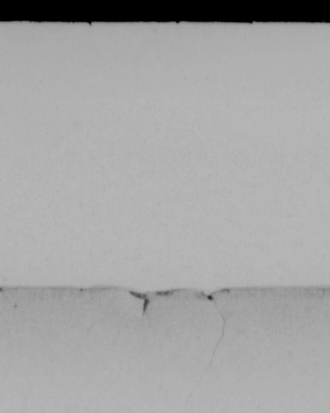
When the court is in regular session the chief justice and associate justices meet at the capitol every Saturday for consultation. They assemble in a little room set apart for that purpose. Up to this point the lawyers are well informed concerning each case; but here the public may not enter, and interested parties can only surmise. The consultation chamber is the holy of holies, where profane foot dare not tread, curious eye may not rest, and, more than all, where no inquisitive ear can listen. What goes on within these walls is a secret locked in the breasts of the members themselves, and they never tell. It is surmised, however, that in this room and at this time the members of the court express their individual opinions upon each case at issue and reach conclusions on it. The chief justice thereupon designates one of his associates to prepare

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER AT WORK.

the opinion of the court to be delivered at some future day.

Each associate justice having now received authorization to present the opinion of the court upon a case, proceeds to draw it up, and this is a matter requiring care and deliberation, with rare choice of phrase in laying down the law. He knows that this opinion will be read by every lawyer in the country; will be criticised and scrutinized with keen eye and discriminating mind; and he must make it proof against assault for his own pride's sake. Moreover, this is to be the law of the land henceforth upon this particular subject, and he would like to have it stand as a monument to his ability. He realizes that the opinion to be presented may be quoted during this century, and in future centuries. It is a great and grave responsibility.

He is required to consider and digest the argument made by the attorneys and to make up his mind on the questions presented for his decision. In his argument the attorney made numerous citations of law, of references and precedents, which the associate justice must look up and verify, as he cannot afford to trust anything to the attorney's say so. It may have been a forced interpretation or application that the zealous attorney made of the citation, and this must be examined. He feels also that he must be thoroughly posted on the subject when it comes up for discussion in the privacy of the consultation chamber, for it is a point of pride with him that he must know as much about it as any of his colleagues. He has an office at his residence, with a reference library of standard legal works and law reports. The government furnishes him a secretary, who must be an expert stenographer and who attends him at his



REACHING FOR MORE CASES.

house. For a couple of hours or in the morning the work of exam ing citations proceeds, the det varying with the nature of the c In the evening he puts in his l work on the case in hand, and if i an interesting one will probably k at it until a late hour. Perhaps has his secretary read him the ci passages or the provisions of the l or the record of the lower court u which the case was argued, while ponders the matter from an e chair. This is continued until he l absorbed clear ideas of his own what ought to be the decision in t case. All of this, mind you, bef he begins to prepare to write the u mate decision.

Before any case is argued befo the supreme court the lawyers a required to file briefs, fully settin forth their contentions; and the ju tices depend more upon these printe briefs than they do upon any oral ar guments which may be made in open court. The arguments which are delivered are always prosy, uninteresting to laymen and devoid of oratory. Attorneys confine themselves to citations of law and of fact, because there is no jury to influence, and they know that the stern and solemn justices would quietly resent any attempt to affect their judgments with rhetorical flights or with oratorical exclamations for dramatic effect. For these and many minor reasons no oratory is ever heard in the supreme courtroom. Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and others of eminence have been heard there by the writer, but all of their arguments have been delivered in a conversational monotone.

Now when the supreme court adjourns for a term the associate justices do not go home, nor take trips to seashore or mountain. On the contrary, they pack their trunks, not only with clothing, but with pending cases, and proceed to go on their circuits and resume their judicial duties in various parts of the republic. In their capacity as circuit judges they conduct courts of appeals for the various circuits, and herein their duties are onerous as well as of great responsibility. There are many cases tried before the courts of appeals which are left for final hearings when the associate justice shall preside. In the event of dissatisfaction with the decisions reached under such conditions appeals may be taken to the supreme court. Here again is the burden of responsibility felt, because the traveling associate justice must give to each case such consideration that his decision will be sustained by the full bench if an appeal shall be taken. Consequently it is exceedingly rare that any decision of an associate justice, presiding over a circuit court of appeals, is ever overruled by the supreme court. This is a fact which younger practitioners might do well to file away in their memories, for it may save them a great deal of time and the waste of much talent in the future when they have cases before the circuit courts of appeals, with associate justices of the supreme court presiding and deciding issues of law and fact.

In these circuit courts there are cases pending in which are involved many millions of property of individuals and of states, and also cases involving human life. It needs no elaboration to demonstrate that these cases require careful study; and then remember that there is a trunk containing a lot of other important cases which must be studied in leisure hours, if there ever are any leisure hours. The cases in the trunk are for the supreme court, and some of the opinions to be reached and written can be the result only of exhaustive research, requiring delving and study with logic and careful reasoning. Some of these forthcoming opinions must necessarily be of great length, for the supreme court must be intrenched in an impregnable citadel of precedents and references.

And so the days and weeks and months go by until the October term begins. Nobody sees any manifestations of the work which has been in progress, and nobody realizes it, even when the decisions are handed down day after day. SMITH D. FRY.

HOPI BASKET DANCE.

Begins with Devotions Around a Curiously Wrought Altar.

Married Women, Maidens and Young Girls Take an Important Part in the Quaint Ceremonies of the Lalakonti.

[Special New Mexico Letter.]

WINTER is especially the time when the Pueblo Indians of the southwest indulge in their religious ceremonies. They are religious at all times of the year, but especially so in winter. The reason for this is not far to seek. In the spring and summer they are kept busy digging their irrigating ditches, preparing the ground and planting their corn fields, herding their horses, sheep and goats, repairing their houses and doing the thousand and one other things that the pleasant days call them to do.

But in winter, when the cold winds from the north sweep over their exposed mesa heights, and, sometimes, the snow covers with its white pall the surrounding country, when days are short and nights long, then is the time when the Hopi and other aboriginal people feel called upon to devote a great deal of their attention to the propitiation of the powers of good and evil. Every month sees its special festivals and attendant ceremonies. All [illegible] have their secret rites as well

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE BASKETS.

festivity, jollity and pleasure. To the Indian it is a serious, sacred and religious rite. From time immemorial the gods have required human beings to dance in order that their anger may be appeased, so every Indian engages in the dance as one of the most sacred and serious things he can do.

The Lalakonti dance is the open-air conclusion of nine days of secret observances, all of which have taken place in the underground kiva. This kiva is a chamber hewn out of the solid rock, and each clan or organization has its own individual kiva. At the beginning of the secret rites an altar is erected, shown in an accompanying engraving.

It is before this altar that prayers are recited, hymns sung, sacred smok-

THE LALAKONTI ALTAR.

ing indulged in, until the kiva is full of smoke, and certain dramatic representations occur which are supposed to be very efficacious in the production of rain.

For nine days these ceremonies continue, then everybody on the outside as well as the participants on the inside begin to make preparations for the final outdoor ceremony.

And there is no doubt about the ability of these Indian women to successfully carry through any ceremony that they may undertake. I have been present at the New Year's day annual function of the celebrated "Sorosis"—the mother of clubs—and while every movement of the distinguished ladies who conducted the ceremonies on that occasion (the only one in the year when men are admitted to the sacred precincts of Sorosis), they were not more decorous and dignified than were the Hopi women in the whole of the proceedings I am about to describe. Led by the chief priestesses, the women march in line from their sacred underground chamber. From their headdresses, or the manner of doing up their hair, one can see that there are married women, maidens and young girls. All alike are clothed in ceremonial blankets, much coveted by collectors, made of white cotton, with beautiful red borders. It is apparent that the dancers all feel they must make the best possible appearance on this occasion, for they wear all the earrings of turquoise mosaic, bracelets and finger rings of silver, and necklaces of wampum, turquoise or silver they are the possessors of or can borrow from accommodating friends.

As they approach the dancing place a circle is formed, and then very softly and sweetly a peculiar song is sung—sometimes so gently that the listener can scarcely hear it, and again swelling out into a fair volume. It should have been noted that as the women marched into the dance plaza each carried a beautiful basket, a large flat plaque made of willow, the skeins of which are brilliantly colored in many different hues and then woven into geometric and symbolic designs that are both novel and striking.

Now, as they begin to sing, they raise these baskets, rhythmically but not simultaneously, first to the left breast then to the other, then to the level of the hips, at the same time bowing easily and gracefully in time with the song. It is a pretty sight; the beautiful red bordered white blankets, the glistening of the silver ornaments, the brilliantly colored baskets, the rhythmic, stately movement, all combine to make a charming scene.

While this is going on another scene is transpiring in another portion of the dance plaza. Four young maidens, who are to distribute certain presents at the close of the ceremony, are being prepared by the "lakone taka," or priest, who is the only man allowed to take part in the Lalakonti. Followed by the "lakone mana," or maids, the priest advances into the dance plaza. He wears a bundle of feathers on his head, and carries a basket of "hoddentin," or sacred meal, in his hands. Drawing certain figures on the ground with his meal, the maids line up at a certain distance and throw corncobs, to which prayer feathers ("babos") have been attached, upon these meal figures. The priest picks them up, places them in a row on the figures and then the girls advance toward him. He hands back to them the cobs they threw, and then the party advance a little nearer to the dancers and go through the same performance again. This they do several times, while the dancers are busy singing and posturing as before described.

As soon, however, as the "lakone manas" enter the circle there is manifested a greatly added interest on the part of the spectators. The young men leave the housetops and get nearer to the dancers. There is an air of expectancy, which is not at all lessened by a feint made by one of the maids as if she would throw a basket to the spectators. And now begins a merry frolic, quietly conducted on the women's part, but entered into with vociferation and spirit on the outside. The maids pretend to throw to the right, then dodge over to the left, back and forth, while cries assail them of: "Here!" "To me!" "Throw this way!" Sometimes names are mentioned, and a young man in a half pleading tone begs for the coveted basket, only to retire abashed at the jeers of his fellows when the maid refuses to throw at his request.

But when the first basket is hurled into the air, what a scene of confusion and scramble follows!

The dancers, however, do not pay any attention to the struggles that are going on. For, it must be noted, not one group alone, but sometimes as many as half a dozen or more groups are all striving to gain a basket at one time. Now and again the "lakone mana" or gift maiden, will slyly or shyly hand out a basket or a piece of pottery or some other gift to a favored person, and such special gifts do not seem to provoke envy in the breasts of others. That such special favor should be shown is accepted as a matter of course. The women dance their prescribed length of time and then withdraw, but the groups of struggling young men remain, and it is no unusual sight to see the lads drop down one by one from sheer exhaustion, and finally the victor remains alone, his clothing torn to shreds, his body a shining surface of perspiration, his hair as tousled as a mop, and the coveted basket crumpled and mashed out of all shape and usefulness. But the smile of victory denotes that these things are as nothing compared with the joy of possession, or winning the prize. For, not only does the possessor of the basket gain the object itself, but he is supposed to be the recipient of all the blessings prayed for from Those Above by its devout maker.

G. WHARTON JAMES.

CHILDREN AT BED-TIME.

At No Other Hour of the Day Can Parents Exert a More Lasting or Higher Molding Power.

Every parent who has been in the habit of reading or talking to the little ones after they are safely tucked in bed will bear witness to the value of this mode of influence. With laying off the clothes, the angers, worries and discontents of the day subside. With the brief season of prayer they fly still farther into the background. And when the little form rests in its bed they seem to vanish out of sight. The body is at rest. The heart is plastic to the touch of a loving father or mother.

Now is the time to exert a molding power. At this hour the little ones listen with hushed attention to what is read to them. Hymns, the Scriptures, Bible stories, are heard with close attention, until the reader's voice is stilled or the hearers sink into gentle sleep; or conversation may take the place of reading. The will that was in a state of resistance an hour ago is now relaxed. The anger that blinded moral discernment has passed away. With open heart the child utters its confessions and gladly receives the forgiving kiss.

Plans for the morrow can be discussed, and duty can be made to put on an attractive form. Irritations can be looked at quietly, and admonitions to watchfulness may be dropped with soothing efficacy into the listening ear. And then how delightful the embrace with which the young arms clasp your neck, the intense "dear mother" with which the "good night" is said. Parents, if you have not thus parted from your birdlings at the evening hour, you have something yet to learn of love's delights.—Leslie's Weekly.

COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

Famous English Beauty Is Now Devoting Her Time and Fine Talents to Charity Work.

When King Edward succeeded to the throne of Great Britain the impression prevailed in court circles that the beautiful countess of Warwick would exercise great influence in the management of state affairs. The countess is a woman noted for brains, whose undertakings in business and charity have been eminently successful. King

THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.
(Said to Be the Most Beautiful Woman in Great Britain.)

Edwards entertains the highest regard for her, and as prince of Wales consulted her whenever he encountered difficulties. There was said to be no woman of whose judgment he had a higher opinion. The countess had many enemies at court, however, and it is supposed that the king listened to their counsel, as since his accession he has ignored his old-time friend. The countess shocked British society a few years ago by opening a lace shop in Bond street, London, but according to the latest reports she has sold her lace and lingerie business and retired from trade. She is now devoting her time and her fine talents to promoting the education and welfare of country working girls. A rich dowager, whose name thus far has been kept a secret, gave her $500,000 to carry on this work. The countess is establishing schools, homes and boarding houses for the girls, where they are safe and enjoy many advantages.

Mothers Who Are Too Kind.

The so-called "good mother" is too frequently really a bad one. She makes of her children monsters of selfishness, and never ends her voluntary slavery to them. So far as she is concerned, as a mother finds her chief joy in being a constant slave to her boys and girls, no one need complain; but such a course ruins the children. They grow up into selfish, ill-bred, dictatorial men and women, without self-control or discipline of mind or body, and utterly ignorant of that flower of courtesy which each human being should wear forever, fresh and fadeless, making the wearisome places of human life endurable by its charm. The most beautiful girl in the world, if she thinks of herself alone, and shows it by bad manners, merits only contempt.—N. Y. Weekly.

How to Clean a Teapot.

Wash the teapot out thoroughly with boiling hot soda soapsuds, then rinse with ammonia and water, and, lastly, two or three times in clean cold water and dry well. Kept thus, the teapot should be as bright inside as out, but remember to air it well after washing.

MAKING NECKWEAR.

A New and Lucrative Field of Enterprise for the Ingenious and Tasteful Woman.

Among the strictly feminine professions none is just now more lucrative than the manufacture of neckwear. The decoration of tea-cloths and doilies, sofa-pillows and bureau-scarfs with drawn work and floss flowers threatens to become a forgotten art since the demand for pretty hand-made collars, berthas, stocks, etc., far exceeds the supply. Machine-made neckwear the well-dressed woman refuses to accept at any price. To her notion there is a set and a sameness about it that fails utterly to please; she has entirely forsworn the masculine linen shirt collar, and, however simple and tailorish her costume may be, her throat must be dressed with care, taste and originality. Therefore, whatever she ties about her neck must be hand-made, for this more or less shuts out the possibility of wholesale imitation of any particularly nice designs.

One woman who took advantage of this sentiment prevailing among her

NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR.

sex earned a tidy $500 last summer by making every variety of little silk, lawn, linen and lace turn over for fall stocks, and this year she has gone into the lucrative business of making smart tulle collars, roped with imitation pearls, for wear with decollete evening gowns. She also makes irresistible kerchiefs and berthas of lace and chiffon, and sells them readily to women who wish to freshen up their old evening waists at little expense and less trouble. She has improved on the transparent lace stock for this season by welding pieces of tea-tinted lace together, to form a sort of dog collar, and weaving through openings in the fretted band of gold or panne ribbon that ties in a broad-winged bow at the back of the neck.

This woman and her sister manufacturers haunt the remnant counters and pick up invaluable odds and ends for little or nothing; odds and ends, however, that in the true artistis fingers can be converted into the most delightful ornaments for a shirt-waist, a reception toilet, or a ball gown as the need may be; and one of these collar-makers, who keeps herself au courant with the fashions, is preparing a big stock of flat collars. Such collars, a little later on, with country muslins that have bell-mouthed sleeves, the women will adopt, pinning the flat lace boleros for the neck with the quaint cameo brooches that their mothers wore a half century ago.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Housework and the Hands.

When engaged in sweeping and dusting and similar household tasks the hands should be protected with loose gloves. If rubber gloves are not used in dishwashing, a dishmop should be used, to prevent the hands from being so frequently immersed in hot soapy water. After doing rough, coarse work which has begrimed the hands, before attempting to wash them rub in the pores a little vaseline or oil to loosen the dirt, then wash them in hot water and pure soap, using a hand scrubbing brush. Lather them well and remove every particle of grime from about the nails. Turn out the soapy water and rinse them in tepid water and lastly in cold, so that they will not be made too tender. Hard water is very harsh and trying to the skin of face or hands, and boiled, distilled or soft rain water should be used when obtainable.—Chicago Daily News.

Cream of Peanut Soup.

To make cream of peanut soup put half a pint of peanut butter into a quart of milk; add half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, a tablespoonful of grated onion, a bay leaf, a saltspoonful of celery seed, or a little chopped celery tops. Cook this in a double boiler for ten minutes. Moisten one tablespoonful of cornstarch in a little cold milk, add it to the hot milk, and stir until smooth and thick. Strain through a fine sieve and serve with squares of toasted whole wheat bread. Nuts are sufficiently oily without adding butter. Any nut or mixture of nuts may be used in the same manner.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Once in Awhile.

Once in awhile in the desert sand
We find a spot of the fairest green;
Once in awhile from where we stand
The hills of paradise are seen;
And a perfect joy in our hearts we hold,
A joy that the world cannot defile;
We trade earth's dross for the purest gold
Once in awhile.
—Nixon Waterman, in Good Cheer.

The Way to Pan Chicken.

To pan chicken cut the chicken up as for fricassee. Put it into an ordinary baking-pan; dust with pepper, partly cover with water and place it in a very hot oven. Baste frequently. When it is half done add a teaspoonful of salt. When quite done, dish and serve with a brown sauce made from the water in the pan and browned flour.—Ladies' Home Journal.

To Redeem Stamps.

The banks have received instructions relative to the redemption of revenue stamps.

An important clause in the instructions is the order that the stamps shall not be redeemed through the banks. Banks have no right to make claims for stamps for their customers, but must own the stamps which they seek to have redeemed absolutely themselves and establish such ownership by sworn testimony. Documentary and proprietary stamps can be redeemed only when presented in quantities of $2 or more.

All stamps and the check books on which stamps are imprinted will be retained with the claims at Washington and none of them will be returned to the owner.

The law providing for the abolishment of the use of documentary and proprietary stamps issued under the provisions of the war revenue act of 1898 goes into effect July 1.

Application for the redemption of such stamps should be made to the collector of internal revenue from whom the same were purchased, who will supply the applicant with form 38 and necessary instructions relative to the preparation of his claim.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

SPECIAL EPCURSION RATES

To Various Points via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Very low rates for special excursions June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, August 8 and 22 and Sept. 5. Tickets good 16 days.

CHICAGO, ILL.—B. Y. P. U. A. International Convention, July 25-28. One fare for the round trip. Tickets good going July 23, 24 and 25; good returning leaving Chicago until July 30, with privilege of extension to August 24 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

DETROIT, MICH.—National Educational Association, July 8-12. One fare plus $2 for the round trip. Tickets good going July 6, 7 and 8, limited for return leaving Detroit until July 15, with privilege of extension to September 1 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—United Society Christian Endeavor, July 6-10. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 4 to 6, limited for return leaving Cincinnati until July 14, with privilege of extension to August 31 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cts.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.—Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Sept. 16-21. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Sept. 12-15, limited for return leaving Indianapolis until September 23, with privilege of extension to October 7 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cts.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Imperial Council, Nobles of Mystic Shrine, June 11-12. One fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. Tickets good going June 7 to 9, limited for return leaving Kansas City until June 14.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar, August 27-31. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 22 to 25, limited for return leaving Louisville until September 2, with privilege of extension to September 16 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Epworth League International Convention, July 18-21. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 4 to 12, limited for return until August 31.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. jy 1.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., at Very Low Rates, Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 7 and 25, August 8 and 23, and September 5.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have arranged a series of Popular Seashore Excursions, to be run Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, Aug. 8 and 22 and Sept. 5, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Tickets will be good sixteen (16) days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs will be allowed on the return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to New Jersey resorts, and at Baltimore on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. sep 15

Attractive Women.

All women sensibly desire to be attractive. Beauty is the stamp of health because it is the outward manifestation of inner purity. A healthy woman is always attractive, bright and happy. When every drop of blood in the veins is pure and beauteous flush is on the cheek. But when the blood is impure, moroseness, bad temper and a sallow complexion tells the tale of sickness, all too plainly. And women to-day know there is no beauty without health. Wine of Cardui crowns women with beauty and attractiveness by making strong and healthy those organs which make her a woman. Try Wine of Cardui, and in a month your friends will hardly know you. 1t

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Yellowstone Park.

Extended tour, leisurely itinerary with long stops in the Park. Private coaches for exclusive use on the drive. Pullman sleeping and dining cars. Established limit to number going. Escort of American Tourist Association, Reau Campbell, General Manager, 1424 Marquette Building, Chicago. Colorado and Alaska tours also. Tickets include all expenses everywhere. Train leaves Chicago via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, Tuesday, July 9, 10.00 p. m.

Call at druggists' and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are an elegant physic. They also improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occured, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all dealers.

Bargains at Garthright's.

Garthright at Mountain Lake Park, is offering some of the biggest bargains yet heard of.

Several hundred yards of best mattings to be sold at lowest prices.

250 mens' and boys' suits that go at half their value.

Largest stock of queensware in the county.

Two cars of Garthright's "Cream of Wheat" flour. The best on earth. To be sold at lowest possible price.

I will take all potatoes at 45c, eggs at 15c and will pay highest market price for butter and wool.

Now is the time to secure the best bargains you ever saw or heard of.

GARTHRIGHT.
13 3 Mt. Lake Park, Md.

DEER PARK HOTEL, DEER PARK, MD

Most Delightful Summer Resort of the Alleghenies.

Swept by mountain breezes, 2,800 feet above sea level. Absolutely free from malaria, hay fever and mosquitos. Reached without change of cars from all principal cities via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Every modern convenience. Rooms en suite with private baths. Electric Lights, Long Distance Telephone, Elevator, Turkish Baths. Swimming Pools, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Magnificent Drives, Complete Livery Service. Annapolis Naval Academy Band. Hotel remodeled with additional conveniences. All cottages have been taken for the season. Open from June 22d to September 30th.

For rates and information address W. E. Burwell, Manager, care Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., until June 1st. After that time, Deer Park, Garrett County, Md.

HIS LIFE SAVED

By Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"I am sure that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at one time saved my life," says A. E. Lafalette, of Gregory Landing, Clark county, Missouri. "I was in such bad shape that the doctors said I could not live. When I was at the lowest ebb, one of my neighbors brought in a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I took it and got instant relief. I soon got up and around. That was nine years ago and I am still in good health. Since then that medicine has always been in my house and always will be. It is the best on earth." For sale by all dealers.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

ANNIE M. WARD,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 3rd day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1901.

GEORGE W. WARD, Executor,
Sunnyside, Md.

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture,

Iron and Brass Bedsteads,

Linoleums and Oil Cloths,

Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,

16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the mortgag real estate of Mary A. Kimmell and Sam uel F. Kimmell, her husband, as made by Frederick A. Thayer and Ulysses G. Palmer, Assignees

No. 1057 Equity. In the Circuit Court f Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 15th day of May, in the yes nineteen hundred and one, by the Circu Court for Garrett county, sitting as a cou Equity, that the sale of the real estate Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmel her husband, as made by Frederick A. Thaye and Ulysses G. Palmer, assignees, be rat ified and confirmed, unless cause to th contrary thereof be shown on or before th 8th day of June, 1901; provided a copy o this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Teachers' Examinations.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., May 27, 1901.

The Garrett County Teachers' Examinations will be held as follows:

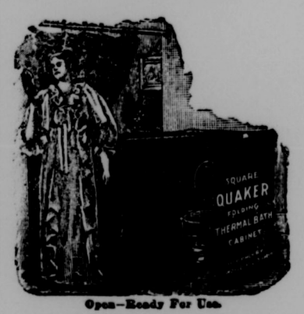
Grantsville, June 17 and 18.
Accident, June 19 and 20.
Oakland, June 21 and 22.

Those wishing to apply for First Grade Certificates must appear at Oakland on the above dates. Examination to begin at eight o'clock each day.

By order of the Board.

ED A. BROWNING,
122 Examiner

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.



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It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

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It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

Leaves CHICAGO 6.30 p. m. Daily

We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

H. E. HELLER, District Passenger Agent, 632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain. No Griping. No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

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OF OAKLAND, MD.

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Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

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U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

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The Wilkes Stallion

EMPEROR WILKES

TIME, 2.28.

Will stand at the stables of the undersigned in Oakland on the following terms:

$10 to Insure a Mare With Foal.

Money to be paid when mare is known to be with foal. Persons parting with a mare or fails to attend forfeits insurance money. A lien will be retained on the colt until insurance is paid. We will not be responsible for accidents should any occur, but the best of care to prevent such will be exerted.

This horse has a record of 2.34. On a trial he trotted a mile in 2.28. He is a full brother of WILL KERR, 2.07¼, Champion Green Harness Horse of the World, and also of VINETTE, 2.09¼.

EMPEROR WILKES is a dark bay stallion, snip on nose, black points, height 15¾ hands. He was bred by Thompson & Bro., Cynthiana, Ky. He comes from the best trotting family of horses in this country and has a bright future. He is the sire of the fastest colts in Garrett county and is without doubt the best bred stallion and the fastest trotting animal in Western Maryland.

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of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

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All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

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Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

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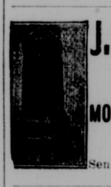

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I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

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C. A. WILT, Agent.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
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OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 60x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

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Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

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Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
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Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
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Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

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Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	2.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
M. P.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager.
G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1901. NUMBER 15.

ARTHUR PUE GORMAN.

From Advance Sheets of "Richard Croker," by Alfred Henry Lewis.

Nowhere in appearance does Gorman jar on one. Physically he is neither big nor little; mentally he is much the same. Politics with Gorman is an accident and not a creed. He is a good thinker in the way of egotism; with himself at stake, his impulse acts powerfully as auxiliary to his reason.

In temper Gorman is timid and shy, but ambitious as Bonaparte and as egotistical, his aim is often elevated and the game he hunts is big. Wherefore, much that he does seems daring. What one takes to be daring, however, is naught save the expression of a hunger to have, which, now and then, overrunning itself, carries him into peril. * * *

There is the sharpest of antithesis between Gorman and Hill. Where Hill has valor, Gorman has strategy; where Hill is Dane, Gorman is Hindoo; where Hill becomes Beserk, Gorman turns Borgia, empoisons a bunch of forget-me-nots and sends it to his enemy with a love-note full of heart regard and warmth. * * *

Gorman has no profession, no trade, and some education. His calling is politics, his purpose to hold office, his object to become rich. He has had success. He was Senator from Maryland, and is worth two millions of dollars. Gorman made politics pay. * * *

That he is master of a wool-foot cunning appears from his winning the tariff without noise, or fury, or the disclosure of his own convictions on that point of cardinal politics. No one knows nor does his record show whether Gorman is for protection, a tariff for revenue, or free trade. * * *

That Gorman will snap when cornered was indicated in his Senate speech assailing Cleveland. And that he lacks a common courage is told when he talks with Cleveland for half an hour on the morning of the day the speech is delivered, and does not mention its approach to that President most interested. * * *

Cleveland was nominated for the Presidency, Gorman, who had fame for dexterity in practical politics—with the face of a prelate and the heart of a privateersman—was put in front of the forces of the party. The Republicans, however, were not disheartened by the Conkling-Garfield dissentions of the years before. They proposed Blaine, their best and greatest, and went behind their guns with the cool valor of buccaneers. And they all but won.

Blaine lost New York—the White House key in 1884—by fewer than two thousand. And that leader who defeated Blaine was Gorman. The Maryland manager turned the currents in the last hours of the conflict. He saw the trouble; he called on Baltimore for money; he got it to an amount without a name. Thus equipped, Gorman poured that balm the wounded hour called for into the lower wards of New York City; and when the mists of doubt were blown aside success was his. Gorman had made Cleveland President. * * *

Gorman craved three things. And they were denied. Cleveland refused Gorman; and was so roughly plain, withal, that the situation, assenting to no obligation, admitted of no hope. Gorman made no more requests. True to his education, Gorman was patient under insult, meek under the whip. His hates did not foam; his resentments were without a tongue. * * *

Gorman went to the Chicago convention in 1892, a full-fledged candidate, but undeclared. Hill's coming defeat was already apparent. Gorman's friends took with them twenty thousand Gorman badges, silk and gold, great and little. These were to be flaunted opportunely and explode enthusiasm. They were drowned in Lake Michigan and never got out of their boxes.

"If the New York delegation," said Croker, "could have gotten away from its instructions and dropped Hill, we would have beaten Cleveland and named Gorman. But Hill insisted on the delegation wasting itself on him. It was Hill who nominated Cleveland."

It was Gorman who broke. Gorman, losing heart, made his decision for Cleveland. But in its first stage Gorman kept his Cleveland mood to himself. Following the "count," Gorman disappeared. No one found him for two days.

On convention morning, Whitney—who was Reynard the Fox for that convention—was out in an interview, saying that "Gorman was for Cleveland, always had been for Cleveland," and expressing amiable contempt for dullards who had believed anything thing else. Contemporaneously Gorman appeared at Whitney's elbow pegging away for the ex-President. Cleveland was named on the first ballot, with Hill sticking to the end.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The rains of the past week have made many of our summer visitors "a little discouraged."

The Park is rapidly filling up with citizens for the summer. Only three homes not rented.

The hotels are all open for business and several have guests. Joseph Forward is putting Hotel Columbia in splendid order.

The new management at Hotel Chautauqua are preparing for a busy season. The hotel is receiving a general overhauling.

The telephone company are putting in a number of 'phones and friend Smith is happy.

Rev. C. Fisher preached a splendid sermon Sabbath morning last. It was "good for the soul."

Politics are growing quite interesting. Candidates are circulating among us with smiling faces and extended hands. The first to "show up" was Andrew Shartzer, of our own district, a candidate for sheriff. Next came that genial postmaster of Hoyes, William A. Smith, looking after the interests of the telephone company and yet "getting in a word" for our present Senator, who has so ably represented us in the State Senate. E. E. Friend, capable, honest and a good citizen, would accept the nomination for clerk of the Orphans' Court. No better nomination could be made. Hon. A. F. George has been a caller in our midst and is working hard for the nomination. For the legislature that "old soldier," not able to do a day's work because of disabilities resulting from his army life; a good debater is S. E. Flowers. Then for the Senate is one well known over the county—Capt. J. A. Hayden. His record is with us. A representative man, and if nominated would poll a large vote and well represent the county at Annapolis. The captain is at work and hopes to "win the prize." Why not? The 7th district has plenty of candidates for the convention, but after the convention only the nominee of the party.

HIS LIFE SAVED

By Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"I am sure that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at one time saved my life," says A. E. Lafalette, of Gregory Landing, Clark county, Missouri. "I was in such bad shape that the doctors said I could not live. When I was at the lowest ebb, one of my neighbors brought in a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I took it and got instant relief. I soon got up and around. That was nine years ago and I am still in good health. Since then that medicine has always been in my house and always will be. It is the best on earth." For sale by all dealers.

FEARER.

Everything at our town is prosperous and politics are warming up as the time draws near to make up the Republican ticket. No. 2 could fill up the entire ticket and yet have aspirants left. We have all manner of aspirants. We have the "hang-ons," always in it, win or lose; then we have what I call Republicans that Republicans want and need, men of ability and stability, such as Taylor Friend for commissioner and E. J. Frantz for sheriff. They are men of merit. Now perhaps had better stop right here. But I have no ax to grind. If I had I would get my own boys to turn the grindstone. They know who raised them, so with our party. Let every true Republican go to the primaries and elect delegates to go untrammeled to the convention to make up a ticket of official capacity and honesty that will reflect credit upon our county and party. Let the office hunt the man, not the man the office. But then we are as much inclined to do evil as the sparks are to go upward. I have held office (school trustee) for 37 years, but am out now.

Our new merchant and postmaster, Charles T. Frantz, has made quite an improvement in our town by the erection of a new porch and other repairs. He is doing a booming business. His brother B. W. will teach our school next winter.

Ami Hinebaugh and others are raising money to repaint the Church of God at this place. We wish them success.

Our Sabbath school is progressing nicely under the management of Taylor Friend.

Amos Umbel, our stone mason, is not working at his trade this summer and it tells on his farm. He burnt one kiln of lime this spring and has another ready to put up.

Freeman Savage, our painter, is much crowded with work.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

Diversity of opinion helps to develop truth.

What is right to-day may be wrong to-morrow.

He who clings to the past leans on a broken reed.

Onward, onward, ever onward is the motto of every true man.

He is well on his way who has awakened to his needs.

It is useless might if your work is not right.

Keep pegging along with your heart full of song,—the heart of the traveler brightens the weariest road.

An honest opinion marks the sincere man, but blind prejudice warps the judgment—it is a stupid fox that barks in a hen roost.

He is an obstinate man who refuses to believe a self-evident truth. He is a dangerous man who tries to force his belief on others.

Never grieve about wasted effort; the world is full of it; it is man's greatest teacher and the foundation of all true progress.

Judging from the changing of church creeds, all religion would seem to be a failure; but nothing is farther from the truth. Man's belief of a necessity must depend upon his understanding. Man is constantly changing but truth never changes—the light of reason leads us to the lamp of truth; for what is reason but truth.

The New York *Sun* is seemingly anxious to be on the good side of the gods and goddesses—it is publishing a weekly series of articles on female suffrage. The matter is enough to make an ordinary man take to the woods.

Henpeck says that every time he hears of a female suffrage convention in session he imagines he hears a hundred disconsolate doggies a howlin' for their misses to come home.

JACKSON.

Obituary.

Mrs. Catharine Bancord, wife of John Bancord, *nee* Koontz, was born September 5th, 1834, in Allegany county, Md., and died June 10th, 1901.

In Garrett county, Maryland, one mile south of New Germany, at the ripe old age of 66 years, nine months, and 25 days, another bulwark of Methodism has fallen. A sainted mother and beloved wife has outstriped her husband and children to the glory world home. The aged will miss her in their circle and the young will miss her counsels. She was beloved by all who knew her. She was sorely afflicted for four years with Bright's disease associated with dropsy. She was a great sufferer yet patient through it all. Her home was the temporary home of all the pastors on the Grantsville charge during the past 35 years. When they were weary they were often refreshed in her home, when discouraged they often took sweet counsel with brother and sister Bancord. The home is now broken, the husband for the present still remains at the old mansion with Mrs. Lewis Warnick, one of his children. There are five of the children living, Mrs. Lewis Warnick, Mrs. C. C. Durst, Mrs. Francis Durst and Mrs. Frank Brook, of Clarksburg, W. Va. Also one son in Michigan.

The funeral was very well attended. The subject of the discourse was taken from Job 14: 20. The sister was a member of the M. E. church for 55 years and was faithful until death. Her remains were laid away to rest in the cemetery of the Mt. Buelah Methodist Episcopal church, near her former residence, to await the glorious Resurrection. She leaves two brothers and one sister to mourn her departure.

Mother, we will wait the summons
From the Angel of the Lord;
Watch for us, we'll soon be coming
With his will we would accord.

Wife, now I am sad and lonely
Since your form no more I see;
I've been waiting thy returning,
But thou cans't not come to me.

Now I will not mourn in sorrow,
Since from earth thou hast been borne,
For my flight may be tomorrow,
E'er the setting of the sun.

Now, farewell, we'll meet in glory,
'Round our Savior's great white throne;
You have helped to write life's story,
And in heaven we'll soon be one.

(Lonaconing papers please copy.)

Unnecessary Loss of Time.

Mr. W. S. Whedon, Cashier of the First National Bank of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by all dealers.

TWELVE MILLIONS IN COAL DEAL.

Watson Interests Acquire Thirty-Seven Large Plants in West Virginia.

A company with $12,000,000 capital has been organized by which the Watson coal operators practically secure control of the Fairmont region.

The following thirty-seven plants, with an annual output of over 6,000,000 tons, have been acquired: New England and Shaft, of West Fairmont Coal and Coke Company; Gaston, of the Gaston Gas Coal Company; Montana and Auro, of the Montana Coal and Coke Company; Highland, Anderson, Chiefton and Columbia Ocean, of the Highland Coal and Coke Company; Farnum, Murray, Enterprise, Beechwood, Gypsy, Harbert, Maulsby, Viropa, Solon, Glen Falls and Dunham, of Briar Hill Coal and Coke Company; Mongah, with six separate plants of the Mongah Company; Middleton, of the Middleton Coal and Coke Company; Meadowbrook, Ehlen, Melrose, Worthington, Luther, Lynch and Reynoldsville, of the Hutchinson Coal and Coke Company.

The company owns 60,000 acres of best coal in this region, 5,005 acres valuable surface land and 5,000 miners' houses.

DEER PARK HOTEL, DEER PARK, MD

Most Delightful Summer Resort of the Alleghenies.

Swept by mountain breezes, 2,800 feet above sea level. Absolutely free from malaria, hay fever and mosquitos. Reached without change of cars from all principal cities via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Every modern convenience. Rooms en suite with private baths. Electric Lights, Long Distance Telephone, Elevator, Turkish Baths, Swimming Pools, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Magnificent Drives, Complete Livery Service. Annapolis Naval Academy Band. Hotel remodeled with additional conveniences. All cottages have been taken for the season. Open from June 22d to September 30th.

For rates and information address W. E. Burwell, Manager, care Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., until June 1st. After that time, Deer Park, Garrett County, Md.

Communicated.

To the Editor of the Republican.

In the past several issues of your paper I have noticed a great many communications with reference to the candidacy of a number who have been put forward for State Senator. In this connection I have as yet to see the name of one who has served the people faithfully and well for some years in the State Senate, Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, of Accident.

While the gentleman above alluded to has not made an announcement of his candidacy for the renomination it is generally understood that he is in the field for the honors and that should he again be nominated I have no misgivings as to the result of the election and his course at Annapolis.

During the past eight years Senator Ravenscroft has ably represented the people of Garrett county at the State's capital and has shown by his actions that the confidence reposed in him by his constituents has not been violated. He has always stood firmly for the right and has the respect of not only his Republican colleagues of the Senate but the Democratic members also. During the late extra session he did yeoman service in an effort to defeat the passage of the disfranchisement law.

In conjunction with a number of other Republican members of the upper body his efforts to at least change the most vicious sections of the law availed.

In matters of legislation touching the interests of either county or State Senator Ravenscroft has exhibited a keen desire to serve the majority of the people.

From nearly every section of the county we hear reports of this man or that man's chances for the nomination. Almost to a man the leading party workers are averse just at this time to take up an untried man for the responsible position who will be called upon in case the Republicans are victorious to select for the people of Maryland a United States Senator to succeed Senator Wellington whose term will soon expire.

In view of this I for one think that the Republicans should give Senator Ravenscroft their undivided support at the primaries and work for his election at the polls.

REPUBLICAN.

Newspaper "Ads" Only.

The merchants of Springfield, Mass., have decided that the best and most profitable means of business publicity is the newspaper. In order that they may be able to buy more newspaper space, they have agreed "not to advertise in any way but in the regular publications." Advertising has ceased to be a form of benevolence in many cities, and has become strictly a matter of business.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. John Williams, a butcher, doing business in Westernport, was drowned last Monday noon while fording the Potomac river between this place and Franklin or Buxton dump. Mr. Williams, accompanied by two companions, Moore and Jones, came to town in the morning and after transacting his business started to return by way of the Junction, where he intended to take orders for meat. When he drove to the river Moore and Jones got out of the wagon and tried to persuade Williams not to risk the ford as the river was very high and swift. He refused and had only driven in the water a short distance when the swift current caught the light spring wagon, turned it over and threw him out. Unable to swim he was carried rapidly down the stream, fighting manfully for his life and succeeded in keeping afloat until one of his companions, Jones, an expert swimmer, unstripped and swam within six or eight feet of him, when he suddenly disappeared and was swept away. The horse and wagon were carried down the river two or three hundred yards and were finally recovered without much damage. Piedmont and Westernport were telephoned at once and searching parties instituted to watch the rapids below Luke to see if body passed down. Up to this time body has not been found. He leaves a wife and one child.

The remains of Miss Anna Ambrose, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. N. M. Ambrose, of Washington, D. C., who died in that city some months ago, will arrive in town some time this week to be interred in the family lot in the Bloomington graveyard. Miss Anna was a teacher in the public schools of Garrett some years ago and was a very popular and accomplished young lady. She accompanied her parents when they moved to Washington.

Some one who was very hard up for something to steal got away with a 90 pound bar of lead on last Saturday night. It was taken from the B. & O. platform and belonged to the contractors on the water line. Mr. Hite came up on Monday with an officer and efforts are being made to locate the thief.

Squire Moody, a director in the First National Bank of Oakland, attended a meeting of the board on last Monday.

The Republican district committee suggested the appointment of an entire new set of officers for the election this fall. Mr. James Reynolds for register and judge of elections, Mr. Jesse Harris for judge and Floyd Duckworth for clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wolf, of Wallman, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wolf.

The picnics that were booked for this place and the Junction on last Saturday were declared off on account of rain.

Mrs. Maggie Collins and Michael Flynn were called to the county seat on legal business last Saturday.

Great preparations are being made by the children and their teachers for Children's Day services at Cross next Sunday.

An ice cream parlor was opened at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Wolf on Saturday evening.

Dr. Kemp was called to Farmington, W. Va., on business this week.

A special day, next Friday, has been set by the county commissioners of Mineral county, W. Va., to pass on bills that have grown out of the late visitation of small pox at Piedmont and West Virginia Junction. It is reported that physicians' fees, maintenance of pest house, nurse hire, medicines, etc., will aggregate something near $3,000. The nurse hire alone for pest house amounts to $400.

The county commissioners of Allegany county, after weeks of weary waiting by a traveling public that had almost grown desperate over the inaction of the road supervisor, have at last completed the bridge over the ravine caused by the landslide at Buxton mine, which occurred some six weeks ago, and we can now travel by horseback or vehicle to our sister towns without depending on crosstie accommodations.

For Rent or Sale.

Nine room house, good stable, half acre lot, fruit trees, spring of pure water, most desirable for a summer home. House has been lately painted and papered. Everything in first-class repair. This property is known as the Bedford property. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. For terms, etc., address Mr. G. S. Hamill. 3

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

RICH REWARD FOR STATE.

Maryland Will Receive $88,370 as a Result of the Railroad Suit Compromise.

Attorney B. A. Richmond returned to Cumberland on Saturday evening from Baltimore where he had been engrossed in important litigation, having, with the assistance of the governor, comptroller and treasurer, effected a compromise in the suit of the State Board of Public Works against the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Confluence and Oakland Railway Company, the Washington County Railway Company and the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railway Company. The action authorized by Gov. Lowndes grew out of a claim for taxes on gross receipts, the taxes running from 1891 to 1900, and amounting to more than $93,000. By the terms of the settlement the State receives $88,370 clear of all costs and attorney fees.

Mr. Richmond, who negotiated the compromise with the railroad officials, and who was associated with Hon. George R. Gaither in conducting the litigation, received, it is understood, a fee of five thousand dollars for his services in the transaction.

A Good Cough Medicine.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says Druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family both for ordinary coughs and colds and for the cough following la grippe, and find it very efficacious." For sale by all dealers.

PAINTER.

A. F. George has secured a two weeks' vacation from his duties as postal route inspector and is spending the time with his family and friends.

Herman Steiding, who has been suffering from an attack of rheumatism for the past two weeks, is improving slowly.

Charles Wilson is improving his farm with a new dwelling house.

Miss Percie George was the guest of Miss Carrie Lee Sunday.

Mr. Oliver Lee, accompanied by Miss Bertie Hardesty, visited Miss Hardesty's parents, near Bethlehem, on last Sunday.

Messrs. George Friend and Theo. George attended quarterly meeting at Thayerville Saturday and Sunday last.

George Bowen and sister Miss Bertie, of Higginsville, W. Va., are visiting their brother, William Bowen, this week.

Calvin Conn was a welcome visitor at A. F. George's Sunday.

Stephen Wagner, of Piedmont, W. Va., while on his way from here to Altamont last Sunday night, was attacked by some unknown person or persons and received a blow on the forehead which rendered him unconscious for some time and relieved him of about $10 in cash.

Yellowstone Park.

Extended tour, leisurely itinerary with long stops in the Park. Private coaches for exclusive use on the drive. Pullman sleeping and dining cars. Established limit to number going. Escort of American Tourist Association, Reau Campbell, General Manager, 1424 Marquette Building, Chicago. Colorado and Alaska tours also. Tickets include all expenses everywhere. Train leaves Chicago via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, Tuesday, July 9, 10.00 p. m.

His Lack of Directness.

The young man was embraced, but he began bravely:

"It cannot be a surprise to you, Miss Euphebia," he said, "that you, must have suspected, from the length of time I have been coming here, that I—I say it must have been apparent to you for some time that I could have had but one object in view in—although, of course, I can't claim that you have given me any cause to be confident. Still you may have asked yourself what other motive, if any, I could have had, when it must have been evident—and yet—"

"Mr. Billmore," she interrupted, "please be more direct and explicit, if you can. You wabble painfully."—Chicago Tribune.

Keim-Brumbaugh Suit.

Miss Cora Keim's breach of promise case was the subject of arbitration last week. As the young lady presented but little testimony it is evident she means to have a court trial. The finding was favorable to Prof. Brumbaugh under the circumstances. Miss Keim lives at Salisbury, Pa.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Georgia Browning, Mrs. Consuelo Galloway, Mrs. Perrie Jenkins, F. A. Clarke, George L. Long, A. H. Lawrence, Chas. M. Wilson, James Upole, A. J. Adams.

THE LOST LETTER

By Anna Pierpont Siviter.

(From Good Literature, Reprinted by Permission.)

"JIMMY!" called Frank Hepburn, the handsome young bookkeeper for Wade Brothers.

Jimmy, the office boy for the same firm, as is usual in such cases, did not hear. It is a singular fact, not yet explained, that deafness is more prevalent among office boys than among any other class of wage earners."

"Jimmy!"

Frank Hepburn called more sharply this time, and Jimmy relinquished his favorite occupation of drawing cats with red ink on the firm's noteheads, and slowly approached Mr. Hepburn's stool.

"Take this letter to the post office and drop it into the box marked 'City,' and be quick, please."

Jimmy took the letter, placed it carefully between his teeth while he put on his hat and coat; he then surveyed the envelope closely, and asked:

"What is that mark in the corner for, Mr. Hepburn?"

"Clear out, you rascal!" laughed the young man, slightly coloring. "It's a secret society sign. Now go!"

As the boy passed from the office, Weaver, the cashier, looked up and yawned: "Well, it's my lunch time," and a minute later he was hurrying after the leisurely Jimmy.

"I'm going past the post office, Jim," he remarked, as he overtook that youth; "give me Hepburn's letter and I'll drop it in for you."

Jimmy, glad of an opportunity to engage in an interesting game of marbles he saw being played round the corner, willingly gave up the letter, and Weaver passed down the street.

"Ah, that's the way the wind blows, is it?" he thought, glancing at the address. "'Miss Bertha Willey, 219 Madison Avenue.' I thought that that engagement was entirely broken off. This doesn't look like it; but I mean to know for certain."

Weaver had long been Hepburn's most persistent rival. The lady in the case was a prize well worth any man's earnest efforts to win, and when Frank Hepburn's engagement to her was announced, none of her admirers felt half the chagrin that seized Weaver. He had felt almost certain of winning her himself at one time, and, in the expectation of handling her snug fortune, had incurred certain debts which, according to the rude fashion of debts, were now "staring him in the face." Great, then, had been his satisfaction when a report reached him of the broken engagement, and he immediately called on Miss Willey. She received him cordially, and in the two succeeding weeks he frequently repeated the call.

"I will strike while the iron is hot," he said to himself, and, on this very evening, had determined to know his fate, when the sight of Hepburn's letter upset his plans.

"I will know what is in it," he thought, desperately. "I can open it—it's very carelessly sealed. Hepburn shall not come between us again if I can help it!"

He hurried home, and holding the envelope over a steaming kettle in his mother's kitchen, soon had its coveted contents in his hand. It ran thus:

"Bertha, Dear: I was wrong and you were right. Can I come and be forgiven? I have a fine business offer from a house in St. Paul; if I do not get a favorable reply from you to-morrow I shall accept it, and go immediately. Life without you is unendurable here. FRANK."

"You will get no answer to-morrow," Weaver muttered; "and once safe in the west, my coast is clear. What an idiot to intrust all his happiness to a letter! But, then, he's so terribly proud; he thought it would hurt his dignity less to write a note than seek an interview."

On the day after Weaver obtained this letter, he watched Hepburn narrowly, and saw he was restless and nervous, and by night that he was pale and weak. The next day he did not appear at the office, and word came that he was sick.

"Packing up for St. Paul," Weaver sneered to himself. "It's just an excuse."

But Frank Hepburn's was no assumed illness. "A bad case of brain fever," the doctor said, as he gazed with more than professional interest on the young man lying before him. His brown eyes were wide open, and restlessly flying from one face to another, as if in search of one that never came, while his parched tongue constantly formed the word "Bertha," gently and pleadingly spoken as long as his strength permitted him to utter it. Then, as he became weaker, only a half inarticulate murmur greeted the ears of the anxious watchers who bent above him.

"Who is Bertha?" the physician at last asked the weeping, gray-haired mother, who had come from a distant city to care for her only son. "We must find her. I have done all I can for his body, but only her coming can relieve his mind. And," he added, softly, "she must come soon."

At the office things went on as usual. Weaver noticed Frank's desk remained vacant, but he said to himself, when the clerks spoke of his illness:

"Men don't die of broken hearts, and he will recover, cured of his fancy."

He could not, however, bring himself to destroy the stolen letter, but, when alone, constantly took it from his pocket and glanced at it.

One day, while doing so, Mr. Wade suddenly entered the room. Hastily slipping it under a pile of bills, Weaver looked up.

"Mr. Weaver," his employer said, "let me come to your desk. I want to glance over Frank's papers. I am afraid the poor boy himself will never do that again. Sad, isn't it?" And Mr. Ward's kindly voice grew husky.

"Is it so bad as that, sir?" Weaver murmured, while a deathly faintness seized him.

"So bad as that, I fear," Mr. Wade answered, mechanically taking up a pile of papers and running over them. Suddenly he exclaimed:

"What's this?—a letter written by Frank himself and never sent?"

The pity that a moment ago had filled Weaver vanished, and a fierce desire to escape detection had taken its place.

"Why, yes," he said; "I remember Frank intended to invite Miss Willey to the opera for Thursday, but changed his mind, and, I suppose, did not send the letter. However, I am going down to inquire after him at noon, and if you will give me the letter, I'll leave it with his mother."

"Yes, yes," assented Mr. Wade; "that's a good idea."

Just then Jimmy entered. Catching sight of the letter in Mr. Wade's hand, he exclaimed:

"Why, Mr. Weaver, you didn't mail that letter that day."

Weaver turned pale.

"You don't know what you are talking about," he said, as Mr. Wade glanced up, inquiringly.

"Yes, I do," Jimmy persisted; "that's the letter Mr. Hepburn gave me to mail the day before he got sick. Don't you remember his saying that little cross was a secret sign?"

"Why didn't you mail it, Jimmy?" Mr. Wade interrupted, sternly.

"Why, sir, on my way to the office Mr. Weaver took it from me, and said he'd mail it himself."

Jimmy had taken the letter from Mr. Wade's hands, and, turning it over, exclaimed:

"It's opened now!"

"Mr. Weaver, I am sorry for this," Mr. Wade said, simply, and left the room.

His heart was very tender towards the poor boy he had seen that morning tossing restlessly from side to side, and still trying to murmur: "Bertha."

"The name is the same," he commented. "I'll take her the note and explain its delay. There may be a connection between this and his brain fever. God grant there is."

Hurriedly calling a cab, he drove to the address on the envelope, and was soon greeted by a young lady, who reponded to his inquiry for "Miss Bertha Willey."

"Is this your letter?" he asked, abruptly.

She looked at him rather haughtily an instant, then her whole air changed to one of intense eagerness as she caught sight of the address.

"Yes," she breathed, and in a moment had taken the note and devoured its contents.

"Where did you get it?" she asked, looking up, the pretty color that tinged her cheeks as she read dying out, and her little air of hauteur returning, though her eyes still danced, and there was a glad ring in her sweet voice.

Ignoring her question, Mr. Wade said, sharply:

"Do you know its writer is dying?"

"Dying! Frank!—oh, my darling!"

There was no need to ask if this was the Bertha. Only one woman can utter a man's name in that tone. The light and the color died out of her face in an instant, and a hard, strained look came in their place, more pitiful than any tears. She put her hand on her heart a moment, and then said, simply:

"Take me to him, please."

"Get your hat," Mr. Wade answered.

But she only looked at him again and whispered: "Take me to him."

Without a word more, he led her to the still waiting cab.

On reaching the house, Mr. Wade left her in the hall and hurried upstairs. A few, swift words explained to the doctor who was below, and he hastened down.

"You must be very quiet," he said, gently, though the charge seemed unnecessary in greeting the almost stony figure that awaited him. "Sleep must come within an hour, or death or hopeless insanity will result; but go to him, look and speak quietly and naturally, and if it is you he is dying for (a shudder ran through the girl), we may save him yet."

The doctor led the way to the sickroom, opened the door, and stood aside as she entered. Bertha swayed for an instant as she caught sight of the pitiful, wasted form extended before her; but love triumphed, and, swiftly advancing to the bedside, she bent above the wistful eyes and said, clearly and softly:

"Love, did you call me?"

"Bertha!" the pinched lips tried to say.

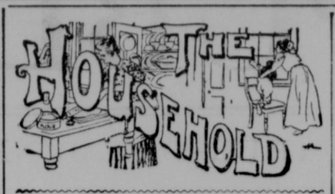
"Yes, Bertha," she cooed, softly laying her cool lips on his; "and now, darling, shut your eyes. I will put my cheek against yours and we will rest."

Like a tired child, he obeyed her, nestling his head on the cool, soft arm she slipped under it, while the peachy cheek that lay on his seemed to possess an almost magic power.

"He is saved!" the doctor murmured to the happy, bewildered mother; and so it proved, for Frank Hepburn awoke—very weak, indeed, but rational, "ready to drink a gallon of beef tea, and be married that very afternoon," he whispered, faintly.

When Mr. Wade returned to the office, he found Weaver had drawn his pay and left.

"He knew I wouldn't keep him an hour," Mr. Wade said, while relating the circumstance for the hundredth time at the Hepburn-Willey wedding two months later.



WHAT POLITENESS DID.

A Little Comedy of Errors in Which an Ill-Mannered Yellow Pup Played the Star Part.

Frequent meetings at the church guild, at the afternoon card club and a few calls constituted the acquaintanceship of Mrs. Becker and Mrs. Cassell. Nevertheless they were good enough chums.

They knew each other's troubles with servants, their favorite tailors, and, as both were dog lovers, had heard of each other's wonderful canine pets. As Mrs. Cassell swished up the front steps leading to Mrs. Becker's house the other afternoon a miserable, ugly, little yellow dog skipped up beside her and when the door was opened shot inside ahead of her. The animal was an irretrievably commonplace cur, and Mrs. Cassell was appalled.

"The very idea!" she said to herself, "of her boasting so over her dog. My terrier wouldn't condescend to look at him!"

She endeavored to conceal her horror of the little animal frisking around the reception room and to veil her pity when her hostess arrived. To Mrs. Cassell's amazement Mrs. Becker endured with equanimity the dog's careening across her satin upholstered chairs with frightfully wet and muddy feet, and beyond one quick look said never a word when he danced on a white sofa cushion embroidered in apple blossoms, but continued her conversation amiably.

Mrs Becker's housewifely soul was shocked. "Foolish as I may be over my Fido," she said to her inner consciousness, "I would not be so ridiculous as to smile while he ruined the furniture."

When the little dog, with his homely face, pranced across to Mrs. Becker and impudently planted those same feet in the lap of her delicate-hued house gown she did not repulse him, but with what Mrs. Cassell mentally decided was an idiotic smile, even patted his head and called him fond names. It was too much and Mrs. Cassell's opinion of her good friend dropped to zero with a thud. As she carried on a light conversation with her strangely benighted hostess she was assuring herself that charming manners, a love for good deeds and a pretty face did not make up for servile devotion to such a ragged rat of a dog as the one which at the moment was placidly chewing up the expensive lace curtains and tearing them with his paws. As the animal, unreproved, swallowed a whole renaissance

THE CUR THAT FOLLOWED HER.

lace flower he had abstracted from the body of the curtain her feelings overcame her, politeness or not.

"Mrs. Becker," she said, "don't you think you ought to see to your dog? Look what he is doing."

Her hostess' face flushed, for dog lovers are touchy. "My dog?" she retorted, with the accent on the pronoun. "My dog, I'd have you know, behaves himself. I think if you'll restrain your own pet over there it might be as well."

Mrs. Cassell stared at the yellow cur. "My dog?" she repeated, dazedly. "That thing my dog?" And the indignation in her voice would have freighted a ship.

The two women were on their feet in bewilderment.

"He came in with you," persisted Mrs. Becker, "and of course I thought he was your dog you've talked about so much, and naturally I couldn't say a word while you sat there and let him spoil all my furniture and my clothes."

"I thought he was yours," broke in Mrs. Cassell, vehemently, "and have been perfectly horrified at the way you've let him go on the last 15 minutes."

As light broke in there was a concerted rush and a mischievous little yellow pup was ejected from the house with a haste which made up for former tolerance.

And then caller and hostess had a real sociable time over the gasoline bottle and two cleaning cloths instead of the conventional teapot.—Chicago Daily News.

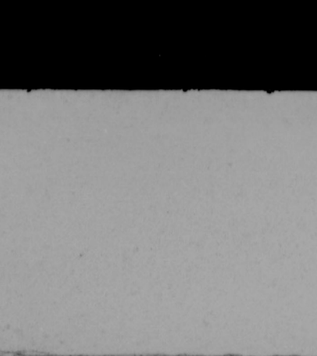
Print Covers for Furniture.

Covers should always be provided for furniture, to be used when sweeping. Heavy print will last for years, or a fine, close cheesecloth makes good dusting sheets. If different colors are used for the different heavy pieces of furniture and the covers are made in varying size to fit the pictures and furniture much time will be saved. Calico bags for the ends of the curtains will also keep them from becoming soiled during the sweeping.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

Mary A. Livermore, Lecturer and Author, Says Their Influence Is Great and Intelligent.

Women are organized to-day as never before in the history of the world. Their clubs, leagues, councils, circles, unions, chapters and associations for all kinds of purposes are in evidence by the thousands, and their memberships run up into the million. In these organizations lectures are delivered on all conceivable topics, and not alone on "art, literature and



MARY A. LIVERMORE.
(Author, Lecturer and Advocate of Woman's Rights.)

Browning," as the maligners of clubs would have us believe. Every social and public question under heaven is openly discussed in these societies by women appointed beforehand, and who have prepared themselves for the occasion, and reports of the debates are published in their official organs.

Inevitably, this enlarges the education of women and assists them in the formation of opinions concerning the mooted questions of the day in which men are interested. The average woman is as well educated as the average man, perhaps better, and is quite as well informed, and men know it. It is no uncommon thing to hear a man say nowadays: "My wife feels deeply about this Filipino war," or "this canteen question. I have not had time to read and think about it, as she has, but I'm inclined to believe she's right."

The "political influence" of women is felt strongly in towns and cities of Massachusetts when a local election is pending. Few of the 120 towns of the state that voted a no-license law last year could have done it without the help of women. They held no-license rallies, arranged for effective speaking and music, distributed literature, invoked the aid of the ministers and churches, canvassed for votes, and supplemented the men with whom they worked in every way possible. Thirty-three of the states of the union have local option laws in some form on their statute books, which means that on this one vital question alone women exert an enormous "political influence." Women have been the saddest sufferers from the liquor traffic from time immemorial, and they may be trusted to hit it hard when they have a chance.

Women took a deep interest in the election of Hon. Mr. Bates during the last gubernatorial campaign. They had no especial grievance against his competitor, but a mighty preference for Mr. Bates. The entire makeup of the man, his past record and the promise of the future given by his life and character constituted him the candidate who should be elected, in the estimation of not a few women of influence and activity. "Persuade the men of your household and acquaintance to vote for Bates" became their watchword. I must not tell tales out of school, but the methods that were quietly and persistently followed must have had their influence with voters.

"Has woman any influence in politics?" Ask Brigham Roberts, the Mormon polygamist, who would now be a member of the lower house of congress but for the women of the country, who threw their influence against him solidly, until he was sent back to Utah, and, like the lamented Hon. J. J. Ingalls, became "a statesman out of a job."

Does somebody rise to inquire: "Why women do not exert their political influence in behalf of school suffrage, which has been granted them in this state?" They do not have school suffrage, only school committee suffrage, which is another thing. They are not consulted in the nomination of the ticket for school committee, cannot attend the caucuses, and are only allowed to vote for a list of men of whom they know nothing, who are put in nomination by politicians of whom they know nothing. Before they can use this fragment of a right they are required to observe all the usages and forms which give men the full ballot. How many men could be dragooned to the polls under similar circumstances?—Mary A. Livermore, in Chicago Tribune.

When the Children Snore.

Snoring is a symptom that should not be neglected in children. It shows that there is some obstruction to the free passage of air from the nose to the throat. The tonsils may be enlarged, and partially close the passage at its lower opening. There may be polypus or some small tumor in the nasal passage itself, or catarrh of the throat or nose, or both. A physician should be consulted. — Ladies' Home Journal.

Ice in the Sick Room.

One way to keep ice in the sick room is to fasten a piece of flannel in a deep tin pan or pail so that it will sag in the middle, but will not touch the bottom of the pail. In this flannel a piece of ice can be put and so wrapped in its enveloping folds that no air can reach it. When small pieces need to be broken off a pin, preferably a hat pin, can be used.

HOW TO DO IT.

When I'm a grown-up woman,
Just like mamma, you know,
I'm going to have the daintiest things
When I have learned to sew,
I'll hemstitch and embroider,
And aesthetic patterns trace,
And I'll trim my frills with needlework
As delicate as lace.

When I'm a grown-up woman,
I'm going to learn to make
The most delicious puddings
And thirteen kinds of cake;
My bread shall be the lightest
And the whitest in the town,
And your mouth will water when you see
My coffee, golden brown.

When I'm a grown-up woman,
And have a house to keep,
I mustn't slight the corners
When I have learned to sweep;
The dusting and the cleaning
I must always do with care,
And a cobweb!—I should blush with shame
To find one anywhere.

But when mamma this morning
Was brushing out my curls,
She smiled, and said that women
Are grown-up little girls;
And to gain such skillful fingers,
The only certain way
Is to learn to work while I am young,
And practice every day.
—Anna M. Pratt, in Golden Days.

COCOANUT HANDCUFFS.

Singular Methods Employed by South American Indians in Capturing Monkeys.

The Indian of South America employs this peculiar method of capturing monkeys:

Taking a cocoanut he cuts a hole in each end just large enough to enable a monkey to insert its paws; puts some lump sugar inside, then places it in a promising spot and awaits the capture of his game.

When a monkey finds the shell, in its greed it inserts a paw at each opening,

THE MONKEY TRAP.

closes them on the sugar and then cannot withdraw his paws without opening them again and dropping the sugar. Rather than do this the monkey will attempt to escape with the cocoanut on its paw and so is easily captured.—W. H. Worrell, in Chicago Chronicle.

Nine Hours a Day's Work.

Maggie, a mare belonging to Aaron Yocum, a merchant of Reading, Pa., would make a good member for a labor union. Maggie is not a remarkable animal in any way—with one exception, she positively refuses to work more than nine hours a day. Maggie is now 33 years of age, and is only worked occasionally, but even in her old age she remembers the principle which governed her in early youth, and hangs on to the nine-hour schedule. When she is hitched up in the morning at seven o'clock she will work hard all morning. When noon comes, however, Maggie insists upon going to the stable. At one o'clock she is ready for the afternoon's work, but at five o'clock positively refuses to go anywhere but to the stable.

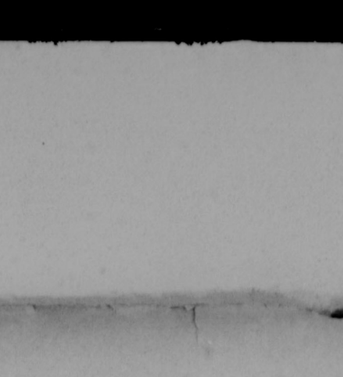
Where Islands Are Plentiful.

Between Madagascar and the coast of India there are about 16,000 islands, only 600 of which are inhabited.

GOVERNED BY INSTINCT.

When Collie Heard Sheep She Forgot Her Training and Almost Caused a Tragedy.

Even such intelligent animals as collie dogs will forget domestic training when instinct gets the upper hand. Monroe Hess, of 360 Indian Queen lane, Philadelphia, owns a handsome collie named Lady, who is the constant and watchful playmate of his two little boys. The children have a wagon and harness for Lady and spend hours daily carting dirt from one place to another. Last week they were busily engaged in this way when a cattle train slowly passed on the Reading road.



LADY AND HER MASTERS.

Two cars were loaded with sheep, some of which began to bleat. Lady pricked up her ears and at once started for the train, the children following in amazement, for their pet had never acted in this way before. Lady led them down the track. The boys did not notice the express train that is due at 4:20. The engineer whistled and put on his brakes.

Lady, with all her barking and excitement at the sight of the sheep, was the first to notice the express. She ran back across the track in front of the train. The boys took a short cut to head her off. The train caught the tail end of the cart and tumbled Lady and the fragment of the broken wagon into the ditch. The boys were off the track and the express whisked by, harming neither of them nor their playmate, but Mrs. Hess has her doubts about letting her little ones out of her sight in sole charge of even so faithful a friend as Lady generally proves herself to be.

WISDOM OF ANIMALS.

Monkey Is Considered the Most Intelligent and Sheep and Buffalo the Most Stupid.

The monkey is the most intelligent animal. Poodle dogs come next; then in order the Indian elephant, bear, lion, tiger, cat and otter. Ants, bees and spiders are more intelligent than horses and goats, and the wild rabbit has considerably more brain power than the camel. Tame rabbits come almost last in the list, and have less intelligence than the frog. The lowest form in the animal school is occupied by the nautilus, octopus, python, tame pigeon, deer, sheep, buffalo and bison.

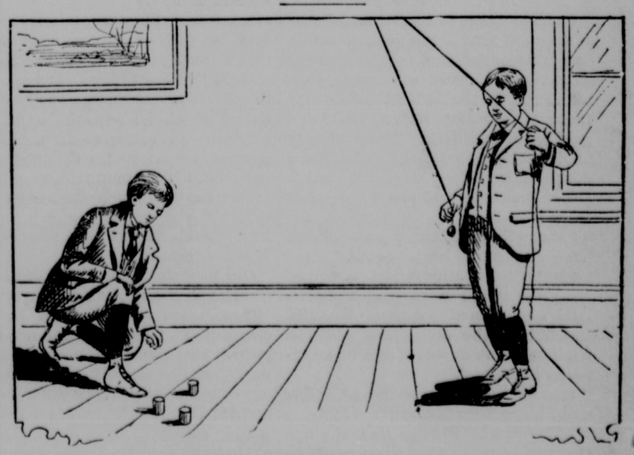
The spider, for instance, will construct its web in almost any position, and if it cannot find any natural object to which it can attach the supports it will construct little weights of mud, and place them at the lower parts of the web to keep it in position.

Bees will construct their honeycombs in any place regularly or irregularly shaped, and when they come to any corners and angles they seem to stop and consider. Then they will vary the shape of the cells, so that the space is exactly filled. It could not be done more satisfactorily if the whole thing had been worked out on paper beforehand. Ants will construct hard and smooth roads, and will drive tunnels compared to which man's efforts in the same line are insignificant.

New Description of a Circle.

A pupil in the juvenile department astonished his teacher recently by describing a circle as "a straight line that's crooked all the way round."

THE GAME OF THREE BITS.



Fasten a small metal weight at one end of a string, run the string so that it will move freely back and forth over a chandelier, or small brad driven into the ceiling.

Next saw from an old broom-handle three sections, each of two inches in length. These pieces are known as the bits. Let the weight hang straight to the floor. From the point it touches measure out three feet and on each side three inches. Inclose this space, three feet long, six inches wide, by pinning tapes to the floor.

Each player is allowed three swings, and he governs the length of the string to suit himself. The player not at the string may set up the three bits in any position he chooses; but they must be kept within the space marked out by the tapes.

To knock all three bits down in one swing counts ten, and allows an extra swing. To knock all three bits down in two swings counts five. To knock all three down in three swings counts three, or one for every bit knocked down. Forty is the highest count which can be made during one play of three swings, as only one extra turn is permitted. Ten plays of three swings each constitute a game. The player having the highest score, of course, wins.

There is a considerable opportunity for developing skill in knocking over the bits. Usually a player may calculate to sweep down two of the bits with his swing and his endeavor will be to glance from one of them into the third piece.

The best possible score is 400, but it will take months of practice before any player can even approach this score.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE FARMING WORLD

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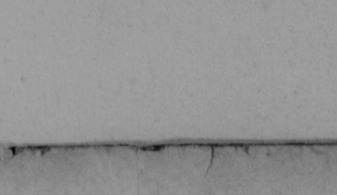

ASPARAGUS BEETLE IN VARIOUS STAGES.

centrate upon them, feed for a short time, and then deposit their eggs. These trap plants can be sprayed thoroughly with paris green and water at the rate of four ounces in 40 gallons. The poison can be applied dry by mixing one pound of paris green in 100 pounds of common flour or land plaster.

The insects attacking young buds should be collected by hand at first. A couple of small boys with tin pails or pans containing about one pint of water and a teacupful of kerosene can catch the beetles by bending the young plants over the vessel and shaking them slightly, care being taken not to break them off. As soon as the plants begin to leaf out, they can be sprayed or dusted with paris green. If the young larvae or worms are brushed off on the dry, hot, sandy soil, during the middle of the day, many of them are destroyed.

The fight in combating this pest should begin now to save the crop both this and next year. As soon as the cutting season is over and before the old vines have become veritable breeding beds for the beetle, spray or dust thoroughly. The insects spend the winter as adults and hide any place they can find protection. If, therefore, the early and late broods are destroyed, the greatest number of them can be prevented from reaching maturity. If the first brood now depositing its eggs is fought persistently, the second generation will not be so difficult to handle. If both broods are allowed to breed without any attempt to destroy them, next year's asparagus crop will be in great danger.—Orange Judd Farmer.

RAIN AND SUNSHINE.

Scientists Claim They Are the Determining Factors in Flavoring Berries and Melons.

There are years when fruit has not the flavor usually belonging to it. Especially is this the case with strawberries and melons. On investigation it is found that rainfall and sunshine are the principal factors in determining flavors. In very wet seasons fruits grow large, but contain little sugar. In dry seasons much more sugar is elaborated, and this sugar enters very largely into the indefinable something we call flavor. Prof. Troop, of Indiana, touching on the same subject, says: "An excessive amount of rain is undoubtedly one of the chief causes of trouble. It is a well-known fact that during a very wet season strawberries are of much poorer quality, containing a less amout of sugar, than when the ripening season is comparatively dry. The same is true with muskmelons; the crop may be larger during a wet season, the fruit may be finer in appearance, but the sugar content which gives the melon its delicious flavor is comparatively low. Hence it frequently happens that a variety may give good satisfaction one season, and be very unsatisfactory the next. Thorough drainage, either naturally or artificially, will do much toward preventing trouble from this source. The use of fertilizers, rich in potash and phosphoric acid, will have a tendency to produce a fruit of high quality." It is doubtless true that selection of varieties for planting will do much to give flavor, even in a wet season.

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USE OF PETROLEUM.

Experience Shows That It Often Destroys Trees as Well as the Insects That Infest Them.

The varying and sometimes disastrous results obtained from the use of refined petroleum on growing trees as an insecticide, and especially against the San Jose scale, have led to the suspicion that the crude product might be less variable and drastic in its effects. But so far as it has been used it would appear that we have yet much to learn before we can with safety recommend the application of the crude product to the different varieties of fruit trees. That it is efficient in destroying the San Jose scale if it is brought in contact with this insect seems now quite probable. But the hundreds of dead trees that mark the areas where it has been indiscriminately used, point very clearly to the fact that great caution is necessary, and no one is, as yet, able to say just where safety ceases and danger begins. Then, too, when no permanent injury is apparent, as in the case of the seedling apples on the ground of the Ohio agricultural experiment station, who can say that this unnatural retardation may not after the first application prove to be a menace to the life or general vigor of the tree? It is well known that, in nature, these retardations sometimes occur, but nature seldom, if ever, covers the bark of a tree or shrub, and then only in part, with vegetable growths like lichens, and even these are known to be detrimental, a smooth, clean bark being always desirable. In the use of refined petroleum one of the most perplexing phenomenon observed was the fact that equally careful applications, made by the same person, with the same grade of oil, would give almost opposite results. Here recommendation of the refined product for general use has, in many cases, resulted disastrously and brought no little disrepute to the entomological fraternity of this country. The most that can now be said for the refined product is that a ten to twenty per cent. mixture with water constitutes a fairly successful summer wash and destroys the young scale, thereby checking the increase and spread until applications of whale oil soap mixtures can be made.—Prof. F. M. Webster, in Farmers' Review.

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A MUZZLE THAT MUZZLES.

inches from each end. Take a small stick of about one inch or little larger and make a bow to go over the calf's neck. For the horns, b b, take two good seasoned pieces of wood about 14 inches long, make them round and sharp pointed at one end, and insert the other end in the holes bored in the scantling. Then place the muzzle on calf, take a string and tie over calf's nose, and you have a good muzzle complete.—C. P. Wood, in Farm and Home.

TIMELY DAIRY NOTES.

Milk at the same time every day. Milk thoroughly to the last drop, because the last milk is the best. Always keep the hands clean, and also the cow's udder and dairy utensils.

To milk young, restive cows, raise one of the fore feet. Never strike them.

Milk with four fingers, and not with index and thumb, a fault too common with milkers.

Let there be exact system in all movements about the dairy. Do not delay straining the milk until the cream has begun to rise again more slowly.

The farmer who makes the dairy his main business, rather than an adjunct, is the one who will turn out the best product, and procure the most profit and satisfaction.—Rural World.

A Point Worth Considering.

A close observer has well said that "birds have different tastes from men; as a rule they prefer bitter, sour or insipid fruit. We should never destroy such species as the wild cherry, wild grape, elder, blackbery, juneberry, mulberry, dogwood, Virginia creeper, buckthorn, sumach, bittersweet and others. By encouraging such plants we are approaching a solution of the problem, that will preserve for our own benefit both the cultivated fruit and the birds." This is a point that we think many people have overlooked. Where birds are most destructive is in localities where no food exists other than that growing in the farmer's garden.

Why Pulverization Pays.

The chief supply of drink to growing plants is moisture brought up from below by capillary action, and therein consists the necessity of pulverizing the soil thoroughly before planting, and continuous surface cultivation afterward. Weeds are sometimes counted as a blessing because their presence compels the farmer to continue really necessary cultivation, which he might otherwise feel justified in omitting to the detriment of the crop.—Midland Farmer.

SPORT IN WESTERN CANADA.

While the Farmer's Grain Is Ripening and His Stock Growing Fat, He May Have Plenty of Shooting.

There is probably no country on the American Continent where the life of the farmer carries with it that assurance of comfort and success as does Western Canada. Nor is there to be found anywhere else such a pleasant combination. Game abounds everywhere and nowhere does it afford such perfect amusement. A noted sportsman writing of the favorite pastime says: "There is one particular spot where I saw a man drop 70 mallards one morning, and bring them all to bag, too, for they dropped in open water or on flat prairie. At the right season of the year you can see black lines and triangles cut sharply out against the sky all round you, moving very swiftly, and you begin to wonder whether you have enough cartridges to hold out. You can hear the prairie-chicken crowing like barndoor fowls; and a little to the northeast is a bit of marshy ground, cattle poached, and dappled with gleaming pools, where the snipe are nearly as thick as mosquitoes. A thin column of blue smoke curling up in the distance shows you where a few wandering Indians have pitched their camp, but there is no other indication of civilization in sight. Still, the neighborhood is well-settled, and a short drive will bring you to a farmhouse where you can buy the finest butter and the freshest eggs for uncivilized prices.

"A very short railway journey will bring you to a country full of deer and the lordly wapiti, the king of the deer tribe the world over; and down on the flat, boggy land by the lake shores the moose will stand knee-deep in water on the summer evenings, ready to lie down when the flies get bothering. All day you breathe the wild free air of the prairie, and at night you are lulled to sleep by the surge and ripple and splash of the waves on the beach, broken now and then by the weird banshee-cry of strange water-fowl." Particulars regarding settlement of the lands of Western Canada can be had from any agent of the Canadian Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in your columns.

OLD READER.

A REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

Young Man's Back, Broken at a Dance, Operated On Successfully by a Surgeon.

While dancing at Glendale, L. I., last August Joseph Lennon fell from the platform and injured his back. He was sent to the hospital at Jamaica, where three vertebrae of his spinal column were operated on. Lennon rallied after the operation, but while he could read and talk he had no control over either his arms or legs. Before Dr. Herbert K. Noble performed the operation he performed a similar one on a dead body. It took him four hours to remove the broken portions of bone from Lennon's spine.

A few weeks after the operation Lennon was able to sit up in bed, and in February he was able to move his toes a little. Gradually he has recovered the use of all his limbs, and about the middle of March he was able to stand up. Gradually he gained until he could stand alone, and last Monday he took four steps alone. Since then he has walked the entire length of the ward alone.

Mr. Mann—"You talk about fashionable trimming for a bonnet! Why, anything you can stick on to a bonnet is the style." Mrs. Mann—"Anything, dear, but what you have on hand."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

"I notice lots of people are collecting silver spoons," remarked the traveler. "Is that a new craze?" "Not at all," replied the hotel clerk, "same old think. Kleptomania."—Philadelphia Press.

WHEN THE DEAD AWAKE.

Some Strange Instances in Which Corpses Have Seemed to Feign Life.

Live persons have feigned death with marvelous exactness, but when the dead feign life, or seem to feign life, the spectacle is as grewsome as can well be imagined.

Not long ago a Russian cemetery was the scene of as weird a wedding as ever has been witnessed, says a London paper. A young girl who had been betrothed died on the eve of her marriage, and her friends decided that, in spite of the intervening hand of death, the marriage ceremony should be carried on, and the ceremony was performed at the side of the grave, and after the marriage the body was returned to the coffin and lowered to its long resting place.

It is less than a year ago that a valuable cup was won in a bicycle race in Australia by a man who was dead when he passed the winning post. The race took place at an "electric light carnival," so called, in the presence of 10,000 spectators. In the last lap James Somerville, a rider, forged to the front and secured such a lead that his victory was assured. When within 25 yards of the finish he was seen to relax his hold on the handle bar and to relax his hold on the pedals. He did not fall from the machine, however, and amid frantic cheers dashed by the goal, winning the race by half a wheel. As he passed the finishing post he pitched forward and fell to the ground. When he was picked up he was found to be dead, and, what was more, the doctors declared that death had come to him when he was seen to lose his hold on the handle bars. It was a dead body that had ridden the last 25 yards of the race.

On a recent voyage the sealing schooner Arietis was cruising about 200 miles off the coast of British Columbia, when she sighted a dismantled ship. The Arietis bore down upon the derelict, and as she got near enough a man was seen on board grasping the wheel and apparently steering the craft. No other sign of man was seen on the ship. The man at the wheel was hailed, but returned no answer—just stood there grasping the spokes of the wheel and looking straight ahead. A boat was lowered and the mysterious ship boarded. When they came close to the man at the wheel they saw with horror that he was dead and had evidently been dead for many days. The ship, which was named the General Siglin, had sailed from San Francisco for Alaska. She had clearly been dismantled in a gale and then abandoned by her crew. The captain had refused to leave the ship, and, finding his strength failing, he had lashed himself to the wheel and literally died at his post, steering the craft for hundreds of miles with hands that held the wheel in as firm a grip as when alive.

Fodder Tree from the Adriatic.

From the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic, agents of the agricultural department sent cuttings of St. John's bread, which is a leguminous tree, suited for rather dry, calcareous soils in the southern states, Porto Rico and Hawaii. It is a fodder tree, yielding immense quantities of pods, which are shipped and sold for cattle feed and which are also used by brewers and distillers. The tree commences to bear when it is 15 years old and yields from 450 to 650 pounds of pod per tree. On the island of Lissa the bearing tree yields pods to the value of from $5.50 to $8.50 per annum.—N. Y. Sun.

Altogether Too Earnest.

"Avoid him," said the girl in blue.

"Why?" asked the girl in gray.

"He's too earnest and too unsophisticated," answered the girl in blue. "Why, he's the kind of a man who will ruin what might be a lovely summer resort flirtation by proposing to you within the first two weeks of the season."—Chicago Post.

The Queer Thing About It.

It's usually when a man speaks without thinking that he says what he thinks.—Philadelphia Record.

Better be dumb than superstitious.—Ben Jonson.

How Mothers may Help their Daughters into Womanhood

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When the young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

The following letters from Miss Good are practical proof of Mrs. Pinkham's efficient advice to young women.

Miss Good asks Mrs. Pinkham for Help.

June 12th, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been very much bothered for some time with my monthly periods being irregular. I will tell you all about it, and put myself in your care, for I have heard so much of you. Each month menstruation would become less and less, until it entirely stopped for six months, and now it has stopped again. I have become very nervous and of a very bad color. I am a young girl and have always had to work very hard. I would be very much pleased if you would tell me what to do."—MISS PEARL GOOD, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yeslar Way, Seattle, Wash.

MISS PEARL GOOD

The Happy Result.

February 10th, 1900.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is just simply wonderful the change your medicine has made in me. I feel like another person. My work is now a pleasure to me, while before using your medicine it was a burden. To-day I am a healthy and happy girl. I think if more women would use your Vegetable Compound there would be less suffering in the world. I cannot express the relief I have experienced by using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**"—MISS PEARL GOOD, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yeslar Way, Seattle, Wash.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

A. N. K.—C 1868

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Worms

CASCARETS are a sure cure for tape worms and those other pests of worms that make the lives of children and their mothers miserable. Any variety of parasites that live in the human stomach or bowels, and feed on the substance which should properly nourish the body, are dislodged by Cascarets Candy Cathartic, and expelled. One or two tablets usually drive them out, and persistent use is sure to do away with the unwelcome intruders. Many children and older people suffer from worms without knowing it, and get thin and weak, although their appetite is good. The best way to find out is to take Cascarets. **Never accept a substitute!**

...—Brooklyn Citizen.

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
GEO. W. DOWLES, Baird, Miss.

The judge began to understand, and ... it to thre... pie... see... cru... in t... by ... rett... bas...

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice: start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

447

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Add: STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

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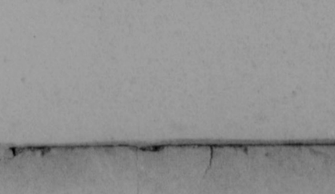

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A simple and a good calf muzzle is made by taking a scantling, a, 3 by 3 by 14 inches; bore an inch hole about 1½ inches from each end. Turn scantling over and bore two more holes two

A MUZZLE THAT MUZZLES.

inches from each end. Take a small stick of about one inch or little larger and make a bow to go over the calf's neck. For the horns, b b, take two good seasoned pieces of wood about 14 inches long, make them round and sharp pointed at one end, and insert the other end in the holes bored in the scantling. Then place the muzzle on calf, take a string and tie over calf's nose, and you have a good muzzle complete.—C. P. Wood, in Farm and Home.

TIMELY DAIRY NOTES.

Milk at the same time every day. Milk thoroughly to the last drop, because the last milk is the best. Always keep the hands clean, and also the cow's udder and dairy utensils.

To milk young, restive cows, raise one of the fore feet. Never strike them.

Milk with four fingers, and not with index and thumb, a fault too common with milkers.

Let there be exact system in all movements about the dairy. Do not delay straining the milk until the cream has begun to rise again more slowly.

The farmer who makes the dairy his main business, rather than an adjunct, is the one who will turn out the best product, and procure the most profit and satisfaction.—Rural World.

A Point Worth Considering.

A close observer has well said that "birds have different tastes from men; as a rule they prefer bitter, sour or insipid fruit. We should never destroy such species as the wild cherry, wild grape, elder, blackbery, juneberry, mulberry, dogwood, Virginia creeper, buckthorn, sumach, bittersweet and others. By encouraging such plants we are approaching a solution of the problem, that will preserve for our own benefit both the cultivated fruit and the birds." This is a point that we think many people have overlooked. Where birds are most destructive is in localities where no food exists other than that growing in the farmer's garden.

Why Pulverization Pays.

The chief supply of drink to growing plants is moisture brought up from below by capillary action, and therein consists the necessity of pulverizing the soil thoroughly before planting, and continuous surface cultivation afterward. Weeds are sometimes counted as a blessing because their presence compels the farmer to continue really necessary cultivation, which he might otherwise feel justified in omitting to the detriment of the crop.—Midland Farmer.

SPORT IN WESTERN CANADA.

While the Farmer's Grain Is Ripening and His Stock Growing Fat, He May Have Plenty of Shooting.

There is probably no country on the American Continent where the life of the farmer carries with it that assurance of comfort and success as does Western Canada. Nor is there to be found anywhere else such a pleasant combination. Game abounds everywhere and nowhere does it afford such perfect amusement. A noted sportsman writing of the favorite pastime says: "There is one particular spot where I saw a man drop 70 mallards one morning, and bring them all to bag, too, for they dropped in open water or on flat prairie. At the right season of the year you can see black lines and triangles cut sharply out against the sky all round you, moving very swiftly, and you begin to wonder whether you have enough cartridges to hold out. You can hear the prairie-chicken crowing like barndoor fowls; and a little to the northeast is a bit of marshy ground, cattle poached, and dappled with gleaming pools, where the snipe are nearly as thick as mosquitoes. A thin column of blue smoke curling up in the distance shows you where a few wandering Indians have pitched their camp, but there is no other indication of civilization in sight. Still, the neighborhood is well-settled, and a short drive will bring you to a farmhouse where you can buy the finest butter and the freshest eggs for uncivilized prices.

"A very short railway journey will bring you to a country full of deer and the lordly wapiti, the king of the deer tribe the world over; and down on the flat, boggy land by the lake shores the moose will stand knee-deep in water on the summer evenings, ready to lie down when the flies get bothering. All day you breathe the wild free air of the prairie, and at night you are lulled to sleep by the surge and ripple and splash of the waves on the beach, broken now and then by the weird banshee-cry of strange water-fowl." Particulars regarding settlement of the lands of Western Canada can be had from any agent of the Canadian Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in your columns.

OLD READER.

A REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

Young Man's Back, Broken at a Dance, Operated On Successfully by a Surgeon.

While dancing at Glendale, L. I., last August Joseph Lennon fell from the platform and injured his back. He was sent to the hospital at Jamaica, where three vertrbrae of his spinal column were operated on. Lennon rallied after the operation, but while he could read and talk he had no control over either his arms or legs. Before Dr. Herbert K. Noble performed the operation he performed a similar one on a dead body. It took him four hours to remove the broken portions of bone from Lennon's spine.

A few weeks after the operation Lennon was able to sit up in bed, and in February he was able to move his toes a little. Gradually he has recovered the use of all his limbs, and about the middle of March he was able to stand up. Gradually he gained until he could stand alone, and last Monday he took four steps alone. Since then he has walked the entire length of the ward alone.

Mr. Mann—"You talk about fashionable trimming for a bonnet! Why, anything you can stick on to a bonnet is the style." Mrs. Mann—"Anything, dear, but what you have on hand."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

"I notice lots of people are collecting silver spoons," remarked the traveler. "Is that a new craze?" "Not at all," replied the hotel clerk, "same old think. Kleptomania."—Philadelphia Press.

WHEN THE DEAD AWAKE.

Some Strange Instances in Which Corpses Have Seemed to Feign Life.

Live persons have feigned death with marvelous exactness, but when the dead feign life, or seem to feign life, the spectacle is as grewsome as can well be imagined.

Not long ago a Russian cemetery was the scene of as weird a wedding as ever has been witnessed, says a London paper. A young girl who had been betrothed died on the eve of her marriage, and her friends decided that, in spite of the intervening hand of death, the marriage ceremony should be carried on, and the ceremony was performed at the side of the grave, and after the marriage the body was returned to the coffin and lowered to its long resting place.

It is less than a year ago that a valuable cup was won in a bicycle race in Australia by a man who was dead when he passed the winning post. The race took place at an "electric light carnival," so called, in the presence of 10,000 spectators. In the last lap James Somerville, a rider, forged to the front and secured such a lead that his victory was assured. When within 25 yards of the finish he was seen to relax his hold on the handle bar and to relax his hold on the pedals. He did not fall from the machine, however, and amid frantic cheers dashed by the goal, winning the race by half a wheel. As he passed the finishing post he pitched forward and fell to the ground. When he was picked up he was found to be dead, and, what was more, the doctors declared that death had come to him when he was seen to lose his hold on the handle bars. It was a dead body that had ridden the last 25 yards of the race.

On a recent voyage the sealing schooner Arietis was cruising about 200 miles off the coast of British Columbia, when she sighted a dismantled ship. The Arietis bore down upon the derelict, and as she got near enough a man was seen on board grasping the wheel and apparently steering the craft. No other sign of man was seen on the ship. The man at the wheel was hailed, but returned no answer—just stood there grasping the spokes of the wheel and looking straight ahead. A boat was lowered and the mysterious ship boarded. When they came close to the man at the wheel they saw with horror that he was dead and had evidently been dead for many days. The ship, which was named the General Siglin, had sailed from San Francisco for Alaska. She had clearly been dismantled in a gale and then abandoned by her crew. The captain had refused to leave the ship, and, finding his strength failing, he had lashed himself to the wheel and literally died at his post, steering the craft for hundreds of miles with hands that held the wheel in as firm a grip as when alive.

Fodder Tree from the Adriatic.

From the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic, agents of the agricultural department sent cuttings of St. John's bread, which is a leguminous tree, suited for rather dry, calcareous soils in the southern states, Porto Rico and Hawaii. It is a fodder tree, yielding immense quantities of pods, which are shipped and sold for cattle feed and which are also used by brewers and distillers. The tree commences to bear when it is 15 years old and yields from 450 to 650 pounds of pod per tree. On the island of Lissa the bearing tree yields pods to the value of from $5.50 to $8.50 per annum.—N. Y. Sun.

Altogether Too Earnest.

"Avoid him," said the girl in blue.

"Why?" asked the girl in gray.

"He's too earnest and too unsophisticated," answered the girl in blue. "Why, he's the kind of a man who will ruin what might be a lovely summer resort flirtation by proposing to you within the first two weeks of the season."—Chicago Post.

The Queer Thing About It.

It's usually when a man speaks without thinking that he says what he thinks.—Philadelphia Record.

Better be dumb than superstitious.—Ben Jonson.

How Mothers may Help their Daughters into Womanhood

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When the young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

The following letters from Miss Good are practical proof of Mrs. Pinkham's efficient advice to young women.

Miss Good asks Mrs. Pinkham for Help.

June 12th, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been very much bothered for some time with my monthly periods being irregular. I will tell you all about it, and put myself in your care, for I have heard so much of you. Each month menstruation would become less and less, until it entirely stopped for six months, and now it has stopped again. I have become very nervous and of a very bad color. I am a young girl and have always had to work very hard. I would be very much pleased if you would tell me what to do."—MISS PEARL GOOD, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yeslar Way, Seattle, Wash.

The Happy Result.

February 10th, 1900.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is just simply wonderful the change your medicine has made in me. I feel like another person. My work is now a pleasure to me, while before using your medicine it was a burden. To-day I am a healthy and happy girl. I think if more women would use your Vegetable Compound there would be less suffering in the world. I cannot express the relief I have experienced by using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**"—MISS PEARL GOOD, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yeslar Way, Seattle, Wash.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

A. N. K.—C 1868

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Worms

CASCARETS are a sure cure for tape worms and those other pests of worms that make the lives of children and their mothers miserable. Any variety of parasites that live in the human stomach or bowels, and feed on the substance which should properly nourish the body, are dislodged by Cascarets Candy Cathartic, and expelled. One or two tablets usually drive them out, and persistent use is sure to do away with the unwelcome intruders. Many children and older people suffer from worms without knowing it, and get thin and weak, although their appetite is good. The best way to find out is to take Cascarets. **Never accept a substitute!**

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Miss.

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, blonted bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

447

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

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First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 10 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.
Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

FOR SHERIFF.

CALL FOR PRIMARIES AND CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given to the Republican Voters of Garrett county to assemble in primary meetings in their respective election districts on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing five delegates from each election district of Garrett county to attend a County Convention to be held in the town of Oakland on

TUESDAY, JULY 2nd, 1901,

at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating—

One candidate for State Senator.
Two candidates for Members of the House of Delegates.
One candidate for Sheriff.
One candidate for County Treasurer.
Two candidates for County Commissioners.
One candidate for Register of Wills.
One candidate for County Surveyor.

And also to elect three delegates to attend a State Convention of the Republican party to be held in Baltimore City on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1901,

for the purpose of nominating—

One candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.
One candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland.

At said primary meetings each district will also elect a district committee consisting of five members.

At the County Convention a new State Central Committee for Garrett county, consisting of three members, will be elected.

In District No. 11 the primaries will be held at the residence of Jacob Strickland. In District No. 6 the primaries will be held at Sang Run. In the other districts of the county the places of meeting will be at the usual places of holding said primary elections.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee of Garrett county, Maryland.

GEORGE D. WHITE,
Chairman.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

Are the Republicans of Garrett County Free Politically?

Ever since Allegany county was divided and Garrett county formed the above question has been more or less discussed by the Republicans of the new county. At times the issue dies out only to be rekindled by each succeeding campaign of importance. This year the subject is being discussed with more energy than heretofore owing to the attitude of certain parties in the two counties who seem to be impressed with the idea that Garrett county Republicans are unable or at least have not the faculty of choosing for themselves the candidates to be elected by their votes.

Within the past two months conferences have been held at different points in this and Allegany counties between would-be leaders of the Republican party whereby the entire ticket to be nominated by the Republicans of this county has been slated. Every person to appear upon the ticket has been named and his place designated. And for what? Simply to boost one man for a responsible position for which he is in no wise fitted. A part of the scheme is to elect a United States Senator from Maryland, the votes of Garrett county's delegates to Annapolis having been pledged to him in advance of either the nomination or election, provided the machinations of the schemers do not miscarry. The names of the principals of this plot are known wherever the matter has been talked of and can be given if necessary. To make their ground more secure agents have been sent to different sections of the county for the purpose of effecting combinations with candidates for office whereby their votes in the convention will be thrown to the candidate chosen for the people of Garrett county by the Allegany county politicians. In nearly every district one can see the hand of the Allegany county crowd. Here is a candidate for the House of Delegates, put up expressly for the benefit of the Allegany county people and not to serve the interests of those who elect him. There is another for the same position and the same motive. Here a candidate for State Senator, named by the Allegany county people and expected to be elected by the votes of free born, liberty loving, intelligent Garrett county citizens.

The facts recited above are absolutely true and can be proven. More could be said upon the same subject if necessary.

Is it not time the Republicans of Garrett county were bestiring themselves? If things are allowed to drift we may in a few years from hence ask in vain—

"Are the Republicans of Garrett county free Politically?"

Relation of Pulpit and Press.

In discussing the church from a standpoint of business and the relations which should exist between the pulpit and press, the Rev. Dwight E. Marvin, D. D., recently discoursed at Asbury Park in the following vein:

"There should be honor in churches. The church is no charitable institution, begging for worldly patronage, asking for support and giving nothing in return. It is God's earthly business center, where he bestows upon men the greatest gifts. Some churches make themselves repulsive to straight forward, clear headed business men because of their methods that are small and degrading. If a church society gives an entertainment and sells tickets, an equivalent for that which is charged, it acts in a business-like way and does nothing that it need be ashamed of. But when it forces tickets on business men on the pain of losing trade, it simply goes into the blackmailing business and deserves to receive the condemnation of the community. Any church has the right to expect the support of the daily press.

"The newspaper is the church's hand-maid to assist in advancing the divine kingdom, but it has no right to ask for all kinds of complimentary notices and reviews of insignificant meetings and entertainments as puffs. This, too, is degrading. I have come in business contact with a large number of publishers in my life and I have found them business-like, courteous and willing to act generously toward the churches, but I have found few churches that have shown themselves willing to advertise to any great extent or speak good words for the daily paper.

"It should be thoroughly understood that a publisher of a daily paper is under no obligation to advertise the church without pay or spread its fame and receive therefore only criticism. As a vender of news and an educator of the people he is under obligation to tell the news, speak the truth and teach morality, but that does not put him under bonds to print paragraphs lauding the minor activities of the church."

Good Roads.

We gladly note the fact that all over this country there is a growing practical interest in the improvement of our roads. One community represented in the convention in Philadelphia the other day, was enabled to set forth the fact that recently, in one single county, ninety miles of macadamized roads had been constructed and that land had advanced 50 per cent in value since their completion.

Winchester, Va., with but few factories and little else than her good schools to develop her growth and thrift, with her network of splendid turnpikes radiating like spokes from the hub of a wheel, is in striking evidence of the value of good roads. So are Staunton, Va., and Frederick City, Maryland.

What are we to do about this? Surely we do not propose to stand still and stagnant. If so, our children will reproach us when we are gone.

Railroads are of immense value and yet, good, well kept Turnpikes, radiating from this center, would be of incalculable advantage. Bankers, merchants and others, why shall we not have them?

Joy at the White House.

The announcement made yesterday by one of Mrs. McKinley's physicians that the distinguished patient is now out of danger, and is convalescing, not only caused joy at the White House, but will be read with sincere gratification in all parts of the land. Few ever believed that such news would come from her bedroom, as when she returned from the West her condition was such as to warrant the fear that she could live but a few days at the most. Her case was desperate, indeed, but the best medical skill, aided by her own remarkable power of recovery, have triumphed, at least for the time being, and her physicians are convinced that she will soon be as well as before the attack. The present plans include a removal to Canton in a fortnight, and possibly a stay at some quiet resort during a portion of the heated term.

It is now over a month since Mrs. McKinley was taken alarmingly ill in California, and during all that time the President has been the most faithful watcher at her bedside, readily sacrificing his own comfort in the hope that he might be of some aid to his stricken wife. His devotion to her has never failed or relaxed all through her illness, but the strain has now relaxed, and he will not only have time for a much needed rest, but for more attention to business, which he has been forced to neglect. No wonder, then, there is joy in the White House over the good news given out by the doctors yesterday.

The Troubles of Gorman.

Arthur Pue Gorman, head of the regular hidebound Democratic organization in Maryland, is in a dilemma. He is afraid to declare himself a candidate for United States Senator because he is not sure of winning. The growing opposition to him in his own party in some parts of the State, the fact that the disfranchising election law does not bar as many colored persons from voting as was at first expected and other reasons, seem to make Gorman hesitate.

Some of the Democratic party leaders say that he will come out for the Senatorship at the proper time, and that there is no doubt that he will be the unanimous choice of the party. Other Democrats declare that the party cannot secure control of the Legislature or carry the State ticket with Gorman against the issue. It is said he will define his position within the next few days.

The Splendid work of Senator McComas, Chairman Goldsborough and several of the Republican city leaders in effecting a reconciliation between the Republican factions in Baltimore at the recent meeting of the Republican State Committee assures a united front in the campaign against Gorman. It is the belief of the Republican leaders and prominent anti-Gorman Democrats that Gorman will fight to the bitter end. This is what Republican party leaders expect and nothing is more pleasing than to have Gorman in the front of the fight.

Democratic party affairs are apparently at sixes and sevens just now. With former Governor Brown trumpeting in clarion tones his warning that Democratic success this fall is dependent upon the standing aside of the "graybeards," the substitution of younger leaders and the subordination of personal ambition to party success, with Mayor Hayes and the city administration sore, dissatisfied and determined to hold aloof from the machine; with J. Frank Morrison and his Crescent Club adopting resolutions denouncing the organization make-up and preparing to fight for a change, and with the Bryan Democrats, led by S. S. Field, outspoken in their denunciation of the State leaders, the Democratic skies are, indeed, beclouded. To make the situation more depressing for Gorman, the friends of Governor Smith are industriously circulating his name as that of the proper party candidate for the Senate. An officeholder appointed by the Governor announces that the latter would unquestionably be a stronger candidate than Gorman. This is very well as far as it goes, but to those who understand the situation, the name Governor Smith, no matter in what connection used, will not improve the situation. His unwarranted and offensive call of an extra session of the Legislature to disfranchise illiterate voters renders him utterly unavailable for further political prominence before the people of Maryland.

Third Term Talk Squelched.

If anybody was beginning to get nervous over third term talk, their fears must be quieted by the explicit and unequivocal statement of President McKinley that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for a third term nor accept a nomination if tendered to him. All sincere people will accept this declaration as final. President McKinley does well thus to put an end once for all to third term gossip.

It is an unwritten law of the land that no man shall go beyond where Washington and Jefferson stopped, and no one respects this sentiment more unalterably than does William McKinley. The grave questions which his administration is called upon to settle can be considered on their merits, uninfluenced by any suspicion of a desire to succeed himself in office. President McKinley has had all the honor there is in the Presidency, and more than the usual share of its labors and vexatious duties, and he will be glad at the end of eight years of most honorable service and high usefulness to his country to retire to the rest and comforts of private life.

Especially unkind has been this talk of a third term just at a time when the President's devoted wife is hovering between life and death and his thoughts are upon her rather than upon how to continue himself in an office whose claims render the enjoyment of domestic life almost impossible.

All who may have thought it possible for President McKinley to harbor third term aspirations should read and reread these words of the statement which he issues over his own signature:

"In view, therefore, of the reiteration of the suggestion of it, I will say now, once for all, expressing a long settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me. My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then with them to do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship."

Circuit Court Proceedings.

Monday morning last the adjourned March term of the Circuit Court convened here with Chief Judge Boyd presiding.

After preliminary work on the part of the attorneys in a number of cases and the arraignment of two witnesses who were secretly conveyed from town at the regular term so as to prevent them from appearing in a criminal proceeding and for which offence Judge Boyd fined each $1 and costs, two or three appeal cases from the Justices' dockets were taken up and determined.

The ejectment suit of W. C. Merriam vs. the Cumberland Paper Company, in which Mr. Hamill appears for the plaintiff and E. H. Sincell and Lloyd Lowndes for the defendant, was taken up on Monday afternoon and is still occupying the attention of the court. The evidence was all presented yesterday and this morning the arguments will be made.

The jury was discharged from further service on Monday morning as all cases coming up at this term will be tried before the court.

Death of a Colored Boy.

Walter, aged about 15 years, son of Oscar Notes, colored, who removed with his family from Oakland to Piedmont some years ago, died in the latter place Thursday of diphtheria. The boy was quite a manly lad and well liked by all who knew him. His death is keenly felt by his family.

Chautauqua Program.

The program for the 19th annual session of the Mountain Chautauqua has been printed and is being mailed to all parts of the ceuntry. This office has been supplied with an advanced copy but coming so late no extended notice of the program can be given at present. A glance through it, however, discloses the fact that this season Mountain Lake Park will have in many ways richer treats for its patrons than in former years. Nearly all the old-time favorites, including Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Jahu DeWitt Miller and others are to be there. Among the new faces who will be seen will be Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the distinguished Southerner, who has won such fame in recent years as the Goveror General of Cuba; Lieut. (now Captain) Hobson, of Merrimac fame; Rev. Father Francis C. Kelley, a broad minded and eloquent Catholic priest; Congressman Dolliver and others of more or less National fame.

A visit to the Park this summer will be well worth your while.

At Garthright's.

I have one hundred rolls of matting for sale from 14 to 32 cents per yard; 2 car loads best flour on earth to sell at rock bottom prices; the largest stock of drygoods and notions ever brought to Mountain Lake Park as cheap as can be where quality is considered. I want two car loads of potatoes at 40 cents per bushel, one-half cash, all the butter you can bring me and also all the eggs you have at 14 cents, one half cash. 3t

Wool.

C. S. May, of Swanton has eleven barrels of money to spend for wool this year. 4t

Only 50 Cents

to make your baby strong and well. A fifty cent bottle of

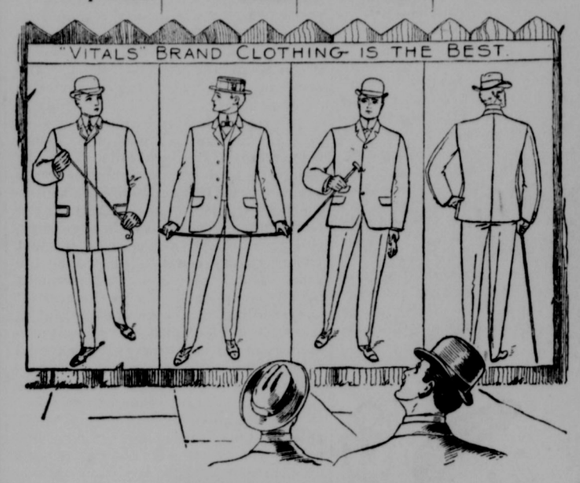
Scott's Emulsion

will change a sickly baby to a plump, romping child. Only one cent a day, think of it. Its as nice as cream.

Send for a free sample, and try it.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Spring Top Coat. | Four Button Sack. | Military Front. | Military Back.



Our Spring Stock of

Men and ... Boys CLOTHING

Is now complete in all the NEW STYLES & COLORS.

All Wool Suits at $7.50.

Style, Fit, Quality==Guaranteed.

H. C. SINCELL & Co.

SPECIAL EPCURSION RATES

To Various Points via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Very low rates for special excursions June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, August 8 and 22 and Sept. 5. Tickets good 16 days.

CHICAGO, ILL.—B. Y. P. U. A. International Convention, July 25-28. One fare for the round trip. Tickets good going July 23, 24 and 25; good returning leaving Chicago until July 30, with privilege of extension to August 24 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

DETROIT, MICH.—National Educational Association, July 8-12. One fare plus $2 for the round trip. Tickets good going July 6, 7 and 8, limited for return leaving Detroit until July 15, with privilege of extension to September 1 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—United Society Christian Endeavor, July 6-10. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 4 to 6, limited for return leaving Cincinnati until July 14, with privilege of extension to August 31 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cts.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.—Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Sept. 16-21. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Sept. 12-15, limited for return leaving Indianapolis until September 23, with privilege of extension to October 7 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cts.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Imperial Council, Nobles of Mystic Shrine, June 11-12. One fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. Tickets good going June 7 to 9, limited for return leaving Kansas City until June 14.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar, August 27-31. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 22 to 25, limited for return leaving Louisville until September 2, with privilege of extension to September 16 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Epworth League International Convention, July 18-21. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 4 to 12, limited for return until August 31.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. jy 1.

Bargains at Garthright's.

Garthright at Mountain Lake Park, is offering some of the biggest bargains yet heard of.

Several hundred yards of best mattings to be sold at lowest prices.

250 mens' and boys' suits that go at half their value.

Largest stock of queensware in the county.

Two cars of Garthright's "Cream of Wheat" flour. The best on earth. To be sold at lowest possible price.

I will take all potatoes at 45c, eggs at 15c and will pay highest market price for butter and wool.

Now is the time to secure the best bargains you ever saw or heard of.

GARTHRIGHT.
13 3 Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Attention, Farmers!

I will have one day in each week at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland and Terra Alta to take up wool. Learn the day and get the money. C. S. MAY.

TAX SALE —OF— Real Estate

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 51, Chapter 566, of Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52, Chapter 566, as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, the undersigned, as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

SATURDAY, July 6, 1901,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "DECAPOLIS" AND IMPROVEMENTS thereon, situate in Election District No. 6, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Fanny E. Stockbridge, widow, and Henry Stockbridge, Jr., and wife, James A. Garey and wife and William T. Carson and wife to Joseph F. and Hanson B. Lewis, bearing date April 27th, 1895, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 26, folio 575, &c., one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland. This land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold to pay and satisfy the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Joseph F. and Hanson B. Lewis.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

THOMAS B. WILEY,
Late Treasurer.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the road prayed to be changed, known as the White and King road, and examine whether the said changed road should be located, will meet on the 15th day of July, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said changed location of said White and King road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM WHITE,
J. B. MEESE,
CHARLES THOMPSON,
Examiners.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Mrs. Loar was visiting relatives at Grafton a day or two this week.

The best corned beef in the world at Herman Creutzburg's market.

Miss Nellie Jarboe is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. C. F. White, at Hutton.

Just take a look at the most complete line of ladies' muslin underwear at Townshend & Son's. 14 4

Miss Minnie West of Keyser, W. Va., was in Oakland last week as the guest of Mrs. E. I. West.

Mr. Semmes Hamill who has been at Princeton attending school, returned to his home on Friday night last.

Fresh fish and vegetables arrive daily at Creutzburg's Enterprise Meat Market which are sold cheap for cash.

Reduce a man to a state of numb despair and he becomes a machine in constant danger of a smash-up.

Go to Creutzburg's Enterprise Meat Market for fresh fish, vegetables, etc. Received daily. 13 3

The next thing for summer amusement will be picnics in the mountain. Very many pleasant parties make trips of this kind.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Procter went to Buffalo last Monday, intending to spend two weeks at the Pan-American Exposition.

Naylor & Co. have a fine line of spray pumps on hand as well as the largest variety of pumps for deep and shallow wells in the county. We also do pump repairing. 13 3

House keepers are still wrestling with the question of domestic help. The same trouble seems to exist as heretofore and is no nearer solution than when it began.

Harland Jones is at Parkersburg on a visit to relatives where he went after the graduating exercises of his school at Wheeling. He will arrive home this evening.

Attention is directed to the announcement of Percy H. Veitch, formerly of Washington, D. C., but now located permanently in Oakland for the practice of law.

County School Examiner Ed. A. Browning was down in the lower end of the county last and this week on business. At Grantsville on Saturday he conducted an examination of teachers which was well attended.

A man who cannot hit a barn door in broad daylight with a shot gun may be depended on to take unerring aim in the dark when he mistakes his wife or some other member of the the family for a burglar.

The Government crop reports just published show a fairly high average of condition and considering the fact that the acreage throughout the West is larger than in any previous year it removes any apprehension concerning the crops for the current year.

Col. George A. Pearre, Mayor Warren C. White, of Cumberland, and Mr. Thomas H. Hobbs, also of Cumberlrnd, were at Lake Browning last Saturday fishing. They arrived here on Friday night and drove to the lake, returning here the following evening where a train was taken for their homes.

Mayor and Mrs. J. W. W. Davis, of Piedmont, have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Grace Davis, to Prof. Arta Frank Hawkins, of Philippi. The ceremony will take place in St. John's Methodist Episcopal church South, Piedmont, Wednesday, June 26. Prof. Hawkins is assistant principal of the Piedmont free school.

Escaping gas in Christ Reformed Episcopal church at Cumberland Sunday morning caused an explosion, which wrecked the church and the residence of Mrs. Philip Rhodes, adjoining. The rector, the Rev. Ephriam Phillips, Jr., detected the presence of gas when he opened the church for early service, and in investigating with a light set fire to the substance, narrowly escaping serious injury in the wreck that followed.

Candidates for nomination for the various offices to be filled this fall have been in evidence in Oakland the past few days. As high as a dozen were counted on the street Tuesday morning and all buttonholing people within a radius of a block. The fight is becoming quite spirited but up to this time it is a friendly one and we trust that it will continue as such. There will be but few sore spots after the nominations.

A writer comparing the local newspaper with the city papers, defending them from the facetious and illnatured attacks of the latter, says: "Well, you may poke fun at the country weekly as you will, but I fail to see why the fact that a resident has bought the place of another resident and intends to move into it may not be well worth chronicling in the local paper as the fact that a dog of a famous actress died on the steamer is worth a two column picture and a half column description in the dailies. Blamed if I can see much difference between a poodle dog editorial in a city daily, and one about a big cabbage just laid on the desk of ye editor of a country weekly."

Mr. Lewis Milholland, of Cumberland, was in Oakland Friday night.

Townshend & Son's line of trunks and valises is the largest and cheapest in town. 14 4

Miss Swan, of Milwaukee, Wis., is the guest of Miss Susie Legge on Second street.

WANTED—A sexton for St. Matthew's Episcopal church. Apply to Rev. W. H. Osmond, rector.

Mrs. Norman S. Heindel, who spent several weeks with relatives in Baltimore, returned home Saturday.

Mrs. G. A. Fraley and children are at Terra Alta this week on a visit to relatives and friends.

Townshend & Son have a nice, neat line of plaids, percales, organdies, colored lawns, lace curtains, bedspreads, sheets, etc., away down.

Attorney Julius C. Renninger went up to Aurora last Saturday to appear for a client there in a case before a magistrate.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., of Cumberland, are registered at the Oakland. Mr. Lowndes has been engaged for several days in court here trying a land case

Hon. A. F. George, of Swanton, was in the city two or three days this week. While he anticipates a hard fight for the nomination for Senator, he is nevertheless confident of winning.

Dr. Daniel Boardman Purinton, now president of Dennison University at Granville, O., was elected president of the West Virginia University by an unanimous vote of the board of regents.

The Loch Lynn Hotel at Mountain Lake Park owned by a Fairmont company has 105 sleeping rooms. The Fairmont Furniture Company received the contract for furnishing the building at a cost of between $8,000 and $10,000.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Jamesson, of Piedmont, whose house near Mt. Lake Park was burned last week, are domiciled with their daughter, Mrs. King Delawder, in Oakland, until the new building to take the place of the one destroyed has been completed.

Cashier Scott T. Jones made a trip to Wheeling last Thursday to be present at the graduating exercises of Linsly Institute from which school his son Harland graduated with honors and to whom a gold medal was awarded, an account of which appears elsewhere in this paper.

Henry Lauer, the baker, has increased his business to such an extent that additional help has been made necessary. A baker arrived Monday evening from Washington to assist him and if business continues on the upward move another one will be employed.

Merchant William A. Smith, of Hoyes, was in Oakland two or three days last week on business connected with the telephone company, of which he is the president and general manager. The company is extending its service to a number of places at the Park and in Oakland.

Four thousand tons of earth and stone fell down a hillside and over a cliff at a quarry near Keyser early Saturday morning. The people were awakened by the noise and thought it was an earthquake. Blasting out stone had losened the earth. It will require the entire quarry force a month to remove the fallen mass.

The Supreme Court will soon be called upon to decide how far above the earth's surface a real estate title extends. The question involves the power of a municipality to limit the height of buildings. The decision will be a matter of great interest to every resident of a city, whether he be a a property owner or not.

You may as well expect to run a steam engine without water as to find an active, energetic man with a torpid liver and you may know that his liver is torpid when he don't relish his food or feels dull and languid after eating, often has headache and sometimes dizziness. A few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will restore his liver to its normal functions, renew his vitality, improve his digestion and make him feel like a new man. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all drug stores.

Peter Maroney, of Oakland, who has been engaged for some weeks past as timekeeper for the railroad workmen operating at Mountain Lake Park, was struck on the head Saturday by a shovel which became entangled in some ropes connected with the steam shovel. His head was very badly cut and for some time he was unconscious as a result of the accident. He was brought home on train 55 the same evening and has been under treatment since.

It seemed cruel that great stalwart, intellectual giants should burden upon the poor little mosquito, whose average life is about three days in length, and the frisky mouse that lives until puss gets sight of him, the crime of spreading malarial germs. But now comes a man with the statement that fully 80 per cent of the cases of malarial fever suffered by the soldier lads have been spread by the common house fly. We'll wager heavy that this fellow is a promoter of a combination to manufacture some new "tangle foot" for the poor fly to sit down on.

Big combination formed at Swanton to buy wool for cash. C. S. May, proprietor.

Mr. Austin Brown, of Bolden & Co., furniture dealers at Piedmont, spent Sunday in Oakland with his family.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Mrs. Nation's husband has gone back to live with his folks. He says Carrie's pace is too swift for him.

From the way people are buying vehicles from Naylor, they are learning where they can get the best value for the least money. 13 3t

Mr. George T. Brew returned on last Friday from Ronceverte, W. Va., where his mill is at present operating.

Ex-Governor A. B. Fleming, of Fairmont, has rented Oak Hall for the season and is now domiciled there with his family.

A meeting of the board of directors of the First National Bank was held on Monday which was attended by a number of the board, among whom were Senator Ravenscroft, M. N. Wilson and others.

Call at druggists' and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are an elegant physic. They also improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

The rain last week made things disagreeable for everybody. Summer visitors are here in large numbers and should the weather settle down the inflow of guests to the hotels will be augmented to a great degree.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occured, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all dealers.

Two of the attractions this year at the Park will be General Fitzhugh Lee and Lieutenant Richard Pearson Hobson. Both will deliver lectures. Immense crowds may be expected on the days they are to be present.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Harland L. Jones Honored.

Harland Livingstone Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones, of Oakland, graduated last Thursday from Linsley Institute, Wheeling, at the head of his class, this position having been obtained by the young man by hard work and application to his studies. At the exercises, which were held at the fair grounds, a magnificent gold medal was presented to Mr. Jones, the presentation speech being delivered by Congressman Dovener, who said in part:

"Graduating date (to the young man) is the most interesting period in life. It crystalizes the memory, the pleasures of the past and all the young man's aspirations for the future. Behind is a dream, to come is the awakening. Whether you succeed or not the associations which end to-day will be an ever-green, and pleasant spot in your recollections of past life. You are just emerging practically into a world of opportunities, and blessed by a residence in a country where all these are open we are proud to say to the high and low, the rich and poor alike, there is no caste or aristocracy recognized so much with us as the aristocracy of merit. We assemble here to-day to pay tribute to those who deserve recognition and reward of merit.

"Boys, you are graduates of an honorable and grand institution of learning. It has one other feature which I desire to commend. It teaches patriotism. In this country where we do not depend entirely on a standing army, but where all stand by, defend and follow the flag, if necessity requires, such schools have the nursery qualifications to make volunteer soldiers and officers for the same. I have noticed with pride the proficiency of your course and drill and cannot express too highly my admiration for the same; but not to detain you too long—you have just passed through this term and ended the same. You have naturally all had ambitions to surpass each other in proficiency of examinations. I am glad to know that this has been conducted on the true principle of honorable competition and emulation without envy. Some weeks since I expressed a determination in some substantial manner to prove my friendship as well as admriation for your class on to-day, and this I now do by presenting to Harland Livingstone Jones, who has won the honorable distinction of leading and having the highest average in the classical course, this medal as an evidence and recognition of his success. May your future ever be as bright and crowned with success as at present."

Drowned at Bloomington.

About 11 o'clock Monday morning John Williams, a butcher of Westernport, attempted to ford the Potomac river at Bloomington with a wagon and two horses. The river being very high and the ford rough, a wheel of the wagon struck a large boulder, upsetting the wagon and tangling up Mr. Williams with the harness. He was drowned. He had with him Tip Moran and Charles Jones, but neither of these men was in the wagon at the time of the accident. Every effort was made to save Mr. Williams, but without success, and up to this time his remains had not been recovered. He was about forty years of age and went from Lonaconing to Westernport, where he had opened up a meat market.

Bowman Elected Captain.

"Billy" Bowman has been elected captain of the baseball team for next year, receiving all the votes cast. He is one of the most popular men on the team and has been one of its main stays. Besides being a fine ball player he has stood well in his classes. Athletics in the West Virginia University are vastly different from those in most schools as they have to be good students and have a certain standing in their classes before they are allowed to play. Bowman will probably return to school next year. —Dominion.

Peculiar Death of a Rattler.

Ken Browning, of near town, was here Saturday and said that near the Youghiogheny river bridge where the Baltimore and Ohio crosses that stream, he found a large yellow rattlesnake coiled up along the rail. The reptile was dead but was coiled as if to strike. He examined it and found that a portion of its head had been severed by a passing train. He secured the rattles, eight in number, and exhibited them to a number of persons in town.

Notice.

I beg to announce to the citizens of Garrett county that I have returned to Oakland to locate permanently to practice law, after an absence of several years, during which time I have been engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. I solicit the patronage of clients of the late firm of Veitch & Townshend and that of other citizens as well.

Will be assisted in imported cases by an able and experienced lawyer. Prompt attention will be given to all business placed in my care.

Offices in the McComas building, Oakland, Md.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
15 6t Attorney at Law.

Note of Thanks.

We, the husband and children of Mrs. Catharine Bancord, deceased, desire to thank all our friends and neighbors for their kindness and services rendered during the long illness of wife and mother and herein express our gratitude for the same.

JOHN BANCORD AND CHILDREN.

Adjournment of Convocation.

The convocation of the archdeaconry of Cumberland which met here last week, adjourned on Friday night. Rev. William Dunbar Gould of Lonaconing, preached the convocational sermon.

Honors For Miss DeBerry.

At the closing exercises of the Western Maryland College, Westminster, which were held last Wednesday morning, Miss Edith Almedia DeBerry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Clark DeBerry, of near Oakland, received the gold medal of the female junior class.

Was Fined for Being Dead.

John Davis was picked up on the streets of Wheeling, W. Va., pronounced dead by two doctors, sat upon by a coroner's jury, which found that death was due to heart failure, removed to the undertaker's and within ten minutes sat up and sang the doxology. He was hustled into court and fined $5 for drunkenness. The doctors and the coroner's jury were not fined.

A Narrow Escape.

John Smith, of Corinth, West Va., attempted to board a train at the station here on last Friday night and was thrown between the cars and the platform. The space in which he laid was less than eighteen inches but he retained his presence of mind and came out of the predicament with a few bruises and the major portion of his clothing cut to pieces. His coat was literally ground up and his trousers suffered a like fate. After he had been examined by one of the physicians and no serious injury discovered he went to the water station and got on another train bound east.

Church Notice.

Immediately following the morning services in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church a congregational meeting will be held when officials for the ensuing year will be elected.

Badly Injured.

Joe Galloway, of Ryan's Glade, who has been employed for some time as a truckman on G. J. Lee's saw mill near Gorman, met with an accident one day last week which may result in his death. He was engaged in driving a truck upon which was loaded several thousand feet of lumber and to which a team was attached. In going along the tramway he stumbled and fell, the front wheel of the truck catching his heel and as he was stretched along the rail the wheel followed his leg up to the thigh. He could not be released from his predicamedt until some men ran from the mill and hitching the horse to the rear of the truck pulled it back. He was taken to his home where he now is.

School Tax.

On Saturday State Comptroller Joshua W. Herring made the quarterly distribution of the State School Tax, payable on and after June 25th. Of the amount distributed Garrett county receives—

For white schools, $2,569.36; for colored schools, $33.13.

Proposed Change of a Dangerous Road.

At the recent meeting of the Board of County Commissioners examiners were appointed to view and relocate the Crellin road where it leads from the end of Liberty street down the steep hill to the Washington Spring Bridge over the Little Youghiogheny River. This hill at all times and seasons is a very dangerous one as at its foot it leads across the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. One driving down the hill is unable to see a train approaching from the east until the tracks are reached as the view is obstructed by an embankment. Only very recently a wagon heavily ladened got from under the control of the driver while descending this hill and at the same time a train was approaching. It was only by the hardest kind of work that a fatal accident was averted. The proposed change in the road will locate it at a point considerable further west than the present location as it will cross the stream further down. Passing through the bottom lands of the Bradley farm a bridge will be erected which will carry it through the baseball grounds and tap the present road at a point at the south end of the grounds.

Begin in Time.

Daniel Webster said: "If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with right principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something which will be bright to all eternity."

These are true and eloquent words, worthy of such an intellect and such a statesman. If you had asked Mr. Webster when to begin to imbue immortal minds with right principles he would have said "In childhood." Every crooked tree in the forest began to grow crooked when it was young. You cannot straighten it now. It is too late. Your opportunity is gone. These drunkards and gamblers and harlots about us can never regain all they have lost of purity and sweetness and innocence. The power of good can save them if they seek to be saved. It is said a new life may give them blossoms and fruit, but they still will be crooked trees in the world's great forest. Let us not neglect these tender plants in our homes. They need our care—they must have it now if we wish them to grow up straight and noble and godly. GEO. H. NOCK.

Baltimore, Md.

Congregational Meeting.

Preaching in St. Paul's M. E. church next Sunday morning, June 23, at 10.30 o'clock, by by P. E. Rev. L. W. Roberts. The morning service will be followed by a congregational meeting to which all the members are especially invited.

A 20th century rally will be conducted at Crellin Sunday, June 23, at 10.30, by Revs. Mick and Jones. A treat is in store. Come and get your share.

True as Gospel.

An exchange says the local newspaper is the advertising medium through which the business men reach the farmer trade. With the good, honest and industrious farmer, his regular home paper is his first choice in newspaper reading. He has most usually one or two and reads them closely. He notes the ads, their changes and the prices quoted pretty closely on all staple articles of food and dress. He is not like a majority of town folks, glutted with dailies and weeklies until the reading is a mere scanning. The business man who keeps his prices and goods well represented in his home paper is the man who catches the trade. The old farmer and his wife read the ads and quietly decide where they will trade when next in town, and when they decide they mean business. The town trade is good so far as it goes, but the country trade and purchase exchange is the backbone of any business.

Wesley Beatty Goes Over.

The case of J. Wesley Beatty from Preston county which went to the Supreme Court on a writ of error will not be heard at the present term. It was laid over until the next meeting of the court in September. In the meantime he will live fat. The case should be decided promptly. There is no doubt in the world that he committed a cold-blooded murder and he ought to be punished and punished quickly. There has been too much foolishness of this kind in Preston county.

State Census.

Colonel Schley said yesterday the tabulation of the State census would be completed by July 4. He will turn over the report to Governor Smith, who will make it public.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA
AND
RETURN $50.00 FROM CHICAGO.

Correspondingly Low Rates from Intermediate Points. Tickets on sale July 5th to 13th.

Personally Conducted Tour

to SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., account International Epworth League Convention.

(A limited number only will be accommodated on this Tour, insuring perfect comfort to members of party.) Illustrated Itinerary and full particulars upon application.

Very Low Rates to COLORADO Points all Summer.

Quickest and best line to the Famous

BEAUMONT TEXAS OIL FIELDS.

Superior Service to OKLAHOMA and all points North, West and South.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 5, E. A. Wimer's store, McHenry.
July 6, W. A. Smith's store, Hoyes.
July 8, R. A. Liston's store, Selbysport.
July 9 and 10, J. H. Cuppet's store, Friendsville.
July 11, J. L. Englehart's store, Accident.
July 12, W. M. Lohr's farm, Cove.
July 13, Harry Leathen's store, Keyser.
July 15, C. M. Livengood's Hotel, Grantsville.
July 16, Thomas Johnson's, District, No. 9.
July 17, P. E. Finzel's store, Finzel.
July 18, Thomas Layman's Farm.
July 19, R. E. Garlitz's store, Avilton.
July 20, J. H. Gregg's Mills, District No. 11.
July 22, C. J. Otto's, New Germany.
July 23 and 24, G. W. Engle's store, Bittinger.
July 25, Company store, Crellin.
July 26, U. G. Palmer's office, Hutton.
July 29, Merritt Wilson's, No. 8.
July 30, Mrs. Browning's, Gorman.
July 31 and August 1, J. H. Rafter's store, Kitzmillerville.
August 2 and 3, Wm. Moody's Bloomington.
August 5 and 6, Wade H. Lohr's, Swanton.
August 7 and 8, S. P. Specht's store, Deer Park.
August 9, L. A. Rudisill's office, Mt. Lake Park.

The Treasurer's office in Oakland will be closed from July 3rd to August 10th, 1901, inclusive.

N. B.—By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1880, being chapter 366, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the 1st day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof and on all county taxes paid on or before the said 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed; and after the 1st of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid; the Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on all tax bills for county purposes regulating in the manner aforesaid and shall note same upon the receipts given for taxes so paid; but the discount allowed on county tax by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institute unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer of Garrett county, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following road is prayed to be changed, said road so prayed to be changed is the county road leading from Oakland to Crellin, said change to begin at or near where the run (that comes from Hesen's saw mill) crosses the road and running through the lands of John Bradley, to intersect the county road leading from Charles Shafter's to Oakland at or near the bottom of the hill, a distance of about one-fourth mile, and examine whether the said county road should be changed, will meet on the 3rd day of August, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said change of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

E. E. SOLLARS,
T. W. CASTEEL,
Examiners.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Gilmor S. Hamill vs. Elizabeth Friend et al. No. 1086 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of John Friend of N., late of Garrett county, deceased, to file their claims in the above entitled cause with the clerk of this Court properly authenticated, on or before the 22nd day of June, 1901, as I shall proceed on that day to state an audit distributing the fund in the hand of Gilmor S. Hamill, trustee.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Auditor.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the mortgaged real estate of Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, as made by Frederick A. Thayer and Ulysses G. Palmer, Assignees

No. 1057 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 15th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting as a court Equity, that the sale of the real estate of Mary A. Kimmell and Samuel F. Kimmell, her husband, as made by Frederick A. Thayer and Ulysses G. Palmer, assignees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 8th day of June, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Your Best Fellow

Will like you better for having white, smooth hands, free from chaps and such like detracting things—

GIRLS GET LILY CREAM

An article that cures skin—soothes and feels good—dries instantly and is perfectly invisible.

A LOGAN DRUG COMPANY
WHEELING, W. VA.
15 and 25 cents. At your Druggist.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

TO A DEAD MINSTREL.

Beside the maple's mossy foot
The hermit thrush lies dead,
Among the white anemonies,
Like tapers 'round its bed.

Its downy breast of dappled gray,
Its russet wings are still,
Its velvet throat will never more
With heavenly music thrill.

At evening's golden afterglow
What happiness was mine
To hear from out the leafy choir
That evensong divine.

So pure and sweet that other sounds
Seemed hushed in silent prayer
The while that matchless melody
Filled all the listening air.

Sweet minstrel of the twilight hour,
When purple shadows creep
Through dimly-lighted forest aisles
And flowers close in sleep—

Is there no land beyond the stars
Where we shall hear again
Thy hymn of perfect peace and joy
When life is free from pain?

Shall we alone, with sordid lives
Misspent and prone to sin,
Of all God's children be the few
Eternal life to win?

Each day you did the Father's will
And praised Him with a psalm,
Whose peace fell on the troubled heart,
Like Gilead's healing balm.

And cannot He who made the suns
And sees the sparrow's fall
Provide a home so fair and large
That it will shelter all?

—Henry J. Sawe, in Chicago Evening Post.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE TOTEM BEAR

By William Murray Graydon.

TWO men stood on the primitive landing stage at Nuchuk, the little Alaskan settlement whose huts and cabins clustered round an indentation of Cook's inlet. A short distance out in the harbor the cargo steamer Yukon lay at anchor.

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" said Markham, an elderly and experienced trader, who was the company's agent at Nuchuk. "You must decide quickly, for there ain't much time. Better stop over for the next boat. It's a rare chance, for you are sure to fetch back a totem bear—perhaps a couple of 'em."

"And the risk of Indians? The tribes on the headwaters of the Copper river have a bad name."

"They won't molest us," Markham replied, hurriedly. "Come, what do you say?" he added. "The Yukon sails within the hour."

"Let her sail," exclaimed Quin, with sudden decision. "I don't go with her—I've chosen for the totem bear."

Two days later Quin and Markham, with ten hired coast Indians, were traveling north. A journey of 120 miles through an unexplored region, attended with numerous difficulties and hardships, brought them to a good-sized tributary of the Copper river. Here they camped, and a fortnight was spent in constructing from felled trees, by the aid of what tools they had been able to transport, a long, narrow barge with a tiny cabin in the middle. This was completed one evening, and the next morning the Indians were missing to a man.

The two voyagers embarked the following morning, and three days later, towards the close of the afternoon, they were drifting on the deep, rapid tide of the Copper river.

"When are we going to tie up?" asked Quin.

"Oh, any time you like. We had better slip on a mile or two, though." As Markham spoke his face brightened and his perplexed expression vanished. He stood in a listening attitude, gazing at a tall pinnacle or rock that had suddenly been revealed by a curve of the channel. From far down the river floated a dull, roaring noise.

"There are rapids yonder," he added. "We'll lay up here for the night, and run them in the morning."

He bent to the oar, and within five minutes the boat was alongside the right-hand shore, where it was made fast to the stump of a tree. It lay in deep, swift water, off the end of a promontory that jutted a dozen yards into the river. Immediately below was the mouth of a valley.

"By heavens, look yonder!" exclaimed Markham.

Glancing in line with his companion's outstretched arm, Quin beheld a huge animal standing 20 feet away at the edge of the timber. He had no need to ask what it was. He knew that he was in the presence of a totem bear—the first he had seen.

For a brief instant, swinging its massive head, the brute surveyed the two men. Then, with a sudden growl, it turned and galloped clumsily into the forest.

"I must have that bear!" cried Quin. "It's a pity to shoot him, but I can't take him alive."

When they had gone nearly a mile up the valley the big footprints seemed to suddenly disappear. They pushed on for 100 yards, then stopped. Night was close at hand, and the forest was as dim as twilight.

"We've lost the brute!" exclaimed Quin.

"Yes, he must have turned off the path," said Markham. "We'll go a little farther."

They left the path, bore for a short distance to the left through the trees and emerged on a small clearing. They saw before them, standing darkly against the purple twilight, a low, square structure of logs. It resembled a hut, though it had neither door nor window, and on the top of it squatted a huge carved image—a totem bear.

"There must be a village near by," whispered Quin. "This looks like the burial place of an Indian chief."

"That's what it is—a chief's grave," Markham replied, eagerly. "I'm in luck to find the spot again."

"What are you doing?" exclaimed Quin, as his companion climbed to the top of the structure. "Come down. Don't desecrate the dead."

"It's all right," was the reply. "There's something in here I want—"

As he spoke his weight caused the grave to suddenly collapse, and with a crash logs and totem fell in a sprawling ruin, a quick leap saving Markham from injury.

He landed on his feet and uttered a sharp cry of alarm. A great dusky animal, erect on its hind legs, was shuffling towards the two men. It was the totem bear they had tracked.

Markham's rifle flew to his shoulder, but with marvelous rapidity, with a rasping growl of rage, the beast struck the weapon a blow that snapped it in two. Markham sprang back, and the next instant the loud report of Quin's rifle was heard. Hit in a vital part, the monstrous bear came heavily to earth, gave a few convulsive struggles and lay still.

"You've done it," said Markham, "and there will be the devil to pay now! Listen!"

"Indians!" exclaimed Quin.

"Yes; you've stirred up the village—it's just over yonder. Heaven help us if we are caught!"

"We must cut and run for it!"

"Yes! But wait one moment."

With that Markham plunged into the ruins of the grave, piled the logs this way and that, and quickly emerged with a heavy canvas bag a foot and a half long in his two hands.

"Gold! gold!" he cried, breathlessly. "I'll explain later."

By good luck they struck the path, and by what little light was left they were able to follow it. It was a race for life, and the odds were with the pursuers. The Indians gained steadily.

"Give them a shot if you can," gasped Markham.

Quin turned and fired, aiming at a dark object. A yell of agony echoed through the forest.

From close in the rear they heard the crashing undergrowth, a blood-curdling snarl, and then the quick, muffled patter of heavy feet.

"It's another bear—the mate to the

"I MUST HAVE THAT BEAR," CRIED QUINN.

dead one!" exclaimed Markham. "Shoot it!"

But as Quin turned with that intention he tripped over the bole of a tree and the rifle flew out of his hands. He groped after it vainly for a few seconds—he dared not pause longer—and then he rose and overtook his companion, to whom he related his loss. The bear was in hot pursuit, growling with fury.

"Drop the gold, you idiot!" shouted Quin.

"Never! I'll save it or die!"

But they were nearer to the river than they supposed, and a moment later they burst out of the forest and ran to the end of the spit of land. Side by side they leaped aboard the boat, Markham dropping the bag of gold with a crash, while Quin instantly severed the mooring rope with a stroke of his knife.

But the bear was at their heels, and without hesitation, just as the craft swung off the shore, the angry animal sprang in at the stern. He made a rush for the two men, who barely in time escaped to the cabin and closed and barred the door.

"We're lost!" cried Markham. "We have no firearms, and it's sure death to try to get to the sweep. The falls are just below—the worst in all Alaska—and they'll smash us to bits."

"You seem to know a lot about it," said Quin, hoarsely. "Man, you have deceived me."

"I have," admitted the wretched trader. "But I meant it for the best. I was up here four years ago after gold, and when the Indians got after us we hid the stuff in that grave. My two comrades were killed and I had a narrow squeak of it myself. That's why I wanted to come back—to recover the bag of gold. I intended to divide with you, but I was afraid that if I told you before we started—"

Of what happened next Quin retained afterward only a blurred recollection, but by clinging to a part of the cabin he survived the peril of wave and reef, and finally floated ashore in a greatly exhausted state several miles below the scene of the disaster. The gold was at the bottom of the river, and both the bear and Markham had been drowned—there was no doubt of that.

Quin spent a day in searching vainly for the trader's body, and then, having started on foot toward the coast, he found an Indian canoe. In this he paddled down the stream, subsisting on fruits and berries during the journey, and a week later he safely arrived at Nuchuk, little the worse for his terrible experience.—Boston Globe.

More High Art.

Artist—Do you like it?

Critic—Yes, very much indeed. What is it?—Ally Sloper.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The fair Rosamond was an English blonde, with fair hair and blue or light gray eyes.

Three hundred and twenty-five miles in a day is the record for a sailing ship, 560 for a steamer.

Pomades are made of the best and purest fat of the ox, impregnated with any perfume which may be desirable.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth the extension of English commerce resulted in a remarkable development of the English language, and by association with foreign nations thousands of words unknown before in England were brought into common use.

The first alcoholic perfume was Hungary water, made from rosemary by Elizabeth of Hungary, 1370, she having procured the recipe from a Hungarian hermit. This perfume became popular throughout all Europe in that and the succeeding century.

The shipments of lemons from California in 1900 were 1,447 cars by rail, about 400 by water and 150 in mixed cars of oranges and lemons, amounting to 2,000 cars, which is about one-fifth of the lemons used in this country, an increase over 1899 of nearly one-twelfth.

The Roman empire had a system of paved roads, radiating from Rome in every direction, to the utmost limits of Roman territory. One great road led across the Alps into Gaul, to a point near Calais, and beginning again in Britain it ran directly north to the wall of Severns; another down the valley of the Danube, and from Constantinople east, through Syria and Palestine, to the Euphrates. Still another ran west, along the seacoast into Spain, while Africa had its own system.

NEARLY MISSED HIS TRAIN.

Tom Reed's Persistent Friend Placed Him in an Uncomfortable State.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was in a great hurry to get out of Philadelphia the other day, not that he loved the Quaker city less than New York, but because he had an important business engagement in the latter city. Arriving at the depot just about train time, he got pretty well tangled up in a rather thrilling experience for a man of his weight. He was making for the train at quite a lusty pace when he was buttonholed—actually—by a wiry little old man, who looked as though he might have come from West Chester.

"Why, how are you, Tom?" exclaimed the whiskered party, shaking the politician's reluctantly extended hand.

"Eh—why, I think you've got the best of me—I don't remember you," returned Mr. Reed, sort of perturbed, for he could see that he had but a half-minute to spare.

"Well, if that don't beat all—"

"You'll have to pardon me, I've got to make my train," interrupted Mr. Reed.

"Don't be in a hurry," insisted the other, taking a firm grip on the ex-speaker's lapel, "you'll think who I am in a minute."

"But I haven't time to think." Mr. Reed shook himself loose and started for the gate. He heard a little bell tinkle and the gate closed in his face.

"Let me through!" cried Mr. Reed, excitedly. The man at the gate paid no heed to him. Close at hand was an open gate for a local train. Mr. Reed rushed through it and trotted down the platform after the express, which was just getting under way. He was breathing hard, but he managed to make a final spurt and clutch the rail of the last car. Yet he was not out of the woods, for he found it was one thing to have and another thing to hold, and still another thing to get aboard. He was swinging behind like the tail of a kite when the brakeman came to his rescue. He caught Mr. Reed by the collar and tried to drag him aboard. The brakeman would have failed in his noble effort had he not been aided by two porters, who gallantly shoved from behind while the brakeman pulled from above. The job was finished, though not without damage to Mr. Reed's apparel and at the expense of much perspiration.

As Mr. Reed stood on the back platform mopping his brow he could see the figure of his old-forgotten acquaintance at the gateway, and above the rumble of the train he heard these words: "I used to be your milkman."

Corners in the Living Room.

A very pretty corner may be arranged in any living-room by means of a screen and a divan. Over the divan there may be, if you choose, a canopy, and plenty of cushions are indispensable to its easeful luxury. But a screen answers every purpose of retirement and withdrawal and, being readily portable, lends itself to the housekeeper's requirements. In country cottages where space is important not only corners may be secured at pleasure, and furnished at discretion by the help of the screen, but one room may be made to do duty as several—as dining-room, library and drawing-room, as one of these at a time or as all three, should occasion suggest.—Washington Star.

Too Business-Like.

Laura—I am afraid that you love another, Jack.

Jack—How can you talk that way, dearest? I've kissed you 30 times in the last two minutes.

"But if you really loved me you wouldn't keep count."—N. Y. World.

Why He Doesn't Work.

"For a man who doesn't work," said the housekeeper, "you have a pretty good appetite."

"Yes, ma'am," replied Hungry Higgins; "dat's why I don't work. If I did, dey wouldn't be no satisfyin' me."—Philadelphia Record.

CHANGING THE WEATHER.

What Some Scientists Have Accomplished in This Direction.

Involuntary influence exists without doubt; it is exercised, for instance, by deforestation and by the resulting alteration of conditions of soil, which modifies the flowing of streams and increases inundations; and also by the development of industrial activity, as Russel has shown in the case of London fogs, which augment considerably with increased consumption of coal. The considerable increase of the number of thunderstorms, which has doubled since 1870, leads us to believe that in this case also there is an effect due, in part, at least, to industrial activity; for it is difficult to attribute an increase so considerable to the sole action of sun spots, says Cosmos, of Paris. An attempt has been made to explain the increase in the number of storms by the abundant production of steam by industrial engines. Dr. Trabert cannot accept this explanation, for he calculates that the quantity of steam thus produced in the whole of Germany would scarcely represent an evaporation of 0.0025 millimeter of water to the square kilometer (1-4000 inch to the square mile). But it is quite different with particles of dust scattered in great abundance throughout the air by the incomplete combustion of a quantity of coal equal to 200 kilograms to the square kilometer (1,140 pounds to a square mile). This considerable increase of atmospheric dust should exercise an action on the production of rain. When moist air passes the state of saturation, condensation takes place on particles of dust. The more there are of these, the more drops are formed; thus, for a given quantity of vapor condensed, the drops are necessarily smaller. Now the tension of saturation on a convex surface increases with the curvature of the surface, that is to say, with the smallness of the drops. An increase of the quantity of dust in the air will therefore tend to favor the supersaturation of the air, and consequently to produce thunderstorms and abundant rains.

It is much more interesting, however, to know whether we may voluntarily act upon the weather. To this kind of action belong the attempts made successfully in France, on a large scale, to prevent nocturnal frosts by the production of artificial clouds. But when we come to the artificial production of rain, success is much more doubtful, as all attempts, so far, have proved. In the production of any phenomenon it is always a question of the equivalent transformation of one kind of energy into another, and we must inquire whether the necessary amount of energy is at our disposal. Now Trabert calculates that to bring to saturation a cubic kilometer (one-quarter cubic mile) of air at 40 per cent. relative humidity requires no less than 1,400 kilogrammeters of work (10,000 foot pounds). This scarcely allows us to think of the possibility of artificial condensation. Such a thing would appear to be possible only if the conditions necessary to condensation already existed, and if we had only to put latent forces into action. Finally, to this voluntary action on the weather belongs the method, used in the Austrian Alps since the time of Emperor Joseph II., of making numerous explosions to ward off a hailstorm, a process that, as is well known, has been developed and systematized by M. Steger at Wandisch-Feistritz, in southern Styria, with great success.

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HE WAS NOT A LINGUIST.

Predicament of a Waiter Who Was Not Well Posted on Foreign Languages.

He pulled himself up at the hotel table, tucked his napkin under his chin, picked up the bill of fare and began to study it intently. Everything was in restaurant French, and he did not like it, says Tit-Bits.

"Here, waiter," he said, sternly, "there's nothing on this I want."

"Ain't there nothin' you would like for dinner, sir?" inquired the waiter, politely.

"Have you got any sine qua non?"

The waiter gasped.

"No, sir," he replied.

"Got any bona fide?"

"N-no, sir."

"Got any semper eadem?"

"No, sir, we haven't."

"Got any jeu d'esprits?"

"No, sir; not one."

"Got any tempus fugit?"

"I reckon not, sir."

"Got any soiree dansantes?"

"No, sir."

The waiter was edging off.

"Got any sine die?"

"We ain't, sir."

"Got any pluribus unum?"

The waiter's face showed some signs of intelligence.

"Seems to me I heerd of that, sir," and he rushed out to the kitchen, only to return empty handed.

"Maybe you've got some beef and cabbage and a gooseberry tart?"

"Sure we have, sir," exclaimed the waiter in a tone of the utmost relief, and he fairly flew out to the kitchen.

Pure Carelessness.

Mr. Fiskuff (after conversing with neighbor)—Johnny, whose fault was it that Tommy Tuffin got a black eye?

Johnny Fiskuff—His own.

(Very deliberately)—"Are you sure, now?"

"Dead sure! Why, he left an opening you could drive a band-wagon through!"—Puck.

New Fast Train to Colorado via Missouri Pacific Railway.

The Missouri Pacific Railway is now operating double daily service from St. Louis and Kansas City to points in Colorado, Utah and the Pacific Coast. Trains leave St. Louis 9 a. m. and 10:10 p. m.; Kansas City 6 p. m. and 10 a. m., carrying through sleeping cars between St. Louis and San Francisco without change. Excursion tickets now on sale. For further information address company's agents. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Just Like Him.

Fogg—Bass tells me that there is nothing like equestrian exercise. He says he is positively delighted with it.

Fenderson—H'm! Just like Bass. It's all talk. I see him almost every day out horseback riding, so he can't possibly have any time for this equestrian exercise he raves about.—Boston Transcript.

Taking the Gloomy View.

The Surgeon—We shall have to operate for the removal of your appendix vermiformis.

Chronic Croaker—What's the good of that? I'd grow another one.—Chicago Tribune.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy, Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

In the Presence of Greatness.

Parke—I suppose you have great hopes of that new baby of yours, haven't you?

Lane—Well, yes, I have, old man. When I think of what the baby is likely to be I fairly tremble at my own insignificance.—Detroit Free Press.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

When a man has curly hair the women think it is a lot of good luck wasted.—Atchison Globe.

Check That Ugly Cough

With Hoxsie's Croup Cure. No opium. 50 cts.

If you want a man to remember you always cheat him; he will soon forget a favor. —Atchison Globe.

Twas Johnson.

It was in Magistrate Brann's court a few days ago. A frail little white woman had her husband, a strong, big negro, up for non-support. She said that he would not support her, because he was jealous of another man, who had paid her some attention. The magistrate heard the story, and then turned toward the prisoner and asked:

"Well, Mr. Othello, what have you to say to that?"

The policeman who made the arrest leaned over and whispered to the magistrate:

"His name isn't Othello, your honor," he said. "It's Johnson."—N. Y. Sun.

Water Colors, of Course.

Lady (who has pestered artist with questions for hours—All your marine pictures represent the sea as being calm. Why don't you paint a storm sometimes?

Artist—We painters in oil cannot paint a storm. I have often outlined a storm on the canvas, but as soon as I begin to spread on the oil colors the waves subside, and the sea becomes as calm as a duck pond.

"Yes, I have read about the effect oil has in calming the waves, but I had no idea it was so effective as all that."—Stray Stories.

The Fat Woman's Failure.

At a local amusement resort the lecturer is accustomed to wax eloquent over the graces of a certain fat lady, who gives many exhibitions a day on a stationary bicycle. The other night there was a tear in the speaker's eye and a quiver in his voice as he told of mademoiselle's appearance before the crowned heads of Europe.

"Yes, there was the prince of Wales' friend," he sobbed, with an emotional wave of the hand. "He saw her, loved her and would have followed her to America, but for the protestations of his mother, Queen Victoria."

"Yis," supplemented the fair object of the prince's affections. "Yis, he knowed a good thing whin he seen it." There wasn't a dry eye in the house.—Boston Record.

The postage stamps that never stick to anything else can always be counted on to stick together.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Found at Last.

When we suffer, Time seems to lag, and days, with leaden feet, creep slowly by. But, when relief comes, the past is forgotten in the light of a happy future. When Mr. T. B. Cutler was living in Cincinnati, Ohio, he wrote: "Palmer's Lotion has cured me of Tetter, with which I had been afflicted for over twelve years, and from which I could find no permanent relief until I used this wonderful preparation." This is the testimony of another sufferer who truthfully calls Palmer's Lotion "wonderful." If your druggist hasn't it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Sozodont

A Perfect Liquid Dentifrice for the Teeth and Breath

25c Sozodont Tooth Powder

Both forms of Sozodont at the Stores or by Mail; price, 25c. each; Large Sizes, together, 75c

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G & J TIRE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Treatment By Specialists.

In medical circles it is an acknowledged fact that development and progress in the profession have been so swift and far-reaching in recent years that it has been an utter impossibility for the regular practitioner, constantly called upon to treat practically all diseases, to keep pace with the rapid advance of knowledge and skill in the many special lines of the science. Out of this condition the specialist has arisen.

An association of these specialists under the name of the Interstate Physicians League has been formed for the purpose of treating chronic diseases, such as nervous dyspepsia and other digestive disorders, liver and kidney diseases, chronic constipation and diarrhœa, etc.

A careful and accurate diagnosis of each case treated is first made. Then the case is turned over to the proper specialist who, from then on, takes charge of the case individually and gives it his best thought and attention.

Full particulars, a descriptive booklet, etc., will be forwarded upon application.

Interstate Physicians' League

CINCINNATI OHIO, U.S.A.

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Offices, Long Island City, N. Y.

Base Insinuation.

First Milk Dealer—Do you put water in your milk?

Second Milk Dealer—Sir, you insult me! I use ice—not to dilute the milk, but to make it cold.—Ohio State Journal.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

A ROYAL EXAMPLE.

Young Queen of Holland Is a Teetotaler and Seeks to Influence Others to Become Such.

As an illustration of what influential persons can do in behalf of temperance the Free Baptist tells of the influence of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland over her court. It is well known that drink is one of the curses of Holland, and this queen's father and predecessor was a great drunkard. So great has been the young queen's influence that her husband, Henry Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was well known to his army companions as a persistent drinker, has become a total abstainer. Many other members of the court have given up drinking habits. The queen never touches alcoholic liquor. While the most costly wines are always on the royal table on state occasions, neither the queen nor her mother ever allow their glasses to be filled. Those about the court have found out that the surest way to the queen's favor is to follow

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

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DEAF MUTES AT THE PLAY.

More of the Unfortunates Than Usual at the Theater During the Past Season.

"One curious phase of the theatrical business of the past season has been the number of deaf mutes in the audiences," said the head usher of a New York theater. "For several years a good many deaf mutes have been attending performances of panoramas, spectacular plays and highly spiced melodramas, but this year they seem to have declared themselves in favor of high art, and have patronized dramas that are short on action, but long on talk. Deaf mutes generally attend the theater in a party. We have had them come to our house in winter in squads of 20 or 30. Mute auditors of a play always buy good seats. Being deprived of enjoyment through one of their senses, they have to make up for the loss by catering to the sense of sight and they choose seats that give a clear view of the stage. Another thing noticeable about them is the enthusiasm with which they applaud.

"At first blush it might seem strange to see so many of the deaf and dumb flocking to the theater, but they are really but little worse off than the average American who goes to see a play in a foreign tongue. The American hears, but as he is unable to understand two words of the dialogue he has to depend upon his eyes for his knowledge of the action, so in that respect he and the mutes are quits."

Gold in the Carpets.

An order has gone out from the treasury department that before the various superintendents submit their reports for the current year they shall burn the rugs and carpets on the floors of the rooms where smelting and refining of gold and silver takes place. All the old cloths, gloves and other paraphernalia used in handling the precious metals are to be burned also and careful stock taken of the residue. The government expects to save anywhere from $50,000 to $100,000 from this process. It is customary to go through this formula every year or so and glean out all flakes of gold that may have been scraped or clipped off and lost to sight. Even the towels the employes wash their hands on are saved and submitted to fire.

The United Kingdom in Connecticut.

A drapery store in a Connecticut town is said to be run by three men, named England, Ireland and Scotland. They met for the first time in America. Scotland married England's sister, and Ireland is engaged to another sister. The son of the first union is called Ireland England Scotland.

SPECULATION IN 1901 CENTS.

They Will Easily Bring Nineteen Dollars in the Coin Market.

A flustering young woman, out of breath as though walking fast, rushed up the steps of the mint the other day, and asked to be directed to the bureau of information. "There isn't any," replied the uniformed messenger, a very fat man, reports the Philadelphia Record. "Perhaps I can tell you what you want to know." "Perhaps you can," said the young woman, producing a copy of a frivolous weekly paper. "I want to know if this is true." She pointed to a paragraph which read: "Among the curiosities of collecting is the fact that 1901 cents now bring about $19 in the coin market."

The fat messenger adjusted his glasses and scrutinized the paragraph. While he was thus engaged the young woman explained that she had four 1901 cents, and wanted to know what made them so valuable, and where she could realize on them. Then the fat messenger grew purple in the face from suppressed laughter, which finally exploded and seemed in momentary danger of having an apopleptic fit. He called the attention of the other messengers to the paragraph, and then followed combined roars of merriment. In the meantime the young woman with the four 1901 cents wondered if she had strayed by mistake into a lunatic asylum. Finally the fat messenger regained his breath sufficiently to gasp: "It's a joke. Don't you see? I'll give you $19 for 1,901 pennies, and I'll be a cent ahead of the game. See?" A great light seemed to dawn in the mind of the young woman. "I dare say it's very funny," she said, "but I don't think such things ought to be printed." And she made her exit sorrowfully.

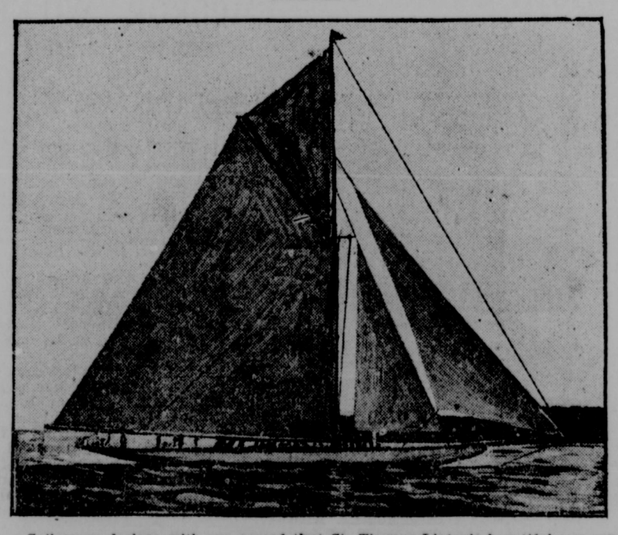
Seven Denominations in Wedding.

"The college roommate of a friend of mine was engaged to a lady in New York," writes Rev. D. M. Steele in his article on "Some People I Have Married," in Ladies' Home Journal. "His people are Congregationalists, but while at Yale he became a Unitarian. Her parents are Roman Catholics, but she was a member of the Ethical Culture society at Carnegie hall. In compliance with her mother's wish he asked five different priests to marry them, but all refused. In despair he came for me. I married them, an Episcopalian, with the ritual service in a Presbyterian chapel. The Roman Catholic brother of the bride and the Congregational sister of the groom were present. This sister acted as one witness; the other witness was a Jewess."

GEN. FREDERICK DENT GRANT, U. S. A.

After fighting in the Philippines for several years, Gen. Grant is enjoying a short holiday in the United States. His friends say that he presents a fine appearance physically, and his resemblance to his famous father, as that national hero's features are impressed in popular memory, is even greater than heretofore. He has talked freely with reporters concerning affairs in and around Manila, and is firm in the belief that the Filipinos will eventually make good Americans. In the general's district the natives celebrated Washington's birthday and are getting ready to have a glorious Fourth.

THE NEW SHAMROCK UNDER SAIL.



Sailormen declare with one accord that Sir Thomas Lipton's beautiful new cup defender is a hoodoo. In her first trial race she was beaten by Shamrock I. In her second she was badly damaged by wind and water, and nearly caused the death of King Edward of England, who was one of her passengers, as well as that of her owner and other persons of distinction. The yacht cannot be repaired in less than three months, and Sir Thomas has therefore requested the American committee to postpone the first cup race until September 21. The request has been granted.

DANGEROUS OCEAN ROADWAY.

Where Whales Are Frequently Run Into by Vessels Along the California Coast.

The coast of southern California is protected, to a certain extent, by the islands off shore. The group begins at Santa Barbara with San Miguel; then come Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, and farther out to sea, 30 miles, San Nicolas. The next following south are Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, San Clement, and then with a break of 70 miles the Coronadoes. These islands are almost parallel to the coast range and constitute virtually an out-to-sea coast range of mountains which, in all probability, were thrust up at the time the coast was formed, leaving a deep depression between them and the mainland, writes Charles Frederick Holder, in Scientific American.

This region of extremely deep water is a famous roadway for whales, several kinds being found here feeding upon the vast schools of jelly fishes which are nearly always present. The whale most common is the California gray, which goes every year to the shallows of the Gulf of California to give birth to its young, then moving north along the California coast in what is virtually a great procession. At this time the channel is the sporting ground for the huge animals, and nearly every steamer that crosses sights a school, the scene forming one of the attractions of the trip, as the whales, far from being wild or timid, sometimes evince a playful mood, or, incited by curiosity, come near the steamer, affording the passengers a near view of the largest of living animals.

This sociable disposition has resulted in several encounters between the whales and vessels in which the former have always come off second best. Some years ago a steamer on the trip from San Pedro to San Francisco struck some body, supposed at first to be a log. Several of the men were thrown to the deck; the wheel turned over so violently that the helmsman was also thrown down, and the steamer for the moment came to a standstill. All hands were called, the pumps sounded, and as the mate ran aft he saw a large whale lashing the water astern. The vessel had struck it directly back of the right paddle and evidently crushed it down, rising over it. This whale drifted into Santa Catalina some days later and was towed into one of the little bays of the coast where it was cut up by the fishermen.

During the summer of 1900 the steamer Hermosa killed a whale off San Pedro, which was at least 80 feet in length. The steamer was plowing along at a rate of 12 miles an hour, when suddenly a large whale rose directly in front of her, placing itself inadvertently across her bows, so that the blow was struck fairly. The shock created a sensation on board, and the blow was so violent that several people were thrown from their feet. It was supposed that the vessel had struck a sunken rock; she stopped for a few seconds, trembled, then rose about three feet, heeling slightly, then resumed her course, passing through a mass of blood which colored the water, showing that she had plunged into some large animal. A dead whale was sighted two days later, and for several days, on account of its size, it drifted up and down the coast with the tide, defying the efforts of speculative fishermen to secure it. Finally a heavy sea tossed it on the coast at the resort of Redondo, where it was hauled in at high tide, and when the latter went out left a marvelous spectacle of the remains of the largest of living animals. Hundreds of people visited the spot before it was dismembered. A long wound told the story of its contact with the steamer, that was wholly uninjured.

Doubtless if the records of shipping disasters were examined many instances would be found where vessels had crashed into whales with results fatal to the animal and more or less injurious to the vessel. In this connection a curious incident may be related regarding the actions of a school of whales at the island of Santa Rosa, Cal. The channel between this island is narrow and often extremely rough, and during a storm it was believed by those on the island that the whales became demoralized, as they deliberately ran ashore, and the remarkable sight of five or six large whales was observed helpless on the sands. Their bones remained for a long time on what became known as the whale's graveyard.

Ambiguous Abbreviations.

A British colonel repairing a railroad in South Africa discovered a fine empty house, which he proceeded to occupy as headquarters. When the news of the colonel's comfortable quarters reached Bloemfontein he received a teelgram which read: "G. T. M. wants house." The colonel was unable to make out what "G. T. M." meant, and inquired of officers, who translated it "general traffic manager." "All right," said the colonel, "if he can use hieroglyphics, so can I." So he wired back: "G. T. M. can G. T. H." Summoned to Bloemfontein, he was asked what he meant by sending such an insulting message to a superior officer. "Insulting," replied the colonel, innocently; "it was nothing of the kind." "But what do you mean," demanded his superior, "by telling me I can 'G. T. H.?'" "It was simply an abbreviation," replied the colonel. 'G. T. M. (general traffic manager) can G. T. H. (get the house)."—London News.

The finest playing cards are made in this country, and but for the heavy tax upon them in Europe, they would completely monopolize that market by quality and cheapness.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Mirth is a magnifying glass through which people look at the brightest and best side of life.—Chicago Daily News.

Your neighbors are the smartest people in the world; they know by a guess just how much you can afford to spend.—Atchison Globe.

A homely woman grows old far more gracefully than a pretty one—thus nature compensates her for youthful joys denied.—Town Topics.

"What! Engage a young doctor who has just graduated?" "Certainly. He can say what few older physicians can. He's never yet lost a patient."—Philadelphia Times.

Not an Asylum.—Visitor—"It must be very convenient to have an asylum right in the heart of your city." New York Policeman—"Asylum! This is the stock exchange."—Onio State Journal.

"And did you promise to love, honor and obey?" asked her best friend. "Certainly not," answered the bride. "I could not honor a husband who expected me to obey him."—Town Topics.

Good Riddance.—"Wake up, Henry!" cried the good woman, in the dead of night. "There's a burglar in the house. I just heard him in the dining-room." "Good," Henry replied, sleepily, "if we don't disturb him maybe he'll take away that chafing dish of yours."—Philadelphia Press.

Sisterly Sympathy. — Gwendolen—"How late you are, dear. What have you been doing all the afternoon?" Maude—"Helping the Grugsbys at their 'at home' and making myself generally fascinating and agreeable!" Gwendolen—"Poor thing! What a hard day's work for you!"—Punch.

First Hotel Keeper—"Yes; I am going to have the sea serpent attraction again this year." Second Hotel Keeper—"That is old. I am going to have a young woman wade beyond her depth every hour. I have just ordered a few gross of medals, and each rescuer will be presented with one."—Philadelphia Record.

THE UNITED STATES "IS."

Excellent Authority for the Use of the Singualar Noun Given by Ex-Secretary of State.

Somebody recently criticised Gen. John W. Foster, the ex-secretary of state, because, all through his "Century of American Diplomacy," he treats "United States" as a singular noun, instead of as a plural one. This has moved the general to investigate that often mooted question with some care, and his conclusion is that, despite the wording of the constitution, there is full justification for saying "the United States is," and not "the United States are." He admits that in the early days of the republic, while the fact of it being an aggregation of sovereign states was still prominently in men's minds, the plural usage was the common one, but it was not universal, even in the beginning, and at one point in the constitution there is the phrase, "controversies to which the United States shall be a party," not "shall be parties," as strict consistency would require, says the New York Times.

Coming to precedents, Gen. Foster lists, among the statesmen who habitually employed the singular form Jefferson, Seward, Blaine, Edmunds, E. J. Phelps, Webster, Benton, Fish, Frelinghuysen, Motley, Reid, Gresham, Silas Wright, Marcy, Evarts, Bayard, C. F. Adams, Depew and Olney—certainly a long and varied category. In the earlier presidential messages the plural form prevails, but Andrew Jackson used the other, and his example, in this matter at least, has been followed by his successors, and since Lincoln all of them have invariably used the singular verb with "United States." And the general wants to know why, if we must write "the United States are," simply because the constitution has it that way, we are not also obliged to write "chuse," instead of "choose," and to retain other orthographical peculiarities which appear in the precious old document. This is hardly a fair question, since the use of "is" or "are" after "United States" involves something very different from mere spelling. Gen. Foster's usage, however, is undoubtedly that of 999 out of 1,000 American citizens of the present day, and what more or higher warrant for it does he need than that, particularly as the facts and the fashion are in completed accord?

Law to Encourage Early Marriages.

Pennsylvania is the latest state that is trying to encourage and regulate marriage by new methods. Representative Roth, of Lehigh, introduced a bill in the state legislature lately which provides that a male citizen of Pennsylvania over 40 years old making application for a marriage license shall pay to the clerk of courts a license fee of $100. This is to be turned into the state treasury for the purpose of maintaining homes for women over 40 years old who have not had a suitable opportunity or offer of marriage and have not means sufficient to keep themselves in clothes and spending money. Any bachelor over 40 years who shall go outside of the state for a wife shall pay $100 into the state treasury. The act is irrevocable and can never be repealed without the consent of the majority of the old women who have been regularly admitted to the homes established for them.—Chicago American.

Irony of Fate.

By a curious irony of fate the fortune made by Erckmann, of the Erckmann-Chatrian combination, in praising the military glories of France, has been inherited by a Prussian officer. The officer in question married Erckmann's niece almost immediately after the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.—London Globe.

A ROYAL EXAMPLE.

Young Queen of Holland Is a Teetotaler and Seeks to Influence Others to Become Such.

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DEAF MUTES AT THE PLAY.

More of the Unfortunates Than Usual at the Theater During the Past Season.

"One curious phase of the theatrical business of the past season has been the number of deaf mutes in the audiences," said the head usher of a New York theater. "For several years a good many deaf mutes have been attending performances of panoramas, spectacular plays and highly spiced melodramas, but this year they seem to have declared themselves in favor of high art, and have patronized dramas that are short on action, but long on talk. Deaf mutes generally attend the theater in a party. We have had them come to our house in winter in squads of 20 or 30. Mute auditors of a play always buy good seats. Being deprived of enjoyment through one of their senses, they have to make up for the loss by catering to the sense of sight and they choose seats that give a clear view of the stage. Another thing noticeable about them is the enthusiasm with which they applaud.

"At first blush it might seem strange to see so many of the deaf and dumb flocking to the theater, but they are really but little worse off than the average American who goes to see a play in a foreign tongue. The American hears, but as he is unable to understand two words of the dialogue he has to depend upon his eyes for his knowledge of the action, so in that respect he and the mutes are quits."

Gold in the Carpets.

An order has gone out from the treasury department that before the various superintendents submit their reports for the current year they shall burn the rugs and carpets on the floors of the rooms where smelting and refining of gold and silver takes place. All the old cloths, gloves and other paraphernalia used in handling the precious metals are to be burned also and careful stock taken of the residue. The government expects to save anywhere from $50,000 to $100,000 from this process. It is customary to go through this formula every year or so and glean out all flakes of gold that may have been scraped or clipped off and lost to sight. Even the towels the employes wash their hands on are saved and submitted to fire.

The United Kingdom in Connecticut.

A drapery store in a Connecticut town is said to be run by three men, named England, Ireland and Scotland. They met for the first time in America. Scotland married England's sister, and Ireland is engaged to another sister. The son of the first union is called Ireland England Scotland.

SPECULATION IN 1901 CENTS.

They Will Easily Bring Nineteen Dollars in the Coin Market.

A flustering young woman, out of breath as though walking fast, rushed up the steps of the mint the other day, and asked to be directed to the bureau of information. "There isn't any," replied the uniformed messenger, a very fat man, reports the Philadelphia Record. "Perhaps I can tell you what you want to know." "Perhaps you can," said the young woman, producing a copy of a frivolous weekly paper. "I want to know if this is true." She pointed to a paragraph which read: "Among the curiosities of collecting is the fact that 1901 cents now bring about $19 in the coin market."

The fat messenger adjusted his glasses and scrutinized the paragraph. While he was thus engaged the young woman explained that she had four 1901 cents, and wanted to know what made them so valuable, and where she could realize on them. Then the fat messenger grew purple in the face from suppressed laughter, which finally exploded and seemed in momentary danger of having an apopleptic fit. He called the attention of the other messengers to the paragraph, and then followed combined roars of merriment. In the meantime the young woman with the four 1901 cents wondered if she had strayed by mistake into a lunatic asylum. Finally the fat messenger regained his breath sufficiently to gasp: "It's a joke. Don't you see? I'll give you $19 for 1,901 pennies, and I'll be a cent ahead of the game. See?" A great light seemed to dawn in the mind of the young woman. "I dare say it's very funny," she said, "but I don't think such things ought to be printed." And she made her exit sorrowfully.

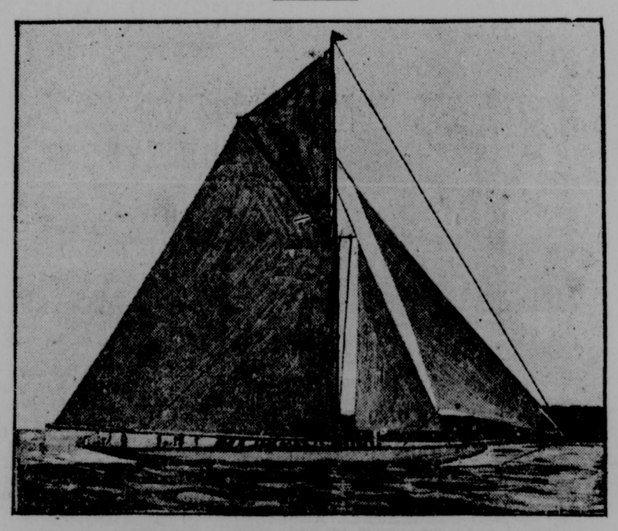
Seven Denominations in Wedding.

"The college roommate of a friend of mine was engaged to a lady in New York," writes Rev. D. M. Steele in his article on "Some People I Have Married," in Ladies' Home Journal. "His people are Congregationalists, but while at Yale he became a Unitarian. Her parents are Roman Catholics, but she was a member of the Ethical Culture society at Carnegie hall. In compliance with her mother's wish he asked five different priests to marry them, but all refused. In despair he came for me. I married them, an Episcopalian, with the ritual service in a Presbyterian chapel. The Roman Catholic brother of the bride and the Congregational sister of the groom were present. This sister acted as one witness; the other witness was a Jewess."

GEN. FREDERICK DENT GRANT, U. S. A.

After fighting in the Philippines for several years, Gen. Grant is enjoying a short holiday in the United States. His friends say that he presents a fine appearance physically, and his resemblance to his famous father, as that national hero's features are impressed in popular memory, is even greater than heretofore. He has talked freely with reporters concerning affairs in and around Manila, and is firm in the belief that the Filipinos will eventually make good Americans. In the general's district the natives celebrated Washington's birthday and are getting ready to have a glorious Fourth.

THE NEW SHAMROCK UNDER SAIL.



Sailormen declare with one accord that Sir Thomas Lipton's beautiful new cup defender is a hoodoo. In her first trial race she was beaten by Shamrock I. In her second she was badly damaged by wind and water, and nearly caused the death of King Edward of England, who was one of her passengers, as well as that of her owner and other persons of distinction. The yacht cannot be repaired in less than three months, and Sir Thomas has therefore requested the American committee to postpone the first cup race until September 21. The request has been granted.

DANGEROUS OCEAN ROADWAY.

Where Whales Are Frequently Run Into by Vessels Along the California Coast.

The coast of southern California is protected, to a certain extent, by the islands off shore. The group begins at Santa Barbara with San Miguel; then come Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, and farther out to sea, 30 miles, San Nicolas. The next following south are Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, San Clement, and then with a break of 70 miles the Coronadoes. These islands are almost parallel to the coast range and constitute virtually an out-to-sea coast range of mountains which, in all probability, were thrust up at the time the coast was formed, leaving a deep depression between them and the mainland, writes Charles Frederick Holder, in Scientific American.

This region of extremely deep water is a famous roadway for whales, several kinds being found here feeding upon the vast schools of jelly fishes which are nearly always present. The whale most common is the California gray, which goes every year to the shallows of the Gulf of California to give birth to its young, then moving north along the California coast in what is virtually a great procession. At this time the channel is the sporting ground for the huge animals, and nearly every steamer that crosses sights a school, the scene forming one of the attractions of the trip, as the whales, far from being wild or timid, sometimes evince a playful mood, or, incited by curiosity, come near the steamer, affording the passengers a near view of the largest of living animals.

This sociable disposition has resulted in several encounters between the whales and vessels in which the former have always come off second best. Some years ago a steamer on the trip from San Pedro to San Francisco struck some body, supposed at first to be a log. Several of the men were thrown to the deck; the wheel turned over so violently that the helmsman was also thrown down, and the steamer for the moment came to a standstill. All hands were called, the pumps sounded, and as the mate ran aft he saw a large whale lashing the water astern. The vessel had struck it directly back of the right paddle and evidently crushed it down, rising over it. This whale drifted into Santa Catalina some days later and was towed into one of the little bays of the coast where it was cut up by the fishermen.

During the summer of 1900 the steamer Hermosa killed a whale off San Pedro, which was at least 80 feet in length. The steamer was plowing along at a rate of 12 miles an hour, when suddenly a large whale rose directly in front of her, placing itself inadvertently across her bows, so that the blow was struck fairly. The shock created a sensation on board, and the blow was so violent that several people were thrown from their feet. It was supposed that the vessel had struck a sunken rock; she stopped for a few seconds, trembled, then rose about three feet, heeling slightly, then resumed her course, passing through a mass of blood which colored the water, showing that she had plunged into some large animal. A dead whale was sighted two days later, and for several days, on account of its size, it drifted up and down the coast with the tide, defying the efforts of speculative fishermen to secure it. Finally a heavy sea tossed it on the coast at the resort of Redondo, where it was hauled in at high tide, and when the latter went out left a marvelous spectacle of the remains of the largest of living animals. Hundreds of people visited the spot before it was dismembered. A long wound told the story of its contact with the steamer, that was wholly uninjured.

Doubtless if the records of shipping disasters were examined many instances would be found where vessels had crashed into whales with results fatal to the animal and more or less injurious to the vessel. In this connection a curious incident may be related regarding the actions of a school of whales at the island of Santa Rosa, Cal. The channel between this island is narrow and often extremely rough, and during a storm it was believed by those on the island that the whales became demoralized, as they deliberately ran ashore, and the remarkable sight of five or six large whales was observed helpless on the sands. Their bones remained for a long time on what became known as the whale's graveyard.

Ambiguous Abbreviations.

A British colonel repairing a railroad in South Africa discovered a fine empty house, which he proceeded to occupy as headquarters. When the news of the colonel's comfortable quarters reached Bloemfontein he received a telegram which read: "G. T. M. wants house." The colonel was unable to make out what "G. T. M." meant, and inquired of officers, who translated it "general traffic manager." "All right," said the colonel, "if he can use hieroglyphics, so can I." So he wired back: "G. T. M. can G. T. H." Summoned to Bloemfontein, he was asked what he meant by sending such an insulting message to a superior officer. "Insulting," replied the colonel, innocently; "it was nothing of the kind." "But what do you mean," demanded his superior, "by telling me I can 'G. T. H.?'" "It was simply an abbreviation," replied the colonel. 'G. T. M. (general traffic manager) can G. T. H. (get the house)."—London News.

The finest playing cards are made in this country, and but for the heavy tax upon them in Europe, they would completely monopolize that market by quality and cheapness.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Mirth is a magnifying glass through which people look at the brightest and best side of life.—Chicago Daily News.

Your neighbors are the smartest people in the world; they know by a guess just how much you can afford to spend.—Atchison Globe.

A homely woman grows old far more gracefully than a pretty one—thus nature compensates her for youthful joys denied.—Town Topics.

"What! Engage a young doctor who has just graduated?" "Certainly. He can say what few older physicians can. He's never yet lost a patient."—Philadelphia Times.

Not an Asylum.—Visitor—"It must be very convenient to have an asylum right in the heart of your city." New York Policeman—"Asylum! This is the stock exchange."—Onio State Journal.

"And did you promise to love, honor and obey?" asked her best friend. "Certainly not," answered the bride. "I could not honor a husband who expected me to obey him."—Town Topics.

Good Riddance.—"Wake up, Henry!" cried the good woman, in the dead of night. "There's a burglar in the house. I just heard him in the dining-room." "Good," Henry replied, sleepily, "if we don't disturb him maybe he'll take away that chafing dish of yours."—Philadelphia Press.

Sisterly Sympathy. — Gwendolen—"How late you are, dear. What have you been doing all the afternoon?" Maude—"Helping the Grugsbys at their 'at home' and making myself generally fascinating and agreeable!" Gwendolen—"Poor thing! What a hard day's work for you!"—Punch.

First Hotel Keeper—"Yes; I am going to have the sea serpent attraction again this year." Second Hotel Keeper—"That is old. I am going to have a young woman wade beyond her depth every hour. I have just ordered a few gross of medals, and each rescuer will be presented with one."—Philadelphia Record.

THE UNITED STATES "IS."

Excellent Authority for the Use of the Singular Noun Given by Ex-Secretary of State.

Somebody recently criticised Gen. John W. Foster, the ex-secretary of state, because, all through his "Century of American Diplomacy," he treats "United States" as a singular noun, instead of as a plural one. This has moved the general to investigate that often mooted question with some care, and his conclusion is that, despite the wording of the constitution, there is full justification for saying "the United States is," and not "the United States are." He admits that in the early days of the republic, while the fact of it being an aggregation of sovereign states was still prominently in men's minds, the plural usage was the common one, but it was not universal, even in the beginning, and at one point in the constitution there is the phrase, "controversies to which the United States shall be a party," not "shall be parties," as strict consistency would require, says the New York Times.

Coming to precedents, Gen. Foster lists, among the statesmen who habitually employed the singular form Jefferson, Seward, Blaine, Edmunds, E. J. Phelps, Webster, Benton, Fish, Frelinghuysen, Motley, Reid, Gresham, Silas Wright, Marcy, Evarts, Bayard, C. F. Adams, Depew and Olney—certainly a long and varied category. In the earlier presidential messages the plural form prevails, but Andrew Jackson used the other, and his example, in this matter at least, has been followed by his successors, and since Lincoln all of them have invariably used the singular verb with "United States." And the general wants to know why, if we must write "the United States are," simply because the constitution has it that way, we are not also obliged to write "chuse," instead of "choose," and to retain other orthographical peculiarities which appear in the precious old document. This is hardly a fair question, since the use of "is" or "are" after "United States" involves something very different from mere spelling. Gen. Foster's usage, however, is undoubtedly that of 999 out of 1,000 American citizens of the present day, and what more or higher warrant for it does he need than that, particularly as the facts and the fashion are in completed accord?

Law to Encourage Early Marriages.

Pennsylvania is the latest state that is trying to encourage and regulate marriage by new methods. Representative Roth, of Lehigh, introduced a bill in the state legislature lately which provides that a male citizen of Pennsylvania over 40 years old making application for a marriage license shall pay to the clerk of courts a license fee of $100. This is to be turned into the state treasury for the purpose of maintaining homes for women over 40 years old who have not had a suitable opportunity or offer of marriage and have not means sufficient to keep themselves in clothes and spending money. Any bachelor over 40 years who shall go outside of the state for a wife shall pay $100 into the state treasury. The act is irrevocable and can never be repealed without the consent of the majority of the old women who have been regularly admitted to the homes established for them.—Chicago American.

Irony of Fate.

By a curious irony of fate the fortune made by Erckmann, of the Erckmann-Chatrian combination, in praising the military glories of France, has been inherited by a Prussian officer. The officer in question married Erckmann's niece almost immediately after the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.—London Globe.

WHILE HE WAITED.

The clock upon the mantel stands;
It ticks, and so I know it's going,
But as to speed its gilded hands
Don't make a very rapid showing.

My lady's maid an age ago
Said she would be down in a second;
I'd give a trifle just to know
Exactly how her time is reckoned!

The thing is pretty of its kind;
Two chubby loves support its dial.
One love, a strong one, though, I find,
Supports me in this present trial.

Perhaps by her fair hand 'tis wound;
I wonder this the while I linger.
My lady can—that, too, I've found—
Wind me—around her little finger.

She knows it, too; I'll bet a dime
Her purpose is to keep me guessing.
It seems I'm only marking time,
Whereas I thought I was progressing.

Time! That is why this clock is set—
To mind us of the moments fleeting,
But time completely I forget
From the sweet moment of our meeting.

Tick, tick, the tiny pendulum;
Click, click, her boot heels, oak and leather;
Thump, thump, my heart! I knew she'd come—
All three now keeping time together.
—Chicago Record.

A Cure For Loneliness

BY W. R. ROSE

The air was mild and clear. The children frolicked merrily among the trees in the park. The white capped nurses sat on the rustic seats here and there and watched their charges or played with the smaller children who nestled in wicker carriages with gay colored canopies.

On one of the benches not far from the entrance sat an elderly man. He was straight and square shouldered, with a white mustache and grizzled hair and a strong suggestion of early military training. He sat there because he liked to see the children at play. They were better company than his thoughts. Anyway, he had little else to do.

On this particular day he had watched the playful elves as they darted in and out among the trees until he had grown tired. The warm sun made him sleepy. His gray head slowly dropped back, his shoulders found a restful corner of the high backed seat, and presently he was soundly sleeping.

A slight concussion awakened him. He opened his eyes with a little start. The sun was peeping through the foliage, and the rays dazzled him. He tried to raise a hand to draw his soft hat over his eyes and could not. Both hands were pinioned fast. He looked down. A rope was encircling his body and holding his arms fast to his sides. He made an effort to release himself, but without success. He fancied he could sympathize with the feelings of Gulliver when he found the pygmies had caught and bound him. He was sure it was one of the playful fairies whom he had watched so many times among the trees. He was right. A child's laughter broke on his ears. His captor was close behind him.

"Aha," he said in what was intended for a very gruff voice, "are you there? Unhand me at once or tremble for the consequences!"

The cord—it was a child's skipping rope—was rapidly drawn from about his waist, and a moment later its owner danced in front of him.

She was a little girl of possibly 7, though at times her varying expressions made her seem much older. Her hair floated about her head in careless waves and tendrils, her eyes were gray and deep, her mouth was small and beautifully shaped, and there was a saucy upward tilt to her short nose.

"Pooh, pooh," she said, with a mocking courtesy, "I ain't a bit afraid of you!"

"And why not?" the old man asked. She was a charming fairy, a naturel little coquette, and her every move was full of a subtle grace. "And why are you not afraid of such a gray old mustache as I am?" he asked again as she pirouetted before him.

"Because you are my grandfather," she carelessly answered.

The old man's face darkened.

"What do you mean by that nonsense?" he harshly asked.

"'Tain't nonsense," said the little maiden, "unless grandfathers is nonsense. Anyway, you're my grandfather." And she started to leave him.

"Wait," he cried. "Come here. What did you mean by saying I am your grandfather? Do you call every old man you see grandfather?"

"No," said the child. "Only you."

He studied her face sharply.

"Come a little closer," he said in coaxing tones. She marched boldly up to him. Her little hand flew up and touched the front of her cap.

"That's the way to salute a soldier," she said, with a merry laugh. "Mamma said you was one."

He caught his breath.

"Perhaps," he slowly said, "you can even tell me my name?"

"Yes, I can," replied the child. "It's easy. Your name is Philip. An now guess what mine is."

"Is—is it Mary?" he gently asked.

"No," laughed the child. "That's mamma's. Mine is most like yours. It's Philippa."

The old man was silent for a moment.

"Is your mother here, child?" he suddenly asked. "Is she lurking about among the trees?"

"Who? Do you mean mamma?" cried the child. "She isn't here. She hasn't no time for trees. She's always too busy. Didn't you know she paints? Yes; she paints lovely little pictures. Minichoors she calls them. They're pictures of people, don't you know, only much prettier. But sometimes people don't pay very quick, an sometimes they think mamma charges too much, an sometimes she doesn't have any pictures to do. Then, you know, it's pretty hard to have the landlord call. I guess you know how that is."

"And where is your father?" and the old man's voice suddenly grew hard.

"He's deaded in Callyforny," said the child. "He was an actor, you know; a stage actor. I don't 'member him very well. I was too little when he went away. I've tried to act, too, but Delia, that's the janitor's wife, she says I can't act for shucks."

"Good thing," muttered the old man.

"Well, I don't know," said the child. "You see, I wanted to do somethin to help mamma, an if I can't act I don't know what I can do. But I s'pose it's no use. Delia said that as a child wonder I was the wust she ever seen, an Delia goes out a good deal."

A faint smile crossed the old man's stern features.

"And what made you think that I am your grandfather?" he asked.

"Oh, Marie Kramer told me!" replied the child. "She knows everybody. She's lived out more places. She's Bessie Leighton's nurse now, an just as soon as she saw you sittin here one day she said, 'There's old Colonel Robson.' She knew you 'cause you used to go to the Bronsons, where she was livin then. An pretty soon she looked at me an said, 'Why, he's your grandfather, ain't he?' An I said I didn't know, an she thought it out an said, 'Yes, he is, 'cause your mamma is his daughter, an she ran away with a play actor, an the old hunks shut his door on her forever.' That's what Marie said. An when I went home I said to Delia, 'My grandfather's sittin over there in the park, an he's the lonesomest lookin thing.' An Delia says: 'If he's settin in the park, he's either a tramp or a millunaire. If he's a tramp, you must keep away from him, but if he's a millunaire you want to rope him in.' An when I looked at you again I saw you didn't look like a tramp, an so I thought I'd take my chances an rope you in, an that's just what I did."

"And your mother knows nothing about my being here?" the old man asked.

"Yes, she does," replied the child. "I told her, an she looked so queer, an her face got red, an she said: 'Philippa, dear, it may not be your grandfather. But anyway you mustn't speak to him unless he speaks to you first.' An I made you speak to me first, didn't I?"

The old man leaned back and looked at the child.

"Philippa," he said slowly, "how would you like to come and live with me? You would have your own beautiful room, and all the playthings you could want, and somebody to wait on you, and a pony to drive, and everything that could make a little girl happy."

"An would mamma come, too?" the child asked.

The old man shook his head.

"I'd like the room," said the child, "an the pony an all the rest, but I guess I'd be too lonesome without mamma."

"But you'd have me," urged the old man.

"We'd be just two lonesome ones together," said the child. Then she added, "If you knew mamma, you'd see how it is."

"Perhaps I am beginning to see," said the old man softly.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," cried the child. "You can borrow me. How's that?"

"It sounds well," said the old man. "How must I set about it?"

"Oh, it's easy," replied the child. "You just come to our flat an send up your card, an then mamma will whistle down an say, 'Please come up.' Then you go up, an I'm there, an I say, 'Mr. Grandpapa, this is mamma.' Then you bow an say, 'Pleased to know you,' an mamma says, 'Where have I seen you before?' an then you say, 'Can I borrow your charmin daughter for the rest of the day?' for you've come very early in the mornin, you know, an mamma says, 'Have you any s'curity for the rent—I mean for the child?' an you say, 'Oh, yes; indeed I have,' an then you put up a silver quarter for s'curity an take me, an we go away somewhere an have a splendid time together an get home when it's real dark, an mamma is gettin fidgety. I'd like to see that house of yours an that room an those ponies. We ought to get better acquainted—we ought to, really."

The old man smiled at her enthusiasm. Evidently this was a delightfully original child.

"Do you think your mamma would paint my portrait?" he asked.

"She'd be real pleased to," said the child. "An I'd get the commission, too, wouldn't I? She told me if I got any orders I'd get the commission. You're my order, ain't you?"

"Yes," said the old man as he slowly arose. "Come, we will go and seek your mother. I must get that picture before I grow any older—and before your mamma's memory quite outgrows the reminiscences of her childhood. Come, Philippa."

And hand in hand they passed down the graveled walk and through the big gates and presently found themselves in front of the huge apartment house that the lonesome Philippa called home.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Too Hungry to Study.

A certain teacher who had studied a particular bad boy from every conceivable standpoint finally found the cause of his apparent wickedness. He had been especially annoying all day, and at the close of the school the teacher sat down by him and said: "John, what is the trouble, anyway? Why is it you find it so hard to behave in school?"

Poor John, in a burst of confidence, blurted out, "It's cos I'm so derned hungry!"

Then the teacher knew that John's reformation must begin in his stomach. —Exchange.

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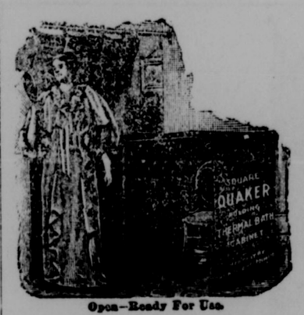
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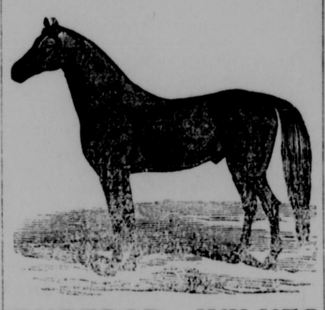
DIRECTORS:
Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart.
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd.
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd.
David W. Sloan.

The Wilkes Stallion

EMPEROR WILKES
TIME, 2.28.
Will stand at the stables of the undersigned in Oakland on the following terms:
$10 to Insure a Mare With Foal.
Money to be paid when mare is known to be with foal. Persons parting with a mare or fails to attend forfeits insurance money. A lien will be retained on the colt until insurance is paid. We will not be responsible for accidents should any occur, but the best of care to prevent such will be exerted.
This horse has a record of 2.34. On a trial he trotted a mile in 2.28. He is a full brother of WILL KERR, 2.07¼, Champion Green Harness Horse of the World, and also of VINETTE, 2.09¼.
EMPEROR WILKES is a dark bay stallion, snip on nose, black points, height 15¼ hands. He was bred by Thompson & Bro., Cynthiana, Ky. He comes from the best trotting family of horses in this country and has a bright future. He is the sire of the fastest colts in Garrett county and is without doubt the best bred stallion and the fastest trotting animal in Western Maryland.
M. MARONEY & SON.

I HAVE PURCHASED
THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
KINDLING WOOD, Etc.
All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.
35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies
TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

Midget Harness Riveter.
Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for
ONLY 50 CENTS.
Agents Wanted.
HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.
S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!
I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.
All trespassing will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.
Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.
Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
133½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.
The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.
House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.
A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.
New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.
A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.
A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.
A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.
A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.
I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD.

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY,
ARCHITECT,
Office 7 North Liberty St.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—Opera House.
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OAKLAND, MD
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. feb4-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. $22 6m

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md., Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

JONAS C. BEACHY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901, Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 25—Daily	4.32	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	3.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	3.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*9 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 23
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8*05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 40	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 56*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
M. P.	P. M.			*11 40
	3 15* ar	Beallington	lv	A. M.
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901. NUMBER 16.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Plans of the Bureau Outlined For the Season of 1901.

Prof. William Bullock Clark, the State Geologist, reports having made his assignments for the summer in the State of Maryland and the work expected to be accomplished as follows:

Work will be continued in Western Maryland this season chiefly in Garrett county, which was nearly completed last season. Dr. G. C. Martin will have charge of the work here and will devote his attention to the study of the carboniferous formations. He will carefully measure and locate those coal seams which have not been hitherto mapped. Associated with Dr. Martin in this work is Mr. N. Allen Stockton, who has undertaken the important task of preparing for the coal report which will be later issued—a chapter on the mining of coal in Maryland.

Messrs. Penniman and Brown, the well-known analytical chemists of Baltimore, have been engaged for some time in making both chemical and calorimetric tests of the coal collected at various points. The Maryland Geological Survey, purchased some time since a calorimeter of most modern design which gives much more accurately than a chemical test the steam producing values of the coal treated. The great work entailed in making these tests does not make it possible to analyze the coal upon every property, but typical specimens are selected from various points from each vein, and these comparative tests will be later published in the report on coal.

The work of the highway division, which is under the direction of Dr. H. F. Reid, is rapidly increasing in importance. Mr. A. N. Johnson, the highway engineer, and his associate, Mr. J. Morrison Harris, are almost daily in the field in connection with the improvements which are going on in Harford, Frederick, Prince Georges Howard and other counties. They are in close touch with the boards of county commissioners and the road supervisors, who are coming to recognize the important aid this bureau can render to the highway interests of the State. Messrs. Johnson and Harris have just completed an elaborate survey for the improvement of some miles of highway in Harford county under the provision of the Woolsey fund. They have prepared complete specifications under which the contracts are to be let, and, at the request of the Harford county authorities, will supervise the construction of the highway.

The highway division is also engaged in making tests upon the materials used on the city streets. It has been called on by the authorities of Baltimore, Cumberland and Annapolis in connection with this work. The survey laboratory is fitted with the necessary apparatus for testing vitrified brick and macadam materials. The City Engineer's department of Baltimore city today submits all of this material, before contracts are let, to the highway division, and the city is in this way fully protected in its purchases, since the tests employed show at once the relative wearing and breaking qualities of the materials submitted. Most of our progressive municipalities as well as foreign cities recognize the great importance of the tests employed in determining the value of materials submitted by contractors.

The highway division has recently established a machine for the determining of the value of cements used in public works. There are great opportunities for deception in the sale of this material, but when tested with the apparatus recently constructed the relative values of the materials submitted are immediately shown.

Forestry work will be completed the present season, in co-operation with the Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture, in Cecil, Calvert, St. Mary's and Garrett counties and reports prepared to accompany the volume and folios relating to these counties. The platting of the geological soils already completed for Garrett, Allegany, St. Mary's, Calvert, Kent and Cecil counties will be continued the present season in Prince George's and Harford counties in co-operation with the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture. The hydrographic work is also being continued in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey and the faunal and floral studies in co-operation with the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The study of the magnetic variation in Maryland, which has been successfully prosecuted under the direction of Dr. L. A. Bauer since the organization of the Survey, is successfully continued in co-operation with the new Division of Terrestrial Magnetism of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, of which Dr. Bauer has been made the head. The few counties which had not been thoroughly surveyed and mapped have been examined during the past year and Dr. Bauer is now engaged on his second report on the terrestrial magnetism of the State, which will be of the very greatest value to the county surveyors in the determination of property lines under the original grants.

The topographic work, which has been vigorously pursued by the Maryland Geological Survey in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey since the organization of the State bureau, in order to prepare a suitable base map on which the scientific work along all lines might be platted, has already resulted in the complete survey of Allegany, Garrett, Cecil, Harford, Kent, Worcester, Somerset, St. Mary's, Calvert and Prince George's counties, while portions of many of the adjacent counties have already been surveyed. The work this season will not be taken up until later in the year and will then be confined to the preparation of the map of Baltimore county. Less work is being done this season along topographic lines since maps are available for the other lines of work, as it is the desire of the State Geologist to publish as rapidly as possible the reports of the counties already completed. Manuscripts for the reports on Garrett, Cecil, St. Mary's and Prince George's counties are already well advanced, and part or all of these reports will be ready for the press, together with their accompanying folios of maps in the autumn.

Maryland at Buffalo.

It is said that the mineral and other exhibits at the Buffalo Exposition prepared and arranged by the Maryland Geological Commission constitute the most striking exhibition that Maryland has ever made at any of the great fairs. Many Marylanders who go there will no doubt be surprised at this evidence of the wealth and resources of the State. The position occupied by Maryland in the Building of Mines and Mining is conspicuous and at once attracts attention. The Maryland commission has caused the preparation of a pamphlet of about forty pages descriptive of the State, which will be distributed at the fair. The little book is prepared by the Maryland Geological Survey and is well printed and profusely illustrated with views of Maryland scenery and industries. It gives a brief historical sketch of the State, population of counties and towns, areas, resources, accounts of various industries, facilities for transportation, fisheries, soil, climate and a great deal of other information which is accurate as well as intesesting. It also contains a map of the State showing in red letters the industries and products of each county, giving to a man seeking a home the information he wants at a quick glance.—Baltimore Sun.

Snake Ate the Squirrel.

The following snake story appears in J. Slidell Brown's paper. When a fellow gets to seeing six foot snakes he should either swear off or change the brand:

"Mr. Hez Miller was in town one day last week and told us about killing the first and largest rattlesnake of the season. He found his snakeship sunning himself on the pike between his farm and Tunnelton while driving to town, and killed it. It measured six feet and four inches long and was nearly five inches in diameter at the largest part. It wore a string of nineteen rattles, which Mr. Miller showed us as proof of the truth of his story. The snake was very stupid and appeared to have lately devoured a very hearty meal; so Mr. Miller performed a surgical operation on him to see what rattlesnakes were feeding on this spring, and found a full grown black squirrel. The squirrel was not quite dead so he took it home and gave it a small dose of apple jack and sweet milk, which soon brought him around all right. Mr. Miller says the little fellow is very tame and seems grateful for his timely rescue. He has the squirrel in a cage at his home for any one to see who may doubt the truth of the story, and is going to have the skin of the reptile stuffed."

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

The road to hell is never far from a church.

The devil aims to make things convenient for his followers.

Christian Science and sanctification are on the same footing, both profess to be more than mortal.

No belief is too improbable to find fanatical adherents—on the contrary, the more unreasonable the belief the more unyielding are its followers.

The devil, the doctors and the D. D's. are about the only ones that can do as they please—and they are all united to rob man of his ease.

Softening of the brain usually follows hardening of the heart. If you would keep a sane mind you must keep a fresh heart—a warm heart for your fellow man and his needs.

Private mad houses are badges of social distinction. The majority of the inmates are rich men crazed with an unholy desire to gain great wealth, and now fear that they will die in poverty.

Oh, blessed joy of wealth! Oh, radiant bliss of fine clothes! The lilies of the valley are not in it and the glory of Solomon but a by-word in the domain of the four hundred!

Elizabeth Cady Stanton gravely suggests that men pass a law compelling women to insert pockets in their dresses—and yet Mrs. Stanton advocates female suffrage.

Eve persuaded herself that the apple was good to eat, and lied to the devil when she had made up her mind to eat it. Womankind has been hankering after strange apples ever since, and are as ready and willing—as was Eve—to eat them.

JACKSON.

FRIENDSVILLE.

F. G. Fox, of this place, met with a very painful accident on last Tuesday. While engaged in ripping lumber in his planing mill his hand came in contact with the saw, cutting it so badly that it was necessary to amputate his thumb and all the fingers on his right hand. We are glad to state that he is getting along nicely.

Politics are getting warm in District No. 2. We noticed that on last Friday morning the Hon. A. F. George, of Swanton, who is a candidate for State Senator, arrived at Friendsville and was met at the station by Mr. W. D. Collier and escorted to the Collier Hotel, where he breakfasted. From there he visited some of the nearby lumber camps and left on the noon train, but before going he told his political friends that Mr. J. S. Meyers had promised to deliver him the district in the convention.

We are pleased to learn that Prof. G. B. Frazee has been employed to teach our school the coming winter. We understand the School Board is contemplating the remodeling of our school house, which is certainly a very great necessity.

CITIZEN.

DEER PARK HOTEL, DEER PARK, MD

Most Delightful Summer Resort of the Alleghenies.

Swept by mountain breezes, 2,800 feet above sea level. Absolutely free from malaria, hay fever and mosquitos. Reached without change of cars from all principal cities via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Every modern convenience. Rooms en suite with private baths. Electric Lights, Long Distance Telephone, Elevator, Turkish Baths, Swimming Pools, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Magnificent Drives, Complete Livery Service. Annapolis Naval Academy Band. Hotel remodeled with additional conveniences. All cottages have been taken for the season. Open from June 22d to September 30th.

For rates and information address W. E. Burwell, Manager, care Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., until June 1st. After that time, Deer Park, Garrett County, Md.

Married.

Mr. B. Webb Browning, a former resident of Garrett county, and Miss Mattie Eleanor Allen, of Washington, D. C., were married at the home of the bride yesterday. The happy pair will reside in Roanoke, Va., where the groom holds a responsible position with the Norfolk and Western railroad company. The groom is a great grandson of the famous pioneer hunter, Meshack Browning, of Garrett county.

Mr. Paul A. Schultz, of Blaine, W. Va., and Miss Jennie Browning, daughter of William Browning, Esq., of near Oakland, were married yesterday at the bride's home by Rev. George I. Uhler, of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church. Mr. Schultz is a young man of sterling worth. His bride formerly taught school in this county and is held in high esteem.

Fourth of July.

The W. Va. C. & P. Ry. will sell excursion tickets between stations on its line July 3rd and 4th, good for returning until July 5, 1901, inclusive, at regular excursion rates.

CANDIDATES GALORE.

The Republicans at the Convention Next Week Will Find No Dearth of Material

WITH WHICH TO FILL THE TICKET.

All Who Have Been Named for the Various Offices Are Good Men and the Ticket Will Be Composed of Representative Citizens.

At the Republican County Convention which is to meet in the opera house here next week the representatives of the party who will be present as delegates from the various districts composing the county will have no difficulty in finding candidates for the several places on the ticket. The offices to be filled number nine, whilst the number of candidates in the field, so far as known at least, number no less than thirty-one.

Whatever else can be said nearly every person who has so far been spoken of in connection with the ticket to be nominated has numerous warm and staunch friends who will stand by them in the convention and put up a stiff fight for them with the hope of landing the nomination. Some of the gentlemen whose names appear below have announced themselves openly, whilst others are being put forward by their friends.

Beginning with district No. 1 the Republicans have as candidates the following: Hon A. F. George, State Senator; L. H. Friend, Sheriff.

District No. 2—Jacob S. Myers, State Senator; Edward J. Frantz, Sheriff; Messrs. Taylor Friend, John T. Geary and Andrew J. Fike, County Commissioners; Nathan L. Selby, D. K. Herring and J. George Kolb, members of the House of Delegates.

District No. 3—In this district a number of gentlemen have been spoken of in connection with the several places on the ticket notably the Legislative portion of it. So far as learned, however, no one is an avowed candidate.

District No. 4—Dr. H. M. Kemp has been mentioned as a possibility in connection with the House of Delegates; Henry Barnard, Esq., is favorably spoken of as a candidate for County Commissioner.

District No. 5—The present State Senator, Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, will no doubt have his home district without opposition. County Treasurer Lohr is again a candidate for the office.

District No. 6—The situation in Sang Run is badly mixed and it would require the services of a score of Philadelphia lawyers to straighten out the tangles. W. A. Maffett is a candidate for Sheriff; Ezra B. Hauger and Nimrod Glotfelty want to be County Commissioners, while Merchant E. A. Weimer is out for the House of Delegates.

District No. 7—Capt. James A. Hayden is making it interesting in his district for Senatorial honors; Andrew Shartzer will accept the Sheriffalty, and Edwin E. Friend would like to be Register of Wills.

District No. 8—Capt. James W. White is a candidate for State Senator. Opposing him is Elliott C. Harvey for House of Delegates. George W. Ward, Register of Wills.

District No. 9—Hon. Patrick E. Finzel is having no opposition in his district for the nomination as a member of the House of Delegates. He has already served one term and also at the extra session and has a good record.

District No. 10—William H. Junkins, Esq., for Sheriff, and E. W. Kelso, Esq., will accept renomination for the position he now holds, County Commissioner. The office has been filled exceptionally well by him.

District No. 11—County Surveyor Franklin P. Green is the only candidate who will be put forward.

District No. 12—No candidates.

District No. 13—No candidates.

District No. 14—Mr. Chas. A. Ashby, a member of the oldest and the pioneer family of this section of the State, comes before the people as a candidate for the House of Delegates. He is opposed by Attorney Julius C. Renninger. Mr. James W. White is a candidate for County Treasurer.

This, we believe, completes the list of those aspiring for office. The fight to control delegations, so far at least, with but one or two exceptions, has been carried on in a friendly way. The primaries on Saturday will effectually settle the matter.

Fourth of July Picnic.

A picnic and dance will be held at the North Glade club house on July 4th. Mr. E. K. Browning, of Swanton, will be in charge of the affair. Refreshments will be served to all.

BLOOMINGTON.

Col. T. B. Davis, of Keyser, and Mr. John Brydon, superintendent of the Thomas and Coketon plants, were entertained at Borderside by Mrs. W. H. Brydon on last Monday.

Mr. Junkins, of Deer Park, was in town one day last week in the interest of his candidacy for sheriff. We hear a good many Republicans speak kindly of Mr. Junkins. Evidently he made a good impression.

The remains of Miss Anna Ambrose, who died about a year ago at the home of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. N. M. Ambrose, Washington, D. C., arrived in town Tuesday morning and were buried in the family lot in the Bloomington graveyard. The body was accompanied by her father, her sister, Miss Nellie Ambrose, and D. Kalbaugh, a relative of the family.

Mr. John Herman, a well known German citizen of District No. 1, passed through town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Simpson, accompanied by her daughter and son-in-law and their family, will start next Thursday on a visit to relatives in and near Winchester, Va.

Hon. George L. Michaels, an influential citizen and one of the most progressing farmers of the Firm Rock neighborhood, was in town on business last Monday. Mr. Michaels is one of the oldest Republicans in this district and is well and favorably known all over the county. He is not a chronic office seeker, but we know of no one mentioned for a place on the ticket this fall that could represent the people with better ability than Mr. Michaels.

The body of John Williams, who was drowned last Monday noon, while fording the Potomac river a short distance below the B. & O. bridge, was found on the Thursday following in the dam at W. Va. Junction. The remains were taken to the undertaking establishment of Messrs. Bolden & Brown, of Piedmont, where they were prepared for burial. The funeral occurred at Lonaconing from the residence of relatives and was attended by a great crowd of friends relatives.

Dr. Kemp, of this place, assisted by Dr. Shuey, and Dr. Shupe, of Washington, operated on Mr. Gilbert Warnick at his home last Sunday morning for appendicitis. At this writing we understand Mr. Warnick's condition is considered very satisfactory.

Miss Fannie Elliott is spending a few days with relatives on the Judge Barnard's farm.

Mr. Earle Ambrose, an attorney of Washington, D. C., was in town last week.

The interest in the outcome of the struggle between Ravenscroft and George in their race for the nomination of State Senator is about neck and neck. Candidly speaking, however, the Republicans of this district are not very enthusiastic about either one of them and would rather welcome a general upheaval that would bring a new candidate out for the place and send these two back into the ranks of the workers. Some claim that these gentlemen have feasted long enough at the political table and they should be charitable and generous enough to vacate their places and let some one else go through the fattening process.

Of course politics make strange bed fellows and our rivals in the field often have remarkable memories of things past and gone and oftentimes compel one to spend more than one sleepless night in tucking some disagreeable guest under the covers. If straws show the direction of the wind and George's craft is well managed the breeze is strong enough to send him across the line a winner.

HIS LIFE SAVED

By Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"I am sure that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at one time saved my life," says A. E. Lafalette, of Gregory Landing, Clark county, Missouri. "I was in such bad shape that the doctors said I could not live. When I was at the lowest ebb, one of my neighbors brought in a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I took it and got instant relief. I soon got up and around. That was nine years ago and I am still in good health. Since then that medicine has always been in my house and always will be. It is the best on earth." For sale by all dealers.

Schedule Again Changed.

The postoffice department has issued orders to the star router between Oakland and Accident annulling the recent order changing the hours for leaving Oakland and Accident, which was to go into effect Monday next. The present order, mail to leave Accident in the morning, will remain in force.

DEER PARK.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Jeffers, of Terra Alta, have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. F. Taylor.

B. F. Laughlin and sister, Miss Sada, are visiting relatives in Waynesburg, Va.

Hon. A. F. George was in town Saturday.

Miss Florence Forman, of Terra Alta, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Jones.

Miss Katie Griffin spent Friday with Oakland friends.

Miss Georgia Hoye and Miss Josephine Hoye, of Mt. Lake Park, were in town Sunday.

Mrs. W. A. Bowen, of Altamont, spent Tuesday with her sister, Mrs. F. N. Reis.

Messrs. J. L. Fitzwater, and J. A. Fitzwater, of Beckman, were in town Tuesday.

H. A. Lohm, of Grafton, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lohm.

The Epworth League will hold a lawn fete in the grove opposite the M. E. church, Fourth of July evening.

The Junior Epworth League will hold a lawn fete in the grove next Saturday evening, June 27th. Strawberries, ice cream, cake and other refreshments will be for sale. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the league. Everybody come and bring everybody else and spend a pleasant evening with the little folks. If the weather is unfavorable the affair will be held in Laughlin's hall.

M. A.

Yellowstone Park.

Extended tour, leisurely itinerary with long stops in the Park. Private coaches for exclusive use on the drive. Pullman sleeping and dining cars. Established limit to number going. Escort of American Tourist Association, Reau Campbell, General Manager, 1424 Marquette Building, Chicago. Colorado and Alaska tours also. Tickets include all expenses everywhere. Train leaves Chicago via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, Tuesday, July 9, 10.00 p. m.

To Take Off Two Trains.

The Parkersburg *Journal* says:

"The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has decided to take off two of its through trains that traverse this division. One of them is No. 12, which arrives here each afternoon at 3.15 o'clock on its way to the east, and the other is No. 1, which arrives after 3 a. m. each day from the east bound for St. Louis. Those two trains will be taken off entirely and no new trains will be substituted in their places, although the time of other trains will very likely be changed, as the result of the taking off of these two trains.

"Definite orders have not yet been received by the local officials of the company, but their arrival is expected almost hourly, now."

Train No. 1 is due in Oakland at 10.07 p. m., and No 12, main line, at 8.35 p. m.

A Good Cough Medicine.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says Druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family both for ordinary coughs and colds and for the cough following la grippe, and find it very efficacious." For sale by all dealers.

"Tarry Thou Till I Come."

"The Wandering Jew" is having a wonderful revival in literature lately. The first book in this fascinating field was "Salathiel," by Geo. Croly, "Christ's words to whom," "Tarry thou till I come," spoken beneath the weight of the cross to the scoffing Pharisee, sets the Jew wandering. Most notable followers of this story were Eugene Sue's masterpiece, and "The Prince of India," by the author of "Ben Hur." General Wallace himself praises Croly's "Salathiel" as one of the six greatest English novels ever written. One New York publisher has lately issued an illustrated edition at $1.40 net. Now comes John B. Alden, so well known as the pioneer in cheap book publishing, with an excellent edition at 25 cents; even this, with a view to widely extending the knowledge of his publications, he offers to mail postpaid to the readers of THE REPUBLICAN for the nominal price of 12c., if they will order *at once*, and mention the paper. Doubtless, many will accept his offer. Address John B. Alden, Publisher, 442 Peral St., New York.

Adjutant General Corbin and Party Pass Through.

Adjutant General Corbin, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston of the adjutant general's department and M. G. Seckendorff, of the New York *Tribune*, passed through this city last Thursday afternoon in a private car attached to B. & O. passenger train No. 55, being enroute to the Philippines to make a personal inspection of military conditions and needs for the personal information and guidance of the President and secretary of war.

A Sinner Unrepentant

By Sophie Gates Kerr.

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"MY, BUT your mornin' glories do look nice, Miss Phemey! Wish you'd save me some seed offen that white one." It was Mrs. Ridley coming up the walk.

"I will, Mis' Ridley. Come in and set down. There's a pa'm leaf on the lounge, an' mebbe you'll take a glass of cool water. It's a scorchin' mornin'," said Miss Phemey.

"I would like a drink, thank you," responded Mrs. Ridley. "Seems like when anybody's fat as I am, they just get het up like a coal stove. My, that tastes good. You got a grand well, Miss Phemey."

The hostess smiled a flattered smile, but before she could speak Mrs. Ridley went on: "I brought over three of Mr. Ridley's vests, Miss Phemey, to get you to mend 'em. He's bu'sted 'em ever' one right down the back, f'r all the world like a seven-year locust, I tell 'im, an't seems like I got no time to fix 'em, with Emma May gittin' married next week. We're just livin' in a regular whirlwind, an' sorry as I'll be to see Emma May go—not that I don't like Charlie Foote, but you know what I mean—I cert'ney shall be glad when all this fuss is over."

"I expect it is trying," sympathized Miss Phemey. "But Emma May's always been a good daughter, an' she deserves a fine weddin'."

"'Tain't that I don't want her to have it," said Mrs. Ridley, hastily. "But I'm just dog-tired this mornin'—for the land sakes, it's half-past ten o'clock already; I got to go. You bring them vests over when they're done, Miss Phemey, an' I'll pay you f'r 'em. I'd send one o' the boys over, but Emma May wants you to come perTickler an' see her presents, so'll be killin' two birds with one stone." She chuckled comfortably as she stepped outside the door.

Miss Phemey looked after her departing form with resentful stare. "Yes," she muttered, "she can get Miss Maxwell to make Emma May's weddin' clothes, but I'm good enough to mend up Jim Ridley's old vests. I'll charge her 15 cents apiece, see 'f I don't; that'll be 45 cents. Does seem a good bit to charge f'r mendin' three vests."

"Emma May wants you to come perTickler to see her presents! 'Tain't no hint; oh, no! Sally Ridley needn't 'a'troubled herself to say that. I got a present for Emma May, an' I'm going to give it to her. I'd like to get even with them, the whole kid band of 'em. Jest as if I couldn't 'a'made Emma May's weddin' clo's! They tell me Miss Maxwell uses a chain-stitch machine. I always did say chain-stitch machines was made for the careless, an' I don't see no reason to change my mind. Well, 'pon word, this vest ain't on'y bu'sted, but frayed int' the bargain." Miss Phemey fell briskly to sewing.

The next day, despite the threatening rumble of a distant storm, Miss Phemey dressed in her best and started toward the Ridleys, carefully carrying two packages. She was graciously received by Emma May, a fat, fair girl of pleasant mien and placid disposition.

"I brought home them vests," explained Miss Phemey; "and here, Emma May, is a little present I brought for you. It'll be nice f'r your dining-room table, I thought." She held out a small white pasteboard box, with an expression of the heaping-coals-of-fire kind.

"Ma," called Emma May, "come here; Miss Phemey's brought me a butter knife! Wisht you'd look! That cert'ney is beautiful."

"It's solid silver," said the donor, proudly. "My niece down to New York got it for me." She received the thanks, delivered a trifle embarrassedly, of mother and daughter, with polite coolness.

When the bride-elect invited her to an inspection of the presents, Miss Phemey looked them over and made few comments. She turned the set of silver spoons, "presented by the groom's parents," so that the plate-mark was visible, and she tapped the globe of a gaudy china lamp with the remark that they were just two dollars and thirty-nine cents down to Beedham's. When she had looked at all, she said, cheerfully:

"Now I want to see your clothes, Emma May."

Mr. and Mrs. Ridley exchanged glances of annoyance, but the latter led the way to the spare room, where, on bed and chair, lay the creations of Miss Maxwell, "City Modiste."

There was the white silk wedding dress, the tan traveling dress, some odd waists, a black satin, stiff with jet, and a "tea gown." No girl in a country town marries without these last indispensable garments; they are the real backbone of the trousseau.

Miss Phemey looked at the display, felt the quality of the material, and examined the despised chain-stitching, without a word. At last she said, pleasantly conscious of paying old scores:

"If I might persoom to criticise, I really do think it's a pity you got your wedding dress made with a p'inted overskirt. All the latest fashion books say they're not worn at all this season; and box plaits, too, is kind of dropping out. I was readin' only yesterday that 'twas just the cheapest goods was made up so any more. That black satin's real pretty, though. Did you see Lena Sullivan's black satin? Hers was a beauty—finest piece o' satin I ever cut into, an' all made up with these plaited ruffles. Why, Emma May, seems if you'd be most afraid to leave all these fine things in here with the winder open, this room on the ground floor, like it is. It's been a real treat to see such elegant clothes, an' I hope your married life'll be happy. The Footes have all got terrible onreasonable tempers, they say; but I hope you'll be able to manage Charlie. Good-by, all."

Miss Phemey walked home slowly. Even the thought of the darts she had planted in Mrs. Ridley's capacious breast brought her no real comfort, when the vision of the snowy wedding dress rose before her.

"Things ain't edge even yet," she murmured. A low growl of thunder startled her, and she hastened into the house to shut out the cutting flare of the lightning. When the kettle boiled she set her lonely table and made tea. The quick thump of heavy rain drops on the roof made her start nervously. Night had come with the storm, and after her supper was over, Miss Phemey sat in the dark and meditated. About ten o'clock the rain ceased, and she flung the shutters open. The stars were shining now. The air outside was cool and damp and fragrant. She looked over toward the Ridley house, and as she did so their last light went out. Miss Phemey strained her eyes to no avail. All was darkness there.

"I'm a-goin' to do it," she said aloud, determinedly. Rumaging over the table, she found a pair of scissors. She took a match from the box beside the window and unlocked the door. The moon was creeping up, a flat disk of pale yellow. Miss Phemey looked down at herself and saw that she still wore her best dress. "It'll be all drabbled," she thought; then, recklessly: "I don't care, nohow."

She brushed against the dripping flowers beside the garden path, and held her breath as the gate gave a whining cr-e-ak. Out on the road, walking noiselessly, she went. Once she heard a team coming and crouched in a corner of the worn fence, behind a little gum tree sprout, till it was past. She recognized the doctor's rig, and her heart came up in her throat and beat there with great frightened leaps; but he passed by and safely she crept on.

At last, after a seemingly unending journey, she reached the Ridley's gate. The maples threw deep shadows, and, so, sheltered, she reached the house. Round to the left wing—slowly—slowly—and the window was still open! She stopped and looked in. The moonlight lay in patches on the floor, the dresses spread upon the bed, and there, within reach, it fell full upon the wonderful pearl beading of the wedding dress and made scintillating lights. Miss Phemey saw all this, and slowly—slowly—her hand went out toward those glistening beads. A quick jerk, and the waist of Emma May Ridley's wedding dress lay across her knees. She sought the seam in the middle of the back. She could feel the despised chain stitching, and she slipped her fingers deftly along toward the collar. What was this? A loose end of thread—a little pull—r-i-i-i-i-ip—it was done. In a spasm of fear Miss Phemey hustled the waist through the window, back into place, and ran into the concealing shadow. Out to the gate, down the road again—she was almost home. Suddenly she stopped and gave a little chuckle.

"Them bastin's'll hold it together so nobody'll s'spect—lucky she left 'em in. But when Emma May puts it on, big an' fat as she is, it'll bu'st square up the back like a frog." She couldn't help laughing at the idea; it tickled her fancy so. She forgot her wet feet, her draggled, muddy skirts, and went to bed with a smile still pulling at the corners of her mouth.

The next morning the exposure had done its work. She was hoarse and feverish, and there was a sharp pain that stabbed her at every breath. "Threatened with pneumonia," the doctor said, and commanded her not to stir from her bed, though she could not have done so had she wished. The neighbors were very kind, and attended her faithfully, and the tenth day found her sitting up, very weak and frail, but with life in her eyes and voice.

Mrs. Emerson, the town gossip, came in and brought a bundle.

"Jest as soon as you git able, Miss Phemey, I want you to make me a dress. It's one Mr. Emerson got me over to Bristol, an' he showed real good taste for a man, I must say. Look-a-there, ain't that fern leaf real pretty?"

"It's just beautiful," assented Miss Phemey. "Seems if you'd have Miss Maxwell make it up, bein' she's from the city an' all."

"She'll never cut into a piece of goods f'r me, I c'n tell you," said Mrs. Emerson, with emphasis. "Ain't nobody told you how she made Emma May Ridley's weddin' dress and never sewed up the back, an' Emma May, not suspicionin', put it on an' busted it clean wide open? O' course, you was sick an' didn't git to the weddin'; but I was there, an' the weddin' party was nigh an hour late jest on that account. Nothin' but a bastin' thread to hold it together; such shiftlessness! Course, bein' bad luck, Emma May never tried on the dress after it come home, like she did the others, an' I c'n tell you she was hoppin'. People at the church didn't know what was the matter. No'n-deed, Miss Maxwell makes no clo's f'r me."

After her visitor was gone, Miss Phemey lay back on her pillows and looked out of the window a long time.

"'Twas an awful mean trick, I know," she said, at last. "'Twasn't right; but I got this spell o' sickness to pay up fer it, an' that butter knife was solid silver and real expensive. I'm evened up all 'round—an' somehow—I jest can't care."

PUZZLES WISE MEN.

Strangest of Living Beasts Discovered in Africa.

Scientists Do Not Know Whether to Class It with the Horse or Antelope—Creature Had Been Considered Extinct.

Sir Harry Johnston's discovery of the helladotherium, living in the forest depths of the Congo Free State, and his shipment of a skin and two skulls of the animal to the British museum has excited a good deal of interest among students of fossil remains in both hemispheres. Remains of this gigantic creature had been found in Greece and in Asia Minor, but it was generally accepted that the creature was extinct. The discovery of the creature in the Semliki forests may be a further inspiration to those enthusiasts who have long nursed the hope that somewhere the mammoth may yet be found alive.

From the fossil bones of the helladotherium it had been classed with the giraffe, but these remains had given no hint of the peculiarity of shape and markings found in the okapi, as the living creature has been called by the Congo natives.

When Henry M. Stanley passed through the Congo forests years ago he heard stories of a strange, horse-like creature sometimes found by the natives. From their descriptions he was in doubt whether to class it with the horse or the antelope. Commissioner Johnston had been interested in the creature, and when he was sent to the Congo Free State he went on the hunt for it. Dwarfs of the forests were his first informants, and they were of the opinion that it was a kind of zebra. At Fort Mbeni the Belgian officers and garrison confirmed the story. Through Command-

THE OKAPI OF AFRICA.
(Strangest of Living Beasts Recently Discovered in Congoland.)

ant Eriksson at the fort the English commissioner arranged to get the skin and skull from the native hunters, and these natives have just made their promises good.

Measured by the skins now on the way to the British museum, the helladotherium is as large in body as a full-grown ox. Proportionately, however, its neck is not larger than that of a horse, this fact being reconciled because of the animals withers rising only a few inches higher than the hind quarters. The head is large in proportion to the body, its outline suggesting the head of the South American tapir. The nostrils are two long slits, completely covered with hair and resembling the nostrils of a giraffe. The lips apparently taper to a point. There are no front teeth in the upper jaw, as the animal is a true ruminant, and the front teeth in the lower jaw are so small and feeble as to suggest that the creature, like the giraffe, must possess a prehensile tongue for feeding. If this is not the case, then the long and prehensile lips secure most of the animal's food, which consists of leaves.

The peculiar markings of the creature's skin are its most attractive points. The cheeks are yellowish white and the muzzle is brown. The forehead is a vivid red, narrowing down into a thin black line continued along the ridge of the nose to the nostrils. The long, asslike ears are of a deep reddish brown, with black silky fringes. The neck, shoulders, stomach and back are a deep reddish brown, which in parts has almost a crimson tinge. The hind quarters and hind legs, down to the hocks, and the front legs from below the elbow to the wrist joint are boldly striped in purplish black and white, the white having here and there faint touches of orange. The hind legs from the hock downward are of a creamy color. The front legs are also cream color, but a bold black line runs down the front of the leg in an oblique manner. The fetlocks of all four feet are black and cream color. The tail is bright reddish brown, with a black tuft at the end. There are three horn cores similar to those of the giraffe. By long disuse these horn cores have degenerated into rounded bumps on the skull, two of them being situated a little above the eyes and one at the beginning of the nasal bones.

As to the habits of the animals, they are found only in the densest forests, traveling and feeding in pairs. They are timid and not easily stalked, the natives most often taking them in pitfalls. The flesh is excellent for food and the natives set great store by the skins, which are used for ornamental purposes.

Platinum Becoming Scarce.

Scarcity of platinum is causing concern in the medical, electrical and photographic worlds. The price has been gradually going up until now it is quoted at a higher figure than at any time since its discovery. It is now quoted at $36 an ounce.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The French annual production of shoes is estimated at $160,000,000 worth.

Maitland, N. S., was a wooden shipbuilding center many years ago, and it is said that the industry is to be revived again.

By exposing a metal plate to the violet rays of the spectrum M. Naudon has obtained X-rays from sunlight, without electricity.

There are in the state of Washington, as nearly as can be estimated, 117,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, and, approximately, 5,000,000 acres of irrigable lands.

In 1850 Great Britain produced 2,250,000 tons of iron out of a total world's product of 4,420,000. To-day her share is only 8,600,000 out of a world's product of 42,200,000.

The sun's surface is known to be subject to greatly increased disturbances every 11 years, known as the sunspot period. Auroral displays and disturbances of the earth's magnetism have a similar period.

Russia produces 240,000,000 pounds of wool a year, the record for Europe; England comes next, with 160,000,000; then France, with 126,000,000. Australia produces 420,000,000, and the United States 320,000,000.

A French scientist has discovered that plants are very sensitive to poison. The higher plants as well as fungi enable us to detect the presence of copper, mercury and other toxic substances, which chemical analysis does not detect.

INSANITY OF SUDDEN WEALTH

Some Queer Things Are Done by People Who Have Become Rich Unexpectedly.

People who, after years of grinding poverty, suddenly come into great wealth sometimes put their new fortunes to peculiar uses. Certainly they should be allowed to do so without harsh criticism, for the strangest things done by the newly rich are done to realize a dream which has cheered the heart when the days were full of trouble scarcely to be borne, and helped to lighten the great load of poverty.

Awhile ago an Englishman, who all his life has never been able to keep his feet shod properly, suddenly came into a large fortune. The first thing he did was to give an order for shoes to several shoemakers, so arranging it that he could put on a new pair of shoes every day in the year. How often he had said to himself in his years of poverty, when his toes were sticking out of his shoes or the water coming into them: "Oh, if I ever get any money, won't I just blow myself on shoes." The opportunity came, and the first thing he did was to indulge in an orgy of new shoes.

A miner who came into an unexpected fortune gave a great feast to his workmates. Often when the miners were eating the contents of their dinner-pails down in the dim galleries of the mine he had thought of what a feast he would like to spread there for himself and his fellow workmen. So, when he came into his fortune he had one of the galleries of the mine lighted and decorated, and a great and costly feast served there to the miners, at which he presided.

Another man who suddenly became rich bought all his particular friends a complete outfit of clothing, even going so far as to furnish each of them with a gold watch and chain. Then he invited them to a famous feast, at which all sorts of expensive luxuries were served. When the guests reached their homes each found an envelope with $50 in it, and a note saying that the money was to pay for a short vacation. This generous man, unfortunately, died in want and misery not long after receiving his windfall.

A rather romanic way of spending money was that adopted by the builder of the Beggar's bridge, which spans the River Esk. When poor he had the greatest difficulty in meeting his sweetheart who lived on the opposite bank of the river, owing to the Esk often being swollen and so impassable, even to a good swimmer. The ardent lover, when distraught one day, registered a vow that if ever he became rich he would take good care that no Eskdale lover should ever suffer again in the manner he suffered. He became rich, and fulfilled his vow by the erection of the Beggar's bridge.

Willie's Perplexity.

When Willie came home last night he was more convinced of the uselessness of schools than he ever was before. Asked the nature of his latest trouble, he explained that "postpone" had been one of the words in the spelling lesson of the day. The teacher had directed the pupils to write a sentence in which the special word should appear.

Along with others, Willie announced that he didn't know the meaning of the word, and so could not use it in a sentence. The teacher expalined that it meant "delay" or "put off," and encouraged the youngsters to try. Willie's thoughts were on pleasanter things than school, and his made-to-order sentence was: "Boys postpone their clothes when they go in swimming."

Willie wishes he lived in Jacksonville.—Buffalo Express.

One Way of Proposing.

"So you are having your house redecorated, Mr. Hawkins?"

"Yes; the workmen began last week."

"Are you making radical changes?"

"Yes—very."

"What is to be the main feature of the new house?"

"You—if you'll consent."—Stray Stories.

Kean's Diet.

"I see that somebody says that Edmund Kean, the most famous of English actors, liked to adapt the kind of meat he ate to the part he had to play—choosing pork for tyrants, beef for murderers, and mutton for lovers."

"That's a great idea. I suppose when he had to play several parts in one evening he ate hash."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Opposed to Monopolies.

"Did you say that young man in the parlor tried to kiss you, dear?" said the young stepmother.

"Yes, he did," replied the daughter.

"And did you tell him you would call me?"

"No, I didn't; do you think no one in the house wants to be kissed but you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

A Relief.

Mr. Isolate (of Lonelyville, N. J., with suburban enthusiasm)—I tell you, I have got a treasure of a new hired man!

Mr. Brooklyn Borough—Indeed? What is his particular recommendation?

Isolated (elatedly)—Why, he positively does not sing a note!—Brooklyn Eagle.

Her Right.

"Grandniece," said the old lady, feebly, in a tone which indicated mental anxiety as well as bodily suffering.

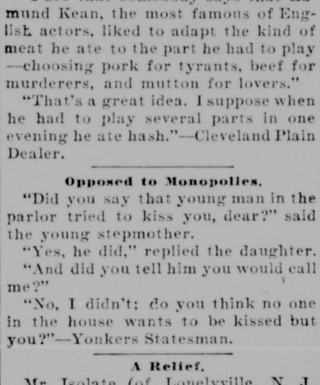
"Yes, aunt. What is it?"

"When Dr. Slimpset comes I suspect he will try to give me an anodyne, and I want you to promise me not to let him do it. It won't cure my disease, and if I have a pain I want to know it."—Leslie's Weekly.

A Fable.

Said the old Oak Tree to the Noisy Dog:
"Be still; it will do you good."
And the Noisy Dog replied: "If I had
A bark like yours I would."
—Judge.

BROTHERLY AFFECTION.



Mr. Lovsik—I'm going to take your sister away from you altogether soon. Won't you be sorry?

Boy—Yes, sorry for you.—Ally Sloper.

Victory.

They struck for fewer hours of work,
And won their point, I vow.
Their boss declares they shall not work
A single hour now.
—Philadelphia Press.

Pretty Safe Guess.

Bill—While in New York I wanted a policeman, and I looked in every direction, but could not see one. As I was leaving, one suddenly appeared behind me. Where do you suppose he came from?

Crimsonbeak—Why, I guess it's a safe bet that he came from Ireland.—Yonkers Statesman.

Cheered by It.

"You are sure you can support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?" asked the Heavy Father.

"Sure, Mike," answered Our Hero, with the assurance of youth.

"Well, I'm glad to hear it. It's more than I can afford any longer."—Indianapolis Press.

Useless Precaution.

Mr. Tellitt—I heard at the club today that Mrs. Ketchum's husband had run away from her.

Mrs. Tellitt—That isn't strange. She only married him because she was afraid of getting left.

Mr. Tellitt—Well, isn't she?—Judge.

Couldn't Tame Her.

Attendant—The lion tamer has been injured and cannot perform tonight.

Museum Manager—What happened to him?

Attendant—He tried to discharg his cook this morning.—Baltimore American.

A Modest Request.

Mrs. Chatterton—I should like to go shopping this afternoon.

Chatterton—But, honest, my dear, I haven't got a dollar in my pocket!

Mrs. Chatterton (lightly)—Oh! Well, then, you might give me 98 cents.—Puck.

Turns of Fortune's Wheel.

"Woman," said he, "you have turned me down."

She gazed at him coldly, after the manner of the young woman she had seen pictured on a refrigerator advertisement.

"I shall go to the Klondike, become rich," he continued, "and you will regret turning me down when I again turn up."—Indianapolis Press.

NOT VERY NICELY PUT.

Artist—War is a terrible thing.

Friend—Still it's not as bad as it's painted.—The King.

Locating the Chill.

Ere long you'll meet the ice man
To complain about your bill;
The chunk will never freeze you,
But perhaps his manner will.
—Washington Star.

A Perfect Dream.

"The safe have fell over, ma'am, on top of the new sample haht, and mashed it," said the apprentice, producing a jumbled mass of flattened millinery.

"Ah, now it is a perfect dream! Put a new card on it: 'Crushed shapes; latest out. Price, $99.99,'" said the delighted St. Catherine street milliner.—Montreal Star.

A Tramp's Work.

"Hello, Walker! What y' up to nowdays?"

"Well, Lazy, I'm lookin' fer a chance t' work——"

"Aw, come off! You don't expect me to believe that?"

"Cert. It's de truth. I'm lookin' fer a chance t' work some soft guy fer the price of a drink."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

His Only Objection.

"I love to hear you talk, my dear," said Mr. Bickers to his wife, when she paused to take breath at the end of the second column of a curtain lecture, "but your volubility is really a reflection on my wisdom."

"How so?"

"Because a word to the wise is sufficient."—Leslie's Weekly.

Over the Back Fence.

First Woman—You've got to retract what you said about me.

Second Woman—I won't. I never take anything back.

First Woman—Indeed, you don't, but you'll borrow everything your neighbors have if you get a chance.—Detroit Free Press.

For All Causes.

Man loves to kick with might and main;
Sad sounds best fit his mouth.
He'll first complain about the rain
And then about the drought.
—Washington Star.

THE USUAL VICTIM.

"Did anyone ever read his play?"

"O yes, indeed. He made his wife read it."—Harlem Life.

A Confession.

What a fool a man in love can be!—
Even I have been one of those.
He has ever been known—
As in case like my own—
To have gone so far as propose.
—Judge.

His Head Level.

She—Did Mr. Moneybags leave a will?

He—No; he said he wanted to keep the money in the family.—Town Topics.

Well-Named.

Inksum—He calls his verses "Snatches of Song."

Penfield—That's right! He stole most of them.—Puck.

PERSIA MUST YIELD.

Ultimately the Shah's Realm Will Be Absorbed by Russia.

Another Step Toward the Bear's Inevitable Conquest of Asia—Why the Russians Are the Best of Colonizers.

John Kimberly Mumford, writing of Russia's conquest of Asia in the World's Work, discloses how the empire of the czar reaches out into Persia, with the manifest intention of some day, in the fullness of time, enfolding the realm of the shah. One need be in Persia only a little time, says Mr. Mumford, to realize the Russian predominance. Persia is Russian. That this is true is manifest in many ways that are a study of the efficacy of the peaceful method, a revelation of Muscovite versatility. Everywhere things Persian are disappearing, and the Russ is substituting for them his own memorials in brick and stone, steel and steam and electricity.

Russia's progress to the south during the last 70 years has been quiet, but by no means accidental. It is not at all mysterious, though often so called. It is simply the carrying out of a definite plan, a waiting plan, based on slow but persistent advance. This advance has been facilitated by the inexplicable policy of England. Mr. Mumford says:

"Sir Henry Drummond Wolfe, former representative of Great Britain at the court of Teheran, secured for English corporations, by virtue of the loans, concessions of all sorts, looking to the development of Persia, banking charters, mining charters and the like. He retired from the post leaving the English in possession of material rights and privileges throughout the kingdom, and in control of the custom house receipts of the gulf ports as security for interest on monetary advances. That position the present British government has to all appearances abandoned. In England's refusal to guarantee the Persian loan of 22,500,000 roubles lay the opportunity Russia had long looked for, and to her indorsement of

COUNT DE LAMSDORFF.
(Russian Statesman Who Has Undermined England in Persia.)

the obligation she attached the most sweeping and subversive of conditions, including, first of all, the wiping out of all debt to England. Prompt conformity to these has been exacted. The money which had been borrowed from England was all repaid, in compliance with the Muscovite demand, within two years after Russia had taken up the sponsorship and the rights that accompanied it."

In conclusion Mr. Mumford says: "The Russian knows the people he holds sway over and manages them as no other can, for their blood is in him. * * * He conciliates native agencies at every step of the way. * * * He is mindful of the admonition of Paul I.; he remembers that he is 'only at war with the English and is the friend of all who do not give them help.' He 'assures men of the friendship of Russia.' He annihilates memories; he weans peoples from regrets. He plays upon their vanity until it is transmitted into loyalty; he grafts upon his already conglomerate speech something of the language of the conquered, and the next generation speaks with the tongue of Moscow. In brief, he finds a barbarian, and, moving on in the prosecution of his eternal purpose, leaves a Russian. That is what he has been doing in Caucasia and Transcaucasia, as well as on the far side of the Caspian, and that, reasonably assuming that England will not interfere strongly to block his progress to the south, is what he will ultimately do in all parts of Persia; what that will mean, in the struggle which is bound to come some day, the map shows. * * * That he aspires to the possession of all Asia there seems no longer any room for doubt. There are great obstacles in his path; he removes them. He has one way in Manchuria, another in Iran. But he is building warships as fast as he is taking up land in Asia. He anchors them now in Port Arthur; next in Bushire and Bender Abbas. How soon will the searchlights of his cruisers sweep the harbors of Calcutta and Bombay?"

This Horse Works a Pump.

John Garberick, of Bucyrus, O., has a pump at his barn where he waters his stock. One of his horses would take hold of the handle with his teeth and pump until he had sufficient water to quench his thirst. The other horses when thirsty would appeal to him and he would pump for them. The horse quickly wore out the pump handle, and Garberick put in a chain pump. The horse is now studying its mechanism, and frequently attempts to operate it.

QUEEN RANAVALONA.

Deposed Ruler of the Island of Madagascar Soon to Be a Guest of the City of Paris.

According to a cable dispatch, Queen Ranavalona, of Madagascar, who was exiled from her country by the French four years ago, and taken to Algeria, is to be granted her long-expressed wish to visit Paris. Ranavalona has been happier in Algeria than she was in Madagascar, where she was a virtual prisoner in her palace. Since her exile she has been living in a fine villa provided by the French government, which also has allowed her $5,000 a year and a staff of servants. At the island palace her principal amusement was flying

QUEEN RANAVALONA.
(Ex-Ruler of Madagascar Who Is About to Visit Paris.)

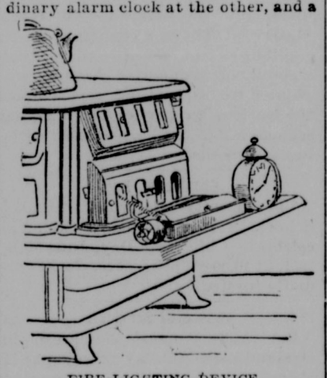
kites from her palace window. The dusky queen has not lost her taste for chewing tobacco, cigarettes and jewelry, and continues to have her gowns made by Worth, the fashionable Paris tailor. Her jewelry is said to be worth $2,000,000.

Queen Ranavalona was taken from Madagascar at two o'clock one February morning in 1897, after six hours' notice to get ready. She and her two uncles had been detected in a plot to overthrow the French, who have been in Madagascar for two centuries. The men were executed, while the queen was deported to Bourbon island, and later to Algeria.

FIRE-LIGHTING DEVICE.

An Automatic Contrivance Which Makes Early Rising Unnecessary, and Works Every Time.

The illustration shows an automatic device for lighting fires, which has just been patented by John M. Leek, of Knoxville, Tenn., who states that the object he has in view is to provide a simple contrivance by which a fire may be ignited in the kitchen range at any desired time, so that the housewife is not required to rise early in the morning and enter a cold room for the purpose of starting a fire. This device might also settle the question of who should get up and light the fires by eliminating it altogether. The arrangement consists of a rotary shaft actuated by a coiled spring, with an abrasive surface at one end and an ordinary alarm clock at the other, and a



FIRE-LIGHTING DEVICE.
(It Works Automatically and Makes Early Rising Unnecessary.)

fuse or wick for leading the blaze from the matches to the kindlings in the stove. The mechanism is placed on the hearth of the stove, with the wick supported by a wire hanger, the matches being gripped in a clamp, which holds them against the roughened surface of the wheel. As the wick has been previously soaked in oil and several matches are provided for ignition independently of each other, there is small chance of failure.

Hereditary Suicidal Mania.

An extraordinary case of hereditary suicidal mania is reported from Paris. A skilled artisan in wrought iron has been found by his wife hanging quite dead from the ceiling in their dining-room. The man left a letter saying that he was forced to commit suicide because he had reached the age of 35 years, at which his forefathers before him had all taken their own lives. The police inquiry has shown that the latter part of the man's statement is correct. The suicide mania runs in the family and irresistibly gains possession of each member as they attain their thirty-fifth year. The man's father and grandfather, and lately his uncle, all died by their own hand when they reached that age. Since his last birthday deceased had been depressed and told his wife and his friends what was preying on his mind was the uncontrollable force, which he was powerless to resist, urging him to commit suicide during the year.

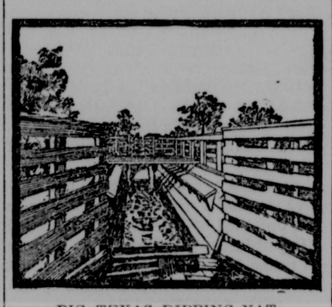
Literature in Georgia.

A Georgia paper has an account of "a hot literary dinner, after which there was a wrestling match to decide who was the best literary man in town. Mart Tompkins throwed Luke Landers five times, and was afterward declared head writer and literary president."

LARGE DIPPING PLANT.

Texas Has a Cattle Bath Which, for Size and Effectiveness, Is Without an Equal.

The government bureau of animal industry has recently, through a series of experiments, solved an important problem bearing upon the health of cattle. It is the establishment of large dipping vats in the center of the stock raising districts of Texas and the south for immersing cattle in a chemical solution which effectually destroys parasites infesting their skin. When cattle from a diseased territory are to be shipped into a non-infected district it is important that they be freed from all pests. The best and only remedy has now been found to pass the cattle through a



BIG TEXAS DIPPING VAT.

disinfecting bath, or, as it is termed, to "dip" them. "Dipping" infected cattle into a saturated solution of sulphur in extra dynamo oil will destroy all parasites.

Recently the Fort Worth Stock Yards company built a large dipping plant and placed it at the disposal of the bureau of animal industry, where the first demonstrations have been carried out. One of the problems in regard to the bath was to find a chemical oil which would not have an irritating and heating effect upon the cattle. For this purpose a number of samples of various lubricating oils were examined, and one of light specific gravity, called extra dynamo, was selected.

A train load of 311 cattle was dipped in a large vat of the stock yard in July last. These cattle were raised and bred in Texas, and were infested with Texas fever parasites at the time of the dipping. The weather, which had been remarkably cool up to this time, suddenly changed to intense heat, and, it being desirable not to expose the cattle to the sun immediately after the dipping, they were not passed through the vat until after sunset. By 11 o'clock at night all had gone through without a single accident, and they were at once loaded on clean cars, bedded with hay and shipped to Rockford, Ill. Of the 311 cattle all save four arrived in good condition at their destination. The casualties were principally caused by extreme heat during the first day of travel and the confinement incident to shipment. A careful examination showed that not a single parasite had survived. Most of the cattle showed absolutely no indications of having been dipped, the skin being soft and flexible in all cases.—N. Y. Herald.

FEEDING SOAKED CORN.

When Combined with Good Pasturage It Affords an Ideal Summer Ration for Pigs.

There appears to be quite a difference in the opinions of breeders in regard to feeding soaked corn to the spring pigs during the summer time when running on the pasture and at a time when the old corn is hard and sometimes difficult for young pigs to eat. I have a decided preference for soaked corn, getting the best growth and better results than from feeding the dry corn. My plan is as follows: I get two barrels that will hold water, and then pour in one the quantity of corn that I wish the pigs to eat during the next 36 hours' time, then I add to the corn clean water until it is covered some three inches, leaving it to soak for 36 hours. I then commence feeding from the first barrel, and at the same time fill the second barrel, which will be ready to commence on when the first is fed out. After the first is fed out, clean the barrel and fill it as before. This is a clean, easy digested, wholesome food. The corn has lost nothing by the operation, only the heated or burning feature of it, which is injurious to all young, growing stock when fed to any extent. You can feed this kind of food without danger of splashing it over you, which is not the case with slop made from mill feeds, which not only gets on your clothes, but the pigs as well in feeding. This manner of feeding will make rapid growth, and when on good pasture a complete ration.—J. G. Trueblood, in Swineherd.

Windmill Power Is Cheap.

A windmill will pump water for stock, irrigation and all other purposes; it will turn the wheels of the mill; it will wash, churn, turn the grindstone, turning lathe, cider press, etc.; it will grind bones for the hens, saw wood, chop feed, shred fodder, shell corn, run fanning mill—there is no end of the jobs it can be set to work on if properly harnessed. Without a single exception the windmill is the cheapest power nature puts into the hands of man. Every farm should have a good, standard made windmill. —Farm Journal.

Same Old Trick.

After six months of darkness the arctic sun creeped shyly over the edge of the glacier. Mr. Ojibiwockky had just returned from the Eskimo club. "What time is it?" asked Mrs. Ojibiwockky, suddenly waking up. "Quar'er pash February," replied Mr. Ojibiwockky, somewhat thickly. It was in reality half past May, and having no desire to pry into family affairs, we will draw a veil over the scene that followed.—Philadelphia Record.

Danger in Old Sayings.

"What a fine head your boy has," said an admiring friend.

"Yes," replied the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block—ain't you, my boy?"

"Yes, father; teacher said yesterday that I was a young blockhead."—Stray Stories.

Going Too Far.

"This reckless speculation must be stopped," said the earnest citizen to the trust magnate.

"Indeed it must," agreed the latter. "Indeed, it must. Why, yesterday two or three fellows who are not in our crowd at all made several thousand dollars by taking flyers. That sort of thing won't do."—Baltimore American.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy, Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"Doctor," said the stingy man, who was trying to save a fee, meeting Dr. Sharpe on the street, "what do you think of this? Very frequently I get severe pains in my feet. What's that a sign of?" "I should say that was a sign of rain," replied the doctor.—Philadelphia Press.

Relieve Whooping Cough
With Hoxsie's Croup Cure. No nausea. 50 cts.

Carpenter—"Well, boy, have you ground all the tools, as I told you, while I've been out?" Boy (newly apprenticed)—"Yes, master, all but this 'ere 'andsaw. An' I can't quite get the gaps out of it!"—Punch.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A relic of the old masters—The ancient schoolhouse.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

His Proper Introduction.

"Really, your face is very familiar, sir; but you seem to have the advantage of me in names."

And she looked at the distinguished stranger with a puzzled air.

"I fancied," he said, "that you would know me. My name is Bangs, and four years ago I had the honor to be your butler."

The face of the lady blazed.

"But a remarkably lucky series of stock investments," he went on, "have enabled me to become your next door neighbor."

The lady's face softened.

"So pleased to renew our acquaintance, Mr. Bangs," she smilingly said.—N. Y. Telegram.

How He Saved.

Corporal William L. Dawson, just returned from soldiering in the Philippines, walked into a Salina real estate office the other day and planked down the cash for an 80-acre farm.

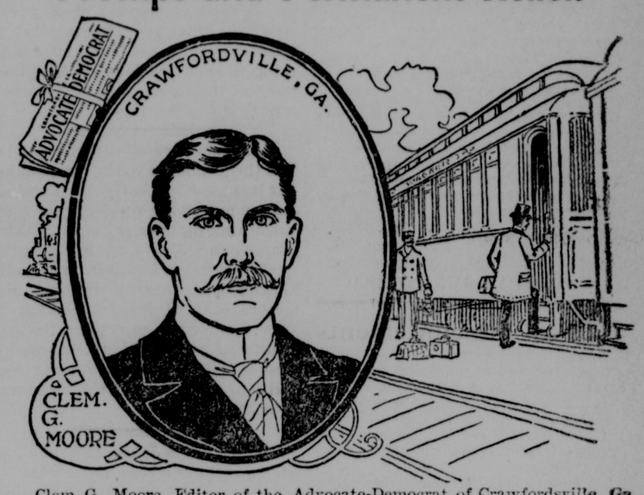
He had saved $2,000 in less than three years of army life, and the item reminds us of the remark made by a Topeka soldier boy, having no reference, however, to Corporal Dawson:

"You say you can't understand how a soldier can bring back from the Philippines more than his entire pay amounted to?" said the Topeka boy. "Well, ain't you going to allow anything for poker?"—Kansas City Journal.

Every time you get drunk, and advertise your folly on the streets, you are fighting yourself. Every time you do a bad action, you are fighting yourself. You have a hard enough time getting along, at best; can you afford to fight yourself?—Atchison Globe.

He—"Yes, I used to write verses to her." She—"Pretty bad ones, I'm sure." He—"No; the very best on the market; Rossetti's, for instance." She—"Oh, they weren't your own, then?" He—"Pardon me, I put in a good deal of original work. I changed the name of his girl, wherever it came, into the name of mine."—Brooklyn Life.

FOR SYSTEMIC CATARRH
Peculiar to Summer Pe-ru-na Gives Prompt and Permanent Relief.



Clem G. Moore, Editor of the Advocate-Democrat of Crawfordsville, Ga., writes the Peruna Medicine Company as follows:

Gentlemen—"After four years of intense suffering, caused by systemic catarrh, which I contracted while editing, and traveling for my paper, I have been greatly relieved by the use of Peruna. I gave up work during these years of torture, tried various remedies and many doctors, but all the permanent relief came from the use of Peruna. My trouble was called indigestion, but it was catarrh all through my system, and a few bottles of Peruna made me feel like another person, noting the improvement after I had used the first bottle. Peruna is undoubtedly the best catarrh remedy ever compounded.—Clem G. Moore.

Captain Percy W. Moss, Paragould, Ark., says: "I think Peruna is undoubtedly the finest and surest catarrh cure ever prepared, and it has taken but two bottles to convince me of this fact."

Judge Wm. T. Zenor, of Washington, D. C., writes from 213 N. Capital Street, Washington, D. C.:

"I take pleasure in saying that I can cheerfully recommend the use of Peruna as a remedy for catarrhal trouble and a most excellent tonic for general conditions."—Wm. T. Zenor.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT

for chronic diseases can only be secured through the employment of a specialist who has devoted years of study and experiment along the necessary lines.

The Interstate Physicians League is an association of the most competent, skilled and experienced specialists.

It affords an opportunity for the sufferer to secure individual treatment by one of the leading specialists in the country at a cost which, under other methods, would be impossible.

A thorough diagnosis is made of every case which we undertake. The proper specialist then takes the case in hand, gives it the most exhaustive examination and takes up its treatment in a scientific manner.

All sufferers from obstinate chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia and other digestive disorders, liver and kidney diseases, chronic constipation and diarrhœa, rheumatism etc., are requested to send for prospectus telling in full the methods of this association.

Interstate Physicians' League
CINCINNATI OHIO, U.S.A.

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$3. & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Real worth of W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes is $4 to $5. My $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

It is not alone the best leather that makes a first class shoe it is the brains, that have planned the best style, lasts a perfect model of the foot, and the construction of the shoe. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made W. L. Douglas shoes the best in the world for men.

Take no substitute. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them, if he does not, send for catalog giving full instructions how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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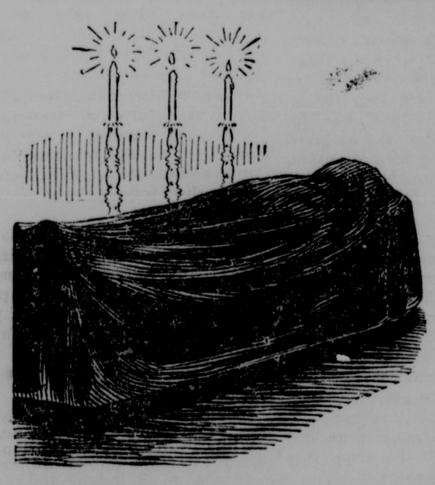

DEATH

begins in the bowels. It's the unclean places that breed infectious epidemics, and it's the unclean body—unclean inside—that "catches" the disease. A person whose stomach and bowels are kept clean and whose liver is lively, and blood pure, is safe against yellow fever, or any other of the dreadful diseases that desolate our beautiful land. Some of the cleanest people outside are filthiest inside, and they are the ones who not only "catch" the infections, but endanger the lives of all their friends and relatives. There's only one certain way of keeping clean inside so as to prevent disease and that is to take CASCARETS. Perfect disinfectant and bowel strengtheners. All diseases are

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Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice! start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 446

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy to-day, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

Political Announcements

The following rates for publishing political announcements in these columns have been fixed and will be charged to those who desire to make their wishes known to the voters of Garrett county. These charges are payable in advance of the first publication of notices:

For State Senator, $10; County Treasurer, $5; Sheriff, $5; Members of the House of Delegates, $5; County Commissioner, $5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, and most respectfully solicit the assistance and influence of all Republicans. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to give personal attention to the duties of the office.

JAS. W. WHITE,
District No. 14. Oakland.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of Republicans throughout the county.

Dist. No. 7. ANDREW SHARTZER.

FOR SHERIFF.

CALL FOR PRIMARIES AND CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given to the Republican Voters of Garrett county to assemble in primary meetings in their respective election districts on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing five delegates from each election district of Garrett county to attend a County Convention to be held in the town of Oakland on

TUESDAY, JULY 2nd, 1901,

at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating—

One candidate for State Senator.
Two candidates for Members of the House of Delegates.
One candidate for Sheriff.
One candidate for County Treasurer.
Two candidates for County Commissioners.
One candidate for Register of Wills.
One candidate for County Surveyor.

And also to elect three delegates to attend a State Convention of the Republican party to be held in Baltimore City on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1901.

for the purpose of nominating—

One candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.
One candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland.

At said primary meetings each district will also elect a district committee consisting of five members.

At the County Convention a new State Central Committee for Garrett county, consisting of three members, will be elected.

In District No. 11 the primaries will be held at the residence of Jacob Strickland. In District No. 6 the primaries will be held at Sang Run. In the other districts of the county the places of meeting will be at the usual places of holding said primary elections.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee of Garrett county, Maryland.

GEORGE D. WHITE,
Chairman.

Newspaper Frauds.

"Non-partisan" papers, edited by partisans, are the most patent humbugs of the age. In commenting upon public matters they start out non-partisan, but wind up partisan. They are simply frauds. A partisan paper is the more to be admired. It sacrafices patronage for principle. It is more honest, for it does not play for both sides, and does not pretend to be anything than partisan. There is nothing antagonistic to honesty in being partisan, and there is every inducement to dishonesty in being non-partisan or independent. The most despicable object is a partisan who pretends to conduct a non-partisan or independent paper, and then by his acts endorses every principle and policy which his party espouses.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

IT IS very clever in the opposition press to praise the Federal authorities for promptness in bringing to justice faithless servants in Maryland's census work. The Democratic editors still insist, however, that a new count was necessary. Sixty thousand dollars thrown into Democratic channels is a political boost not to be sneezed at!

SINCE our *expose* last week of the scheme of the Allegany crowd of political tricksters to foist upon the people of Garrett county a ticket which is nauseating in the extreme it has required much buttonholing and logrolling to screw the courage of some of the Allegany county candidates up to the sticking point.

The article referred to was an eye-opener for many of our people who suspected that everything was not altogether as represented to them but were unable to solve the riddle. The effect has been remarkable in many sections of the county and has succeeded in enlightening some who were about to take the plunge. The result has been that the chances of the Allegany county candidates to receive the nominations and be elected by the votes of Garrett county citizens have fallen away below par.

Outside influence may be a good thing in some sections of Maryland but in the mountains of Garrett county it will not down.

IT WILL be several months yet before the plums are ready for picking, but it is none too early for Republicans to realize the necessity for vigilance and preliminary work. With proper effort Maryland can this fall be shifted to the Republican column. Let the Democrats be defeated, not for the sake of the emoluments of office, but for the good of the State in a material way—the bettering of business conditions and the general prosperity of the people of the Commonweaith.

WITH William Jennings Bryan preparing to make a tour of the country as the apostle of liberty, and Senator Clay, of Georgia, stating that the Democrats can only achieve success by dropping all populism, the outlook for the Democratic party is not full of serenity. For two successive elections the Democratic party has been more interested apparently in smashing the gold element than in serving the people. It is very probable that several elections will now witness an effort on the part of the gold men in the Democratic party to smash the silverites, the Republican party, in the meanwhile, looking after the national affairs. It's a clear case of there being no Democratic party without Bryan and of there being no party with Bryan.

To Make the Fight in the Counties.

If the advice of some of the State leaders is accepted the Democrats will concentrate their efforts in the counties and allow Baltimore to go as it pleases in the fall.

Even some of the city people interested in the success of Mr. Gorman recommend this course. They say the party in Baltimore is so rent asunder that a union of forces is out of the question. Others, again, insist that the regular organization can win out in the First and Second districts if given proper encouragement.

One of Mr. Gorman's most devoted adherents, and he is not allied to any one of the factions, stated Monday that no concessions need be made to any of those desiring to be placated, as they had not sufficient following to affect the result. The point he made was that the City Hall forces could not drum up any support in East Baltimore and that only in the Third district had Mr. Morrison any following. As the latter is hopelessly Republican it did not matter how the Crescent people voted. The Second district he regarded safely Democratic, anyhow; it mattered not how strong the opposition would be.

"At the same time," he continued, "I am sure we could win without the city. We had much greater odds to contend with in 1897, when the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and every newspaper in the city was against us, and, even then, we could have captured the Legislature had we given the counties our undivided attention. Then, again, the State administration was in Republican hands, whereas now our own people are in control."

"You take a very optimistic view of the situation," remarked another leading Democrat, who was standing nearby. "I entertain a very different opinion. As it appears to me, our chances are not at all bright. I know that in some of the counties the conditions are not much better then they are in the city. Nor are they likely to improve in the near future.

The discussion became quite animated, and ended in the disputants adhering to their opinions.

Subsequently a ward leader identified with the regular organization, and who is usually well informed, acknowledged that conditions were, to say the least, unpromising.

"The State people left us in the lurch last spring," said he with some bitterness, "and they have no right now to look to us for support when their interests are at stake. It was a great blunder to give up the city when, by concerted effort we could have carried it. Of all the leaders Mr. Rasin alone made a fight, and he was antagonized not only by the Republicans, but by Democrats as well. Now, when it is too late, those who are responsible for our defeat realize the effect it is having on the counties. I do not know any of the plans of Mr. Gorman's friends, but I do know they will be lucky if they succeed in inducing the Democrats to register. In my ward none of those regarded as independents who have heretofore voted our ticket will register. They have told me so."

This view is a reflex of the opinion of a majority of the Democrats. They entertain little or no hope of getting together, and unless there is a decided change the State managers will waste no time on the city. They will look to the counties.

The Republicans in the city are more interested in their organization fight than in the general election to follow. There appears to be an inclination to fight all along the line. The leaders say they cannot stop these contests if they would, and would not if they could. It is a healthy sign. When it comes to selecting candidates for the Legislature, however, they propose to use their influence to secure the selection of only the best equipped men.

Chairman Goldsborough will be in Baltimore Tuesday again and take up the work in the counties.

Foraker Sounds the Keynote.

Senator Joseph B. Foraker, is his speech before the Ohio State Republican convention, has emphasized the national character of the state election in Ohio this fall. Speaking of the administration of Governor George K. Nash, he declared that it had been so efficient that even Ohio democrats could not complain and no issue could be made of it. Therefore every vote cast in Ohio next November would be either for or against the administration of William McKinley, with that degree of certainty as if he were the candidate.

The plea for a large Republican vote in Ohio this year is based on the necessity for a continuation of the present industrial conditions. Senator Foraker truly says: "The achievements of the past four years are still in large measure incomplete and insecure. We have unexampled prosperity, but a democratic wave would blight it. We have added new luster to our arms, and new glory to our flag, but an application of democratic politics would tarnish one and dim the other. We have expanded our limits, advanced our jurisdiction and assumed new responsibilities, but democratic ascendancy at this time would mean abandonment, retreat and national humiliation."

It is not only the duty of Ohio republicans, but of republicans throughout the United States, Maryland particularly, to give an emphatic vote of confidence to the present national administration. The issue that exists in Ohio is equally prominent in Maryland. By compassing the defeat of the republican party Arthur P. Gorman would fain return to the United States Senate. Should his ambition be gratified, no more bitter foe to republican prosperity and progress in all Christendom could be found than he. Gorman is for self alone, and while he may pretend to have the better interests of his state and party at heart, his past record does not sustain the pretense.

The Third Party Movement.

That was a curious compound of political irrationalism that gathered in Kansas City the other day and launched a new third party movement on the troubled sea of politics. Populists of all persuasions, Free Silver Republicans, Socialists, Single Taxers and Bryan Democrats were in attendance. Every folly known to later-day politics was represested. They seem to have been all on hand, and that they were there with a purpose is demonstrated by the fact that they took themselves seriously and did actually organize a new party. How it was possible for one combination to assimilate such widely varying irrationalism is quite beyond comprehension.

This third party movement is proclaimed as being distinctly a Missouri affair; that it is primarily designed to operate in the national field is plainly discernable. Its schedule of principles proves that Missouri is far too small for this new movement. Here is what the new movement has set out to accomplish:

Public ownership of all public utilities, as railroads, telegraphs, &c.

While awaiting the legislation necessary to secure public ownership, rigid control of freight and passenger rates and severe penalties for rebates and other discriminations by railroads. Taxation of railroads and other public utility corporations in the same proportion as the value of farm and other property.

Direct legislation by the initiative and referendum to the end that the people may initiate good legislation and veto bad legislation.

Graduated income tax to the end that wealth, which receives government protection, shall bear its just share of the cost of the government.

That whatsoever is used as money shall be full legal tender, issued by the general government in sufficient volume for business purposes, and that volume fixed in proportion to population.

Just election laws throughout the State.

Home rule for cities and abolition of the present system of using the police as a standing army to carry primary elections in the interest of dishonest politicians representing still more dishonest special priyilege corporations.

Election of United States Senators by popular vote.

Excepting the last three these principles are of an essentially national character. They comprehend problems which Missouri is incapable of solving. The fact that they are given precedence over local State questions proves that Missouri is a secondary consideration.

As a national affair, there can be no doubt of the mission of this new movement. For ten years the political cranks of the country have been pulling at cross-purposes. There are a considerable number of these individuals; at one time they were strong enough to usurp control of the Democratic party; but they feel that control slipping away from them and, preferring to be a factor rather than a mere pest, they have decided to form all the cranks under one banner. That is the purpose of this new movement. It will afford a soft place for the cranks to light when the Democracy finally kicks them out and when the Populist party disintegrates. They will make a fuss for a brief season, but it will soon be over. If it hastens the final elimination of Bryan and Bryanism it will serve a useful purpose. That it will do so can hardly be disputed, for among such a combination of irrationals Mr. Bryan will, however much he may now deny connection with the new movement, come naturally to be the leader.

Communicated.

To the Editor of the Republican.

In my communication to THE REPUBLICAN of the 13th inst. I promised to write again in the next issue, but the serious illness of a member of my family prevented it.

And now before taking up the subject in mind I will refer to a letter in the *Journal* of the 20th inst. signed "Republican." I admit that in time of peace his suggestions might meet with the heartiest approbation by the majority of the Republican party in the county. But at this particular time, and coupled with the doubts that shadow good advice coming through any other than the regular channel for Republican advice over any other than the true name of the writer, the suggestions must lose their centripetal force, and as it is the inherited privilege of every voter in the county to attend the primaries, it follows that we and not the machine are in the fault. It is still further the inherent privilege of any qualified male citizen of the county to seek office at the disposition of the voters and I presume if any of the quartet and the unknown others referred to were seeking office they would certainly have the nerve to announce themselves, for according to the scripture, those coming in any other way than the open gate are thieves and robbers, which epithets belong to none of the four honored and christian gentlemen mentioned, neither I presume to the unknown.

But enough of this. Let us get down to facts. As I said in my first letter, we are in the midst of difficulty and to our State Assembly in 1902 we must look for relief and a solution of the problems, and who are better qualified to undertake the business confronting us than those who participated in the effort to secure justice to the people of our county and the Republican institutions of the State at the last regular and the extra session. Hence I believe we will make a great mistake by the nomination of any other than Hon. Robert A. Ravenscroft for the Senate. I urge this without fear of censure; not because our party lacks men enough of brains and education who could serve the people with equal intelligence and success under different circumstances, but from the fact of his knowledge of and familiarity with the duties to be performed, and I believe the voters of Garrett county are too sensible and alert to allow their minds to be prejudiced against the doctor for flimsy reasons. Let us once more forget factional feeling and put our shoulders to the wheel and help to roll it on to victory. I have no fear as to the other nominations. They will be satisfactorily made. Attend the primaries, instruct your delegates and all will be well.

Asking your deepest consideration of this matter, I am

Yours truly,
S. E. FLOWERS, SR.

Mt. Lake Park, June 24, 1901.

Notice.

I beg to announce to the citizens of Garrett county that I have returned to Oakland to locate permanently to practice law, after an absence of several years, during which time I have been engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. I solicit the patronage of clients of the late firm of Veitch & Townshend and that of other citizens as well.

Will be assisted in imported cases by an able and experienced lawyer. Prompt attention will be given to all business placed in my care.

Offices in the McComas building, Oakland, Md.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
15 6t Attorney at Law.

LOSING FLESH

In summer can be prevented by taking

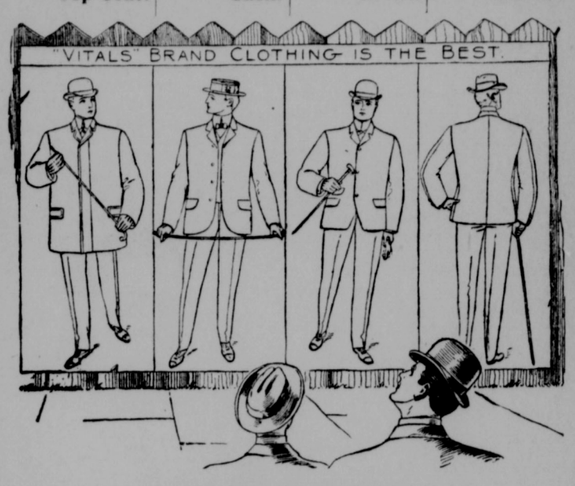
Scott's Emulsion

Its as beneficial in summer as in winter. If you are weak or run down, it will build you up.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Spring Top Coat. | Four Button Sack. | Military Front. | Military Back.



Our Spring Stock of

Men and ... Boys **CLOTHING**

Is now complete in all the NEW STYLES & COLORS.

All Wool Suits at $7.50.

Style, Fit, Quality--Guaranteed.

H. C. SINCELL & Co.

July Court.

The non-jury term of the Circuit Court will convene here on Monday when Judge Stake is expected to be present. There are but few cases for trial, the most important one being that of Merriam vs. The Cumberland Paper Company which was continued from the term closing last week.

West Virginia Telephone Combine.

A movement has been started and a meeting of the interested parties already held to merge all the independent telephone lines in West Virginia into one company. It is estimated that the value of the property under the consolidation will reach $1,000,000. The new company will be capitalized for several times that amount. A committee has been appointed to inspect and report upon the various properties and the big scheme will likely be perfected within a few weeks.

Childrens' Day.

The Trinity Reformed Sunday School, of New Germany, Md., will celebrate Childrens' Day, June 30th, 1901, at 10.30 o'clock. Everybody cordially invited.

Episcopal Services.

Rev. W. H. Osmond will preach in Oakland each Sunday morning at 11 o'clock a. m.; Sunday evenings of July 7th and 21st at 8 p. m. Services at Swanton June 30, July 14 and 28 at 8 p. m.

Wrested Gun From Antagonist.

Albert Woodford, a lumberman, snatched a shot gun from a fellow lumberman with whom he was quarreling, at Hambleton, W. Va., Tuesday, and hurled it on a railroad tie to break it. The gun exploded, the contents entering Woodford's abdomen, causing his death.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

THOMAS R. McROBIE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1901.

ELIZABETH McROBIE,
Administratrix,
Beckman, Md.

School Board Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., June 27, 1901.

There will be a meeting of the School Board

JULY 9, 1901,

for the purpose of considering the building of school houses and such other business as may come before them.

E. A. BROWNING,
16 2t Secretary.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

TAX SALE
—OF—
Real Estate

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 51, Chapter 566, of Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52, Chapter 566, as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, the undersigned, as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

SATURDAY,
July 6, 1901,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "DECAPOLIS" AND IMPROVEMENTS thereon, situate in Election District No. 6, Garrett county, Maryland, and described in a deed from Fanny E. Stockbridge, widow, and Henry Stockbridge, Jr., and wife, James A. Garey and wife and William T. Carson and wife to Joseph F. and Hanson B. Lewis, bearing date April 27th, 1895, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 26, folio 575, &c., one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland. This land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold to pay and satisfy the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1897, as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of Joseph F. and Hanson B. Lewis.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

THOMAS B. WILEY,
Late Treasurer.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the road prayed to be changed, known as the White and King road, and examine whether the said changed road should be located, will meet on the 15th day of July, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said changed location of said White and King road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM WHITE,
J. B. MEESE,
CHARLES THOMPSON,
Examiners.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

The man who reduces salaries is a sort of revenue cutter.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Williams are at Deer Park for the summer.

Just take a look at the most complete line of ladies' muslin underwear at Townshend & Son's. 14 4

Mr. James W. Leathers spent Sunday evening with friends at Terra Alta.

WANTED—A sexton for St. Matthew's Episcopal church. Apply to Rev. W. H. Osmond, rector.

Mrs. H. S. Whetsell, of Kingwoad, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Fleming on Alder street.

Townshend & Son's line of trunks and valises is the largest and cheapest in town. 14 4

Dr. and Mrs. John K. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, have arrived at Deer Park to spend the summer.

Townshend & Son have a nice, neat line of plaids, percales, organdies, colored lawns, lace curtains, bedspreads, sheets, etc., away down.

Chas. Bosley has returned home from Clarksburg, W. Va., where he was employed during the winter at his trade.

Naylor & Co. have a fine line of spray pumps on hand as well as the largest variety of pumps for deep and shallow wells in the county. We also do pump repairing. 13 3

Rev. R. B. Ward, of Cameron, W. Va., dropped into Oakland rather unexpectedly Tuesday morning and spent the day here very pleasantly with his numerous friends.

Senator Ravenscroft accompanied by Henry Speicher, Esq., one of the Accident merchants, came up to Oakland Sunday night and returned home Monday morning.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occured, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all dealers.

It would be well for the town authorities to cut the luxuriant shrubbery which line nearly every street in town before some stranger wanders into it and becomes lost. It is entirely too bucolic.

Mr. Austin Brown, who has charge of the branch store of Messrs. D. E. Bolden & Co. at Piedmont, came home sick last Friday and remained here until Monday, at which time he was much improved.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parson age, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Dr. Henry W. McComas has made some very substantial improvements to his property on Second street. A large and handsome barn has been erected, his residence repainted and put in good condition and the grounds about his premises enclosed by a new fence.

Chief of Police J. M. Stanton left Oakland Sunday morning for Cincinnati, Ohio, where he went as a delegate to the National Convention of the Knights of St. John as a representative of the Oakland branch of the order. He will return home Friday evening. During his absence his place on the police force is being filled by William Newman.

The work of building the foundation for Messrs. D. E. Bolden and Truman West's building was begun Monday. The location is one of the best in town, it being at the intersection of Liberty and Second streets. The building will be two stories high, iron and plate glass front and will contain a number of rooms suitable for offices and business purposes.

Every time there is a heavy rain the sewer mouth at the Dixon & Kelso corner on Second street becomes clogged and in consequence the street at that point is always covered with an inch or two of slimy sticky mud and filth after the water recedes and to remove which is a bill of expense to the corporation. The inlet to the sewer should be made double the size.

You may as well expect to run a steam engine without water as to find an active, energetic man with a torpid liver and you may know that his liver is torpid when he don't relish his food or feels dull and languid after eating, often has headache and sometimes dizziness. A few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will restore his liver to its normal functions, renew his vitality, improve his digestion and make him feel like a new man. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all drug stores.

The only time when I would cut off my advertising would be when I had more business than I could possibly attend to and when I had made up my mind I would not increase my facilities. If I were making all the money that I wanted to make, if my business had reached a position which completely satisfied my ambition, I would stop advertising. Even then I would not stop very long, because if I did the business would start on the down grade. You have to advertise to make business and to hold it and to increase it.—Shoe and Leather Facts.

Miss Mamie Michaels arrived home from Baltimore Tuesday night.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Miss Lacy, of Chicago, is a guest of Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Osmond at the Rectory.

One-half car of good fertilizer for sale cheap and on good terms at Naylor's. 16 3*

Capt. Robert H. Gordon and family, of Cumberland, have taken rooms at Hotel Bosley for the summer.

Hon. A. F. George, of Swanton, spent the greater portion of the week in this section circulating among his friends.

Max Good, Esq., of St. Louis, who is in Oakland with his family for a few weeks, spent last week in New York.

Rev. L. W. Roberts and family, who spent the winter at Buckhannon, W. Va., have returned to Oakland for the summer.

Mrs. L. B. C. List, of Washington, who is to have charge of the Loch Lynn Hotel again this year, arrived from Washington on Saturday last.

Strawberries are beginning to come into market from the local truck farms adjacent to Oakland. The fruit has a delicious flavor and is an abundant crop.

Ferris Bosley, son of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Bosley, who was at Wilmington, Del., during the fall and winter attending school, returned to Oakland last Saturday morning.

Rev. George I. Uhler will preach at the Deer Park Lutheran church on Sunday morning and evening. At the morning services the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered.

The members of the Epworth League Chapter of Oakland will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival in Offutt's new hall on Tuesday evening next. The Oakland Concert Band will furnish music for the occasion.

Call at druggists' and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are an elegant physic. They also improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

B. F. Laughlin has returned to his home at Oakland after spending some time visiting here. Ben is quite popular in Morgantown and everyone was glad to see him again.—Morgantown Dominion.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, the distinguished actress, is registered at The Oakland, having arrived here last night. Just prior to Mrs. Carter's debut on the stage she spent the summer in Oakland.

Truck farming and growing small fruits have become quite important industries here, as has also the dairy business. There are quite a number of men engaged in both lines of business, all of whom are quite prosperous.

If you see a Pan-American postage stamp with the express train upside down on it, lay it carefully away for future reference. It is claimed that a sheet of these stamps was accidentally printed and that they are now commanding $30 apiece among stamp collectors. Look out for the engine when it is upside.

An outspoken exchange pertinently remarks: "Ladies should remove their hats in church. No sermon can inspire a man who is looking into a lop-sided aggregation of dead birds, stuffed weasels, chameleon skins, ribbons, beads, jets, sticks, straw, paper, flowers, corn tassels and thistle down. It makes a sinner feel in the wilderness.

Corner Stone Laying.

Sunday afternoon at four o'clock the corner stone of the new Catholic church now in course of erection in Oakland will be laid with appropriate ceremonies by Bishop Curtis, of Baltimore, assisted by a number of other dignitiries of the church.

The foundation for the new building is going up rapidly and everything will be in readiness for the ceremony on the day named.

For the occasion excursion trains will be run on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and on the George's Creek railroad. At Piedmont connection with the B. & O. will be made by the George's Creek road, the excursion train being scheduled to arrive here at 10.01 a. m. The return trip will be made at 7 p. m. A large body of visiting Catholics is expected here from all points along the two routes.

Oakland Concert Band.

Since the resignation of Prof. S. C. Smith as instructor of the band here the name of the organization has been changed to that of the Oakland Concert Band. The members practice three nights every week and are arriving at a degree of proficiency which is remarked upon by many. Taking into consideration the youthfulness of the members and the grade of music played by them it will not be long until the organization will occupy a leading place among musicians of Maryland.

The band has accepted an invitation to be at Piedmont on July 4th and to participate in the celebration there on that day.

Col. Casteel Passed.

Col. D. T. E. Casteel has heard from the examination which he took, but not officially. He has passed, making a very good grade. Nothing has been heard from the department in reference to it or to the assignment which he is to get. This will be heard within the next week or so however. He will go into the army as a first lieutenant and be the only one from this state who has had the good fortune to get that high up in going in.

Friday, the Longest Day.

Friday, June 21, was the longest day in the year. The sun rose on that day at 4:34 o'clock in the morning and set at 7:28 o'clock in the evening, making the day 14 hours and 58 minutes long, or 2 hours and 30 minutes longer than the shortest day in the year, which is December 21. Summer also begins on Friday.

Father and Son Drowned.

Dr. A. J. Baker and his only child, a boy of eight years, went swimming in Valley river at Grafton Monday evening. The boy got beyond his depth and the father tried to rescue him. Both were drowned. The bodies were both recovered. The childless widow is prostrated, and it is feared the shock will prove fatal.

Train Had a Hoodoo Trip.

Baltimore and Ohio train No. 3 had a hoodoo trip Monday. At Jersey City the engine was overturned and the engineer killed. At Rowlesburg Arthur Poling, a small boy, was run down and killed. At Wilsonburg a flock of sheep was encountered and six killed. At Petroleum the engine broke and had to be replaced. At Torch, Ohio, a freight wreck was encountered and a lay over of three hours necessitated.

C. S. May at Swanton

will sell you a barrel of straight spring wheat flour for $4.50 cash. Don't ask for credit for you can't have it. I have quit. 16 1t

Grantsville Booming.

Grantsville, Garrett county, is enjoying a decided boom. Town lots have doubled in price and are being sold rapidly and lands in that section are being eagerly sought by speculators and investors. The prime cause of the boom is the undeveloped coal, mineral and timber lands in that part of the county which will be opened to the markets of the world through the building of the Jennings Bros. railroad up the Casselman river.—Meyersdale Commercial.

County Convention Will be Held in Opera House.

Owing to the fact that court will be in session here on Monday the County Convention advertised to be held in the court house will be held at the opera house instead.

Election Officers to be Appointed.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections will be in session on Saturday of this week when officers of registration for the fall election will be appointed. Applications for appointment in a number of districts have already been filed with the board.

Oil Boom.

Matchless flour, per barrel, $4.50; coarse wheat bran, per hundred, 90c; white middlings, per hundred, 90c; red dog, 140 pound bag, $1.45; best chop made, per hundred, $1. Don't ask for credit for I will not credit any man. The above must be cash.

C. S. May,
16 1 Swanton, Md.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. L. M. Frazier, John S. Fike.

Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival.

The ladies of North Glade will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival on the night of June 27, proceeds for the benefit of the M. E. church.

Extensive Improvements at Stone House Farm.

Mrs. David F. Kuydendall returned yesterday from a week's outing at the Stone House farm, where she with a party of friends, had gone to inspect the improvements lately made to the old homestead and outbuildings of this noted farm. Aside from the fertility of the soil and the very valuable minerals underlying it, this is one of the most delightful places in Western Maryland, situated upon the National pike 11 miles above Frostburg, and high upon the crest of the Allegheny mountains, containing about 1200 acres of land. This farm has long been noted as a resort in summer. Pure mountain water and balmy air, with cool breezes at night, make it one of the most delightful spots to pass the heated term. Recently some very extensive improvements and repairs have been made to the residence and outbuildings. The interior of the dwelling has been fitted up to accomodate a few friends who may be so fortunate as to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kuykendall. Wide porches supported by massive columns run the full length of the house.—Cumberland Times.

New Store at Deer Park.

The E. M. Rhoages Co., a new firm in the mercantile business, will establish a general store at Deer Park within the next few days. The firm offers to sell cheap for cash or trade.

The Fourth Will Be a Quiet Day in Oakland.

The Fourth of July this year will be like all other days so far as the majority of Oakland's citizens are concerned as nothing has been arranged to take place here that day except possibly excursion and picnic parties to the woods. In years past the Fourth of July celebrations held in Oakland have been successful in a great measure, but the work in arranging the program has entailed lots of hard work and the expenditure of large sums of money by the several committees without any appreciative return aside from the advertising given the town by those who came here from a distance.

Teachers' Examinations.

County Superintendent Ed A. Browning conducted examinations here on Friday and Saturday last for teachers taking first and second grade certificates. Eighty applicants for certificates were examined. Of this number twenty-three took the first grade examination which includes all the higher studies. As none of the papers of those taking the examination have yet been passed upon by the board the averages cannot at this time be given, although indications point toward success for many of the applicants.

An Immense Range.

Recently the well known hardware merchants and stove dealers of Oakland, Messrs J. M. Davis and Sons, installed in the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel a mammoth Born Steel French range with all the modern appliances and fixtures, including a carving table, steam table, cabinet ovens, charcoal broiler, coffee and tea urns, laundry stove and kitchen supplies generally. The range is probably the largest in the county. At all events it is the most complete. The contract price received by the Messrs. Davis for the range and fixtures amounted to nearly $500. The range is giving excellent satisfaction and is quite an advertisement for our home people.

Two Additional Trains.

Monday morning two additional trains were put in service on this division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. These trains will run daily except Sunday and are scheduled to reach Oakland as follows: No. 5, westbound, 6.46 p. m.; No. 6, eastbound, 9.40 a. m. The trains will not run on Sundays. Parties wishing to reach Oakland Sunday from way stations will be greatly inconvenienced, especially those desirous of attending religious worship here from Hutton and other near-by points.

The Summer Schools.

The summer schools at Mountain Lake Park will open August 1st and continue for a term of four weeks. Dr. James H. Morgan, of Dickinson college will teach Greek and Latin; Prof. Hans Froelicher, of Woman's college, Baltimore, Germanic Languages; Adolph Rambeau, of Boston, romance languages; Hugh A. Curran, of New Jersey, natural sciences; William W. Landis, Dickinson college, mathematics; Dr. Homer B. Sprague, English literature; Charles C. Rounds, New York, pedagogy; art department, Miss Jennie White of Baltimore; music, Prof. W. H. Pontius; violin, Miss Benaldine Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.; elocution and oratory, Mrs. Olivia Sanger Hall, New York; kindergarten, Miss Pollack, Washington; photography, A. A. Line, Carlisle, Pa.; physical training, Miss Virginia Smith, Indianapolis; domestic science, E. Marion Coling, Oil City, Pa.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

San Francisco, Cal., July 18-21, 1901.

When planning your trip do not forget that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is the most popular, best equipped and safest railroad in the Northwest. On all of its through lines of travel this railway runs the most perfectly equipped trains of sleeping, parlor, dining, free reclining chair cars and coaches. It is the only line with electric reading lights in each berth in the sleeping cars run between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis and between Chicago and Omaha.

All regular travelers know and appreciate the merits of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. In purchasing your tickets see that they read via this line, and you are assured the very best of service.

For rates, descriptive literature, etc., inquire of your local ticket agent, or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 810 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. 1t

Judge Sloan to Come to Oakland.

His Honor Judge David W. Sloan, who has been quite ill for a number of months and who recently returned from a trip to Atlantic City somewhat improved in health, has rented the Phillips property on the Mountain Lake Park road and expects to arrive here next week to remain during the summer.

Prosperous Times at The Oakland.

Manager Chas. E. Headley, of The Oakland, informs us that nearly every room in the house has been engaged for the summer. Already there are nearly a hundred guests being entertained.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretotore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand and souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA
AND
RETURN $50.00 FROM CHICAGO.

Correspondingly Low Rates from Intermediate Points. Tickets on sale July 5th to 13th.

Personally Conducted Tour

to SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., account International Epworth League Convention.

(A limited number only will be accommodated on this Tour, insuring perfect comfort to members of party.) Illustrated Itinerary and full particulars upon application.

Very Low Rates to COLORADO Points all Summer.

Quickest and best line to the Famous

BEAUMONT TEXAS OIL FIELDS.

Superior Service to OKLAHOMA and all points North, West and South.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 5, E. A. Wimer's store, McHenry.
July 6, W. A. Smith's store, Hoyes.
July 8, R. A. Liston's store, Selbysport.
July 9 and 10, J. H. Cuppett's store, Friendsville.
July 11, J. L. Englehart's store, Accident.
July 12, W. M. Lohr's farm, Cove.
July 13, Harry Leathen's store, Keyser.
July 15, C. M. Livengood's Hotel, Grantsville.
July 16, Thomas Johnson's, District, No. 9.
July 17, P. E. Finzel's store, Finzel.
July 18, Thomas Layman's Farm.
July 19, R. E. Garlitz's store, Avilton.
July 20, J. H. Gregg's Mills, District No. 11.
July 22, C. J. Otto's, New Germany.
July 23 and 24, G. W. Engle's store, Bittinger.
July 25, Company store, Crellin.
July 26, U. G. Palmer's office, Hutton.
July 29, Merritt Wilson's, No. 8.
July 30, Mrs. Browning's, Gorman.
July 31 and August 1, J. H. Rafter's store, Kitzmillerville.
August 2 and 3, Wm. Moody's Bloomington.
August 5 and 6, Wade H. Lohr's, Swanton.
August 7 and 8, S. P. Specht's store, Deer Park.
August 9, L. A. Rudisill's office, Mt. Lake Park.

The Treasurer's office in Oakland will be closed from July 3rd to August 10th, 1901, inclusive.

N. B.—By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being chapter 566, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the 1st day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof and on all county taxes paid on or before the said 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed; and after the 1st of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid; the Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on all tax bills for county purposes regulating in the manner aforesaid and shall note same upon the receipts given for taxes so paid; but the discount allowed on county tax by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institute unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer of Garrett county, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following road is prayed to be changed, said road so prayed to be changed is the county road leading from Oakland to Crellin, said change to begin at or near where the run (that comes from Hesen's saw mill) crosses the road and running through the lands of John Bradley, to intersect the county road leading from Charles Shaffer's to Oakland at or near the bottom of the hill, a distance of about one-fourth mile, and examine whether the said county road should be changed, will meet on the 3rd day of August, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said change of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

E. E. SOLLARS,
T. W. CASTEEL,
Examiners.

Cure That Cold

And it can be done for 25 cents—a dose or two and relief is instant—a few doses more and the cure is complete.

Pine and Terpin Cough Syrup

Is a new remedy—contains new drugs and new chemicals—a trial will convince anyone of its merit—it cures where all else fails.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
At all Druggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

THE GREAT AFTERWHILE.

Ah me! the things that we mean to do,
In the great, great afterwhile;
When our ship comes in,
We're sure to begin,
And we'll keep right at it, too.

Yes, yes, my boys, I know it is true
That we mean just what we say,
But afterwhile is a mythical place
In the realms of an unborn day.

The railway of life is supposed to run
Through the land of this unborn day,
And the great afterwhile is a station there,
Where people do fine things, they say.

But thousands, my boys, are traveling this road,
Whose hands are as white as the snow,
Who meant to stop off at the great afterwhile
In the years of the long ago.

But somehow or other they never quite reached
The place with the high-sounding name,
So they traveled along with the rest of the crowd
Who hunted for fortune and fame.

Yet fortune or fame ne'er came to them, boys,
And, neither, will they come to you,
If you wait to begin, in the great afterwhile,
All the grand things you mean to do.

'Tis best, then, to begin right here,
In the land of the greater to-day,
And work while you wait,
For your ship might be late—
Then you'd miss half of life, I fear.
—G. W. Hendricks, in "Success."

THE PRICE OF THE ∴ ∴ BARKER'S RABBITS

By Carroll W. Rankin.

THE Barkers lived in a little house surrounded by a big garden, about midway between the high school building and the church; and the little Barkers always took a decided interest in whatever happened to be going on in either establishment. If a concert was given in the schoolhouse, the little Barkers gave one as nearly like it as possible in their barn. If there was a wedding at the church, the little Barkers promptly duplicated it upon the side porch of their house. Little Katherine's baby doll had done duty at so many christenings that even its own mother couldn't remember the names it had accumulated.

Nothing ever "stumped" the little Barkers. No imitation was ever too difficult. Their Salvation Army was, in their own opinion at least, a trifle better than the real one that nightly paraded the streets; and as for their circus—but mere words could not adequately describe that circus. It is enough to say that no one who saw it ever forgot it.

The older children outgrew these pastimes in the course of years. Alice developed into a most proper young woman, and no one would have suspected that dandified Harold's principal ambition had once been to shine as a chimney-sweep. Katherine abandoned the doll of many names, and grey into a stately and rather solemn young person of 15, and it fell to Tom and Grace to keep the neighborhood in a cheerful frame of mind. They did their duty nobly, however, and managed to have proper and easily shocked Alice upon pins and needles most of the time.

Mrs. Higherest, the wife of the banker, who lived opposite the Barkers in a big, beautiful house, furnished them with many valuable ideas; and her most gorgeous entertainments were faithfully copied, down to the minutest details. But as Grace and Tom grew older, they, too, began to grow dissatisfied with mere immitations, and to long for real weddings and funerals, and real receptions, with something more substantial in the way of refreshments than imaginary ice cream.

When Mrs. Highcrest entertained a distinguished novelist for a whole week, giving dinners, and finally a huge reception to him—in spite of his protests, for he was a modest lion—the little Barkers were green with envy. Mrs. Barker attended one of the dinners; Alice and Harold were invited to the reception, but the only invitation vouchsafed by Mrs. Highcrest to the little Barkers was an urgent one to remain upon their own side of the street while these festivities were in progress.

But Tom and Grace had reasons for wishing to meet the novelist. Grace, all unconscious that such a speech might be uncomplimentary, was longing to tell the writer that she thought the cover of his book was extremely pretty, but that she didn't care a great deal for the story; while Tom, who intended to be a novelist himself, in order to have dinners given for him, wanted to find out how the thing was done.

Consequently, when Mr. Barker discovered in the celebrity one of his own almost forgotten college mates, and invited the great man to prolong his stay for the purpose of paying him a visit and talking over old times, there was joy in the little Barkers' hearts. Mrs. Barker, however, was not quite so jubilant. She knew the resources of the little Barkers. Alice, for the same reason, did considerable quaking in her shoes; and Harold took it upon himself to read his young brother and sister a series of lectures upon etiquette in general, with a few impromptu remarks upon the treatment of celebrities in particular.

For the first three days all went well; then Grace had an inspiration. An inspiration in Grace's hands was about as safe as giant powder in a match factory, and upon the appearance of the first symptom of anything like an inspiration, Grace was usually banished to bed, before the microbe should have time to develop into a full-fledged idea. Grace had learned to be cautious about revealing her thoughts, and her mother, being occupied with the problem of feeding the lion, failed to notice the preliminary signs.

The distinguished guest arrived on Wednesday. At recess time on Friday afternoon Grace unfolded her plan to a group of excited girls, while Tom, on the other side of the school building, was the center of a larger and still more excited group of boys.

"It's the chance of a lifetime," said Grace. "You can't afford to miss it. Remember the time. Admittance to all parts of the grounds, two cents."

"Three o'clock sharp," Tom was saying. "Oh, yes, he'll be there, sure. The minister's coming to play chess with him at half-past three. He'd rather play chess than eat. Oh, he'll be there all right."

At a quarter to three the following day a quiet, middle-aged man in glasses seated himself beside a little table upon the pleasant, vine-shaded veranda of the Barker house, quite oblivious to the fact that Grace, flat on her stomach in the grass, was printing along the veranda rail, in large letters with white chalk, the words: "The greatest show on earth. Only two cents."

A few moments later the patrons of the show began to arrive in little groups of two or three. Each child, after paying two cents to Tom, whose box office was discreetly screened from his mother's view by the large white rose bush near the gate, paused on the lawn to gaze for awhile at the unconscious celebrity, who was intent upon a chess problem.

After a prolonged stare, with mingled feelings of awe, respect and curiosity, and, above all, a desire to get the full worth of his or her money, each child withdrew reluctantly toward the back yard. Here they were received by Grace, who formed them by twos, regardless of size, into a long line.

"Now wait here until I come back," said she, when apparently the last child had arrived, "and mind you don't make a sound. If you do," continued Grace, who was born to command, "the game is all up, and you lose your money. A little noise would spoil it all. I won't be long."

"A few of my little friends," said wily Grace, appearing upon the veranda a moment later, "would be so glad if you would shake hands with them. They've heard such a lot about you." This, thanks to Grace, was strictly true, for she had talked of nothing but the novelist for three whole days.

"What? What's that? Oh, shake hands with your little friends? Yes, of course," said the novelist, reluctantly putting a printed chess problem into his pocket, and bringing himself back with an effort to an everyday world. "Why, really, my dear, I am very much touched. This is the prettiest, and probably the sincerest, compliment I have ever received."

The young conspirator had the grace to blush at this, but she did not allow herself to waver. She realized that it was too late for qualms of conscience.

"Please stand right here, where they can reach you easily," said Grace, adroitly placing the gratified author just behind the glaring inscription on the veranda rail, and standing back herself for a momentary but critical

"WHAT'S THAT? OH, SHAKE HANDS WITH YOUR LITTLE FRIENDS?"

survey of the resulting effect. "Just a little more this way. There, you look very well, indeed! I'll be back in a minute with the children."

The novelist, somewhat surprised at the number of his admirers, shook hands cordially with each shy guest, never suspecting for a moment that mercenary Tom, with rabbits in his mind, had collected a penny in advance for each handshake.

It was the belated minister who, arriving upon the scene, discovered the sign upon the porch and pointed it out to the astonished novelist, who happened to have, fortunately, a keen sense of humor. The sound of their uproarious merriment brought Mrs. Barker and Alice to the porch, whereupon Tom and Grace promptly and discreetly vanished.

"Well," said Grace, when a safe harbor was reached, "we'll probably get whipped for this, even if we are too old; and Alice will go around in a state of mortification for the rest of her natural life, but he wouldn't have laughed like that if he'd minded very much."

"Anyhow," said Tom, philosophically, "we took in money enough to buy four rabbits, and I'm going after them right now, before anyone tells us not to."—Youth's Companion.

Matrimonial Shrinkage.

It was Ernest McGaffey, the writer of verse, to whom a lady said:

"O Mr. McGaffey, I have just seen your wife for the first time since your marriage; but I had supposed she was a taller woman. She seems shorter than when I saw her last."

"Certainly," said the poet, solemnly. "She has married and settled down."—Youth's Companion.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

"The Plagues of Agriculture" is the title of a work of which 100,000 copies are to be distributed free among Mexican farmers.

The secretary bird at the London zoo has been cinematographed while in the act of seizing, killing and carrying off a rat.

The street car system in Manila is inadequate, and it is the practice to hire cabs whenever one desires to go any distance in the city.

London, to all appearances, was never more prosperous than now. The theaters, music halls and concert rooms are crowded. Every hotel is full of visitors.

Municipal music has become such an important matter with the London county council that a musical director has been appointed at a good salary to take charge of the department.

The present population of Athens, in Greece, is only 80,000. There is no accurate census of the city when in its ancient glory, but it is supposed at one time to have contained 500,000 inhabitants.

Dr. A. P. Grinnell, of Burlington, has been astonished by his investigations as to the use of narcotics in Vermont. He says that in the regular drug stores and in 160 of the 172 general stores in the state of Vermont there is sold every month 3,300,000 doses of opium, besides what is dispensed in patent medicines, and besides what the doctors dispense, which gives one and one-half doses of opium to every man and woman in the state above the age of 21 years every day of the year.

SELDOM SAVE A DOLLAR.

Most Women Wage Earners Spend Nearly All They Earn on Their Dress.

No matter how large a salary a woman earns as typewriter, amanuensis or private secretary, she is seldom able to command a dollar three days after payday. They are always in financial straits, and nine times out of ten their salaries are mortgaged before they are earned, says the Chicago Chronicle. A few—a very few—manage to have their lives insured for small amounts and a proportion are sufficiently practical to join societies that pay sick benefits, but that is all. The remainder of their earnings is spent for pretty frocks and parasols and falfals, for matinees and summer trips.

To be sure, women do not make large amounts generally. There are few who draw a weekly stipend of even $25, but whatever they earn they spend. One young woman who always resolves that the next time her salary is raised she will put the extra amount in the bank each Saturday finds invariably when the addition to her wage comes that her expenses increase in proportion and the whole is spent before she knows it.

Another young woman known to the writer who is paid $35 a week for her labor spends every cent of it, while her brother, who receives but $25, saves five dollars each week and has made a tidy little sum by investments. The sister excuses herself by declaring that women's clothes cost far more than men's and that, while her relative can dress well on $500 a year, she can barely maintain a good appearance on the $800 she sets apart for tailor, dinner and evening frocks.

The remainder of her income goes in board, laundry bills, the small entertainments she gives and her annual trip to the seashore for a month's rest.

In contrast to this case is that of a young woman who was endeavoring to live on $15 a week, but whose efforts were frustrated by the good offices of an elderly friend who swept down upon this unprotected female every Saturday and wrested from her willfully three dollars. This the elderly friend put in a bank in her own name, so that the girl couldn't draw it out when she saw a love of a boa. It drew interest at three and one-half per cent. Then when a year later the young woman had an excellent position offered her in Chicago she found to her amazement that her long-headed friend had something like $160 to give her for the expenses of the trip.

This sounds like a dream or a fairy tale, but it is perfectly true, and it only proves that each "working woman" would be better off if she had some one to sweep down upon her and rob her temporarily of her hard-earned lucre. Left alone, the chances are she won't have a cent.

A Long Quarrel Adjusted.

There has been an estrangement between the governments of Austria and Mexico, dating back to the time when the Austrian Archducke Maximilian was executed in 1867 by the republican government, after the failure of the attempt to make him emperor of Mexico. During this long period there has been a complete suspension of intercourse between the two governments, but recent overtures to end the estrangement have succeeded. The Mexican congress has passed a bill reciting the fact of a reconciliation, and providing for a minister to Austria; and Austria will take similar action.—Youth's Companion.

Gift from Heaven.

"A wife," said the young man, "is a gift from Heaven."

The old gentleman sighed and then nodded.

"But what kind of a gift?" he asked.

"We get the sunlight and the gentle rain from Heaven," suggested the young man.

"And also the thunderstorm," added the old gentleman.—Chicago Post.

HOODOO HEARSE IN MAINE.

Antiquated Conveyance for Corpses the Cause of a Bitter Controversy.

It is hoped now that the evil reputation that has marked the late career of the Holden hearse has come to an end, says the New York Sun. The hearse was made in England more than a century ago and was brought over to Massachusetts as something unusual in the line of funeral splendor.

Having done its solemn duty in Ipswich, Mass., for nearly a quarter of a century it was sent down to New Wrentham, Me., and for 75 years was in constant demand for funerals in all parts of Hancock and Penobscot counties, often being sent more than 50 miles from home. The body of the carriage wore out four sets of wheels, and the revenues which it earned for its owners mounted up to almost $1,000 a year.

It had become the custom for the heaviest stockholder in the vehicle to drive the horse and attend all the funerals. Six hearse drivers grew old and died in the service. The seventh brought ill luck and final disaster.

Late in the fall of 1896 he was called upon to take a body from Bangor to Brooksville for interment. The surviving kindred of the deceased were poor, and the driver got a fee much too low for profit. To recoup himself he bought 600 pounds of salt codfish to take home in the hearse and sell. This act plunged Holden into a neighborhood row, which is still in progress. His critics said that the vehicle was for the exclusive use of the dead, and that if it was made to carry anything else such conduct was in the nature of sacrilege.

It was the bitterest fight ever seen in eastern Maine. Families became estranged over it, and aged men sent for lawyers in haste and drew up documents, declaring that their remains must not be carried to the grave in such a vehicle. It seemed for a time that the owners of the hearse were sure to win, because they showed old contracts with two cemetery associations in which the owners of lots agreed to employ this particular hearse at all burials in their yards. No sooner were these papers produced than the anti-hearse crowd began to fence off burial lots on their own land.

For the next six months it is declared that no enemy of the old hearse died, fearing the indignity of riding in a hearse which had once held codfish. Finally the courts upset the contracts.

From this time the patronage of the old hearse fell off, and it was dismantled and locked in the hearse house to await its own time of burial. If the enemies of the hearse had been content to let things rest where they were, the war would have ended there, but the grudge was so deep that the boys in the neighborhood amused themselves by stealing the rickety carriage and hauling it about the roads at night, leaving it in the yard of one of its supporters.

It was soon noticed that wherever the hearse was left a member of the household died in a short time. As the hearse was generally run into the yard of some one who owned shares in the vehicle, and as most of these owners were aged and would soon die in the course of nature, the deaths were not regarded as remarkable at first. But when the hearse continued to roam abroad at night, and death continued to visit the homes where it was left, a great fear took hold of the people.

Several meetings were held by those who saw an omen of death in every movement of the hearse, and the time was drawing near when the hearse was likely to be burned by an indignant and frightened people, when the constable caught five boys wheeling the hearse through the woods leading to Dedham. They were taken before a magistrate, who threatened to send them away to the reform school unless the hearse ceased to go abroad at night. The hearing took place in March. The hearse has not been out since, and all the people of Holden are enjoying excellent health. So it is hoped that the trouble over the hearse is ended.

Arrangements of Curtains.

The tendency noticed through the present season to arrange sash curtains flat across the window instead of looping them back will be still more pronounced this spring. A deep, scant, flaring ruffle, too, is among the novelties in these curtains, though they will not be much in evidence before autumn, as town houses shed, rather than take on, sash curtains in the spring. The flare in the ruffle referred to is produced by cutting the curtain in a slightly upward curve at the center before the ruffle is put on. White shades continue to be fashionably used. They should be of holland, as the cambric shades in white grow yellow quickly, particularly in windows of southern exposure. A few silk shades are seen, some of them with lace insertions and edgings, but they fade quickly, and their first cost puts them out of reach of most buyers.—N. Y. Post.

Ironing Made Easy.

Dry the starched articles perfectly, then dip them in a pail of boiling water and pass them through the wringer twice. They may then be ironed at once, or they may be rolled up in a dry cloth. The fabric may be ironed with greater ease after being dampened in this way than when sprinkled in the usual manner. Turpentine in starch gives an added whiteness and luster to the ironed article. Use one tablespoonful to a quart of starch.—Ladies' Home Journal.

MEN'S GARB FOR WOMEN.

Dr. Mary Walker Insists That Present Feminine Styles Are Unhealthful and Immoral.

Dr. Mary Walker for well-nigh 45 years has preached dress reform for women. Her ideas, as much as her peculiar adoption of male attire, have made of her a national character. She is now past 60 years of age, but is more than ever committed to her ideas.

In a recent article published by the Chicago American she advocates the adoption by women of male attire for the following reasons:

Did you ever watch Flora MacFlimsy stepping on or off a car? Could there be anything more grotesque? As the car approaches she grabs frantically a bunch of dry goods which has trailed for blocks behind her in the mud. Swishing them about her until she has bound up her knees as if in a vise, she essays to step into the car. But the yards of lingerie and dress hamper her. It requires the greatest effort to mount the step. It is oftentimes accompanied with the sacrifice of her expensive costume.

The other day as I left a Broadway car behind a Flora, I inadvertently stepped upon her ladyship's train. The rip of the sheeny silk brought terror even to me. She glared at me ferociously.

"I will pardon you," I said, "for taking up so much room; it seems hardly necessary that you should have a dry goods roll trailing behind you."

Bind your waists in steel splints and what happens? Congestion of the stomach and intestines. Congestion begets inflammation and the latter excitement of the part inflamed.

In my common sense attire I can travel faster than any other woman. My form of dress has to overcome a lighter atmospheric pressure, less specific gravity.

I can swing in and out of a car in less time than it takes Flora MacFlimsy to gather her skirts daintily.

There should be no sex in dress. A woman should not be forever proclaiming as from a sign board: "I am

DR. MARY WALKER.
(Has Preached Dress Reform for Women for Nearly 45 Years.)

a woman!" Why is it necessary for her constantly to conjure up thoughts of sex difference? I think it immoral.

To-day we call love a passion. True love is a quality of the mind, not of the body. Until men love with the mind woman will not have her right place in the world. Passion is brutal; love is divine!

Does the modern form of evening dress—undress I call it—appeal to the passions or the souls of men? Do the yards of dainty laces, the variegated hosiery, the thousand and one whatnots of the modern maiden's gown appeal to the purer or baser idea?

There would be fewer crimes against women if the suggestive in woman's wardrobe were eliminated. Modern forms of dress accentuate rather than subdue these evil suggestions. "What is most daring?" is the question with the modiste, not "What is purest?"

A woman's charms of person and mind should be her store of wealth. At present her physical charms are paraded before the world that all may see. She does not so parade her beauties of mind.

Sometimes her physical charms are counterfeit; they are used as a snare. She cannot counterfeit her mental qualities.

In trousers, waistcoat and frock coat woman would find protection that she much needs. She would be freer of motion and limb, would have better health, a cleaner mental condition and be man's superior in the things she should have most of—of purity of body and mind.

Soner or later my ideas will bear full fruit. The wheels of progress and intellectuality move slowly. I do not expect to live long enough to see my ideas of dress the vogue. I shall have to die; then the seed that I have sown will ripen and grow and bud and bloom—and I? Well, perchance I may be forgotten. It matters not so long as I have been even a means to a good end

NEW TYPE OF BEAUTY.

Although But Fifteen Years of Age Miss Nesbit Is Pronounced a Rara Avis by Artists.

Philadelphians are raving over a new type of American beauty exemplified in the person of Miss Evelyn Florence Nesbit, of that city. She is but 15 years old and two years ago went to Philadelphia from Pittsburgh with her widowed mother. Her father was the late Winfield Scott Nesbit, one of the foremost lawyers of Pittsburgh. Her mother, Evelyn Florence McKenzie, comes of a distinguished southern family, and she was a celebrated belle in her youth. It was not long after her appearance in Philadelphia that the beauty of Miss Nebit was remarked by many

MISS EVELYN NESBIT.
(Hailed by Artists as a New Type of American Beauty.)

of the leading artists and sculptors. Already her face has been put on canvas by such painters as Carl Blenner, Carroll Beckwith, Levy and Irving Wiles Church.

It is Ryland W. Phillips, the artist photographer, who claims the honor of having first discovered this new beauty. Last October he arranged to have her come to his studio and pose for several pictures, which were later placed on exhibition at the Photographical society and created wide discussion. In speaking of Miss Nesbit, Mr. Phillips said:

"Miss Nesbit has a mobile face, yet she can change her personality in looks, gesture and effect quicker than anyone else I have ever seen. She can change her whole expression instantly from sorrow to gladness, every feature adding to the total transformation. Miss Nesbit is a great beauty. She has a splendidly developed head and a face showing unusual character. About her forehead there are lines of exceptional beauty denoting great intellectual power."

Besides her beauty, Miss Nesbit is endowed with a gift of dramatic talent and emotional capacity sufficient to warrant her in hoping to attain success on the stage, for which she is now preparing herself.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY.

Take an Air Bath Every Morning and Every Night for the Benefit of Muscles and Lungs.

Two baths, say the newest health authorities, should be taken every morning.

For no less important than the tub bath for the body is the air bath for the lungs.

Perhaps you have never taken an air bath and mistakenly fancy that it may be necessary to turn yourself inside out to accomplish it.

On the contrary, the directions are extremely simple.

You need no apparatus and it takes but a moment's time and very little effort.

Every night the lungs become filled up with impure air and more or less poisonous gases. A person may go all day without ridding his lungs of these impurities. Therefore it is as important to bathe the lungs every day as the body.

Few people know how to breathe correctly. The lungs are not filled by merely expanding the upper portions of the chest and raising the shoulders. The entire front of the chest should be forced out as one inhales.

There are a number of exercises for expanding the chest which you can practice in your room as well as in a gymnasium. A doorway will serve as well as the most complicated gymnasium apparatus. A narrow doorway is preferred. Stand directly under the frame and place the hands flat on the doorcasing, the tips of the fingers coming at the height of the shoulders. Walk through the door without removing the hands until you are arms' length away. This draws back the shoulders and brings the important chest muscles into play. Try this for 15 minutes every night and morning. It will help to wake you up when you rise and help you to get to sleep quickly when you go to bed.

Another plan is to expand the chest the same way before an open window. Stand about a foot back from the window, placing the hands on the window frame on either side at the height of the shoulders. Without moving the feet, let the body swing forward as far as possible and return to a perpendicular position. Practice this about 20 times night and morning at intervals of ten seconds.

Another exercise bath for the arms and lungs is to stand with the heels together and take a deep breath. Then stretch one arm backward and upward, then, the other, meanwhile moving the body backward, forward and to the sides while expelling the breath slowly.—N. Y. World.

Buckwheat Absorbs Kerosene.

Kerosene stains in carpets may be eradicated by spreading buckwheat flour over the spots.

Changes In Revenue Law

The Reduced War Taxes as They Go Into Effect July 1

Beginning with July 1 certain changes in the war revenue bill will go into effect. The original measure, it will be remembered, was enacted by congress June 13, 1898, just after the breaking out of the Spanish-American war. Just prior to adjournment the last congress made certain amendments to this act. Perhaps the changes that will be most noticed by the general public will be the removal of the tax on bank checks and drafts, sight drafts, money orders, leases, mortgages or conveyances in trust, promissory notes and telegraph messages. The tax on bankers of $50 for $25,000 and $2 for each additional $1,000 is to be retained. So also is the tax on stock brokers of $50, on pawnbrokers of $20, on commercial brokers of $20 and on custom house brokers of $10.

Proprietors of theaters and like places of amusement and proprietors of circuses are still to be taxed $100. The tax of $10 on all other exhibitions is also retained. The new law made no change in the tax of $5 levied on each bowling alley or billiard table.

Tobacco and snuff come in for a discount of 20 per cent. on the old tax. There is a distinction drawn in the case of cigarettes. The tax on those of a certain grade and weight is retained; on others the tax is reduced. Dealers in tobacco and leaf tobacco, and manufacturers of tobacco and of cigars, will be taxed according to the rate now prevailing.

On bonds, debentures, etc., and on certificates of stock of original issue the tax of 5 cents per $100 is to be retained. In the provision taxing transfers of stock 2 cents per $100, the same tax is extended to bucket shops. The tax on sales of products at exchanges is cut in half. In the case of sales of merchandise in actual course of transportation the tax is entirely removed. The tax on all forms of insurance is repealed.

Proprietary medicines, perfumery and cosmetics and chewing gum are all to be exempted from taxation. Petroleum and sugar refineries are still to pay one-fourth per cent. of their gross receipts in excess of $250,000. Each sleeping and parlor car ticket will continue to pay 1 cent to the government. Legacies of charitable institutions, religious, literary or educational in character, will not be taxed after July 1.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN WAR REVENUES.

Articles.	Taxed by Act of June 13, 1898.	Taxed by Act of Feb. 28, 1901.
Beer	$2 per bbl., 7½ per cent. dis	$1.60 per bbl., dis. repealed.
Bankers	$50 for $25,000, and $2 for each additional $1,000	Retained.
Stock brokers	$50	Retained.
Pawnbrokers	$20	Retained.
Commercial brokers	$20	Repealed.
Custom house brokers	$10	Retained.
Proprietors of theaters, etc	$100	Retained.
Proprietors of circuses	$100	Retained.
Proprietors of other exhibitions	$10	Retained.
Bowling alleys or billiard rooms	$5 for each alley or table	Retained.
Tobacco and snuff	12 cents per lb	20 per cent. discount.
Cigars over three pounds, per 1,000	$3.60 per 1,000	$3 per 1,000.
Cigars not over three pounds, per 1,000	$1 per 1,000	18 cents per lb.
Cigarettes over three pounds, per 1,000	$3.60 per 1,000	Retained.
Cigarettes not over three pounds, per 1,000.	$1.50 per 1,000	Valued at not more than $2 per 1,000, 18 cents per lb.; valued at more than $2 per 1,000, 36 cents per lb.
Dealers in leaf tobacco	$6 to $24	Retained.
Dealers in tobacco	$12	Retained.
Manufacturers of tobacco	$6 to $24	Retained.
Manufacturers of cigars	$6.50 to $24	Retained.
Bonds, debentures, etc	5 cents for each $100	Retained.
Certificates of stock, original issue	5 cents for each $100	Retained.
Certificates of stock, transfers	2 cents for each $100	Includes bucket shops
Sales of products at exchanges	1 cent for each $100	1 cent for each $100. Sales of merchandise in actual course of transportation exempted from tax.
Bank checks	2 cents	Repealed.
Bills of exchange, inland	2 cents for each $100	Retained.
Certificates of deposit	2 cents	Repealed.
Promissory notes	2 cents for each $100	Repealed.
Money orders	2 cents for each $100	Repealed.
Bills of exchange, foreign	4 cents for each $100	2 cents for each $100.
Bills of lading for export	10 cents	Repealed.
Express receipts	1 cent	Repealed.
Freight receipts or domestic bills of lading	1 cent	Retained.
Telephone messages	1 cent	Repealed.
Bonds of indemnity and bonds not otherwise specified	50 cents	Repealed, except bonds of indemnity.
Certificates of profits	2 cents for each $100	Retained.
Certificates of damage	25 cents	Repealed.
Certificates not otherwise specified	10 cents	Repealed.
Charter party	$2 to $10	Repealed.
Brokers' contract	10 cents	Retained.
Conveyance	50 cents for each $500	Exempted below $2,500. Above $2,500 25 cents for each $500.
Telegraph messages	1 cent	Repealed.
Entry of goods at c. h. for consumption	25 cents to $1	Retained.
Entry for withdrawal	50 cents	Retained.
Insurance, life	8 cents on each $100	Repealed.
Marine, inland, fire	¼ cent on each $1	Repealed.
Casualty, fidelity and guaranty	¼ cent on each $1	Repealed.
Lease	25 cents to $1	Repealed.
Manifest for custom house entry	$1 to $5	Repealed.
Mortgage or conveyance in trust	25 cents for each $1,500	Repealed.
Passage ticket	$1 to $5	Exempted below $50 in value.
Power of attorney to vote	10 cents	Repealed.
Power of attorney to sell	25 cents	Repealed.
Protest	25 cents	Repealed.
Warehouse receipts	25 cents	Repealed.
Proprietary medicines	¼ cent for each 5 cents	Repealed.
Perfumery and cosmetics	¼ cent for each 5 cents	Repealed.
Chewing gum	4 cents for each $1	Repealed.
Wines	1 qt., 1 cent; more than 1 pt., 2 cents	Retained.
Petroleum and sugar refineries	¼ per cent. gross receipts in excess of $250,000	Retained.
Sleeping and parlor car tickets	1 cent	Retained.
Legacies	Various rates	Excluded from tax—Legacies of charitable, religious, literary or educational character.
Mixed flour	4 cents per barrel	Retained.
Manufactures of mixed flour	$12 per annum	Retained.
Tea	Customs duty of 10 cents pound	Retained.

Epitaph and Pun.

One evening at a small party which included the two friends, Douglas Jerrold and Charles Knight, the author-publisher, the talk turned on epitaphs.

As they were walking home together, Knight, half lightly and half in earnest, asked the wit to write his epitaph for him. Jerrold made no answer, but when they came to the parting of their ways, he suddenly said:

"I've got your epitaph."

"Well, what is it?"

"Good Knight!"—Youth's Companion.

Traffic in Russia.

Early in April there were lying at the stations of three Russian railroads, waiting to be forwarded, 27,000 car loads of grain, equal to about 12,000,000 bushels, much of which had been waiting for months. Complaints that railroads are not able to handle their traffic are common in Russia.

Trout of the Ocean.

The weakfish is revisiting the Atlantic coast, much to the satisfaction of epicures, who know that the fish thus handicapped by its name is the trout of the ocean.

Out-Door Relief in England.

In the southwestern counties of England 37 out of every 1,000 persons are in receipt of outdoor relief. This number falls to 19 in the northwest counties.

Arsenic for Hardening Shot.

Shot is generally hardened by the addition of a small quantity of arsenic to the lead.

Mother and Queen.

Queen Victoria always made it a point to keep the religious instruction of her children as much as possible in her own hands. Once when the archdeacon of London was catechizing the young princes, he said:

"Your governess deserves great credit for instructing you so thoroughly."

At which the youngsters piped up:

"It is mamma who teaches us our catechism!"

It is not perhaps generally known that the queen occasionally taught a Bible class for the children of those in attendance at Windsor palace.—London Beacon.

In Honor of an Inventor.

A movement has been started in Georgia to perpetuate the memory of Eli Whitney by converting into an elegant country club the scene of his labors near Augusta, where he perfected his cotton gin. An organization has been perfected, and a charter for the club secured.

Free Medical Help.

In England 972,000 people a year receive free medical attendance, compared with only 230,000 in France, and the cost of these French invalids is only £58,000, compared with £150,000 spent in medical relief in Ireland.

A Big Battleship.

A battleship of 16,000 tons displacement, the largest ever designed, is to be added to the United States navy. If the proposed speed of 21 knots is secured, this ship will be the masterpiece in naval construction.

DEATH-DELAYING DISEASES.

Affections That Prolong Life Which Are Commonly Supposed to Hasten the End.

One of the latest medical theories is that certain diseases ward off death. Rheumatic people, for instance, are said rarely to die young. Why, the medical men are unable to say, but it is probable that the blood acquires some property which is fatal to the germs of other diseases. A doctor of experience has noticed the fact that in a family of five or six brothers and sisters, one of whom is rheumatic, that one will outlive the others, as a rule. If gout can be kept away from the heart and confined to the big toe the patient is likely to live to be 90 or 100 years old. It is said that this is due to the fact that the disease purifies the blood.

If one has an attack of smallpox and lives through it, he stands an excellent chance of attaining a ripe old age. In a census of aged people taken many years ago it was found that a large percentage of them were pock-marked. This led an eminent physician to make a calculation which proved that there were twice as many pock-marked people over 80 years old as there would have been had not the smallpox exercised a preservative influence. He accounted for this curious fact by concluding that the smallpox microbe frightens away all other microbes, just as rats frighten away mice from a house.

Deafness is said to have the property of adding to the victim's age. Now and then a deaf man is run over in a city street, but when deaf people prudently pitch their tents in the country their chances of a long life are extremely good. The true explanation of this is declared to be the fact that deafness saves people a lot of worry over small matters and from the wear and tear of noises.

Bronchitis often shortens life, but in some cases it has the opposite effect. A large number of the old people one meets cough all the year round with chronic bronchitis. One would think to listen to them that they must cough themselves to death soon, but that is not so. The coughing helps the heart to circulate the blood, and, in fact, gives exercise to many of the organs. Only for this daily exercise many old people's mechanism would get fatally clogged. Besides, a man with bronchitis will not sit in a draught, he will avoid getting wet and will not stay out half the night losing his sleep and "painting the town" with the "boys."

Perhaps the most surprising assertion is that disease in parents often confers long life on children. The contrary is believed, popularly, and no doubt there is some ground for the belief. Some time ago the British Medical association investigated the subject of old age. Taking 340 people aged from 80 to 90 years, they inquired into their family history. Here is the result:

There was cancer in 44 families; consumption in 65 families; gout in 30 families; rheumatism in 59 families; insanity in 13 families; apoplexy and paralysis in 42 families.

Thus there was a history of deadly diseases in the families of 253 of the old people. In 47 more families there was likewise some grave disease. And only 40 families were free, or said to be free, from those maladies which usually are supposed to be hereditary.

Homes of Royalty.

It is rumored in Great Britain that a royal residence is to be built in Ireland by the king. Queen Victoria, after her visit to Ireland last year, is said to have expressed a desire that in future some member of her family should visit Ireland every year, and King Edward is known to be intent on carrying out every wish of his mother, as far as known to him. It is considered probable that the king's only brother, the duke of Connaught, with the duchess, will spend a part of every year there, as they are greatly attached to the Irish people. The Irish return the feeling, especially as the duke bears an Irish title. They will have Clarence house as a London residence. The duke of Fife and the duchess (Princess Louise of Wales) prefer Scotland, as a rule, but a royal residence in London will be assigned to them. The duchess is not strong, and finds greater charm, it is said, in a quiet home life than in society. Father, mother and the little Ladies Duff are often to be seen at Brighton in a quiet part of the beach, playing with pebbles, spades and pails, like the most commonplace of citizens. —N. Y. Tribune.

Great Russian Canal Scheme.

An American engineer named Wilson and two Russian military engineers named Oschtschurski and Sarakowski have applied to the Russian government for a concession for constructing and maintaining a ship canal between the Caspian sea and the Black sea, says a St. Petersburg correspondent. According to the plans the canal is to be 560 kilometers in length and to cost 300,000,000 rubles. The minister of finance has gone into the scheme and referred it to the minister of communications, who will have to give his consent before the concession can be granted.—N. Y. Sun.

A Costly Funeral.

The most costly state funeral which has ever taken place was perhaps that of Alexander the Great. A round million was spent in laying Alexander to his rest. The body was placed in a coffin of gold, filled with costly aromatics, and a diadem was placed on the head. The funeral car was embellished with ornaments of pure gold, and its weight was so great that it took 84 mules more than a year to convey it from Babylon to Syria. -- Chicago Chronicle.

GREAT WORKSHOPS OF VULCAN

Immensity of the Steel and Iron Industry in the City of Pittsburgh.

Writing of "The Center of the World of Steel," Waldon Fawcett, in Century, describes Pittsburgh and its environs as Vulcan's greatest workshop.

To the superficial tourist it is, perhaps, only the dirtiest city in America. To the Pittsburgher, who is gripped by the fascination of iron-making, and to all who look through his spectacles, it is still the dirtiest but also the most magnificent of cities. To this typical resident its clouded atmosphere is symbolic only of rush and dash and power and the accumulation of wealth with splendid rapidity. Pittsburgh, moreover, is secure in her position as the capital of the domain of iron and steel. Coal crops out of the hills at her back; great engineering projects are making of the river that passes her gates an improved highway of commerce; her railroads are multiplying; and, finally, her metal manufacturers, reaching out for foreign markets, have discovered that they can utilize the very cars which bring iron ore back to the lakes the finished product, and there ship it through the St. Lawrence river direct to the ports on the other side of the Atlantic.

The great product of the Pittsburgh district in this present age is, strictly speaking, not iron, but steel. As a commercial commodity, the one has largely displaced the other. There are, to be sure, in almost every city foundries which handle only the metal which was once preeminent in the manufacturing world, but rails for steam and electric lines, beams for ships and sky-scrapers, armor-plate for war vessels, and heavy supports for bridges—in fact, all the commodities which may be produced profitably in large quantities—are formed of steel, and thus the product of nearly all the great plants in this crowded district reaches the consuming world in the form of the tougher and more elastic metals. Pittsburgh sends from her freight yards and docks each year millions of tons of this valuable material; enough, indeed, to fill a line of freight cars extending across the Atlantic, if such a thing were possible, and forming a stock in trade representing more money than the United States government receives in revenue from all sources within a year.

Although many of the immense iron and steel-making plants which surround Pittsburgh and constitute her modern defenses are under one general management, each institution is complete in itself. On the map the names Braddock, Bessemer, Rankin, Duquesne, Homestead and Munhall stand only for suburbs of the Iron city. Each, however, forms an important link in the chain of monster plants which stretches up the valley of the Monongahela, zigzagging back and forth across the river. These great establishments are not duplicates of one another, by any means, and yet, to a certain extent, the difference is only in detail. The rapid and thrillingly picturesque evolution of steel from iron ore may be watched in almost any one of them. The strands of burning metal, after having been pounded and pressed and rolled, may be measured off for the market as rails, sheets, boiler-plates, or any other of a score of forms, but the genesis of all is the same.

KING EDWARD'S HUMOR.

England's New Sovereign Enjoys a Joke as Well as Other People.

King Edward of England is a merry monarch. At least he was reputed to be merry before he attained his present august dignity.

Some years ago, when Arthur Roberts was singing his song "We are a merry family, we are, we are, we are!" the prince was asked for the solution of a knotty point. He merely shrugged his shoulders and said: "We are a royal family, V. R., V. R., V. R.!"

He was at the theater one night watching the famous Fletcher playing "Robert Macaire." The adventurer's coat was apparently a mass of rents and patches, but the prince's keen eye quickly noted that the garment was singularly well cut. After the play the prince sent for Fecher and asked him who his tailor was. The actor replied that Mr. Poole had made the coat he was wearing. The next day the prince sent for the tailor, who from that hour was a made man.

All the world knows that both the carriage and saddle horses of the prince of Wales have as part of their equipment a forehead band of the color known as royal scarlet. When the prince and his daughters ride in Hyde park their horses are, therefore, distinguished from those of other people by these particular forehead bands. One morning the horses of a certain financier and his two daughters were conspicuously adorned with red bands that are by etiquette reserved for the use of royalty. The prince and the young princesses, who were riding in the row, could not help noticing this vulgarity. On the following day it was seen that the prince had replaced his scarlet forehead bands by others of plain black leather, and the financier and his daughters had it all their own way in the matter of royal red.

Woman's Ingratitude.

Crawford—Come around to the house and have dinner, old boy.

Crabshaw—Not on your life. I brought you home when you were drunk the other night and your wife got a good look at me.—Town Topics.

Different.

How much easier it is to be patient with your own mistakes than it is with the mistakes of others.—Somerville Journal.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The Sheep—"How blue you are, old girl!" The Cow—"Yes, I've just been sketched!" The Sheep—"Anybody'd think you'd been painted!"—Detroit Journal.

The Road to Fame.—"How did Dabster become famous as an artist?" "He did a painting so cleverly that none of the critics could tell what it was."—Ohio State Journal.

"It really looks as if that Yabsey girl had lost her head." "I thought as much." "Passing that porch the other night I saw young Scaddles with it on his shoulder."—Philadelphia Times.

"No, thanks, I don't care to know the lady." "Eh? Why not?" "Because it is my rule to give up my seat in a street car only to ladies I know—and I know too many now."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Papa—"What a boy you are to ask questions, Johnny! I never used to ask so many questions when I was a boy." Johnny—"Perhaps if you had, papa, you might be able to answer some of mine."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Clancy (boastfully)—"My husband was one o' the pallbearers at Callahan's funeral." Mrs. Casey (spitefully)—"Aye! An' well-fitted fur the job he was. He's used to carryin' the bier that some wan ilse pays fur."—Philadelphia Press.

"Marian, you have a hole as big as a quarter in the heel of your stocking," said an Indianapolis mother to her little five-year-old daughter, one evening recently. "Mamma, you exaggerate so," replied the little one. "That hole isn't bigger than 15 cents."—Indianapolis News.

"Say, Halton, who are those jolly fellows down in the hotel buffet?" "They are members of the Undertakers' association that is in convention." "Well, who are the young fellows who look as though they had lost every friend?" "Members of the University Glee club."—Philadelphia Record.

WHAT THE TRAIN CRIER SAID.

It Relieved Four Frightened Parents and They Went Home Happy.

There was an excursion on one of the railroads a few days ago to a town in the center of the state. Two young women who went on the excursion missed the return excursion train to Chicago and stood around in the deserted depot of the country town in despair, says the Chicago Tribune.

"You see," said one young woman, "our fathers and mothers will be at the depot in Chicago when the train comes in and they will be frightened to death when we fail to arrive with the other excursionists. They will think all manner of bad things have happened to us. But what can de do?"

"Yes," said the other young woman through her tears, "if our people were at home this evening we might telegraph them, but they were all going downtown to the theater and I don't know what theater they went to. After the theater they were going down to meet us at the train. They will be simply frightened to death, and I'm afraid my father will get on the next train and come right down here after us. There are 700 or 800 people on that excursion train and there will be more than that number waiting for them at the depot, besides the crowds going out on the other trains, so it won't do any good for us to address our message to the depot. They would never get it."

"I know what to do," suddenly exclaimed the other young woman, as her face shone with the light of a brilliant inspiration.

"What?" gasped her companion.

"We will send a message to the train caller at the depot in Chicago and ask him to announce when the excursion train pulls in that we missed the train but are safe with friends here and will return on the first train to-morrow morning."

"O, that's just the thing," exclaimed the other maiden, and they hastily fixed up a telegram and sent it addressed to the train caller at the station.

So when the excursion train pulled into the Chicago depot that night the excursionists and the friends waiting for them were surprised to see the train caller clamber up on a bench, and in his most stentorian tones gravely announce:

"Limited train for St. Louis on third track. Cannonball for Toledo, Cleveland, Philadelphia and the east on first track. Miss Lillian Belleville and Miss Eugenia Thompkins missed the excursion train at Bloomfield and will spend the night with their relatives there, Mr. and Mrs. John Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Phil Allen. The young women are safe and happy and will return on the first train to-morrow morning. Passengers for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis and the northwest this way."

And four frightened parents breathed easy again and went home happy.

Warmed Over Tongue.

Cut cold tongue into small dice, and if there be any portions near the root that do not seem perfectly tender remove the fat and stew them in water to cover until tender, then add the better portions and any of the made gravy that may be left; or, if this be lacking, you may thicken the water in which the tongue has been stewed, and season it highly with lemon juice, Worcestershire sauce or catsup; heap mashed and seasoned potato round the edge of a platter and pour the warmed tongue into the center.—People's Home Journal.

A GLORIOUS SIGHT.

Fields of Wheat in Which the Stocks Were So Thick It Was Impossible to Drive Between Them.

To the Editor:

A gentleman from Duluth made a trip through a portion of Western Canada last summer, and writing of what he saw, says:

"Wheat, for instance, will average twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre. I saw shocks so thick in the field that it would be almost impossible to drive between them. Winters, it is said, are longer than near Duluth, but the Japan current, warm chinook winds and dry atmosphere make the winters comparatively mild."

Thousands of such testimonies are to be had from settlers who have taken advantage of the low-priced lands of Western Canada. During the present year new districts will be opened up in the Saskatchewan Valley, and advantage should be taken of this at once. Information can be had from any agent of the Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in your columns.

Yours truly,

OLD READER.

First Broker—"Say, did you hear about that new railroad combination?" Second Broker—"No. I've been out to lunch for the last ten minutes."—Town Topics.

All Astonished.

If people are too conservative they are very apt to find cause for astonishment when some person they have overlooked does something worthy of praise, or some familiar medicine effects a great cure. Such was the fact in the case of Mr. Nimrod Price of Milford, Ohio, who wrote: "My wife, myself, and all our neighbors are astonished at the wonderful effects of your Lotion in curing a distressing eruption on my wife's face, it having done what no doctor, or other medicine, had done before." If your druggist hasn't it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl St., New York, for sample of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Stern Pater—"Johnny, what must you do first of all to have your sins forgiven?" Johnny—"Commit the sins."—Yale Record.

New Fast Train to Colorado via Missouri Pacific Railway.

The Missouri Pacific Railway is now operating double daily service from St. Louis and Kansas City to points in Colorado, Utah and the Pacific Coast. Trains leave St. Louis 9 a. m. and 10:10 p. m.; Kansas City 6 p. m. and 10 a. m., carrying through sleeping cars between St. Louis and San Francisco without change. Excursion tickets now on sale. For further information address company's agents. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Heaven often smites in mercy, even when the blow is severest.—Joanna Baillie

Help for Women

Who Are Always Tired.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings,

MRS. ELLA RICE.

all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 83 S. California Ave., Chicago.

U. S. K.—C 1869

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Changes In Revenue Law

The Reduced War Taxes as They Go Into Effect July 1

Beginning with July 1 certain changes in the war revenue bill will go into effect. The original measure, it will be remembered, was enacted by congress June 13, 1898, just after the breaking out of the Spanish-American war. Just prior to adjournment the last congress made certain amendments to this act. Perhaps the changes that will be most noticed by the general public will be the removal of the tax on bank checks and drafts, sight drafts, money orders, leases, mortgages or conveyances in trust, promissory notes and telegraph messages. The tax on bankers of $50 for $25,000 and $2 for each additional $1,000 is to be retained. So also is the tax on stock brokers of $50, on pawnbrokers of $20, on commercial brokers of $20 and on custom house brokers of $10.

Proprietors of theaters and like places of amusement and proprietors of circuses are still to be taxed $100. The tax of $10 on all other exhibitions is also retained. The new law made no change in the tax of $5 levied on each bowling alley or billiard table.

Tobacco and snuff come in for a discount of 20 per cent. on the old tax. There is a distinction drawn in the case of cigarettes. The tax on those of a certain grade and weight is retained; on others the tax is reduced. Dealers in tobacco and leaf tobacco, and manufacturers of tobacco and of cigars, will be taxed according to the rate now prevailing.

On bonds, debentures, etc., and on certificates of stock of original issue the tax of 5 cents per $100 is to be retained. In the provision taxing transfers of stock 2 cents per $100, the same tax is extended to bucket shops. The tax on sales of products at exchanges is cut in half. In the case of sales of merchandise in actual course of transportation the tax is entirely removed. The tax on all forms of insurance is repealed.

Proprietary medicines, perfumery and cosmetics and chewing gum are all to be exempted from taxation. Petroleum and sugar refineries are still to pay one-fourth per cent. of their gross receipts in excess of $250,000. Each sleeping and parlor car ticket will continue to pay 1 cent to the government. Legacies of charitable institutions, religious, literary or educational in character, will not be taxed after July 1.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN WAR REVENUES.

Articles.	Taxed by Act of June 13, 1898.	Taxed by Act of Feb. 28, 1901.
Beer	$2 per bbl., 7½ per cent. dis	$1.60 per bbl., dis. repealed.
Bankers	$50 for $25,000, and $2 for each additional $1,000	Retained.
Stock brokers	$50	Retained.
Pawnbrokers	$20	Retained.
Commercial brokers	$20	Repealed.
Custom house brokers	$10	Retained.
Proprietors of theaters, etc	$100	Retained.
Proprietors of circuses	$100	Retained.
Proprietors of other exhibitions	$10	Retained.
Bowling alleys or billiard rooms	$5 for each alley or table	Retained.
Tobacco and snuff	12 cents per lb	20 per cent. discount.
Cigars over three pounds, per 1,000	$3.60 per 1,000	$3 per 1,000.
Cigars not over three pounds, per 1,000	$1 per 1,000	18 cents per lb.
Cigarettes over three pounds, per 1,000	$3.60 per 1,000	Retained.
Cigarettes not over three pounds, per 1,000	$1.50 per 1,000	Valued at not more than $2 per 1,000, 18 cents per lb.; valued at more than $2 per 1,000, 36 cents per lb.
Dealers in leaf tobacco	$6 to $24	Retained.
Dealers in tobacco	$12	Retained.
Manufacturers of tobacco	$6 to $24	Retained.
Manufacturers of cigars	$6.50 to $24	Retained.
Bonds, debentures, etc	5 cents for each $100	Retained.
Certificates of stock, original issue	5 cents for each $100	Retained.
Certificates of stock, transfers	2 cents for each $100	Includes bucket shops
Sales of products at exchanges	1 cent for each $100	1 cent for each $100. Sales of merchandise in actual course of transportation exempted from tax.
Bank checks	2 cents	Repealed.
Bills of exchange, inland	2 cents for each $100	Retained.
Certificates of deposit	2 cents	Repealed.
Promissory notes	2 cents for each $100	Repealed.
Money orders	2 cents for each $100	Repealed.
Bills of exchange, foreign	4 cents for each $100	2 cents for each $100.
Bills of lading for export	10 cents	Repealed.
Express receipts	1 cent	Repealed.
Freight receipts or domestic bills of lading	1 cent	Retained.
Telephone messages	1 cent	Repealed.
Bonds of indemnity and bonds not otherwise specified	50 cents	Repealed, except bonds of indemnity.
Certificates of profits	2 cents for each $100	Retained.
Certificates of damage	25 cents	Repealed.
Certificates not otherwise specified	10 cents	Repealed.
Charter party	$2 to $10	Repealed.
Brokers' contract	10 cents	Retained.
Conveyance	50 cents for each $500	Exempted below $2,500. Above $2,500 25 cents for each $500.
Telegraph messages	1 cent	Repealed.
Entry of goods at c. h. for consumption	25 cents to $1	Retained.
Entry for withdrawal	50 cents	Retained.
Insurance, life	8 cents on each $100	Repealed.
Marine, inland, fire	¼ cent on each $1	Repealed.
Casualty, fidelity and guaranty	¼ cent on each $1	Repealed.
Lease	25 cents to $1	Repealed.
Manifest for custom house entry	$1 to $5	Repealed.
Mortgage or conveyance in trust	25 cents for each $1,500	Repealed.
Passage ticket	$1 to $5	Exempted below $50 in value.
Power of attorney to vote	10 cents	Repealed.
Power of attorney to sell	25 cents	Repealed.
Protest	25 cents	Repealed.
Warehouse receipts	25 cents	Repealed.
Proprietary medicines	¼ cent for each 5 cents	Repealed.
Perfumery and cosmetics	¼ cent for each 5 cents	Repealed.
Chewing gum	4 cents for each $1	Repealed.
Wines	1 qt., 1 cent; more than 1 qt., 2 cents	Retained.
Petroleum and sugar refineries	¼ per cent. gross receipts in excess of $250,000	Retained.
Sleeping and parlor car tickets	1 cent	Retained.
Legacies	Various rates	Excluded from tax—Legacies of charitable (esti's, religious, literary or educational character.
Mixed flour	4 cents per barrel	Retained.
Manufactures of mixed flour	$12 per annum	Retained.
Tea	Customs duty of 10 cents pound	Retained.

Epitaph and Pun.

One evening at a small party which included the two friends, Douglas Jerrold and Charles Knight, the author-publisher, the talk turned on epitaphs.

As they were walking home together, Knight, half lightly and half in earnest, asked the wit to write his epitaph for him. Jerrold made no answer, but when they came to the parting of their ways, he suddenly said:

"I've got your epitaph."

"Well, what is it?"

"Good Knight!"—Youth's Companion.

Traffic in Russia.

Early in April there were lying at the stations of three Russian railroads, waiting to be forwarded, 27,000 car loads of grain, equal to about 12,000,000 bushels, much of which had been waiting for months. Complaints that railroads are not able to handle their traffic are common in Russia.

Trout of the Ocean.

The weakfish is revisiting the Atlantic coast, much to the satisfaction of epicures, who know that the fish thus handicapped by its name is the trout of the ocean.

Out-Door Relief in England.

In the southwestern counties of England 37 out of every 1,000 persons are in receipt of outdoor relief. This number falls to 19 in the northwest counties.

Arsenic for Hardening Shot.

Shot is generally hardened by the addition of a small quantity of arsenic to the lead.

Mother and Queen.

Queen Victoria always made it a point to keep the religious instruction of her children as much as possible in her own hands. Once when the archdeacon of London was catechizing the young princes, he said:

"Your governess deserves great credit for instructing you so thoroughly."

At which the youngsters piped up:

"It is mamma who teaches us our catechism!"

It is not perhaps generally known that the queen occasionally taught a Bible class for the children of those in attendance at Windsor palace.—London Beacon.

In Honor of an Inventor.

A movement has been started in Georgia to perpetuate the memory of Eli Whitney by converting into an elegant country club the scene of his labors near Augusta, where he perfected his cotton gin. An organization has been perfected, and a charter for the club secured.

Free Medical Help.

In England 972,000 people a year receive free medical attendance, compared with only 230,000 in France, and the cost of these French invalids is only £58,000, compared with £150,000 spent in medical relief in Ireland.

A Big Battleship.

A battleship of 16,000 tons displacement, the largest ever designed, is to be added to the United States navy. If the proposed speed of 21 knots is secured, this ship will be the masterpiece in naval construction.

DEATH-DELAYING DISEASES.

Affections That Prolong Life Which Are Commonly Supposed to Hasten the End.

One of the latest medical theories is that certain diseases ward off death. Rheumatic people, for instance, are said rarely to die young. Why, the medical men are unable to say, but it is probable that the blood acquires some property which is fatal to the germs of other diseases. A doctor of experience has noticed the fact that in a family of five or six brothers and sisters, one of whom is rheumatic, that one will outlive the others, as a rule. If gout can be kept away from the heart and confined to the big toe the patient is likely to live to be 90 or 100 years old. It is said that this is due to the fact that the disease purifies the blood.

If one has an attack of smallpox and lives through it, he stands an excellent chance of attaining a ripe old age. In a census of aged people taken many years ago it was found that a large percentage of them were pock-marked. This led an eminent physician to make a calculation which proved that there were twice as many pock-marked people over 80 years old as there would have been had not the smallpox exercised a preservative influence. He accounted for this curious fact by concluding that the smallpox microbe frightens away all other microbes, just as rats frighten away mice from a house.

Deafness is said to have the property of adding to the victim's age. Now and then a deaf man is run over in a city street, but when deaf people prudently pitch their tents in the country their chances of a long life are extremely good. The true explanation of this is declared to be the fact that deafness saves people a lot of worry over small matters and from the wear and tear of noises.

Bronchitis often shortens life, but in some cases it has the opposite effect. A large number of the old people one meets cough all the year round with chronic bronchitis. One would think to listen to them that they must cough themselves to death soon, but that is not so. The coughing helps the heart to circulate the blood, and, in fact, gives exercise to many of the organs. Only for this daily exercise many old people's mechanism would get fatally clogged. Besides, a man with bronchitis will not sit in a draught, he will avoid getting wet and will not stay out half the night losing his sleep and "painting the town" with the "boys."

Perhaps the most surprising assertion is that disease in parents often confers long life on children. The contrary is believed, popularly, and no doubt there is some ground for the belief. Some time ago the British Medical association investigated the subject of old age. Taking 340 people aged from 80 to 90 years, they inquired into their family history. Here is the result:

There was cancer in 44 families; consumption in 65 families; gout in 20 families; rheumatism in 59 families; insanity in 13 families; apoplexy and paralysis in 42 families.

Thus there was a history of deadly diseases in the families of 253 of the old people. In 47 more families there was likewise some grave disease. And only 40 families were free, or said to be free, from those maladies which usually are supposed to be hereditary.

Homes of Royalty.

It is rumored in Great Britain that a royal residence is to be built in Ireland by the king. Queen Victoria, after her visit to Ireland last year, is said to have expressed a desire that in future some member of her family should visit Ireland every year, and King Edward is known to be intent on carrying out every wish of his mother, as far as known to him. It is considered probable that the king's only brother, the duke of Connaught, with the duchess, will spend a part of every year there, as they are greatly attached to the Irish people. The Irish return the feeling, especially as the duke bears an Irish title. They will have Clarence house as a London residence. The duke of Fife and the duchess (Princess Louise of Wales) prefer Scotland, as a rule, but a royal residence in London will be assigned to them. The duchess is not strong, and finds greater charm, it is said, in a quiet home life than in society. Father, mother and the little Ladies Duff are often to be seen at Brighton in a quiet part of the beach, playing with pebbles, spades and pails, like the most commonplace of citizens. —N. Y. Tribune.

Great Russian Canal Scheme.

An American engineer named Wilson and two Russian military engineers named Oschtschurski and Sarakowski have applied to the Russian government for a concession for constructing and maintaining a ship canal between the Caspian sea and the Black sea, says a St. Petersburg correspondent. According to the plans the canal is to be 560 kilometers in length and to cost 300,000,000 rubles. The minister of finance has gone into the scheme and referred it to the minister of communications, who will have to give his consent before the concession can be granted.—N. Y. Sun.

A Costly Funeral.

The most costly state funeral which has ever taken place was perhaps that of Alexander the Great. A round million was spent in laying Alexander to his rest. The body was placed in a coffin of gold, filled with costly aromatics, and a diadem was placed on the head. The funeral car was embellished with ornaments of pure gold, and its weight was so great that it took 84 mules more than a year to convey it from Babylon to Syria. — Chicago Chronicle.

GREAT WORKSHOPS OF VULCAN

Immensity of the Steel and Iron Industry in the City of Pittsburgh.

Writing of "The Center of the World of Steel," Waldon Fawcett, in Century, describes Pittsburgh and its environs as Vulcan's greatest workshop.

To the superficial tourist it is, perhaps, only the dirtiest city in America. To the Pittsburgher, who is gripped by the fascination of iron-making, and to all who look through his spectacles, it is still the dirtiest but also the most magnificent of cities. To this typical resident its clouded atmosphere is symbolic only of rush and dash and power and the accumulation of wealth with splendid rapidity. Pittsburgh, moreover, is secure in her position as the capital of the domain of iron and steel. Coal crops out of the hills at her back; great engineering projects are making of the river that passes her gates an improved highway of commerce; her railroads are multiplying; and, finally, her metal manufacturers, reaching out for foreign markets, have discovered that they can utilize the very cars which bring iron ore back to the lakes the finished product, and there ship it through the St. Lawrence river direct to the ports on the other side of the Atlantic.

The great product of the Pittsburgh district in this present age is, strictly speaking, not iron, but steel. As a commercial commodity, the one has largely displaced the other. There are, to be sure, in almost every city foundries which handle only the metal which was once preeminent in the manufacturing world, but rails for steam and electric lines, beams for ships and sky-scrapers, armor-plate for war vessels, and heavy supports for bridges—in fact, all the commodities which may be produced profitably in large quantities—are formed of steel, and thus the product of nearly all the great plants in this crowded district reaches the consuming world in the form of the tougher and more elastic metals. Pittsburgh sends from her freight yards and docks each year millions of tons of this valuable material; enough, indeed, to fill a line of freight cars extending across the Atlantic, if such a thing were possible, and forming a stock in trade representing more money than the United States government receives in revenue from all sources within a year.

Although many of the immense iron and steel-making plants which surround Pittsburgh and constitute her modern defenses are under one general management, each institution is complete in itself. On the map the names Braddock, Bessemer, Rankin, Duquesne, Homestead and Munhall stand only for suburbs of the Iron city. Each, however, forms an important link in the chain of monster plants which stretches up the valley of the Monongahela, zigzagging back and forth across the river. These great establishments are not duplicates of one another, by any means, and yet, to a certain extent, the difference is only in detail. The rapid and thrillingly picturesque evolution of steel from iron ore may be watched in almost any one of them. The strands of burning metal, after having been pounded and pressed and rolled, may be measured off for the market as rails, sheets, boiler-plates, or any other of a score of forms, but the genesis of all is the same.

KING EDWARD'S HUMOR.

England's New Sovereign Enjoys a Joke as Well as Other People.

King Edward of England is a merry monarch. At least he was reputed to be merry before he attained his present august dignity.

Some years ago, when Arthur Roberts was singing his song "We are a merry family, we are, we are, we are!" the prince was asked for the solution of a knotty point. He merely shrugged his shoulders and said: "We are a royal family, V. R., V. R., V. R.!"

He was at the theater one night watching the famous Fletcher playing "Robert Macaire." The adventurer's coat was apparently a mass of rents and patches, but the prince's keen eye quickly noted that the garment was singularly well cut. After the play the prince sent for Fecher and asked him who his tailor was. The actor replied that Mr. Poole had made the coat he was wearing. The next day the prince sent for the tailor, who from that hour was a made man.

All the world knows that both the carriage and saddle horses of the prince of Wales have as part of their equipment a forehead band of the color known as royal scarlet. When the prince and his daughters ride in Hyde park their horses are, therefore, distinguished from those of other people by these particular forehead bands. One morning the horses of a certain financier and his two daughters were conspicuously adorned with red bands that are by etiquette reserved for the use of royalty. The prince and the young princesses, who were riding in the row, could not help noticing this vulgarity. On the following day it was seen that the prince had replaced his scarlet forehead bands by others of plain black leather, and the financier and his daughters had it all their own way in the matter of royal red.

Woman's Ingratitude.

Crawford—Come around to the house and have dinner, old boy.

Crabshaw—Not on your life. I brought you home when you were drunk the other night and your wife got a good look at me.—Town Topics.

Different.

How much easier it is to be patient with your own mistakes than it is with the mistakes of others.—Somerville Journal.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The Sheep—"How blue you are, old girl!" The Cow—"Yes, I've just been sketched!" The Sheep—"Anybody'd think you'd been painted!"—Detroit Journal.

The Road to Fame.—"How did Dabster become famous as an artist?" "He did a painting so cleverly that none of the critics could tell what it was."—Ohio State Journal.

"It really looks as if that Yabsey girl had lost her head." "I thought as much." "Passing that porch the other night I saw young Scaddles with it on his shoulder."—Philadelphia Times.

"No, thanks, I don't care to know the lady." "Eh? Why not?" "Because it is my rule to give up my seat in a street car only to ladies I know—and I know too many now."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Papa—"What a boy you are to ask questions, Johnny! I never used to ask so many questions when I was a boy." Johnny—"Perhaps if you had, papa, you might be able to answer some of mine."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Clancy (boastfully)—"My husband was one o' the pallbearers at Callahan's funeral." Mrs. Casey (spitefully)—"Aye! An' well-fitted fur the job he was. He's used to carryin' the bier that some wan ilse pays fur."—Philadelphia Press.

"Marian, you have a hole as big as a quarter in the heel of your stocking," said an Indianapolis mother to her little five-year-old daughter, one evening recently. "Mamma, you exaggerate so," replied the little one. "That hole isn't bigger than 15 cents."—Indianapolis News.

"Say, Halton, who are those jolly fellows down in the hotel buffet?" "They are members of the Undertakers' association that is in convention." "Well, who are the young fellows who look as though they had lost every friend?" "Members of the University Glee club."—Philadelphia Record.

WHAT THE TRAIN CRIER SAID.

It Relieved Four Frightened Parents and They Went Home Happy.

There was an excursion on one of the railroads a few days ago to a town in the center of the state. Two young women who went on the excursion missed the return excursion train to Chicago and stood around in the deserted depot of the country town in despair, says the Chicago Tribune.

"You see," said one young woman, "our fathers and mothers will be at the depot in Chicago when the train comes in and they will be frightened to death when we fail to arrive with the other excursionists. They will think all manner of bad things have happened to us. But what can de do?"

"Yes," said the other young woman through her tears, "if our people were at home this evening we might telegraph them, but they were all going downtown to the theater and I don't know what theater they went to. After the theater they were going down to meet us at the train. They will be simply frightened to death, and I'm afraid my father will get on the next train and come right down here after us. There are 700 or 800 people on that excursion train and there will be more than that number waiting for them at the depot, besides the crowds going out on the other trains, so it won't do any good for us to address our message to the depot. They would never get it."

"I know what to do," suddenly exclaimed the other young woman, as her face shone with the light of a brilliant inspiration.

"What?" gasped her companion.

"We will send a message to the train caller at the depot in Chicago and ask him to announce when the excursion train pulls in that we missed the train but are safe with friends here and will return on the first train to-morrow morning."

"O, that's just the thing," exclaimed the other maiden, and they hastily fixed up a telegram and sent it addressed to the train caller at the station.

So when the excursion train pulled into the Chicago depot that night the excursionists and the friends waiting for them were surprised to see the train caller clamber up on a bench, and in his most stentorian tones gravely announce:

"Limited train for St. Louis on third track. Cannonball for Toledo, Cleveland, Philadelphia and the east on first track. Miss Lillian Belleville and Miss Eugenia Thompkins missed the excursion train at Bloomfield and will spend the night with their relatives there, Mr. and Mrs. John Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Phil Allen. The young women are safe and happy and will return on the first train to-morrow morning. Passengers for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis and the northwest this way."

And four frightened parents breathed easy again and went home happy.

Warmed Over Tongue.

Cut cold tongue into small dice, and if there be any portions near the root that do not seem perfectly tender remove the fat and stew them in water to cover until tender, then add the better portions and any of the made gravy that may be left; or, if this be lacking, you may thicken the water in which the tongue has been stewed, and season it highly with lemon juice, Worcestershire sauce or catsup; heap mashed and seasoned potato round the edge of a platter and pour the warmed tongue into the center.—People's Home Journal.

A GLORIOUS SIGHT.

Fields of Wheat in Which the Stocks Were So Thick It Was Impossible to Drive Between Them.

To the Editor:

A gentleman from Duluth made a trip through a portion of Western Canada last summer, and writing of what he saw, says:

"Wheat, for instance, will average twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre. I saw shocks so thick in the field that it would be almost impossible to drive between them. Winters, it is said, are longer than near Duluth, but the Japan current, warm chinook winds and dry atmosphere make the winters comparatively mild."

Thousands of such testimonies are to be had from settlers who have taken advantage of the low-priced lands of Western Canada. During the present year new districts will be opened up in the Saskatchewan Valley, and advantage should be taken of this at once. Information can be had from any agent of the Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in your columns.

Yours truly,

OLD READER.

First Broker—"Say, did you hear about that new railroad combination?" Second Broker—"No. I've been out to lunch for the last ten minutes."—Town Topics.

All Astonished.

If people are too conservative they are very apt to find cause for astonishment when some person they have overlooked does something worthy of praise, or some familiar medicine effects a great cure. Such was the fact in the case of Mr. Nimrod Price of Milford, Ohio, who wrote: "My wife, myself, and all our neighbors are astonished at the wonderful effects of your Lotion in curing a distressing eruption on my wife's face, it having done what no doctor, or other medicine, had done before." If your druggist hasn't it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl St., New York, for sample of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Stern Pater—"Johnny, what must you do first of all to have your sins forgiven?" Johnny—"Commit the sins."—Yale Record.

New Fast Train to Colorado via Missouri Pacific Railway.

The Missouri Pacific Railway is now operating double daily service from St. Louis and Kansas City to points in Colorado, Utah and the Pacific Coast. Trains leave St. Louis 9 a. m. and 10:10 p. m.; Kansas City 6 p. m. and 10 a. m., carrying through sleeping cars between St. Louis and San Francisco without change. Excursion tickets now on sale. For further information address company's agents, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Heaven often smites in mercy, even when the blow is severest.—Joanna Baillie

Help for Women

Who Are Always Tired.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings,

MRS. ELLA RICE.

all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

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PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 83 S. California Ave., Chicago.

W. N. U.—C 1869

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President's cabinet did not again take up the question of Russian petroleum and the retaliation of that country against goods of the United States today at its brief meeting. The government will await the result of the representations that were made in the note recently addressed to Russia by Secretary Hay, giving fully the position of the United States. Late newspaper dispatches from Russia show that Russian officials, Mr. De Witte possibly included, are laboring under a great misapprehension of the powers of this country in the enforcement of its tariff laws. Secretary Gage does not care to let the newspaper dispatches affect his actions or views. The last one from Russia practically stated that Minister De Witte did not recognize Mr. Gage's interpretation of the Dingley act as the correct one. Another dispatch says that the Russian government would like to see Secretary Hitchcock consulted about the matter, and as he is believed to be friendly to Russia. Mr. Hitchcock was the ambassador of this country to Russia about three years ago. Secretary Hitchcock at the last cabinet meeting acted with the other members in thoroughly approving the course that had been taken by Secretary Gage.

A story has been printed from New York that a young Mr. Curtis, a nephew of Mr. Seth Low, has discovered an old act of Congress that clearly recognizes a difference in the legal status between the territories of this country "and the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."

The story has gone the rounds until it has assumed some importance. Mr. Low is said to have written to the President calling attention to the alleged new discovery which, it was claimed, would probably have resulted in a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the United States in the Porto Rican cases had its provisions been known to the court. Attorney General Knox looked the matter up and told the cabinet that the law referred to had been quoted fully in the arguments of Attorney General Griggs before the court and would be found on page 318 of the printed arguments in the insular cases. Not only did Mr. Griggs dwell upon the act, but Justice Brown referred to it in his decision. The act is that of March 27, 1804, and was supplemental to an act of 1790, relating to the records of the states and territories. The expression "and the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the United States" occurs in the act.

Secretary Gage has received from Charles E. Sapp, collector of internal revenue of the Louisville, Ky., district, a voluminous reply to the charges made more than a year ago by the civil service commission of the violation of civil service laws by Mr. Sapp. The answer will be sent to the civil service commission. Mr. Sapp's answer, it is understood, is not satisfactory to Secretary Gage, being written in a spirit that the secretary does not approve.

Mrs. McKinley went out for a drive this morning, accompanied by the President and Dr. Rixey. It was intended that the trip should be a short one, but Mrs. McKinley stood it so well and enjoyed it so much that the time was extended to fifty minutes. The drive was over a portion of the residence district of the city and into the suburbs. Where the streets were not smooth the horses were driven slowly. Dr. Rixey said afterward that Mrs. McKinley had apparently been benefited by getting out. Although the day was warm, she showed no fatigue. A closed carriage was used, and it was driven to the east basement entrance, where Mrs. McKinley was assisted in and out.

Mrs. McKinley daily shows improvement, and if there is no backset she will be able to travel to Canton next week. The date for the departure of the President and Mrs. McKinley has not been fixed.

It is now believed that Mrs. McKinley will be well enough in a month or so to go to the Buffalo Exposition. The President is going to Buffalo when Mrs. McKinley has recovered, and will probably take her with him.

They will go from Canton, where they will spend the summer.

The claim, amounting in the aggregate to 400,000 taels, reported to have been preferred by the Chinese Merchants' Association on account of alleged looting by the American marines at Tien Tsin will be referred to the military authorities for report. So far it has not been presented to the State Department. Gen. Heywood, the commandant of marines, is indignant at the reported intention to prefer this claim, and he cites a telegraphic report from Admiral Remey, dated sometime ago, upon the general subject of looting, containing the most specific denial of the allegations so far as any of the United States marines were concerned. The fact that the marines were the first to occupy that quarter of the town is probably the basis for the claim, for they would naturally be charged with the looting by the retreating Chinese, a practice which is known to have been general among them.

In order to facilitate the work of the census bureau a plan will soon be put into effect whereby clerks who desire to do so may work an hour and a half extra daily. The regular hours are now from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m., but clerks will be allowed to go to work at 8 a. m, and continue until 4.30 p. m., for which additional pay will be given. This extra time will make thirty-nine extra hours of work monthly. The director of the census is anxious to have his reports in readiness for Congress in as complete form as possible, and while the work of the bureau is not behind hand, compared with former years, it is not as far advanced as desired by Mr. Merriam.

ABOUT GOOD ROADS.

The Importance of Ditches or Other Drains Emphasized.

A recent issue of *The Hub*, a trade journal devoted to carriage building says, regarding road improvements: "It is hardly saying too much to assert that the three great principles of building good roads may be summed up in three words: 'Drainage, drainage, drainage.' There is no enemy of good roads so ubiquitious, so insidious, so persistent and so fatal in its doings as water. If moisture can penetrate a road surface or work in under a roadbed from its sides or in any way percolate to its foundations, then that road is not properly drained and built, and sooner or later (generally much 'sooner') it will get muddy, wear into ruts, need constant repairs, and be a source of dissatisfaction and expense. No other one thing does so much to injure a road as does water; not even narrow tires, for those are sometimes changed by thoughtful people of their own accord, and some are displaced by legislation; but rain, like death and taxes, is sure to come, and is certain to do harm unless carried away by a system of thorough drainage. If such a system is not provided a smooth, compact, well wearing road surface cannot be maintained; mud and ruts will appear in summer and frost will break up and ruin the road in the spring.

"Roads should also be so laid out that no water can find its way upon them from adjoining lands which may be higher, and which tend to shed the rainfall toward the roadways. To prevent this the ditches on either side of the road must be of ample capacity to carry off any rain that may fall. It not infrequently happens, too, that one side of a road is higher than the other, and that, at some point, the water from the higher side flows across the roadway and maintains a perpetual mudhole where it crosses. Every heavy storm furnishes a more or less startling object lesson on these points, for ditches overflow upon roads, and water from the higher side floods the surface and necessitates heavy expenditures for the repairs.

"The function of the road surface is that of a roof, whose purpose is to keep the base dry by shedding all water which falls upon it, and it cannot do this if it is not, among other things, so graded and shaped as to permit water to readily run off, so kept in repair as to have always a smooth and even surface, and so thoroughly drained as to carry away all water without overflow. The side ditches should have a fall throughout their length, and their size should depend upon the maximum volume of water they are likely to be called to carry. They should always be kept clean and free from obstructions, and if the water cuts their bottom the channel should be protected by paving it in some way.

"It sometimes happens that it is impossible to make open ditches deep enough to drain the center of the roadbed, and when this is the case it is necessary to use side or central drains. In a macadam road the foundation course should be somewhat porous so that if any rain works down from the road surfaces or finds its way in from the sides it may be able to reach the drains and be led off by them. A drain of four inch earthen pipe placed beneath each gutter at a depth of three and one-half feet below the crown of the road, and covered with broken stone, course gravel or pebbles nearly up to the surface, should be used and will generally prove sufficient; but if the road lies in a very wet place it will be better to locate a larger drain under the center of the road. In all cases a slight fall must be provided for and a free open outlet must be maintained

Unnecessary Loss of Time.

Mr. W. S. Whedon, Cashier of the First National Bank of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by all dealers.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. BROOKE, Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture.

Iron and Brass Bedsteads.

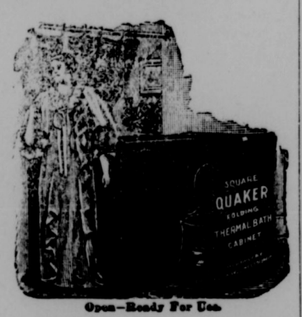
Linoleums and Oil Cloths.

Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,

16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.



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It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

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It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

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We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

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The Garrett County Bank

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Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

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Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

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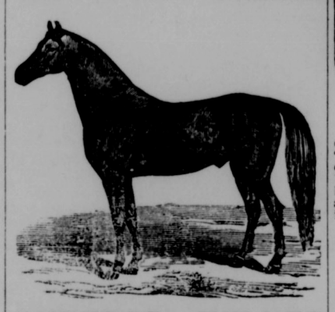
The Wilkes Stallion



EMPEROR WILKES TIME, 2.28.

Will stand at the stables of the undersigned in Oakland on the following terms:

$10 to Insure a Mare With Foal.

Money to be paid when mare is known to be with foal. Persons parting with a mare or fails to attend forfeits insurance money. A lien will be retained on the colt until insurance is paid. We will not be responsible for accidents should any occur, but the best of care to prevent such will be exerted.

This horse has a record of 2.34. On a trial he trotted a mile in 2.28. He is a full brother of WILL KERR, 2.07¼, Champion Green Harness Horse of the World, and also of VINETTE, 2.09¼.

EMPEROR WILKES is a dark bay stallion, snip on nose, black points, height 15¼ hands. He was bred by Thompson & Bro., Cynthiana, Ky. He comes from the best trotting family of horses in this country and has a bright future. He is the sire of the fastest colts in Garrett county and is without doubt the best bred stallion and the fastest trotting animal in Western Maryland.

M. MARONEY & SON.

I HAVE PURCHASED THE OAKLAND COAL YARD of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

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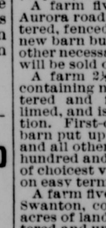

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LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅓ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

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ANDREW J. HARNE, AUCTIONEER. Will sell real or personal property. Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

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ALEX'R C. MASON, PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, OAKLAND, MD. Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901, Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10 07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	8.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN, Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO. IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS		NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.			NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00†	lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29		Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52		Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05		Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09		W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35		Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00		Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50*	ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35†	lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42		Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54		Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58		Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27		Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55	ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34	lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01		Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04		Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07		Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10		Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 41	11 45		Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00†	ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON				
8 36*	12 45†	ar	Beverly	lv*†7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10†	ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
M. P.					P. M.
	3 15*	ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M.	A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1901. NUMBER 17.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Held In Oakland Tuesday and Ticket Nominated.

IT IS CONSIDERED A VERY STRONG ONE

The Gathering Composed of Represnetative Republicans From All Sections of the County. Nothing Occurred to Mar the Harmony of the Convention. Resolutions Passed.

Tuesday of this week was a field day for the Republicans of Garrett county. Representatives of that party were in Oakland in force and nominated probably the strongest ticket ever placed before the citizens of Garrett county for their suffrage. The work of the convention did not, however, terminate with the nomination of the several candidates, as a new State Central Committee was elected and also representatives to attend the State Convention to be held in Baltimore on August 2nd.

Every district in the county was represented by delegations composed of five persons, and the manner in which they disposed of their duties and transacted the business which brought them to Oakland has been very favorably commented upon by a number of people. The delegations from the several districts were as follows:

No. 1.—W. W. Sweet, A. F. George, L. H. Friend, Louis Littman, A. Wilson.

No. 2.—F. G. Fox. Arthur Chisholm, C. W. Friend, Wm. M. Hollinger, Nathan L. Selby.

No. 3.—Peter J. Stephens, Ralph Engle, Thomas H. Bittinger, Augustus Durst, Frank J. Folk.

No. 4.—Dr. H. M. Kemp, Jacob Stump, Grant Hershberger, Floyd Duckworth, A. C. Howard.

No. 5.—R. A. Ravenscroft, Edward Margroff, George Ault, Jacob Becket, Asa B. Friend.

No. 6.—Thaddeus Glotfelty, Sherman G. Savage, James Friend, W. A. Maffett, E. A. Weimer.

No. 7.—James A. Hayden, Andrew Shartzer, Benj. F. Crane, G. B. M. Friend, George D. White.

No. 8.—Jonas Yutzy, Merritt Wilson, John H. Sanders, Charles E. Hilleary, James Chisholm.

No. 9.—Patrick E. Finzel, Richard McKenzie, Andrew Shoemaker, William Brown, William Finzel.

No. 10.—Dr. J. W. Laughlin, James Lish, John Elliott, J. B. Shockey, J. L. Harvey.

No. 11.—W. P. Hansel, Simeon Green, Hugh G. Stark, S. M. Jacobs, F. P. Green.

No. 13.—M. A. Browning, G. W. Kitzmiller, A. W. Junkins, A. W. Duvall, N. B. Bray.

No. 14.—Chas. A. Ashby, Upton Cuppett, Henry J. Frear, U. G. Palmer, James W. White.

The work of the convention was practically done in the caucus, where a committee composed of fourteen members of the convention was elected to draft resolutions, and where the nominations were agreed upon and later ratified in open convention. The committee on resolutions reported the following, endorsing the administration of President McKinley and the course pursued by Senator McComas and Congressman Pearre, and in terms that cannot be gainsaid, condemned the State administration of Governor Smith and the Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature:

The Republicans of Garrett county, in convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance, loyalty and devotion to the party of patriotism, progress, protection, sound money and equal rights to all citizens of this favored land; we stand by the party, which in the face of all opposition, has stood by the union and the flag and has brought this nation to the forefront of commercial and industrial progress, and has elevated it to an honored position among the first nations of the earth.

We endorse the wise and patriotic course of President McKinley and his advisors in dealing with the intricate and complex questions that have confronted them in the discharge of their official duties.

We endorse the actions of Hon. Lewis E. McComas, United States Senator, and Hon. George A. Pearre, our representative in Congress, in the course pursued by them, and the positions taken on all great public questions, and for their fidelity and devotion to the best interest of the country at large, and especially of our own State people.

We endorse the course pursued by the members of the last Legislature from this county and especially their efforts at the extra session to preserve the franchise to some of our worthy but unfortunate citizens, and their efforts to prevent the enactment of vicious legislation.

We desire to commend the faithful discharge by our county officials of their duties and especially those having charge of our finances. Liberal appropriations have been made by the present Board of County Commissioners for all needs of the county; our tax rate has been reduced from year to year until now it is one of the lowest tax rates in the State.

We place our seal of condemnation upon the partisan State administration of Honorable John Walter Smith, Governor of Maryland, and brand it as one of the most extravagant, unpatriotic, unbusinesslike and less productive of good results than any administration that this State has experienced for years. Especially do we condemn his course in the calling of an extra session of the State Legislature, which had but one object in view, and that the disfranchisement of a number of citizens of this Commonwealth in order that ring-rule might again throttle the State and elevate Arthur P. Gorman to the United States Senate; our public school system has been pluuged into politics; our people have been denied the right to select by ballot, who should administer the same; the system has been less efficient and as a result our children are not receiving the schooling or enjoying the educational opportunities that the expenditures on the part of the county and State warrant. Many thousand dollars of the peoples' money has been recklessly spent in making a State census for which there was no necessity or demand and which fails to have the confidence of our people, owing to the partisan manner in which it was conducted.

Shortly after the committee's report on resolutions had been read and adopted, nominations were called for by the President of the caucus, Merritt Wilson, Esq., of District No. 8. Mr. William W. Sweet was the secretary.

Senator Ravenscroft, Capt. James A. Hayden and Capt. James W. White were nominated. But one ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Ravenscroft, 8; Hayden, 3; White, 3. Senator Ravenscroft was declared the choice of the caucus and his nomination was then made unanimous.

For House of Delegates, Hon. P. E. Finzel, of No. 9, and Chas. A. Ashby, of No. 14, were chosen.

Sheriff, William A. Maffett, of No. 6.

Treasurer, James W. White, of No. 14.

County Commissioners, Taylor Friend, of No. 2, and Jacob Stump, of No. 4.

Register of Wills, Edwin E. Friend, of No. 7.

County Surveyor, Franklin P. Green, of No. 11.

The new State Central Committee was then elected as follows: Dr. J. W. Laughlin, of No. 10; Charles E. Hilleary, of No. 8, and Thomas H. Bittinger, of No. 3.

Delegates to the State Convention, Fred. A. Thayer, U. G. Palmer and G. W. Kitzmiller.

The work of the caucus having been completed the convention was then called to order and the caucus nominees ratified in open convention.

Capt. James W. White, of District No. 8, addressed the convention for a few moments declaring that although he was a defeated candidate for Senatorial honors he was nevertheless a Republican and declared his intention of heartily supporting the ticket, advising all others whose aspirations were not realized to do the same. His words were well timed and made a good impression on the convention.

Cure For Cholera Infantum—Never Known to Fail.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwalter, Ohio. For sale by all dealers, Oakland; and J. W. Laughlin, Deer Park.

Obituary.

Harriet Collier DeWitt, wife of John DeWitt near Hoyes, Md., passed from labor to her reward June 26, 1901, at the ripe age of 69 years. She had a stroke of paralysis which resulted in death in a few hours afterward. Sister DeWitt was a member of the M. E. church about fifty years and gave evidence of her acceptance with God many times during life and especially so in her last moments on earth. The deceased has four children living, and among that number is Prof. A. W. DeWitt, who is so favorably and widely known in this county and Allegany.

The funeral services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. D. A. Friend, and the remains were placed in Hoye cemetery by the side of several of the DeWitt families, awaiting the Resurrection.

The mourning friends have our deepest sympathies, and commend them to Jesus the Great Sympathizer.

GEO. E. BISHOFF.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

Hope may be defined as gilt edged uncertainty.

Law is uncertainty made more uncertain—the final court has the last guess.

Marriage—a preliminary step to procuring a divorce—a gold brick scheme worked by both parties.

The bribe taking citizen in a greater menace than the illiterate voter; the one may mend; the other is past redemption.

If the illiterate citizen is to be deprived of his ballot the non-producing citizen should be barred also. Only they who build a State should be allowed to govern it.

He who minding his own business neglects public affairs is blind to his own good. What concerns all should concern every good citizen.

Business is booming in the cannon trade, competitions very keen in the razor shops and a big drop in the shot works. The farmers are letting their business go to grass, and the dairymen are skimming the cream of the trade. The clock works are running on full time and the balloon trade is going up with a rush. About the Fourth of July there will be a bust up in the fire-works trade but the business in fans will be on the spread. The corset makers are stiffening up for a longer stay in their line of trade, while the shoe-makers have a good thing on foot while it lasts. The outlook for the spectacle makers is very good and the umbrella makers claim to be under cover in case of a financial storm. There is somewhat of a squeeze in the lemon trade but molasses is running off freer since warmer weather.

JACKSON.

SWANTON.

Mr. James Royce and children, of Washinton, D. C., are visiting her mother, Mrs. Henry Beckman.

Miss Hallie Gilpin, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Thomas McCrobie, has returned to her home at Deer Park.

Mr. Milfred Glass, of Deer Park, was visiting relatives and friends at and near this place Sunday.

Miss Bertie Bowen, was visiting friends near this place Sunday.

Miss Annie Beckman, who has been visiting at this place for some time has returned to her home at Beckman.

Mrs. Hampton McCrobie, of Oakland, was visiting relatives near this place Sunday.

Mr. W. B. Miller and Mr. Shaffer of Deer Park, were the guests of Hon. A. F. George, Sunday.

Messrs. Walter Wright, John and Stephen Wagner, of Piedmont, were visiting relatives near this place one day last week.

Mrs. J. C. Beckman, and daughter, Miss Malissa, were visiting relatives at Mountain Lake Park last week.

Prof. A. L. Lee, has returned home from Selbysport, after being engaged there teaching normal school the past ten weeks.

Miss Prudence Rodeheaver, of Deer Park is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Friend.

Mr. J. B. Friend was a visitor at Deer Park Monday.

Mrs. W. B. Miller and Mrs. Shaffer, of Deer Park were the guests of Mrs. A. F. George Monday.

Mr. Byron Denning, of Piedmont, was in town one day last week.

Miss Mary Miller has returned home.

Rev. Osmond preached a very interesting sermon in the Episcopal church Sunday night.

Miss Grace Barker is visiting relatives at Altamont.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCrobie were were visiting relatives near Altamont Sunday.

Mr. Oscar Friend was the guest of his cousin, Mr. Fred Friend, Sunday.

Mr. William Barker has returned home from Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Harry Camp, of Altamont, was visiting relatives at this place Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Conn were visiting Mrs. Conn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rexroad, at Altamont Sunday.

Mr. C. Barrett, of Altamont, was the guest of Theo. George Sunday.

Miss Carrie Lee, was the guest of Miss Amanda Glass Sunday.

Miss Emma Glass, was visiting Altamont friends last week.

Mr. Chas. Lee was a caller at Beckman Thursday last.

Quite a number of our young people attended the festival at North Glade last Thursday.

Rumor says there will be a wedding soon.

Miss Mary West, of Baltimore, is visiting relatives at this place.

Misses Jennie and Carrie Miller have returned home from a visit at Baltimore.

THE RACE FREE FOR ALL.

Many Able Republicans Mentioned for Maryland United States Senatorship.

If the Republicans succeed in electing a majority of the representatives to the Maryland legislature an interesting contest for the United States senatorial nomination will undoubtedly follow.

No one candidate has yet the inside track. It is a free-for-all, and every entry has an equal chance. Up to date the names of Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Congressman William H. Jackson, Ex-Governor Lloyd Lowndes and State Senator Stevenson A. Williams have been mentioned. Each of these has devoted friends who will urge their candidates claims in caucus. Nor has any one any reason to underestimate the strength of his opponents. Some arrangement will probably be entered into by Messrs. Goldsborough and Jackson which will enable the Eastern Shoremen to line up solidly behind a candidate for their section. The same may be said of Western Maryland, as represented by ex-Governor Lowndes and Mr. Williams. Mr. Mudd's name has been mentioned, but one of his warm personal friends who was in the city during the week said he was out of the running, but could bring 22 votes from Southern Maryland which would be cast for the most available candidate. Baltimore city is still to be heard from, but at the proper time the local delegation may also present the claims of a favorite son. There are quite a number of leading party men who would like to see Judge Stockbridge honored with the nomination.

Much depends, of course, upon the representation from the particular sections in which the respective candidates reside. Those having the largest following need not necessarily have the best chance of winning, but they can, should they themselves be unable to corral the nomination, name the winner. At this writing it would appear that the Eastern Shore and Western Maryland will fight it out.

The Harford county Republicans are playing the finest politics witnessed in this State in many years. The county is normally Democratic, and, with a popular candidate like Ex-Senator Robinson at the head of the ticket, it looked easy for the Democrats. But the Republicans are planning a coup, the announcement of which jarred their opponents. They propose to instruct their legislative delegates, if elected, to vote for State Senator Stevenson A. Williams for United States Senator. There is no citizen of Harford more popular than Mr. Williams. He numbers among his friends and admirers many Democrats who believe that in honoring him they honor the county. His popularity was evidenced in his election to the State Senate when he was the only Republican on the ticket to be elected.

Should the contest narrow down to the Eastern Shore favorite and Mr. Williams, the latter would, in case Harford went Republican, stand an excellent chance of being nominated. Senator McComas openly stated during the week that he had no preference, nor had ever expressed himself as favoring any one candidate. He said he was interested in the success of the party and wanted above everything to see elected a Republican legislature. This would insure the return of a Republican to the United States Senate.

All efforts to make it appear that the Republicans in Baltimore are disorganized are apparently unavailing.

Several politicians who have lost caste, are endeavoring to spread this impression, but as they are well known, those whom their utterances are intended to influence take little or no stock in the published statements.

Of the 14 wards in which contests are expected, in only three is there any bitterness manifested, and the party leaders expect this feeling to die out long before the election takes place. As has been repeatedly stated there are no factional alignments. The fights are entirely personal, Malster and Union League men being divided in their preferences. There may be an extremely bitter contest in the Third ward, where Marshal Airey holds forth, but this is entirely due to the unpopularity of the marshal. The latter, however, has a decided advantage because the opposition has not concentrated upon any particular candidate, the different would be leaders being jealous of each other. With the exception of this ward, and posibly the Fifth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first, the best of feeling prevails throughout the city.

With the view of gaining the good will of the State leaders some of the politicians who are looking out for themselves called upon Senator McComas early last week and volunteered to espouse the cause of any of of those he will name. To all of these the Senator replied he had no choice, nor would he so state, even if he had He said further that he did not propose to interfere in any local contest nor offer any suggestion except in his own county.

As an evidence of this determination the Senator proposes to take three weeks' vacation, beginning Tuesday, when he will go North and spend some time at the Buffalo Exposition. As the primaries and conventions will take place during his absence he cannot be charged with taking any part directly or indirectly.

Mr. Goldsborough feels about this matter just as does the Senator. He says all of his spare time will be taken in looking after affairs in his own county, in which he is particularly interested.

About the only thing the State leaders are impressing on city as well as county leaders is the advisability, indeed the necessity, of making first class nominations if they hope to win.

The "Hot Enough" Man.

Behold, there arose in the land a man of marvelous intellect, and with much pleasantness as to conversation.

And he went here and there, and on the side streets, also, and asked of those whom he met:

"Is it hot enough for you?"

Now, at this time the thing that is called the thermometer and a large number of bad names, likewise was getting on itself a hump.

It was even going unto the top of itself and looking out upon the roof.

It was higher than Standard Oil stock and had more buoyancy than a balloon.

So that they who looked upon it when it was elevated, were sore astounded.

And straightway they began moping their brows and drinking strange drinks and saying strong things.

And in the midst of this came the man.

He smiled with the smile of one who hath found a shekel by the wayside, and he said:

"Is it hot enough for you?"

And the man to whom he spake answered him not a word.

Yet again did he ask it of another man.

And the other man replied, "Umph!" which, being interpreted, meaneth a number of things.

And he continued on his way and asked of all he met if it was hot enough to please them.

Furthermore, he asked a few women, also.

But what can a woman say that would fit the case?

So the women gazed at him as they would look at the man who had stepped upon the back breadths of their garments.

Or had sat upon their new bonnets in a moment of frivolity.

Now, the man with the warm intellect thought well of himself.

Yea, he held converse with himself, saying: "Lo, I have a new one for them. Surely, it is bright and sparkling language to ask them if it is warm enough for them.

"Behold, when I ask them, they do not know what to answer."

"Verily, I shall ask them yet again."

And he went out and asked them some more.

Whereupon all the people rose as one man and went for him;

They fell upon him and smote him hip and thigh;

They gave him the lively swat across the vest with a thermometer and they administered a bung in the ear with a barometer;

They lammed him upon the eyebrow and they basted him against the jaw;

They sat upon him and walked about over his countenance;

They ran unto him and jumped against him and did divers other charming things to him.

Saying all the time:

"Yea, verily, kind sir, it is warm enough for us. Doth it grow sufficiently caloric to interest thee?"

But he answered them not, for he had gone away for the summer.

Yea, he passed out from this world, and when he arrived at the bottom of the elevator shaft, he was met by a committee of imps, who led him to the annealing department of the hereafter.

Where they placed him, singing in the time that is called rag, a song which had the words:

"Is it hot enough for you?"

Verily, it is not well to ask fool question.

For sometimes the answer cometh back collect. —JOSH WINK.

MID-SUMMER WEATHER.

According to the Forecast Made For July by Prof. Hicks.

A combination of astronomic events out of the ordinary falls on and about the opening of July. The opposition of the planet Jupiter—the world greater than all other planets and moons combined—falls on June 20th, and the opposition of Saturn, the next greatest planet, falls on July 5th. The full Moon, or Moon in opposition to Earth and Sun, and hence in conjunction with both Jupiter and Saturn, falls on July the 1st. The planets Venus and Mercury are, also, in conjunction with each other and the Earth on June 30th, with Earth and Mercury in aphelion, and Venus in perihelion. Such a balancing and lining up of worlds is not an ordinary occurrence, and to say what the results should be, in a meteorological way is not an entirely easy thing in our present state of knowledge.

Added to all the above, it must be kept in mind that we are still near the center of Jupiter equinox, and that a regular Vulcan storm period extends from the 1st to the 6th of July, winding up with Moon on the celestial equator on the 6th.

Ordinarily, we would name the 3rd, 4th and 5th as days of greatest storm danger, but under the unusual conditions prevailing, they are probable any time from 1st to 6th.

Reactionary storm conditions will exist on the 8th to 10th, continuing probably over the Moon's perigee on the 11th. Falling barometer, rising temperature and winds from east and south will precede the actual storms and precipitations of this and all other July periods.

The central storm period of July falls from the 13 to the 18th. The crisis of this period will fall from Sunday, the 14th, to Wednesday, the 18th.

Look out for rains over the interior parts of our country during the last half of July and the first half of August, is the presence of this Venus period. If sufficient humidity should not be present during the regular storm days in this Venus period, there is great probability of extreme heat and hot, withering winds, especially in the open, grain regions of the west and northwest.

Thunder gusts are always probable when the Moon passes the celestial equator in summer, the 16th of July being such a date.

The probability of rain and storms at this time is increased by the presence of a Mercury period, blended with that of Venus, central on the 26 and extending from the 21st to the 31st.

More or less rain with probable cloudbursts, hail and dangerous winds need not surprise anyone during the storm period which is central on the 26th. One of the warmest terms of the summer may be expected in connection with this period, and many storm clouds with severe thunder gusts will be natural about Thursday, the 25th, to Sunday, the 28th. Destructive *hail storms* are more than probable at this period, as well as at other periods within the Venus brace. The great heat probable at this time will break up the conclusion of the storms, and very cool nights for the season will follow in most parts of the country, especially in the northwest. If rains do not appear during the last ten days in July, the outlook for rain in the great western and northwestern grain regions is not encouraging for the rest of the summer and early autumn. The last two days of the month, with full Moon and Venus at the center of her disturbing period, are reactionary storm dates. On and touching these days the barometer, thermometer and wind currents will show a return of storm conditions.

Maryland Day Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., July 10. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

On account of Maryland Day at the Pan-American Exposition the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Buffalo via Royal Blue Line, Philadelphia & Reading R'y., and Lehigh Valley Route, at the Low Rate of $10.00 for the Round Trip from all points in the State of Maryland and from Washington, D. C., for regular trains of July 8 and 9, via Washington or Baltimore. Parlor cars on day trains, sleeping cars on night trains.

Tickets limited for return to seven (7) days, including date of sale.

Call on Agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for tickets, Pullman car space and full information.

Cuts and bruises healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm in about one third the time any other treatment would require because of its antiseptic qualities which cause the parts to heal without maturation. For sale by all dealers.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

DAD 'N' I.

Dad 'n' I are goin' fishin'.
Dad's a-diggin' bait;
I'll jes' tell you all about it.
If you'll set 'n' wait.
Dad's an awful hand fer fishin'—
I'm his right-hand bower,
Like to set 'n' watch the bobber
Hour after hour.

Like to hear the waves come sloppin'—
Lappin' soft and low,
Like to see the sunlight glancin'
Dancin' to an' fro.
Like to feel the line a-pullin'
Steddy, sure an' strong.
Always feel so glad 'n' happy
Thinkin' I'm along.

Ain't pertickler what we're ketchin',
Long's we get a bite;
Bass or sunfish, perch er pickrel,
Bullhead, eel er pike.
Nothin' but a snappin' turkle
Goes against the grain,
When he gobbles up yer hook an'
Wears yer line off fer a train.

'N' when the shadders get to growin'
Long 'n' slender on the grass,
Dad 'n' I'll pick up our tackle
'N' string o' perch 'n' speckled bass,
'N' mosey 'long up thro' the clover
Thout a speck of any noise,
'N' ma'll be out a-watchin' fer us,
Sayin', "Supper's waitin', boys."
—Della Thompson Lutes, in Detroit Free Press.

A KENITE'S WIFE

By S. E. Bealt.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

MAVERICK'S sail came slipping down the creek in the hour before dawn. There was an arc of growing light in the east with Jupiter shining white above.

He had been to the county town to try to raise money on his last bit of land, of which the waves were making an island before blotting it out altogether.

When estates were to be had for the asking, the first Maverick could go 20 miles on his own domain. He built the church of St. Deny's, B & M, that is still standing, and gave the glebe lands; he abhorred a Puritan, upheld the authority of the king and the lord proprietary, signed his name with a cross, and left to his articled servant, Haines, such unmanly employment as reading and writing. Master and man lived in 1640, before the men from Nansemond made trouble in camp and state. After 1776, a Maverick of the fourth generation was a loyalist impoverished by a patriotic Haines, who through cleverness at statecraft had come to a responsible position, and who had married the daughter of a colonial dignitary. In marriage a Haines had ever a taste for alliance with his betters; several spinster brides had aided their rising fortunes with the influence of a name.

The matrimonial ventures of a Maverick were brought about by the attraction of the moment. A milkmaid, or a girl from a wayside inn made a charming bride, providing she had the beauty and brilliance of youth.

Haines' statesmanship of the present day had narrowed to county politicsand a controlling hand over lucrative offices; while Maverick earned a scant living from the water and from the few acres he had left. Something more by inheritance still remained to him—a contempt for books, two tankards with well-worn thumb pieces, a superstitious reverence for the hospitality of his poor house, and an unimpaired hatred of a Haines.

He kept a careless hand on the tiller, and went over the news he had heard in town: Haines, who was county treasurer, had defaulted. His political opponents were in power, even the judges on the bench were against him; he was a fugitive, with the certainty of a vigorous justice before him. He might have got out of the country if he had not risked his freedom for the sake of a sick child, a son whom he dearly loved.

Maverick recalled the tax gatherer's petty persecutions over his own insignificant tithe. He summed up an account of generations, and laughed at the result.

As his keel dragged the sand, his wife ran down through the half light to the edge of the water. She was small and very young, and she ran on tiptoe, beating the air with her hands as if buoying her movements. Eagerness shone in her eyes and in the trembling of her compressed lips. He had married after the custom of his people, and in her he worshiped youth and beauty in the concrete.

She pushed him away and turned from his kiss to ask:

"Did the man let you have the money?"

"No."

She skipped from one foot to the other:

"I've got it. I can do better'n you by staying home."

"What?"

"I've got the money. Hurry up."

Maverick made the boat fast, and rumaged in the locker for his purchases.

"What difference does it make about the old boat? Hurry, hurry."

He awkwardly untied a package and held a red ribbon and some mint sticks above her head.

"What'll you give for them?"

"Here," she said, impatiently, and lifted her face to kiss him. "Don't you see the sun'll be up in less than an hour? Come up to the house. There's the money for the mortgage on the room floor."

He followed her up the path. She signed to him to walk softly and he imitated her light motions. The inner door was ajar, and as he peered into the dusky place he saw, first, familiar things that had been associated with him for 50 years, a picture, an oaken settee and the two old tankards, which the girl beside him had kept brightly polished to while away her time. Afterward, in the lane of light, he saw a bowl and a plate with some crumbs of bread upon it. The shadow across the hearth was the fugitive treasurer. His clothes were torn and his shoes were broken. His narrow face, with the growth of a week's beard, was hidden on his arm, and his clerkly hands lay out on the floor where he had stretched them in the expectation of sleep. He slept securely; their voices did not disturb him.

"Do you know who he is?"

"Nancy Garry rowed over last night an' told me about a man that had been stealin' money; he'd been tracked down this way an' the sheriff was follerin' him."

"When did he come?"

"About 12. When I come up from the landin' seein' Nancy Garry off he was standin' in the porch, an' he asked me if I'd let him lay down there. I knew him. I told him he could lay down on the floor of the room, an' I fetched him bread an' milk—good milk—an' I said you wouldn't be home till next day. He didn't know this was your house, an' he asked me if I was your daughter." She pointed to the key in the lock. "The shutters was fastened on the outside. From what Nancy Garry said, I reckon the sher'ff'll be down the road about sunup or a little after. I'll signal him from our side and—there's the mortgage. He'll give $300 for him."

Her eyes danced; the bosom of her dress rose and fell with her quick breathing. Maverick looked through the door at the treasurer.

"It's Haines, ain't it?" whispered the girl. She shook his sleeve impatiently. "I thought you'd be glad."

He kept hold of her hand and drew her out on the porch. He had treated her like a child, and she had flattered him with an indulgent domination that is shown to the very young and the very old.

"Ain't you glad?" she persisted. "If Nancy Garry'd caught him you'd be glad."

"Maybe; but not to trap him in our own house, if he's a hundred times a Haines."

"After all his letters an' threats; an' all you tell me about his people an' your people when they was worth something?"

"Never mind," he said, sharply. 'Listen; when I get down to the turn,

MAVERICK MADE THE BOAT FAST.

you wake him up, give him some bread and tell him what you know about the sher'ff—tell him all you know. Do you hear? The far side of the creek'll serve him best. That's not mine; it never was. And tell him"—his anger mastered him—"by the power that made me, I'll hunt him like a hound as soon as his foot's on another man's land!"

Julie watched him enter the misty woods before she opened the cupboard and cut a piece of bread from the loaf; she looked at it critically and cut a smaller slice, which she carried to the inner room.

An hour after she met Maverick coming up from the highway. His hat was off, and the level sun shone on his worn face and on his gray hair. Julie thought he looked old.

"Did you see the sher'ff?"

"Yes."

"Well, it was a heap o' money, an' we might as well had it as anybody. It wasn't my fault."

She slipped her head under his arm and began to rifle his pockets of the red ribbons and the mint sticks; she forgot Haines.

Maverick, too, forgot Haines, and thought only of Julie; there had come the fear that, though they went hand in hand, nevertheless he went out of his paradise.

CONVERTED THE OLD BELL.

Priest's Explanation to a Presbyterian of How It Became Truly Consecrated.

For many years Father Boyle was one of the most prominent and popular Catholic clergymen in Washington, where he had a great reputation as a wit. Many of his most intimate friends were Protestants and members of the Protestant clergy. A few months before his death he erected a missionary chapel down by the navy yard and bought at a junk shop an old bell which had been discarded by one of the Presbyterian churches. He sent the bell to a foundry in Georgetown and had several inches of metal pared off the rim. Having thus got rid of a crack the harsh and discordant tones of the bell became short and sweet. Meeting a Presbyterian parson not long after, Father Boyle called his attention to the change and the latter could scarcely believe it was the same bell. "What in the world did you do with that bell?" inquired the Presbyterian pastor, "to cause such a change in the tone?" "We blessed it and blessed it until we got the Presbyterian devil out of it," retorted Father Boyle, "and then it sounded all right."

SHIP WITH A HISTORY.

Once the Vigilant Was a Pirate Ship and a Slaver, Now She Is an Honest Mail Ship.

Few persons, even those who are in the postal service, know that United States mail is carried in the oldest sailing vessel in the water to-day, and that the vessel has been a pirate ship and a slaver. Its name is the Vigilant, and it carries the mails from St. Croix to St. Thomas in the West Indies. In speed it compares favorably with many steamboats which carry the mails, and it can distance anything that is propelled by wind in any postal service.

The ship is of 40 tons burden, and is rigged as a fore and after, the same rig

U. S. MAILSHIP VIGILANT.
(Once This Rakish Craft Was a West Indian Pirate Vessel.)

that was carried when the vessel was in the slave trade, and was cruising about the West Indies as a pirate. With a fair wind the Vigilant makes the 40-mile trip in a little more than three hours, and it can stand any sort of weather.

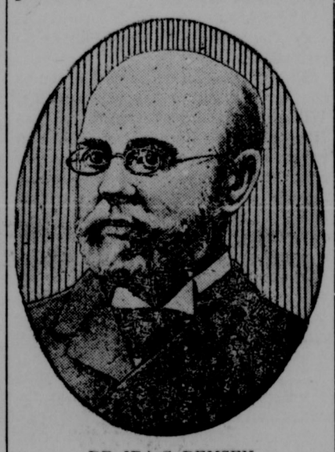
P. C. Pentheny, of St. Croix, owns the vessel and leases it for mail-carrying. He is proud of the fact that no schooner has ever beaten his boat. He got it from his father, who, in turn, bought it from an old native, whose father had used it with an English master in the slave trade.

The slaves were carried in the hold where the mail is thrown now. The vessel is 150 years old, and has had its back broken twice. This ceremony occurs every time a ship is condemned as a pirate or a slaver. The last sentence of the Vigilant was passed in 1823. The vessel was run ashore, where its keel was split in two. It was repaired and put in service again, and is now as good as ever.

DR. IRA C. REMSEN.

New President of Johns Hopkins University Is a Scholar of International Reputation.

Dr. Ira C. Remsen, the new president of Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore, has been a member of the faculty in that institution, chiefly in the chair of chemistry, since its foundation in 1876. When Dr. Gilman started out to build up a faculty Dr. Remsen was the first man to whom he tendered a chair. For 25 years he has been the confidant and adviser of Dr. Gilman, and he is regarded by both students and faculty as a thorough scholar and an able educator. All the time during which his famous predecessor was abroad Dr. Remsen



DR. IRA C. REMSEN.
(Recently Elected President of Johns Hopkins University.)

was the acting president of Johns Hopkins. At 56 he is in the prime of his intellectual power. He is a graduate of the medical school of Columbia college, a post graduate of Munich and Goettingen (Ph. D.) and an authority in chemistry whose fame is international. Dr. Remsen has been several times tendered most tempting offers by the University of Chicago, but his love for Johns Hopkins has always prevented his acceptance. His election to the presidency is regarded as a fitting reward for his loyalty.

Have Reason to Feel Sore.

Kansas lawyers are grieved and indignant because some of the cattlemen are inclined to settle their disputes without resorting to the courts. The disputants choose three men as an arbitration committee, and the committee decides each case. Not long ago a case involving $60,000 was thus settled in Eureka, and not a dollar went to the lawyers. No wonder they tear their hair as they finger their empty pockets.

Swimmers in German Army.

To be acceptable as a soldier in the German army a man must be able to swim. The best swimmers are able to cross a stream of several hundred yards' width even when carrying their clothing, rifle and ammunition.

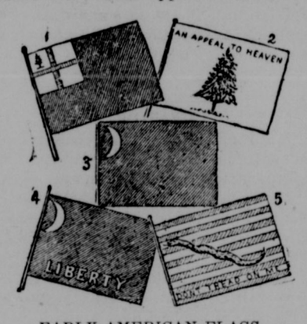
THE NATIONAL EMBLEM.

More Than Two Years of Revolutionary Warfare Without a Generally Recognized Flag.

A national ensign was not adopted till June, 1777. A glance at the promiscuous banners under which the different American forces campaigned during the first two years of the revolution will be found of interest.

The first great regular battle of the war was Bunker Hill. It is not likely that there were any colors carried by the few militiamen who were hastily got together at Concord and Lexington two months before. But after the skirmishes at these places each of the colonies set up its own flag. Unfortunately descriptions of these flags were not preserved, and the information we have is very vague.

The most definite information as to American flags we get is in foreign journals at ports where American ships at that time touched. There is no satisfactory information as to the standard used by the colonists at Bunker Hill, fought on June 17, 1775. Indeed it has never been proved that they had any standards, though one writer says "they were as various as the troops were motley." There is a picture of the battle in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, painted by Trumbull, the celebrated American artist of that day, in which the Americans are pictured fighting under a red flag having a white canton bearing a green pine tree. Warren is said to have reminded his troops of the motto on their standard, on one side of which was, "Qui transtulit sustinet" (He who brought us here will sustain us), and on the other: "An Appeal to Heaven."



EARLY AMERICAN FLAGS.

This appears to have been the Connecticut motto. An old lady told Mr. Lossing, the historian, that her father was at the battle and assisted in hoisting the flag. He described it to her. The ground was blue with one corner quartered by the red cross of St. George, in one section of which was a pine tree.

On July 18, 1775, a standard was presented to Washington bearing the motto "An Appeal to Heaven." On October 20, 1775, a plan was suggested for a revolutionary flag, which was a white ground and a tree in the middle bearing the motto: "An Appeal to Heaven." It was the flag of American floating batteries. This was undoubtedly adopted by Massachusetts, and it was used on American ships.

CARRY WAR DISPATCHES.

When and Where Carrier Pigeons Are Used, and What They Are Capable of Doing.

"The New Popularity of the Carrier Pigeon," is the title of an article by George Ethelbert Walsh, which appears in St. Nicholas.

Both in war and peace the carrier-pigeon has won new laurels in the past year, and its popularity as a well-bred pet and domestic messenger has become as great as its usefulness as a carrier of war dispatches where telegraph and telephone lines are not established. That so innocent a creature as the dove-like carrier should be selected for important war purposes, and taken into the service for furthering the bloody conflicts of modern armies seems out of keeping with the aims of nature and an abuse of man's power. The pigeon is eminently a peace-loving bird and its nature is so different from that of the screaming eagle and falcon that as an emblem of war it should be a total failure. Nevertheless, the timid bird has served armies in times of need and is cultivated for its practical war usefulness to an extent never dreamed of for either the falcon or eagle. In a sense it is the war bird of the day.

The pigeon post at Durban, in South Africa, was the beginning of the pigeon experiments conducted in recent campaigns between the English and Boers, and scores of messages were carried from one part of the English army to another by means of the birds. Col. Hassard, of the Royal engineers, a staff officer at the Cape, had made a life study of the carrier-pigeons, and before the war broke out he had established pigeon posts between most of the beleaguered cities. From Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking pigeons early in the sieges regularly brought messages from the English soldiers cooped up in the towns. Sir George White's first message from Ladysmith was carried by a pigeon, and this means of communicating with the outside world continued until the number of birds in the city was exhausted.

It was only a short time before the outbreak of the war in South Africa that the English government had decided to establish a service of carrier-pigeons. In the navy, pigeon posts were recognized means of carrying information as early as 1896, and there are over a thousand birds recorded on the books of the royal navy. The first naval loft was at Portsmouth and now there are two others. In the English army the posts have been confined almost exclusively to the Cape, where the nature of the country makes the homing-pigeon service of more value than in England.

The development of the war homing-pigeon service throughout Europe has been more rapid than elsewhere, and army posts support large numbers of them. Strict laws are made to protect those in private lofts. As a great military camp, Europe looks upon the carrier-pigeon as a menace to the country if not held under strict military control. In Germany, for instance, every pigeon raised by private breeders must be registered, and the pigeon cannot be taken out of the country or sold without permission from the military authorities. In the event of a war, the German authorities reserve the right to claim and take possession of every carrier-pigeon in the land. In addition to this, every fortress and camp on German soil has its pigeon service, and over $10,000 is appropriated annually for the support of this service. There are upwards of 10,000 pigeons belonging to the war department, and every bird is carefully trained and tested.

A BIRD WITH A RECORD.

The United States military and naval authorities have approved of the pigeons as aids to the regular telegraphic means of communication, and there are several posts established in the west and along the Atlantic coast. But on the whole this country depends more upon private breeders for its supply of carrier-pigeons than upon the birds already in the service of the army or navy. Our great distance by sea from all other powerful nations makes it unnecessary to arrange for the services of carrier-pigeons as the European countries have done. There is little chance of any foreign army invading this country and destroying the railroad and telegraph lines connecting the big cities. Pigeon breeding and training have therefore been carried on in the United States more in the interests of peace and pleasure. There are hundreds of enthusiastic owners in every state of the union, and probably in no country has the work of rearing the birds been attended to with greater intelligence and success.

STRANGE BIRD SCHOOL.

In Some Parts of Germany Bullfinches Are Taught to Sing Sweet Music by Machinery.

The story of the German bullfinch is a very sad one. In its native state it has a funny little chirrup, something like that of the English sparrow. It lives in the mountains, and there are strict laws against catching them or keeping them in cages. But many persons break these laws, and all over the empire are places where the bullfinch is trained to sing wonderful music. A finely educated bird can sing from six to twelve notes with perfect sweetness and as smoothly as the best human voice. Just after the little bird has come out of its shell it is taken into a dark room, and there it must stay until it is perfectly trained. It receives but little food, and is by the darkness and hunger made very lonely and nervous, so that when at length it hears the sweet tones of a harmonicon it is very much impressed and listens with all its might.

The instrument is run by machinery, and the air is played over and over again, and there is no other sound in the darkened chamber. After awhile the lonesome bird seems to awake, the vocal chords tremble, and a faint sound comes from the little creature. At first it is but a weak and feeble imitation, but again and again it tries the theme until at last it pours forth all its soul in a clear and perfect strain. And when this given air is learned it must try another, until sometimes four or five melodies are firmly fixed upon the brain or memory of the young bullfinch.

It Didn't Work That Way.

At the present day we cannot imagine how a railway could exist without a telegraph line alongside, yet it is a fact that when the telegraph was first introduced the railway opposed it. When it was contemplated to build a "magnetic telegraph" between New York and Philadelphia, permission was sought to erect poles along the tracks of the New Jersey railroad. This privilege, however, was refused, on the plea that the telegraph would be a financial rival of the railroad, in so far as it would enable people to transact business without traveling!

Impressed Upon His Notice.

The various features for which the Lackawanna Railroad has become noted are involuntarily impressed upon the notice of the passenger, who realizes the luxury of hotel or club appointment in the electric lights; the smooth-running journals of the wheels; the extraordinary cleanliness made possible by the use of anthracite coal, avoiding all dust and nauseating smoke; the consciousness of being always on time—which comforts force an ease of mind and body most favorable to the enjoyment of the unsurpassed scenery through which its lines pass. It is but the natural sequence that the Lackawanna is prosperous in like degree to its excellence of service, and its warm friends are equal in number to its whole list of patrons, for once to test its service means an ardent admirer and friend earned for the road.—Van Etten Breese.

Going Too Far.

"This reckless speculation must be stopped," said the earnest citizen to the trust magnate.

"Indeed it must," agreed the latter. "Indeed, it must. Why, yesterday two or three fellows who are not in our crowd at all made several thousand dollars by taking flyers. That sort of thing won't do."—Baltimore American.

Help Wanted.

When we cannot find what we need close at hand, we must carry our research further afield, nor must we hesitate to institute an inquiry for same where we hope it may be found, but act as did Mr. P. T. McKenny, of Newton, Indiana, who wrote: "One-half bottle of your Lotion has done me great good for a bad eruption on one of my ankles of nearly three years standing. Nothing I had before tried had benefited me. In what nearby town can I find it?" If your own druggist hasn't it, send at once to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl St., New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Danger in Old Sayings.

"What a fine head your boy has," said an admiring friend.

"Yes," replied the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block—ain't you, my boy?"

"Yes, father; teacher said yesterday that I was a young blockhead."—Stray Stories.

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The Rag-Time Favorite.—"Who is that quiet individual whom the guests seem to avoid?" "Oh, he's a famous composer of classical music." "And that young man who seems to be the lion of the evening?" "Why, he's a rag-time piano player."—Ohio State Journal.

When a mad dog gets after you it's fly-time.—Chicago Daily News.

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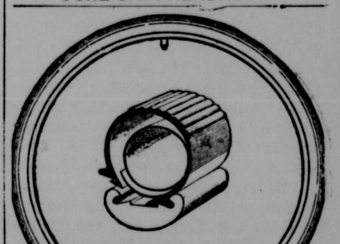

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PRAYED TO ANIMALS.

Ancient Egyptians Worshiped Cows, Bulls and Cats.

They Also Venerated Serpents and Other Reptiles—Other Nations of Antiquity Imitated Their Example.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

WEBSTER says that religion is "any system of faith and worship." This is generally acknowledged to be an age of religions—but it would be too much to ask that a large proportion of the devotees of the various cults in vogue should have faith or belief in all the tenets of the sect to which they ardently attach themselves to-day, only to seek another to-morrow. They worship for many reasons, chiefest of which is, perhaps, that it pleases their selfhood to differ from average people who accept the beliefs to which they were born, and adhere to them. It would surprise the latter, probably, to know how many fire-worshipers and sun-worshipers there are right here in Chicago to-day. Divination, by consulting the stars, palmistry, omens and certain mysterious rites with which the uninitiated are but little familiar, are steadily becoming more popular.

While there is no doubt that the religious tendency of the age is toward higher spiritual development, the number of those who have revived and are practicing the religions of the ancients is by no means small. This has brought about a general interest in animal worship, the different forms of which are being studied on all sides, and present many curious features. Among primitive peoples animals are regarded as possessing souls which, in many instances, formerly animated human bodies. A likeness is recognized between the animal and some deceased friend, and the animal receives great honor. Here a distinct link is found between ancestor worship and animal worship. There are few well-known animals that have not in some time or place figured conspicuously in such

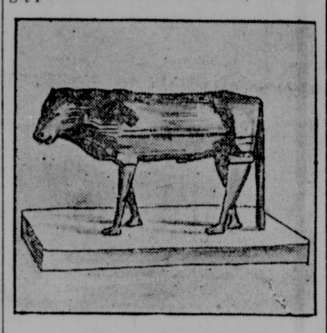
NANDI, THE SACRED SIVA BULL.

ceremonies. The Egyptians worshiped cats, pied bulls, crocodiles, apes, serpents, and numberless other creatures. In fact, domestic cats are supposed to have originated in or near Egypt, for from the earliest times temples were erected in their honor and devotions offered to them. The family in whose house a cat died shaved their eyebrows.

A cat was supposed to symbolize the moon, which was accounted only less sacred than the sun. It was a capital offense to kill a cat in the land. When dead it was embalmed and usually buried in Bubastium, which sacred city was dedicated to the moon. Painted cats figured in the finest mural decorations. In the middle ages cats were supposed to be the familiars of witches, and in our own New England may still be heard (when the lights are low) blood-curdling stories of the achievements of old Mrs. M——, a well-known witch, and her familiar, and "it is a fact that when that old black cat came into the room our Jim caught him and put him into the fireplace, where he was held till he was dreadfully burned, when, with a terrible scream, he tore away and leaped through the window, breaking the glass, and no one could get into the old woman's house the next day. When an entrance was finally forced, Mrs. M—— was in bed with her face and whole body covered with deep burns and cuts."

If a cat cried on a house-top, it was considered a sure "forerunner" of death. In all ages the supposed attributes of cats have received a great deal of attention. In some lands they have been deeply venerated, while in others they have been regarded with extreme dread. Satan's favorite materialization was said to be the form of a black cat. Probably the favorite Egyptian animal was the sacred bull, Apis, worshiped with divine honors. It was regarded as a symbol of Osiris, god of the Nile, husband of Isis, and great divinity of Egypt. His residence was a sacred court in the temple of Ptah, at Memphis, where he was waited upon by priests. Oxen were sacrificed to him. His changes of appetite, choice of places, and all movements were religiously regarded as oracles. It was understood that he would not live more than 25 years, and if he reached that age the priests quietly disposed of him in a sacred well into which it was popularly believed that he had cast himself. If he died a natural death he was placed with great ceremony in the temple of Serapis, in Memphis.

At the inauguration of a new bull at Apis bacchanalian festivities were held. This animal must be black, with a white square on the brow, the figure of an eagle on the back and a knot under the tongue. His birthday and the day of his discovery were celebrated as high festivities. He was supposed to preside over agriculture. Decked with wreaths of flowers, and led by a priest, he was worshiped by the people who danced around him. Osiris was worshiped throughout Egypt as a human body with bull's head or in the form of a bull. Isis, wife of Osiris, was worshiped under the form of a cow. She is often seen represented with a cow's head, sometimes causing her to be identified with Athor, a second-class divinity, the daughter of Ra, the sun. The Greeks believed Athor to be one with Aphrodite. The cow was her symbol, and she generally appears in hieroglyphics with a cow's head, with a



A SACRED BULL OF APIS.

sun's disk between her horns. She is represented as a cow and also as a bird with a human face, horns and a sun's disk. The third month of the Egyptian year was named for her.

The sacred bull of India is dedicated to Siva. Many figures of him, carved from rock, are found near Mysore. Of these the famous "Nandi," of Hindoo worship, is the largest. Devotees kneel on the flight of 660 stone steps which lead up to it. As the River Nile was to the Egyptians a very god, the crocodile, its creature, was a sacred thing which they feared, but never injured. Until a very recent date its worship in Egypt continued vigorously.

Serpent worship was most developed in Egypt, where a serpent represented both the evil and the good principles. The evil, red serpent, Typhon, caused the death of the good Osiris, who was sometimes represented as a falcon-headed serpent. The asp symbolized the goddess who protected houses, gardens and the infancy of a royal child. Bel was worshiped by the Chaldeans in the form of a serpent. As a dragon it abounds in Chinese mythology.

A worshiped serpent was believed to have delivered Rome from an epidemic. In our southern states and in Hayti are still to be found remnants of snake-worship. The Mohicans call a rattlesnake their grandfather. The Moquis hold snake-dances. Unless we may except the cow no creature has been more widely venerated than the serpent from the earliest times. The Phoenicians adored it as a good genius and made offerings of milk and fruit to it. Zoroaster, founder of the Magian religion of the Persians, taught that the serpent was Ahriman, Lord of Evil, who made men to sin. The Greeks worshiped a serpent as representative of Aesculapius, the famous healing god. He learned so much from watching them that they were pictured with him, placed in his temples and worshiped in his honor. Of all the serpents of his worship the Hindoo venerates the cobra most. When he finds a snake's hole he places a daily offering of food near it that the evil spirit may be propitiated. The Hindoos rested the

EGYPTIAN GOD WITH RAM'S HEAD.

world upon a serpent. The Orphites were a sect in the second century who venerated the serpent that tempted Eve and worshiped a real serpent, which they allowed to curl around loaves of bread which were afterward broken and distributed around as the Eucharist.

Almost god-like honors were paid to the eagle as the symbol of Jove by the Romans. Misroch was the eagle-headed deity of Assyria. Chickens and doves were used in divination. The lamb often figures in different forms of worship. The great Egyptian god, Ammon, is represented as having a ram's head. The goat also received honor. The Siamese venerate a white elephant. The greater part of the zodiacal signs are represented by animals. Legends of Vishnu closely resemble the red Indian myths and totemism is in the same class. The Indian's manitou is generally an animal chosen by himself when he reaches maturity and later adopted as the totem of his tribe. A picture of his manitou is often painted on his skin. Tattooing and heraldry are remnants of idolatry.

EDWARD JULIAN.

PINE NEEDLE TRUST.

A New Oregon Industry Which Promises to Pay Well.

Originated by a German from the Forests of Thuringia—Leaves Furnish Medicinal Oil and Fiber for Pillows.

The utilization of the pine needles of the yellow Oregon pine, botanically Pinus Ponderosa, is becoming an industry of considerable importance on the Pacific coast. Fifty years ago it was discovered that the extracts and products of the long, slender leaves of the pine possessed real efficacy in complaints of a pulmonary character. It is claimed that insomnia yields to the influence of the pungent odor, and asthmatics have found a real relief in partaking of the oil and in sleeping upon pillows stuffed with the elastic and fragrant fiber manufactured from the interior substance of the pine leaves. The illimitable forests of yellow pine abounding in the state of Oregon, with their accessibility to through lines of transportation, suggested to a German from the forests of Thuringia the transfer of a lucrative business to the Pacific coast. In Germany the leaves never exceed two inches in length, while in Oregon they often exceed 30 inches, and average 20. In the former country the forest laws are extremely strict and often prohibitive, obliging the maker of the product to use the dried leaves that have fallen to the ground and thus insuring an inferior and less effective quality of goods. In the western state denuding the yellow pine of its leaves has been encouraged, the expert of the forestry commission having pronounced the process as beneficial. A tally kept of the weight gathered from a certain number of trees indicated, according to the Scientific American, that the crop taken in April weighed 650 pounds, while that of the same trees in October yielded 775 pounds. Two crops are gathered yearly, the later one

IN A PINE NEEDLE REFINERY.
(Two Thousand Pounds of Leaves Produce Ten Pounds of Oil.)

being always the largest. The leaves of the young trees are preferred, yielding a better quality of oil, it is said, though this fact is doubted. The leaves are stripped from the trees by women and men who are hired for the purpose, and who are paid 25 cents a hundred pounds for the needles. Five hundred pounds is regarded as an average day's work. The leaves are picked into sacks and hurriedly sent to the factory. Exposure to the sun causes the leaves to wilt and impairs the quality of the product. In picking, the thickest bunches of leaves are selected, and the scanty ones neglected. The vast quantity available, so far beyond any present demand, permits the picker to thus discriminate. The factory at which the essences and extracts of the needles are manufactured has a capacity for handling 2,000 pounds of leaves per day; but it is soon to be enlarged to about four times its present size.

In the extraction of pine oil 2,000 pounds of green leaves are required to produce ten pounds of oil. The process is the ordinary one of distillation. In the manufacture of fiber the leaves pass through a process of steaming, washing, drying, etc., 12 in all, occupying four days. Two qualities are produced, first and second. The first, from which no oil has been distilled, is worth upon the market about ten cents per pound. The fiber is elastic and the staple only little shorter than the green leaf from which it was made, and with strength sufficient to enable it to be spun and woven into fabrics. Mixed with hair, the fiber makes an excellent material for mattresses or pillows, and repose comes quickly when resting upon them. It is also used as a partial filling for cigars, imparting a flavor not the least disagreeable, and calming to the nerves. The oil extracted gives an agreeable flavor to candies. Toilet soaps are made, strongly impregnated with essential oil of pine needles.

The fiber itself, after curing, looks like a slender shaving of some dark wood, retaining its odor indefinitely. Insects abhor it on that account. It is said that the Oregon factory is the only one in the world outside of Germany.

Something Just as Good.

An inexperienced young man was given a position in an Albany drug store and was instructed how to effect sales. For instance, he was told that if a patron asked for something not in stock, he was to say: "We are just out, but have something quite as good." A few days later a customer asked for a postage stamp. "Oh," said the clerk, "we are just out of them, but have something fully as good."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The first balloon ascent took place in 1783.

In 1871 there were 1,268 'buses in London. There are now 3,200.

Ireland has 103 members in the house of commons, while Scotland, with a larger population, has only 72.

England has a yearly surplus of births over deaths of 369,000; Scotland, 51,000; Ireland, of 27,000.

The shipping trade along the Central American coasts is to a large extent in German hands.

English imports of bacon and ham have grown from 600,000 to 6,000,000 hundredweight in the last 30 years.

For mountain-climbing camels are very inefficient and seldom used in Abyssinia and other mountainous countries.

The figure 9, which came into the calendar on January 1, 1889, will stay there 111 years from that date, or until December 31, 1999.

For Vermont the enumerators report 33,109 farms; in 1880 there were 35,522, and in 1890, 32,573. The number of farms in 1900 is 536 in excess of that of 1890, and 2,413 less than in 1880.

A photographer of Zurich has invented an apparatus with which he asserts he has taken photographs of comparatively small objects at great distances. He claims recently to have made teleophotographs at a distance of 120 miles.

AN INDIAN REPUBLIC.

Country of the Cherokees in the Mountains of Western North Carolina.

In Woman's Home Companion Mr. Landon Knight gives the following interesting account of a unique republic in North Carolina:

Every one, of course, knows of the little republics of Europe, but very few realize that in the United States there is a country that is larger, wealthier and more populous than San Marino, Gaust and Monico combined. Those dominions are not, nor indeed is the United States, more thoroughly rebublican than this little country nestling among the mountains of western North Carolina.

There are legends and traditions which may indicate that ages beyond the ken of the historian's vision, and when the ancestors of the princes and potentates of the world of to-day were dwelling in caves like wild beasts and were subsisting on shell-fish and acorns, these people were the lords of an ancient civilization. But, however that may be, it is certain that these people—the Cherokee Indians—were, when first discovered by the white man, the most civilized of any of the aborigines on the North American continent, with the exception of the Aztecs and Toltecs of Mexico. Oglethorpe and his colonists found them inhabiting a magnificently beautiful and fertile section of the country, embracing what is now northern Georgia, southern Tennessee and western North Carolina. They received him as a brother, and bade him take as much of their lands as he and his people might need. Writing of them to Wesley, he said: "It is strange how used they are in the ways of kindness and civility; but most do I marvel at their government, which of a truth is not unlike our own in some particulars." With truth he might have gone further and said that in many things there were points of superiority in their favor over the British government of that day. For with them the idea of a kingship and a nobility with their attendant privileges had never found a lodgment, but their theory of government was democratic, differing only in form from other democracies, and in fact relying for its strength and stability upon the consent of the governed."

WHEN WASHINGTON SWORE.

Former Secretary Foster Tells of the First President's Anger at the Senate.

In discussing the language used in treaties between governments a century or more ago, former Secretary John W. Foster explained in a lecture to Yale students recently that a treaty between the United States and Great Britain in 1783 began with these words:

"In the name of the Most Holy Trinity."

"A curious thing about those that signed that treaty on behalf of the United States," Mr. Foster said, "was that only one of the three believed in the Trinity. He was John Jay. Of the other two John Quincy Adams was a Unitarian and Benjamin Franklin—well," added the speaker, "well, Franklin could hardly be called orthodox."

Mr. Foster gave out a story about George Washington that was new to nearly everyone in the audience. The speaker was dwelling upon the prerogatives of presidents of this country, in the early days of the republic, as the only treaty-making power. The senate of the United States in those days did not have so much to say about treaty provisions. Washington, who was then president, thought he would have a conference with the senate about a treaty then under consideration.

"President Washington thought he would be nice to the senate," explained Mr. Foster, "and he met the senate. For two hours th senators, much to Washington's great annoyance, plied him with questions and cross-questions until the president, very much exasperated, retired from the senate. When he was passing through the senate he turned to one of his friends and said:

" 'I'll be d— if I'll ever come here again.' ".

SAVING A DRUNKARD.

One Case in Which a Helping Hand and Encouraging Word Helped to Work a Reformation.

"That there is nearly always that in a man which will respond to kind treatment, and that, no matter how low his social condition, a helping hand will stimulate him to efforts at bettering his condition," said Dr. William B. Martin, of Cheyenne, Wyo., at the Arlington, "was clearly proven to me during the first grand rush for the Klondike gold fields three years ago. A party was organized in my city and took along as cook a man who had for years been a hard drinker and fallen so low as to be always loafing about saloons on the lookout for a drink. He was only taken along at the urgent solicitation of one of the party who had known him in his more prosperous days, and upon the promise that he would leave liquor alone. He made good his promise from the time they started. When the party had covered about three-quarters of the journey from the point where they were landed by the Seattle steamer the provisions gave out and some of the party had to go on to the nearest Indian village, something over a hundred miles distant, in order to secure food and dogs with which to continue the journey. The man who had been a hard drinker insisted upon being one of the party to go ahead. And he did, and when two

THEY CARRIED FOOD WITH THEM.

days out between the camp and the Indian village the two who accompanied him became so footsore and ill that they could neither go forward nor back. This man tramped on the remaining 40 miles to the Indian village. He reached there in a terribly exhausted condition. He made the Indians understand the condition of affairs and a party of them went back with him to where he had left the two others. They carried food with them and a pack of dogs and soon reached the camp of the original party. With this aid they continued their journey into the Klondike. In addition to his pay as cook for their camp in the Klondike every man in the party shared in a small way the fruits of his labors with this man, and the man now lives in Cheyenne, a respectable, well-to-do citizen."—Washington Star.

SHOWS ALARMING INCREASE.

Drink Bill of 1900 Over $100,000,000 More Than Ever Before—The Reasons Therefor.

It is a startling fact that the spirit bill for 1900 is over $100,000,000 greater than ever before. The first explanation of this is the general prosperity of the country. There seems to be some relation between prosperity and spirit drinking. It is found that in times of great commercial depression, as from 1895 to 1897, the consumption of spirits was very much less. When the good times of 1898 began, a rapid increase followed, until this last year, ending July 1, the largest amount of spirits in value has been used since the record began in 1876. The figures seem to indicate that malt liquors have been most largely called for. The amount per capita is over eight dollars, whereas distilled liquors, both domestic and imported, range little over six dollars, and wines reach about one dollar per capita. As we have said many times before, there are great tides of spirit drinking with a regular ebb and flow which are traceable in history. There is no doubt such a tidal movement, which will rise to a certain high level and then react, as many times before in the past. In the meantime, physicians will recognize an increase in the diseases and injuries which follow from the use of spirits, and public sentiment will support scientific efforts to neutralize and prevent it. The intense activity already manifested along these lines indicates a consciousness of the coming danger.—Journal of Inebriety.

Victory for Liquor Law.

The supreme court of Vermont has decided that the liquor law passed by the state legislature in 1898 is constitutional. This law provides that the holding of a United States license for the sale of liquor is prima facie evidence that the holder is a common seller, and he may be punished for violating the prohibitory law, although no evidence exists that a sale of liquor has actually been made.

French Postmen Must Not Drink.

The postal director at Doubs, France, has issued an order forbidding all letter carriers from accepting alcoholic drinks from their customers, both while on and off duty. He declares that the exigencies of the service demand total abstinence.

SUFFERING HUSBANDS.

Hold a Meeting and Organize a Society for Protection Against Drunken Wives.

A peculiarly pathetic bond of union existed between a small company of men gathered in one of the rooms of St. George's hall, Westminster Bridge road. They were husbands with drunken wives, and they had met for the purpose of forming a society for themselves and others in like case. Ineffectual Petruchios with a difference! Ah, no; that would be a cheap gibe in face of the pitiful statements made to ears which could detect no degree of difference in their dreadful import. It was not a woman with a froward temper each had to master, but a woman with a passion for strong drink.

They were mostly superior workingmen—one might have been Stephen Blackpool, stepped straight out of the pages of "Hard Times"—but others were evidently in a better position. They all had the same tale to tell.

"It was to be May day all our lives," said the chairman, "when we took our girl wives to church, but this curse of drink has broken our hearts and ruined our homes." Although the company was small, the organizer of the meeting, a cabman with 25 years' experience of a drunken wife to look back upon, gave the assurance that he might have got many thousands to attend. But some would not come because their wives had pawned their only decent suit of clothes for drink. Others did not care to make their afflictions known in any gathering of their fellow men; a number could not afford to take a long journey to Westminster.

For grim tragedy there was nothing to choose between any of the tales unfolded. Some had left their wives in bed, recovering from the Saturday's bout; all dreaded the effect of the mother's example on the children, especially the girls. One workingman had bought back his household effects six times in 25 years, his wife having sold them article by article for drink.

"Here," exclaimed another, with dramatic effect, "is what I found before I left home this morning," and he produced a bundle of 25 pawn tickets—mute witnesses of a wrecked home.

"Floating all over the place, I suppose," said a deep voice from the back of the room, and an assenting murmur ran through the audience.

"I've got hundreds of 'em," said a weather-beaten cabman; "I sell 'em every six months."

And so the terrible indictment ran its course, but with a strong chivalrous sentiment in it, in spite of its fierceness.

"I love my wife," said one; "my wife is a perfect angel when she is sober!" exclaimed another, with the emphasis of strong conviction.

"We married these women, and we cannot utterly cast them on," said a gentlemanly young fellow, "but we must have more protection than the law at present gives us." If there was any dissent to this "casting off" sentiment it came from a man of 30 years' experience, who admitted he was weary of it. His wife was a drunkard, and he said, with something like a wail in his voice: "My daughter, a young thing of 25, only lately married, has been led away by her mother's example, and is now lost—lost."

One speaker suggested the formation of a sort of isolated community of men with drunken wives, and, in the ultimate resort, emigration with the children, leaving the women as a burden upon a country which would give no remedy to the men. It was agreed to form an association to be called "The Husbands' Protection Society Against Drunken Wives," and to agitate for an amendment to the bishop of Winchester's habitual drunkards' bill which would put the husbands on an equality with the wives with regard to facilities for procuring a separation order.—London Chronicle.

ITEMS.

About 840 congregations in Scotland now use unfermented wine at the Lord's table.

Mr. Schwab's advice to workingmen to let strong drink alone for a year cannot be questioned, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. And the same advice holds good for idlers, too.

The Church of Scotland Temperance society in seven years has increased its membership from 82,000 to 72,000, and now supports four temperance evangelists for preventive, rescue and reform work.

The Anti-Saloon league has decided to take a new tack in fighting saloons in Ohio and purposes to make a test case on the claim that a saloon is a public nuisance, and should be abolished.—Ram's Horn.

South Dakota has passed a law that kindness to animals shall be taught to school children, and that no experiments upon live animals shall be made in the public schools. South Dakota is the fourth state to enact such legislation.—Union Signal.

The mayor of Madrid, Spain, has ordered as a punishment that all inebriates arrested for drunkenness on the second offense shall have their hair and beards cut off once every four weeks as a mark of disgrace and punishment for the offense.—Journal of Inebriety.

The New York Central railroad employs over 30,000 men. About one per cent. are dismissed yearly through spirit drinking. Twenty years ago 20 per cent. were discharged yearly for this cause. The demand for temperate men and abstainers is more imperative every year.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1901.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The work of the Republican nominating Convention, which was held in Oakland on Tuesday of this week will be ratified, we have no doubt, at the polls in November, when the entire ticket will be elected by a handsome majority. It is composed of the very best material obtainable. The progressive young man and the conservative class both find representation thereon.

Beginning with the Senate, Dr. Ravenscroft, nominated for the third time, has always looked after the interests of his constituents at Annapolis and his nomination is acceptable to the people of this county as a reward for hard and persistent work in their behalf. He is well known throughout the State and has been a creditable representative of the people of Garrett county.

Messrs. P. E. Finzel and Chas. A. Ashby are both young and progressive. Their Republicanism is unquestioned and the previous experience of the former in the Legislature will be of inestimable benefit to both.

Mr. W. A. Maffett, the nominee for Sheriff, is another young man of strict business principles. For a number of years he was a public school teacher within the confines of our county. Recently he has been engaged in farming, and although maimed a number of years ago in an accident by which he lost one arm and a portion of his remaining hand, he has shown by hard work that he is fully competent to attend to the duties which will devolve upon him by his election.

For County Treasurer Mr. James W. White, of Oakland, who for twelve years has been the efficient Register of Wills, received the nomination. If Mr. White exhibits the same amount of zeal in the office for which he has been nominated and will without doubt be elected, as he has shown in the office about to be vacated by him, he will be one of the best public servants the county has ever reposed a trust in. He is a thorough accountant, reliable, trustworthy, and will command the confidence of the entire people.

For the office of County Commissioner, Messrs. Taylor Friend of District No. 2, and Jacob Stump, of District No. 4 were nominated. The Board of Commissioners composed of these gentlemen, with the present member, Mr. Peter J. Stephens, who holds over, will be probably the best ever at the head of affairs in Garrett county. In saying this we do not for a moment desire to cast reflections upon any other boards. Both gentlemen are sterling citizens and good business men. Their selection to manage the financial affairs of the county could not well be improved upon, and the confidence reposed in them by the Republicans in convention assembled will not be betrayed.

Edwin E. Friend, Esq., of District No. 7, received the nomination for Register of Wills. He has for some years been engaged at various pursuits at Mountain Lake Park, at present being assistant postmaster. He will make a splendid officer, and the training received by him while in the employ of the Government will stand him well in hand in conducting his office.

Franklin P. Green Esq., of District No. 11, who for several years past has been the efficient surveyor of the county, was again nominated. His record as a public servant cannot be excelled. He has been efficient and painstaking, and will continue to be so.

The ticket is a strong one and deserves the support of every good citizen of the county, irrespective of party affiliations.

The State Census.

The assistant superintendent of the State census, Mr. Ogden, is out in a statement of some of the results of that work. He believes that this census will show an increase in Baltimore city's population of about 5,000 souls over the Federal census and an increase in the counties of about 10,000. And this increase is the sum total of the results of the State census! When the extra session of the Legislature, in defiance of public sentiment, ordered this State enumeration it was justified on divers grounds. The Legislators claimed that frauds in the Federal census made a State enumeration imperative; that the Governor could not properly apportion legislative representation without it; that the population was not accurately taken, and many other similiar assertions were offered to appease the public.

By Mr. Ogden's own admission all of these claims have been disproved. The increase shown over the Federal census is no more than the natural increase in eleven months and a half among more than a million people. This destroys the claim of inaccuracy made against the Federal census, so that the State enumeration was wholly superfluous. The State census makes no change in the Federal corrected count—for purposes of legislative apportionment—except in the case of Dorchester county, where the gain of one delegate is attributable to a natural increase in the population. This one additional delegate does not justify the expense of the State census. Without hurt to anybody the Governor might—as he was urged to do at the time—have used the corrected Federal census as a basis for his proclamation.

But that plan did not suit. The politicians saw in this scheme a golden opportunity to fill the "pay" trough; to mulct the public treasury for the benefit of "the boys" and the Democratic machine. The milking hour is about over. The cost has been $40,000 and a deficit of unknown size. The benefits obtained by the public are absolutely nil. Will the people of Maryland never learn that Democratic machine government is one of the luxuries the State cannot afford?

THE Republican party doesn't need to reply to attacks upon the policy of the McKinley administration; they are fully answered by the condition of every branch industry and commerce in the country. Our prosperity isn't in the next State; it is everywhere, and everybody knows it is due to the carrying out of Republican ideas.

A Fine Trio.

The Democratic programme in this State, according to good authority, is Gorman to succeed Senator Wellington, Governor Smith to succeed Senator McComas, and General Louis Victor Baughman to succeed Governor Smith; and the squandering of $200,000 or more of the people's money was for the purpose of carrying out the ambitions of these gentlemen.

This is the Democratic trio that control the machine; the nominations are in their hands; in fact, they are the Democratic party. Ex-Governor Brown has published his opinion of the situation, in which he declares the party is "boss-ridden," and the ex-Governor is surely in a position to know.

The Fourth of July.

A fact which cannot fail to impress observant persons is the decadence of the Fourth of July celebration. Not so many years ago that persons on the sunny side of middle life cannot remember the time, every city, town, and hamlet made the Nation's natal day the occasion for a demonstration, and all classes of citizens joined with zest in the festivities. The Fourth was the one great day of the year for young and old, and every one seemed inspired by the spirit of '76. Patriotism was exalted, all business cares and conventional duties were laid aside, and the members of the community with one accord entered into the spirit of the occasion with hearty enthusiasm.

Now, the formal observance of July 4th is the exception rather than the rule, and the exception does not redound to the credit of the community. The eagle which was wont to flap its wings is represented by a stuffed effigy bearing a price mark. Most persons regard celebrations as a nuisance. When undertaken at all, celebrations are held with a view to pecuniary profit. The argument is: "It will bring money to town." Instead of employing the day to instill sentiments of patriotism and inculcate high conception of the duties of citizenship, we to-day utilize the Fourth as a pander to our greed for gain. We have commercialized the day. We have reduced celebrations to the level of the circus, we conduct them primarily for the same purpose, and advertise them by the same methods. Towns in which the custom of observing the Fourth survives after a fashion compete for money-paying crowds.

The old-fashioned Fourth of July has gone out. In its place we have something sordid and mean, the offspring of humbug and cupidity. The cause and the significance of the change are left to the consideration of persons who have time and inclination for the study of national character and tendencies.

Good Times On the Farm.

The beginning of the wheat harvest in the West and South, and the general prospect of a good yield have called renewed attention to the prosperity of the great agricultural classes. Marvelous stories are told of the rapid accumulation of wealth in the West and South, as shown in the bank deposits, the payment of mortgages and the large purchases of agricultural implements, vehicles and fertilizers. When one reads news of this kind it is difficult to recall that as short a time ago as 1896 the country was convulsed with complaints from the same class that is now so favored. The change has been brought about by fine crops and the higher prices of agricultural products, and also, we may be sure, by improved methods of farming. The extraordinary sales of implements and fertilizers is proof of this.

It is within the power of every tiller of the soil to apply to his business the same methods which have brought railroads and factories out of bankruptcy into prosperity. A little more skill and a little less waste will accomplish wonders.

Farming calls for hard work and plain living, but its returns are the surest of any occupation, and in such times the profits can be made large. It can be safely said that in no other vocation has there been such a percentage of men who have achieved a competence and brought up their families in decency and respect. The skilled mechanic in cities may live better and have more money to spend, but at the end of his life he rarely leaves even a home, and he has never had that feeling of independence that comes to every man who is lord of the soil. Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that with all the rush to the cities there is still an excellent demand for farming land, and every new strip of territory opened to settlement by the government is at once taken up.

Business and the Democratic Party.

Under the above heading the New York *Sun* some days ago contained the following interesting editorial:

Senator Clay of Georgia has been giving some advice to the Democratic party. He wants it to reform, to move out of Bedlam, to wave away the wild Populists, to make itself friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness. "Instead of going in the direction of Populism," he says, "we must shape our policy so as to meet the interests and the demands of the business interests of the whole country." He declares that the Democratic party "has no fight to make on capital," and that it "does not antagonize any business interests."

We don't know where Mr. Clay's Democratic party is to be found. It is not the Democratic party of 1896 and 1900. For five years that Democratic party has been fighting the business interests of the whole country. It has sought to force a debased currency upon the nation. It has cried for an income tax, a sort of fine upon capital. It has howled like a demoniac against Capital, the Money Power, Wall Street, the Corporations, the Trusts. It has tried to get into power by setting "the producing classes" against the "plutocrats." It has roared against "base commercialism." Its chief occupation has been to make itself offensive to business, and it has seemed to regard wealth as a sort of crime.

The anti-wealth crusade hasn't paid. A great many Democrats have been alienated by it. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut have been lost on account of it. In the East and in the West it has been a failure, and even the South, resignedly tolerant of Democratic eccentricities, is weary of it. It is pleasant to be prosperous, and Democrats have no objection to taking their share of prosperity. It is no wonder that many of them are restless at the abnormal position of their party, sick of radical rant, eager for more business and less buncombe. But how can a party turn a complete somersault and escape ridicule? How can the Democratic party purge itself of Populism? Not by the mere rejection of actual fusion with the Populist party. The Democracy is itself thoroughly tainted with Populist notions. The infection is less in the East, strong in the West and South. Suspicion or hatred of capital may still be seen in the legislatures of Southern States, such as Arkansas and Texas. In some Western States like Nebraska and Arkansas the Democrats amount to nothing without Populist aid. Admitting that the Democratic party can go alone, how is it to expel the Populism that has grown into it and become its master? Bryan is nothing more nor less than a Populist; and Bryan is still the Democratic leader with the greatest following. Behind him is Bryanism, a fierce, insistent, radical force, intolerant of wealth, anxious to meddle with business. Are Bryan and the Bryanites to become sane all of a sudden, give up their epileptic fits of speech, and agree all at once to "put the dollar above the man?"

And all the Democratic leaders who have been gabbling Bryanism? Even if they are willing to eat their words, can those words be forgotten? Even if the Democratic party had the wish and the power to change its principles and to appear as the friend and not the enemy of business, would business be much impressed thereby? The conversion would be too instantaneous to be accepted as genuine. A party which has been doing its worst for five years to alarm and repel conservative interests will not win the confidence of those interests until after a long probation.

Mr. Clay has laid out a big job for his party. Probably the only thanks he will get for his pains will be to be told that he is truckling to the Money Power.

REDEMPTION OF REVENUE STAMPS.

Methods of Procedure to Get Your Money Back—Why Many Will Make No Effort.

Monday last the use of internal revenue stamps in checks, drafts telegraph messages and warehouse receipts will be unnecessary. Although the treasury department has made arrangements for the redemption of unused stamps, it is not thought that Uncle Sam will be called upon to return much of the money he has collected to defray the expenses of the Spanish war. The whole procedure for obtaining what has been expended for stamps that will not be used has been so extravagantly wound in red tape that most business men will be discouraged from making an attempt to get any return at all.

First, you must have two dollars' worth of stamps or you will not be able to get any rebate. In addition to this there must be an affidavit, made not only by the owner of the stamps, stating from whom they were bought, but also by the agent, and a certificate from the collector, so that the authorities may be assured that the stamps were bought from Uncle Sam and are not counterfeits. If, however, the stamps were bought two years ago, you cannot get the rebate. This is the time limit fixed by the department. In transmitting the stamps or stamped matter to Washington for redemption by express or registered mail the expense is to be borne by the sender, and thus delivered to the department, whether the rebate is paid or not, they cannot be returned. Affidavits are to be made on forms furnished by the treasury department.

In many cases where stamps have been imprinted on checks, no effort will be made at redemption, as the expense of engraving has exceeded the price of the stamp. Many checks are very finely engraved and it would cost a great deal more to have new checks made than would be obtained in rebate. In addition to this, the rule preventing the return of stamped matter after it has been sent to the department will cause many to refrain from sending their checks; because, being numbered serially, they will not care to give them up entirely. This will result in checks with the stamps printed thereon remaining in circulation long after the first of July. All such checks will have to be returned to Washington for redemption and a claim filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue in the department in which they were printed. This must be done because of the fact that a record of all stamps printed is kept in the office of the collector. On receipt of the claim the collector will proceed to investigate its record, and will then forward the claim, properly certified if he finds it to be correct, to the treasury department in Washington.

When claims are presented by any person or firm other than the one for whom the order for imprinting was issued and whose name does not appear on the papers on which the stamps are imprinted, the claimant, in addition to the certificate of the collector or deputy collector, must satisfactorily establish ownership of the stamps and furnish a certificate of sale by each owner of them from the time of their purchase from the person or firm for whom the order for imprinting was issued.

The Best Remedy For Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Cholic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant farm. No family should be without it. I keep it in my house at all times." For sale by all dealers.

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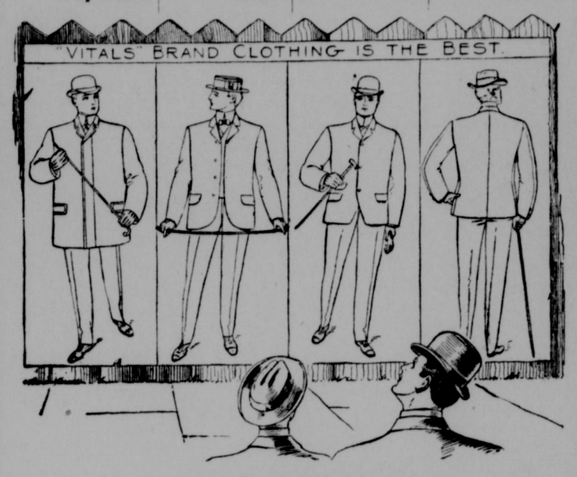

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Communicated.

To the Editor of the Republican.

The excellent article in the Oakland REPUBLICAN this week on road-making induces me again to call the attention of the Road Commissioners to my offer last autumn to drive them over a piece of road in this vicinity which is principally through the woods, up and down hill, in places very steep, in others through real bottom land and which is kept in order with the greatest ease owing to the way it is drained and crested.

The commissioners were most courteous in complying with my request but I was obliged to leave the mountains before they had an afternoon they could give me but I have just returned and will arrange to take them any afternoon they can come between now and July 10th.

Everyone feels the importance of good roads—the faamer even more than the summer visitor—but farmers are sometimes easygoing and put up with bad roads (though good roads would save their time and their horses and mean money in their pockets) while summer visitors will simply go to some other place where the roads are better than hereabouts.

This mountain district is as accessable to Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg and Philadelphia as such places as Lenox and has great climatic advantages over them—why should it not become as successful a summer resort spreading prosperity through the district by means of summer residents? And what is there that attracts them more than really fine roads through a beautiful country?

Thanking the Commissioners for their past interest and THE REPUBLICAN for its voice I am,

Very truly yours,
A SUMMER RESIDENT.

Married.

June 30th, at the residence of Mr. D. M. Dixon, Oakland, by Rev. J. M. Davis, Layman Alexander Harvey and Emily Catharine Wilson, both of Garrett county. The bride is a daughter of Judge Daniel Wilson.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

THOMAS R. McROBIE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1901.

ELIZABETH McROBIE,
Administratrix,
Beckman, Md.

School Board Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., June 27, 1901.

There will be a meeting of the School Board

JULY 9, 1901,

for the purpose of considering the building of school houses and such other business as may come before them.

E. A. BROWNING,
16 3 Secretary.

REGISTERS OF VOTERS.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointment.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF ELECTION SUPERVISORS,
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., JUNE 29, 1901.

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett county, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the names and postoffice address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.—Daniel E. Beckman, Beckman, Democrat; L. H. Friend, Swanton, Republican.

District No. 2.—William Welch, Friendsville, Democrat; Walter W. Savage, Friendsville, Republican.

District No. 3.—James H. Bevans, Grantsville, Democrat; C. C. Durst, New Germany, Republican.

District No. 4.—Ervan Fazenbaker, Westernport, Democrat; James H. Reynolds, Bloomington, Republican.

District No. 5.—John H. Gatterman, Strawn, Pa., Democrat; Asa B. Friend, Hoyes, Republican.

District No. 6.—Harrison Sines, Sang Run, Democrat; Ruben M. Enlow, Sang Run, Republican.

District No. 7.—Joseph H. Smithman, Oakland, Democrat; Lincoln Callis, Mt. Lake Park, Republican.

District No. 8.—John H. Harvey, Sunnyside, Democrat; George D. Stahl, Gortner, Republican.

District No. 9.—Michael Cunningham, Frostburg, Democrat; Dan'l B. Layman, Frostburg, Republican.

District No. 10.—Arla Sollars, Deer Park, Democrat; C. L. Paugh, Thayerville, Republican.

District No. 11.—Walter Warnick, Barton, Democrat; John Merrill, Merrill, Republican.

District No. 12.—Chaddie Hager, Bevansville, Democrat; Joslah Bittinger, Bittinger, Republican.

District No. 13.—L. C. Hamill, Blaine, Democrat; W. S. Pew, Blaine, Republican.

District No. 14.—Wade H. Hinebaugh, Democrat, Oakland; Simon Myers, Oakland, Republican.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the road prayed to be changed, known as the White and King road, and examine whether the said changed road should be located, will meet on the 15th day of July, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said changed location of said White and King road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM WHITE,
J. B. MEESE,
CHARLES THOMPSON,
Examiners.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Mrs. King Delawder spent part of the week in Oakland.

Miss Mollie Peddicord returned from the Park Monday.

Messrs. Robert Orr and Dave Dixon, of Lonaconing, spent Sunday in Oakland.

Mrs. Cunningham, of Fairmont, spent one day in Oakland on her way home.

Mr. Harry Somerville, of Lonaconing, spent Friday and part of Saturday in Oakland

One of Thomas Harne's large gray horses died on Monday last, after a siege of heaves.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Will Weber, Esq., returned on Sunday morning from a brief business trip to Baltimore.

Miss Ethel Parsons, of Keyser, is here as the guest of the Misses Sincell on Liberty street.

Joseph M. Crim has returned from an extended visit to his sons Calvin and Will, at Cincinnati, O.

Miss Marie Malley spent part of the week in Mt. Lake Park the guest of Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Sanner.

One-half car of good fertilizer for sale cheap and on good terms at Naylor's. 16 3*

A. J. Alexander, Esq., of District No. 6, who is one of our staunch friends, was in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Procter have returned from the Pan-American Exposition, where they spent ten days.

Just take a look at the most complete line of ladies' muslin underwear at Townshend & Son's. 14 4

Registration officers have been appointed by the Supervisors. The list is published elsewhere in this issue.

George Legge went to Clarksburg, W. Va., Monday morning, where he has accepted a position as clerk in the B. & O. freight office.

Townshend & Son's line of trunks and valises is the largest and cheapest in town. 14 4

A new delivery wagon owned by the Cumberland Brewing Company has been placed in commission in Oakland by that firm.

Until the Bolden-West building on Liberty street is completed Dr. John E. Legge will have his office at the McComas Sanitarium.

WANTED—A sexton for St. Matthew's Episcopal church. Apply to Rev. W. H. Osmond, rector.

Mr. Richard Welch, of Keyser, W. Va., was in Oakland on Friday last and attended the dance given by the management at the Oakland Hotel.

Cashier R. E. Sliger of the First National Bank, with his family, moved into the Tasker cottage on Liberty street, last Monday.

Prof. A. L. Lee, who was normal instructor at Selbysport during the recent term, was in Oakland Tuesday and made this office a brief, though pleasant visit.

Harper Bartlett has resigned his position at Clarksburg and returned to Oakland this morning, accompanied by Fred. Fowler, jr., who will remain here a day or two.

A meeting of the town council was held Monday night at which a resolution was adopted allowing a discount on municipal taxes paid on or before Sept. 1st of three per cent.

Miss Olie Mattingly, of Hoyes, and Mr. James McGettigan and daughter, Miss Lizzie, of Accident, were present at the cornerstone laying in Oakland on Sunday last.

Manager W. R. Stull, of the Preston Lumber and Coal Company, had as his guests last Friday and Saturday Mr. Fred Fowler, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Mr. E. M. Davis, of Baltimore.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parson age, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

We issue our paper one day late this week owing to the multitudinous duties falling upon the shoulders of the editor owing to the illness of our foreman's mother and his consequent absence from the office.

A man with 75 cents in his pocket was compelled to raise a dollar. So he pawned 75 cents for 50 cents and sold his pawn ticket for 50 cents, thus securing the dollar needed. Who lost money by the transaction?

Mr. George Geissman, the mail route contractor between this point and Accident, assumed his duties on Monday. A two-seated conveyance is used in which persons desiring to travel between points on the route can be accommodated.

The weather man said that it was going to be cooler on Sunday but the way he missed it was a caution. The day was the warmest of the year and Monday wasn't a whit behind it. Saturday did very well. On all of them the mercury went high above the eighty mark.

Mr. G. A. Shirer, the tinware merchant, has associated with him in business Mr. W. Ernest Shirer, his nephew. The business will be carried on under the firm name of G. A. Shirer & Co. Ernest is an industrious young man and he has the best wishes of his numerous friends for a successful business life.

Judge David W. Sloan and family, of Cumberland, came up to Oakland Tuesday afternoon, and are occupying the Phillips property on the Mountain Lake road. Judge Sloan's physical condition has improved very much lately, and with the health-restoring qualities of our mountain air it is thought that he will be entirely restored to health and that speedily.

When you want a modern up-to-date physic, try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all druggists.

A conflagration was narrowly averted on Friday evening last at George O. Miller's store, on Oak street. A large lamp, used to illuminate the building, exploded and set fire to some goods. The flames were extinguished without doing much damage, but had they gathered headway the result might have been very serious.

Messrs. Chas. D. Smith and Totten Matthews, of Oakland, were in town Tuesday on business. Mr. Smith is preparing to open a law office at this place and will occupy the second floor of the Glover building. Terra Alta will heartily welcome the advent of a real resident lawyer and your correspondent prophecies a successful career for Mr. S. in his chosen profession.—Terra Alta Republican.

The greater number of people who know that a man is in business and what he sells, the better his business will be. Advertising is the quickest and best way to impart this information: newspaper advertising is the best kind of advertising, because it will carry the information to more people for less cost than any other kind. This is a fact which a lead pencil and a little figuring will demonstrate beyond argument.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy, and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted and if it does not prove beneficial the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all dealers.

Teachers' Convention Adjourned.

The convention of public school teachers of the State of West Virginia which was in session at Mountain Lake Park three days this week adjourned this afternoon. Prior to adjourning a vote was taken as to the place of next the meeting. Three points for the next meeting were recommended by the committee—Huntington, White Sulphur Springs and Mountain Lake Park. A vote was taken by the convention as a body, which resulted in the selection of the Park as the place for the meeting next year.

July Court.

The non-jury term of court convened here on Monday with Judge Edward Stake on the bench. Very little business was transacted and the term closed last night at 11.20 o'clock.

The only case tried was that of Merriam vs. the Cumberland Paper Company, which had been continued from the June term. The case involves the title to a valuable tract of timber land near Sang Run. The verdict has not yet been rendered.

Judge Stake returned to Hagerstown this moraing.

A Sudden Death.

Jonah Kennedy, colored, who has for a number of years been a respected resident of Loch Lynn Heights, where he was employed as a porter and watchman at the Loch Lynn Hotel, died on Monday morning of a malignant affection of the lymphatic tissues. His illness dated from Wednesday of last week and the disease was of such a serious nature as to cause his neck to swell until it measured 28 inches in circumference. His funeral took place Monday afternoon, the interment being made in the Oakland cemetery, from which place, we understand, the body will be exhumed and removed to the Luke Male farm, west of town, at which point other members of his family are buried. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age.

Stunned by Lightning.

Two young sons of Jacob S. Miller, Esq., of near Grantiville, were engaged on Thursday of last week working in a field, when a bolt of lightning descended so near to them as to instantly kill their horse and render the boys unconscious, in which condition they were later found and conveyed to their home. One of the boys was very seriously affected by the ligntning and it was only by the hardest work that he was restored to consciousness.

CORNERSTONE LAID.

New St. Peter's Catholic Church in Oakland.

Sunday afternoon at four o'clock in the presence of a vast crowd of people representing every denomination of this and adjacent communities, the cornerstone of the new St. Peter's Catholic church was laid by Bishop Curtis with impressive ceremonies.

The cornerstone is a massive piece of white marble with the name of the church cut in bas relief thereon. The workmanship on the stone was beautifully executed and in the receptacle for the purpose was placed a copy of THE REPUBLICAN, *Mountain Democrat*, *Garrett Journal* and the *Baltimore Sun*, a compendium of the principal events of the parish, names of the leading men of the day, coins of different countries and a medal commemorative of the Holy Year, ordered by Pope Leo.

Excursion trains from Cumberland, Lonaconing and other points in the George's Creek region were run to Oakland on that day which brought several hundred strangers and the Lonaconing band to town. The latter organization, in conjunction with the Oakland band, furnished music for the occasion.

During the day meals were served by the ladies of the church to the multitude gathered.

The people here from a distance enjoyed the day, although it was excessively warm, and at three o'clock the church societies headed by the Lonaconing band marched from Offutt's Hall to the site of the new church where exercises prior to the laying of the cornerstone were gone through with.

Revs. T. E. Gallagher, of Cumberland, and James E. Connell, the church pastor, acted as assistants to the Bishop; Messrs. Thos. McGuigan, Joseph Noland, Kenald Keegan and John Smith, of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, also assisted.

Rev. Thos. J. Stanton, of Lonaconing, preached the sermon. He said in part:

In the fourth chapter of the book of Joshua we read that when the Israelites had crossed the River Jordan Almighty God commanded them to take twelve hard stones and set them up as a monument where they had pitched their tents for the night. "And when your children shall ask you, 'What mean these stones?' you shall relate to them the wonders that God hath wrought; that all the people of the earth may learn the mighty hand of the Lord, and that you yourselves may fear the Lord your God forever."

Nearly thirty-five centuries have piled their dust on the desolate shore where Joshua erected his monument, and the children who asked of their parents, "What mean these stones?" have for long, long ages slept in their native dust; and we to-day, the children of a new dispensation in a new country, stand in the presence of a new monument, raised to Almighty God, and like the children of Israel we naturally ask, "What mean these stones?" And the time and the circumstances require that we make answer.

"What mean these stones" blessed solemnly this afternoon? What means this vast assembly? It means an epoch in the history of your parish; an era in Catholic progress; an advance in humanity; a move of earth towards heaven! A new church for Oakland! a new altar of sacrifice! a new temple dedicated to God! The words speak so eloquently to my soul that I must give expression to some of the thoughts which they inspire and some of the feelings which they awaken. This ceremony speaks eloquently of the vigorous life of your congregation to-day and the magnificent promise of its future. Some among you have vivid recollections of the past, when priests and churches in this portion of the Archdiocese were few. You can recall the time when the angel of death was knocking at the door and no priest near to prepare the departing soul for the dark voyage of eternity. Some among you can recall to-day the time when the zealous Father Slattery traversed this territory, administering to the few scattered Catholics from Cumberland on the east to the Virginia line on the west, within the limits of whose parish to-day worship, at the lowest estimate, 15,000 Catholic souls, and a score of priests offer up the "clean oblation," foretold by Malachy, at more than twenty Catholic altars. The laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Peter's church speaks, therefore, of a healthy and vigorous growth of your parish, a move of earth towards heaven, an approach of the people towards God.

Here the speaker broadened out his subject, and described the triumphal march of Christ through the centuries. He sketched, in particular, the historical relations of the Church with the new world. He, in conclusion, expressed sincere and heartfelt congratulations to the young, active and succersful pastor, and exhorted the people to co-operate with him by substantial aid—and thus the old Church in this prince of lands will secure another grand victory in the grandest of history's ages.

SUPERB SINGING.

At High Mass in the present church edifice at 10:30 o'clock in the morning Millard's Mass in G was rendered by the choir, with Mrs. Mary Donohue Moran, of Grafton, W. Va., as soprano soloist and leader of the choruses and Miss Estelle Rasche, of this place, the clever and proficient young church organist, as accompanist. Mrs. Moran, the soprano of the occasion, is a graduate of the famous Mt. DeChantel School, near Wheeling, W. Va., the standard of whose vocal excellence is nowhere surpassed, and whose methods are the result of the life study of one of the most peerless vocalists that ever lived, the divine-voiced Sister Mary Agnes, and which were left as a priceless legacy to that institution by this marvelous Queen of Song. A pupil and graduate of such a method could, therefore, hardly fail to win commendation from the most critical and exacting of audiences, and it goes without saying that all who heard her on this occasion were highly delighted with her performances, and not a few of those whose capacity to judge is unquestioned pronounced the vocalist's work as being, in many respects, of the most magnificent and phenomenal order. Her finished solo work and great facility of execution in the choruses acted as a sort of inspiration to the other singers and incited them to greater and more effective work in their several roles, with the result that a highly creditable musical program was rendered. Should Mrs. Moran again elect to sing here, she may be assured of a cordial welcome and a most appreciative reception from all who are fortunate enough to hear her.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. D. E. Orendorf, Miss Lillian Fell, Miss Minnie Smith, Miss Frank Enler, Mr. P. O. Abbott, Mr. D. S. Arnold, Mr. Ollner Boyer, Mr. D. Cessun, Mr. Alexander Downs, Mr. Jacob Kisner, Mr. George Puri, Mr. Guy Waltz, Mr. H. C. Winslow, Mr. Wm. J. Wikm.

35th Annual Encampment G. A. R., Cleveland, O., Sept. 10 to 14. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Rattlefield Route.

For the Annual Encampment G. A. R., at Cleveland, O., September 10 to 14, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines East of the Ohio River at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Tickets good going on all trains of September 8 to 12, inclusive, good to return until September 15, inclusive, except if tickets are deposited with Joint Agent on or before noon of September 15 and payment of fee of 50 cents, tickets may be extended for return to October 8, inclusive.

Call on agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for tickets and full information.

Lutheran Services.

Services preparatory to communion in St. Mark's Lutheran church Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Communion services at 10.30 a. m. Sunday. Also services in the evening. Rev. Geo. I. Uhler, pastor.

Episcopal Services.

Morning service every Monday in July at St. Matthew's P. E. church, at 11 o'clock; evening services July 7 and 21, at 8 o'clock. Services in Swanton at 8 p. m. on June 30, July 14 and July 28.

Notice.

I beg to announce to the citizens of Garrett county that I have returned to Oakland to locate permanently to practice law, after an absence of several years, during which time I have been engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. I solicit the patronage of clients of the late firm of Veitch & Townshend and that of other citizens as well.

Will be assisted in important cases by an able and experienced lawyer. Prompt attention will be given to all business placed in my care.

Offices in the McComas building, Oakland, Md.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
Attorney at Law.

15 6t

His Leg Cut Off.

Benjamin, aged 12 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Long, of Deer Park, had the misfortune on Tuesday afternoon to fall under the wheels of a freight train which he attempted to board at Deer Park, and as a result one of his legs was so crushed as to necessitate amputation, the operation being performed at the McComas sanitarium here the same evening.

Lightning's Pranks.

During the heavy electrical storm which passed over this section Wednesday afternoon a bolt of lightning struck a large oak tree near the new home of Mr. Henry Weber, east of town. On the tree was a telephone wire leading to his house from the green houses and connecting with the station here and at Deer Park. The lightning followed this wire and set fire to the green house but luckily doing little damage except to the telephone. At the time of the shock a number of ladies were present at Mr. Weber's gardens, one of whom it is thought was overcome by the lightning but soon rallied.

Heartburn.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, heartburn is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not to freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let six hours elapse between meals and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicating that you have eaten too much, take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the heartburn may be avoided. For sale by all dealers.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14 of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA

AND

RETURN $50.00 FROM CHICAGO.

Correspondingly Low Rates from Intermediate Points. Tickets on sale July 5th to 13th.

Personally Conducted Tour

to SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., account International Epworth League Convention.

(A limited number only will be accommodated on this Tour, insuring perfect comfort to members of party.) Illustrated itinerary and full particulars upon application.

Very Low Rates to COLORADO Points all Summer.

Quickest and best line to the Famous

BEAUMONT TEXAS OIL FIELDS.

Superior Service to OKLAHOMA and all points North, West and South.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 5, E. A. Wimer's store, McHenry.
July 6, W. A. Smith's store, Hoyes.
July 8, R. A. Liston's store, Selbysport.
July 9 and 10, J. H. Cuppet's store, Friendsville.
July 11, J. L. Englehart's store, Accident.
July 12, W. M. Lohr's farm, Cove.
July 13, Harry Leathen's store, Keyser.
July 15, C. M. Livengood's Hotel, Grantsville.
July 16, Thomas Johnson's, District, No. 9.
July 17, P. E. Finzel's store, Finzel.
July 18, Thomas Layman's Farm.
July 19, R. E. Garlitz's store, Avilton.
July 20, J. H. Gregg's Mills, District No. 11.
July 22, C. J. Otto's, New Germany.
July 23 and 24, G. W. Engle's store, Bittinger.
July 25, Company store, Crellin.
July 26, U. G. Palmer's office, Hutton.
July 29, Merritt Wilson's, No. 8.
July 30, Mrs. Browning's, Gorman.
July 31 and August 1, J. H. Rafter's store, Kitzmillerville.
August 2 and 3, Wm. Moody's Bloomington.
August 5 and 6, Wade H. Lohr's, Swanton.
August 7 and 8, S. P. Specht's store, Deer Park.
August 9, L. A. Rudisill's office, Mt. Lake Park.

The Treasurer's office in Oakland will be closed from July 3rd to August 10th, 1901, inclusive.

N. B.—By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being chapter 566, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the 1st day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof and on all county taxes paid on or before the said 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed; and after the 1st of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid; the Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on all tax bills for county purposes regulating in the manner aforesaid and shall note same upon the receipts given for taxes so paid; but the discount allowed on county tax by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institute unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer of Garrett county, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following road is prayed to be changed, said road so prayed to be changed is the county road leading from Oakland to Crellin, said change to begin at or near where the run (that comes from Hesen's saw mill) crosses the road and running through the lands of John Bradley, to intersect the county road leading from Charles Shaffer's to Oakland at or near the bottom of the hill, a distance of about one-fourth mile, and examine whether the said county road should be changed, will meet on the 3rd day of August, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said change of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

E. E. SOLLARS,
T. W. CASTEEL,
Examiners.

Cure That Cold

And it can be done for 25 cents—a dose or two and relief is instant—a few doses more and the cure is complete.

Pine and Terpin Cough Syrup

Is a new remedy—contains new drugs and new chemicals—a trial will convince anyone of its merit—it cures where all else fails.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
At all Druggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

ODE FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY.

HE rattle of crackers, the roar of the guns—
What do they tell you, O, wondering ones?
The rockets that spread
Streams of stars overhead;
The banners that float
And the bugle's brave note—
All tell the story our grandsire's sons
Heard from their fathers of Tyranny's fall;
Tell the great story of gallantry bred
Out of men's hate for the bonds that enthrall—
Tell the high story
Of God-given glory—
Of strength for the just and the Lord o'er us all!

Deathless the love they won
While love shall last,
While still from sire to son
Precepts are passed—
While the stars shine
O'er your country and mine!
Shame on the man who is racked by the sounds—
Narrow the zone that his little soul bounds!
Let the guns roar,
Let the red rockets soar,
And bring from the smithies the anvils once more!
With the fife and the drum
And the bugle and bomb
Let the universe know that the great day is come!
For their glory who turned from the plow to the sword
Make a sound—make a sound of great joy to the Lord!

By the deeds they wrought,
By the fights they fought,
By the freedom that with their rich blood they bought,
Let us pledge ourselves anew
To be worthy of and true
To the trust they handed down,
Each a monarch in his right,
Worthy of a monarch's crown!
Let us keep the banner bright—
Keep its starry field of blue,
And its stripes of red and white
Free from stain,
So that where it floats at sea,
Or upon the starry plain
It may be
Still the emblem they designed
And, in dying, consecrated—
Still the flag they dedicated
To the glory of mankind!

What is the story the skyrockets tell,
Soaring up over the walls of the night?
'Tis the story of pride that was lofty and fell
When the stars of our freedom burst grandly in sight,
Flooding the world with their glorious light!
As the years go by
And traditions die,
And men aspire,
Let the beacons flash on crag and shore,
Let the signal lights rise higher, higher,
Ever more brilliant than before;
Ever till earth from her orbit shall fall
Let the scepters they won
Pass from sire to son—
Each a king in his right and the Lord o'er us all!

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

OUR CELEBRATION AT TWO-OWE-TEE.

BY F. W. CRISSMAN.

LAST Fourth of July the weather came on cool and beautiful in our mountains. But there were three people at Black Rock Horse ranch who were anything but cool. In fact, Ferd, Florence and I were as "hot" as we could well become—hot with impatience and disgust.

For more than four weeks we had been preparing for a celebration, a picnic at our cottonwood grove, with all the family and all our neighbors along Black Rock creek to join in making a great day. Ferd, who had borrowed some volumes of the Congressional Record from some local politician, had written a short address, and Florence had practiced diligently some patriotic songs. Moreover, we had expended $8 for fireworks, of a magnitude worthy of the largest attainable crowd.

Our discomfiture may be imagined when I say that father, mother and the younger children had failed in a promised return from their visit at Green River, and that, just two days before the Fourth, report had reached Black Rock Valley of a "monster celebration" which was to be held at Lander, and to which every mother's son and daughter in our neighborhood had stampeded.

We were left alone, we three; so far as we knew, there was not a soul left within 25 miles of us.

We were, of course, still looking for the return of our family from Green River, but as the morning slipped away and 11 o'clock came, with no sign of them, Ferd and I gave ourselves up to sulking. We were lying upon our backs in the shade of some cottonwoods near a horse corral, when Florence, who was still on the lookout, shouted to us.

"They're coming!" she cried, running toward us and clapping her hands joyfully. "I can see the dust of their wagon down the valley. Splendid! splendid! We'll have a celebration all to ourselves!" As there are eight of us altogether, the prospect was not quite so disheartening.

Ferd and I sprang to our feet and climbed the corral fence to look. What we saw was a flying trail of dust rising above a point about a mile distant. A glance, however, showed our more practiced eyes that the dust cloud was altogether too great to be kicked up by a span of mules and a spring wagon.

"That's not them," declared Ferd, in disgust. "It's a stampede of horses or cattle." A faint roar of trampling hoofs soon bore to our ears the proof of his assertion. The dust cloud increased in volume, and the mutter of pounding hoofs jarred like a distant rumble of thunder.

Our suspicions were quickly roused. We craned our necks and watched in silence. We had only a minute to wait before a big bunch of horses, going at a swift trot, broke cover of the point. A few seconds later, we discovered, on the outskirts of the herd, which doubtless numbered many horses of our own, two pony riders turning the leaders across the valley.

We did not have to guess that these men were "rustlers," and that there were more of them in the rear pushing the horses forward. Every movement of herd and men proclaimed the fact. A gang of our mountain freebooters had taken advantage of the stockmen's "stampede" to Lander to make another stampede, which should be vastly to their own advantage.

The men were steering their catch across Black Rock valley up to the mouth of Two-owe-tee pass. Once through that difficult gap, they would hustle the herd into the fastnesses of Owl Creek mountains, break it up into small bunches and get away with the horses at their leisure.

Ferd and I did not say this to each other—we did not need to do so. We slipped off the fence presently, and

"SHE STOOPED OVER—AS IF TO AT TEND TO HER FOOTING."

looked at each other in a grim kind of way.

"Well," said Ferd, "we've got to head off that herd, stampede and scatter 'em, somehow."

"Sure thing!" I assented.

When Florence understood the case, she set up a frantic wail. "You shan't go!" she almost screamed. "Those men will shoot you dead! Anyway, if you do, I'll go along and be shot, too!"

"You will stay at home, Florry," said Ferd, kindly, but in his masterful way. "We'll take good care of ourselves, never fear."

Thereupon she ran to the house, crying. We could not stop to comfort her. While Ferd went for our guns, trappings and a snack to eat, I ran to the creek pasture, got out two of our best riding ponies and saddled them. When I had finished Ferd came out, wearing his hunting jacket and carrying my jacket and our guns.

The big side pockets of the coats were stuffed to bulging, but my jacket felt light enough, and when I thrust a hand into one of the pockets and drew out a giant "cracker" of the biggest size, I fairly whooped with delight. There were a half dozen in each pocket, and each one was a foot in length. They would make enough noise to stampede a whole tribe of Indians, let alone 400 or 500 half-wild horses.

We were off in a twinkling. We knew of an old buffalo and cattle trail a half-mile distant, leading up to the head of Black Rock, and round the slopes of several mountains into the north gap of Two-owe-tee. This trail we took.

"We'll plant ourselves in front of that herd in the gap," said Ferd, "and there we'll have our celebration. I believe we can 'counter stampede,' run 'em over that crowd and get away in the dust and racket."

The very probable event of a fight against odds, however, kept us feeling pretty sober. We clattered along the cut-off at a hard gallop, without exchanging many remarks.

We rode on for more than an hour, passing up out of Black Rock and over a mountain ridge. Then we heard a clatter of hoofs at our heels, and turned to face Florence. Her pony was sweating, her face was flushed and beseeching, as she pulled up confronting us. As the trail was a plain one, she had had no difficulty in following.

"I can't stay behind!" she announced, breathlessly. "I should die of fright. I don't believe those men will fight when they see a girl along."

So that was her reason for coming! We looked at each other in dismay and some disgust. But she was a girl of 16, a capable horsewoman and of a determined spirit. We could not compel her to stay behind.

"Well," said Ferd, "when we get to business you'll have to stay where we put you, or we'll tie you up!"

Then we "hit" the trail again, and Florence followed. I looked back to see that she was crying, although she rode bravely, and I was truly sorry for her.

In the course of three hours of hard riding we came out of a sharp cut into the canyon of Two-owe-tee. A brief examination convinced us that we should find no better point at which to make a break in the herd and turn them back upon the rustlers. The gap of Two-owe-tee was here some 200 yards in width, with inaccessible steeps on either hand.

We rather counted on a fight, and Ferd planned for it like a general. He even consented that Florence should take a part in cannonading the herd, whereat she at once became a calm and superior person. She agreed to keep close in to the mouth of the cut, after we should get the herd going, and in a certain length of time to take her flight back over the trail by which we had come.

Even when we told her we should fight, pointing out from a height the high banks of a dry run where we should make our stand when we had run the herd over the rustlers, she approved the plan.

"You can stand them off easily!" she declared. "Their bullets can't hit you in there, and if they charge you can stampede them with crackers."

We rather thought so ourselves. We then ate a bit of dinner and rested, listening meanwhile for the tramp of the herd. It was nearly four o'clock when we heard the rumble of their hoofs and sighted their trail of dust up the canyon.

We quickly took our places. Florence stood just outside the mouth of the cut, with several giant crackers and some matches in hand. She was a little pale, but cool and collected, and showed no sign of fear.

Ferd and I sat our ponies on either side the creek-bed and waited. I must admit, in a state of considerable excitement. We had no fear for our seats, however, as our ponies were gun-broken to firing from the saddle, and would not shy even at cannon-shots. They were, in fact, accustomed to the crack of dynamite and black powder, used in breaking rock and splitting logs near our house.

The foremost horses of the herd were soon close at hand. Of course the dust they raised completely hid us from view of the rustlers in their rear.

They were coming at a free trot on each side of the creek channel. We waited until the leaders had halted, snorting, in front of us. Then we lighted our crackers and flung them—eight or ten—one after the other. Florence took her part in the cannonade, throwing her crackers as far as she could toward the horses.

For half a minute the canyon roared and reverberated with an astounding racket. This thunder and smoke flung the leading horses back upon their fellows until all were bunched like a flock of scared sheep.

Then we rode at them, each of us flinging a final cracker upon their heels, and all of us yelling like crazy Bannocks at a frolic. In no time we had them going—just "hitting the wind" in the wildest kind of a "counter-stampede." We followed, aware at first of the active operations of rustlers in our front. The swerving lines of horses told us plainly enough where they were. The dust and confusion prevented our seeing anything more than half a dozen yards distant.

By great good luck, we came together in crossing a curve of the creek-bed. We rode at the tail of the herd until assured that the frightened horses would run as long as they were able—that our stampede could not be countered for an hour or more. We knew, from the time which had elapsed, that the rustlers, not fearing immediate pursuit, had saved wind and speed for a long chase.

And now we turned back, determined to take our stand in the mouth of the cut and guard the pass until the stockmen should begin to come in from Lander. It was only through the gap of Two-owe-tee that the rustlers could hope to run stock off our range.

Dust hung heavily in the gap, and in order to dodge the rustlers, if possible, we rode back down the creek channel, which held only here and there pools of water.

But luck turned against us just as we had reached a point nearly opposite the mouth of the cut. While riding across a flat where the ditch was extremely shallow, we sighted four horsemen scouting cautiously, evidently trying to discover the cause of the tremendous racket which had turned the stock. They might easily have thought that miners were at work blasting rock somewhere near—doubtless they had come to some such conclusion.

But they saw us before we could get to cover. They were between us and the mouth of the cut, and they wheeled in an ugly fashion, holding their Winchesters at a "ready." We slipped out of our saddles and got behind our ponies.

The fellows were suspicious of a larger force close at hand, or they would doubtless have charged us at once. They looked about rather anxiously, scanning the creek banks above and below.

As the dust had cleared somewhat, we could see their faces quite plainly. They were not more than 50 or 60 yards away. Three of them were dressed as cowboys and looked like ordinary line riders. The fourth, and apparently the leader, wore a blue woolen shirt and a stiff hat. He had a drooping black mustache and long hair.

Presently the four got in line and began moving slowly toward us. They evidently wanted to make sure of us at the first fire.

"Halt where you are or somebody'll get hurt!" shouted Ferd. The rustlers glanced at each other. Two of them grinned wickedly. They came on without pausing.

Scared as I was, I was far more frightened in behalf of those reckless men than on my own account. If they could have known how quick and certain Ferd is with a rifle, they certainly would have kept their distance. I knew one of them must fall at my brother's first fire, and if they charged in saddle I did not doubt he would kill them all before they could reach us—he is just as quick as that on the trigger, and he works his lever as a boy flips a marble. His rifle was already leveled, covering the leader.

"Halt, there, I tell you!" he called again, and in a tone that would have stopped any but the most desperate of men. The men fingered their Winchesters. They were about to begin the fight. Then in a breath and out of the dust that still banked along the steeps Florence came galloping at them.

The fellows turned their heads quickly at hearing the patter of her pony's hoofs, and the leader wheeled his horse sharply about. The latter lowered the rifle he had half-presented when he saw a girl confronting him. It was well enough for him that he did so.

Florence coolly pulled up in front and a little to one side of this astonished rustler.

"Those are my brothers down there," we heard her saying in a clear voice. "I am going to help them drive the horses. I guess my stirrup-strap is breaking loose." And she stooped over on the side opposite the man, as if to attend to her footing.

Then, before the leader or his men could recover from their surprise, Florence straightened up and flung a hissing cracker at his pony's head.

At 15 feet she ought not to have missed, but the pony dodged at the motion of her arm, and her big yellow cracker struck the rider somewhere about his belt and exploded. The man was knocked or thrown out of his saddle, sprawling like a stricken frog. The pony sprang away, reeling from the concussion.

One of the mounted men yelled: "Dynamite!" and all three put spurs to their dancing ponies, and were out of range and out of sight in no time.

Ferd and I now advanced, with our guns covering the fallen rustler, who had raised himself to a sitting posture and seemed to be groping for his Winchester. He was blind and dizzy as yet from the shock he had received.

Florence had dismounted and secured his gun.

"I'm dreadfully sorry I hurt you, sir," we heard her saying, ruefully. "I only meant to stampede your horses and keep you from shooting at my brothers."

She had indeed done execution. The man's shirt front was blown away, his breast and face were blackened with powder, his mustache and eyebrows were singed off, and his eyes were red and bleary, and rolled like those of a drunken man.

He was still light-headed when Ferd and I came up. We got him to his feet and walked him around a bit. Florence ran to a pool and brought water in my wool hat. He drank eagerly.

When he had fully recovered his senses, we knew that he was not seriously injured. He sat down upon the ground presently, and although the pain of his burns must have been acute, he grinned at us in a kind of grim humor.

"Well," he asked, "goin' to shoot me up?"

I had already caught his horse.

"Get into your saddle and get out of these parts," said Ferd. "Try to make an honest living in future, and no one will hurt you."

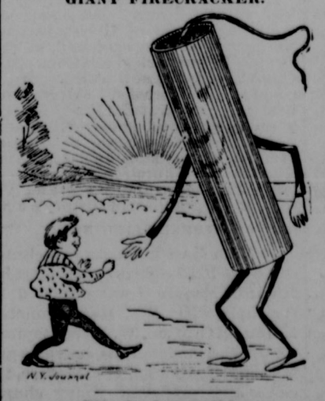
The man, with a grimace of humiliation, mounted his animal and rode away. We were glad enough to see the last of him.

We overtook the main herd of stampeded horses near the summit of the pass. That night we slept upon beds of spruce boughs. We reached home about eight o'clock in the morning, and found the rest of the family awaiting us. They thought we must have gone to Lander.

When the stockmen came back from Lander they were in a great state of indignation. There had been no celebration, and they had ridden a hundred miles and back for nothing. It soon turned out that the rustlers themselves had caused the false report to be circulated.

I must say that Florence is now a person of considerable reputation in these parts.—Youth's Companion.

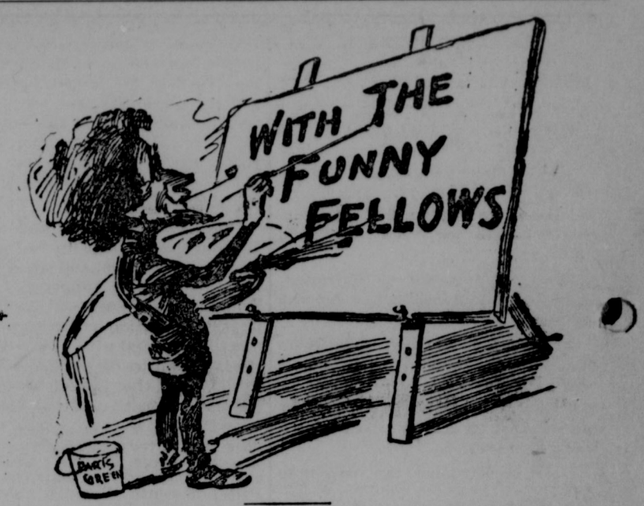
LITTLE WILLIE DREAMS OF A GIANT FIRECRACKER.



Utterly Impossible.

Jimmy—D'yer know dat firecrackers wuz invented by de Chinese?

Tommy—Aw, wotcher givin' us? W'y, de Chinks don't celebrate de Fourt'.—N. Y. Journal.



A Mean Slap.

May—I met Mr. Brown to-day, and told him of your wedding last month. He was an old flame, I believe?

Maude—Yes. Did he seem to mind it much?

May—Well, he seemed very much surprised.

Maude—Did he ask how it came off, and all that?

May—No; he merely asked how it happened.—Catholic Standard and Times.

An Idea of Utility.

"What struck me hahdest 'bout de circus," said Erastus Pinkley, "were de menagerie."

"You does fin' some mahvels o' nature dar," responded Miss Miami Brown.

"Yes. But what surprises me is dat nature puts in so much time turnin' out dem yuthuh animals, when she might have been hatchin' chickens."—Washington Star.

There Are Others.

A traveler passing through a fever-infected locality said to an Irish resident:

"Pat, I'm surprised that you stay in a place where people die so thick and fast."

"Faith," rejoined Pat, "if you'll be afther tellin' me av a place where payple niver die Oi'll move there tomorry an' end me days."—Chicago Dany News.

Inspired.

A roaming spring poet, in search of a thought,
Strayed into the barnyard and found what he sought—
And "The Lay of an Egg" was the poem he wrought.
'Twas a beautiful epic. I read it, and then
With best of intentions I picked up my pen
And wrote it a preface, called "Owed to a Hen."
—Town Topics.

RATHER FISHY.

Mrs. Ruddy—I want some trimming to match this dress.

Shopwalker—Yes, madam. Mr. Jakes, some trimming; shrimp pink to match this lobster.—Ally Sloper.

Ever Welcome Sound.

The weary toiler homeward plods his way,
To be greeted at the closing of the day,
By that ever-welcome overpowering knell—
Tocsin of the inner man—the dinner bell.
—Chicago Daily News.

Extremes.

"You wear a remarkably small hat, sir," the salesman said. "It's a 6¾, and that's the smallest size they make for men."

"I know it," replied the customer, "but you'll find I average all right when you come to selling me a pair of shoes. I wear 10s." — Chicago Tribune.

With Certain Qualifications.

"You are exceptionally careful of your health, I believe," he suggested.

"I try to be," she replied; and then, as she saw his look of doubtful hesitation, she hastily added: "But I never did believe all those absurd stories about microbes, you know."—Chicago Post.

Explained.

"There is a remarkable child," said the visitor at the school. "Wonderful determination. He is the only child I ever saw who kept his eyes on his books when the fire engines were passing."

"Yes," answered the teacher. "The poor little fellow is quite hard of hearing."—Washington Post.

Too Realistic.

"The trouble with your society novel, my dear young woman," the publisher said, handing the manuscript back to her, "is that the conversations are too stupid. They are evidently taken from real life."—Chicago Tribune.

Ambiguous.

First She—He remarked that I had a fine mouth; said it was "simply grand," I believe.

The Other—Those weren't the words exactly. He said it was "simply immense."—Philadelphia Press.

A Gift.

Tom—What? Sixty dollars for a sack suit! That's too much for you to pay.

Dick—That's what I told my tailor, but he said: "Perhaps it is, but you ought to have it."

Tom—But how do you expect to pay for it?

Dick—I don't. I propose to take the tailor at his word.—Philadelphia Press.

HAD BEEN TURNED TWICE.

The Model—That coat looks shabby. Why don't you have it turned?

The Artist—Do you think this coat has three sides?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Girl to Adorps.

A youth of the diplomatic corps
At a five o'clock tea found Miss Morps
Reigned as belle and said he:
As she gave him his tea:
"Ah! you not only reign but you porps!"
—Philadelphia Press.

An Artless Dodger.

Citizen—I want a perfectly noiseless lawn mower.

Dealer—You are a very considerate person.

Citizen—Yes, I have to be; if I can't get up early and cut grass without the neighbors hearing me I'll have to lend that lawn mower seven times before I get to use it again myself.—Chicago Record Herald.

Wasted Energy.

"There's no use in telling me," Uncle Allen Sparks was saying, "that 'just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined.' There is Gwimple, for instance. When he was a boy and went to spelling schools he always spelt everybody down, and now he's making a living by writing dialect poems."—Chicago Tribune.

Embarrassing.

Little Ferdinand—I saw you kiss Sister Alethea just now, Mr. Dusnap.

Dusnap(embarrassed)—W-well, here is a quarter for you if you won't tell anybody.

Little Ferdinand (contemptuously)—A quarter! I got 50 cents last night for not telling on Mr. Bertwhistle.—Leslie's Weekly.

Kept His Word.

"I'll turn her head,"
The young man said;
So he began to flatter,
With tricks and wiles
And winning smiles,
And fascinating chatter.
He did it, yes!
But I confess
It made him feel quite yellow;
For soon he learned
Her head had turned
Toward the other fellow!
—Chicago Journal.

NATURAL RESULT.

Doctor—His circulation is abnormally sluggish.

Mother—Well, you see, doctor, he will forever be readin' them blood-curdling dime novels!—Chicago Daily News.

A Little Pipe Story.

Fate plays as children do,
Life's but an airy bubble;
Man's days on earth are few
And full of borrowed trouble.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

An Effective Gold Cure.

Gotrox—So the count is cured of his infatuation for your daughter?

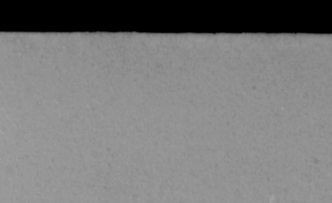
Billions—Yes, I bought him off; gave him the gold cure.—Philadelphia Record.

HOW TO GROW RHUBARB.

Production of Large Stalks for Exhibition or Choice Trade Is a Lucrative Occupation.

Families who move on to a new farm will find that the quickest way to produce a supply of material for pies, sauces, etc., is to set out rhubarb plants. If these are obtained by dividing old hills they will begin growing at once, and can be pulled a little the first season. A dozen hills will supply an average family. It may also be grown from seed. One pound will sow about six average hotbed frames and should yield at least 1,000 plants.

A practical way to blanch stalks in spring is to throw up the soil with a plow about one foot thick over the hill. Nearly the whole stalk will then be blanched and more delicate in color and flavor. This covering of earth



FORCING WITH LIQUID MANURE.

must be leveled down when the cutting ceases. Keeping up the leveling process will dispose of most of the weeds. The leaves after cutting, if spread on the earth about the hills, will also assist greatly in smothering the weeds, besides having considerable fertilizing value and acting as a partial mulch.

When it is desired to grow especially large stalks of rhubarb for a choice trade or for exhibition purposes, it is possible to increase the natural size by thinning out all but the vigorous center buds, simply cutting them off with a sharp spade, allowing the whole strength of the roots to go to the large, vigorous looking buds, of which not more than one or two should be allowed to develop. To stimulate the hill to its utmost, set a large flower pot into the ground between the hills, in the row, as in the accompanying illustration, and fill it often with liquid manure of which too much cannot be given. A good substitute for liquid manure is nitrate of soda dissolved in water, using about a teaspoonful of soda to two or three quarts of water. Varieties like the mammoth treated by this plan will grow stocks of enormous size and attract much attention. —Orange Judd Farmer.

QUALITY OF BUTTER.

Tests Made at the Illinois University Station Show That It Varies from Day to Day.

At the agricultural station attached to the Illinois university, a test was conducted last year for the special object of studying the variations in the yield and quality of milk obtained from a number of cows specially selected for the purpose, and the results obtained were very curious, and in many respects very conflicting. The experiment lasted for a period of close on a year. As an outcome of the results obtained during the period the officials having charge of the researches came to the following conclusions: 1. The yield of milk from different cows under the same conditions differs greatly, and that from the same cow varies greatly from day to day. 2. The composition of milk is highly variable; the ratio of the fat to other solids, and that of other solids to water are not constant as between different cows or for the same cow on successive days. 3. The percentage of fat or of other solids is not always highest in the smaller yields, but cows that give milk with a high per cent. of solids generally show a low total yield. 4. Fat is the most variable constituent of milk, and its variations are independent of those of the other solids; therefore, the yield of milk is a better intedx of the other solids than it is of the fat. 5. As regards the first and last milk drawn, the proportion of solids not fat is higher in the first, but the proportion of fat is decidedly greater in the last. 6. Neither day time nor night time is shown to be superior as a milk-producing period. 7. Different cows differ in their power to make milk from food, and the same cow varies in this respect from time to time. 8. Aside from the influence of food or environment, each animal exhibits individual variations of her own, and such variations tend to show something like periodicity in the separate functional activities of the animal body.

TIMELY DAIRY NOTES.

The importance of healthy cows and sound milk cannot be over-estimated. Too little attention has been given to the matter in the past.

Butter may look nice, have the correct grain and be salted to taste, still if it lacks flavor or has a bad flavor it sells at reduced price, ir at all. It is the fine flavor in butter that all seek after.

If you are in the dairy business to stay, there is more than one reason for raising your own calves. You can not only develop the best milking strains in this way, but you can be more sure of having quiet and gentle cows.—Nebraska Farmer.

BLACK EARTH ROADS.

When Properly Constructed and Cared For This Sort of Highway Is Not to Be Despised.

For several years I was an earnest advocate of hard roads, and believed that the best interests of the farmer demanded them, but I have to a considerable extent changed my mind. For over a year I have been watching a real up-to-date "road-keeper" care for about eight miles of common black-earth road, and to say he has done good work would be putting it mildly. I am now well satisfied that if our common earth roads are properly and thoroughly cared for—if they are well built at the right time and repairs are made promptly—there is no necessity whatever for going to the enormous expense of building hard roads except in limited districts. In due time the trolley will come into the west, as it already has into many portions of the east, and in most sections long hauls of farm produce will soon be a thing of the past. Where the materials for making hard roads are cheap and near by they can be built at reasonable cost; but when they are distant and must be freighted it is nonsense to talk about building them. It would be far better to adopt the method of the "road-keeper" mentioned above.

His district lies in a black-soil section where rain quickly converts soil into mud. He has learned that where the grade is tile-drained and rounded so that the water quickly flows off, the road is easily kept in good condition. The first thing done was to provide good drainage; after that to keep the grade well rounded and the ruts filled by the use of the road-hone. As soon after a rain as the grade is dry enough the hone is run over it and the surface made perfectly smooth. At the edges of bridges and culverts, where are often found ugly "drop-offs" and deep ruts when the roads are not properly cared for, he dug out the soil to a depth of about 18 inches and filled in with broken brick and tile, covering them with cinders, and there the road is as solid as a rock. To place one man in charge of the roads of a township or district would remove the burden and bother of road-tinkering off the farmers, and most of them could, by attending to their crops at the season when road work should be done, make many times more than they could save by tinkering on the road. The idea of working a road into fair condition one week and letting it go to ruin the rest of the year is utter foolishness, and the sooner a change is made the better. The reading, thinking farmer knows this, and he is patiently waiting for the leaven to work among his neighbors. Agitation for costly hard roads and a great burden of debt has served to intensify the opposition to reasonable schemes for road improvement. The best thing we can do till the trolley comes, and after it comes, is to adopt the "road-keeper's" system—pay steady, skilled men a salary to build our roads in the best manner with the material at hand, and then keep them up the year round. If this is done we will have, even in the black-soil districts, very good roads nine of ten months of the year, and they would be passable the other two months, while the cost of living would in the end be much less than the present overseer-poll-tax-everybody-work foolishness. — Fred Grundy, in Farm and Fireside.

RELIABLE FLOOD GAP.

When Properly Made No Stock of Any Kind, Large or Small, Will Attempt to Go Through It.

Now that spring is here and the time for high waters, perhaps a suggestion in regard to a handy water gap would be appreciated by the farmers. I think a glance at the illustration will be about all that is

NEVER FAILS TO WORK.

necessary to catch the idea. The illustration represents the gap while the water is low. During a flood everything passes over the top. At a glance some might think a water gap made in this way would not turn stock, but I wish to say that if properly made no stock of any kind will attempt going through. The bars or slats should be sunk in the bed of the stream several inches and then spiked securely to the pole which crosses the stream. The pole must also be secured at both ends by means of posts or stakes. Should any drift accumulate on the slats while the water is low, as soon as the water is high enough to flow over the top of the gate, all the drift will be washed over.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Annual Loss of Fertility.

The loss of fertilizer from rains cannot be estimated. The water courses carry millions of tons of plant foods to the sea. The Nile alone pours more than 1,000 tons into the Mediterranean every 24 hours. The annual loss from the earth's soil is greater than the entire deposits of guano, even before they were exhausted. Unless a large portion of the fertilizer is reclaimed from the sea a time may come when the world's average yield of crops will be exceedingly low.

SAYS THERE'S SNOW ON MOON.

Prof. W. H. Pickering Returns from Jamaica with Results of Several Months' Observations.

Prof. W. H. Pickering, of the Harvard observatory, who has been making astronomical observations in Jamaica, West Indies, for several months, has brought a series of photographs of the moon, which appear to establish the interesting fact that there is snow on the moon.

To secure the necessary details the surface of the moon was arbitrarily divided into 16 parts, and there are five pictures of each of the 16 parts. Arranged in series then all the prominence and depressions on the moon's surface appear lighted under five different angles of sunlight, and the astronomer may follow any chosen object of observation under as many conditions of light and shade.

What the snow is can as yet be only a matter of inference. It is most probably the snow of water. It appears that the presence of an atmosphere on the moon is accepted now among astronomers.

Mrs. DeStyle—"Of course, this new furniture you've bought is quite pretty, but it's so distressingly new. It lacks the fashionable marks of age and antiquity." Mr. DeStyle—"Never mind, it'll be all right after the children have operated on it for a couple of weeks."—Philadelphia Press.

Cobwigger—"The railroads are up to every scheme to attract traffic." Merritt—"It's a wonder some of them don't offer prizes to the person who can fold up a time-table as it was originally folded."—Town Topics.

Fred—"Why are you wearing your sweater inside out?" Bob—"Because I am wearing the outside in."—Chaparral.

Where the Last Bale Lost.

A Memphis traveler who has just returned from a Mississippi tour says he heard two farmers discussing the merits and demerits of the square and round bale gins as he was waiting for a train in a little village of the Bayou state.

"I likes the square bale best," said the lankest specimen of the two, "but they tell me that one bale has to push the other out like the way a hay press works, and I don't think I want to carry my cotton to a gin of that kind long toward the end of the season."

"Why not?" queried the second.

"Well, if I happen to be the last man my bale of cotton would have to stay in that consarned press till the next crop came on and the furst load was ginned, so it could push my bale out of the contraption."—Memphis Scimitar.

Proper Rate of Payment.

"I would like," said the writer, "to prepare you a series of articles on 'How to Live on Ten Cents a Day.'"

"For a consideration, of course?" suggested the editor.

"Oh, certainly."

"You make your living by writing, I suppose."

"Yes."

"And if you can make a living out of one series of articles so that anything else you sold would be clear profit, you would feel that you were doing pretty well, wouldn't you?"

"Naturally."

"Well, in those circumstances I might take the articles at your own valuation."

"My own valuation?"

"Yes—the cost of a living, which you put at ten cents a day."—Chicago Post.

"This thing of bearing a title has some decided advantages." "In what way?" "Here's a newspaper report that an English duke has to pretend to be on good terms with his wife."—Indianapolis News.

Overestimating Him.—"Paw," said little Willie Gettit, "give me ten cents to buy a story book with." "Ten cents!" shrieked the old gentleman. "Do you think I am Andy Carnegie?"—Baltimore American.

CHUNKS OF SOLID FACT.

Cryolite is a mineral found in Greenland.

Egypt was the first country to have a military organization.

Skating was a sport of the Northmen in prehistoric times.

In ancient times black inks were made of soot and ivory black.

Umbrellas were in use in America before they were in England.

Lettuce was introduced into England from Flanders about 1520.

The invention of the organ is attributed to Archimedes, about 220 B. C.

The Phoenicians and the Greeks were the first to place much dependence on naval warfare.

The mace was a weapon anciently used by cavalry of most nations. It was originally a spiked club, usually of metal, hung at the saddle-bow.

In the Brookfield (Mo.) white schools the sexes are represented by exactly the same number. There are just 699 each of the boys and girls.

The judges of the New York supreme court have resolved among themselves hereafter to permit no person called for jury duty to be excused upon the request of a third party. He must appear and make his excuses in person.

New Fast Train to Colorado via Missouri Pacific Railway.

The Missouri Pacific Railway is now operating double daily service from St. Louis and Kansas City to points in Colorado, Utah and the Pacific Coast. Trains leave St. Louis 9 a. m. and 10:10 p. m.; Kansas City 6 p. m. and 10 a. m., carrying through sleeping cars between St. Louis and San Francisco without change. Excursion tickets now on sale. For further information address company's agents. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

No Eye for Home Comforts.

Mrs. Muggins—My husband is the most unreasonable man alive.

Mrs. Buggins—What has he done now?

"I've been at him for six months to buy some new furniture for the parlor, and he has just paid $40,000 for an old seat in the stock exchange."—Philadelphia Record.

Yellowstone Park.

Extended tour, leisurely itinerary with long stops in the Park. Private coaches for exclusive use on the drive. Pullman sleeping and dining cars. Established limit to number going. Escort of the American Tourist Association, Reau Campbell, General Manager, 1423 Marquette Building, Chicago. Colorado and Alaska tours also. Tickets include all Expenses Everywhere. Train leaves Chicago via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, Tuesday, July 9, 10:00 p. m.

Yielded Readily for Him.

First Physician—Did old Coupon's case yield to your treatment?

Second Physician—It did. I treated it for six months, and it yielded something like $500.—Stray Stories.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

A Broad Hint.

Mr. Staylate—Aw—Miss Dimples, you have such dreamy eyes, doncher know.

Miss Dimples—No, I'm just sleepy; that's all.—Ohio State Journal.

Cure and Prevent Pneumonia.

With Hoxsie's Croup Cure, Infallible. 50c.

Mystery.

A woman enjoys nothing better than to read a letter in the presence of other women and smile occasionally.—N. Y. World.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

Send for our

BOOK OF HEALTH.

SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

It is brimfull of information regarding diseases of the **Liver and Kidneys, Chronic Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Nervous Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Constipation** and other **Digestive Disorders.**

Persons suffering from these ailments cannot afford to be without it.

It teaches you **HOW TO GET WELL**, and being well, **HOW TO REMAIN SO!**

We have no Patent Medicines to sell. We have no fake scheme. We are simply a body of specialists who have united our forces to cure these diseases. Our Book of Health is sent absolutely free of cost upon application. Write for it. Address:

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READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

Motherhood

$5,000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuiness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000 which will be paid to any person who will show that the following testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission. — LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

How shall a mother who is weak and sick with some female trouble bear healthy children?

How anxious women ought to be to give their children the blessing of a good constitution!

Many women long for a child to bless their home, but because of some debility or displacement of the female organs, they are barren.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** more successfully than by any other medicine, because it gives tone and strength to the parts, curing all displacements and inflammation.

Actual sterility in women is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all expectant or would-be mothers.

Mrs. A. D. Jarret, Belmont, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I must write and tell you what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. Before taking your medicine I was unable to carry babe to maturity, having lost two—one at six months and one at seven. The doctor said next time I would die, but thanks to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I did not die, but am the proud mother of a six months old girl baby. She weighs nineteen pounds and has never seen a sick day in her life. She is the delight of our home."

Mrs. Whitney's Gratitude.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—From the time I was sixteen years old till I was twenty-three I was troubled with weakness of the kidneys and terrible pains when my monthly periods came on. I made up my mind to try your Vegetable Compound, and was soon relieved. The doctor said I never would be able to go my full time and have a living child, as I was constitutionally weak. I had lost a baby at seven months and half. The next time I continued to take your Compound; and I said then, if I went my full time and my baby lived to be three months old, I should send a letter to you. My baby is now seven months old, and is as healthy and hearty as any one could wish. I cannot express my gratitute to you. I was so bad that I did not dare to go away from home to stay any length of time. Praise God for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound;** and may others who are suffering do as I did and find relief. Wishing you success in the future as in the past, and may many homes be brightened as mine has been."—MRS. L. Z. WHITNEY, 4 Flint St., Somerville, Mass."

The medicine that cures the ills of women is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 83 S. California Ave., Chicago.

A. N. K.—C 1870

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Sour Stomach?

Back up a sewer, and you poison the whole neighborhood. Clog up liver and bowels, and your stomach is full of undigested food, which sours and ferments, like garbage in a swill-barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, headache, furred tongue, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. CASCARETS quietly, positively stop fermentation in the stomach, make the liver lively, tone up the bowels, set the whole machinery going and keep it in order.

Don't hesitate! Take CASCARETS to-day and be saved from suffering!

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
JOS. KREHLING,
1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

His Snap.

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 465

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Addr STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

DANGER IN THE BOOK

WHY ONE MAN DREADED THE COMING INTO CAMP OF A DICTIONARY.

He Discreetly Left Before the Vociferously Applauded Sentiments He Expressed In His Speech Could Be Analyzed a la Webster.

When the son of the president of the Big Mountain Lumber company came into the mountains to learn the business, so to speak, I knew within 15 minutes that he had come to the wrong place. He was a city chap, newly graduated and thoroughly out of touch with everything mountainous. He was a bright fellow, however, and amply capable, only the mountains were not the field for his development. As time elapsed his distaste grew, and it was all he could do not to express his opinion of the mountain people, their manners, customs, homes, morals and everything connected with them. He was wise enough to confide in me alone and bided his time to get away to some more congenial clime. And he got away sooner than he expected.

It happened that there was a public meeting one night at the sawmill shed, and he was called on to make a few remarks. Every other man at the meeting except myself, who acted as chairman, was of the mountains, and their illiterate talk had roused the young college fellow to the limit. He saw a chance to get even, in his own mind at least, and when the call came for him he responded promptly. His speech, quite brief, but to the point, was as follows, copied from his own manuscript, even the [applause] part:

"My friends, I am glad to meet you on this occasion, for I have wished to say to you publicly what I think of you, though our acquaintance has not been long. Coming as a stranger among you, I was only partly prepared for what was in store. Now, let me say to you that half has not been told me. [Applause.] In the internecine arena your lethiferous conduct has artounded me by the trucidation and occision characterizing it among no men I have ever known. [Loud applause.] In the diversified field of mendacity your efforts would make Machiavelli take to the tall timber. [Uproarious applause.] In all furacious, raptorial and predacious pursuits you have done such wonders that the gifted and great Jonathan Wild would have felt his latrociny was a sounding brass and his direption a tinkling cymbal. [Great applause.] In the broad expanse of labor your torpescent oscitation has made you sui generis among all pandiculate mankind. [Cheers and shouts of "Good for us!"] As good livers, your tables groan beneath their stercoraceous and impetiginous burden, and as drinkers, your temulent bibacity has made the crapulous reputation of Bacchus to be a sign of puritanical abstemiousness. [Loud applause.] As for yourselves, I take pleasure in saying here to you, without fear of successful contradiction, that your nugacity is forever established; as observers of the law, your aberrance is teratological, and personally you are a cohesive concatenation of rubigant exuviæ, that I take especial pleasure in believing does not exist elsewhere on earth. [Vociferous applause.]"

When the enthusiasm had cooled down somewhat, he proceeded to speak on the subjects before the meeting and sat down. The mountaineers were pleased to death with the college man's high flown speech about them, and though I didn't know the meaning of all the big words he used I did know that he had been calling them liars and murderers and thieves and scoundrels and drones and lawless drunkards, besides condemning their fare and anathematizing the lot of them personally. But not one of them suspected, and I was hoping nothing would come of it and they would forget, even if any of the large words were remembered, when one day a book agent drove up to the office in a buckboard and announced that he was selling Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for $2 a copy and showed a sample that was as big as a box of soap.

Nobody had ever seen so much book for the money, nor had anybody ever seen a dictionary in that neighborhood, and when the agent began to tell what a valuable thing it was to be in every family the men became interested, and it wasn't long until the agent had sold 25 copies, to be delivered the following week. When he had gone away with his sample, I called the young man into the private office for consultation.

"Don't say a word," he began as soon as he had closed the door. "I know exactly where I am at, and I'll be some place else before Mr. Webster arrives to throw any light on my recent remarks I am not shedding any tears, and in order that the dictionary buyers and others may know just what I think of them I shall leave two dozen copies of my speech for distribution on the morning of my departure."

He did just as he said he would, and it was a good thing for him that he never came back any more.—W. T. Lampton in Washington Star.

That's All.

"In proof of the assertion that the world is growing better," remarked Optim, "let me mention the fact that we never find stones in the coffee we buy at the grocery stores nowadays."

"No," growled Pessim. "The reason for that is that most persons who buy coffee have it ground when they buy it. The grocers pick out the stones for fear of ruining their mills. The world is growing more enlightened in its selfishness. That's all."—Chicago Tribune.

Queensland is being converted into a large orange orchard. The Australian orange ripens at a time when other countries cannot provide the fruit.

POPULATION OF MARYLAND 1,178,900.

11,305 Less Than the Federal Count. Baltimore City Gains 5,421.

The population of Maryland is placed at 1,178,900.

The above figures show the results of the new State census, which is now practically complete, and within ten days the official report will be in the hands of the Governor. The population in the city of Baltimore is changed from 508,957 to 514,378; that of the counties from 681,048 to 664,322, and that of the whole State, including Baltimbre city, from 1,190,005 to 1,178,900.

These figures may be relied upon and will be verified by the official report when sent to Governor Smith.

The loss of more than 16,000 in the counties is greater than was anticipated, and means a rearrangement of the representation of in the Legislature of seven counties. Dorchester county, it is said, will be the only one entitled to an additional representative, the increase over the Federal figures being about 300.

The heaviest losses occur in St. Mary's, Anne Arundel, Charles and Baltimore counties. The discrepancy in Anne Arundel county is more than 5,000, in St. Mary's about 1,200, in Baltimore about 1,500 and in Charles about 1,700.

The results in Kent county are very interesting, and when the figures are finally announced, it is said, there may be facts brought to light that will compel a change in the system and method of taking Federal censuses. Both Kent and Prince George's counties are 1,000 short of the Federal figures. Caroline, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Wicomico, Dorchester and Harford each made slight gains.

The figures for the State, Baltimore city included, follow:

	State. 1900	Federal.
Allegany	53,825	53,694
Anne Arundel	54,890	60,018
Baltimore county	88,000	90,755
Calvert	9,975	10,223
Caroline	16,800	16,248
Carroll	33,650	33,800
Cecil	24,450	24,692
Charles	16,992	18,516
Dorchester	29,400	27,962
Frederick	51,600	51,982
Garrett	17,400	17,701
Harford	28,300	28,269
Howard	16,300	16,715
Kent	17,137	15,789
Montgomery	29,150	30,451
Prince George's	28,350	29,898
Queen Anne's	18,600	18,364
Somerset	25,600	26,925
St. Mary's	16,800	18,136
Talbot	20,300	20,342
Washington	44,450	45,157
Wicomico	22,300	22,852
Worcester	20,800	20,965
Total	1,178,900	1,190,050

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., at Very Low Rates, Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 7 and 25, August 8 and 23, and September 5.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have arranged a series of Popular Seashore Excursions, to be run Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, Aug. 8 and 22 and Sept. 5, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Tickets will be good sixteen (16) days, including date of sale.

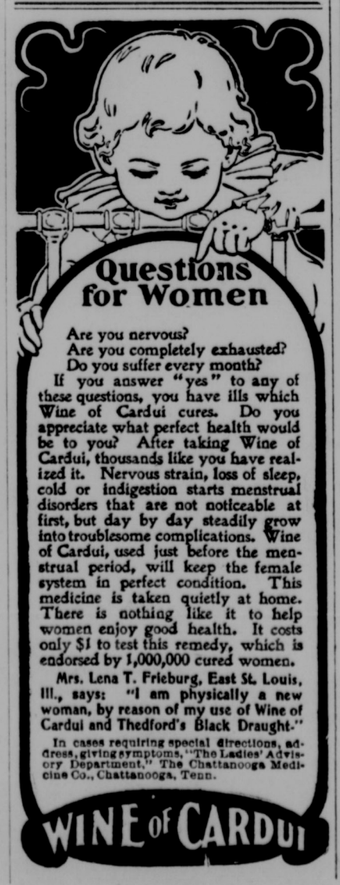
Stop-overs will be allowed on the return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to New Jersey resorts, and at Baltimore on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. sep 15

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.
JUNE BUG.



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China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.
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The Quaker Bath Cabinet.

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A 16-page descriptive catalogue sent free upon request. AGENTS WANTED. Write for terms. Address all letters to

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It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

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Leaves CHICAGO 6.30 p. m. Daily

We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

H. E. HELLER, District Passenger Agent, 632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

The Garrett County Bank
OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

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The First National Bank
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The Wilkes Stallion

EMPEROR WILKES
TIME, 2.28.

Will stand at the stables of the undersigned in Oakland on the following terms:

$10 to Insure a Mare With Foal.

Money to be paid when mare is known to be with foal. Persons parting with a mare or fails to attend forfeits insurance money. A lien will be retained on the colt until insurance is paid. We will not be responsible for accidents should any occur, but the best of care to prevent such will be exerted.

This horse has a record of 2.34. On a trial he trotted a mile in 2.28. He is a full brother of WILL KERR, 2.07¼, Champion Green Harness Horse of the World, and also of VINETTE, 2.09¼.

EMPEROR WILKES is a dark bay stallion, snip on nose, black points, height 15¼ hands. He was bred by Thompson & Bro., Cynthiana, Ky. He comes from the best trotting family of horses in this country and has a bright future. He is the sire of the fastest colts in Garrett county and is without doubt the best bred stallion and the fastest trotting animal in Western Maryland.

M. MARONEY & SON.

I HAVE PURCHASED
THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

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JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. **15c, postpaid.**

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 31,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent.

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OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

131½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅝ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 2⅛ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc., a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to
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GEO. FLACK SANSBURY,
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All business given prompt attention.
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STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

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OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. fe14-1y

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 6

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

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DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
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Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
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Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate. P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m.

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ANDREW J. HARNE,
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Will sell real or personal property.
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W. McCULLOH BROWN,
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LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

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Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	1 0.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	8.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 28	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*9 16	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 35	10 35 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 50	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 36*	12 45* ar	Beverly	lv *7 26	†1 40
9 05*	1 10* ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
M. P.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Beallington	lv	*11 49
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1901. NUMBER 18.

FOXY WORK FOR GORMAN

In the Background While Lieutenants are Endeavoring to Secure the Legislature for Him.

It is reported that considerable missionary work of a quiet nature is going on among the several Baltimore city factions in the Democratic party in the interest of Mr. Arthur P. Gorman's return to the United States Senate.

From the statement made by a member of the last legislature, there is an excellent prospect of getting the factions together. This gentleman said that Mr. Gorman has been lately more interested in harvesting his wheat on his Howard county farm than in mending his political fences, but that the signs were all favorable that the former senator would have more than a majority of the Democratic legislative candidates when the nominations were made.

The determination to postpone these nominations until after the date of the State convention is simply to find time to clear the political skies in Baltimore and enable the German leaven to do its work. By this delay the missionaries will be able to finish their task, and the result is expected to be united support for Mr. Gorman.

Those who knew Mr. Gorman best were fully satisfied that he would not make a public fight for the United States Senate. This knowledge was not gained by anything that Mr. Gorman had said, but inferred from his natural secretive manner. When the Friedenwald dinner afforded an opportunity for a public declaration which was let pass unheeded, these friends nudged one another as if in full possession of inside information. One prominent Howard county man, whose fealty to the former Senator is a thing of joy, has time and again said that Mr. Gorman would not formally announce his candidacy.

"What is the use of doing so?" he naively remarked. "There is no question about the Senator being the logical candidate. To come out and make the fight against the field would not add any to his strength, but, on the contrary, such action might antagonize certain Democrats who would otherwise fall into line and work hard for the party.

"The coming battle will be no child's play, and every Democratic vote is needed. In the counties the conditions are favorable, while in the city there promises to be required considerable work to harmonize the factions. I understand this work is now going on, not with a loud blare of trumpets, but quietly, as it should.

"There is no necessity at the present time of keeping the world informed of what is going on in the inside. To achieve success in politics the cardinal principle is to find out what the opposition is doing and keep the lattes guessing as to your movements. This is Gorman politics."

The question of how the city factions can be lined up for Mr. Gorman is the one uppermost in the minds of Democrats who are not on the inside.

In addition to the uncertainty as to the Rasin position, there is no love between the Hayes and Morrison forces, so that the missionary work to be done will require more than superficial effort to bring about harmony.

An Aged "Greenback."

The Bankers' Magazine recently printed a facsimile of a Chinese Treasury note of the year 1367, probably the oldest piece of paper money in existence. This note was found last January, along with other valuables, in a bronze statue of Buddha which stood in a temple within the inclosure of the summer palace of the Dowager Empress of China. Italian soldiers engaged in looting broke a hole in the base of the figure, and the paper money tumbled out along with gold, silver and brass coins, lentils, rice, rolls of prayers, etc. The note was issued, according to the printing on it, "by the Board of Revenue of the Emperor Hung Wu in the year 1367" and its value is stated to be worth "250 taels" (about $167). It professed to be "redeemable in silver or bullion."

Besides being the oldest known piece of paper money this treasury note makes it clear that Gutenberg was not the first user of movable type at a date over a hundred years before Gutenberg began to experiment. The German printer was born in 1410, long after the use of movable type in China. It is asserted in fact that the Chinese employed movable type as early as the eleventh century. The British Museum has a Korean book of 1337. Paper money in China dates back to 140 B. C., or earlier. According to Klaproth the earlier bills were made of white stag skin and were a foot square.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

Common sense is the basis of all good law.

The more honest the people are the fewer are the laws needed.

A contentious man is the lawyer's best friend.

An honest lawyer seldom has a rascal for a client.

The unjust man always shrieks the loudest for justice.

He who fears the law does well, but he who honors the law does better.

Judge a man by his lawyer and a woman by her doctor. Evil nearly always seeks its kind.

Capital without labor is like dough without yeast; the one may make bread but the other makes more of it.

The greed of capital may do much harm but it carries much good with it. Every ship has to have sailors.

Never envy your neighbor for doing well; turn the tables on him and do better. Keep your ax sharp if you want to cut wood.

Get rich—it matters not how or where, if you do but get rich—by foul or fair; 'tis all the same, your riches will suffice to blind the scrutiny of inquiring eyes.

Take the world as you find it and the rest of the people won't mind it. If you have a swelled head better keep to your bed. If you think the world is all wrong it is time to sing the swan song.

When everything is upside down it is time enough to stand on your head. If you have a cross eyed opinion, straighten your vision with worldly wisdom. Adam had his eyes opened by experience.

JACKSON.

Village Improvement Societies.

The ladies of Centreville have organized a Town Improvement Society and will unite their efforts in beautifying and otherwise improving conditions in the pretty metropolis of Queen Anne. Miss Marie McKenney has started the fund by a contribution of $50 and other generous citizens of Centreville doubtless will be equally liberal. The Centreville *Record*, in commenting upon the work says editorially: "Chestertown furnishes a striking illustration of what may be done if our ladies will only unite and push the movement. Only a few years ago Chestertown was in a worse condition than Centreville, if such a thing is possible, but now it is one of the prettiest towns in the State." Were the ladies of Centreville society to visit Chestertown and see the splendid results of the labors of our women they could but catch an inspiration which would be invaluable to them. Under the progressive impulse given by the ladies, Chestertown has made improvements during the past five years which far outstripped those marking the quarter century which preceded the years in which the impectus given by the ladies was felt. There is no limit to the elevating, beautifying and uplifting influence of determined womanhood. Centreville, we congratulate you upon the fact that the ladies are, as in the case of Chestertown, coming to the rescue. It is delightful to think of your blushing beauty and healthful daintiness when the ladies dedicate you as a perfect work from their hands. The work of your women will not be confined to the specific plans as outlined by the society, but your town officials and public spirited citizens will be stirred by an inspiration to improve and beautify.—Chestertown Transcript.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., at Very Low Rates, Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 7 and 25, August 8 and 23, and September 5.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have arranged a series of Popular Seashore Excursions, to be run Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, Aug. 8 and 22 and Sept. 5, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Tickets will be good sixteen (16) days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs will be allowed on the return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to New Jersey resorts, and at Baltimore on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. sep 15

More Rattlesnakes.

J. B. Vansant, who resides on Tenleigh Manor, west of town, killed three immense rattlesnakes near his home on Tuesday. He brought the "varmints" to town and exhibited them to a number of our residents. They each measured something over three feet in length and were brown in color.

GOOD ROADS IN TENNESSEE.

Colonel J. B. Killebrew's Address Before the Convention at Jackson.

Following is an extract from an address delivered by Colonel J. B. Killebrew before the State Good Roads Convention, at Jacksonville, on June 21:

Gentlemen of the Good Roads Convention: Never has there been a more important convention held in the State of Tennesse than this. It marks the beginning, I hope, of a new and brighter era. It is a movement to increase the profits of the farmers, the railroads and the tradesmen, and to multiply many fold the comforts and pleasures of every citizen. There is no better evidence of a high civilization than good roads. They are the local arteries of traffic, reaching out to fountain heads and gathering the rivulets of trade, which swell the great streams and oceans of commerce, that give employment to millions of people, with a reverting profit to the producers. The heaviest burden the farmers have to endure is that of transportation of their products over bad roads. Prosperous communities are often the result of good roads. And in turn good roads are an index to the prosperity and enlightenment of the community.

Gentlemen of the convention, this is broad in its scope, so important in its consequences, that I scarcely know where to begin. I shall not discuss before you the necessity of good roads, for every man in this convention knows their value. It is estimated by competent publicists that $600,000,000 is expended annually by the farmers of the United States in moving $2,500,000,000 worth of produce over bad roads to railway stations and to markets. This is a tax of 24 cents on every dollar's worth of produce that goes to market. It is further estimated that at least one-half of this may be saved by the use of good roads, or, say, $300,000,000, annually. Looked at from this point of view, it is a question of more vital importance to the people of the state than any other now entering into the policies of the two great parties.

How shall we secure good roads? How shall we save the immense sum now being worse than wasted? Manifestly it will require a great outlay, but the outlay will not be greater than we are now paying without receiving any benefits whatever. Take the amount we now pay by reason of bad roads and apply it to the building of good ones, and we will have an investment that will yield greater returns to the many than any other that can be made. This improvement of our roads ought to be done by the states, by the counties, by the districts, by individuals, by the general government, or by the united action of several or all of these agencies. If this work is to be done by appropriations of the legislature, these appropriations must be made on a liberal scale. Our own state appropriates nothing directly for this purpose, because prohibited by the constitution, but authorizes the counties to do so. Some counties levy a few cents on the hundred dollars, about enough to pay the salaries of the officers intrusted with the management of the fund. A certain number of days' work is also levied, running from five to eight, and those upon whom this tax of labor is levied usually have the least interest in the betterment of the roads, and work in a perfunctory manner so as to discharge the obligation as easily as possible. Districts may not levy a tax under the constitution of the state of Tennessee, however much they may desire to do so. Under the operation of our road laws there is enough waste of time and money to build a section of good roads every year, if it was all levied in money and its expenditure properly directed by competent road builders. But it may be set down as certain that we will never get good roads under our state laws unless these laws provide for a tax by the state, by the counties, by districts, and on the individuals mostly benefited by the construction of the roads.

Maryland Day Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., July 10. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

On account of Maryland Day at the Pan-American Exposition the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Buffalo via Royal Blue Line, Philadelphia & Reading R'y., and Lehigh Valley Route, at the Low Rate of $10.00 for the Round Trip from all points in the State of Maryland and from Washington, D. C., for regular trains of July 8 and 9, via Washington or Baltimore. Parlor cars on day trains, sleeping cars on night trains.

Tickets limited for return to seven (7) days, including date of sale.

Call on Agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for tickets, Pullman car space and full information.

35th Annual Encampment G. A. R., Cleveland, O., Sept. 10 to 14. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Battlefield Route.

For the Annual Encampment G. A. R., at Cleveland, O., September 10 to 14, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines East of the Ohio River at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Tickets good going on all trains of September 8 to 12, inclusive, good to return until September 15, inclusive, except if tickets are deposited with Joint Agent on or before noon of September 15 and payment of fee of 50 cents, tickets may be extended for return to October 8, inclusive.

Call on agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for tickets and full information.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

TO FIX MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

Maryland and Pennsylvania Authorities Have Survey Made.

The ancient Mason and Dixon's line between Maryland and Pennsylvania is being re-surveyed and will soon be re-marked with iron posts.

The work is being done under the direction of Dr. William B. Clark of the Maryland Geological Bureau, and Secretary of Internal Affairs Latta of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania legislature in 1899 appropriated $7,000 "to repair and reset the monuments on the boundary line between this commonwealth and the adjacent State of Maryland on the south," and in 1900 the Legislature of Maryland supplied $5,000 to aid in the work.

Mason and Dixon's boundary line, which originally was run and marked to establish the territorial limits of Pennsylvania and Maryland, later became famous as the boundary between the free and slave-holding states of the North and South. It was according to an agreement made in 1732 to run due west from Cape Henlopen (15 miles south of the point now known by that name) to the middle of the peninsula of the Eastern Shore, thence northward tangent to a circle of 12 miles radius, whose centre was at New Castle, Del., and then due north from the tangent point until it reached a parallel of latitude 15 miles south of the southernmost part of Philadelphia. From this point the line was run due west.

Surveyors had already determined the position of the "centre of the peninsula," the north and south line and the "tangent point" when Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, noted English astronomers and mathematicians, arrived in Philadelphia in 1763. From the time of their arrival until December, 1767, Mason and Dixon were busy locating the "southernmost part of Philadelphia," and the northern boundary of Maryland, which they surveyed and marked as far as Dunkard Creek, now in West Virginia, when they were stopped by the Indians.

Along the greater portion of the line each mile was marked by a stone monument, which had the letter "P" engraved or cut on the northern side and the letter "M" on the southern side, while at each fifth mile was a similar stone known as the "crownstone," with the coat-of-arms of the Penns cut on the northern face and with those of Lord Baltimore on the southern. These stones were brought from England.

These monuments, which are to be entirely replaced with cast-iron markers, suffered severely from attacks of vandals in the early days of the last century. Rapid progress is being made in the relocation of the line, and it is expected that a report will be made to the Legislature in 1902 of the completion of the work.

Fatally Burned.

A very sad accident occurred last Tuesday night at the residence of Mr. Geo. Boyles, Jr., who resides in the parsonage building, next door to St. James Episcopal church, Westernport. Mrs. Boyles had in her employ a little 12-year-old girl, as nurse, named Lena Baldwin, whose parents reside at Frankville, on the 17 mile grade. Mr. Boyles arrived home that night about ten o'clock, and shortly afterward the family was alarmed by the cries of the little girl, and on going up stairs it was found that she was on fire, dressed only in her night clothes, the injuries from which she died the next morning. How the accident happened is not known. The house is lit with electricity. All that could be gained from the child was "Matches." The funeral took place Wednesday morning. Interment in Philos cemetery.—Piedmont Herald.

Enterprise Can Win.

It is an encouragement to business men of enterprise and determination that "there is no trade so settled that a vigorous competition cannot take it away by advertising when the established concerns neglect the best methods of publicity." This is the statement of a merchant who built up a great trade from a small beginning by constantly increasing the amount of his advertising.

Estray Notice.

Strayed, early the present spring, five ewes, four being yearlings and one older. The sheep each had the top of one ear off and also an undercrop. Information leading to their recovery will be rewarded by the undersigned.

I offer for sale my farm of 146 acres near the Bowers place. The improvements consist of 35 acres cleared, good house, barn and two orchards. Well watered. L. W. Clark, Oakland, Md.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. Otis Harrington, (2) Mr. Benjamin Bartin (2).

Wheat and Hoboes.

The proposal of Alderman Goodman that the hoboes, gazaboos, panhandlers and unclassified miscellaneous tramps in these parts shall be sent to Kansas, which is crying for laborers to tackle her enormous harvest, was well meant, but will not be well received by the persons for whose benefit it was made. In fact, it is an attack upon the ambulatory and non-producing "classes." These gentlemen would have no great objection, perhaps, to going west in buffet cars. They appreciate the charms of travel and as citizens of the world they may be able to forgive the country districts. Though they wander far afield at times, they are essentially urban. They find New York an excellent summer resort and they have no wish to leave it, at least, to go to any great distance from it. They have their favorite haunts and benches. The town is their club and place of pleasure. Here and hereabouts they can rest. Area doors are many. There are many unconsidered trifles to be snatched up. Great is the number of kindly hands that cannot resist an appeal for "ten cents for a night's lodging." Food is only too easy. Drink may be had by the knowing at prices that defy competition. "Snipes" cannot elude the quick eye and hand of the tramp who knows his business. He bothers himself little about clothes. Give him fair weather and a lazy or indulgent policeman, and his cup runs over.

To believe that this shuffling philosopher will give up New York, his oyster, and go even with free transportation provided by a benevolent municipality to a state notorious for its austere aversion to the genial wandering life, is to do him an injustice. The question is of more than personal comfort; it touches the solid base of hobo logic. Work is poison to the true tramp. It not only affects him with a physical distaste, but it is a shock to his principles, a violation of his rules of life. There are people enough in the world who like to work, unnatural as it may seem. Let them use their gifts and enjoy their opportunity; but he whose genius is for rest and calm will not expose himself to the insult of being asked to work. He, too, has his conscience and it does not permit him to toil. He has been exposed to many vicissitudes of temperature. His health is more delicate than is commonly supposed. Obliged to be his own physician, that physician tells him that a little over-exertion might be fatal to him, and that he must take the best care of himself. Agricultural labor is plainly unsuited to his constitution. A very little work in a brewery is the utmost that he should venture to undertake.

And what would Kansas do with the imported tramps? Work they will not; to beg they are not ashamed. With rifles and threats of the "rock pile" you might make them go through some clumsy mechanical simulation of labor, but they would run away the moment the severity of the sentinels was relaxed; and they would spoil a great deal more wheat than they would save. Take these gentlemen of the road from this town to the land of the Jayhawkers and other enterprises than harvesting would get their instant attention. They venerate the name of the Hon. Carrie Nation. They would like nothing better than to smash a few saloons and broach a few barrels. For the sake of the peace of the Commonwealth of Kansas, it is best that the New York sons of leisure should keep away. For their own sake it is best also. They have met and mastered many an awful form of liquid fire, but the litter of the blind pig might be too much for them.

Finally, Mr. Goodman should remember that these merry men will be needed here next fall. Tammany cannot afford to lose them. They are sound conservatives and hostile to reform.—N. Y. Sun.

The Best Remedy For Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Cholic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant farm. No family should be without it. I keep it in my house at all times." For sale by all dealers.

Married.

On July 3d, 1901, by Rev. William E. George, at his residence in Deer Park, Walter Hershman and Hattie Hardesty, both of Garrett county.

MARYLAND DAY AT EXPOSITION.

Military Bands Played Patriotic Airs of the Terrapin State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—It was Maryland day at the exposition grounds to-day. From innumerable flagpoles floated the orange and black of the old state.

Hundreds of bands played "Maryland, My Maryland," and thousands of Maryland's sons thronged the grounds. No better weather could have been desired. From a cloudless sky the sun shone, his rays being tempered by a brisk breeze from the lake.

With the superior attractions and the pleasant weather the exposition entertained a much larger crowd than usual. Maryland's official representatives were astir early. By 9 o'clock the lobby of the Iriquois hotel was crowded with generals, colonels, and high privates. The morning trains brought in a considerable number of Marylanders and familiar faces were seen on every hand.

Governor Smith and his staff, with the commissioners and other prominent Marylanders, were on hand promptly at 10.30 o'clock, the hour designated for assembly.

The governor's staff made a brave showing, all the members wearing full dress. The abundance of gold lace and the clanking of swords made an inspiring and martial picture.

Carriages were provided for those who took part officially in the events of the day, and they were driven to the grounds, reaching there by noon.

The Temple of Music, a magnificent auditorium in the centre of the grounds, was packed when the Maryland party arrived. Official badges were everywhere to be seen. Hundreds had been distributed by Secretary Forrest of the commission and all were worn. There were also in the auditorium hundreds of Buffalo people and visitors from other places who had been attracted by the Maryland day exercises.

A military band was in attendance, and as Governor Smith and his party reached the stage it struck up "Maryland, My Maryland."

The first strains of the old song brought the crowd to its feet, and the cheering nearly lifted the roof. The air was sung by hundreds.

Director General Buchanan called the assemblage to order with a few words, introducing F. C. Latrobe as presiding officer. The seven-times mayor of Baltimore received an ovation. He told the audience of some of the things in Maryland's record—of Charles Carroll and John Eager Howard, of Frances Scott Key and Winfield Scott Schley.

Of these men and their work Maryland is proud, he said, but in no boastful spirit. Their work belongs to the whole country. But Maryland is a country of peace, and it is interested greatly in the exposition. He hoped that the visit of the representatives of the State would make closer the ties between Maryland and Buffalo.

Major Burns Shot by Son.

Major J. M. Burns, on the retired list of the United States army, and the commandant of the corps of cadets at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, who is spending his summer at his cottage at Mountain Lake Park, was accidentally shot in the stomach early Sunday morning while taking a bath. His son, aged about 12 years, who had slept with the major the previous night, took hold of a double barrelled shotgun and exploded the charge which passed through a partition, which caused the charge to expend its force else the major would have been killed.

The gun was in the room loaded because of his residence having been entered by burglars on Friday night, and the major had neglected to withdraw the loads. As it is the accident does not amount to a great deal, as the buckshot did not penetrate the skin. Major Burns served on Gen. Crook's staff during the rebellion. He was an officer in the first West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Cure For Cholera Infantum—Never Known to Fail.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwalter, Ohio. For sale by all dealers, Oakland; and J. W. Laughlin, Deer Park.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

TWO CHARIOTS.

This is the chariot known as Fate and
these are the horses three.
They are known as Greed, Ambition and
Strife, and the wind is not more free.
They are coursing the vast arena of life
and their goal is Destiny.

And who is it rides so swift away, O! who
may the driver be?
Stern shows his face through the clouds
of dust—look and your eyes will see
The form of a daring rider there, and his
name is Enmity.

Now, these are the horses black as night,
and the driver fierce is he;
They feel the pitiless lash of pride as on-
ward they swiftly flee—
For he seeks the glittering goal beyond,
the goal that is Destiny.

But look, where another chariot goes and
drawn by horses three;
Their driver he drives with a gentle hand
and Love his name shall be,
For the horses he drives are Faith and
Hope, and the third is Charity.

White as the foam that wets their lips are
Love's swift horses three;
They, too, are rounding the course of life
toward the goal that is Destiny;
But they trample no roses under their feet
and none from their pathway flee.

Where Enmity's chariot wheels have been
a burning track shall be,
While Love looks back with a lingering
smile that all who will may see;
For Enmity rides with a fierce desire, but
Love shall the victor be.
—Arthur Lewis Tubbs, in Town and Country, New York.

Equal to the Emergency

"I NEVER took any socialistic fads to my bosom," said the Mount Pleasant man with the sun-peeled nose, "until last Sunday, in Atlantic City. Then it struck me that it would be a mighty fine thing if the United States government owned and operated the telegraph lines, so that congress could pass a law making provision for the transmission of money by wire on Sundays as well as on week days. Just why the telegraph companies decline to use the wires on Sunday for the relief of broke persons at distant points from their headquarters is something that I can't understand. A man is as liable to stack up against financial insolvency on Sunday as on any other day of the week, isn't he? And yet, for some inexplicable reason, the telegraph companies won't wire money on Sundays, and if Baron Rothschild were to wake up in Des Moines on a Sunday morning and find himself without enough funds in his clothes to get him through the day, he'd have to try his luck at 'touching' the Des Moines citizens for enough coin to last him until the following morning, for he couldn't get a sou markee by telegraph, no matter how hot he makes the wires.

"This rule of the telegraph companies gave me a pretty warm day of it last Sunday at Atlantic City. I went down there alone on the previous Friday. My wife was not able to accompany me, because she was entertaining a lot of her relatives from the west, and she had already put in three weeks at the seashore, anyhow, earlier in the summer.

"I was floating around on the board walk on Saturday night with a lot of Washington chaps I met down at Atlantic, when in the neighborhood of ten o'clock I put my hand in my breast pocket to get my wallet in order to pay for a round of—er—sarsaparilla. The wallet wasn't there. I did the liveliest hunt through all the rest of my clothes that you ever saw, but the wallet was gone. I had either dropped it, or it had been deftly removed from my inside pocket as I threaded through the crowd on one of the piers. There was about $80 in the wallet, and the Washington chaps with whom I'd been drifting around had seen me skin a bill out of it only about 15 minutes before. But it was absent, all right. My Washington friends wanted to lend me money, but I'm not much on the borrow, except in the most extreme cases, and so I left the crowd, went to my hotel and wired my wife in Washington to telegraph me $50 the first thing on Sunday morning. I didn't know then that telegraph companies refuse to transmit money on Sundays. I went to bed in the serene belief that I'd find in my letter box downstairs on the following morning a notification from one of the telegraph companies that 50 large, iron dollars were awaiting my demand for same with proper identification.

"Instead of that I found a telegram from my wife to this effect:

"'Can't wire money on Sunday. Will try other means.'

"'She can't wire money on Sunday, hey?' I growled to myself 'Well, she's become pretty religious all of a sudden,' and it was some time before the fact began to dawn upon me that it wasn't any newly-formed religious scruples on my wife's part, but a rule of the telegraph companies that made it impossible for her to wire me money on Sunday. I was informed that this was the case when I made inquiry upon the matter at the hotel telegraph office. I was red-hot and fuming. I was flat broke in Atlantic City on Sunday. Moreover, I had to be back in Washington on the following morning, and I hadn't bought a round-trip ticket, and there was my hotel bill to be settled. I'm afraid that I ate my mustache and breathed many sulphurous things with reference to telegraph companies when all of this flashed over me.

"'My wife says in her dispatch that she'll try other means,' I reflected, as I sulked around the hotel veranda after breakfast. 'I wonder what those means are going to be? Maybe she'll take the first train down herself. Maybe she'll send the housemaid down with the money. Maybe she'll tie a purse around the neck of the fox terrier pup and ship him along in the baggage car of the first train. Maybe she'll send it by carrier pigeon. Maybe she'll charter Prof. Langley's airship or aeroplane and fetch it down that way. Maybe she—' but at that point I had to give it up. I was determined not to tackle any of my Washington friends for enough money to see me through until the morning, for that's a kind of business I don't like.

"Well, there I was all that Sunday morning without the price of a dip in the surf in my clothes—without the price of a cigar, for the matter of that. It was the first time I had been able to break away from Washington for a little two or three-day vacation, too, and you can take any odds offered that I was whooping mad.

"A little before one o'clock I was called to the long-distance telephone at the hotel desk. The young woman in the Philadelphia telephone office began to tell me things. She said my wife desired me to go to an Atlantic City physician, whose name she gave me, and whose office, she said, was at such-and-such a number on Atlantic avenue, at two o'clock, where I'd get money. I'd never heard of that particular medical man in my life, and it looked pretty queer. I asked the telephone girl in the Philadelphia office why my wife couldn't talk direct to me, and the girl replied that there was some temporary difficulty with the wires, but that she had repeated my wife's message word for word.

"I couldn't see through it, of course, but at a few minutes before two I left the hotel and started for the office of that medical man on Atlantic avenue, whose name I had never heard. He answered my ring himself and I told him of the business.

"He eyed me pretty suspiciously, I thought, when I had told my little tale. It was plain that he thought that I was either a confidence man or that I was probably peering around his office with a bit of burgling in view.

"'This is all very strange, my dear sir,' said the medical man, still eyeing me sharply. 'I don't know you. I've received no message from anybody in Washington. You can readily see that it would be quite out of the question for me to—er—it is all exceedingly unusual, you know. One has to be very careful at these summer resorts. Perhaps I shall receive a message a little later on,' looking at his watch, which showed the hour to be about half-past two, 'but until then, why—um—it is so unusual that—'

"Oh, there isn't a doubt in life that that man of medicine had it all figured out that I was a porch-climber or something, all right. Fact is, I felt like one. I'll bet I looked as hangdog as I stood there before him, with

"CAN'T WIRE MONEY ON SUNDAY."

that flimsy excuse for presenting myself at his office, as if I'd just been arrested for breaking some little girl's arm out of pure devilment.

"I backed out of his office with tottering knees and more internal rage over my idiotic position than I had experienced in a long time, and he closed the door on me with plenty of haughtiness. I was about half a block from his office and saying things under my breath not at all fit for the Sabbath, when a colored man came running after me to tell me that the doctor wanted me to return to his office. I returned all right and found the medical man at the telephone, with all kinds of grins on his face. Well, to cut it short, I'd no sooner left his office than his telephone bell rang and he was called up by my family physician in Washington. The two doctors were old pals and they exchanged funny things over the wire. My wife had gone to our Washington doctor, who lives near us, and asked him what to do, and he had told her that he'd 'phone an old friend in Atlantic City to hand me the money. Then my wife had telephoned me to that effect, as the girl at the Philadelphia telephone office had said. The doctor at Washington had been a little late in telephoning, which caused me the embarrassing five minutes with the doctor in Atlantic City. The latter counted me out the 50 with great cordiality when he got through talking with his old friend, our Washington physician, and he even pressed me to stay to dinner with his family. But I wasn't in a condition of mind to stay to dinner with anybody, and so I just thanked him, went back to the hotel and packed my traps, paid my bill and hiked back to Washington on the first train.

"From now on I'm going to whoop 'er up for government ownership of telegraph lines and Sunday money."—Washington Star.

An ordinary locomotive of 300 horse power burns one ton of coal for pulling a freight train 40 miles, or a passenger train 80 miles.

ALI MOHAMMED MIRZA.

Hereditary Governor General of Azerbaijan and Heir Apparent to the Throne of Persia.

The founder of the persent Kajar dynasty, Agha Mohammed Khan, died in the year 1797, and was succeeded by his nephew, Fath Ali Shah, during whose reign Persia came so often into conflict with her great northern neighbor, and finally, in February, 1828, concluded the treaty of Turkmanchai, which delimitates its present northwest frontier.

The Persian forces, during the wars of 1803-13, and the subsequent war of 1825-27, were commanded by Fath Ali Shah's eldest son, Abbas Mirza, styled

ALI MOHAMMED MIRZA.
(Valiahd of Persia and Governor General of Azerbaijan.)

Naib-es-Sultaneh, who was the first Kajar valiahd to be named governor general of the great northwestern province of Azerbaijan, of which Tabriz is the chief town. This great prince died a few months before his father, in the year 1834, and his son, Mohammed Shah, succeeded to the throne. It has ever since been an unwritten law that the valiahd (or heir-apparent) shall be governor general of Azerbaijan, and shall reside at Tabriz during the whole reign.

Such was the case with Muzaffer-ed-Deen Shah, who succeeded to the throne after the assassination of his father, Nasr-ed-Deen Shah, on May 1, 1896, and arrived in Teheran in June of that year, after having been crowned at Tabriz, where the present valiahd, Ala Mohammed Mirza, remained as governor general.

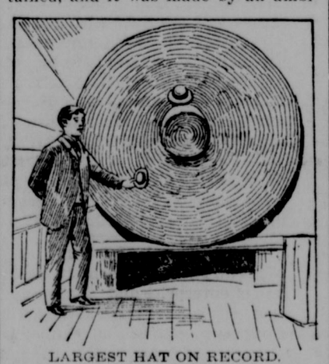
The valiahd, says London Black and White, was born on July 24, 1872, and is therefore 28 years old. He enjoyed, with his two younger brothers, the advantage of European tuition, of which his enlightened father saw the importance. The prince has acquired a very fair knowledge of French, and is in every way an example of the modern progressive spirit of the last decade in Persia. His highness is anxious to visit Europe, and it is thought likely that the shah may not be adverse to undertaking a journey this year.

The valiahd takes after his father in many ways. He has the same kindly and courteous manner which endears him to all who have the privilege of coming into contact with him. At the same time he seems to have inherited from his grandfather, Nasr-ed-Deen Shah, the firmness of character and strong constitution which distinguished the shah who was so well known in Europe. He has at the same time inherited from both his ancestors that passion for sport and outdoor exercise which has for generations been the lament of the weakly and indolent courtiers who, at all times and in all weathers, have been obliged, at a moment's notice, to accompany their royal masters on fatiguing shooting expeditions in the rocky mountains which surround the capital.

MONSTER STRAW HAT.

Those Who Claim to Know All About It Say It Is the Largest One Ever Made.

Here is a picture of the largest hat in the world, so far as can be ascertained, and it was made by an ambi-



LARGEST HAT ON RECORD.
(Made by an Ambitious Hatter in a Small Philippine Town.)

tious hatter of a small place in the Philippines, who used 250 yards of "jumbo" straight straw plait an inch in width in the manufacture of this monster head covering.

As a means of comparison, what are said to be the smallest lady's sailor hat and the smallest man's straw are held up for comparison with this giant, which measures 7½ feet across the brim and three feet around the crown.

Rare Excitement in Kansas.

There was a lively time in Ellenwood, Kan., when a mad bull dashed through the town. The men fled to halls and stairways, leaving the women on the streets exposed to peril. On the following day a jackrabbit scampered over the same course, and the male population bravely chased it for four miles, while the women fled in terror.

BLACK EYE EXPLAINED.

Inquisitive Stranger Wanted to Know Too Much About a Boxer's Optic.

I had gone into the gymnasium to inquire about a punching bag, and, seeing a man there with a black eye, I asked if he had met with an accident, says a Chicago Daily News writer.

"I'll tell you what's de matter wid me," he explained after a bit. "I was a-boxin' here two or three days ago wid de St. Joe Kid, as he calls hisself, and he struck me foul and blackened me eye. I'm a-layin' for him here dis mornin', and if he comes, say, I'll put him to sleep in de middle of de first round. I'll show you how he hit me."

He got up, pulled off his coat and vest and pulled on a pair of gloves, and about this time I remarked:

"I'm perfectly willing to take your word for it. You needn't go to any trouble to demonstrate."

"Oh, it's no trouble 'tall. Come into de ring and I'll show you how he did it."

"But, you see, I—"

"Come into de ring. What's de use of askin' about me eye if you don't want to know how de kid blackened it?"

He had gone to considerable trouble on my account, and I felt it was only fair to step into the ring.

"Now, den, put up yer dukes," he said, as he squared off at me.

"But, my dear sir, I never—"

"Put up yer dukes! Do you want me to knock yer jaw off at de very first clip?"

It looked to me as if he was an only child and not used to being crossed, and so I put up my dukes to keep him good-natured.

"Now, prance around," he said, as he began to dance and skip and feint at me.

"What's the use?" I protested. "I can stand still while you explain matters."

"Prance!" he yelled.

It seemed policy to humor him in his absurd theories, and so I began prancing.

"Dat's de idea," he called, as he dodged about. "Now, den, hold yer right a little lower. Dat's it. Up a little wid yer left. Dat's de way."

"But I assure you, my dear fellow, that I didn't come here to—"

"Lead for me wid yer left."

"What for?"

"Lead for me, I say. Do you want to stand dere like a chump and let me do all de work?"

I didn't want to hurt the young man, but as he was willing to take the risks I led for him. I expected to knock him head over heels, but he was still circling around me after I got through leading. This astonishing fact led me to remark:

"I think I will go now. I've got to be down at the house in just 15 minutes. I can plainly see now how the kid—"

"Swing yer right for me jaw!" he yelled, as his dancing and prancing grew more vigorous.

"But I don't want to break your jaw."

"Swing wid yer right!"

He had requested me to kill him, and I swung. I was wondering what the coroner's verdict would be when the roof fell in and everything turned dark. It was eight minutes afterward, as a small boy with a very honest face informed me, when I awoke and found the roof all right. The boy and I were the only ones in the place, and he said my jaw wouldn't bother me over two weeks. He was a good boy. He rubbed me with liniment, brought me a glass of brandy and afterward helped me downstairs, called a carriage and told the driver what hospital to bring up at.

THE FORTUNE TELLER.

Consulting This Personage Is a Bit of Americanized Italian Superstition.

Volumes have been written about the educated foreigner's impressions of America, and not infrequently a writer of more or less prominence feels called upon to interpret the vague bewilderment of the newly arrived peasant. But in spite of the multiplication of books the curious attitude of the ignorant immigrant toward what are to Americans the commonplaces of life is little realized, and is amazing and amusing when discovered, says the New York Tribune.

The other day there came into a large uptown market a little Italian woman, with shawl wrapped closely around an anxious face. She looked about timidly until some one asked her what she wanted. "Da fortune teller," was the eager reply.

"Fortune teller? Why, there's no fortune teller here."

"Oh, yas, yas," she repeated. She was desperately in earnest; so much so that the man good naturedly said:

"Well, I'll go try to find out where she is for you."

"No she! No she!" was the hurried interruption, and held up a penny. "Drop-a da cent," she explained.

"Gee whiz!" cried the man to an interested friend; "she means the weighing machine!"

He pointed out to the anxious soul one of those machines which tell your weight and your fortune and render a musical selection, all for one cent. The old woman took her stand, dropped her penny, and seized eagerly upon the little card which dropped out, hurrying away to some friend, who would interpret for her the mystic words.

"Queer old lady!" gasped the market man. "Wonder if she's going to 'be successful in speculation' or 'marry a blond gentleman.'"

Mental Dyspepsia.

Envy is the dyspepsia of the mind.—Chicago Daily News.

"Now Dont Get the Blues."

When a cheerful, brave and light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the blues, it is a sad picture.

It is usually this way:

She has been feeling out of sorts for some time, experiencing severe headache and backache; sleeps very poorly and is exceedingly nervous.

Sometimes she is nearly overcome by faintness, dizziness, and palpitation of the heart; then that bearing-down feeling is dreadfully wearing.

Her husband says, "Now, don't get the blues! You will be all right after you have taken the doctor's medicine."

But she does not get all right. She grows worse day by day, until all at once she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established.

Her doctor has made a mistake.

She loses faith; hope vanishes; then comes the morbid, melancholy, everlasting blues. She should have been told just what the trouble was, but probably she withheld some information from the doctor, who, therefore, is unable to accurately locate her particular illness.

Mrs. Pinkham has relieved thousands of women from just this kind of trouble, and now retains their grateful letters in her library as proof of the great assistance she has rendered them. This same assistance awaits every sick woman in the land.

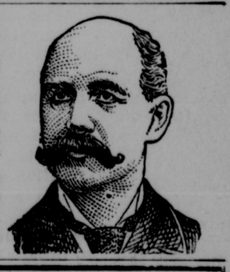
Mrs. Winifred Allender's Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. Before taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I was a misery to myself and every one around me. I suffered terrible pain in my back, head, and right side, was very nervous, would cry for hours. Menses would appear sometimes in two weeks, then again not for three or four months. I was so tired and weak, could not sleep nights, sharp pains would dart through my heart that would almost cause me to fall.

"My mother coaxed me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had no faith in it, but to please her I did so. The first bottle helped me so much that I continued its use. I am now well and weigh more than I ever did in my life."—MRS. WINIFRED ALLENDER, Farmington, Ill.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



The real worth of my $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. My $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Best in the world for men.
I make and sell more men's fine shoes, Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process), than any other manufacturer in the world. I will pay $1,000 to any one who can prove that my statement is not true.
(Signed) W. L. Douglas.
Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them; I give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. If he does not keep them and will not get them for you, order direct from factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers. New Spring Catalog free.
Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

If Your Wife

is nervous and your doctor's medicine does her no good, why don't you write to Dr. Greene about her and get his advice? This will not cost you anything, and it will probably be the means of making your wife a well woman.

Dr. Greene's address is 35 W. 14th St., New York City. He is the discoverer of Dr. Greene's Nervura and has the greatest success curing nervousness in all its forms. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands of women and men have been made well through his counsel. Absolutely no charge for advice by mail.

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DON'T GET WET!

THE ORIGINAL TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW IS SURE PROTECTION IN WET WEATHER.
ON SALE EVERYWHERE.
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. MCINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Jellycon Desserts.

Are so much easier to prepare than the old fashioned gelatine. With Burnham's Hasty Jellycon there is nothing to do but dissolve it in boiling water and set away to cool. It is already sweetened and flavored. Get a package to-day at your grocer's. The flavors are: Orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

TWO CHARIOTS.

This is the chariot known as Fate and
these are the horses three.
They are known as Greed, Ambition and
Strife, and the wind is not more free.
They are coursing the vast arena of life
and their goal is Destiny.

And who is it rides so swift away, O! who
may the driver be?
Stern shows his face through the clouds
of dust—look and your eyes will see
The form of a daring rider there, and his
name is Enmity.

Now, these are the horses black as night,
and the driver fierce is he;
They feel the pitiless lash of pride as on-
ward they swiftly flee—
For he seeks the glittering goal beyond,
the goal that is Destiny.

But look, where another chariot goes and
drawn by horses three;
Their driver he drives with a gentle hand
and Love his name shall be,
For the horses he drives are Faith and
Hope, and the third is Charity.

White as the foam that wets their lips are
Love's swift horses three;
They, too, are rounding the course of life
toward the goal that is Destiny;
But they trample no roses under their feet
and none from their pathway flee.

Where Enmity's chariot wheels have been
a burning track shall be,
While Love looks back with a lingering
smile that all who will may see;
For Enmity rides with a fierce desire, but
Love shall the victor be.
—Arthur Lewis Tubbs, in Town and Country, New York.

Equal to the Emergency

"I NEVER took any socialistic fads to my bosom," said the Mount Pleasant man with the sun-peeled nose, "until last Sunday, in Atlantic City. Then it struck me that it would be a mighty fine thing if the United States government owned and operated the telegraph lines, so that congress could pass a law making provision for the transmission of money by wire on Sundays as well as on week days. Just why the telegraph companies decline to use the wires on Sunday for the relief of broke persons at distant points from their headquarters is something that I can't understand. A man is as liable to stack up against financial insolvency on Sunday as on any other day of the week, isn't he? And yet, for some inexplicable reason, the telegraph companies won't wire money on Sundays, and if Baron Rothschild were to wake up in Des Moines on a Sunday morning and find himself without enough funds in his clothes to get him through the day, he'd have to try his luck at 'touching' the Des Moines citizens for enough coin to last him until the following morning, for he couldn't get a sou markee by telegraph, no matter how hot he makes the wires.

"This rule of the telegraph companies gave me a pretty warm day of it last Sunday at Atlantic City. I went down there alone on the previous Friday. My wife was not able to accompany me, because she was entertaining a lot of her relatives from the west, and she had already put in three weeks at the seashore, anyhow, earlier in the summer.

"I was floating around on the board walk on Saturday night with a lot of Washington chaps I met down at Atlantic, when in the neighborhood of ten o'clock I put my hand in my breast pocket to get my wallet in order to pay for a round of—er—sarsaparilla. The wallet wasn't there. I did the liveliest hunt through all the rest of my clothes that you ever saw, but the wallet was gone. I had either dropped it, or it had been deftly removed from my inside pocket as I threaded through the crowd on one of the piers. There was about $80 in the wallet, and the Washington chaps with whom I'd been drifting around had seen me skin a bill out of it only about 15 minutes before. But it was absent, all right. My Washington friends wanted to lend me money, but I'm not much on the borrow, except in the most extreme cases, and so I left the crowd, went to my hotel and wired my wife in Washington to telegraph me $50 the first thing on Sunday morning. I didn't know then that telegraph companies refuse to transmit money on Sundays. I went to bed in the serene belief that I'd find in my letter box downstairs on the following morning a notification from one of the telegraph companies that 50 large, iron dollars were awaiting my demand for same with proper identification.

"Instead of that I found a telegram from my wife to this effect:

"'Can't wire money on Sunday. Will try other means.'

"'She can't wire money on Sunday, hey?' I growled to myself 'Well, she's become pretty religious all of a sudden,' and it was some time before the fact began to dawn upon me that it wasn't any newly-formed religious scruples on my wife's part, but a rule of the telegraph companies that made it impossible for her to wire me money on Sunday. I was informed that this was the case when I made inquiry upon the matter at the hotel telegraph office. I was red-hot and fuming. I was flat broke in Atlantic City on Sunday. Moreover, I had to be back in Washington on the following morning, and I hadn't bought a round-trip ticket, and there was my hotel bill to be settled. I'm afraid that I ate my mustache and breathed many sulphurous things with reference to telegraph companies when all of this flashed over me.

"'My wife says in her dispatch that she'll try other means,' I reflected, as I sulked around the hotel veranda after breakfast. 'I wonder what those means are going to be? Maybe she'll take the first train down herself. Maybe she'll send the housemaid down with the money. Maybe she'll tie a purse around the neck of the fox terrier pup and ship him along in the baggage car of the first train. Maybe she'll send it by carrier pigeon. Maybe she'll charter Prof. Langley's airship or aeroplane and fetch it down that way. Maybe she—' but at that point I had to give it up. I was determined not to tackle any of my Washington friends for enough money to see me through until the morning, for that's a kind of business I don't like.

"Well, there I was all that Sunday morning without the price of a dip in the surf in my clothes—without the price of a cigar, for the matter of that. It was the first time I had been able to break away from Washington for a little two or three-day vacation, too, and you can take any odds offered that I was whooping mad.

"A little before one o'clock I was called to the long-distance telephone at the hotel desk. The young woman in the Philadelphia telephone office began to tell me things. She said my wife desired me to go to an Atlantic City physician, whose name she gave me, and whose office, she said, was at such-and-such a number on Atlantic avenue, at two o'clock, where I'd get money. I'd never heard of that particular medical man in my life, and it looked pretty queer. I asked the telephone girl in the Philadelphia office why my wife couldn't talk direct to me, and the girl replied that there was some temporary difficulty with the wires, but that she had repeated my wife's message word for word.

"I couldn't see through it, of course, but at a few minutes before two I left the hotel and started for the office of that medical man on Atlantic avenue, whose name I had never heard. He answered my ring himself and I told him of the business.

"He eyed me pretty suspiciously, I thought, when I had told my little tale. It was plain that he thought that I was either a confidence man or that I was probably peering around his office with a bit of burgling in view.

"'This is all very strange, my dear sir,' said the medical man, still eyeing me sharply. 'I don't know you. I've received no message from anybody in Washington. You can readily see that it would be quite out of the question for me to—er—it is all exceedingly unusual, you know. One has to be very careful at these summer resorts. Perhaps I shall receive a message a little later on,' looking at his watch, which showed the hour to be about half-past two, 'but until then, why—um—it is so unusual that—'

"Oh, there isn't a doubt in life that that man of medicine had it all figured out that I was a porch-climber or something, all right. Fact is, I felt like one. I'll bet I looked as hangdog as I stood there before him, with

"CAN'T WIRE MONEY ON SUNDAY."

that flimsy excuse for presenting myself at his office, as if I'd just been arrested for breaking some little girl's arm out of pure devilment.

"I backed out of his office with tottering knees and more internal rage over my idiotic position than I had experienced in a long time, and he closed the door on me with plenty of haughtiness. I was about half a block from his office and saying things under my breath not at all fit for the Sabbath, when a colored man came running after me to tell me that the doctor wanted me to return to his office. I returned all right and found the medical man at the telephone, with all kinds of grins on his face. Well, to cut it short, I'd no sooner left his office than his telephone bell rang and he was called up by my family physician in Washington. The two doctors were old pals and they exchanged funny things over the wire. My wife had gone to our Washington doctor, who lives near us, and asked him what to do, and he had told her that he'd 'phone an old friend in Atlantic City to hand me the money. Then my wife had telephoned me to that effect, as the girl at the Philadelphia telephone office had said. The doctor at Washington had been a little late in telephoning, which caused me the embarrassing five minutes with the doctor in Atlantic City. The latter counted me out the 50 with great cordiality when he got through talking with his old friend, our Washington physician, and he even pressed me to stay to dinner with his family. But I wasn't in a condition of mind to stay to dinner with anybody, and so I just thanked him, went back to the hotel and packed my traps, paid my bill and hiked back to Washington on the first train.

"From now on I'm going to whoop 'er up for government ownership of telegraph lines and Sunday money."—Washington Star.

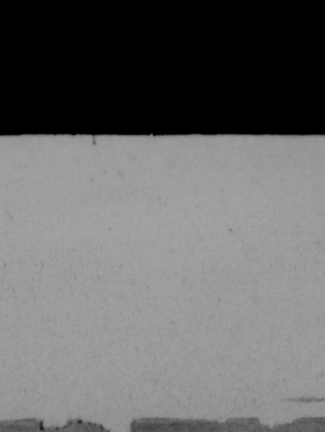
An ordinary locomotive of 300 horse power burns one ton of coal for pulling a freight train 40 miles, or a passenger train 80 miles.

ALI MOHAMMED MIRZA.

Hereditary Governor General of Azerbaijan and Heir Apparent to the Throne of Persia.

The founder of the persent Kajar dynasty, Agha Mohammed Khan, died in the year 1797, and was succeeded by his nephew, Fath Ali Shah, during whose reign Persia came so often into conflict with her great northern neighbor, and finally, in February, 1828, concluded the treaty of Turkmanchai, which delimitates its present northwest frontier.

The Persian forces, during the wars of 1803-13, and the subsequent war of 1825-27, were commanded by Fath Ali Shah's eldest son, Abbas Mirza, styled



ALI MOHAMMED MIRZA.
(Valiahd of Persia and Governor General of Azerbaijan.)

Naib-es-Sultaneh, who was the first Kajar valiahd to be named governor general of the great northwestern province of Azerbaijan, of which Tabriz is the chief town. This great prince died a few months before his father, in the year 1834, and his son, Mohammed Shah, succeeded to the throne. It has ever since been an unwritten law that the valiahd (or heir-apparent) shall be governor general of Azerbaijan, and shall reside at Tabriz during the whole reign.

Such was the case with Muzaffer-ed-Deen Shah, who succeeded to the throne after the assassination of his father, Nasr-ed-Deen Shah, on May 1, 1896, and arrived in Teheran in June of that year, after having been crowned at Tabriz, where the present valiahd, Ala Mohammed Mirza, remained as governor general.

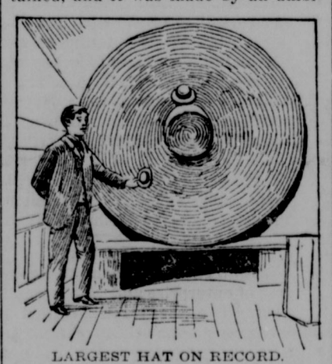
The valiahd, says London Black and White, was born on July 24, 1872, and is therefore 28 years old. He enjoyed, with his two younger brothers, the advantage of European tuition, of which his enlightened father saw the importance. The prince has acquired a very fair knowledge of French, and is in every way an example of the modern progressive spirit of the last decade in Persia. His highness is anxious to visit Europe, and it is thought likely that the shah may not be adverse to undertaking a journey this year.

The valiahd takes after his father in many ways. He has the same kindly and courteous manner which endears him to all who have the privilege of coming into contact with him. At the same time he seems to have inherited from his grandfather, Nasr-ed-Deen Shah, the firmness of character and strong constitution which distinguished the shah who was so well known in Europe. He has at the same time inherited from both his ancestors that passion for sport and outdoor exercise which has for generations been the lament of the weakly and indolent courtiers who, at all times and in all weathers, have been obliged, at a moment's notice, to accompany their royal masters on fatiguing shooting expeditions in the rocky mountains which surround the capital.

MONSTER STRAW HAT.

Those Who Claim to Know All About It Say It Is the Largest One Ever Made.

Here is a picture of the largest hat in the world, so far as can be ascertained, and it was made by an ambi-



LARGEST HAT ON RECORD.
(Made by an Ambitious Hatter in a Small Philippine Town.)

tious hatter of a small place in the Philippines, who used 250 yards of "jumbo" straight straw plait an inch in width in the manufacture of this monster head covering.

As a means of comparison, what are said to be the smallest lady's sailor hat and the smallest man's straw are held up for comparison with this giant, which measures 7½ feet across the brim and three feet around the crown.

Rare Excitement in Kansas.

There was a lively time in Ellenwood, Kan., when a mad bull dashed through the town. The men fled to halls and stairways, leaving the women on the streets exposed to peril. On the following day a jackrabbit scampered over the same course, and the male population bravely chased it for four miles, while the women fled in terror.

BLACK EYE EXPLAINED.

Inquisitive Stranger Wanted to Know Too Much About a Boxer's Optic.

I had gone into the gymnasium to inquire about a punching bag, and, seeing a man there with a black eye, I asked if he had met with an accident, says a Chicago Daily News writer.

"I'll tell you what's de matter wid me," he explained after a bit. "I was a-boxin' here two or three days ago wid de St. Joe Kid, as he calls hisself, and he struck me foul and blackened me eye. I'm a-layin' for him here dis mornin', and if he comes, say, I'll put him to sleep in de middle of de first round. I'll show you how he hit me."

He got up, pulled off his coat and vest and pulled on a pair of gloves, and about this time I remarked:

"I'm perfectly willing to take your word for it. You needn't go to any trouble to demonstrate."

"Oh, it's no trouble 'tall. Come into de ring and I'll show you how he did it."

"But, you see, I—"

"Come into de ring. What's de use of askin' about me eye if you don't want to know how de kid blackened it?"

He had gone to considerable trouble on my account, and I felt it was only fair to step into the ring.

"Now, den, put up yer dukes," he said, as he squared off at me.

"But, my dear sir, I never—"

"Put up yer dukes! Do you want me to knock yer jaw off at de very first clip?"

It looked to me as if he was an only child and not used to being crossed, and so I put up my dukes to keep him good-natured.

"Now, prance around," he said, as he began to dance and skip and feint at me.

"What's the use?" I protested. "I can stand still while you explain matters."

"Prance!" he yelled.

It seemed policy to humor him in his absurd theories, and so I began prancing.

"Dat's de idea," he called, as he dodged about. "Now, den, hold yer right a little lower. Dat's it. Up a little wid yer left. Dat's de way."

"But I assure you, my dear fellow, that I didn't come here to—"

"Lead for me wid yer left."

"What for?"

"Lead for me, I say. Do you want to stand dere like a chump and let me do all de work?"

I didn't want to hurt the young man, but as he was willing to take the risks I led for him. I expected to knock him head over heels, but he was still circling around me after I got through leading. This astonishing fact led me to remark:

"I think I will go now. I've got to be down at the house in just 15 minutes. I can plainly see now how the kid—"

"Swing yer right for me jaw!" he yelled, as his dancing and prancing grew more vigorous.

"But I don't want to break your jaw."

"Swing wid yer right!"

He had requested me to kill him, and I swung. I was wondering what the coroner's verdict would be when the roof fell in and everything turned dark. It was eight minutes afterward, as a small boy with a very honest face informed me, when I awoke and found the roof all right. The boy and I were the only ones in the place, and he said my jaw wouldn't bother me over two weeks. He was a good boy. He rubbed me with liniment, brought me a glass of brandy and afterward helped me downstairs, called a carriage and told the driver what hospital to bring up at.

THE FORTUNE TELLER.

Consulting This Personage Is a Bit of Americanized Italian Superstition.

Volumes have been written about the educated foreigner's impressions of America, and not infrequently a writer of more or less prominence feels called upon to interpret the vague bewilderment of the newly arrived peasant. But in spite of the multiplication of books the curious attitude of the ignorant immigrant toward what are to Americans the commonplaces of life is little realized, and is amazing and amusing when discovered, says the New York Tribune.

The other day there came into a large uptown market a little Italian woman, with shawl wrapped closely around an anxious face. She looked about timidly until some one asked her what she wanted. "Da fortune teller," was the eager reply.

"Fortune teller? Why, there's no fortune teller here."

"Oh, yas, yas," she repeated. She was desperately in earnest; so much so that the man good naturedly said:

"Well, I'll go try to find out where she is for you."

"No she! No she!" was the hurried interruption, and held up a penny. "Drop-a da cent," she explained.

"Gee whiz!" cried the man to an interested friend; "she means the weighing machine!"

He pointed out to the anxious soul one of those machines which tell your weight and your fortune and render a musical selection, all for one cent. The old woman took her stand, dropped her penny, and seized eagerly upon the little card which dropped out, hurrying away to some friend, who would interpret for her the mystic words.

"Queer old lady!" gasped the market man. "Wonder if she's going to 'be successful in speculation' or 'marry a blond gentleman.'"

Mental Dyspepsia.

Envy is the dyspepsia of the mind.—Chicago Daily News.

"Now Dont Get the Blues."

When a cheerful, brave and light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the blues, it is a sad picture.

It is usually this way:

She has been feeling out of sorts for some time, experiencing severe headache and backache; sleeps very poorly and is exceedingly nervous.

Sometimes she is nearly overcome by faintness, dizziness, and palpitation of the heart; then that bearing-down feeling is dreadfully wearing.

Her husband says, "Now, don't get the blues! You will be all right after you have taken the doctor's medicine."

But she does not get all right. She grows worse day by day, until all at once she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established.

Her doctor has made a mistake.

She loses faith; hope vanishes; then comes the morbid, melancholy, everlasting blues. She should have been told just what the trouble was, but probably she withheld some information from the doctor, who, therefore, is unable to accurately locate her particular illness.

Mrs. Pinkham has relieved thousands of women from just this kind of trouble, and now retains their grateful letters in her library as proof of the great assistance she has rendered them. This same assistance awaits every sick woman in the land.

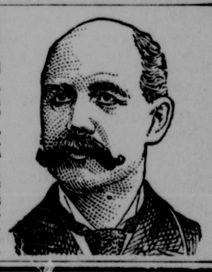
Mrs. Winifred Allender's Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. Before taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I was a misery to myself and every one around me. I suffered terrible pain in my back, head, and right side, was very nervous, would cry for hours. Menses would appear sometimes in two weeks, then again not for three or four months. I was so tired and weak, could not sleep nights, sharp pains would dart through my heart that would almost cause me to fall.

"My mother coaxed me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had no faith in it, but to please her I did so. The first bottle helped me so much that I continued its use. I am now well and weigh more than I ever did in my life."—MRS. WINIFRED ALLENDER, Farmington, Ill.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



The real worth of my $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. My $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Best in the world for men.
I make and sell more men's fine shoes, Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process), than any other manufacturer in the world. I will pay $1,000 to any one who can prove that my statement is not true.
(Signed) W. L. Douglas.
Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them; I give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. If he does not keep them and will not get them for you, order direct from factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers. New Spring Catalog free.
Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. MCINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

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SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

A SOUL RECLAIMED.

Whisky Made a Tramp of John Lester and a Kindly Friendship Saved Him.

Only a tramp—a poor unhappy creature, a burden to himself and a terror to others. He had slept on the hay in a farmer's barn, from which he had risen, before anyone was astir, stiff and unrefreshed; he had already been refused a breakfast two or three times; but, hardest to bear, he had been for 24 hours without a drink of liquor.

He passed down the little incline in the road and paused by the brook. Its rush and tinkle as it skipped down the stones and glided away under the grassy borders reminded him of the brook at the foot of the meadow which he always crossed on his way to school.

At this moment the sound of a horse's feet and the roll of wheels fell on his ear, and then a cheery voice saying:

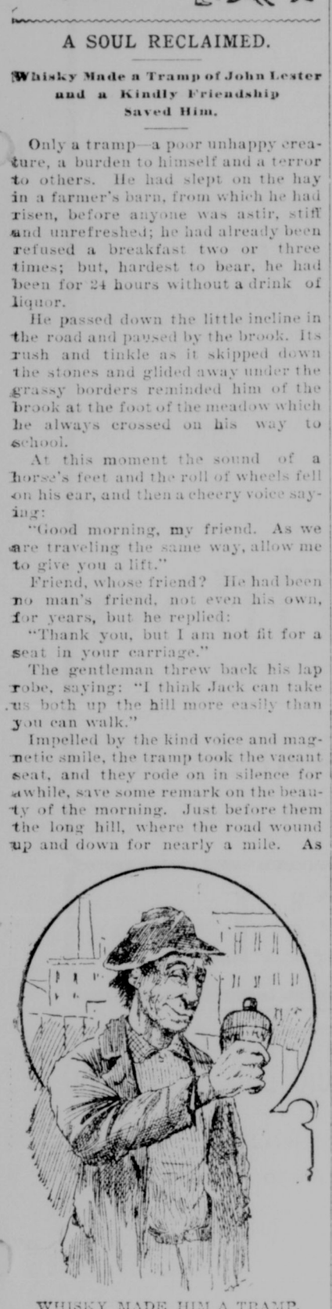
"Good morning, my friend. As we are traveling the same way, allow me to give you a lift."

Friend, whose friend? He had been no man's friend, not even his own, for years, but he replied:

"Thank you, but I am not fit for a seat in your carriage."

The gentleman threw back his lap robe, saying: "I think Jack can take us both up the hill more easily than you can walk."

Impelled by the kind voice and magnetic smile, the tramp took the vacant seat, and they rode on in silence for awhile, save some remark on the beauty of the morning. Just before them the long hill, where the road wound up and down for nearly a mile. As



WHISKY MADE HIM A TRAMP.

they began the ascent they met a party of gentlemen coming down, all of whom greeted his companion in the most courteous manner, and as they passed them he asked:

"Sir, are you not ashamed to be seen riding with a tramp?"

Never while he lives will he forget the look in the fine dark eyes turned toward him as his unknown friend replied:

"May I answer your question with another? Will you tell me what made you a tramp?"

"Whisky," was the brief answer.

"Ah, he is a cruel master. How long have you served him?"

"I took my first drink of liquor at a class banquet seven years ago this month. The result is before you."

"So you have given this hard master seven years of your manhood with all their glorious possibilities, your early hopes and ambitions for a noble, useful life, home, friends, happiness. And what have you in return?"

The kindly interest in the voice and manner reached the heart of the poor tramp, and in a trembling voice he replied:

"Nothing, sir, nothing. Brought up in a Christian home, graduated with honor from college, married to a lovely wife, whisky has robbed me of everything and in return given me broken health, a ruined, disgraced manhood and the privilege of tramping through the country begging my bread from door to door."

The eyes of the tramp were full of tears, his face quivering with grief. After a moment's silence the gentleman asked earnestly:

"Have you had enough of this mistaken way of living? Do you want to try for a better life and make the effort to regain what you have lost?"

"Do I want to do this? Oh, sir, does a sinner in hell want to enter Heaven? But it is impossible; I am friendless and hopeless, too weak to depend on myself. From the depth to which I have fallen there is no way up."

The gentleman laid one hand kindly on the ragged shoulder as he replied:

"My poor boy, there is always a way up if one really desires to reform. The way may be rough and hard, but your Heavenly Father stands with open arms to receive you if you but turn to Him, and all that a brother could do for you, I am here to do, to help you back to a sober manhood."

Thus it came about that John Lester, no longer a tramp, entered the home of this good Samaritan and began his fight for life. It would be impossible to tell the agony of the months that followed—the constant struggle day and night with the terrible enemy, who sought in every way to overcome the weak will and weaker body; the tears and prayers and frantic clinging to the one friend who stood like a strong wall between him and utter hopelessness. Added to the constant struggle with this fearful appetite were haunting memories, like ghosts, continually about him, memories of lost opportunities, blasted reputations, a broken-hearted mother, a deserted wife and days and nights of debauchery so fearful that he trembled at the thought of them. At last, led by the kind hand that never faltered, sustained by the true heart that never failed him, he came up from the depths, and, trusting alone in the love of God to keep, began his new life. One bright day the forsaken wife, who, although she had suffered so much, was brave enough and loving enough to forgive, came to him, and together they went home and began their united life again.

The good Samaritan has gone to his reward. The good which he accomplished lives after him. To-day John Lester is a noble Christian man, caring for the friendless, lifting the fallen, binding up the broken hearted. There are none so lost or neglected but he has for them a helping hand, as he humbly strives from day to day to follow the grand life of Him who came into the world to save the sinner, even though he be "only a tramp!"—Lael Clark, in Christian Herald.

DRINKING FOR THE EFFECT.

Experiments of Dr. Starr and Pertinent Suggestions by the Kansas City Times.

To the many uninformed people who insist on drinking strong liquors "not because they like the taste, but are fond of the effects," the discoveries made by Dr. Allen Starr as to the quality of mental mood produced in the drinker by different sorts of beverages may prove instructive.

In a recent article in the Medical Record he says that the result of careful investigation has led him to conclude that in the majority of individuals sherry produces a quarrelsome disposition, while, on the other hand, port tends to exert a soothing effect. Champagne causes apparently a decided exhilaration of the flow of thought, while Burgundy makes one think more slowly and by no means adds to the feeling of conviviality.

Whisky, brandy and gin have entirely different effects on the individual, but Dr. Starr will not undertake to classify their manifestations with reference to any large number of persons.

The fact of the matter is he cannot do so; for each one of these beverages produces an effect upon the individual who may absorb them in overdoses that is in inverse ratio to the sober temperament of the absorber and in diametric opposition to every rule of psychology that was ever laid down. Four drinks of brandy may make a usually taciturn individual talk like a house afire, while five drinks of gin may put an alert and hustling man into a state of paralysis. Eleven drinks of whisky may set a normally peace-loving citizen to fighting every wooden Indian and police telephone box he comes across, and a mixture of all three of these brands of liquor during the progress of a spree may turn the most profane and irreligious man into a singer of hymns and a spouter of Gospel texts and scraps of sermons.

If the large number of experimenting persons, who insist on drinking liquor without reference to quantity or quality or age or character for its "effects" and not for its "taste," would take the precaution to have the different stages of their "jags" portrayed by phonographers and photographers, engaged especially to follow them from barroom to buffet, and from beer saloon to alehouse, they might secure a collection of data that, when examined in moments of stern and reflective sobriety, would serve more effectively to prevent a recurrence of their experimentation than all the cures for alcoholism ever invented.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

The saloon is a legalized drunkard factory.—Christian Work.

The statement is made on medical authority that more deaths are due in England to alcoholism than to diphtheria or typhoid fever.

Twenty-nine of the thirty saloonkeepers of Kokomo, Ind., were arrested on March 7 for having screens at their doors and windows at forbidden hours. All will plead guilty and pay fines.

When a daily paper states that "members of congress are terrorized by the temperance vote," it shows what agitation has accomplished. It gives proof of cheering progress in the war against liquor and speaks of greater victories near at hand.—Union Signal.

A novel method of controlling the drinking habit is being considered by the Arkansas legislature. If a proposed measure becomes law it will prohibit any person from drinking whisky until he has obtained a $5 license from the county clerk of the county in which he resides.

A saloon license was granted in a Pennsylvania town in a building formerly used as a trunk factory. Over the door was a big sign: "Trunk Factory." The saloonkeeper asked a prohibition painter to change the sign to suit his business at the least possible cost. The painter took his brush and simply carried it around the cross line of the "T," making the sign to read "Drunk Factory."—National Advocate.

Sues Saloonkeeper.

Mrs. Lillie Rich, of Wichita, Kan., has brought suit against John Kinseder, a saloonkeeper, for $10,000. She alleges that the defendant has sold liquor to her sons, 15 and 13 years old, respectively, until they had a confirmed appetite for liquor, which has ruined their usefulness as support and companionship to plaintiff.

THE ROMAN PONTIFF.

Looks Forward to Living to the Close of 1903.

Wants to Round Out a Quarter of a Century of His Pontificate and Half a Century of His Cardinalate.

[Special Correspondence.]

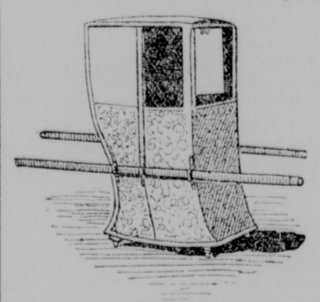
POPE LEO XIII., according to a cable message recently received from Rome, has expressed to his intimates the conviction that he would live until late in the year 1903, when, on December 19, he proposes to celegrate the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the cardinalate in a manner befitting so rare and distinguished an event. From time to time the newspapers spread the report that the venerable pontiff is at death's door, but from a church dignitary who has seen him several times within the past decade it is learned that he seems to be about as robust now as he was ten years ago.

Pope Leo is one of the most remarkable—if not the most remarkable—men of our age. His character is a rare combination of firmness and gentleness, and with these virtues is combined a brilliant mind, whose grand thoughts have challenged the admiration of thinking men of every creed. Contemporary critics have dealt gently with the aged ruler of the church. They have, almost without exception, given him praise for honesty of purpose and sincerity of intent; the most notable exception being Marie Corelli, who, in "The Master Christian," draws a picture of his holiness which depicts him as an old, old man governed by senile prejudice and the advice of self-seeking sycophants. Miss Corelli's delineation of Leo's character is ridiculed by churchmen, who assert that the pope is ruler of church in fact as well as name, and that personal con-

HIS HOLINESS, POPE LEO XIII.

siderations never enter into his decisions; and until the talented woman novelist furnishes more proof than mere assertion the world will be inclined to accept the estimate of the pope's associates rather than hers.

The biography of the head of the Roman Catholic church demonstrates that genuine merit, combined with an understanding of the value and power of organization, is the keystone of success in the ecclesiastical as well as the business world. Vincenzo Gioacchino Pecci, the son of Count Ludovico Pecci and his wife, Anna Prosperi,



THE POPE'S SEDAN CHAIR.

was born March 2, 1810, at Carpineto, in the Papal States. At the age of eight he was placed in the Jesuit college of Viterbo, where he remained six years and distinguished himself for ability and propriety of conduct. His mother dying at the end of this time, in 1824, his father took him to Rome, and in November of that year placed him in the celebrated Roman college. Here his great talents and earnest application were strongly impressed upon his instructors, who were delighted when, at the age of 18, he took the first prize in physico-chemistry. Following this, he took a complete course in philosophy, receiving the laurea in 1831. He then entered the college of Noble Ecclesiastics and learned canon and civil law in the schools of the Roman university. After becoming a doctor of laws, he was appointed by Pope Gregory XVI. a domestic prelate and referendary of the signature, March 16, 1837, his priesthood being confirmed in the chapel of the vicariate December 23, 1837. At this time, although but 27 years of age, he was admitted to be one of the first scholars of Rome.

Pope Gregory speedily recognized the young priest's executive ability by making him apostolic delegate at Benevento, Perugia and Spoleto, in each of which places his administration was marked by great energy and strong common sense. In the first place he suppressed brigandage, which had been the cause of endless disorder, and thereby won the everlasting gratitude of the law-abiding portion of the community.

Designing him for the diplomatic service, for which his great talents and aristocratic bearing preeminently fitted him, Gregory made him, on January 17, 1843, titular archbishop of Damiettea, in order that he might be qualified for the office of nuncio to Belgium. He remained three years at Brussels, discharging the duties pertaining to his delicate post with great tact and to the highest satisfaction of his master who then, in 1845, just a few months before his own death, bestowed on him the see of Perugia.

Pecci's talents made a strong impression upon the success of Gregory, Pius IX., and at the consistory held December 19, 1853, he was, at the age of 43, created a cardinal. Twenty-four years later, in which interval he had rendered the most faithful services to the church, he was selected to fill the most responsible position of cardinal camerlengo of the Roman hierarchy. He was then a man of 67, yet he did not hesitate when thus summoned to assume the weighty obligations resting upon the pope's chief executive officer. Five months later Pius IX. was gathered to his fathers, and the new camerlengo was compelled to assume all the temporal duties of the papal office. Pius died February 7, 1878, and 21 days later Pecci succeeded him under the name of Leo XIII. Sixty-two cardinals were in attendance upon this notable conclave, yet so universally were the merits of Pecci recognized, and so general was the demand that he become head of the church, that not a single vote was cast against him.

In the matter of dress, the venerable pontiff is punctilious, his wardrobe being one of great magnificence. For ordinary wear he has a white robe, made in winter of fine cloth, in summer of moire silk. When he goes into the garden he throws over this a long mantle of red cloth, which has a border of gold embroidery. When dressed for private ceremonies he wears a surplice made of costly lace, and a red pelerine, of cloth in winter and of satin in summer. For great festivals he first puts on the "falda," a wide seamless coat of white satin, around which is tied a broad striped sash of gold, red and white. Above this is a beautiful garment covered with jewels, and last comes a mantle of gold-embroidered velvet. On his feet the pope always wears red velvet shoes. In addition to his episcopal ring the pope is fond of wearing other costly rings, often composed of single stones of great beauty. He seldom dons the pontifical tiara, which is a threefold golden crown, lined with red, green and blue velvet, and covered with priceless jewels. For great ceremonies his costume is so heavy that it is impossible for him, at his great age, to stand or walk, and he is carried in a chair. When he visits the Vatican garden he is carried thither in a sedan chair of an old-fashioned pattern.

Like almost every other human being the pope has a hobby—the writing of poetry. Most of his verses are written in Latin, and eminent critics have pronounced them among the finest specimens of modern poetry. Few of his productions are given to the public, however; and only one volume of his poems has been printed since his accession to the papacy.

The large picture which graces this article is taken directly from the latest photograph of his holiness, and comes from the studio of Cane Conyugi at Rome.

G. W. WEPPIERT.

ART IN ARCHITECTURE

Designed and Written Especially for This Paper

THIS very impressive ten-room house can be built for $2,500.

The roof, which is very steep, gives it a commanding appearance. All the modern improvements are included; and the rooms are of the following sizes: Reception hall, 9x19; parlor, 12x16; living-room, 12x21; dining-room, 12x17 feet 6 inches; kitchen, 10x12, and five chambers, 7 feet 6 inches by 10 feet, 12x16, 12x14, 12x17 and 7x10. The parlor has a fireplace and bay. One end of the living-room is circular and has 8 windows, producing a handsome effect. The fireplace is in the corner. The dining-room contains china closet, fireplace and bay.

The kitchen has a recess for range, a sink, pantry and vestibule and a door leading to the cellar, which is provided with furnace-room, fruit-room, coal-room, laundry, etc.

The reception and staircase halls have sliding doors leading into the parlor and living-room. The rooms on

TEN-ROOM RESIDENCE.

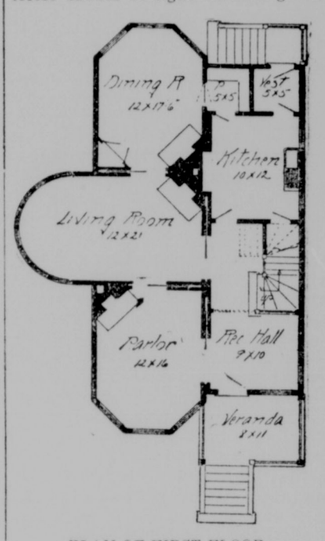
the second floor are all provided with closets. The attic can be finished off with two rooms.

The studs are 2x4 and joist 2x10. The foundation is of rubble up to grade, 18 inches thick. Above the grade the stone work is of random range block work. The rafters are 2x8, all sheathing to be done with surfaced fence flooring. Over the sheathing is placed felt building paper, the work being finished with 4-inch O. G. siding laid 3 inches to the weather.

All brick for the chimneys above the roof is to be red pressed, laid in cement mortar, and all gutters, flashing decks and down spouts are to be of galvanized iron. All carving is of the composition variety. The chimney brace is to be of wrought iron. All shingles are to be of cedar laid 4 inches to the weather, and all floors are to be double, having tar paper between sub floors and finished floors. Red oak floors are to be laid in the reception hall, living, bath and dining-rooms, 2¼x2¾ inches face.

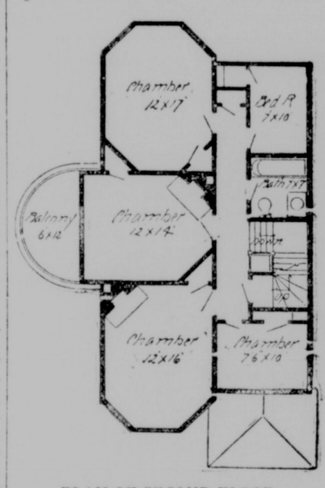
The stairway and trim of all rooms on first floor, except kitchen, pantry and vestibule, is to be of oak, in all other rooms the trim is to be of pine and painted. All painting is to be 3 coat work; all plastering 2 coat work, and all glass American double thick.

The owner will furnish shelf hardware, art glass, composition, carving and mantels. The color of the exterior should be light emerald green



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

with all trimmings of white. The roof should be stained an olive color. The stone should be tuck pointed with cement three shades darker than the color of the stone used. Back plaster the entire house, and have electric bells from front and rear doors. The front door will have one large panel of bevel plated glass, as will also the window looking out upon the veranda as shown by elevation. All fireplaces should be provided with ash shoots. The floors in the kitchen and pantry will be of maple 2¼x⅞ inches. All floors in rest of rooms, not otherwise mentioned, will be of pine, ⅞x3¼ face.



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

GEORGE A. W. KINTZ.

SUNLIGHT IN THE HOME.

Neither Children Nor Adults Can Be Expected to Thrive in a Darkened, Gloomy Room.

Some people seem averse to having the sunlight enter their rooms. They do not realize that apartments in which a person spends any considerable part of the day should be frequently refreshed and brightened by the free entrance of health-giving sunshine. Light is something that can be neither bought nor sold, bartered nor exchanged, and is free to all; so why not make use of it to the most extreme limit of its value? A good part of our lives is spent within doors, in rooms whose windows are screened by drapings and curtains and blinds, all for the adornment of the interior, as well as for the pleasing effect when viewed from the outside. These rooms are, in many instances, lighted by windows so caparisoned that their real value is detracted from by their interior embellishments. The blinds are often so low down that the room is practically always in darkness or in gloom, facilitating the growth and production of the denizens of the germ world. The healthiest and most habitable part of the house is set apart for reception days and important occasions, whilst the least acceptable portion becomes the scene of everyday habitation. Arrange your rooms so that those in which the occupants spend the most of their time are the sunniest and most cheerful. If we cannot have the direct rays of the sun sweep through our houses now and again through the day, we must be content with the indirect rays, but of these there are unlimited supplies. The house on the north side of the street should have the most frequently occupied rooms in front, while that built on the south side of the street should have all the pleasant and most habitable rooms in the rear. If on the west or eastern side, the rooms should be arranged, more or less proportionally equally in front and rear. A darkened room is not productive of good health, and children or adults cannot be expected to thrive in it any more than a flower will grow and thrive amid perpetual gloom.—N. Y. Weekly.

THE ASEPTIC PILLOW.

New Method of Fighting Germs of Various Diseases, Recommended by Medical Men.

The pillow stuffed with pine needles, with poppy leaves, or with eucalyptus leaves and shavings must give way to the aseptic pillow which now threatens to change every Christian bed into a quasi-hospital.

The new aid to health is a double pillow, or really one pillow which has been split longitudinally. In the center of each half is a pocket filled with dried sponge, Japanese sponge, or similar material. Upon this the owner pours such drug or combination of drugs as may be required by his physical system. According to the new idea each destructive germ has its own specific antidote, and every kind of sore or diseased tissue its own particular remedy. Camphor oil and camphoric acid and listerine are among the favorite preparations. All are strongly aromatic, and all possess a germicide character. When the pillow is not in use the diffusion is small, but when the owner is lying down the heat of the head and body and the movement of the sleeper increase the evaporation and charge all the air around the pillow with a small percentage of the aseptic. For those to whom any one of the substances is distasteful there are strong essential oils which can be added to conceal the savor. While the new project is a great deal of a fad, it nevertheless accomplishes much in particular cases. For coughs, colds and coryzas it seems to be very beneficial.—N. Y. Evening Post.

New Aerial War Torpedo.

A new war topedo for use in the air is impelled by its own force. After being started by a torpedo gun this novel projectile flies by a force caused by gas escaping from it. This gas is generated by a slow-burning material within the missile. At trials made so far the new torpedo has gone a distance of 16,000 feet. The inventor is a Swedish major, Mr. Unge, and the German government is paying for the experiments.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1901.

Maryland's New Census.

The census just completed under State authority in Maryland fails signally to sustain the wholesale charges of partisan manipulation which have been brought for a year past in that commonwealth against the Federal enumeration of 1900. The Federal census takers, it was contended last winter by the Democratic State machine, had entered into a conspiracy to pad the population returns in known Republican counties, while denying to known Democratic counties any legitimate or natural growth. Acting on the theory that grave injustice would be done to Democratic interests by any reapportionment of representation in the House of Delegates under a fraudulent Federal census, the Democratic managers forced last winter an extra session of the legislature, at which a new enumeration was ordered, to govern the prospective reallotment of seats in the lower legislative branch. The results of the State census have now been announced, and it will be confessed by any impartial critic that in the main they only establish the integrity of the original count.

In two counties in Southern Maryland—St. Mary's and Anne Arundel—the attention of the Federal authorities had already been called to the padding of census returns, and prosecutions were begun in the Federal courts against several offending enumerators long before the results of the new State census could be known. It was to be expected that in these two counties material decrepancies between State and Federal figures would appear. In only one of them, however, does the margin of difference turn out to be really material, Anne Arundel having 5,218 more inhabitants under the first count than under the second. But as many hundreds of transient berry pickers were added to this county's population in July, 1900, who had not arrived for their brief working season in May, 1901, it may be easily taken for granted that the discrepancy now disclosed was not due wholly or mainly to partisan fraud. The population of the State as a whole is found by the second army of enumerators to be about 11,000 below the total announced last year by the Federal authorities. But as the Federal enumerators received a fixed sum for each name reported, and the State enumerators were paid by the day for their labors, it is easy to imagine, as the Baltimore *Sun* suggests, that the State agents, having no special inducement to collect all available names, did not return the fullest possible roll of the State's population.

Only a trifling readjustment of representation in the House of Delegates will result from the later census. By virtue of the Federal enumeration seven counties gained seats in the lower branch of the legislature. These were Anne Arundel, Charles, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's and Washington. All these but Montgomery and Kent are usually Republican. Under the State census Anne Arundel, Kent, Charles and St. Mary's fall a few hundred in population below the limit set for additional membership. Dorchester, however, gains a delegate; so that four new seats will have to be distributed. Of these one will go to a Democratic county, Montgomery; one to a debatable one, Dorchester, and two to normally Republican ones, Washington and Prince George's. Under the new census it will, therefore, be practically as difficult as ever for the Democratic machine to capture this fall that legislative majority through which it hopes to insure Mr. Gorman's return to the United States Senate.

Gorman's Boom.

The dinner given by ex-Senator Gorman at a country place, near Baltimore, is said to have been very harmonious and an almost universal sentiment was evidenced in favor of the return of Mr. Gorman to the United States Senate. A glance at the list of those present makes it remarkable there should have been even one dissenting voice. If a dinner party made up of Baughman, Vandiver, Wilkinson, Smith, Bernard, Carter, etc., would not express a desire to see A. P. Gorman again enthroned in power, his case is indeed a sad one. Gorman is reported to have said nothing about his own candidacy but merely smiled approval when the various speakers announced the fact, and doubtless those speakers when they caught sight of that smile, thought of the rich spoils and divies he would hand over to them in return for their loyalty dating from the very beginning if he succeeded in landing the prize. Mr. Gorman only deplored the fact the Democratic party was wide apart in the State of Maryland. In asserting that, he asserted a fact which is undeniable. The Democratic party is split in this State. One end of it holds all the offices, distributes all the patronage and runs all the elections. The other end is on the outside, has no voice in the deliberations or management of the party, but is made up of citizens holding to the Democratic party who are respectable, honorable, upright, intelligent and worthy. This segregation of the various elements, the office holders against the better element, has been brought about by Mr. Gorman. Now that he has been launched as a candidate for the Senatorship by his friends he admits the party is split in twain. It is, therefore hard to understand how he can expect anything else than a crushing defeat at the polls this fall. If he does not expect it, it is well for him to be arousing himself to the situation for such will be the case.

It is Well Distributed.

During his stay in Virginia, Mr. William Jennings Bryan was bold enough to say that he did not consider "present prosperity unprecedented." It is another of his dogmatic expressions, one made without the least excuse for its utterance. It was, in fact, this "unprecedented prosperity" which helped to build higher the monument of his defeat. Understanding the folly of his too sweeping statement he endeavored to qualify it a little by claiming that the prosperity is not well distributed. This last phase is even more ridiculous than the first.

Despite Mr. Bryan's words to the contrary, the facts are demonstrative of not only an unprecedented prosperity, but, also, of one that is exceptionally well distributed. Let Mr. Bryan search the conditions thoroughly and his error will be seen. In the first place, examining the country by sections, what will he find? Instead of a congested prosperity in one corner of the nation he will discover that every State of the Republic is flourishing far in excess of its best periods of the past. The East and Middle States have reaped their portion of profits, while the South and West each have a larger share to their credit than at any other time in their history. The growing independence of the banks of the West tell the story of the rapid increase out there in the volume of deposits, so that it will not be long before the surplus increment of the people of that section will make them lenders to instead of borrowers from the trade centers of the East.

Mr. Bryan need not leave his own neighborhood to perceive the improved and still improving condition of the farmers. During the past several years the general average of agricultural conditions has so wonderfully advanced that the nation at large has been astounded at the rapid liquidation of mortgages. More farmers today have balances to their credit than has been known to obtain for ten years or more.

How about labor? Let Mr. Bryan answer that. He, naturally, will declaim vehemently about the strikes. But what is the nature of the strikes? Are strikes resulting from reduced wages as they did four years ago? On the contrary, they are the consequence of mere differences of opinion as to how much wages should be increased. More laborers are enjoying constant work than ever before, and the average wage scale is substantially higher. And with labor's advanced position, manufacturing, exporting and general transportation have waxed better. Who can recall an era of prosperity in this country even half so pronounced or half so well distributed?

Social Reticence.

And now the friends of the "Man from Laurel" have come to the front with an explanation of his continued silence in regard to his position as a candidate for the United States Senatorship. It is reported that Mr. Gorman deems it the wisest policy to affect a willingness to step aside and give the others a chance. Thus it is hoped that many who would be more than lukewarm in the support of a Democratic Legislature—if Mr. Gorman were the avowed and only candidate—will be persuaded to work heartily for Democratic success.

Therefore the recent social lionizing of the "Man from Laurel" was used as a fitting occasion for the emphasizing of this principle. Every good and honest Democrat is eligible for the senatorship if he is strong enough to take it away from me. This is the position assumed by the "Martyr to Friendship," as his friends delight to style him. But who has ever doubted that the senatorship would go to any Democrat influential enough to down the Gorman interest in the Democratic machine in the State of Maryland?

But where is there a man with the slightest hope of overturning Gorman as the party is now constituted? He is the whole party, with the exception of two petty factions in Baltimore city. Ex-Governor Brown has no hope of conquering the old leaders, else he would not at present be enjoying the pleasures of the continent, but would be here attending to the fixing of political fences and sharing with the "Man from Laurel" the touching tributes of partisan after-dinner eloquence.

There is no chance on earth for any man to secure the senatorship from Maryland if a Democratic Legislature is returned to Annapolis except Arthur Pue Gorman. The mere fact that a gathering containing nearly all the members of his party that could in any wise measure up to national timber had but one man in their brains in this connection, and mentioned but one name for the nomination, is final proof that Gorman, and he alone, will receive even a complimentary vote for the office if the Democratic party is successful in the fall.

And it is important that all lovers of decent and efficient government put their cross-marks beside the names of men who are pledged not to vote for the "Man from Laurel." He and his political accomplices were turned out of power, and it is to be hoped that no negligence of the right-thinking and independent voters will permit him to regain the reins of State control. He has repented nothing; he has changed nothing. The men upon whom he depends for political success are the same, and the means are the old corruptive influences that for so long disgraced Maryland.

And in the meanwhile it is to be remarked that the reticence both political and social, of the "Man from Laurel" has deceived neither the Democrats that are opposed to his return to power nor the independent voters who have once before stamped their opinion of him and his methods upon the majority of the ballots cast at the polling booths. There exist other means of endeavor than those political; and the undeniable cleverness of the "Man from Laurel" might find less harmful employment in one of these.

How Annapolis Voted.

The municipal election held in Annapolis on Monday resulted in a very decided victory for the Republicans, who elected their candidate for Mayor and four out of six of the aldermen. This is the first time for many years that the Republicans have had such complete control of the city affairs of the State Capital, and the officers chosen should determine to make a record that will please the people and show them that their confidence has not been misplaced. The men chosen are all well-known citizens and in their administration of municipal affairs should lay aside their partianship in the interest of the public good.

The new election law was tried again in this municipal contest and while the test was not a complete one, yet the law worked in such a way as to displease both sides, and the Democrats are finding more fault with it than are the Republicans. Most of the ballots thrown out by the judges on account of bad marking showed that the men who cast them intended to vote the Democratic ticket. In the elections held at Baltimore and at Frederick the same thing proved true, and these results force the conclusion that illiterate Republicans are making greater efforts to learn how to vote than are illiterate Democrats. It was predicted that this would happen and it has happened.

This disfranchisement of Democrats does not give the Democratic makers of the law the right to plead that they acted on non-partisan principles and from disinterested motives when they placed the law on the statute books. They simply made a miscalculation, an egregious political blunder, and have only themselves to thank for their stupidity. The Republicans have no desire to gain victories by the disfranchisement of Democrats who ought to be allowed to vote. As a party the Republicans have always been defenders of the ballot, and as a party the Republicans have given to the states the best election laws that can be made. Only in states where the Republican party is the strongest do honest election laws exist. Maryland never had a decent suffrage act until the Republicans placed one on the statute books, and it took a Democratic legislature, in extra session, to undue the work and give to Maryland a law that is a disgrace to the State.

The trial of the law at Annapolis but adds to the arguments against it. The law is not an educational test, it does wrong to both parties, encourages collusion and fraud and Democrats should now unite with Republicans in a demand that the next legislature wipe out the disgraceful act and restore to the statute books the former law under which Maryland held honest and fair elections.

Probably Shaking-Up.

The reapportionment in Maryland under the new census will likely cause a political shaking up in the First and Sixth Congressional Districts. Representation of the counties in district conventions is the same as in the General Assembly, and heretofore two counties—Allegany and Frederick—have had exactly half the votes in convention, their six votes each, when combined, balancing the five of Washington, four of Montgomery and three of Garrett. Divisions in conventions of both parties have usually been on these lines, Allegany and Frederick combining against Washington, Montgomery and Garrett. This was the division the last time there was a contest of any importance in the Sixth district, when a Republican congressional convention, after fruitless balloting for three days, adjourned to meet a week later. Allegany came into the convention solid for Col. George A. Pearre. Frederick had Hon. Milton G. Urner as its candidate, but was ready to vote for Col. Pearre at the proper moment. Washington presented the name of Judge Edward Stake, but before the adjournment at Frederick changed to Hon. Ashby M. Gould, of Montgomery county, who was the real choice of the delegates of Washington county. Montgomery county was solid for Gould, and Garrett, tired of the part she had always played of helping out one or another of the stronger counties, stood firm for Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, the county's State Senator. On this occasion the Frederick county leaders were outwitted. Before the convention met at Oakland the managers of Mr. Gould's candidacy, seeing no chance of nominating their man, decided to turn to Colonel Pearre and did so before the Frederick county delegation knew what was up.

Under the reapportionment Washington and Montgomery counties will each have one additional vote in the convention. This will give Washington, Montgomery and Garrett counties 14 out of a total of 26 votes, so that in the line-up of the old combinations Allegany and Frederick counties would be out in the cold. New combinations among the politicians of the districts are, therefore, expected.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

Opportunities to Send Out Children Sought by the Fresh Air Society.

Each year in Baltimore, the first day of July, sees a party of eager children at some railroad station waiting for the train that is to take them to the green fields and delights of the country, which some of them perhaps have never seen. To one to whom the sight of the green of the grass and the blue of the sky is a part of the day's joy, the thought that the health giving air of the country is a luxury eagerly sought for by the little children in the dusty streets and crowded rooms of the city, perhaps has never come.

To some of you who know the work of the Children's Fresh Air Society of Baltimore, the request that you share these common blessings with the children of the city comes as no new idea. To others, perhaps it will be new, because your attention has never been called to the fact that perhaps these were given you to share. To all of you whose hearts are touched quickest by the sufferings of a little child do we appeal, asking that you allow us to give you the opportunity of sharing with the children of the city the freedom of God's country—to open not only your homes, but your hearts to these little friends, giving them not only the material things for the body, but the loving care for which their hungry little hearts are aching.

To do this, we only ask that you send to us, at least a week before the date your name, the number of children you will take (we prefer, if possible, that country homes be opened to our little girls), the train you will meet, stating railroad over which child will travel.

We make this appeal for this divinely beautiful charity, because we feel that our friends in the country should have the right, during the next two months, to bring into the lives and hearts of our children higher ideals and purer thoughts than ever before their dwarfed and stunted natures have had the opportunity of knowing. We ask you, not for our sakes, though the fact that there are children waiting to be sent makes us feel our responsibility keenly; nor for the sake of yourselves, although the contact with child-life is interesting, but for the sake of the little children whom we both love.

Can we not depend on you? Write to-day to the Children's Fresh Air Society.

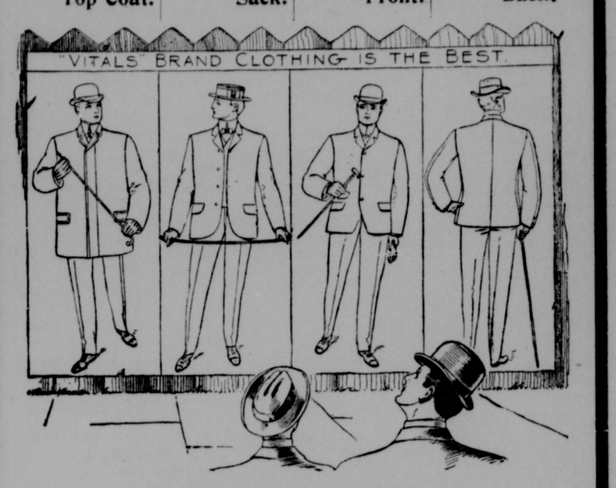
Don't put it off, write to-day!

Children's Fresh Air Society,
Room 24, Glenn Building,
Baltimore, Md.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

H. C. Sincell & Co.



Our Spring Stock of

Men and ... Boys **CLOTHING**

Is now complete in all the NEW STYLES & COLORS.

All Wool Suits at $7.50.

Style, Fit, Quality==Guaranteed.

H. C. **SINCELL** & Co.

TURKEY PAYS CLAIMS.

Lump Sum of $95,000 Turned Over For Distribution—Officials Gratified.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The long pending claims of the United States government against Turkey have been received by Secretary Hay.

The money was paid by the Turkish government to Mr. Leishman, our minister at Constantinople, was by him placed in the Ottoman Imperial bank and drafts remitted for the amount, which drafts have just reached Washington. The State department is now engaged in arranging for the distribution of the money among the claimants. As is always the case, the claims in the aggregate considerably exceed the amount of the indemnity actually paid, but our government has expressed itself satisfied with the payment. It assumes full responsibility for the distribution, the Turkish government paying down a lump sum of $95,000 and leaving it to the State Department to distribute this among the claimants at its discretion and after its own fashion. It is stated that as soon as the department officials can prepare their list they will communicate directly with the claimants.

Notice.

I beg to announce to the citizens of Garrett county that I have returned to Oakland to locate permanently to practice law, after an absence of several years, during which time I have been engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. I solicit the patronage of clients of the late firm of Veitch & Townshend and that of other citizens as well.

Prompt attention will be given to all business placed in my care.

Offices in the McComas building, Oakland, Md.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
15 6t Attorney at Law.

Cuts and bruises healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm in about one third the time any other treatment would require because of its antiseptic qualities which cause the parts to heal without maturation. For sale by all dealers.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

DON'T WAIT.

If you knew how SCOTT'S EMULSION would build you up, increase your weight, strengthen your weak throat and lungs and put you in condition for next winter, you would begin to take it now.

Send for free sample, and try it.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

REGISTERS OF VOTERS.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointment.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF ELECTION SUPERVISORS,
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., JUNE 29, 1901.

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett county, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the names and postoffice address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.—Daniel E. Beckman, Beckman, Democrat; L. H. Friend, Swanton, Republican.

District No. 2.—William Welch, Friendsville, Democrat; Walter W. Savage, Friendsville, Republican.

District No. 3.—James H. Bevans, Grantsville, Democrat; C. C. Durst, New Germany, Republican.

District No. 4.—Ervan Fazenbaker, Westernport, Democrat; James H. Reynolds, Bloomington, Republican.

District No. 5.—John H. Gatterman, Strawn, Pa., Democrat; Asa B. Friend, Hoyes, Republican.

District No. 6.—Harrison Sines, Sang Run, Democrat; Ruben M. Enlow, Sang Run, Republican.

District No. 7.—Joseph H. Smithman, Oakland, Democrat; Lincoln Callis, Mt. Lake Park, Republican.

District No. 8.—John H. Harvey, Sunnyside, Democrat; George D. Stahl, Gortner, Republican.

District No. 9.—Michael Cunningham, Frostburg, Democrat; Dan'l B. Layman, Frostburg, Republican.

District No. 10.—Arla Sollars, Deer Park, Democrat; C. L. Paugh, Thayerville, Republican.

District No. 11.—Walter Warnick, Barton, Democrat; John Merrill, Merrill, Republican.

District No. 12.—James Bowser, Bevansville, Democrat; Joslah Bittinger, Bittinger, Republican.

District No. 13.—L. C. Hamill, Blaine, Democrat; W. S. Pew, Blaine, Republican.

District No. 14.—Wade H. Hinebaugh, Democrat, Oakland; Simon Myers, Oakland, Republican.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President,
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the road prayed to be changed, known as the White and King road, and examine whether the said changed road should be located, will meet on the 15th day of July, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said changed location of said White and King road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM WHITE,
J. B. MEESE,
CHARLES THOMPSON,
Examiners.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Will Sincell, of Washington, is here on a week's vacation.

Fine walnut organ for sale at Cheap John's. A bargain. 18-3t

Peter McIntyre, Esq., of near Barton, was in Oakland last Friday and made this office a brief visit.

A. D. Naylor has a few second-hand Buggies, Surreys, and a 3-seated Wagon for sale cheap.

Miss Daisy Grace, well known in Oakland, is visiting Mrs. King Delawder at Mountain Lake Park.

One-half car of good fertilizer for sale cheap and on good terms at Naylor's. 16 3*

Miss Ethel Parsons, of Keyser, who visited friends in Oakland last week, is at her home ill with typhoid fever.

The Board of School Commissioners met in Oakland Tuesday and audited the accounts of teachers, besides transacting routine business.

The members of the Christian Endeaver Socity of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, will hold a festival at Naylor's Hall this evening.

Naylor is headquarters for the McCormick Mowers, Rakes, and also has the Thomas Rakes and Tedders on hand, at the lowest prices.

Rev. George I. Uhler will preach in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church in Oakland at the usual hours Sunday morning and evening.

Lou McCafferty, aged 21, the youngest engineman in the Grafton yard, and Miss Minnie Hession, 19, daughter of John Hession, eloped to Oakland recently and were married.

When you want a modern up-to-date physic, try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all druggists.

Clean up everything about your premises and keep it clean. By this means you will avoid a great deal of sickness during the summer and fall. There is nothing that is more productive of disease than filth.

Second street continues to overflow with every rain of any consequence, although the attention of the authorities has been directed to the insufficient capacity of the sewer intended to carry off the water.

The hackmen of Oakland have been doing a rushing business since the camp meeting at Mountain Lake Park opened. There are some eight or ten conveyances being run between here and the Park and all seem to be enjoying a liberal patronage.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parson age, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

A birthday party was given by Harold, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Harned, to a great number of his little friends on Tuesday evening from six to eight o'clock. Delicious refreshments were served the little guests. The young host was the recipient of a number of presents.

L. W. McBride, proprietor of Brookside hotel and cottages, on Tuesday purchased an additional hundred acres of land and will erect thereon a number of cottages for summer occupancy. The hotel is being successfully conducted by Mrs. E. J. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. D. M. Dixon's residence on Oak street has been in the hands of the painters for some time and as a result the appearance of the property has undergone a change. The grounds surrounding the house have also been improved. Mr. Dixon takes great pride in his belongings and therefore exhibits a commendable spirit.

All of the wheat has not been cut yet but the farmers are busy getting it done. There is a fine crop and it is as ripe as it can be. To let it go any longer will result in loss. A great deal of hay is down too and the harvesters are praying that it wont rain until they get the hay in out of the danger.

The spell of excessively hot weather which was prevalent last week was broken on Friday by a refreshing shower. The weather since then has been very pleasant. The hot weather drove many from the cities to the mountains and they are now here enjoying themselves and at the same time sympathizing with their friends who are unable to get away from business to come up here to get a breath of pure and invigorating mountain air.

Saturday night the annual session of the Interdenominational Campmeeting began at Mountain Lake Park, to continue for ten days. Large crowds are daily in attendance. Each train brings more, and there are now at the Park more people than ever before at this season of the year. Sunday's services began with a sunrise prayer-meeting, which continued until 11 o'clock, at which time the large auditorium was filled and Dr. E. I. D. Pepper, of Philadelphia, delivered a sermon. There are fully 140 ministers and evangelists in attendance. Dr. Gillmore, of New Jersey, has charge of the music and is assisted by a large selected choir.

Mrs. John M. Davis, who was taken suddenly ill last week, is much improved.

Bargains at Cheap John's. Going out of the toy business. Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Games, etc. 3t

J. W. Pickings, Esq., of Terra Alta, was in Oakland yesterday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mitchell spent a few days this week as the guest of Miss Sallie Casteel near McHenry.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

The residence of Mr. D. E. Offutt on Second street has been painted and placed in first class repair.

Samuel Ingman, a woolen manufacturer of near Fairmont, W. Va., was in Oakland one day last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Semmes, of Cumberland, after spending a week at the Browning Hotel, returned to Cumberland Tuesday evening.

Stanley and Clarence Boyer, of Fairmont, spent a few days last week in Oakland with relatives and friends. They returned home Monday morning.

Judge D. W. Sloan has improved in health very much since his arrival here. His marked improvement is a source of gratification to his many friends in and about Oakland.

On Sunday there was registered at the Oakland Hotel 180 guests. Of this number but few were transients. Col. Headley is making quite a success of the hotel.

Ex-Sheriff W. Perry Lee was successfully operated upon at the McComas sanitarium in Oakland one day last week for an ailment of some months standing which has given him considerable pain and kept him from work.

Mr. Arthur Townshend recently repainted and repaired his residence on Quality Hill. It now presents a very fine appearance and has been rented for the season to a family of summer residents. Mr. Townshend and family will reside at the Park.

Will Malette, of Pittsburg, was in town yesterday calling on our merchants. He is engaged in the above city in the manufacture of flavoring extracts, etc. He reports that things in his line are prosperous and that he is meeting with encouragement from all sides.

The press work on Mr. Morton's new book, "Winning or Losing?" which is being printed at this office, is well under way and will be completed Saturday or Monday. It will be quite a readable volume when complete, especially to those who are acquainted with the locality dealt with by the author.

Since the importation to this point of standard bred horses a noticeable improvement has been made in the farm animals as well as driving stock. It has had the effect too to induce the purchase by our town people of driving animals who enjoy these pleasant evenings in driving over the roads between this point and Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park.

Mrs. Lorenzo D. Thrasher, of Deer Park, was in Oakland on Monday in the interest of the fair to be held at that point some time next month under the auspices of the Improvement Society. Considerable interest has been manifested in the fair and it is expected that creditable exhibits will be made by the farmers and others who will contest for prizes.

The farmers are busy cutting their wheat which is a good crop this year. Grass is also better attended to. The crop this year is one of the best we have had for years. All sections of the State report fine grass crops. All the crops are doing much better than the average. Fruit is very plentiful. The apples are falling somewhat, but enough has been left on the trees to promise a full crop.

Many deaths are being reported from lightning in various sections. And the majority of victims were people who took refuge under trees from storms. That trees are dangerous shelters from lightning ought to be generally known by this time, but it isn't, and people will continue to be struck until they seek shelter in securer places, or are willing to submit to the uncomfortable but safer process of standing in the open and getting wet to the skin.

The First National Bank of Grafton had quite an experience with its time lock some days ago. In the evening the assistant cashier in closing the door neglected to move a lever that is necessary to be moved in order to make the lock work properly. The result was the next morning the door refused to open. After resorting to every device known to them the bank officials telegraphed to Cincinnati for two bank safe experts. These gentleman arrived in the evening and worked constantly for two days with diamond drills and other appliances before they got through the hardened steel with a half inch hole. If it was costly the officials congratulate themselves on having a vault that it would be impossible for burglars to get through.

Mrs. Amanda Hyde, of Brandonville, West Va., is here on a visit to her son, Mr. F. G. Hyde.

A daughter, the third, arrived at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sincell Monday morning.

WANTED—A sexton for St. Matthew's Episcopal church. Apply to Rev. W. H. Osmond, rector.

Mrs. James J. Reynolds, of Baltimore, is here visiting the Misses Reynolds and other friends.

Mrs. George I. Uhler, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, is in an improved condition this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Scott and little daughter, of New York, are here on a visit to the former's mother.

Mr. Frank Legge and son, of Washington, are here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Legge on Second street.

Dr. and Mrs. E. K. Goldsborough and family, of Washington, have arrived in Oakland and are occupying their residence on Oak street.

Col. John W. Averitt, State Game Warden and editor of the *Cumberland Times*, has been quite ill for some weeks with an attack of typhoid fever.

Mr. W. S. Dunlap, of Cumberland, who is traveling for a Baltimore grocery house, was in Oakland yesterday calling on the patrons of his firm.

The camp meeting at the Park is the leading attraction in this community at present. Great crowds go down to the park from Oakland every evening to attend the services.

An excursion from Washington to Mountain Lake Park will be run on the 19th and 20th insts. Mr. Warren Choate, proprietor of Hotel Chautauqua, interested the railroad management in the excursion. A rate of $9.60 including fare from Washington and return and boarding at the hotel three days has been agreed upon.

The Long boy, of Deer Park, who lost his leg last Wednesday by falling under the wheels of a freight train and who was operated upon at the McComas Sanitarium in Oakland the same evening has so far recovered from his injury as to be out on the piaza of the hospital.

The secretary of state of West Virginia has issued a charter to the North Glade club, of Wheeling, W. Va., for the purpose of maintaining a rod and gun club at North Glade, this county. Capital, $20,000; paid in $1,000; incorporators, Allen Brock, J. P. Maxwell, John Waterhouse, Joseph Neill, C. R. Hubbard, all of Wheeling.

Sheriff Oester advertises in this issue the sale of valuable real estate lying within the confines of Mountain Lake Park and adjacent to the Dennett hotel property. The land intended to be sold contains 17¼ acres and will be offered for sale in front of P. T. Garthright's store at Mountain Lake Park on Saturday, August 3rd, at two o'clock p. m.

The hotels and boarding houses of Oakland are enjoying a more prosperous season just at present than in a long number of years. Nearly every place in town where boarding accommodations may be secured is filled and the demand for houses either furnished or unfurnished is much greater than the supply. Some of the hotel proprietors have been compelled to place their guests in rooms of private houses.

Will Bowman, the Rowlesburg base ballist, came to town last night and was welcomed by his many warm friends. He will soon go to Parsons, W. Va., where a salaried nine will have its headquarters for the balance of the season. Oakland can hardly expect many games this season owing to the scarcity of suitable players Many of the best players have moved from Oakland and those remaining here are too busy to devote much time to practice.

Rudolph Beckman, Esq., of near Altamont, was in Oakland last Saturday and informed us that he has about closed the sale of his coal land in the county of which he is the owner of a large body. There are a number of veins of mineral underlying the land, the total of the several strata being in the neighborhood of forty feet. Should the sale be consummated at the price agreed upon, Mr. Beckman will receive a great many thousand dollars for the land which a few years ago was considered almost worthless.

The only accident which occurred in this vicinity on July 4th was the fatal injury to Mr. Andrew Kirkpatrick at 8.30 p. m. Mr. Kirkpatrick and his associates were putting off fireworks at the entrance to the Mayrland Hotel bar. He had a large "cannon" fire cracker under his left arm, when someone lighted the fuse from the rear without Kirkpatrick's knowledge. The cracker exploded, lacerating his left side, breaking two ribs and causing injuries to the heart. Medical aid was summoned and everything done to relieve the young man, but he died at one o'clock on Friday morning, at the home of his parents in Detmold, where he and his wife resided.—Lonaconing Review.

Joseph Martin and wife, of Cumberland, are here on a visit to relatives.

Mrs. Howard W. Smouse, of Fairmont, was here a day or two last week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hamill.

Go to Townshend's and get 12½c. lawns and percales for 10c.; 10c. lawns for 8c.; 10c. ginghams for 8c. Clothing at almost your own price. 50c. shirt waists at 35c. to 45c. 18-4t

Mr. Henry Lauer, the baker, has purchased the Michaels property, which he is now occupying and will therefore become a permanent citizen of Oakland. The town has long felt the need of a first-class baker and in Mr. Lauer the want seems filled.

Just take a look at the most complete line of ladies' muslin underwear at Townshend & Son's. 14 4

Miss Nancy C. Hamill, of Wilson, who attended the normal school at Fairmont during the winter, arrived here on Thursday last and went over to her home Friday. Miss Hamill has been one of the public school teachers of this county for some years and is highly esteemed. She will teach at Fairmont next year.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy, and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted and if it does not prove beneficial the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all dealers.

Greater Security For Depositors.

A burglar proof vault and safety deposit boxes have been placed in the banking room of the Garrett County Bank in Oakland, a full description of which will appear in this paper next week. These up-to-date and necessary improvements on the part of the bank's officials render the funds and securities of the institution doubly safe from burglars.

Heartburn.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, heartburn is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not to freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let six hours elapse between meals and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicating that you have eaten too much, take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the heartburn may be avoided. For sale by all dealers.

Townshend & Son's line of trunks and valises is the largest and cheapest in town. 14 4

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

THOMAS R. McROBIE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1901.

ELIZABETH McROBIE,
Administratrix.
Beckman, Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE
Of Valuable
REAL ESTATE
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, at the suit of Philip T. Garthright against Alfred W. Dennett, the same being No. 7 Judicials to July Term, 1900, of said Court, and to the undersigned sheriff of Garrett county directed, I did in pursuance and by virtue of said writ actually enter upon the real estate hereinafter described, on the 24th day of June, 1901, and did seize and levy upon all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Alfred W. Dennett, both at law and in equity, in and to all the hereinafter described real estate, and I hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the day of sale, in front of the storehouse of P. T. Garthright, in the town of Mountain Lake Park, Garrett county, on

Saturday, 3d day of August, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title, interest and estate, both at law and in equity, of the said Alfred W. Dennett in and to all that lot of ground situate, lying and being near Mountain Lake Park, in Garrett county, Maryland, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at the southwest corner of A. C. Brooke's lot, on the road leading from Mountain Lake Park to Oakland, and running thence along said road 8 rods, 11 feet and 7 inches; thence by a parallel line to that of Jennie Smith and others, on the opposite side of the lot, 100 rods to the Park alley; thence by and with said alley, 34 rods to the aforesaid line between Jennie Smith and others and James R. Bishop, 74 rods, 11 feet, 7 inches to Brooke's lot; thence with the third line of said Brooke's lot reversed, 25 rods, 4 feet and 9 inches; thence with the second line of said Brookr's lot reversed, 25 rods, 4 feet, 9 inches to the place of beginning, containing

17 1-4 Acres of Land,

more or less, and being the same property which was conveyed to the said Alfred W. Dennett by James R. Bishop and wife by deed dated October 7th, 1895, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 28, folio 340, one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The said property will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ of fieri facias and costs.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on the day of sale.

A. J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County, Maryland.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA
AND
RETURN $50.00
FROM CHICAGO.

Correspondingly Low Rates from Intermediate Points. Tickets on sale July 5th to 13th.

Personally Conducted Tour

to SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., account International Epworth League Convention.

(A limited number only will be accommodated on this Tour, insuring perfect comfort to members of party.) Illustrated Itinerary and full particulars upon application.

Very Low Rates to COLORADO Points all Summer.

Quickest and best line to the Famous

BEAUMONT TEXAS OIL FIELDS.

Superior Service to OKLAHOMA and all points North, West and South.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 5, E. A. Wimer's store, McHenry.
July 6, W. A. Smith's store, Hoyes.
July 8, R. A. Liston's store, Selbysport.
July 9 and 10, J. H. Cuppet's store, Friendsville.
July 11, J. L. Engiehart's store, Accident.
July 12, W. M. Lohr's farm, Cove.
July 13, Harry Leathen's store, Keyser.
July 15, C. M. Livengood's Hotel, Grantsville.
July 16, Thomas Johnson's, District, No. 9.
July 17, P. E. Finzel's store, Finzel.
July 18, Thomas Layman's Farm.
July 19, R. E. Garlitz's store, Aylilton.
July 20, J. H. Gregg's Mills, District No. 11.
July 22, C. J. Otto's, New Germany.
July 23 and 24, G. W. Engle's store, Bittinger.
July 25, Company store, Crellin.
July 26, U. G. Palmer's office, Hutton.
July 29, Merritt Wilson's, No. 8.
July 30, Mrs. Browning's, Gorman.
July 31 and August 1, J. H. Rafter's store, Kitzmillerville.
August 2 and 3, Wm. Moody's Bloomington.
August 5 and 6, Wade H. Lohr's, Swanton.
August 7 and 8, S. P. Specht's store, Deer Park.
August 9, L. A. Rudisill's office, Mt. Lake Park.

The Treasurer's office in Oakland will be closed from July 3rd to August 10th, 1901, inclusive.

N. B.—By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being chapter 566, it is provided that all county texes shall be due and payable on the 1st day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof and on all county taxes paid on or before the said 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed; and after the 1st of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid; the Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on all tax bills for county purposes regulating in the manner aforesaid and shall note same upon the receipts given for taxes so paid; but the discount allowed on county tax by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institute unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer of Garrett county, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following road is prayed to be changed, said road so prayed to be changed is the county road leading from Oakland to Crellin, said change to begin at or near where the run (that comes from Hesen's saw mill) crosses the road and running through the lands of John Bradley, to intersect the county road leading from Charles Shaffer's to Oakland at or near the bottom of the hill, a distance of about one-fourth mile, and examine whether the said county road should be changed, will meet on the 3rd day of August, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said change of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

E. E. SOLLARS,
T. W. CASTEEL,
Examiners.

Rough, Red Hands

made to look white as the driven snow and so soft to the touch as the skin of a baby—

LILY CREAM

imparts a velvety smoothness to the skin—dries instantly and is perfectly invisible—it is healing, soothing, protecting.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
WHEELING, W. VA.
15 and 25 cents. At your Druggist

TALE OF A STAMP.

I'm a stamp—
A postage stamp—
A two-center;
Don't want to brag,
But I was never
Licked,
Except once;
By a gentleman, too;
He put me on
To a good thing;
It was an envelope—
Perfumed, pink, square;
I've been stuck on
That envelope
Ever since;
He dropped us—
The envelope and me—
Through a slot in a dark box;
But we were rescued
By a mail clerk.
More's the pity;
He hit me an awful
Smash with a hammer,
It left my face
Black and blue,
Then I went on a long
Journey
Of two days;
And when we arrived—
The pink envelope and me
We were presented
To a perfect love
Of a girl,
With the stunningest pair
Of blue eyes
That ever blinked;
Say, she's a dream!
Well, she mutilated
The pink envelope
And tore one corner
Of me off
With a hairpin;
Then she read what
Was inside
The pink envelope.
I never saw a girl blush
So beautifully!
I would be stuck
On her—if I could.
Well, she placed
The writing back
In the pink envelope;
Then she kissed me.
Oh, you little godlets!
Her lips were ripe
As cherries,
And warm
As the summer sun,
We—
The pink envelope and me—
Are now
Nestling snugly
In her bosom;
We can hear
Her heart throb;
When it goes fastest
She takes us out
And kisses me.
Oh, say
This is great!
I'm glad
I'm a stamp—
A two-center.
—Newton Newkirk, in Ohio State Journal.

FOR LAGNIAPPE

By Elizabeth M. Gilmer.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

IT HAD only been three years since Beppo, with a horde of other earringed Italian emigrants, had landed in New Orleans, but already he had prospered beyond his wildest dreams of avarice. His fruit stall, built flat, cupboard fashion against the wall of a big office building, was always luscious with strange Central American fruits with queer exotic flavors, and golden with oranges and purple with grapes, and all day long he and Tessa were busy with the customers who rained a harvest of small coin into their till. Tessa herself was not the least of the attractions. She was in the first flush of her young beauty, and with her dusky hair and eyes and scarlet cheeks looked half sister to the sun-kissed nectarines in the boxes behind her.

So at least thought Arthur Gray, as he leaned against the wall, watching the quick, bird-like motions of her little head, and her deft hands, as he priced her wares with provoking slowness just for the pleasure of listening to her soft, broken English. A bad spell of pneumonia had sent him south to recuperate under sunny skies. He was very idle and a trifle bored, and—well, since he had discovered Tessa he had developed an enormous appetite for fruit, and every morning for a month the same little comedy had been enacted.

Tessa would see the tall, athletic figure coming down the street, and a moment later it would stop at the stall.

"How much?" he would ask, pricing this and that, and the girl, who was a coquette to her finger tips, would smile and ask:

"You lik'a da orang'a an' da grap'a verr'a mooch'a?"

"I like—something else very much," the man would answer, with a look that sent the quick blood flaming up into the girl's cheeks, and she would say, as she dropped a bit of extra fruit into the bag:

"For lagniappe, signor."

"For lagniappe?" he had asked, the first time, and then she had explained to him the quaint old custom handed down in New Orleans from the old Spanish days, of throwing in something for good measure with every purchase, and without which gratuity no child or servant considers a transaction complete.

With Arthur Gray his admiration for Tessa was the idlest of passing fancies, but there was one to whom the matter was serious enough. That was Giusseppe, who loved the girl with all the ardor of his passionate soul, and to whom Beppo had promised her hand in marriage just as soon as he could save up enough money to buy the horse and cart with which he peddled charcoal about the streets, and which, in his and Beppo's eyes, represented the equivalent of an ample fortune. Giusseppe had been happy enough and his strident voice calling: "Charcoal, char-c-o-o-oal," early and late, had thrilled with love and hope, as if every intonation brought him closer to Tessa and the little home for which he was working.

But since the coming of the stranger who had noticed Tessa so much everything was changed. The girl had grown cold, and the little home seemed a long way off. It takes a long time, when one must save money by the penny, and he grew discouraged. Worst of all, he had seen Tessa flush with pleasure when the American bent over her one day, and the mere remembrance set his jealous soul on fire.

The climax had come one night when, moody and sullen, he had reproached Tessa with being in love with the handsome stranger and had demanded to know where she had gotten a little trinket she wore.

The girl turned on him with sudden fury.

"Mother of God," she cried, in Italian, "but you are not my master yet."

"Bah," he retorted, "you are but a woman to be bought like all other women with gewgaws," and then he had flung himself out of the house. Giusseppe knew nothing of law, and cared less. His one thought was to find the man who had stolen his sweetheart's love and settle the affair, man to man, and, as he made his way along the street, he touched the dirk hidden in the broad belt about his waist. Tessa had said that Gray was staying at the hotel around the corner from the fruit stall and he made his way to it, hot murder in his heart.

How to find Gray he knew not, but instinctively he crouched down in the shadow of the door and waited for him. Soon or late he must pass that way. There would be a sudden spring, a thrust of a knife, a muffled cry, perhaps, and then—for awhile the angry beat of his jealous heart was like an audible voice urging him on to vengeance, and then, as the solemn night wore on, something divine that underlies all true love struggled to the surface, and the soul of Giusseppe, the charcoal peddler, humble, poor, illiterate, was transfigured by a great renunciation. He would sacrifice himself. If Tessa loved Gray, she should have him.

It was very late when Gray entered the hotel, and neither he nor the sleepy porter noticed the stealthy figure that crept in with him, and followed his every movement like a dark shadow. Gray saw him first as he turned to close the door behind him. Giusseppe entered as stealthily as a cat.

"You steal'a da love'a Tessa," he said, simply, "dassa what'a Ah come'a fo' keel'a you. Ah steek'a yo da stilletta."

Gray walked over to the mantel and rolled and lit a cigarette. His face was a trifle paler, but his hands did not tremble at their task.

"Well," he asked, "why did you not do it?"

"God'a know," replied the other. "Ah be da poor. You be da beega 'Mericana. Ah love she. Ah give'a ma life fo' she."

"You love the girl?" Gray asked, curiously, "then why don't you marry her? You know the fate of the rose that hangs too near the garden wall—" and a shrug of the shoulders completed the sentence.

Giusseppe made a hopeless gesture of assent, and then impetuously poured out the whole story—his love for Tessa, the weary wating, the little home he had hoped to make for her when he had saved up enough money to buy the horse and cart. They were to have been so happy, but now—it was all over. It was a pathetic little story of human love and longing, of faithful devotion that rose to the heights of a great sacrifice, and as Arthur Gray listened he smoked many cigarettes, and cursed his own idle folly.

"Giusseppe," he said, at last, very humbly, "if I have wronged you, it has been unintentional, and I beg your forgiveness. I admired your rose, as any man may a beautiful flower, but I have no desire to rob you of it. In my northern home there is a lily which soon, please God, I shall wear on my own breast. Go back to Tessa. Pluck your own rose, man, and tell old Beppo I shall send down the horse and cart tomorrow as a little wedding present to the bride."

The light was still burning in Tessa's room when Giusseppe made his way back to Beppo's house, and the girl, red eyed with weeping over her quarrel with her lover, sprang to the window at his first call. In a word almost he told her his glad news.

"Ah, beloved," he said, holding out his arms to the girl as she leaned above him in the window, "but the world is Heaven to-night." For answer Tessa swayed to him in the scented dark and laid her lips for the first time on his.

"For lagniappe," she said, shyly.

HE CHASED A GRIZZLY BEAR.

How a Sheep Rancher in Arizona Frightened the Animal Out of Its Wits.

Bears are not the bravest, although they are among the most dangerous of wild beasts. They are sometimes frightened by very trifling occurrences, and run with all possible speed to a place of safety.

A short time ago an Arizona sheep rancher was riding in the foothills when he saw a big, awkward silver-tip. He had a rifle, but was not certain he could kill the bear at one shot, and knew that he would get into trouble if he missed. So he gave a regular cowboy yell, and the bear started away in alarm.

The man gave chase, at the same time keeping up the piercing yell, and he soon noticed that the grizzly was getting farther away. He continued the chase for nearly two miles, until the bear disappeared in the mountains and he had not gained a foot.

In going back along the trail he noticed places where the bear had made jumps of 15 or 20 feet, and the ground had been cut up by his claws so that it looked as if a harrow had been run over it. It is evident that a man would have no show running a footrace with a grizzly.

Spring Health Note.

"I suppose, doctor, in order to cure my wife's earache the cause must be removed."

"Yes; you'll have to take off that loud suit."—Town Topics.

THE EFFECT OF MUSIC.

Odd Experiments Which Have Resulted in Some Interesting Deductions.

A series of tests have been made with the ergograph, which is an instrument to be applied to the muscles of the hands and arms, to induce and measure fatigue. Until taken up by neurologists the ergograph has been used in the psychological study of school children, says the Catholic World. It consists of two clamps designed to hold the wrist and forearm firm, and a tubular contrivance to hold all but one finger straight. The free finger is then hooked into a small strap, having a weight at the other end. In the experiment the subject is instructed to crook the finger as long as he can. The vitality is shown by the length of time the subject can continue the exercise, and the capacity for being taught is supposed to be indicaetd by the pupil. And here comes in the influence of music, for it has been found by experimenting that music played during the tests had produced variations in the results which can be accounted for in no other way. For example, lively airs played on the harp seemed to invigorate the patient and enable him to keep up the exercise for a much longer time, but dreary melodies decreased the vitality and rendered the patient's arm almost powerless. The deductions reached by the physicians interested in the experiments were that musical rhythm increased the physical well-being of the patients and might be rendered a powerful means of curing them.

Marriage by Advertisement.

Marriage by advertisement seems to be much in favor in Vienna. A diligent enquirer has counted no less than 598 matrimonial advertisements in the two leading middle-class papers of that city in the course of a week. It is only the middle classes who arrange their matrimonial affairs in this way, and it is curious to notice the number of women who advertise is almost equaled by the number of men. The compiler of this list makes some sad reflections upon the levity and venality of the age. Young men and young women, he says, are no longer ashamed to regard themselves as objects of merchandise which may be put up to the highest bidder.

Queer Benediction.

In the Philippines the parting benediction is bestowed in the form of rubbing one's friend's face with one's hand.

Pretension.

Everybody "puts on" more or less.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

NEW RAYS DISCOVERED.

Reader Almost Every Transparent Substance Luminous in Darkness.

Consul General Richard Guenther, of Frankfort, transmits some interesting information concerning the latest rays. In 1895, he says, quoting from a German technical paper, a French chemist discovered rays emanating from the element uranium which possessed properties similar to the Roentgen rays. They were called Becquerel rays, after their discoverer. But while the discovery of Roentgen aroused great interest in the whole civilized world, leading to radical changes in medical diagnosis, the Becquerel rays were only employed in a very limited way in physical laboratories, and an assertion by the French scientist Demarcays that they were not emitted from uranium, but from a new element, made no impression.

Recent experiments by the Berlin high school of technology have proved this assertion—that a new element is responsible for the Becquerel rays—and the interesting fact has been observed that these rays render almost every transparent substance luminous in the darkness.

These rays make it possible to tell genuine diamonds from artificial ones in the dark. This will prove of great practical importance in testing. The experiments have also resulted in obtaining, for the first time, larger quantities of the new element, which has demonstrated that rays emanating from a larger quantity make the air such a conductor of electricity that it is hoped this property can be utilized in wireless telegraphy. Experiments for this purpose are being made in the Berlin institution, but the deepest secrecy is maintained concerning them. It is stated that the results will soon be laid before the emperor, which seems to indicate that the discovery is regarded as one of great importance.

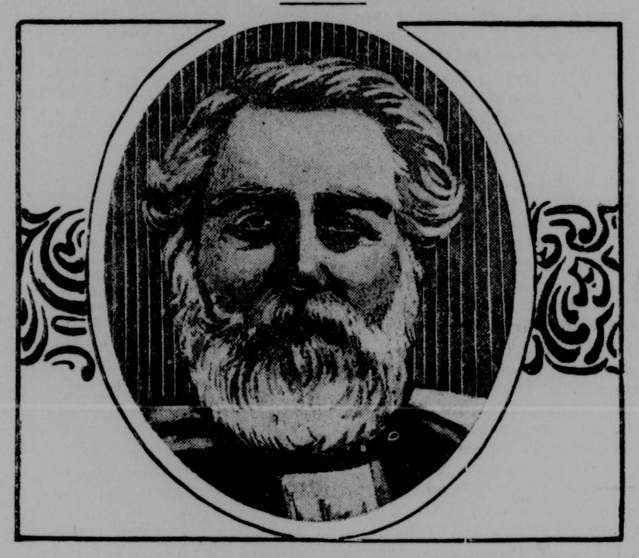
Progress in Aerial Navigation.

M. Santon Dumont, who more nearly than any other aeronaut has approached a solution of the problem set by the founder of the Deutsch prize of £4,000 for the most successful navigable airship, has been awarded £100 by the Aero club in recognition of his efforts during 1900 to fulfill the conditions of the competition, writes a Paris correspondent. The contest during the coming summer promises to be especially interesting.

Crest Tax in England.

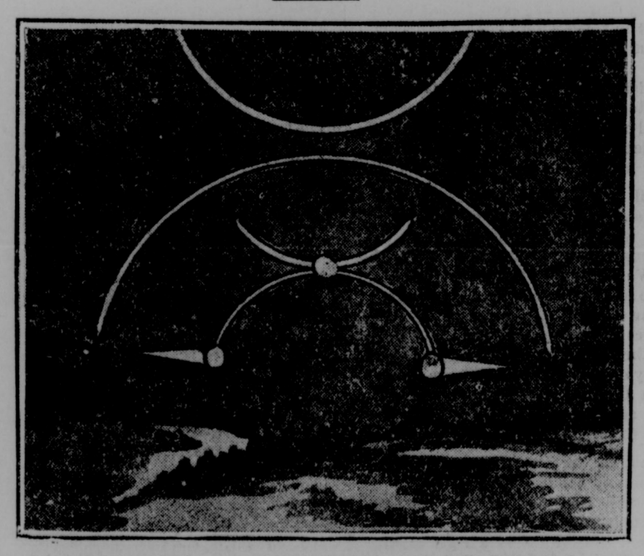
To display a crest on stationery and plate in England costs each family a tax of a guinea a year. About 40,000 people pay it.

RIGHT REV. WILLIAM BENNETT BOND.



This distinguished Canadian churchman has just been elected archbishop and metropolitan of Canada by the house of bishops of the Church of England in Canada. The new metropolitan has been bishop of Montreal since 1875. He was born in Truro, England, in 1815, and emigrated to Newfoundland when he was 19. In 1840 he was ordained deacon of the Anglican church and a priest one year later. His early ministry was spent in organizing missions in the province of Quebec. He is president of the Montreal Theological seminary and one of the most scholarly divines in the Dominion.

A GROUP OF MOCK SUNS.



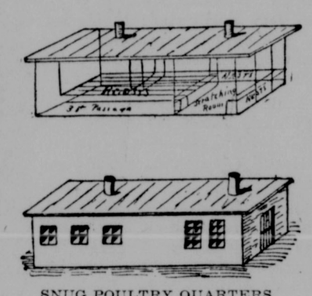
A curious natural phenomenon was observed at St. Gall, Switzerland, on the morning of March 17. In the veiled sky the sun shone dimly. Over it was a half halo in faint rainbow colors. To the left and to the right, and over, were seen two long streaks, cone-shaped in form, drawn upward somewhat. A short curve in rainbow colors was closed with the upper mock sun, the ends of the curve going upward. A little distance over the curve was another half halo in faint colors, and over this another curve, the most richly colored of all. The spectacle remained in sight half an hour.

SOD POULTRY HOUSE.

For Cheapness, Comfort and Convenience, Says Its Designer, It Is Without an Equal.

Every western farmer may have one of these comfortable houses with little cost and a comparatively small amount of labor. The sod may be turned at any time in the year when the ground is not frozen. A firm, well-grassed sod is best, but other will do, the only difference being in the length of time the building will last. The walls are laid up with bricks of sod about 12x12 inches and laid like bricks with the exception of the cement, nothing of that kind being used. The sod is turned down and the walls are made 24 inches thick, two layers of sod being used.

Timbers are used above openings for doors and windows; and casings are used as in a frame. The roof should slope about two feet, and



SNUG POULTRY QUARTERS.

should project on all sides at least two feet to protect the walls from moisture. Rafters and three-fourths-inch lumber, covered with dirt or sod, make the roof. Poles and brush may be used instead of lumber, but are not so good.

The most nearly ideal house of this kind I ever have seen is illustrated herewith. It is 14x38 feet, outside dimensions, and contains two rooms. The roosting room is 10x18 feet, inside measure, and contains two sections of swinging roosts, each 6x8 feet, leaving a passage at each end and a three-foot passage the whole length on the south, where the three windows are located. There is a stove-pipe ventilator in each room, which can be partially closed in winter. The roosts are about 2½ feet from the floor and swung on fence wire from the cross sections at the roof.

Opening from the roosting rooms is the scratching and nest room, which is 10x14 feet, inside measure. In summer it is used only for nests. These nests run the entire length of the room on the north and across the ends, except where the doors interfere. They are two feet deep—if fowls are large they could be lower—and filled up about one foot with cut straw. On the south are two full-sized windows, giving plenty of light and sunshine for winter, and easily blinded in summer, when so much light is not practicable. Floors are of dirt, covered with straw for scratching or swept clean when summer comes. Fowls will lay the whole season. They are warm in winter and cool in summer, and they seem to like the dirt walls better than any other kind I know of. For cheapness, comfort and convenience, the sod hen house has not an equal.—Mrs. L. M. Lutton, in Farm and Home.

Heat Spoils the Ducklings.

They will stand almost anything, but they cannot endure too much heat. One of the most common troubles is that the ducklings get weak-legged and almost invariably the poultry papers say that it is too rich feeding that does it. The minute you begin to overheat them the legs grow soft and large so they cannot stand up and the bill grows so soft that they cannot pick up food. It really comes from too much heat. They are particularly susceptible to the heat of the sun. It is almost invariably a fact that if you let them get thirsty and then give them water and let them go into the sun they will have convulsions and most of them will die.—G. H. Pellard, in Farm and Home.

Lettuce for the Chickens.

Lettuce is the best green food we have ever tried for chickens in confinement. They will turn from clover in any form and greedily devour lettuce in any stage of its growth if it is given to them fresh, or any time before it wilts. An ordinary sized breeding pen, say, from five to ten, will eat about eight good-sized bunches or stalks three or four times a week, and eat it clean, too. By drilling it quite thick in the rows and cutting (not pulling) it close to the ground when gathering it for fowls a little "patch" of ground may be made to yield a sufficient amount for quite a flock during an entire season. Try a patch next spring.—Interstate Poultryman.

Insects in Stored Grain.

The best way to kill these insects is to use bisulphide of carbon. This liquid quickly exhales as deadly gas, which is heavier than air and sinks down through the grain. Put the bisulphide in a deep dish at the top of the grain. Close the bin and make it as nearly airtight as possible by throwing blankets or bags over the top. The liquid will evaporate and the gas will work down through the grain. The gas is deadly and very quick to take fire. Do not breathe close to the disb, or bring any light near it.—Rural New Yorker.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

An Error of Judgment.

A colored citizen gave a justice of the peace a big fat possum as a wedding fee. Meeting the groom a year after, the justice said:

"Well, Jim, how do you like married life?"

"Well, sah," was the reply, "all I kin say is—I wish I'd eat that possum."—Atlanta Constitution.

Are You Going Abroad?

If you are going abroad be sure to select the Lackawanna Railroad as your route East. The terminus of that line is within two blocks of the docks of the ocean liners operated by the Cunard, Hamburg-American, White Star, North German Lloyd, Netherlands American, American, Red Star and French Lines. To the traveler, often encumbered with luggage and accompanied by his family, the advantage of landing so near his point of embarkation is at once apparent. Not only is the Lackawanna Railroad the most convenient line to the piers of the great Trans-Atlantic Steamers, but the comfort of its patrons is the special care of a Steamship Agent who will be found on the docks of all the principal lines. From Chicago three through trains are run daily in connection with the Nickel Plate offering a service unsurpassed in luxury and convenience. From St. Louis there is also a through daily service in connection with the Wabash Railroad.

Conscientious by Degrees.

It is well to be thankful for small mercies. Such is the opinion of a man from whose pocket was stolen a purse containing £25. Some months later he received this letter: "Dear Sir: I stold your money. Remorse naws my conscience, and I have sent you £5. When remorse paws again I'll send you some more."—Tit-Bits.

Wonderful.

Yes, and more than wonderful; one might say "most wonderful" when speaking of Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion, which, for over fifty years, has been the standard preparation for the skin. Mr. Joseph Inkrat, of Cincinnati, Ohio, wrote: "Your Lotion has cured me of a very annoying face eruption, with which I have been troubled for a long time. It is a wonderful medicine." This testimony is echoed by all who have used this great healer and beautifier and none fail to praise it and recommend its use. If your druggist hasn't it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

A New Wrinkle.

"The idea! What's this?" exclaimed the man who was idly skimming the fashion page.

"What's what?" inquired the other.

"It says here 'Leghorns will be much used this summer.' I've heard of a shoe horn, but a leg horn's new to me. I suppose tight trousers are responsible for it."—Philadelphia Press.

Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The Hard Part.

"No," said the society reporter, "it is not so hard to get descriptions of the costumes. The hard part is to write the descriptions so that each lady will consider herself the best dressed woman present."—Baltimore American.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

Mr. Mann—"You talk about fashionable trimming for a bonnet! Why, anything you can stick on to a bonnet is the style." Mrs. Mann—"Anything, dear, but what you have on hand."—Boston Transcript.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Mr. Newlywed—"Come, won't you break bread with us to-day?" Jack Jester—"No, thanks, old man; you see I can't stand manual labor; by the way, is it her first attempt?"—Ohio State Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

If you would be happy you must learn to live a day at a time.—Chicago Daily News.

The stomach has to work hard, grinding the food we crowd into it. Make its work easy by chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

It is no use praying for peace while you take cream on your pickles.—Ram's Horn.

The man who boasts that he never speaks ill of an enemy must have been whipped about every other day when he was a schoolboy.—Indianapolis News.

We face a great many of our troubles bravely, because the real fact is that we are so situated that we can't run away.—Atchison Globe.

THE TIRE PROBLEM

is solved for you when you fit your wheel with G & J Tires. Full of life and speed—easy to repair when punctured—durable and always satisfactory. Just the kind to stand hard service on country roads. Ask your local agent or write us for catalogue.

G & J TIRE COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 83 S. California Ave., Chicago.

A. N. K.—C 1863

ACTIVE man by large Manufacturing House; $36.00 in cash paid for 12 days trial; promotion and permanent position if satisfactory. Address G. B. F. CO., 733 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BRIGHT INDIAN GIRL.

Romantic History Which Has Made Wah-ta-Waso an Accomplished Young Lady.

Wah-ta-Waso will soon enter Harvard university. She is a full-blooded daughter of the Pannawabskik Indian tribe of Maine. The early settlers found that name too difficult to pronounce and corrupted it into Penobscot. Wah-ta-Waso's Indian name means "Bright Eyes," and she is said to be pretty enough and intelligent enough to be worthy the name. Like many of her tribe, she has an English name by which she is generally known in her dealings with the whites, who find it more in keeping with their ideas to call her Lucy Nicola. She is about 20 years of age.

There is a romantic history back of the movement to send Bright Eyes to the Harvard annex. Montague Chamberlain, for many years recorder of the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, has taken the Indian girl under his protection because one of her ancestors spared the life of one of his forefathers. Mr. Chamberlain is an ethnologist who has made a specialty of the Indian tribes of the east. He has studied their histories, their languages and their legends.

About the time of the French and Indian war some of the Pannawabskiks, who had wandered from Maine to the St. Lawrence, joined the Indians under the French and made a raid into English territory, including an attack on Ticonderaga. With the English force was a trader from Boston named Chamberlain, who got into a hand-to-hand conflict with a powerful Penobscot Indian. In the struggle they clinched, but the redskin was the better wrestler and threw the white. Chamberlain managed to regain his feet and start on a run, but the Indian overtook him, and, having picked up a club, knocked Chamberlain down before he could use his knife. The strength and courage of the white evidently won the admiration of the Indian, for as he stood over Chamberlain with club in hand the Penobscot said in English:

"I like you. Make you my son. You good fighter."

Chamberlain was accordingly treated as a prisoner and was taken to the Indian village of St. Francis, on the St. Lawrence river. While he was permitted to roam freely about the village, the Indians kept a watchful eye on him, and he knew he was a captive. He learned, however, to like the Indian life and remained three years. Then in a fit of homesickness he decided to go home, but the captor refused to let him depart. Chamberlain had won the hearts of many of the squaws by lending them a helping hand in their drudgery, and some of the maidens of the tribe aided him in escaping under cover of darkness. He afterward became a man of consequence in Boston, and the ethnologist of to-day is one of his descendants.

The Penobscot Indians in time returned to Maine and settled on the island in the Penobscot river, which is still their home. Montague Chamberlain, in the course of his investigations discovered that Wah-ta-waso

WAH-TA-WASO, "BRIGHT EYES."

was descended from the Indian who had taken his ancestor captive at Ticonderoga, and he took it upon himself to give her an opportunity to gain an excellent education. She has had the advantage of common and high schools, and is now preparing to enter the Harvard annex next summer. Mr. Chamberlain has helped a number of the Penobscots to go to Carlisle, and he has built them a library on their island.

Bright Eyes is an accomplished young woman, for she sings well and plays the piano. She is also a pet of a certain circle of New York society, and has been entertained in that city. On one occasion she made a hit by an address she made during the discussion of the problem of immigration by a woman's club. She said, in effect:

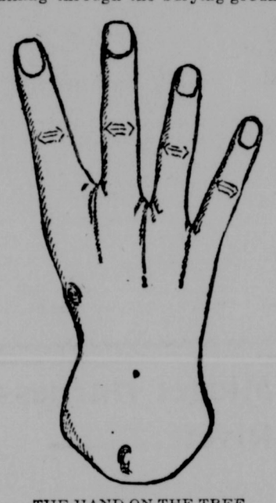
"I believe I am the only real American here, and if anyone in the company has reason to complain of the immigration of Europeans I am that one. My forefathers owned the country from the St. John's river to the Connecticut, but the immigrants from Europe, your forefathers, robbed my people of tract after tract, until now we are restricted to one small island in the Penobscot river. Even the railroads, which are largely responsible for our loss, have deprived us of the half-fare rate they used to give the Indians. Fortunately, my people are happy though poor, but it comes with poor grace that the Americans of to-day should complain of the incursions of more poor immigrants from across the sea."

Wah-ta-Waso spoke in this strain at some length, and the audience was surprised by her self-possession, her fluency and her command of English. Bright Eyes is no ordinary Indian maiden, and Mr. Chamberlain is confident she will give a good account of herself after she enters Harvard.—Chicago Times-Herald.

CHILD'S HAND ON TREE.

Strange Freak of Nature Found in an Old Virginia Graveyard and Carefully Preserved.

One of the most curious freaks of nature discovered 18 years ago in an old graveyard near Ashland, Va., is now preserved as a much-treasured relic. A man named Robertson, who was walking through the burying ground



THE HAND ON THE TREE.

noticed that, raised in the bark of an ancient apple tree, was the exquisitely modeled hand of a child. Roberson cut the growth off the apple tree and took the bark from it. It was seen at a glance that by taking a penknife and making the ends of the fingers to indicate nails, and also by cutting little notches on the fingers at a point where the knuckles would be, the growth would be an exact reproduction of a child's hand. Mr. Robertson did this, and the little piece of wood was regarded as a curio by all who saw it. He sold it to Mr. J. P. Luck, of Ashland, who has had it in his possession ever since.

With the exception of the carving at the ends of the fingers and the little notches at the knuckles, the accompanying cut shows the growth exactly as it was taken from the tree. The lines in the back of the hand are all natural. The shape of the fingers is just as they were when the bark was taken from the growth; the general shape and appearance of the hand have been unchanged, and on the inside are all the lines natural to a human hand.

The little notch shown in the cut to the side of the hand was a point where the thumb extended, but in taking the bark off the growth, this was accidentally cut off. The thumb, like the fingers, was accurate in every particular.

Rumor has it that a little child was once buried here, and that not long after the interement an apple tree sprang up. This grew rapidly and near the root of it appeared the hand, which developed by degrees until it became the size of a child's hand and in its present shape.

Superstitious people think there is some connection between the growth of this hand on the apple tree and the life of the child buried alongside of it. The fingers were all shaped exactly like those of a child and have a proportionate length and size. The palm of the hand is the same and the wrist almost a reproduction in appearance of that of a child.

Effective Table Decoration.

An effective table decoration may be made in liberty muslin in a pale lemon color or white and gold. Ruck it up into a "center," and at the end opposite the carver form the initial of the host with smilax or ivy. Then take some geraniums and pick out the petals, placing them at intervals on the smilax, to mark out the initial more plainly. Put a framework of ivy leaves and geraniums around the "muslin center" and a vase of geraniums and maiden-hair at each corner. This style can be varied by making the initial of forget-me-notes with lilies of the valley lightly placed among them, and in this case a pale green muslin center, with four vases of lightly arranged forget-me-nots and lilies of the valley, should be used.

To Relieve Black Costumes.

The woman who wears a good deal of black can alter her costume considerably if she has two or three petticoats of different colorings. One should be a black and white check or spot, and with this she must have some white revers or a white collar stitched and run with black, a white feather or white wings in her millinery, or perhaps a black and silver toque, with white osprey, and, of course, white gloves.

To Clean Soiled Millinery.

Milliners clean soiled wings that accumulate in their stock by shaking them gently in a box of white cornmeal, brushing all the meal out carefully with a fine brush. White aigrettes are cleaned by washing them gently in warm soapsuds made from good soap, rinsing in cold water and shaking them dry over a fire.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Josh's Conjecture.

Aunt Betsy—Josh, how is it the weather man here can only tell what it's going to do for 24 hours, while the weather man in Washington can tell for 48 hours, or even a week?

Uncle Josh—I guess the Washington chap has more sensitive corns.—Philadelphia Record.

The Prose and the Poetry.

The young bride who reads with a proud thrill "she swept up the aisle on her father's arm" never thinks of the after days when she will sweep up the kitchen and dining-room floors and not get even a mention in the society columns.—Kansas City Editor.

A Slim Menu.

"I presume you are always filled with the divine afflatus," said the admiring friend to the dreamy poet.

"Yes," answered the dreamy poet; "yes, and that's about all, as a general thing."—Baltimore American.

Discouraging.

He—It is my aim in life to do something that will make my name eternally remembered.

She—Is it? You are a pretty poor shot, are you not?—Somerville Journal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Putting It Gently.

"Ladies," said the speaker at the annual meeting of the Boston beanbund, "I shall, in elucidating my subject, give you nothing but the-er-the-that is to say, I shall give you-er-the-the decollete truth."—Baltimore American.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

As Far as She Could Go.

He—What do you think of this talk about a family being able to live on $2.50 a week?

She—No, Arthur, I don't believe it can be done. But I will gladly be a sister to you.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

An Insuperable Bar.

The New Yorker—I suppose chess is a popular game in the Quaker city?

The Philadelphian—No; it's played very seldom.

"Why, I supposed it being such a slow game you people would like it."

"No; you see we'd have to stay awake to play it."—Yonkers Statesman.

Hoxsie's Croup Cure
Checks a cold in one hour. 50 cents.

Judicial Gallantry.

Judge (to female witness)—How old are you?

Miss Passeigh—I guess I am—

"Pray do not be reckless with your guesses, madam. We can allow you but three chances at it."—Baltimore American.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Nurse Wanted.

Young Mother—Do you think baby looks like me or his papa?

Nurse—Like you, mum. Mr. Jenkins is a mighty handsome man.

Advertisement—Wanted—A competent and well-mannered nurse.—Mobile Register.

How My Throat Hurts! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mistress—"Susan, I'm sure I heard someone kissing you in the kitchen last night. I don't like that." Susan—"Yes, ma'am, the master said you didn't like kissing much, and that was why he kissed me."—Philadelphia Press.

The lonesomest man in the world is the one at whose home there is a corpse awaiting burial. The women always find something to do, but have you ever noticed how drearily the time drags to the man who is staying from work out of "respect?"—Atchison Globe.

The man who boasts of paying as he goes is usually slow about making a start.—St. Louis Star.

Americans in Venice.

Two American women in Venice spent their first evening loafing around the lagoons in a gondola—it being moonlight, of course, and all the rest of the sentimental, charming things it is always in Venice.

"Here comes a gondola," stage whispered one American to the other, "that probably contains a pair of lovers. See how absorbed those two dim figures evidently are in each other; the gondolier, other gondolas, the witchery of the moonlight and the place—to all of it they are oblivious. Oh, what a spot for sentiment; the air is full of it!"

And as the two gondolas glided past each other the Americans heard the unmistakable accents of a fellow countryman: "I'll see your three and raise you five."—Philadelphia Record.

Buncoed.

Mr. Smithers ran over the bills which had come from the dry goods man, the milliner and the dressmaker during the month and by means of pencil and paper deducted the whole amount from his monthly salary. He was rejoiced to find a balance in his favor of $15.98. Mr. Smithers was at once bewildered by visions of a new hand-me-down suit, which was now almost within his grasp. He had seen ready-made suits advertised somewhere at 89.98½, and was hunting in the daily paper for the ad. when his wife pranced joyously into the room.

"Oh, Henry," she gurgled, "see my beautiful new spring jacket! Isn't it a perfect love? It was only $15, and I told them to send the bill to you, dear!"

Mr. Smithers weakly let the paper slide to the floor and lapsed into idiotic admiration.—Ohio State Journal.

Carrie—"There goes Nell with her fiancee. They say he fell in love with her at first sight." Bessie—"That's just like him. He always was a funny fellow. They say he liked olives the first time he ever tasted them."—Boston Transcript.

Many a poor tune is played on a good horn.—Chicago Daily News.

An empty-headed man is always full of himself.—Chicago Daily News.

SPRING CATARRH MAKES PEOPLE WEAK AND NERVOUS.

MISS ANNA BRYAN, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Miss Anna Bryan, a favorite cousin of William Jennings Bryan, is well known socially in Washington, D. C., where she has a host of friends. Miss Bryan recently studied music at Fairmount Seminary, of Washington, D. C. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, she says:

1459 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"At the solicitation of a friend I began some weeks ago to take your Peruna and I now feel like a new person. I take pleasure in recommending it to all who want a good tonic and a permanent cure for catarrh."—Anna Bryan.

MRS. BERTHA KOCKLER, 177 Guinett street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"Peruna and Manalin have done me very great service, and I recommend them with pleasure to all who suffer with nervous catarrh of the stomach as I did. Should such a disease ever attack me again I shall immediately take Peruna. I now feel very well and have a good appetite all the time. I have gained in weight. I recommended Peruna to an acquaintance of ours and he is making remarkable progress. I looked so badly for a time before I began your medicine, that now when I meet some of my friends they say: 'I was very much worried about you, but now you are looking so well.' I shall always keep Peruna and Manalin in the house as family medicines."—Mrs. Bertha Kockler.

Thousands of Fair Women Are Never Without Pe-ru-na The National Catarrh Remedy,

Miss Marie Coats, President of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, writes the following concerning Peruna:

Appleton, Wis.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—

"I find Peruna an excellent spring and summer medicine and am glad to call the attention of my friends to it. When that languid, tired feeling comes over you, and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week. I have now used it for three seasons and find it very reliable and efficacious."—Marie Coats.

Miss Marie Coats.

Mrs. Al. Wetzel, 21 South 17th street, Terre Haute, Ind., writes:

"Peruna is the greatest medicine on earth. I feel well and that tired feeling is all gone. When I began to take your medicine I could not smell nor hear a church bell ring. Now I can smell and hear. When I began your treatment my head was terrible, all sorts of buzzing, chirping and loud noises. Three months ago I dragged around like a snail; now I can walk as briskly as ever. I am going to go and see the doctor that said I was not long for this world, and tell him that Peruna cured me."—Mrs. Al. Wetzel.

If all the tired women and all the nervous women, and all the women that needed a tonic would read and heed the words of these three fair ladies who have spoken right to the point, how many invalids would be prevented and how many wretched lives be made happy.

Peruna restores health in a normal way.

Peruna puts right all the mucous membranes of the body, and in this way restores the functions of every organ.

If it is the stomach that is out of order, and the digestion impaired, Peruna quickly makes things right by restoring the mucous membrane of the stomach.

If the nerves tingle, if the brain is tired, if the strength is flagging and the circulation of blood weakened by flabby mucous membranes of the digestive organs, Peruna reaches the spot at once by giving to these membranes the vitality and activity which belongs to them.

The pelvic organs are also lined with mucous membrane which in the female sex is especially liable to derangements. Peruna is an absolute specific in these cases. The women everywhere are praising it. No other remedy has ever received such unqualified praise from such a multitude of women.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

MAM-M-MA!!
DON'T YOU HEAR BABY CRY?

Do you forget that summer's coming with all its dangers to the little ones—all troubles bred in the bowels.

The summer's heat kills babies and little children because their little insides are not in good, clean, strong condition.

Winter has filled the system with bile. Belching, vomiting up of sour food, rash, flushed skin, colic, restlessness, diarrhoea or constipation, all testify that the bowels are out of order.

If you want the little ones to face the coming dangers without anxious fear for their lives, see that the baby's bowels are gently, soothingly, but positively *cleaned out in the spring time, and made strong and healthy before hot weather sets in.*

The only safe laxative for children, pleasant to take (they ask for more) is *CASCARETS.* Nursing mothers make their milk mildly purgative for the baby by eating a *CASCARET* now and then. Mama eats a *CASCARET,* baby gets the benefit. Try it! Send for a 10c box of *CASCARETS* to-day and you will find that, as we guarantee, all irregularities of the little and big childrens insides are

CURED BY

Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 484

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

UNAWARES.

A song welled up in the singer's heart
(Like a song in the throat of a bird),
And loud he sang, and far it rang,
For his heart was strangely stirred,
And he sang for the very joy of song,
With no thought of one who heard.

Within the listener's wayward soul
A heavenly patience grew;
He fared on his way with a benison
On the singer, who never knew
How the careless song of an idle hour
Had shaped a life anew.

—Alice Williams Brotherton in "Poets and Poetry of Indiana."

LOVE'S TRAGEDY.

How a Girl Was Won.

The girl was looking out of the window, humming softly, with a fine air of indifference. The man was leaning his back against the mantelpiece, gloomily observing the points of his boots.

They were good boots, but hardly worth the amount of serious observation he was giving them. To any person of moderate understanding the situation was obvious. To the two actors in it it was becoming embarrassing. The man moved first.

"You are sure your mind is made up, Georgie?"

The girl stopped humming abruptly and turned round.

"What is the use of beginning again?" she said, with an impatient movement. "You know one cannot serve two masters. I am going to give my life to my art."

"But, Georgie, you know what it means to me. I mean you know I could never change or forget."

"Why not?" she returned quickly. "That is just what I wanted to speak to you about. You see"—and her proud head was raised a trifle higher—"you only want a wife who can see that you get a good dinner every day and sew the buttons on your shirts. You have known us all for years. Why do you expect me, the unpractical one of the family, to snatch at the offer of this post? You would have shown more sense in asking Madge or Lillian, and I dare say one of them might have had you."

For a moment there was a dangerous gleam in his eyes, but it changed to a tender look of amusement as the girl flung herself viciously into a chair with the air of a sulky child.

"I suppose it would have been more sensible," he agreed, "only I don't love either Madge or Lilian. If you will only have me," he continued, a twinkle in his eye and abject humility in his voice, "I will do my best to overcome my disgraceful appetite and dine off a sentimental song if you deem it best. I will also look out for some patent shirt fasteners which will save you the trouble of sewing on buttons."

Georgie looked up quickly.

"You needn't try to be funny, Rex!" she said severely. "You know quite well I should have to become a domesticated woman if I married, and I won't. I am going to devote my life to music, and if I were to sacrifice that and marry you I should stop loving you in a fortnight and hate you in a month. There; that's all!"

Rex looked up quickly.

"You would stop loving me in a fortnight?" he asked. "Then I may infer you have begun already?"

"You may infer nothing, sir!" she retorted sharply, but her face was crimson.

"By Jove, that's the nearest I've ever got!" thought Rex. "I believe she does half like me, but must make her cave in before she'll respect me."

There was a moment's pause, then he said gently:

"I beg your pardon, Georgie. I believe you may be right, after all, though it is hard to think of giving you up." And he sighed softly, but resignedly. "If you are not too angry with me, will you tell me which you think it would be best for me to try to like, Lilian or Madge?"

"I am so glad, Rex, you are sensible at last! Really, I have thought it out carefully, and, though Lilian is awfully sweet and—and everything, I think Madge is the one best suited to you. You see, she cooks splendidly and knows exactly how everything ought to be done in a house and would be perfectly satisfied if you kissed her once a month or so and occasionally said the dinner was excellent. She really would, she is so easily pleased. While I— Well, you know what I am."

"Yes, I know what you are," he replied quietly. "You are very young."

She misunderstood him, as he had intended she should, and assented eagerly.

"Yes, I am young—only 19—and you are nearly 30. Madge is nearest you in age, and I believe you could make her love you if you tried."

"Shall I try? Do you want me to?"

"Yes, of course I want you to. It is for your own sake. She would make you a better wife than I because I don't want even to be loved. I am satisfied with my life as it is."

"All right, Georgie. In a month I shall have made up my mind, and I will tell you. Goodby."

"Goodby," she murmured, vaguely afraid of what she had done. She tried to reason out the cause of her depression, but it seemed to have no cause, and with a lagging step she made her way to the sunny den which she shared with her sisters.

Madge was sitting there alone, sewing and singing gayly. She looked up, with a smile, as Georgie entered, and an unusual merriment danced in her eyes.

"Guess who's been here?" exclaimed Madge.

"Who?"

"Rex. And he's got a box for 'The Loves of Henrietta' tomorrow, and he's asked mother and me to go."

"I'm so glad," said Georgie, but with singular want of enthusiasm.

And Madge stole a furtive look at her, and the corners of her mouth quivered.

A month had passed. Once more Georgie stood at the same window, softly humming. She was waiting for Rex, and her face was very pale. It was the same face still, but there was a difference, the difference which marks every girl's face when she becomes a woman.

She had learned her lesson and borne her punishment in silence.

Today she had nerved herself for a supreme effort that she might do no wrong to the sister who had stepped into the place she had voluntarily resigned.

She had thought love not worth the sacrifice of art, and if art without love had turned to dust and ashes in her hand who was to blame but herself?

She was waiting for Rex—Rex, who had fallen such a helpless victim to Madge that he had had scarcely a look or a word to spare for her the whole month. It was this that had first taught her what she had lost and that had afterward nerved her to play her part—for a week's experience had taught her that it was only a part—of careless indifference and entire absorption in her art.

When it seemed too hard for her, she reminded herself sternly of her own words, "I am satisfied with my life as it is."

"They shall never see I am not satisfied," she said and struggled on.

Today there was a set, stern look on her face, for this was to be the supreme ordeal, and at present there was no one to see her. But as she leaned her head listlessly against the window there came from the hall the sound of a familiar whistle, and instantly her expression changed. A smiling, expectant face greeted Rex as he entered, and she scrutinized him with playful anxiety.

"The funeral and wedding marches are side by side on the piano," she began, with an affected attempt at seriousness, "but I was waiting to choose between them till I have seen your face."

"What does my face tell you?" he asked.

She looked at him critically.

"That the momentous question is to be asked no later than this evening," she replied. "Good luck attend you."

"Wrong. Try again."

"Is it possible it is to be postponed till tomorrow morning?" And she held out her hand with a playful gesture of sympathy.

"Wrong again. I see I must tell you."

He had seized the hand she had offered and was looking her straight in the face.

"What do you say to the question having been asked already?"

The last month had wrought many changes in Georgie. She had, for one thing, learned to keep her face under control, and only the slightest trembling of the eyelid showed that she was taken by surprise.

"My dear brother to be," she said, regaining possession of her hand, "I consider I have been grossly ill treated in having this fact sprung upon me so suddenly. I had heard of a delightful little book called 'The Right Word In the Right Place'—a help to those people born devoid of tact. I was going to purchase it in the assurance that I should find a paragraph entitled, 'What to say to a future brother-in-law,' or words to that effect, and now you pounce upon me like this and crush me. I feel unfit for conversation. You had better go." And she turned majestically away.

"I will. Only you must first allow me to make one remark. You did not ask what Madge said to me." He paused impressively. "She has refused me."

It was his trump card, and he was growing desperate. He took advantage of Georgie's back being still turned toward him, and, creeping softly behind her, took one glance at her face before she knew he had moved.

It was enough.

"Georgie," he cried, "hasn't the play gone far enough? I am tired of acting, and I want you, Georgie—I can't tell you how much I want you!" There was passionate entreaty in his voice.

"What did you mean," she asked slowly, "by saying you were 'tired of acting?' I don't understand."

"No; I know," he answered guiltily. "I've got to tell you. Madge and I have been playing at being lovers during the last month. I have even asked her to marry me, and she has refused. It was the natural climax to the play, she said, and she told me to do it, because nothing else would put you off your guard. I had to know whether you loved me or not," he ended desperately.

"It was very cruel," she whispered at last.

"Ah, Georgie, don't!" he entreated. "I thought of that, but, honestly, would you ever have known you loved me if we had gone on in the same old way?"

There was a moment's silence.

"I should never have known I loved you," she answered softly.—Chicago Times-Herald.

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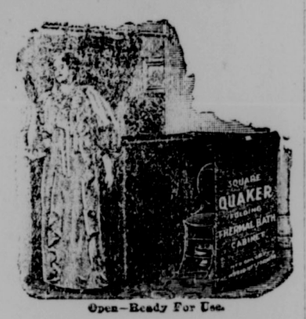

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GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

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SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va., C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 30	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 37	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 39	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

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A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187¾ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26¾ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

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VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1901. NUMBER 19.

A LEADING DEMOCRAT SPEAKS. | CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY. | GOVERNOR DID NOT VOTE. | STATE OF DELMARVIA. | LAWYERS TO MEET. | THE GAME WARDEN

A LEADING DEMOCRAT SPEAKS.

Jas. T. Doyle Finds Party Organization Unfair, Corrupt and Most Unjnst.

Jas. T. Doyle, jail warden of Baltimore, a leading Democrat and the chief lieutenant of Mayor Hayes, of Baltimore, in speaking of the Democratic machinery, says:

"In the first place it is absolutely necessary that there should be a broadening of the controlling influence whereby all factions may be represented and have a say in the party management. For thirty years the Democratic party in this city has been ruled by an oligarchy, and despite rebukes at the poles, this same dominant force insists on retaining control, to the exclusion of all elements.

"An oligarchy is abhorrent to the rank and file, and the time has arrived when Democrats will not be led by the halter and supinely bend their necks to the halter of bossism. There has been an awakening, and the old clique which has dominated party affairs must consent to listen to the demands of the people or defeat will surely follow. To secure a concert of action there must be an opportunity afforded to all the factions to have a say in the party management. This must be on a broad and liberal basis, and the will of the people permitted to express itself in the matter of nominations and the control of the machinery.

"It is high time that this sort of political 'holdup'—the meanest, lowest and most contemptible kind of robbery—be stopped.

"There is nothing in the law, as it stands, to prevent it, and under the present conditions it would be idle and a waste of time for the great mass of Democrats to enter any primaries with a view to beating the machine, for the coterie of "machine manipulators" in Baltimore, with their control of the power that creates all controlling forces in the window of the polling places, have in the past, can do so now, and will again, unless public sentiment be so thoroughly aroused as to frighten them to a halt, vote anything they please, Democrat or Republican, in order to override the will of the people and keep themselves in sole possession of the party saddle.

"There has got to be a change—an honest change. It will not do any longer to say that A or that B has retired from politics, or that he 'is'nt going to meddle in the present campaign,' or a lot of other similar rot. The people are not to be blinded by any such drivel. What they do want and what they insist upon is some honest act that will guarantee to them their share in the counsels of the party of which they are a part, and for whose reputation and conduct they are held accountable. A or B has as much right as any other Democrat to take a part in politics and in the present campaign.

"The people recognize that right as the right of all men, but what they do insist upon is that the ways that are dark and devious and the paths of chicanery and deceit and fraud be abandoned. Let the party management be made of men of all shades of Democracy; have them to be honest and straightforward, men in whom the people have confidence. Then you will have harmony, not before."

Killed by a Plucky Officer.

The town of Salisbury, six miles south of Meyersdale, was terrorized Saturday night by a gang of drunken thugs. They were drinking in the bar-room of the Hay hotel, where they picked a quarrel with P. L. Livingood. The bartender called in Policeman Joy, who, entering by a back door, drove the crowd into the street, where he attempted to arrest them. He was knocked down and severely beaten with beer glasses and brass knuckles, but managed to get hold of his revolver, and fired five shots in quick succession into the retreating crowd.

Harvey May, a leader of the gang, was shot through the heart, expiring instantly. A ball struck a beer glass in the pocket of Calvin May, a brother, and glanced. Another man deputised by Policeman Joy to assist in the arrest, had two ribs broken in the fight. Policeman Joy gave himself up to the authorities, who allowed him to remain on duty. An inquest was held over the remains of the dead man, but no verdict was given. The remains were taken to his home at Boynton, where they will be interred.

Naylor is headquarters for the McCormick Mowers, Rakes, and also has the Thomas Rakes and Tedders on hand, at the lowest prices.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

Its a wise man that knows what not to tell to a woman.

Money is more to a woman than love when she is not in love.

Men who make money wisely often make love foolishly.

When a woman runs herself down she wants you to wind her up.

When a woman is bent on having her own way she is generally straight about it.

The last word never satisfies some women, they want a chance to say more.

Cynics says when you ask a woman to be your wife you should give her ample time to say no.

Justice is represented as a blind goddess. Is it because women are blind to all justice?

The hand that rocks the cradle is in the same class with the hand that wields the hoe—without them all life fails.

Never explain matters to a jealous woman; it is worse than trying to put out fire with oil.

When a woman is all the world to you, be sure that you are well up in feminine geography.

A mean man is abominable, but a mean woman is pitiful, the one saddens the heart—the other merely loses our regard.

Love may have been blind in the days of old Adam,
When every young woman was willing to be madam;
But the new century woman, so far in advance,
Keeps her weather eye open and spots the best chance.

JACKSON.

Deer Park Improvement Society Fair.

The exact date in August upon which this fair will be held will be determined later and published in the Oakland papers and placarded in public places.

The articles for which prizes are offered will be arranged for convenience in classes. Those exhibiting in class I will pay 50 cents exhibition fee; in classes II and III will pay 25 cents exhibition fee; in class IV will pay 15 cents exhibition fee. Each exhibitor is entitled to an exhibition ticket, which will admit him to the fair without further payment.

CLASS I.

Best farm teams (horses and wagons.)
Best lamb (yearling.)
Best pair chickens (cock and 2 hens.)
Basket vegetables (greatest variety and best in quality.)
Basket flowers (greatest variety and best in quality.)
(Baskets furnished by Association.)
Best and prettiest rag carpet.

CLASS II.

Best piece embroidery.
Best piece drawn work.
Best piece knitting or crocheting.
Best piece of boy's work.

CLASS III.

Best butter (in taste and appearance.)
Bread, rolls or biscuits. Cake.
Richest sweet cream.
Strawberry preserves.

CLASS IV.

Best potatoes.
Best parsley.
Best dressed chickens, dry picked, ready for cooking.
Best and prettiest baby socks.
Best cauliflower.
Best egg plant.
Best hand-sewed apron.

Any person desiring to compete for one or more of the prizes may obtain any further details they desire from any member of the Information Committee, and they must also send their names and a clear statement of what they desire to exhibit to Mrs. Lorenzo Thrasher by July 20, 1901.

There must be as many as five competitors for each prize, otherwise it will be withdrawn.

Exhibitors need not sell their exhibits unless they so desire, but if sold at the Fair one-half the money is to go to the Society and one-half to the owner, except such articles as sell for *less than two dollars* each. Articles worth less than two dollars, if offered for sale at all, must be sold for the benefit of the Society.

There will be refreshments for sale and all sorts of useful, practical ornaments and fancy articles.

Competition for the prizes is open to all who live within a radius of ten miles of Deer Park (whether they belong to the Improvement Society or not), subject to the payment of the exhibition fee.

The Information Committee—Chairman Mrs. Lorenzo Thrasher, Mrs. S. A. Laughlin, Mrs. Shreves, Miss Sadie Thrasher.

Members of the Deer Park Village Improvement Society will be admitted at half rates; also their exhibition fees will be one-half.

GOVERNOR DID NOT VOTE.

Annapolis Democrats Do Not Like Way He Acted at Election.

From Annapolis there comes a loud wail about the failure of Governor Smith to vote in the municipal election held there on Monday.

The Governor, as is well known, is registered at Annapolis, and each election day there is a little story printed in the newspapers about the Governor walking up to the rails and dropping his ballot in the box. It seems the Governor did not take the walk this time, and on this, and the action of what is known as "the State crowd," the defeated Democrats lay particular stress.

Dr. Wells, who is opposed to the State crowd in Anne Arundel politics, got such a start in the fight for the control of the Annapolis primaries that his right to name the candidates was not contested at all. Mr. Robert M. Moss, who is the head of the anti-Wells faction in Annapolis, practically gave up the fight, and Dr. Wells was allowed to go his own way. The Democratic ticket had Col. Luther H. Gadd as the candidate for Mayor and Mr. James W. Owens as the candidate for City Counselor. The Wells people now say that Moss and the State crowd "laid down." They assert that if Moss had had control of the candidates, Governor Smith and the others in the State crowd would have been hard at work for him, but as it was, only one man connected with the State government was at work for the ticket, and this was John Sullivan, the janitor of the House of Delegates, who is a Wells man anyhow.

The result was that, notwithstanding the operation of the new election law, which was supposed to disfranchise a large number of Republicans, the Republican ticket won the city for the first time in a municipal election since 1883. Governor Smith went to Buffalo on Monday night, but the Annapolitans think that he should have gone down there to vote before he went, and that his presence would have galvanized a sufficient number of lukewarm Democrats into action to have turned the tide the other way.

BLOOMINGTON.

Piedmont Independent.

Mr. Jacob Stump of this place, was nominated for County Commissioner by the Republican convention, at Oakland, last Wednesday. This is a place on the ticket that the people of this end of the county have sought for a long time and it is predicted that Mr. Stump will receive a large vote from both parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, of Goblers Nob, were guests of relatives on last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Davis, of Blaine, were visitors in town the first of the week.

Miss Lucy O'Neil spent the fourth in Lonaconing and was accompanied home on Monday by her sister and brother-in-law.

Miss Clementine Roe, of Pruntytown, W. Va., is visiting relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mullen.

A lawn festival under the direction of the M. E. Mite Society will be held "on the green" next Saturday evening one week.

Mr. Otto Warnick, of Chestnut Grove, was in town on business Thursday.

Mr. Gilbert Warnick, who was operated on a few weeks ago for appendicitis is rapidly improving.

'Squire Moody was in Piedmont on business Thursday.

The junior base ball club, of this place, under the management of Mr. Russel Pattison, secured a victory from the Piedmont second nine, last Wednesday afternoon.

Accident Near Rowlesburg.

Quite a series of accidents occurred near Rowlesburg, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad Saturday morning. A train hauled by engine 1870 had two or three cars off the track caused by a broken rail. Another train behind was flagged and stopped. While the second train was waiting for the wreck to be cleared, a third train ran into the rear end of the second train, smashing the caboose and throwing two other cars off the track. No one was injured.

Estray Notice.

Strayed, early the present spring, five ewes, four being yearlings and one older. The sheep each had the top of one ear off and also an undercrop. Information leading to their recovery will be rewarded by the undersigned.

I offer for sale my farm of 146 acres near the Bowers place. The improvements consist of 35 acres cleared, good house, barn and two orchards. Well watered. L. W. Clark, Oakland, Md.

STATE OF DELMARVIA.

Proposition to Unite Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia.

Delmarvia is the old name that some persons would bestow upon a hypothetical state of the American Union. A proposal to create such a state, says the New York *Sun*, by the union of Delaware with the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland and Virginia has been often discussed, usually with considerable interest and decided approval by the people of Delaware, occasionally with qualified approval by the people of Maryland most directly interested, never with either interest or approval by the Eastern Shoremen of Virginia and usually with unqualified disapproval by Virginia and Maryland.

The Calverts claimed under their original grant of nearly two and three-quarter centuries ago not only the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but also the whole of what is now Delaware. They failed, however, after long litigation with the Penns, to make good their title to Delaware, and the order of the English court for a partition of the Peninsula between the litigants brought about the running of the most famous boundary in American history, Mason and Dixon's line.

Whenever the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland have felt themselves aggrieved with their relations with their neighbors of the Western Shore some Eastern Shoremen have talked of the advantages of union with Delaware. Such was the condition of feeling on the Eastern Shore about seventy years ago that the Delaware Legislature sent to Maryland Legislature a proposal looking on a union of the Eastern counties with Delaware, and a resolution for a reference of the question to the people of the Eastern Shore was carried through the lower house of Maryland and narrowly defeated in the Senate.

The subject was again much discussion especially in Delaware, rather more than twenty years ago and there has never been a time since when the question was not one of lively, if only academic interest to Delaware. The Eastern Shore became somewhat interested in the matter again when at the election of Wellington to the Senate the historic right of that region to one of the senators was ignored, but the discussion at that time took on no great importance.

Were the suggested union of Delaware with the rest of the Peninsula brought about the resultant state would have an area of about 5,000 square miles, considerable more than that of Delaware, and a population of nearly 430,000. The State of Maryland would lose in population nearly 200,000 and the State of Virginia about 47,000, while Delaware would considerably more than double her population.

Rural Delaware and the Peninsula counties of Maryland and Virginia have a common English origin and a population almost exclusively native and of native ancestry. But Wilmington, which will soon include half the population of Delaware, has a large foreign element. Eastern Shore traditions, also, are more distinctly Southern and aristocratic than those of Delaware, and the strong Quaker element in northern Delaware has no counterpart on the Eastern Shore.

Delaware has always been favorable to the proposed change because she has everything to gain by it, and the attempted purchase of a seat in the United States Senate by a wholesale bribery at the polls and bribery on a smaller scale in the legislature has recently called the attention of the people of Delaware to the dangers that may beset a very small state.

Such a piecing together of fragments to form a state has not been known in recent American history, though such things happened in Colonial days, and a familiar provision of the Constitution seems to contemplate the possibility of future cases. Transfers of small areas from one state to another have been frequent in the settlement of boundary disputes, and within a few years Pennsylvania formally recognized as Delaware territory a few square miles which had been in dispute for more than a century.

Census Nearly Ready.

Everything is being put in readiness for the closing of the state census bureau in Baltimore. The work of the office has been accomplished, and possibly by to-day or to-morrow at the latest the result will be sent to Annapolis for examination by the Governor, and the official announcement of the result will follow.

LAWYERS TO MEET.

State Bar Association's Program for Deer Park.

The program for the sixth annual meeting of the Maryland State Bar Association, at the Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md., on Wednesday, July 31, and Thursday, August 1, has been issued by Judge Conway W. Sams, secretary of the association. Morning, afternoon and night sessions will be held on the first day and morning and afternoon sessions and a banquet at night on the second day.

At the morning session, commencing at 10 o'clock, on July 1 the meeting will be opened with an address by President Stevenson A. Williams, of Belair, Harford county. This will be followed by reports of the standing committees, comprising the committee on election and admission of new members, John S. Wirt, Elkton, chairman; committee on legal biography, John P. Briscoe, Prince Frederick, chairman; committee on judicial administration and legal reform, John C. Rose, Baltimore, chairman; committee on grievances, Alexander Armstrong, Hagerstown, chairman, and committee on legal education, Benjamin A. Richmond, Cumberland, chairman.

The committee on judicial administration and legal reform will report on the bribery resolution offered at the meeting last year, and will also report a code of legal ethics for the bar of Maryland.

Alfred S. Niles, of Baltimore, will read a paper on "Where the Law Fails" at the afternoon session on July 31. Reports of special committees and of the secretary and treasurer will be made at this session and a committee on nominations will be appointed.

At the night session on July 31, commencing at 8 o'clock, a paper on "Legislation, Its Errors and Needed Reforms," will be read by James W. Owens, of Annapolis. The reports of the committees will be discussed and unfinished business will be transacted.

The annual address will be delivered at the morning session on August 1, the second and last day of the meeting. The address will be made by Henry C. Niles, of the York county (Pa.) Bar, upon invitation of the Executive committee. His subject will be "Priests of the Temple." Unfinished business will also be transacted at this meeting.

At the afternoon session on August 1 Alexander Armstrong, of the Washington County Bar, will read a paper on "The Propriety of Establishing a Permanent Law Reform Association for the State of Maryland." After the address officers for the ensuing year will be elected and delegates appointed to the American Bar Association.

The banquet which will wind up the meeting, will be held at the hotel, on the night of August 1. Ferdinand Williams, of Cumberland, will be toastmaster. Speakers will be selected from those at the banquet.

The association has obtained half rates over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and a large attendance is expected at the meeting.

Died.

SHARTZER.—On Thursday morning last at his home near Accident, John Jacob Shartzer, aged 88 years, was found dead in his bed, having retired the night previous in his usual health. It is thought that heart disease was the cause of his death. He was the father of Messrs. John, Andrew and George Shartzer of Oakland. His funeral took place on Friday afternoon from the German Lutheran church at Accident, of which he was a member.

BROWNING.—On Friday morning at the residence of Mrs. Charles Jamison in Oakland, after an illness of 12 hours of congestion of the brain, Anastacia, aged 14 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Browning, of near Gortner. The sufferings of the young girl from the time she was taken ill on Thursday evening until her death were intense, although everything was done to relieve her. Funeral took place on Saturday, the interment being made in the Catholic cemetery in Oakland.

Cure For Cholera Infantum—Never Known to Fail.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwalter, Ohio. For sale by all dealers, Oakland; and J. W. Laughlin, Deer Park.

THE GAME WARDEN

Sounds a Note of Warning to Non-Residents.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Your county at this season of the year has within its confine so many visitors and non-residents, who are doubtless ignorant of your game and fish laws, that I think you will be doing them a service by publishing the following extracts as I have instructed all my deputies to enforce the same:

Chapter 189, Acts of 1900, compels non-residents to obtain a license to hunt, costing $25, from the clerk of your court. The license is not transferable and cannot be issued to corporations but individual members may obtain it.

Under this act it is unlawful to kill, have in possession, etc., any woodcock, partridge or quail, pheasant or wild turkey except during the month of November. The penalty one to ten dollars. Rabbits may be shot only from November 1st to December 1st, wild ducks, wild swan, wild goose and wild brant from November 1st to April 10th.

It is unlawful to kill or hunt deer until after the year 1905.

Chapter 504, Acts 1900—And it is unlawful at any time to chase deer with dogs unless first wounded during the open season. Penalty $50 to $100.

P. L. L., Art. 12, Sec's 65, 66, 67—Unlawful to trap or ensnare any of the above at any time.

Chapter 371, Acts 1900, P. L. L., makes it unlawful to trap, catch, kill or otherwise take any mink, raccoon or muskrat in the state or to have same in possession, if taken within the state, between April 1st and January 1st. Penalty $5 to $20 or ten to thirty days in jail for each animal.

This law applies to your county and must be enforced.

TROUT FISHING.

The Legislature of 1900, Chap. 544, made it unlawful to float saw dust in the Casselman river or any of its tributaries. Penalty $200 or one year in jail for each offense. And while this specific act applies to the above river only, it is clearly unlawful under the state law to float saw dust or to permit it to get into any running stream in your county, and my deputies are instructed to enforce the law against all offenders, or in cases of special importance to inform the judge of the Circuit Court, who will see that the proper witnesses are summoned before the grand jury. The Legislature of 1900 made no other changes in your fish law.

Trout may be taken only on week day during April, May, June and July by angling with hook and line only. It is unlawful at any other time to take fish in your county by any other means than hook or line, except minnows for bait, from streams where trout are not known to exist, and there only and for the purpose of bait only, with nets not over three feet long and without other attachments. Penalty $10 to $100. P. L., Art. 12, Sec. 107—For destroying or attempting to destroy any fish by any explosive the penalty is $25 to $100.

Non-residents of the state must have written permission from the owner of the land from which they fish or hunt to do so. Penalty $10 to $50.

As fishing for trout closes in two weeks I trust you will at once publish the foregoing with such editorial comments as its importance warrants. Your laws seem ample for the protection of game and fish and I trust you will urge upon your people a hearty co-operation for their enforcement with the officers of the county and state.

His Honor, chief judge of this circuit, has advised me of the propriety of furnishing to the grand juries the names of proper witnesses to all important violations of the fish and game laws and has promised the full support of the courts.

Yours very truly,
JOHN W. AVIRETT,
State Game Warden.

No. 8 Wrecked.

Chicago express No. 8, due at Oakland at 5.50 a. m., ran into a mass of rock and earth at Buckhorn wall, west of Oakland yesterday morning and was wrecked, the engine being thrown into such a position as to block both tracks. At the point where the wreck took place there is an almost perpendicular decent to the Cheat River for two hundred or three hundred feet. Had the engine jumped over the side of the mountain the death list would have been appalling. Aside from a severe shaking up and a bad fright the train crew and passengers were uninjured. As a result of the wreck all traffic was tied up for six hours or more.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

TRUE-HEARTED NAN

By Elizabeth Cherry Waltz.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

IT MAY not be much of a story for those who like to read about people that are rich and raised above common life and its necessities. All the comedy and tragedy of life are not in the wake of money, however, so Nan had a story as well as bright brown hair and red cheeks.

Born on a northern Kentucky farm, with perhaps two full years' schooling in her life, married at fourteen to escape a grudging stepmother, widowed at fifteen with a babe of a few months, it may be seen that Nan at five and twenty, was well aware that there were such things in the world as poverty, suffering, struggle, good and evil, importunate lovers and faithless friends.

Something awoke in her then. It was probably because of the chance word of her mistress' visitor, a broad, brown man, who was smoking on the wide porch of the summer house. She heard him as she went driving a flock of young turkeys across the grass plot. She heard him clearly:

"I wonder if that woman knows she is handsome in her way."

"Who, Nan?" replied the hostess, turning languidly over in the hammock, "really I never thought about it. What good does it do her?"

Then the white-haired mother of seventy sitting by added gently:

"But Nannie is good—which is better. There is not a soul about here but likes her because she is so unselfish."

"Handsome and unselfish," mused the man, "a rare combination, I am sure."

He noticed the woman again the next day as he rode about the place, saw her coming in from the great vegetable gardens with a negro man following her. She came fearlessly up the tree-bordered avenue, her sunbonnet in her hand, her russet hair blowing, her eyes shining. Behind her, old Billy carried a basket on his head full of green lettuce and bright red tomatoes. It was a picture that caught Hector Pryn's artistic fancy.

"Equal to the French peasantry," he declared to his aunt; "a bit of American life that ought to go on canvas; I wonder if she would let me use her as a model."

"She never saw a picture outside of this house," declared his sister-in-law, "and it might make her angry. I do not want to lose my cook on account of your need for a model;" but she laughed idly when she said it.

The white-haired mother came to her rescue.

"I remember when the old Philadelphia artists used to visit at our

BEHIND HER CAME OLD BILLY, WITH A BASKET ON HIS HEAD.

Virginia place," she said, with a faint glow in her cheeks, "and used to make beautiful sketches to carry back with them. If you want to paint the avenue and Nannie, I will try to explain to her."

When the matter was explained to the woman she grew red and became confused.

It took considerable eloquence to explain why she must wear her everyday gown instead of her Sunday one. The latter was an abomination.

"This here dress is so faded," said Nannie, "it's washed out."

"Mr. Pryn likes it faded," explained Miss Lily.

So the picture was made in the faded blue jeans, the throat button open, the sunbonnet in her hand. At first Nannie was awkward. Over and again the artist explained that she must be natural. It seemed a failure until a clear boy's voice sounded from behind the little group of critics:

"Don' git fussy, mom — come straight erway."

The hearty laugh that followed restored Nan's equilibrium. She came "straight away" with a color and a dimpling of smiles that made her charming. She was the very soul of the scene and the summer, the goddess of the garden and the riotous growth of southern vine and bush and wealth of bloom and fruit.

Sometimes it was very hot in the afternoons. Then the bronze hair curled into moist rings on her forehead and her eyes became large and languorous. It was too warm for the ladies — even old Billy went to sleep. But Hector Pryn felt to his inmost being that he was painting the picture he had always hoped to paint, something that was human, truly typical of a phase of life, vivid and beautiful. It is needless to say that Nannie was delighted with the picture. It seemed to her that she had awakened from a dream. She saw herself as she was, she felt raised above groveling, actual existence. She forgot her hard life, her rough, red hands, her responsibility. Hector Pryn liked to talk to her, to hear her crude opinions, her naive comments. Then he made some extraordinary discoveries. Despite her hard work and wages, despite her constant endeavor, Nan was a perpetual pauper. Miss Lily had to watch her to keep her from going ragged. As for the boy, Louis, he was a curly-haired scarecrow who was strictly forbidden the front yard because of his dilapidated appearance.

"But her money," gasped Hector, "what does she do with it?"

"She has a horde of relatives," replied Miss Lily, calmly, "and some of them are always in want or sick and dying. You have never heard the name she goes by, have you? I forgot to tell you, we're so used to it. She's known far and near as "'True-Hearted Nan.'"

"I'm going to buy you a new gown and some ribbons and a hat for the county fair, Nannie," said the artist, as he was working industriously the next afternoon. "Miss Lily shall choose them and is going to fix up Louis so he will not be a disgrace to Bonneair. And you must not give those clothes away."

"Law now, Mr. Hector!" smiled Nannie.

"I want to see you in a neat gown like other women," went on Hector; "I believe you would astonish us. Why do you give everything to others?"

And Nannie's color deepened a great deal as she returned the true answer:

"Law now, Mr. Hector, I just can't help it when folkses air so baid off."

The household at Bonneair entered with zest into Mr. Pryn's plan of fixing Nannie up for the county fair. Miss Lily and her daughter made the purchases and impressed their maids into the making of a simple lawn gown, and the trimming of a straw hat. But not one of them were prepared for the entire transmutation the simple costume effected. It was, as the young Mr. Pryn said, "almost appalling." It changed a healthy and attractive country woman into a positive beauty. Even Hector Pryn shuddered at her possibilities. But it did not at all change her manner. The picturesque boy sitting beside the driver of the servant's wagon kept the helm that would ever steer that beauty "straight away."

But again and again as the artist looked that day over the motley throng gathered in the fair grounds, he saw the truth. That servant at Bonneair was beautiful, calmly, alluringly beautiful. Transplanted elsewhere she would learn the old lesson of what woman's fascination could do in the world.

One morning the doctor from the county town was summoned to Bonneair. And when he had been fifteen minutes in the room, he locked the door and bade the black people outside to ride for another doctor as fast as horse could go. When Miss Lily demanded entrance and explanation he told her to stay in her room and keep Mrs. Pryn away. When she insisted he slipped under the door a card that had been dipped in carbolic acid.

"Mr. Pryn has the smallpox!"

Miss Lily and Mrs. Pryn fled bag and baggage by the next train.

All day the doctors gave their messages through crevices in the door and were without food or aid. A huddled group of black folk stood in the rear house lot. But in the late afternoon a firm step came along the hallway and a woman's voice called:

"Open the door, doctor. It's Nan—Nannie Watts. I come to help. I have had the smallpox."

The doctor opened the door in her fair, calm face.

"I believe you're lying," he said.

"Yo' can't prove hit. I had hit when I warn't knee high to er grasshopper. I'm comin' in, anyway."

And that is why Hector Pryn owed his life to her nursing, her untiring, loving care. And it was not until he was almost convalescent that she broke down and her place was taken by a colored man from Lexington. The doctor evaded his questions. Nannie was tired out, needed rest, etc. But the sick man knew, and it kept him anxious and weak. One day the doctor told him she was out of danger and Hector Pryn's eyes were dim.

"How can I ever repay her?" he murmured. "'True-Hearted Nan,' indeed."

The old doctor shook his head.

"She only waited that day to carry that urchin out of danger and then tramped back—but—I think you ought to know—she will never be the same, in looks, again. It goes hard with a woman."

At Bonneair, a year later, Miss Lily and her daughter discussed the matter calmly.

"It is hard to believe how pretty she was—but maybe it is best. And she is satisfied to have the boy go with Hector and be educated. Will you ever forget how she looked the day of the county fair? As far as we are concerned, she shall never need a home—but, after all, it was only her way, and that's the whole truth."

FISH LINES.

A fish sat him down with a blink to think,
And dipped his fin thoughtfully into the ink;
Then finned this short note.
"Dear Tommy," he wrote,
"In response to your line of the other day
I hasten to thank you without delay.
But, had not that squirming, delicious young worm
Shown a set in his curves too suspiciously firm,
I might not be here
To write you, my dear
(What you may not believe, 'tis so monstrously queer),
That the wriggler you sent
With most kindly intent
Had swallowed a pin that was frightfully bent!

"You see—if I'd greedily taken a bite,
The pain and the shock would have finished me quite;
So, the next time you send,
My juvenile friend,
Just mark if the worm has a natural bend
Ere you dangle him temptingly down here to be
The death of some innocent young thing like me."

And he grinned as he used some dry sand for a blotter
(Ink dries rather slowly, you know, under water),
Then signed it in haste
And sealed it with paste.

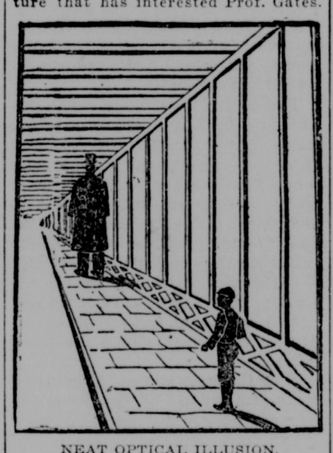
It was growing quite dark and he'd no time to waste,
So he posted it slyly, without wasting more,
On the crest of a ripple that ran toward the shore;
Then, shaking his scales in a satisfied glow,
All shining and shimmering, sank down below,
Where he soon fell asleep
In an oyster-bed deep,
With the green sheets of water his slumber to keep.
—Jessica H. Lowell, in St. Nicholas.

DECEIVES THE EYE.

New Optical Illusion Found by Prof. Gates, a Washington Scientist of National Repute.

Prof. Gates, of the laboratory of psychology at Washington, has been experimenting with optical illusions and he has found some new designs that completely deceive the human eye.

Here, for instance, is a strange picture that has interested Prof. Gates.



NEAT OPTICAL ILLUSION.

At first glance you would not doubt that the man with the top hat and the cape coat was much taller than the small boy in cap and knickerbockers. Yet an actual measurement of the two figures with a pair of compasses or by marking on a piece of paper will show you that they are precisely of the same height. Try it.

NAMES OF PRESIDENTS.

Most of Them Are Derived from Christian Names, a Few Others from Occupations.

The origin of names is ever an interesting field of study and exploration. One newspaper writer has been looking into the patronymics of our presidents, with this result:

Washington is an English territorial name, being, with the exception of Lincoln and Garfield, the only one of its kind on the list. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Johnson, Harrison, are all true derivations from Christian names, meaning, respectively, the son of Adam, of Geoffrey, of Matthew, of John, and of Harry, which last is not a nickname in English, but the true form of the word, Henry being later and a purely slavish following of the French spelling of the word. Polk is an abbreviation of Pollock or Pollok, itself from Paul, and the "l" in it used to be sounded, though it is now dropped for the sake of euphony. Pierce follows the same analogy, coming from Peter, the French Pierre—"Piers Ploughman."

Tyler, Taylor and Cleveland are from occupations. Hayes is from an old English word, "hay" meaning simply a hedge, and denoting in the first instance one who dwelt near a notable feature of that kind in the rural landscape. Fillmore seems to be a nickname fastened to a bibulous ancestor. Buchanan is Scotch and the first syllable is to be sounded with a short, not a long u." McKinley is also Celtic. Van Buren is Dutch. Lincoln derives the latter syllable of the name from the Latin "colonia," indicating that in ancient times the Romans held a colony in that particular locality, while the field in Garfield's name has the significance in Danish of a camp or fort, the "gar" meaning a weapon, as in the Christian name Edgar, and the whole standing for a battle-ground. Grant is simply the old Norman-French grand, and means great, properly enough.

COUNTING-OUT RHYMES.

Some of Those Now in Use Present Curious Mixture of English and Otherwise Strange Words.

There has been much conjecture as to the origin of children's "counting-out" rhymes. Many persons believe them to be corruptions of what was once good English, that has become twisted through much repetition by children who repeat what they hear, literally. This would seem the best solution of the matter, though there are theorists who believe that this

"ENI, MENI, MINI, MO!"

doggerel had its start in the folk song of a foreign people, who brought them to this country, where they became somewhat Americanized by phonetic repetition.

Some of these rhymes present a curious mixture of English and otherwise unheard-of words. The following are excellent examples of the latter class:

Onery, oery, ickery, ann,
Fillison, follison, Nicholas, John,
Qeevy, Quavy, English navy,
Stinklum, Stanklum, Buck.

Illery, Nillery, Mexican navy.
Hirabo, Crackaho, tenor o' lavy,
Whisky drinker, American time,
Humbledy, bumbledy, ninety-nine.

Others contain no English words at all, as:

Eni, meni, mini, mo,
Crack a feni, fini, fo,
Ommanuga, poppatuga,
Rick, hick, hando.

A curious hodge-podge, evidently of Scotch origin from its allusion to "Gowan Gorse," is as follows:

Out in the manor of Gowan Gorse
Up jumped the winding horse,
He can trip and he can trot,
And he can play in the mustard pot.
Aye oh, who's below?
Mammy, daddy, dirty Joe.

A winding horse is a new manner of animal, but his accomplishments seem to be many. Many other rhymes have no foreign words at all, but are wholly English. Perhaps they are not sufficiently hackneyed or of great enough antiquity to be corrupted, or is it possible that American children are becoming a more distinctly speaking class? Examples of these are:

One, two, three, four,
Mary at the cupboard door,
Eating pie off a plate,
Five, six, seven, eight.

And again:

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven,
All good children go to Heaven.

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

Always Begin a Task with the Determination That You Can Carry It Through.

The man or boy who begins an undertaking by saying: "I know I shall fail," generally does fail, while the one who says: "I know I shall succeed," generally does succeed. A very successful business man once said: "I always had perfect confidence in myself, and always made sure that I should succeed before I began anything," which was not saying that he paid no attention to the possibility of failure. This was considered and disposed of before the venture was made.

I remember that a woman once came into a business office in which I was employed. She had with her a tall, strong-looking boy of about 14, who had come to apply for the position of office boy.

The manager of the office, a keen, live business man, explained the duties of the situation to the boy, and asked:

"Do you think you could do the work?"

"I—I don't know," was the hesitating reply. "I'm afraid that maybe I couldn't."

"You might try, James," said his mother, who seemed anxious that he should secure the place.

"Yes," he replied, in a hesitating tone, "I s'pose I might, but I'm afraid I can't do all those things."

"Then it is not of the least use for you to try," replied the business manager, a little sharply.

And the boy went away with his mother chiding him for his lack of self-confidence.

Ten minutes later another boy of 14 came in by himself, walked up to the counter, took off his cap and asked to see the manager. He, too, was an applicant for the place.

The business manager carefully explained the duties of the situation, and the boy listened very attentively, while seeming to weigh the matter well in his mind.

When asked if he thought he could do the work, he promptly replied:

"Oh, yes; I know I can."

"And you don't feel afraid that you won't succeed?"

"Not a bit afraid. I can do it."

"I think you can, too," replied the manager, encouragingly. "I think you'll succeed."

And he did. He is in the same office still, but is no longer an office boy. He is the head bookkeeper, with a large salary, and a fair prospect of becoming a partner in the house some day.—Golden Days.

A Medical Testimonial.

Sirs: We fed our baby on modified cow's milk the first six months, but the milkman did not understand how to modify his cows properly, and in consequence the child lost flesh till he weighed but one pound.

I now procured some of your celebrated Infant's Food. This the baby managed to trade off to the dog for some dog biscuit, which he ate, and is now well and hearty.

The dog died, but dogs are cheap.

We are grateful to you, indeed. You may use my name if you like, John Jones.—Detroit Journal.

Too Suggestive.

"You look discouraged," remarked the visitor.

"And I feel it!" sighed the manager of the great Pacific Slope Prune company. "After all the time and money I have expended proving to the public that the prune is no longer a fake, that miserable old editor has to step in and wreck my assertions."

"I hope he didn't run your ad. in the humorous column?"

"Worse than that! He ran it under the boarding house notices."—Chicago Daily News.

A Matter of Expense.

"Doctor, what is the matter with me?"

"You need about three months' rest from business—that is all."

"Three months' rest? That will cost me $5,000. The other doctor said I needed an operation for appendicitis. That would cost only $100. I think I'll let him operate."—Chicago Tribune.

Baiting Him.

Rodrick—It seems incredible that the wise Bostonian should have been duped by the grafter's game of three shells and a pea.

Van Albert—It is easily explained. The pea was discarded and a bean substituted.—Chicago Daily News.

Laundering Thin Dresses.

To launder the exquisite creations of muslins and lace in which this season abounds has become quite a problem, yet the most delicate materials will not be injured if washed with Ivory Soap and then dried in the shade. But little starch need be used.
ELIZA R. PARKER.

It is better to go to bed hungry sometimes than to get up every morning hopelessly involved in debt.—Christian Intelligencer.

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Insulting.

Dashleigh—That was an insulting thing Miss Swab asked me at the reception last night.

Freshleigh—What was it?

"Wanted to know if I was a college graduate; the idea!"—Ohio State Journal.

Pleasures of Amateur Gardening.

"William, I wish you would go and weed out the flower bed."

William went out and inspected it.

Then he returned.

"It would be a simpler job, Marie," he said, "to flower out the weed bed."—Chicago Tribune.

A Doubtful Compliment.

Miss Mudd—Mr. Freshleigh paid me a very pretty compliment about my hair.

Miss Wise—Indeed!

"Yes; he asked me if it was mine."—Ohio State Journal.

Doctors Mistaken.

It is seldom that a number of doctors agree in a wrong diagnosis, but they evidently did in one case as instanced in the following letter, from Anson, Baker & Co., in New York City: "Your Lotion has cured an acquaintance of Eczema on both legs and feet, after having been pronounced incurable by physicians in and out of Hospitals." Palmer's Lotion has effected many cures that physicians could not and it is the one remedy that should be kept in every home. If your druggist hasn't it send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl St., N. Y., for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

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Miss Wise—Indeed!

"Yes; he asked me if it was mine."—Ohio State Journal.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy, Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Hardships of City Life.

"Pa, what's a metropolis?"

"A metropolis, Jimmy, is a place in which it costs you about 25 cents street car fare to get out where you can pick clover."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Pleasures of Amateur Gardening.

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Bronchitis Can Be Cured

With Hoxsie's Croup Cure, speedily. 50 cts.

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"Wanted to know if I was a college graduate; the idea!"—Ohio State Journal.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

His View of It.

McJigger—I thought your wife was economical.

Thingumbob—Such ignorance! My dear man, no woman is ever economical. She is either extravagant or stingy.—Philadelphia Press.

Old Soldiers!

Now is your opportunity! The right to enter 2,000,000 acres of choice lands in Oklahoma is to be determined by a government drawing. Ex-Union soldiers may register and file by agent. Send $2 and I will prepare your papers and register your names. If claim is secured, an additional fee equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the claim will be charged for selecting the land and filing the Declaratory. Refer to any banker or public official in Oklahoma. Address DICK T. MORGAN, Perry, O. T.

ECONOMY CREAM SEPARATOR

Pays for itself in a few days. Separates in 40 minutes automatically and gets all the cream. Only costs a trifle and lasts forever. AGENTS WANTED. Big pay—every farmer buys. Where we have no agent we will send a Separator at agents' prices, to introduce it. Write for catalogue, prices, etc., to ECONOMY SUPPLY CO., 554 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune Building, New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

IMA COLLEGE. Eight Departments. Fine location and building. Strong faculty. Expenses low. Catalogs free. Rev. Carl Lehmann, Ph. D., Dean, Ilma, Ohio.

Get Rid of your Headache!

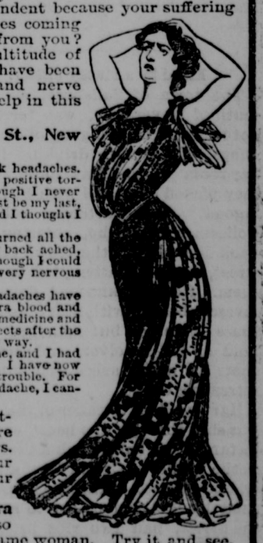
TAKE Dr. Greene's NERVURA

BLOOD and NERVE REMEDY

"MY HEAD WILL BURST!"

"This head will be the death of me and I don't care how soon. I don't want to try to drag through life with pain like this."

Are you going to give up now? Are you tired out with the effort to bear that awful pain? Are you despondent because your suffering makes you haggard and thin? Are lines coming into your face? Is your beauty going from you? Think for one moment of the great multitude of women, suffering in just this way, who have been cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. There is absolute certainty of help in this grand medicine. Here is an instance.



Miss Agnes Graham, 403 W. 28th St., New York City, says:

"For years I endured the greatest agony with sick headaches. My head would throb so that every step I took was positive torture. When I went home, after work, I felt as though I never could get there. It seemed to me that every step must be my last, and when I tried to go up stairs my head ached so bad I thought I must scream.

"Nothing I took helped me. The headaches returned all the time, and I despaired of ever getting over them. My back ached, too, and often I felt so tired and weak it seemed as though I could not go to work. I was badly run down, and in a very nervous condition.

"But I am thankful to say that these terrible headaches have left me, now that I have taken Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I cannot say too much for this great medicine and what it has done for me. I began to feel its good effects after the first dose. I felt brighter and more cheerful in every way.

"After the first bottle, my nervousness was gone, and I had but one attack of headache since taking Nervura. I have now taken four bottles and have had no return of the trouble. For women suffering from woman's greatest enemy, headache, I cannot recommend this wonderful medicine too highly."

Headache powders have lost their effectiveness with you, haven't they? You are letting yourself be driven to narcotic drugs. You are letting your headaches wreck your life. Your doctor fails to help, and your nerves are in an awful state.

Just one bottle of **Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy** will do you so much good that you won't feel like the same woman. Try it and see. If you have complications, get Dr. Greene's free advice by call or letter. His address is 35 W. 14th Street, New York City.

Nervous headache is quickly cured by Dr. Greene's NERVURA

BLOOD and NERVE REMEDY

EDUCATION FOR ALL.

National Capital a City of Colleges and Universities.

Titans of Every Age Were Men of Humble Parentage Who Secured Their Education by Application and Self-Denial.

[Special Washington Letter.]

THE close of the college year is called "commencement," because the young people who are given degrees are supposed to have completed educations, and be ready in every sense for the "commencement" of their careers in contact with the world.

The national capital is becoming more and more an educational center. Colleges have been here from the early days of the past century, and now we have prosperous universities. There are many busy people who do not understand the difference between a college and a university, but well-informed people know that each university is composed of a number of colleges. The college bears the same relation to a university that a king bears to an emperor. An empire comprises kingdoms, and a university comprises colleges.

It is well known that George Washington advocated the establishment of a national university in the national capital; and his desire is gradually being developed. But the national university is yet only in embryo. It will not be perfected until the congress definitely acts upon the proposition which a number of good men have been projecting for more than a quarter of a century, out of their own individual means.

The secretary of agriculture says that the ideal national university would be a term of service in the executive departments for young men who have been graduated from secular or religious colleges and universities; a term of service in which they would learn all about the federal government, as government clerks, with opportunities for attending the congressional debates, the use of the congressional library and contact with the statesmen from all of the states.

The idea of the secretary, as gleaned from many conversations, is that poor young men may thus have opportunity to earn their bread and butter by working in the government departments, while they also earn their educations by devoting their extra time in taking advantage of their environments. To the writer this seems impracticable, because a national university of that character could furnish no diploma, no insignia to demonstrate the course of study. It would be a good thing for the poor young men who constitute the majority of students, and would greatly enhance their worth to themselves, to the republic and to the world; but it would be difficult to systematize such a comprehensive course of studies.

In this city, as in all educational centers, it is safe to say that the number of students who support themselves in part, or in fact wholly, is constantly increasing. Although not possessed of exact statistics as to the number of men who support themselves wholly or in part when going through college, it is known to be much larger than the outsider who gets only a superficial view of matters would believe.

Not only this, but the percentage of poor young men increases as well as does the number. Perhaps our colleges have a certain extent more of the poor young men than other colleges. Of course, there is a large number of very wealthy ones, more of them in every entering class, but that is accounted for merely by the

TEACHING TO PAY FOR HIS OWN EDUCATION.

greatly increasing wealth of the country.

"Tutoring," that is, private teaching of high school students by college or university students, furnishes at least partial support of a college young man. It is far more extensively carried on than ever before, and on the account of the employment it provides, if for no other reason, does considerable good. Then there are all sorts of things many young men can do which will bring them in money. Some have worked regularly a few hours every day. Possibly this is a satisfactory way. A number turn to writing as an aid, and contribute to magazines and papers. There is no doubt of success. Year after year classes are turned out in which, ever-present, we find the poor young man who has had a struggle through college, and the struggle is not always an unpleasant one, nor unprofitable.

There is no doubt in the minds of experienced educators of the effect of this double struggle for existence and education upon the character of a poor young man. It can be but for the best, in every instance. This is one rule to which there seems to be no exception. For, no matter how hard the struggle, he is independent. He feels his independence and soon becomes self-reliant. Sometimes he is offensively self-conceited, but that's all right. His self-reliance and his self-conceit are parts of the development of ambition, and at the end of four years he is better able to face the world than some of those who have not been through a poor young man's experiences. Moreover, the poor young man has a higher and

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.

better appreciation of the education which he has earned by hard knocks. The men of renown who

"Pluck bright glory from the pale-faced moon,
Or dive into the bottom of the deep
Where fathom-line could never touch the ground
And drag up drowned honor by the locks,"

are not the scions of noble blood; not the sons of the rich who were dandled in the lap of luxury. No, all experience, all history shows that the Titans of every age and of all conditions were progeny of the yeomanry whose fathers and mothers held in their loins the bone and tissue of contention for existence; physical strength which they transmitted to the poor boys who were to become Napoleon, Grant, Disraeli, Lincoln.

Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, when he was rector of the Catholic university here, in the founding of which he was a potential factor, delivered a lecture on "The Light of the Dark Ages," in which he gave noble tribute to education by saying: "Throughout the darkness and hopelessness of those dreadful years there comes down to us a shimmer of light which shines through all of the awful gloom. It is the light of the tallow dip in the cell of the cloistered monk. Whatever else he did of good or bad, by keeping alight the student's lamp, the monk gave a light to shine through the dark ages, so that we to-day have transmitted to us the learning of the ancients, all of it of inestimable value to students."

That is a tribute to the value and power of all education, and not a bit of praise of the priesthood; for John J. Keane is no bigot. Biblical scholare alone are indebted to those monks for the Masoretic pointings of the Hebrew, Chaldaic and Syriac versions of the Scriptures; and also for the Hellenistic Greek of the gospels and epistles. Catholic and Protestant alike draw from those fountains of learning, and also from the Sinaitic manuscripts for their acute and comprehensive knowledge of the Word, in which all denominations "think they have eternal life." The students of the world of science are indebted to those monks for the wonderful Ptolemaic theory of the universe, the details of which are marvelous and of great value. To those monks also historians are indebted for all of the knowledge which has been given concerning the great past; and also for the information which has guided modern explorers to the excavations of ancient cities wherein human knowledge has been almost miraculously developed.

When he was a professor of exegetical theology, President Dwight, of Yale, said to the writer: "The college is truly democratic, no matter whether it be located in a republic, in a kingdom or an empire. The sons of rich men and of noblemen stand on a level with the sons of poor men. In college a young man is esteemed for what he is and for what he does; and the worthy poor man may stand far in advance of the unworthy rich."

Every man who has had experience in educational matters realizes the forcefulness of that statement. In seeking the Utopia of true democracy one must look to the college or university. This fact is particularly notable in the national capital, where hundreds of young men of all conditions in life are struggling together for that educational development which will fit them for all of the vicissitudes of the battle of life; the battle of which it has been said: "No time for loitering here. In this battle it is only for God and the angels to be lookers-on." Our national university is slowly developing. The religious denominations are building universities all around the city upon healthful eminences. Men of wealth of the various denominations are endowing professorships, and others are endowing scholarships for the successful poor young men who need aid and encouragement. Thus the national capital is becoming permanently our national center of education.

SMITH D FRY.

HEROIC FATHER JACQUET.

Jesuit Priest Undertakes to Fill a New and Difficult Post at Cape Nome.

After 20 years in the tepees of western Indians, Father Aloysius Jacquet, with body racked by rheumatism, is now on his way to the frozen Nome, in which wild camp he will be the first regular priest. Since 1882 Father Jacquet, a Jesuit priest, has traveled over the sage brush plains and through the thick wooded mountain valleys of eastern Washington and Idaho, educating the naked savages of that region to civilization and religion. He is now on his way to build the first Catholic chapel and the first Catholic hospital for the rough miners of the newest and most northern placer camp of the world, says the New York World.

Father Jacquet will be the first Catholic priest to have charge of Nome as a parish. Before him Father Dreka made occasional trips from St. Michael. Last February Father Dreka was on his winter journey from St. Michael to Nome. The great blizzard which claimed so many victims overtook him. With the priest was a native lad who had acted as a guide and helper.

After 24 hours' constant struggling in the face of the bitter wind the boy became exhausted. The priest wrapped him in a blanket and drew the sled through the fast deepening drifts. Two days and two nights the blizzard raged and the old priest struggled on with the dying boy. On the morning of the third day the priest crawled into a cabin on the outskirts of Nome. The boy on the sled had long since died. The priest, his face frozen and black, was, at last reports from Nome, in a dying condition.

Father Jacquet will finish the work Father Dreka had attempted to begin at Nome. Twenty years as a priest in the wildest country of the northwest has fitted Father Jacquet to understand the ways of the roughest miners and of the most ignorant natives. Twenty years ago he left his studies in London to take a parish in Washington and Idaho. Four tribes of naked Indians and the wildest of western miners constituted the membership of his flock. The former were intractable and sullen; the latter tolerated the black robed visitor with an amused and half contemptuous curiosity.

Father Jacques went first to work among the savages. Summer and winter he lived in their tepees. The work was difficult beyond the telling, and the hardships were more terrible than man is often called upon to endure. But Father Jacquet converted the Indians and he awoke the lonely whites to a realization of the religion they had forgotten. He built chapels and later founded churches in the small settlements. As these later grew to towns other priests came to take charge, but among the old pioneers Father Jacquet was always most loved of all the clergy.

Years of privation and exposure on the frontier finally sowed the seeds of disease in the priest's constitution. During the past two or three winters he has sought the climate of California. At the springs of Paso Del Robles he has undergone treatment for nervous rheumatism which has kept him on the rack of keenest torture for weeks at a time. From one of these sieges of illness he departed a short time since for this city, where he took a steamer for the windswept northern beach, the scene of his future labors. Many say that the man has sought his death. When men have reasoned with him on the subject Father Jacquet has shrugged his shoulders. Perhaps he thought at such times of the motto of his order: "For the Greater Glory of God."

A DEMAND FOR CHEMISTS.

Louisiana It Is Reported Is Greatly in Need of "Sugar Engineers."

Most professions are overstocked. Young lawyers, doctors, newspaper men, architects and electrical engineers know that in their several fields of activity there are more aspirants for favor than there are business openings, even though applicants bring good recommendations and possess talent. But according to Prof. L. W. Wilkinson, who occupies the chair of chemistry in Tulane university, New Orleans, there is a growing and unsatisfied demand for chemists who understand the manufacture of sugar. In Louisiana it is common to employ in every sugar mill a man who has a sufficient knowledge of machinery to superintend the power plant and mechanical operations of the industry, but it is now becoming the custom to require of him a familiarity with the chemical problems involved also.

Special courses of instruction are given at Tulane with this object in view. But that institution does not supply enough "sugar engineers" to meet the needs of the Pelican state. Prof. Wilkinson expresses the opinion that competent men from outside could secure positions there with salaries of $2,000 or $2,500. The boiling season is comparatively short. And in instances men make a three months' engagement for $1,500 and have the rest of the year to themselves.

Public Expenditures in Mexico.

The Mexican army of more than 25,000 men is supported upon a trifle more than 1,000,000 Mexican dollars a month. The Mexican congress does not cost $1,000,000 a year.—Chicago Chronicle.

Thirteen British life assurance offices decline proposals from unvaccinated persons.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"In what way did he lose his self-possession?" "Very simply. He gave himself away."—Philadelphia Times.

"What you doin' now, Eben?" "I'm barberin'." "Well, I always said you'd be a barber ever since you was a little shaver."—Indianapolis News.

Tact.—Weary Waggles—"Dey ain't no sich a t'ing as hydrophobia." Willie Wontwork—"Aw, I'm on ter youse; youse wants me ter tackle de houses where dey got dogs, don't yer?"—Ohio State Journal.

"Say, Madge," remarked her slangy brother, "if I tell you a secret can you keep it 'way down in your boots?" "Yes," she replied, demurely; "if it isn't a very big secret I can."—Philadelphia Record.

Delays Are Dangerous.—"It's time, Emil, that we thought of Hulda's getting married. She is already 18 years old!" "Oh, let her wait till the right sort of a man comes along!" "Why wait? I didn't!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Did She Accept Him?—Tess—"He proposed to her in rather a grewsome way." Jess—"Why, I understood he merely asked her to share his fortune." Tess—"No, he asked her if she would care to share his lot. They were walking in the cemetery at the time."—Philadelphia Press.

"Bretheren and sistern," concluded Rev. Washington Johnson, "I hab demonstrated abstrusely dat de Lord hates a thief—dat he is not to be propigated by no offering, thefo' I beg de pusson or pussons who stole yo' pastor's hog to make no contributation at de circulation of de offertory platter." Note: The collection beat all previous records—Princeton Tiger.

SILVER OF THE NAVY.

Waldon Fawcett Tells of Beautiful Silver Services That Are Kept on Uncle Sam's Battleships.

In Woman's Home Companion Waldon Fawcett has an article on "Presenting a Silver Service to a Battleship." He not only describes some of the most interesting pieces of plate, but goes into the details of the presentation. The following is an extract:

"The method of procedure when a sovereign state undertakes to procure some handsome tableware for the jolly tars whom it regards as specially under its care is an interesting one. It is customary, almost as soon as the navy department has announced that one of the battleships building or projected will bear the name of a certain state, for her representatives in congress to hold a meeting and launch a project for presenting the vessel with a silver service. Next prominent naval officers have to be consulted with regard to the number of pieces considered desirable, and as to their design and finish. It is notable that the authorities consulted under such circumstances are certain to be almost unanimous in their advocacy of simplicity of design. The naval officers are also very likely to suggest the desirability of securing massive ware and pieces large enough to prevent their being easily lost. The regular committee, which has meanwhile been appointed, embodies this advice in a circular, and invites all the leading silversmiths of the country to submit competitive designs. Not infrequently these sketches are all completed and on exhibition long before the funds have been raised. Thus there is ample opportunity for the thorough discussion of the artistic merit of the various suggestions. Then comes the award of the contract, and finally, after a year or two, the formal presentation ceremonies, which are attended by prayer and music and much speech-making. The presentation address is made by the governor or some other state dignitary, and the captain commanding the new vessel endeavors to express the gratitude of the ship's company."

INSECT PESTS OF HAWAII.

Many Destroyers of Humanity's Peace Have Come to the Islands from Other Lands.

No spot on earth has suffered so much from the importation of insect pests as the islands composing the Hawaiian group. Time was when it was a pleasure to live there because of the absence of such plagues; now it is different, says a recent report.

The two chief products of these islands are sugar and coffee, while a considerable amount of fruit is also grown. Along with the imported trees came their insect enemies, notably the scale insect and the aphis. In the course of time these increased so prodigiously that they threatened to destroy the industries of the country. Man is doomed to a constant struggle against nature and he is often compelled, so to speak, to fight her with her own weapons. So it was in this case. The trees were being destroyed by insects; remedy, import more insects. So in 1890 a certain ladybird (vedalia cardinalis) was sent over from Australia. It became completely naturalized and increased prodigiously, feeding on the scale insects, which it soon reduced in numbers until they became comparatively scarce.

But there were other insect plagues—aphides and others of different orders. The government therefore employed a naturalist to import more insects. These were brought from Australia and many of them were ladybirds. Several of them have established themselves and done good service. One of the most useful is a ladybird which feeds on the aphides, which had seriously attacked the sugar canes. It has done such good work that there is every prospect of the canes being speedily cured.

THE RECHABITES.

There entered in the promised land, a band
Of Arabs with the pilgrim Israelites;
Dear to the God of Israel, though not named
Among the chosen tribes of Jacob's sons.
Austere, discreet; though knowing not the law
Of Moses, fearing God; content to live
In quietness, unknown to rank and state.
Such were the sons of Rechab—such the men
Who, knowing with far-seeing eyes and minds
The ruin wrought by fleshly lust and wine
Among the kingdoms of Phoenician fame,
Forswore themselves to nevermore drink wine;
To never leave their tents and healthful lives.

They kept their promise well; when years had passed,
When generations came and centuries fled,
They still remained a vigorous, noble clan.
Jehovah saw, approved, espoused them then—
Such merit surely should receive reward;
Among His chosen tribes, among the priests
They should find room and rank forevermore.

But there temptation came within the house
Of God—e'en to the temple of the Lord:
"Drink with us, sons of Rechab; share this wine!
As Levites do, do you; then drink this wine!
Exalted of the Lord, come, drink ye wine!"

Then they stood up in all their God-like strength
And raised on high their eyes and sinewy hands.
"Our vow is sacred yet; 'tis writ in stone;
As firm as rock we make the vow again:
Before the Lord of Hosts, before His throne,
We drink no wine—not now nor evermore;
Not only we, but those who are our own—
Our wives, our sons, our daughters, while we live."

The Lord most high, who heard the solemn vow
In words whose truth and power the ages prove,
Spake once, and fixed the high decree for time,
And showed His love and care for all things pure—
His estimation placed on temperate lives,
His words were these—they're written in His Book:
"The sons of Rechab shall not want a man
To stand before Me evermore—amen!"

And so among the priests and scribes we find,
E'en to Messiah's time, these Rechabites,
In priestly office, honored by all men,
With unstained lips which wine has never touched—
So fit to stand before the Lord of Hosts,
To wear the robes ordained by sacred writ,
To stand for Him, the author of all good!

And now, not less, a blessing waits for us
Who firmly stand rejecting proffered drink;
Who say: "I promise by the help of God
To keep from drinking all intoxicants."
Who say: "What things are pure and just and true,
I make my own and ponder in my heart."
—Phoebe Parmelee, in Union Signal.

GEN. BELL ON TEMPERANCE.

Severely Reprimands an Officer in the Philippines for Second Offense of Drunkenness.

An army officer on duty in the Philippines is in trouble for the second time on account of intemperance. Capt. W. F. Hancock, of the Sixth artillery, is scored severely in official orders of Gen. Bell, provost marshal of Manila. Capt. Hancock appeared in a drunken condition at the Army and Navy club in Manila, and failed to show up for duty on two occasions. He was sentenced to be reprimanded in orders.

Gen. Bell's caustic remarks are as follows:

"It frequently is observed to be the melancholy fact of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic liquor to lose the power of clear judgment with respect to the degree of their failing in this regard, and to attribute a spirit of persecution or prejudice to all persons who feel called upon by a sense of duty to take official cognizance of their misbehavior. That this is a state of mind at which Capt. Hancock has arrived is indicated by the character of his defense, in which he attacks the motive of everyone connected with the bringing of accusation against him, but shows not the slightest appreciation of the reprehensible character of his conduct.

"Considering himself, by a rather forced construction of the ordinarily accepted views of club relations, the host of his accusers, Capt. Hancock seems sorely scandalized at their breach of etiquette, but apparently is unconscious of his own breach of etiquette in appearing before his guests in a disagreeable and repulsive condition.

"As there is little ground for hope of reform from such a mental condition, it probably is useless to expect any beneficial effects from words uttered here, but it might be beneficial to Capt. Hancock to reflect that an officer twice tried for intemperance within nine months is in danger of exhausting the patience of his friends and has used up any credit which might attach to previous good conduct and soldierly qualities."

Capt. Hancock already has been released from arrest and returned to duty.

Would Burn the Breweries.

Said Dr. Joseph Parker once: "I could make a garden of Eden in the East end of London in three months if I had my own way. I should do nothing but burn down all the breweries and shut up all the public houses." This will go alongside Dr. Edward Everett Hale's statement that if some one would take care of the poverty in the city of Boston that is caused by the drink traffic, the South Congregational church, of which he is the pastor, would single-handed take care of all the rest.

WITH A STOP TO IT.

The Only Kind of a Drink That a Stanch Temperance Youth Was Willing to Take.

"Come in and take a sip of something good," said bloated old Jack Saunders to Tommy Bristow as he was passing the saloon door on his way to school.

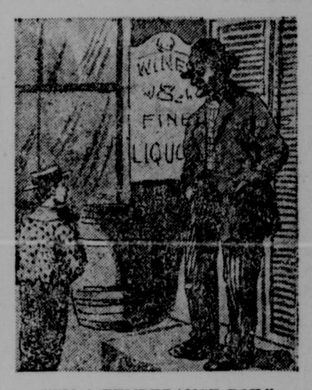
"I'm a temperance boy," answered Tommy, "and I've signed a pledge neither to touch, taste nor handle."

"Oh, that's all right," answered the old toper; "you can take a glass of beer or wine and still be a temperance man. You don't need to keep on drinking until you're a drunkard. That's all nonsense. You can take a drink and stop right there."

"If they have that kind of liquor in there," answered Tommy, who was a bright little fellow for his years, "I don't know that I would mind taking a glass, just to see what it tastes like. You are sure they have that kind, are you?"

"What kind?" demanded Jack.

"Why, the kind that has the stop in it. I guess not many of the men of this town have ever drank that kind. They drank the kind that had a keep on. But if you've got the kind in



"I'M A TEMPERANCE BOY."

there that has a stop to it I'll go in and take a glass."

Jack Saunders hung his head. He knew what the boy said was true, and that the nonsense was all on his side—talking about taking a drink and then stopping when he felt like it. The trouble was he didn't please to stop, nor did any of the others. And Tommy was exactly right. It isn't safe for any boy, or man either, to take the first drink until some one invents the kind that has a stop to it.—Our Morning Guide.

TEMPERANCE SERMON TO JURY

Judge Thomas' Plain Talk to Panel in Chickasaw Nation Concerning Unlawful Liquor Selling.

In his charge to the grand jury at Paul's Valley, Chickasaw nation, the other day, Judge John R. Thomas, of the United States district court, delivered a scathing indictment of unlawful liquor selling as well as a quaintly put temperance sermon, says a correspondent of the Kansas City Journal.

"About eight-tenths of the crimes committed in the Indian territory," said his honor, "can be traced directly to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquor. If the devil has been able to find one agent of mischief more potent than all the others, it is intoxicating liquors. I don't drink myself, but if a man wants to take a drink I don't object to it, if he feels that he can stand it. I used to drink some, and I am a pretty thorough American. I never liked to go up against a game that I could not beat sometimes, and they always could make whisky faster than I could drink it. That was not all that made me quit its use, either. When I came to preside as judge and had to sentence men to the penitentiary for introducing liquor, I felt and knew that in order to maintain my self-respect I had to be on pretty good terms with the fellow I slept with, and I could not be guilty of the same crime and conscientiously enforce the law.

"It is against the law to introduce intoxicating liquor into the Indian territory, whatever its name, whatever its composition; if it intoxicates it is against the law to introduce it; it is against the law to sell it; it is against the law to give it away. Suppose you buckle on the armor good and strong this morning, and, looking back to the solemn oath you have taken, conclude that you will help the officers of the law in driving out, exterminating if we can, the sale of intoxicating liquors. The man who steals my horse—and I think a horse thief is a pretty bad man—is a gentleman and a good citizen compared to the whisky seller, to the man who deliberately steals my brain, my sense, and the bread of my wife and children; not of me alone, but of hundreds of men in every community where homes are blighted through the greed and crime of men who sell whisky.

"Why, the man who will sell whisky is so much meaner than a thousand horse thieves that he is not to be mentioned in the same year, to say nothing of the same week or month. A man who sells whisky is the meanest animal of his kind. If a man wants to get a bottle of whisky and take a drink himself, I have nothing to say about that; that is a matter of taste; and if a man happens to be over in Arkansas or Texas or Oklahoma and puts a bottle of whisky in his pocket for his own use, the law was never intended to reach cases of that kind. We can't fool away time on such cases as that. The cases intended to be reached by the law are where men bring in intoxicating liquor for the purpose of selling it."

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1901.

Republican Nominations.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.

CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

FOR SHERIFF:

WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

FOR TREASURER:

JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 7.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.

JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS:

EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

MR. S. A. WILLIAMS' friends announce him a candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination. Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. Lowndes and others have also been announced. This is in striking contrast with the Democratic party. There Gorman has announced himself and no others dare apply. It is, indeed, strange the Democratic party cannot find a single man as a candidate except one who has been defeated, driven from office and whose name is synonymous with everything that is unsavory in Maryland politics. Yet with that condition a fact it is not surprising a Democratic governor refuses to vote for Democratic candidates outside the ring. It is nothing more than can be expected to find all independent, fair minded, substantial citizens outside the ring and relegated to the shades.

In the Republican party it is entirely different and the best men are put forward because the party stakes its existence on the commendation and approval of the people. It is a well known fact that the Republican party has been looking after the affairs of the country for nearly half a century. It gave Maryland the best administration it has had for many years and the people will place it in control at the next opportunity and see that it is kept there.

In the meantime the Democrats can determine whether Mr. Gorman shall be their candidate or Mr. Gorman, who is sometimes styled the "boss" or the "old man."

GOVERNOR Smith, in his speech at Buffalo on Maryland Day, expressed regret that the "material wealth and resources" of this State are not more extensively represented at the Pan American Exposition. The Governor tries to shift the blame by saying that the value of expositions are not appreciated by tax-payers or by legislators.

This will remind the taxpayers, especially, that Governor Smith called the Legislature of this State together last March in extraordinary session. To advance the material interests of Maryland? to provide for the local industries of Maryland? Not a bit of it. John Walter did not say a word about the Buffalo Exposition, but the Democratic stronghold was in danger and a hundred thousand dollars of the public money was appropriated to save the party from destruction. When he signed the new ballot law, which was intended to disfranchise all the illiterates who would not support Mr. Gorman, did any one hear the governor regret that the State would make a poor showing at the Buffalo fair? And when a useless census was provided for—useless because the Federal authorities are making the necessary corrections—Mr. Smith, the governor, was thinking of future political power and the United States Senate.

The fact is, the governor has been entirely engrossed, during his service in office, with political scheming, and the "material wealth and resources" of the State will have to worry along as best they can until Maryland gets another governor. John Walter did *not ask* the taxpayers to provide funds for a creditable exhibition of our resources at the Pan American, and he also failed to get the public consent to his extra session and all that followed therefrom. When election day comes around that one hundred thousand dollars which was in effect a Democratic campaign fund, will have been spent, and the Buffalo fair will be at end. Perhaps the governor will again have occasion to express his regrets.

Bryan a Dead One.

When Mr. Bryan recently eliminated himself from the list of candidates for the next Democratic presidential nomination there was a general belief that he would be found at the old stand, and ready to accept, when the crucial moment arrived. Later developments, however, have demonstrated that Bryan has been deposed from the leadership which he arbitrarily assumed at the time of his first nomination, and that his words of counsel are no longer seriously considered by the party which twice honored him with its support.

The first step in the reorganization of the Democratic party was taken when the Ohio convention not only put its foot down on Bryanism, but also trampled under foot his portrait. This radical breaking away from the hobbies and follies of the past five years naturally aroused interest as to the sentiment of Democratic leaders in other states, and expressions of that sentiment were not long in coming. The always vigorous Henry Watterson promptly applauded the action of the Ohio convention, and without any mincing of words relegated Bryanism to the rear. From Missouri comes the opinion of Charles A. Walsh, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, that the next Democratic nominee will be a Missourian. Such prominent Georgians as Governor Chandler, Senator Clay and Hoke Smith indorse the work of the Ohio Democracy, and ex-Congressman Twigg predicts that Virginia Democrats will follow the lead of the Columbus convention. The leaven of reorganization is working, and so rapidly that it promises to soon permeate the whole lump, so far as the regulars are concerned.

The abandonment of Bryanism, however, does not mean the end of trouble for the Democracy, for it will undoubtedly meet with the opposition of Bryan's large following, and create dissentions more serious than that resulting from his first nomination, when many Democrats bolted the ticket. How far this antagonism of the Bryanites will go can only be conjectured at present, but it is bound to be felt in the campaign in the Buckeye State.

It is a hopeless fight that the Bryanites will wage, their leader having been discredited by the party; but it is within their power to throw serious obstacles in the path of the reorganizers. No difference what his disgruntled followers do, the fact looms up prominently that Bryan is at last a "dead 'un."

Republicans Aided by Gorman.

The Republican party in the country as a whole has been served well by Gorman. In his own state he has rendered still greater service to the Republicans. Maryland was one of the Democracy's fastnesses until recently. At the present time, however, it has a solid Republican delegation in the Senate, and also a solid Republican delegation in the House. It elected a Democratic governor in 1899, but this was due to two causes which are not likely to co-operate or to operate in the future—a feud between Senator Wellington and the Republican candidate for governor, and the fact that Gorman was enabled to keep himself so far in the background that his personality did not appear in the canvass at all, and thus the voters got no chance to him. Twice in succession has Maryland cast its electoral vote for the Republican party. In every important election, beginning with that for governor, in 1894, and onward to this day, except the one in 1899, Maryland has been carried by the Republicans.

Now, perhaps the Republicans ought to be grateful to Gorman for his powerful aid in making the State anti-Gorman and anti-Democratic. Moreover the Republican whom Gorman is working to succeed in the Senate is George L. Wellington, whose term in the Senate expires on March 4, 1903. Gorman wants to succeed Wellington. Perhaps Gorman hopes that a comparison with Wellington's obliquities will diminish his own angularities. But he will be mistaken if he supposes Wellington's feebleness will strengthen him. There are tens of thousands of voters in Maryland belonging to both the great parties who hate Gorman for himself, and are not going to be deluded into sanctioning him on account of their detestation of the Republican in the present Senate. Gorman will be combated on his own merits. Wellington will step down from the Senate in a little less than two years hence, and the man who takes his place will not be named Gorman.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Alack Alas!

Poor old Democracy, what a pitiful sight it does make before the eyes of the people! Its behavior is similar to that of a wilful fretful child rather than that of men of mature minds. A few years ago a leader appeared for the Democratic hosts and he was elected president, but before his second term expired his party turned against him and the Democrats have labored ever since to bring reproach and obliquity on the name of Grover Cleveland. The Democrrcy turned to a new star in the west with all the enthusiasm of fanatical devotion, and twice nominated Wm. J. Bryan as presidential candidate. It upheld his platform because it represented just the opposite from that of Cleveland. The party went over to him with complete abandon and repudiated all those principles that had been synonymous with Democracy for years.

Now Democracy startles the country by trampling Bryan's picture in the dust. A convention composed of 950 delegates only had six to do honor to the man who was called but a short while ago the "Great Commoner," the "Boy Orator of the Platte," the "Apostle of Free Silver" and the "Savior of Democracy."

Certainly the affairs of such a great nation as this cannot be entrusted to the care of a party that is so contradictory, so capricious and seemingly so unbalanced. Democrats say that they are not for gold but for free silver, and now they insult the very inspiration of the free silver cause. As long as the Democracy is in a position to plunge about from one platform or set of principles to another without doing any damage to the nation, there can be no objection entered to its gymnastics. The only thing necessary is to keep it where it can do no harm and the people will see that it is done.

Struck by Lightning.

During the severe electrical storm which prevailed in this section yesterday afternoon a bolt of lightning descended and entered the home of Thomas Sanders, who lives some five or six miles south of town on the West Union road. The lightning entered under the kitchen door tearing up the weather strip and running along to where Mrs. Sanders was engaged at the cook stove preparing supper it struck her on the left foot tearing her shoe into shreds and passing to her right foot moved upwards along her limbs and body, burning her quite severely and almost deduding her of clothing. Her burns appear as though she had been scalded with hot water. She was wholly conscious when Dr. Hinebaugh, who had been summoned to attend her, arrived, and to him she related her experience.

After the lightning had entered the house it evidently divided, one fork striking Mrs. Sanders and the other going on through the kitchen to the sitting room where it struck a stove after having splintered the floor and setting fire to the carpet. The flames were extinguished, however, before any material damage had been done.

Mrs. Sanders had a miraculous escape from almost instant death and this morning she is reported to be very much improved and that no serious consequences are likely to follow her experience.

Another Murder in Preston County.

To the long list of murders recently committed in Preston county, W. Va., another was added on Sunday when two Italians employed by Contractor Broadhead, who is putting in a new siding near Cranberry grade, between Terra Alta and Rowlesburg, got into a fight on the railroad tracks, over some trivial affair. One of the men drew a knife and stabbed the other to death in sight of a number of people. The officers were apprised of the murder, and with a posse, started in pursuit of the murderer, who made for the mountains. The man was kept in sight by the pursuing party for a long time, but finally made his escape and so far as could be learned yesterday he had not been captured.

Two Full Moons This Month.

There are two full moons this month, and our satelite during the July nights keeps up an unusual flirtation with Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Saturn, Venus, Neptune and Uranus. But Luna never forgets that the earth is her steady company.

The New Vault at the Garrett County Bank.

There has just been completed for the above named bank one of the latest improved burglar proof vaults, massive in appearance, artistic in design, and of the best known burglar proof metal.

The interior of the brick walls, which are two feet in thickness, is lined with five ply Chrome steel, and contains 48 safe deposit boxes for the storing of valuable papers. It also contains a Corliss Burglar Proof Safe, in which are kept the funds and securities of the bank, and one entire side of the vault is taken up by a cabinet for the accommodation of the books and papers belonging to the bank.

The inner door from appearance would seem to be all that could be desired for the protection of the contents of the vault, being built up of steel plates and braces to a thickeess of three and a half inches, but in addition to this is the massive outer door, built of drill proof steel plates and heavy braces to a thickness of six inches, and operated and controlled by the celebrated "Yale Automatic Time Lock," an ingenious piece of machinery which operates the 22 large bolts with comparative ease, and which does its work with the regularity of the finest watch. This time lock is composed of three of the finest movements, either of which will operate the bolt work.

In addition to all this, is a very strong and artistic gate which affords protection at all times during the day, and can only be opened by the employees of the bank who are entrusted with a key, and not by them without ringing a bell which calls the attention of every one in the bank that some one is entering the vault.

This magnificent structure reflects great credit on the management of the bank and evidences to the public that every precaution is being taken by this old reliable institution to safeguard the funds entrusted to its care.

Additional Train Service.

It will not be many more weeks until the Second division of the B. & O. will have added to its passenger train traffic some eight or ten Pennsylvania railroad flyers, which will be run direct from Cleveland, Ohio, to Washington. The Pittsburg *Post*, one of the best authorities on railroad matters in the country, had the following to say in its columns Tuesday:

"With the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio consolidated, a Cleveland-Washington-Baltimore flyer is assured. The route via of the Pennsylvania lines and Baltimore and Ohio between Cleveland and Washington will be just 444 miles, or 63 miles shorter than the line via Altoona and Harrisburg. It is 517 miles from Washington to Cleveland via the Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania lines, and only 444 miles via the Pennsylvania lines and the Baltimore and Ohio. When the new bridge is completed and the Baltimore and Ohio connected with the new Union Station established, the C. & P. flyers can be run through solid to Washington and Baltimore on the direct and short line."

A New Heating Apparatus Needed.

At a recent meeting of the school board the subject of heating the Oakland public school building was discussed. The present system of heating the building, although put in at an enormous cost, has never been entirely satisfactory and in recent years the odors ascending from the closets in the basement of the building to the rooms above have been almost unbearable. In a number of cases scholars have become ill and thereby lost time at their studies. These, however, are not the only objections to the system. Another, aside from the cost of installation, repairs, bad odors and fuel, is the immense amount of space taken up by the ventilating stacks and chimneys. All this room could be easily utilized just now to great advantage owing to the crowded condition of the building.

The system has been a bill of expense to our people ever since it was put in and the sooner a plan to heat and ventilate the structure is evolved the better. Another objection has been that during extreme cold weather it has been found almost impossible to raise the temperature to even a normal degree of warmth with the result that day after day teachers and scholars have been uncomfortably cold.

A Narrow Escape.

Yesterday Mr. Edward E. Sollars and his son Inskeep were in a field doing some work when a storm came up. They took refuge under a tree until lightning begun to play around when they started for the barn some distance away. When less than half way to the building a bolt of lightning struck the tree they had just left and splintered it into kindling wood. If the two men had delayed their departure for a few minutes both would have probably been instantly killed.

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Returned from the Philippines.

Peter Bickford and M. L. Ralston, of this county, after serving almost two years in the volunteer service of the army, were mustered out at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., on July 5, and arrived in Oakland a day or two ago. Mr. Bickford was a member of the 43d regiment and during the service in the Philippines extending over a period of 16 months his regiment was engaged in 451 different actions and sustained a loss of 53 men killed, 58 wounded and 2 drowned. In return the regiment captured from the enemy a large number of rifles, cannon, ammunition, etc., and $27,900 in Mexican money.

Mr. Bickford expresses himself as being entirely satisfied with his army life and has no desire to re-enlist. His chum Ralston shares his sentiments and they both expect to again take up a civilian's life, well knowing that to their country they have rendered efficient and valuable service.

Fire at Bloomington.

The dwelling house of James Flynn, of Bloomington, was entirely destroyed by an accidental fire on Monday night about 11 o'clock. The Westernport fire engine with its company, was taken to Bloomington on a special train from Piedmont to fight the fire but it had burned out before their arrival.

National Bank at Grantsville.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Grantsville, this county, to begin business. The bank will have a capital of $25,000 divided into shares of small amounts. The incorporators are Uriah M. Stanton, Dr. G. C. Keller and Cortez Jennings, of Grantsville; Frank Watts and W. E. G. Hitchens, of Frostburg.

The location of the institution at Grantsville will be a great convenience to the people of that section and will result in keeping the money otherwise sent away at home. The banking room will probably be in a room of the Getty store building.

Arm Broken.

Thomas Turney, Esq., sustained a broken arm yesterday afternoon late by being thrown from a horse in a field of the Bradley farm near town. The fracture was reduced by Dr. H. W. McComas.

Monte Vista Sold.

Mr. Edwin L. Mitchell, of Oakland, acting as agent for the owner, recently sold to Nelson Thomasson, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., the place recently owned by Dr. G. M. P. King, known as Monte Vista, situated a short distance south of Oakland, for the sum $12,000. The property commands a view of the country on the east and south and comprises besides the large and roomy house a tract of forest and improved land, barn and other buildings. Mr. Thomasson is a wealthy real estate man of Chicago and his newly acquired property in this section will be vastly improved and used by him as a summer residence. Mr. Thomasson and family are now at Altoona, Pa.

Finger Cut Off.

Dash Dunham, who is employed at the Offutt sawmill west of town, cut the index finger almost entirely off one day last week with an ax which he was using in splitting wood. He came down to Oakland and had the wound dressed by Dr. H. W. McComas.

Injuries May Prove Fatal.

Edward Raley fell from a cherry tree near Bittinger on Friday last and sustained injuries which may prove fatal. His lower limbs seem to be totally paralyzed and the physician attending him has very little hopes for his recovery.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Wm. J. Groye, Miss Louise Caton, S. E. Kennedy, U. M. Stanton, Mr. A. L. Lee, Mr. Charles Leber Knight, Mr. A. H. Lawrence, Mr. A. G. Rodgers.

Wanted at Garthright's.

All the fresh butter, fresh eggs and chickens to be had. Twenty cents for butter; 16c for eggs, $2.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per dozen for chickens—one half cash for all. Bring on your products and get the cash. Other trade wanted daily. 2t

Cuts and bruises healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm in about one third the time any other treatment would require because of its antiseptic qualities which cause the parts to heal without maturation. For sale by all dealers.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

DOCTORS

say "Consumption can be cured." Nature alone won't do it. It needs help. Doctors say

"Scott's Emulsion

is the best help." But you must continue its use even in hot weather.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggist.

REGISTERS OF VOTERS.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointment.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF ELECTION SPERRVISORS,
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., JUNE 29, 1901.

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett county, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the names and postoffice address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.—Daniel E. Beckman, Beckman, Democrat; L. H. Friend, Swanton, Republican.

District No. 2.—William Welch, Friendsville, Democrat; Walter W. Savage, Friendsville, Republican.

District No. 3.—James H. Bevans, Grantsville, Democrat; C. C. Durst, New Germany, Republican.

District No. 4.—Ervan Fazenbaker, Westernport, Democrat; James H. Reynolds, Bloomington, Republican.

District No. 5.—John H. Gatterman, Strawn, Pa., Democrat; Asa B. Friend, Hoyes, Republican.

District No. 6.—Harrison Sines, Sang Run, Democrat; Ruben M. Enlow, Sang Run, Republican.

District No. 7.—Joseph H. Smithman, Oakland, Democrat; Lincoln Callis, Mt. Lake Park, Republican.

District No. 8.—John H. Harvey, Sunnyside, Democrat; George D. Stahl, Gortner, Republican.

District No. 9.—Michael Cunningham, Frostburg, Democrat; Dan'l B. Layman, Frostburg, Republican.

District No. 10.—Arla Sollars, Deer Park, Democrat; C. L. Paugh, Thayerville, Republican.

District No. 11.—Walter Warnick, Barton, Democrat; John Merrill, Merrill, Republican.

District No. 12.—James Bowser, Bevansville, Democrat; Joslah Bittinger, Bittinger, Republican.

District No. 13.—L. C. Hamill, Blaine, Democrat; W. S. Pew, Blaine, Republican.

District No. 14.—Wade H. Hinebaugh, Democrat, Oakland; Simon Myers, Oakland, Republican.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President,
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

THOMAS R. MCROBIE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1901.

ELIZABETH MCROBIE,
Administratrix,
Beckman, Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Of Valuable

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, at the suit of Philip T. Garthright against Alfred W. Dennett, the same being No. 7 Judicials to July Term, 1900, of said Court, and to the undersigned sheriff of Garrett county directed, I did in pursuance and by virtue of said writ actually enter upon the real estate hereinafter described, on the 24th day of June, 1901, and did seize and levy upon all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Alfred W. Dennett, both at law and in equity, in and to all the hereinafter described real estate, and I hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the day of sale, in front of the storehouse of P. T. Garthright, in the town of Mountain Lake Park, Garrett county, on

Saturday, 3d day of August, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title, interest and estate, both at law and in equity, of the said Alfred W. Dennett in and to all that lot of ground situate, lying and being near Mountain Lake Park, in Garrett county, Maryland, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at the southwest corner of A. C. Brooke's lot, on the road leading from Mountain Lake Park to Oakland, and running thence along said road 8 rods, 11 feet and 7 inches; thence by a parallel line to that of Jennie Smith and others, on the opposite side of the lot, 100 rods to the Park alley; thence by and with said alley, 34 rods to the aforesaid line between Jennie Smith and others and James R. Bishop, 74 rods, 11 feet, 7 inches to Brooke's lot; thence with the third line of said Brooke's lot reversed, 25 rods, 4 feet and 9 inches; thence with the second line of said Brookr's lot reversed, 25 rods, 4 feet, 9 inches to the place of beginning, containing

17 1-4 Acres of Land,

more or less, and being the same property which was conveyed to the said Alfred W. Dennett by James R. Bishop and wife by deed dated October 7th, 1895, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 28, folio 340, one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The said property will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ of fieri facias and costs.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on the day of sale.

A. J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County, Maryland.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Rev. Henry Hamill is in Oakland visiting relatives.

Fine walnut organ for sale at Cheap John's. A bargain. 18-3t

Joe Wolf is in Rawlings erecting a greenhouse for Messrs. H. Weber & Sons.

One-half car of good fertilizer for sale cheap and on good terms at Naylor's. 16 3*

The first ball of the season at the Loch Lynn Hotel was given on last Saturday night.

Bargains at Cheap John's. Going out of the toy business. Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Games, etc. 3t

C. M. Livengood, Esq., of Grantsville, has been granted a pension of $8 per month.

Heptasophs can hear something to their advantage by sending name and address. C. Heyer, 38 South St, Baltimore, Md. 4t*

Mrs. Jennie Trussel and two sons, of Winchester, Va., are visiting her brother, Mr. Jas. W. Leathers this week.

Mr. Alexander Good, formerly a resident of Oakland, but now living at Kirkwood, Mo., is here on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Judge Sloan.

Mr. Ryland, of Grantsville, was an early morning visitor Tuesday. His wife is here in attendance on her sick sister, Mrs. Susan Zimmerman.—Meyersdale Commercial.

When you want a modern up-to-date physic, try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all druggists.

The press work on Mr. Oren F. Morton's new book has been completed and it will now be bound and placed upon the market. The volume contains 364 pages and a number of full page half-tone engravings.

Mrs. Alfred H. Turner, *nee* Miss Lily Brown, formerly of Oakland, has arrived in this country from Honolulu, H. I., and expects to come to Oakland after visiting the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

An editor, newly married, asks: "What is the difference between a honeycomb, a honeymoon and a pretty girl?" Another editor, who is a confirmed old bachelor, answers: "A honeycomb is a small cell, a honeymoon is a sell and a pretty girl is a damsel."

The hotels in this section are almost overrun with guests. Oakland is enjoying the most prosperous season in a long number of years and as a result our farmers are finding a ready market for everything they produce at prices somewhat advanced over former years.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and family, formerly of this place, now of Chicago, spent the Fourth with Mrs. Nelson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Marx, on Douglas avenue, and other friends. They will also visit Mr. Nelson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Nelson at Oakland en route on their return home.—Lonaconing Star.

Commencing Tuesday the Baltimore and Ohio railroad resumed the old pay car system west of Cumberland. The check system has been in vogue on the Baltimore & Ohio for about a year, during which time hundreds of dollars have been paid out by the company for revenue stamps on the checks.

When the farmers have a daily delivery at their doors, telephones in their houses, trolley cars pass their gates, electric lights on their fence posts, macadam roads smooth as asphalt, they will need only a few other things to make life thoroughly enjoyable, such as the cows milking themselves, the pigs feeding by automatic process and committing suicide when ripe for market, self churning cream and electric harvesters.—New Cumberland Independent.

If you are so fortunate as to have old folks in the house, says an exchange, see to it that they have the coziest and sunniest corner, and a goodly portion of the best that can be afforded of comfort, convenience and beauty; that aged blood may be kept warm and cheerful; that failing limbs may have restful repose, and that dim eyes that have watched over you and yours through so many toilsome years may see around them the ever present evidence of faithful and grateful care.

The new three cent piece to be issued by the Government has already been styled the doughnut coin, by reason of the fact that the piece is to have a hole in the center. The innovation in the coinage of a part of Uncle Sam's money was deemed necessary from the fact that the coin is the exact size and of the same material as the present five cent piece. It was impossible to keep the old style three cent piece in circulation because of the aptitude of the people to mistake it for the dime or ten cent piece.

Miss Ethelyn Houghton, of Washington, is visiting Miss Orley Dunham.

Mr. Samuel G. Steyer, of near Mt. Lake Park, was in the city to-day on business.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Mrs. Kidd and daughter, Mrs. Beatson, mother and sister of Mr. W. C. Kidd, are here on a visit to friends.

Mr. W. M. Junkins, of near Deer Park, passed through Oakland this morning on his way to visit in Ohio.

Thornton Sliger, Esq., spent Sunday in Oakland with his son, Cashier R. E. Sliger, of the First National Bank.

Mr. J. Frank Legge and son, of Washington, who spent several days here last week with the family of Geo. W. Legge, have returned home.

Attorneys Fred. A. Thayer and E. H. Sincell, of Oakland, and Mr. M. N. Wilson, of Wilson, are on a fishing expedition up on the Dry Fork Railroad this week.

Mr. Austin Brown, of D. E. Bolden & Co., furniture dealers, spent a day or two last week in Wheeling, where he attended a meeting of the Undertakers' Association of West Virginia.

When your neighbor reads your paper suggest to him that there is a very much better and decenter way for him to get the news—subscribe for the paper himself and pay for it.

PEACHES. Dixon & Kelso having contracted with three of the largest growers in the East will make the peach business a specialty this season. Peaches will commence to arrive July 17 to 20. 2t

Willie Hailer, who was employed some weeks as assistant baker at the Grafton Hotel, has returned to his home in Oakland and has a position at the Oakland Hotel.

A controversy is in progress between Rev. H. H. Flick, of the Lutheran church, in Manchester, Carroll county, and his congregation. Rev. Flick was a year or two ago pastor of the Lutheran congregations of Accident and Friendsville.

Harper Bartlett, son of Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Bartlett, of Oakland, who recently returned home from Clarksburg, W. Va., expects to open an office here next week where he will carry on the lumber business. He is a sterling young man and his friends here hope for his success.

Mr. Henry Sausman, of Grantsville, Md., spent July 4th in Salisbury. Our friend Sausman is now owner of the Henry Wagner farm near Grantsville, and we are glad to know that he is prospering. He is a first rate, whole-souled fellow.—Salisbury Star.

Cherries are about all gone although there are a few being brought into market. The crop was a good one and a great many have been marketed in town. The raspberries are pouring in in large quantities and they were never of better quality than they are this year.

In many towns and cities the horses have been equipped with bonnets but the horses in Oakland are receiving nothing in addition to the old diet of a gad well applied when they find themselves overcome by the heat and the heavy loads with which they have to contend.

Mr. James O. Cleveland was taken suddenly ill while engaged in work at Eglon on last Saturday morning and had to be conveyed to his home here where for a time it was thought his ailment would result seriously, but a rest of a few days has set him on his feet again. Mr. Cleveland has two good contracts of plastering at Eglon which he will complete shortly.

Next week a beautiful gold shield, bearing on its front the name of the recipient, and on its back the name of the donors, will be presented to Capt. J. M. Shorts, at this place, chief detective of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by his assistants, Charles R. Lilley, H. Metz, William Findly, S. H. Sams and C. Headly. The chief has his office at Fairmont, and the above named officers do the detective work over Baltimore and Ohio lines between Clarksburg, Grafton, Belington and points east as far as Piedmont.

At one of the farmers' institutes in Iowa, last winter, one of the speakers said: "As a rule the farmer has no firmer friends than the county press. The home paper is distinctly the farmers' own paper, supported, directly and indirectly by the farmers, who compose the backbone of the printer's subscription list and largely for what the enterprising merchant advertises. Let us not forget our friends. Let us see that our subscription is paid a year in advance. The man or the paper that fights my battle shall have my support. The merchants who advertise are the ones who make it possible for us to get a good local paper, and the men who are too penurious to advertise and help support the local press have no right to the farmer's patronage. I propose to go to a live advertiser and a man who will do his share in supporting the local press, thus contributing to my support, rather than buy from a man who proposes to take all and give nothing in return."

Miss Almira Mitchell arrived here last night from her old home in Pennsylvania.

A. D. Naylor has a few second-hand Buggies, Surreys, and a 3-seated Wagon for sale cheap.

Truman West and ex-Mayor Jamison have each improved their properties by painting and other repairs.

Policeman R. Harry West, who was sick last week and in consequence unfit for duty, resumed his beat on Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. David T. Enlow, of near town, have as their guest Mr. George C. Sparks, of Washington, D. C.

Go to Townshend's and get 12½c. lawns and percales for 10c.; 10c. lawns for 8c.; 10c. ginghams for 8c. Clothing at almost your own price. 50c. shirt waists at 35c. to 45c. 18-4t

Judge David W. Sloan went down to Cumberland this morning on business. He expects to return to-night. His condition has greatly improved during his stay here.

Miss Mae Hamill is over at Blaine on a visit to relatives and friends. She was accompanied thence by her brother Roy who returned to Oakland Monday afternoon.

Mr. Chas. D. Smith has gone to Terra Alta and opened an office for the practice of law. He is followed thence by the best wishes of his many Oakland friends.

A new merry-go-round has been set up at the east end of town. While the children and young folks may be delighted with this manner of sport older and sterner heads are not looking upon it with much favor owing to the crowd of people around the machine and the consequent noise.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Allen Ison and little daughter, of Washington, D. C., are in Oakland occupying the residence of the late Dr. Benjamin Ison on Fourth street. Mrs. Dr. Ison, who visited relatives and friends in Parkersburg for some weeks, has returned to Oakland.

Albert Lee, colored, now of Washington, D. C., but a number of years ago employed here as a barber by Handy Gibson, was in Oakland a few days ago selling a hair restorer to those affected with baldness. He has a number of letters from prominent people in Washington recommending his preparation as a sure cure.

Mr. L. D. Rowley, publisher of the *News* at Maynard, Iowa, accompanied by his brother, was in Oakland two or three days last week. The brothers have an interest in a large tract of land in this county and were here for the purpose of looking after it.

Here is a conundrum which a very pretty girl in this town sprung on an old bachelor: "What two words can you make out of enough—that is not enough?" Of course he gave it up. "Why 'one hug,' you goose!" was the answer.

The wheat harvest in this county has been well under way for several days past. The majority of our farmers have finished cutting the grain and some have theirs already under cover. None has yet been threshed and until that is done nothing definite can be said as to the yield, but indications point to a crop slightly above the average.

There are a number of towns in the county where readable and newsy letters for this paper could be gotten up by those whose time "drags heavily upon their hands." Every village of the county should be represented weekly in these columns. To those who will correspond with us we will furnish the necessary stationery and stamps and also a copy of the paper free so long as the correspondence is continued. We already have a number of writers who contribute letters from their communities occasionally and these are highly appreciated by the editor and his readers. Almost without exception the towns that are represented in the columns of the local paper are more directly benefited than the publisher.

A novel appeal to the equity side of a court of law has been made by a man in Michigan whose wife seems inclined to fickleness, and domestic peace appears to be endangered by an intruding male friend. Instead of waiting until his happy home should be made a wreck, and then suing the wrecker for damages or seeking a remedy in the Divorce Court or by the speedier method of private revenge, the individual referred to has applied for an injunction to restrain the intruder from visiting the woman in the case, or speaking to her, or communicating with her in any way, either directly or indirectly through the instrumentality of third persons. The extension of the government by injunction to the protection of conjugal felicity would not involve the establishment of an absolutely new legal precedent. In former times the Ecclesiastical Courts used to exercise a very wide jurisdiction over domestic relations and punish contumacy by imprisonment of the offenders until they had purged themselves of contempt. The proceedings of the fearsome Michigander amount in fact to a return to first principles.

Cashier Scott T. Jones left on Monday night for a business trip to Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. John Brown and daughter, of near Kingwood, are here as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft.

Miss Grace Robinson, of Baltimore, is here as the guest of her brother, Dr. John G. Robinson, and other relatives.

Services will be held Sunday morning and evening at the usual hours in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, Rev. George I. Uhler pastor.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mitchell has been very dangerously ill for some days but at present is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Marshall Feathers, of Parsons, W. Va., has been in Oakland the past several days the guest of the Misses Fringer on Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ravenscraft, of Fairmont, W. Va., stopped in Oakland a few hours Tuesday on their way home from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y.

There is no royal road to fortune. Every man who starts out to achieve business success must expect to find plenty of hard, uphill work on the way. Advertising will not make a fortune for you in a day, but if done judiciouely, it will pay handsomely in the long run. If the business is of a kind that can be politably increased, it will pay to advertise it.

The Social Event of the Season.

The ball given at the Oakland Hotel Saturday evening July 13, by D. Edward Offutt, jr., of Oakland, and Maurice Tyson Ellicott, of Baltimore, was by far the greatest social event of the season. The ball room was beautifully decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. The music was furnished by the famous Morgantown orchestra. The hospitality of Mine Host Headley of the Oakland Hotel, has always been known but never before has he exerted himself so much for the welfare and pleasure of his guests as he did on this occasion.

The wit and beauty of the ladies present did much to make the ball one long to be remembered.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Nicholas, J. D. Nicholas, Misses Burns, of Coshocton, O.; Mrs. E. H. Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, of Belpre, O.; Mrs. E. H. White, of Parkersburg; Mr. and Mrs. N. Gutman, Mr. and Mrs. George Leatherberry, Miss Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kraus, Mr. T. C. Davis, W. C. Kidd, T. B. Scott, Maurice Tyson Ellicott, Mr. and Mrs. Nottingham, Jos. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Suter, Miss Stewart, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Lansburg, Mr. and Mrs. Nealy, Mr. and Mrs. Eledora Infante, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Mack, of Cincinnati; Mrs. E. F. Hartley, of Fairmont; Mrs. H. J. Summerville, Cumberland; F. A. Blair, J. H. Man, of Chicago; A. Taylor, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Ast, of Grafton, Mr. and Mrs. I. Hirsh, of Cumberland; Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Beckley, A. Hiller, of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Headley, of Grafton; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Greerm, Mr. Fleming, of Fairmont; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McMechen, of Wheeling; B. W. Hancock, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Robins, of Dayton, O.; Mr. Worthington, of Winchester, Va.; Miss Anna McQuay, of Mountain Lake Park. The following Oaklanders were present: Mrs. D. E. Offutt, Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Heindel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sliger, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scott, Misses Virginia Johnson, Anna Grant, Josie Robinson, Bess Offutt, Nell Offutt, Margaret Sincell, Gertrude Sincell; Messrs. W. A. Sturgiss, Bowie Johnson, Semmes Hamill, Stewart Hamill, Austin Brew, John T. Sincell, Percy H. Veitch, D. Edward Offutt jr., Will Weber

Close of the Camp Meeting.

Monday night the great Interdenominational Camp Meeting at Mountain Lake Park closed with a prayer and praise service and amid great manifestation of the Divine power.

On Sunday the Park was almost overrun with people who went there to attend services. Had the day been clear instead of rainy and stormy it is thought by many in attendance that the present tabernacle would have been wholly insufficient to accommodate the crowd. As it was the house was almost packed.

The meeting Monday night was attended by an immense crowd from all sections, and was the most successful camp meeting ever held at the Park.

Appointment of Judge and Registration Officer to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., July 8, 1901.

Chaddie Hager, appointed Democratic Judge and Registration Officer by this board, at a meeting held June 29, 1901, for Election District No. 12, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead James Bower is hereby appointed, to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand and souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA
AND
RETURN $50.00 FROM CHICAGO.

Correspondingly Low Rates from Intermediate Points. Tickets on sale July 5th to 13th.

Personally Conducted Tour

to SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., account International Epworth League Convention.

(A limited number only will be accommodated on this Tour, insuring perfect comfort to members of party.) Illustrated Itinerary and full particulars upon application.

Very Low Rates to COLORADO Points all Summer.

Quickest and best line to the Famous
BEAUMONT TEXAS OIL FIELDS.

Superior Service to OKLAHOMA and all points North, West and South.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 5, E. A. Wimer's store, McHenry.
July 6, W. A. Smith's store, Hoyes.
July 8, R. A. Liston's store, Selbysport.
July 9 and 10, J. H. Cuppet's store, Friendsville.
July 11, J. L. Englehart's store, Accident.
July 12, W. M. Lohr's farm, Cove.
July 13, Harry Leathen's store, Keyser.
July 15, C. M. Livengood's Hotel, Grantsville.
July 16, Thomas Johnson's, District, No. 9.
July 17, P. E. Finzel's store, Finzel.
July 18, Thomas Layman's Farm.
July 19, R. E. Garlitz's store, Avilton.
July 20, J. H. Gregg's Mills, District No. 11.
July 22, C. J. Otto's, New Germany.
July 23 and 24, G. W. Engle's store, Bittinger.
July 25, Company store, Crellin.
July 26, T. G. Palmer's office, Hutton.
July 29, Merritt Wilson's, No. 8.
July 30, Mrs. Browning's, Gorman.
July 31 and August 1, J. H. Rafter's store, Kitzmillerville.
August 2 and 3, Wm. Moody's Bloomington.
August 5 and 6, Wade H. Lohr's, Swanton.
August 7 and 8, S. P. Specht's store, Deer Park.
August 9, L. A. Rudisill's office, Mt. Lake Park.

The Treasurer's office in Oakland will be closed from July 3rd to August 10th, 1901, inclusive.

N. B.—By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being chapter 566, it is provided that all county texes shall be due and payable on the 1st day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof and on all county taxes paid on or before the said 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed; and after the 1st of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid; the Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on all tax bills for county purposes regulating in the manner aforesaid and shall note same upon the receipts given for taxes so paid; but the discount allowed on county tax by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institute unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer of Garrett county, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following road is prayed to be changed, said road so prayed to be changed is the county road leading from Oakland to Crellin, said change to be in at or near where the run (that comes from Hesen's saw mill) crosses the road and running through the lands of John Bradley, to intersect the county road leading from Charles Shaffer's to Oakland at or near the bottom of the hill, a distance of about one-fourth mile, and examine whether the said county road should be changed, will meet on the 3rd day of August, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said change of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

E. E. SOLLARS,
T. W. CASTEEL,
Examiners.

What it Cures

COUGHS. BRONCHITIS. RAWNESS.
COLDS. LOSS OF VOICE. SORENESS
HOARSENESS. LARYNGITIS. TICKLING.

PINE AND TERPIN COUGH SYRUP

Is the new remedy that is astounding the medical world with the rapidity and permanency of its cures—it never fails—one dose relieves while a few more cures—price, 25 cents a bottle.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
At all Druggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

After Twenty Years

By William Wendham.

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MAJ. GILLESPIE, was distinctly old-fashioned. "Old-fashioned and out of date and irritable and cranky, by George, sir," said he to himself as he watched the blue flames struggle unsuccessfully to leap into something like cheerfulness. "Even my fire won't burn. I've jawed every man in the office to-day, quarreled with every client I have seen, bullied the janitor and spent the intervening time in hating myself. I guess Eastman is right. I ought to take a vacation, and see if I can't get into some sort of harmony with things in general."

What was it all worth, anyway—these days and nights of toil? To be sure, he was successful, far beyond the measure that comes to the average man, his reputation was high in the profession—the greatest cases came to him, and he generally won them. His name stood high in the community, and honors on the bench or in political life waited him at any time he would accept them. But these things held no fascination for him. For 20 years his life had been centered in this old-fashioned back office. He had enjoyed no social life and little companionship with his fellows, excepting his relations with his partners, his clients and his opponents in the courtroom. He trembled to think of the result should he lose interest in his work.

And yet it had not been always so. Nor was he by nature designed for a life apart from his fellows. In his younger days he had been a prince of good fellows, and had numbered his friends by the score.

But this was before the broken chapter in his life, and that broken chapter had changed all the rest of the story. He thought as he tried to coax some warmth out of the grate how different it all might have been. He arose and locked the door leading to the outer office, and then he went to the old-fashioned safe, and, unlocking a drawer, took from it an old daguerrotype. Going back to his seat, he contemplated the portrait long and earnestly. It was the face of a beautiful, high-spirited, impetuous girl.

This was the face which had caused the broken chapter. As he looked at the old daguerrotype his features softened and he lived over again the old days when all the horizon was rose-colored. This was away back when he was a boy. He was accounted a smart boy and was making strides in his profession, and every effort and every ambition was centered upon Amy Lester. She liked him, too—there was no doubt of that. Even now, at a distance of 20 years and with the keenest knowledge of men and affairs, he did not doubt that she loved him in the old days. They had been youthful sweethearts and had built all the air castles of two lives upon a united future. Then came the firing on Sumter and the call to arms by President Lincoln. The blood of the major quickened a little even at this distance of a quarter of a century as he recollected the thrill with which that call had been received. A delirious month or two and he had found himself at the front. There rolled before the memory of the major all the excitement, the dangers, the deprivations, the heroisms of those dreadful four years; his steady advancement until he was mustered out a major of volunteers.

The perspiration rolled from his face as he remembered his homecoming and found that Amy had plighted her troth to another—one far richer than he and the choice of her family. He had never asked her to marry him. He had always supposed it to be understood. They had written continually, and although her letters had grown more formal he had been so engrossed in his soldierly profession that he had scarcely had the time to wonder what the cause was. So the full knowledge of the truth, when he arrived home, nearly took him off his feet. His great pride kept him from doing anything to prevent her marriage, even had it been possible, and so she had faded from his life, and with her all the joy and all the hope he had ever cherished. Then followed the weary years in the profession to which he had turned.

A knock aroused the dreamer, and hastily stuffing the picture in his pocket he opened the door. It was a card from one of his most profitable clients, for whom he had recently won a hardly-contested lawsuit.

"Show him in," grunted the major, grudgingly.

Accordingly in bustled Peter Vandelmeier, prosperous, pushing, self-complacent, but apparently somewhat worried.

"You have got to get possession of that Fletcher property, that's all there is to it, major," said Vandelmeier, as he seated himself and mopped his brow. "Oh, I know you are not a sheriff or a marshal or anything of that kind," he went on, as he observed the major's rising ire, "but what good will our decision do us unless we get possession of the property? There is a funny condition down there. A chit of a girl—grandchild of old man Fletcher—is in possession, and she seems to be too much for the officers. They have failed utterly to get her out and have about given it up as a bad job. We have but two more days, according to the verdict. Now, I want you to go to Cherrydale yourself. You will have all the officers you want, but they are frightened and need somebody to direct them. Name your own fee, of course, but you've got to go. You know how important it is to our general plan that we get possession."

The result was that Maj. Gillespie found himself the next afternoon at the depot of the little town of Cherrydale, some 40 miles from home.

After making some inquiries at the country tavern he decided to begin operations at once, so as to end the disagreeable task as soon as possible, and was driven to the Fletcher homestead on the outskirts of the town. He went to get the lay of the land and left the officers sent with him at the tavern. He found an old-fashioned country place—a big, homelike house surrounded with great trees in the midst of a farm of great natural beauty, rolling meadows and fruitful fields traversed by a rippling brook.

In response to the knocker a grim old woman opened the front door far enough to let the major see that it was fastened with a chain inside, and in response to his request to see Miss Fletcher was told to wait on the porch and she would see him there. As the major stood smiling at the crude attempt to thwart the edict of the law, and inwardly fuming at the trivial necessity for taking him so far from his snug bachelor apartments, the door opened and immediately he heard the chain rattle into place again. Turning, he lifted his hat to the girlish figure in the doorway. It was a perfect type of budding womanhood, the major noted briefly, just before his eyes rested on her face. Then with a start the hat dropped from his hand and he grasped the railing for support.

"Amy!" he gasped, his hand seeking his brow with a gesture of bewilderment. For there before him in the flesh stood Amy Lester, the sweetheart of his boybood, just as she had looked on the day he had left her to go to the war. Not a day older, not a feature changed! And he knew she had died these ten years ago. Had he lost his mind? Had paresis overtaken him in the prime of life? He stood transfixed, with trembling limbs and staring eyes.

"Amy Fletcher, if you please, sir," replied the young woman, with some spirit. "And what is your business here, may I ask?"

"I must beg your pardon," said he, with courtly grace. "You reminded me so strongly of an old and very dear friend."

"You were a friend of mamma's, then?" inquired the girl. "Her name was Amy Lester."

"Yes; she was once a very dear friend of mine," replied the major, gravely.

The girl, who had been standing defiantly, with eyes flashing, softened visibly.

"Oh, I'm so glad you came. I'm in the most dreadful trouble, and they are trying to take the old place away from me; but they won't do it. I'll never let them. I'll die first. Grandpa told me never to let them do it, and that they had no right, and I won't. But it's so hard for a girl who don't know anything about business or law or anything to combat all those men. I need a friend. Indeed I do, and if you were a friend of mamma's you will be my friend; I know you will. You will help me, won't you? You are so big and strong. And you know all about these horrid business things; I know you do. And—and you—you are kind—and honest; I know you are. Tell me—tell me what to do."

"Tell me all about it," he said, with a tremor in his voice.

They sat down on the rustic bench together—and the major's tall, soldierly figure thrilled as it had not for 20 years, and he could not realize that it was not the other woman—the woman of 20 years ago—who was seated beside him, as she had been so often in the old days. She told him her pathetic story—how she had been left an orphan to her grandfather's care, and how he had died a year ago in the midst of a quarrel with a big land syndicate that sought to acquire his property, and had told her that the negotiations had not been closed, although some papers had passed. He warned her never to yield possession of the property. Then there had been lawsuits, and now they were trying to eject her from the house in which she was born and to deprive her of all she had in the world. Going further into the matter, the major learned many things that had puzzled him during the trial of the case involving the property, and discovered how a great injustice had been wrought.

"Do not be afraid," said he, rising abruptly. "You will be harassed no more."

He went straight back to the city, and there was an interview with Vandelmeier—the stormiest, it is said, that ever occurred in the major's old-fashioned back room—and the result was that certain checks bearing the major's signature passed to Vandelmeier and the deed to the Fletcher estate passed to Amy Fletcher.

There was the glow of long-deferred youth on his face and the agility of a boy in his soldierly carriage as he sprang up the steps with the deeds in his pocket. She did not entertain him on the veranda this time, and before the day was over she invited him to enjoy a short season on the estate he had saved for her—she did not know at what cost. He remembered Eastman's admonition that he needed a vacation, and he decided to spend it.

There really is no need of telling the rest of this story, for the major was in the very prime of life, despite his iron-gray hair, for a life of moderation and regularity had left him in perfect health, and she had been drawn to him from the first by that subtle attraction always felt by daughters for the unsuccessful suitor for the mother's hand. As for the major, he never could realize that it was not his Amy of old to whom he was paying court.

It might be added that after the wedding the major, greatly to the delight of his partners, abandoned the old-fashioned office and the firm moved into palatial quarters in the newest building in the city.

RUIN WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Relic Hunting Fiends Deface and Destroy Delicate Carvings in Wanton Fashion.

The Washington monument is badly scarred by the depredations of the souvenir fiends. Inside the memorial slabs presented by the states in the union at the time of the monument's erection and by various societies have suffered most. There are more than 150 of these, and many of them are in a sad condition of mutilation. Missing heads, arms, legs and darpery bear eloquent witness to the manners of visitors. Just exactly what value, real or sentimental, the left ear lobe of the Goddess of Prosperity, for instance, can have for any person is hard for a sane man to understand. Somebody got it, however, says the New York Sun.

Most of the slabs presented by the states bear simply names and dates in large, bold letters that defy umbrellas and the like, and these remain untouched, save by pencils that mark their owners' names. But of the delicate carving there is little left. The handsomest slab, though one of the smallest, measuring 3x5 feet, is that presented by the American Medical association, representing a group of the fathers of medicine. It is about midway up the monument, about where climbers rest, and about four feet from the floor, a convenient reach. Hence the condition of the figures, two headless and three armless.

Two landings above is a slab representing a locomotive. The locomotive looks as if it had got the worst of a collision. The souvenir hunters did it. Not far away is a large slab occupying the center of one wall for a height of six feet. In its present condition it would do for a puzzle picture. Before the enthusiastic tourists got at it with their umbrellas and canes it represented a fire engine of the old type. A volunteer fire department of some city presented it. Probably the name of the city is in some old record. It isn't on the slab. Once it was, but the souvenir sharks got it.

One thing they haven't got is the fine carving of a pelican, the symbol of the state of Louisiana. The reason is that instead of being a bas-relief the pelican is carved in the stone, intaglio fashion, and no predatory umbrella can dig that out.

When most of the vandalism in the monument occurred no one knows, but it probably took place before the checking system was there, compelling visitors to leave all implements of destruction before going up the monument.

At Mount Vernon there is a small army of guards on the lookout for the worker of souvenir iniquity. In Washington's old home there is one thing that strikes the eye by its contrast to the prevailing simplicity. It is the carved mantel piece of Carrara marble in the dining-room. Even with watchers in every room some individual managed to get in his work and knock off the head of a galloping deer in the center of the group. The animal remained headless for months. Then one day back came the head in a little box, postmarked Paris. The culprit had realized the evil of his ways. Said the accompanying note:

"It did not occur to me in my own country, where everything is so perfectly preserved, the outrage that it is to mutilate historic places for relics. Here is nothing is preserved; everything is chipped and marred and broken by travelers like myself. I return herewith, etc." Signed—not at all.

The head was stuck on, the glue stained the marble and the milk-white deer has a yellow streak around his neck.

Mistaken for a Tramp.

Appearances are often deceitful and even monarchs may be mistaken for paupers. It is related that once, not long since, when King Edward of England was prince of Wales, he was staying with Leopold Rothschild near Leighton Buzzard and followed the hunt one day. About lunch time he found himself alone near Berkhamsted, feeling very hungry and without immediate prospect of getting any food. Recollecting, however, that the Smith Dorriens' place, Haresfoot, was somewhere within easy reach, he rode over, found the house and rang the front door bell. A footman appeared. "Will you kindly tell your master that the prince of Wales is outside and would like some lunch?" he said. "Walker!" answered the man and banged the door in his face.—N. Y. Sun.

Edison's Deafness.

The Electrical Review says that an ear specialist recently visited Thomas A. Edison and offered to cure him of his deafness. "What!" exclaimed Mr. Edison, "and give up the great advantage I have over you fellows! Why, I need it in my business—for, you see, my business is thinking, and, no matter what the rest of you are doing or how much noise you are making, it doesn't bother me, and I am able to concentrate my mind fully upon the subject in hand without interruption. Give up an advantage like that! Not much, until, possibly, I get so old I cannot work any longer."

Long Time Between Showers.

The dryest place on the earth is the little town of Payta, on the coast of Peru, where seven years is the average interval between two rains. In old times the water supply of Payta was brought down from the mountains every night by a herd of little donkeys, who returned in the cool of the evening.—N. Y. Post.

BEING BORN LUCKY.

Its Benefits Illustrated by the Good Fortune of a Man Who Tunneled a Hill.

The men around the table were telling stories about being born lucky or vice versa, says the Detroit Free Press.

"And," concluded a Chicago drummer who had been telling of an unlucky friend of his, "what did he do at last but gather together what little money he had left and buy a lot in a western oil district, before prices boomed. He started to sink his well, with just enough money on the mortgage to finish it, if he had luck, and he struck a rock before he had gone 20 feet. He drove away at it and kept driving for a hundred feet, breaking drills and costing money, till he finally threw up his hands, gave the property to his creditors and killed himself. The creditors investigated the boring and found that my friend had struck a petrified tree, upright in the earth and had bored for a hundred feet right into it. They moved the drill only four feet to the right and within two weeks had tapped a well that was good for 300 barrels a day."

There was a chorus of sighs at the sad fate of this unlucky one, and a Philadelphia railroad man began something more cheerful.

"I had a friend," he said, "whose luck was just the reverse of the gentleman's whose history we have listened to with so much pleasure—I mean sorrow"—the Philadelphian was getting mixed.

"That's all right," laughed the Chicago man, "I know what you mean."

"And he made his ten-strike on a case of boring, just as the other one did not. Which shows that fortune is truly a fickle goddess. My friend Smith, I'll call him, had luck always as a boy, and as soon as he graduated he got a good job, although he was not a brilliant man at all. Which, however, is no sign, because some of the best jobs—that pay the best, I mean—are held by men who get them by luck and not by genius. He became a promoter and schemer later, and went in for himself, coming out of every undertaking with more or less success, and never losing money. It made no difference to Smith what kind of a proposition came before him; if he thought there was anything in it, he did not let it get away. The one particular instance I have in mind was the driving of a tunnel on a southwestern railroad. He didn't know any more about that sort of business than a pulpit knows about practical politics, but he thought it was a chance to make something, and he went in with a contractor, who had only done small jobs. Their bid was so low that if Smith hadn't had rich and influential friends he would have lost it. He had made considerable money in his ventures and he put that up also as his backing. The tunnel was to cost about half a million dollars and Smith stood to win $50,000 at his own estimation, and to lose $100,000, according to estimates of the contractors who had put in higher bids. There was to be $100 a day bonus for every day ahead of time that the tunnel was completed, and a forfeit of the same amount for delay.

"Well, he got everything ready and set his men to work at one end of the tunnel only, for the first month. Then he expected to put on a night and day force at both ends, for Smith was a hustler. However, his luck was with him, as usual, and it wasn't necessary to hustle. Before his sappers had gone 50 feet into the hill, and they began almost at the face of a cliff, I'll be jiggered if they didn't break through into a cave 40 feet high and 20 wide and running that size half way through the hill. It got down small again for a hundred feet and then widened again and ran big to within 50 feet of daylight on the far side of the hill. There was some work to do to put it into shape, but it hardly amounted to anything, as tunneling goes, and Smith not only made a big thing on his contract direct, but the bonus on extra days was nearly enough for a modest man to retire from business on."

"And yet," said a man of years, "you hear people say that there is no such thing as luck in the making of a man's success."

Albert Edward Unchanged.

He is one of the heavy swells and struts. Nothing pleases him so much as to hold forth eloquently before new acquaintances. Old ones can't bear him. He had just returned from Europe, where he won something over 12,000 "puns" "over" the "Darby." He said to a delighted audience at the club that the impression sent abroad that the king is not the same old prince of Wales is erroneous.

"The whole world seems bent on making him a second Prince Hal-Henry V. It is said that he has gone back on his old Falstaffs. Not a bit of it. He is the same Albert Edward. When I met him the other day he treated me just as he always did."

Some one at the pool table was mean enough to ask: "How was that?" To which the plunger "over" the "Darby" replied: "He didn't notice me at all." —N. Y. Press.

Many Are Built That Way.

"My aim," said the confidence man, "is to give happiness. In one way I may claim to be a philanthropist."

"A philanthropist!" exclaimed the listener.

"Certainly," was the answer. "If you have followed the various fakes and swindles of the present day, you surely must have noticed that some people are happy only when they are being properly humbugged."—Chicago Post.

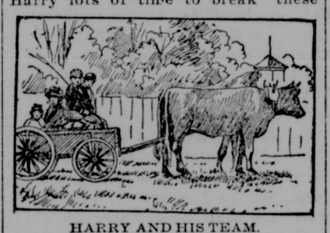
WIDE-AWAKE FARM BOY.

Evidently This Youngster Is Determined to Make Agriculture a Profitable Occupation.

This article is for the boys; those live, up-to-date lads that like the farm and its stock. The boy that it is about lives in Portage county, and I know that you will be interested in hearing about him. Last fall the writer attended the Chagrin Falls fair, and on the road from that fair we passed a boy driving a pair of calves hitched to a wagon. He was sitting on the spring seat, whip in hand, as dignified as any grown man. The calves were well broken, and they responded perfectly to a word and a light tap of the whip which he carried in his hand. We noticed that he never beat them or yelled at them, as some grown persons do when they drive oxen.

We thought: "Now, here is a nice picture," so it was arranged that Harry Stebbins (for this is the boy's name) should bring his calves and wagon over to Mr. John Gould's the next day and have their photograph taken. The next forenoon Harry was on hand with his outfit, and Mr. Gould borrowed a neighbor's children to help fill the wagon, for that is the only way John has any children of his own. The sun was just right on the south side of the windmill, derrick and large maple in the yard. Sitting there in the morning sunlight, Harry looked as pleased as a "sure-enough" farmer. Snap went the camera, and the picture was taken as quick as a flash, and you can see all just as they looked.

You will think it must have taken Harry lots of time to break these



HARRY AND HIS TEAM.

calves. Yes, it did, but then boys have lots of odd hours, and Harry used his in training his calves, besides forming the habit of industry.

The managers of the fair invited Harry to bring his trained calves to the fair and go in the procession in the ring, and gave him a premium for doing so. That was why he was feeling so gay and proud coming home that evening from the county fair. His little yoke of steers, one year old, had won a prize all through his own efforts.

One day Harry's father wanted some bran from the feed store, two miles away, and Harry said he could go after it with his wagon and calves. There was a big hill to come up on the road home, and Harry's father thought that they could not haul more than 200 or 300 pounds, but Mr. Stebbins was surprised to see them bring home 700 pounds. Some time before Christmas Harry sold his calves for $45 to a man in the neighborhood who wanted a young yoke of oxen for his farm. He is breaking another pair, getting them ready for work on the farm. Apparently this boy is cultivating a love for farm industries that will make the right sort of a farmer.—George E. Scott, in Ohio Farmer.

Our Sturdy Country Boys.

There is no question of the influence which the sturdy outdoor life has upon country boys; and the fact that the life is harnessed to regular, imperative duties is to the boy's advantage. He is developed gradually and healthily, his mind following his physical strength rather than the reverse. And around him, for his everyday observation and study, are the very best object lessons possible for a boy's developing life. He associates familiarly with nature during his work and recreation; and even during his sleep, the air which enters his open chamber window is laden with the odors of apple blossoms, or the harvest season, or, perhaps, is the pure, stimulating atmosphere of the white, undulating winter fields. But it all goes toward making him stronger, sturdier, more self-reliant, more ambitious, more observing. He is healthy all through, physically, mentally, morally.—Farm Journal.

Remedy for Duck Cholera.

Mix up a batch of Douglass mixture and use, according to following directions. It is one of the best poultry tonics: Dissolve one pound of copperas (sulphate of iron) in two gallons water, and add one ounce sulphuric acid. The latter must be carefully handled, as it is a dangerous poison. The dose of the mixture is one teaspoonful to each quart of drinking water. Do not use except in cases of disease, or when it is threatened. Good in cases of roup and cholera and as a disinfectant. Keep the ducks in a well sheltered place; don't allow them to get wet. Feed clean grain and plenty of green grass.—Ohio Farmer.

By all means use water fountains, or at least some form of water vessel that the flock cannot be foul with their feet or otherwise. Set in shady places and fill daily with fresh water.

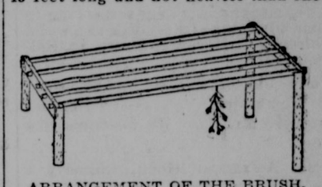
The ram controls the extenal points such as color, size and wool, and the ewe the disposition, constitution and vitality.

FLY BRUSH FOR CATTLE.

A Simple Arrangement Which Enables Stock to Wage War Against Insect Enemies.

In the summer it is just as necessary to provide cattle with a place in the pasture field where they may brush off the flies as it is to furnish shade, food or drink. The device in the illustration shows a good arrangement for this purpose. It consists first of four posts set in the form of a rectangle 12 feet long and eight feet wide. At one end the posts are about 5½ feet high, at the other only three feet. Across each end of the rectangle an eight-inch board is nailed at the top of the posts. In the upper edge of these boards are cut notches about four inches deep and 2½ inches wide. Beginning next to the posts these notches are cut at intervals of 18 or 20 inches.

Now take boards four inches wide, 13 feet long and not heavier than one



ARRANGEMENT OF THE BRUSH.

inch thick. Arrange these in pairs, as many pairs as there are notches in each end board, and bore holes through them at intervals of one foot, preparatory to bolting them together. Brush which has been collected from the thicket is now placed between these boards and clamped fast. For the sake of clearness only one of these brush is shown in the illustration. The clamps thus formed are now placed in the notches prepared for them in the end boards, with the brush hanging down. They are held down by a narrow board nailed across the tops of the posts at each end.

The device is now complete. The difference in height at the two ends makes it suitable for cattle of all sizes. The brush will last for a long time, but should they become much worn, or old and brash, they may be easily replaced. —Orange Judd Farmer.

DRESSING SHEEPSKINS.

Not a very Intricate Operation If Executed According to the Directions Given Herewith.

To tan sheep hides with the wool on and to dye wool on the same, spread skin, flesh side up, when taken off. Sprinkle pulverized alum over it, followed by a little saltpeter and plenty of common salt. Roll up and put where it will not freeze. Two ounces each of alum and salt will tan a sheep or other similar sized skin. When the skin is tanned the flesh on it will rub off easily. Then nail the skin to boards in the sun, stretching it tight, and apply a little neatsfoot oil, which should afterward be worked out with a wedge-shaped piece of wood. The skin is then wet until soft and then worked until dry. If it is not worked and rubbed it will dry harsh and stiff. For sheep and lamb skins a strong suds is usually first made with hot water, in which the skins are washed carefully, squeezing them between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool. The skin is then washed in clear water, and alum and salt, half a pound each are dissolved in a little hot water, which is put into enough cold water in a tub to cover two skins. Let soak over night and then hang on a pole to drain. When well drained, spread, stretch and tack them to a board, flesh side up. While yet a little damp put on the pulverized saltpeter and alum, rub it in well, then lay the flesh sides of two skins together and hang them in the shade two or three days, turning the under skin uppermost every day until perfectly dry. Then scrape the flesh side with a dull knife to remove the remaining scraps of flesh and rub the flesh side with pumice stone and afterward with the hands, until soft and pliable. For dyeing buy the analine dyes, of the colors wanted, and get directions with them. —Home, Stock and Farm.

SHEEP ON THE FARM.

They Are of Inestimable Value Because of Their Fondness for Young Sprouts and Weeds.

The sheep is among the most useful and valuable of domestic animals, being a producer of wool used for clothing and other purposes, and of wholesome meat. But the sheep also is of large value on the farm because of his fondness for young sprouts and weeds.

According to an authority there are nearly 600 varieties of known weeds, of which sheep will eat 515 kinds, while horses, cattle and hogs will eat but a few varieties. It is apparent that every farmer could well afford to raise a few sheep if for no purpose other than the destruction of weeds.

Weeds increase in numbers and varieties as the country grows older. They are found most abundantly in the old countries of Europe. Their steady increase in this country demands that farmers should raise sheep as among other means looking to their extermination.

By all means get two or three ewes already bred and give them the run of that foul pasture. Increase the flock by breeding and purchase if advisable, until the number is sufficient to keep down the weeds on a given area.

No farm is properly equipped without sheep.—Farmers' Voice.

Dwarf Essex rape will furnish green food for young and old birds. Sow now or any time up to September.

The surplus layers should be started on the way to market. The chicks will soon need more room.

WOMAN AND HOME

MISS SARAH GRAND.

Author of "Heavenly Twins" Has Achieved Notable Success on the Lecture Platform.

Sarah Grand, who has been delighting British audiences in her new capacity as a lecturer, first became prominent through the publication in 1893 of the "Heavenly Twins." None of the

MISS SARAH GRAND.

works which have followed from her pen since that time has earned so wide a fame as her first effort. In 1894 she published "Our Manifold Nature," in 1897 "The Beth Book," in 1898 "The Modern Man and Maid" and in 1900 "Babs, the Impossible." The last named book came nearer than any of the others to reaching the high tide of popularity attained by the "Heavenly Twins." Miss Grand was born in Ireland. Her father was Edward J. Clarke, a lieutenant in the royal navy, and her mother the granddaughter of Robert Bell, of Humbleton house, Yorkshire. The future author was married at 16 to Lieut. Col. McFall, a brigade surgeon in the army, who died in 1898. As wife of the obiquitous army surgeon Miss Grand traveled through the east generally. She is intensely interested in the general movement for the uplifting of women and is vice president of an English woman suffrage association.

The Royal Cradle of Italy.

A remarkable cradle is that which has been sent to Rome for the little heir to the throne of Italy. It was made at Naples and is of tortoise shell, richly inlaid with gold and mounted on golden rockers. Victor Emmanuel I., the grandfather of the present king, was the first occupant of this beautiful cradle, which was made specially for him.

Hard Soap for the Laundry.

Use hard soap in washing clothes. In boiling white clothes add a tablespoonful of turpentine to the water to assist in the whitening process. Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of salt or a little gum arabic dissolved. Another hint in reference to starch is that the iron will not stick in ironing if the starch has been mixed with soapy water.

A Dainty from Australia.

Here is an Australian breakfast dish. Boil and mash some potatoes, place part of them on a dish well spread with butter, salt and pepper; cover with the contents of a tin of lobster or salmon, then spread the remainder of potatoes over, and place in the oven till nicely browned. Pour over melted butter flavored with anchovy.

Kills Odor of Onions.

It may not be generally known that a sprig of parsley with a dash of salt taken after one has eaten onions will entirely remove the disagreeable odor from the breath.

COUNTRY HOME COMFORTS.

How to Obtain Some Very Pretty House and Piazza Effects at a Nominal Expense.

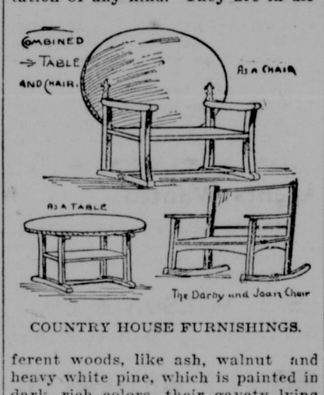
In furnishing a home a variety of pretty effects can be gained by small seats which hug the corners closely. Among the latest are those with a single ornamental end of fine etched wood cut out in appropriate shape.

The couch is low, well cushioned and equipped with some three or four pillows of any spring-like material which matches the seat, while the unornamented end is finished simply with a frill that falls from the cushion to the floor, the entire length of the seat.

This one tall end may be an attractive feature of those skilled in pyrography, but to be at its best it should be made of holly or basswood, cut in sections, and then joined to prevent warping. If desired, on the inside of this end there can be a shelf for books and the like. The design may be outlined and then burnt in. It may have a floral decoration, a pastoral scene or an embellishment of cupids and blossoms, taking care according to the rules of this art that if the background is dark the design should be light, or reverse the picture leaving the ground work light.

As for coverings there are charming stuffs in cotton tapestries, liberty cretonnes, sateen quill and the pretty Normandy dimities. Any of these look well, as their flower effects are gay and brilliant, while the cushions may be made of Priscilla silk in any of the solid and delicate tints preferred.

Among the striking novelties for country homes is the Darby and Joan chair, a low rocker for two, on the one foundation. The wood of heavy make is painted in a good tone of forest green, the rush seats in brilliant tints of red. These odd pieces are severe in form without ornamentation of any kind. They are in different woods, like ash, walnut and heavy white pine, which is painted in dark, rich colors, their gayety lying in the stuffs with which they are decorated.

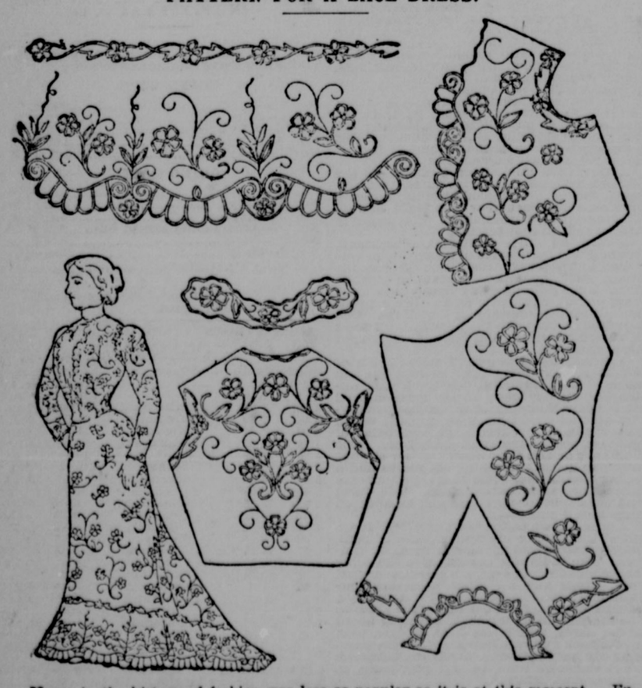


COUNTRY HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Another pronounced style is the King Arthur chair, an artistic and decorative hall or piazza furnishing, which can be converted into a table at need. It is of walnut, roomy, low and cushioned. Its back is a great oval covered inside and out with nut-brown leather. The chair when not in use serves as a stand for the oval, which, by closing the hinges, forms a table, and is quite large enough for four at a game of cards or for a slight repast. There are book shelves which hang against the wall, on which are appropriate mottoes, and peculiar lounging chairs with wide, long arms held in place by a seat of stout crash of striped and plaid effects.

For draperies the top ruffle is again to the front. The windows when treated this way have first sash curtains of dotted Swiss, which are looped back or slightly parted in the middle. At the top of the woodwork hangs a long cream-colored dimity with a flower border or covered with wild roses, and over it a deep frill of the same design as the drapery. The frill and its hangings are on separate brass rods of slender make.—Chicago Record-Herald.

PATTERN FOR A LACE DRESS.



Never in the history of fashion was lace as popular as it is at this moment. European fashion writers say that the woman who is without a lace gown might just as well be out of the world. This is, of course, an extreme view, yet one in which fashionable women will join. The outline of the pattern here given will give ambitious home dressmakers an idea of how a lace gown should be put together, and may enable them to duplicate the work turned out by the swell shops of Paris, New York and Chicago.

Popular Science

INSECTS FOR FOOD.

Men of Science Proclaim Cockroaches and Locusts Rare Dainties, If Properly Prepared.

A French entomologist, M. Dagin, recommends insects as an article of food. He speaks with authority, having not only read through the whole literature of insect eating, but having himself tasted several hundreds of species raw, boiled, fried, broiled, roasted and hashed. He has even eaten spiders prepared according to the following recipe: "Take a plump spider, remove the legs and skin. Rub over with butter and swallow. However, he does not recommend them, but this may be prejudice on his part. He states two objections to spiders. They are not insects, and they feed on animal food.

Cockroaches are a foundation for a delicious soup. M. Dagin follows the recipe given by Senator Testelin in a speech delivered in the senate on February 12, 1878: "Pound your cockroaches in a mortar; put in a sieve, and pour in boiling water or beef stock." Connoisseurs prefer this to real bisque. M. Wilfrid de Fonvielle, the French scientist, prefers the cockroaches in the larval state. The perfect insect may be shelled and eaten like a shrimp; that way Dr. Gastler, member of the national assembly of 1848, used to eat them.

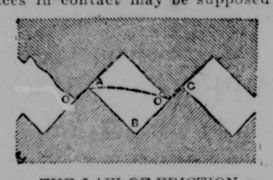
Caterpillars are a light food of easy digestion. Not only African and American native races but Frenchmen appreciate them. M. de Lalande, astronomer, had dinner every Saturday with the zoologist, Quatremere d'Isjonvalle. Mme. dIsjonvalle, who knew his tastes, collected in the afternoon all the caterpillars she could find in her garden and served them on a plate to her guest. The most popular insect food is the locust. It is eaten fried, dried in the sun, ground in flour, broiled (among the Beduin), boiled in milk (a Morocco recipe), or fried and served with rice as in Madagascar. The Jesuit Father Cambou thinks that locust flour might become popular in Europe as a condiment. Travelers' opinions on locusts differ. Amicis finds they taste like shrimps, Niebuhr like sardines, Livingston like caviare.

FRICTION AND SPEED.

A Clear Explanation of a Law That Has Seemed More or Less of a Mystery to Everybody.

The following explanation of why friction is less at high than at low speeds is due to Capt. Galton, who gave it in connection with the Galton-Westinghouse brake trials in England. Railway and Locomotive Engineering, in a discussion of the subject, calls it the clearest explanation yet given. Says the writer:

"It should be borne in mind that any two surfaces which are placed in contact are not perfectly smooth surfaces, but have small inequalities or roughness upon them. The figure shows in a very exaggerated form what two surfaces in contact may be supposed to



THE LAW OF FRICTION.

be like. When the two surfaces are at rest relatively to each other, the hills of the upper surface will fit closely into the hollows of the lower one. But if the surfaces are in rapid motion past each other, the upper surface will not have time to fit itself into the lower, but would take a position like that shown in the figure. Then any point at O of the upper surface would first be dragged up to the vertex A, and would then fly across the space A C, till it struck some point O on B C. As the speed was greater, the distance through which O would fall in the passage would be less; consequently the distance O C would be less, and the work of dragging O up to the vertex C would be less also. Hence it might be seen how the actual work done per foot-run of service, or, in other words, the apparent coefficient would be less as the speed was greater."

Liquid Air for Blasting.

In the new Simplon tunnel experiments have been made with liquid air for blasting purposes. The cartridges consisted of wrappers filled with paraffin and charcoal soaked with liquid air. When placed in the shot holes they were detonated with guncotton primers. The use of these cartridges was discontinued because they had to be fired within a few minutes after being taken out of the liquid, else their power was gone. But the problem of adapting liquid air to blasting is still being studied in Germany.

A Safe for Every Flat.

The latest convenience in the New York apartment is a private safe, built into the wall, and so arranged that only the tenant is acquainted with the combination. This makes it possible for the flat dweller possessing valuable silver, jewels and papers to keep them in his apartment instead of in the vaults of the safe deposit or the bank.

Texas Leads the World.

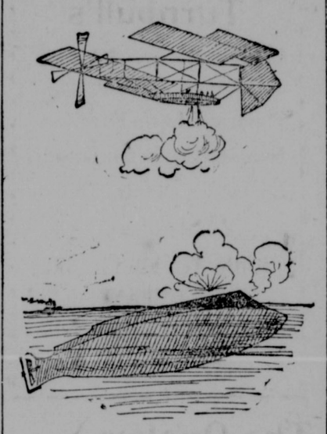
Texas produces aout a third of the cotton of the country. In peach production the state ranks next to Georgia.

SCIENCE IN WARFARE.

Naval Fight of the Future a Contest Between Flying Machine and Submarine Boat.

Navies are soon to disappear, according to a critic who has been watching recent mechanical depelopment. He knows that nothing is more likely to become obsolete than an existing naval institution, the moment something better is discovered, and he points to the rapid extinction of wooden warships propelled by sails when the Merrimac-Monitor fight demonstrated that with such vessels the greatest squadrons under the ablest commanders were at the mercy of a little iron monitor.

Man's command of the air through aeroplanes and flying machines, and his utilization of a water-blanket to protect submarine boats, will, says this critic, render ships that float on the surface worthless. The floating warship, he says, will be subject



NAVAL FIGHT OF THE FUTURE.

to attack from above and from beneath by enemies which it cannot reach.

He draws, therefore, an interesting and thrilling picture of a naval battle of the future, which includes a fight between a flying machine and a submarine boat. This, he says, is not so improbable as it seems.

The flying machine can, he says, see the submarine beneath the surface when it would be invisible to men on a vessel, just as the fish hawk can locate its submerged victim. As the aeroplane can move with celerity, it can hover over the submarine until the latter is compelled to come to the surface for air or rises for attack. Then it can drop dynamite bombs upon the submarine and train rapid-fires upon its thin shell.

The submarine, however, will not be quite helpless. A well-aimed shot from its bow rapid-fires (which can be uncovered the moment the nose of the boat rises above the surface) would instantly put the flying machine out of business, thus clearing the way for other submarines to rise to the surface or for a bevy of friendly flying machines to come up. Meanwhile, there would be no vessels in sight.

The critic does not, however, utterly extinguish ships. They can, he says, act in a subordinate capacity, dependent upon the preliminary fighting which must be done between flying machines and submarines to clear the mouths of harbors and make navigation safe. It is admitted that a big dynamite or guncotton bomb dropped from the air upon the deck of the strongest warship afloat might be likely to destroy it. Moreover, a submarine getting home a single torpedo upon the bottom of such a ship would sink it.

But naval officers (ever conservative and properly waiting for demonstrated superiority before accepting so-called improvements) comfort themselves with the reflection that command of the air and of the submarine world is far from being actually achieved, and that so far as anybody can see navies will remain in existence for a few years yet.

WARM WEATHER DIET.

Meats, Heavy Soups and Hot Bread Should Be Used Sparingly from June to October.

"It is astounding," said a physician to the writer, "how little thought the people give to their food in relation to various seasons of the year. To this very carelessness I lay much summer sickness, often an illness that ends fatally. Take the matter of leftovers. A warming hash, ragout or meat pie is all right for the depth of winter, but not for weather when the blood needs cooling. I would entreat every housekeeper not to buy a morsel of pork, ham or sausage from June till October. Reserve even beef, lamb and veal for the cooler days of summer, and in long hot spells let meat alone entirely. Nature provides for these burning days with vegetables and fruit, tender chicken and fine, firm, white-fleshed fish. If you have left-over foods to be utilized, convert them into chilled, appetizing salads instead of ragouts. If soups are a necessity, let them be thin consomme or chicken soup, not purees or bisques. I would prohibit pie and rich cake, and let fruit, ices, delicate jellies or milk puddings take their place. I'd also put a veto on hot breads. If people could turn an X-ray on the poor, overworked stomachs I'm called to care for all summer long and see the mischief done by overeating and eating things that have no business to be cooked in hot weather, they would realize I am speaking earnest truth." — Good Housekeeping.

BEAUTIFUL LADIES GIVE VALUABLE ADVICE TO SUFFERING SISTERS.

Peruna the Great Tonic Cures Catarrhal Dyspepsia of Summer.

For Ills Peculiar to Women, Peruna is an Invaluable Remedy.

KATHLEEN GRAHAM.

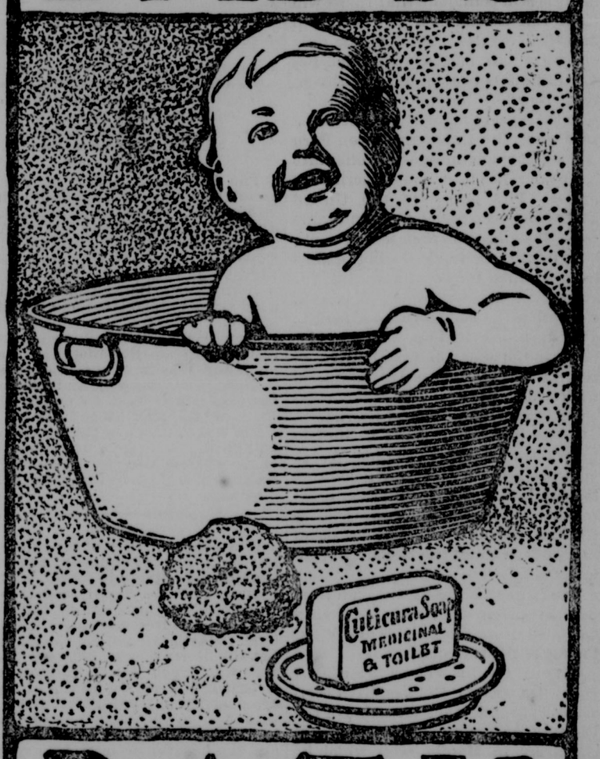
Miss Kathleen Graham, 1459 Florida Ave., N. W. Wash., D. C., writes: "At the solicitation of a friend I was advised to use Peruna and after the use of one bottle for dyspepsia I felt almost entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending your remedy to anyone who needs an invigorating tonic."—Kathleen Graham.

FLORENCE ALLAN.

Miss Florence Allan, 75 Walton Place, Chicago, Ill., writes: "As a tonic for a worn out system Peruna stands at the head in my estimation. Its effects are truly wonderful in rejuvenating the entire system. I keep it on hand all the time and never have that 'tired feeling' as a few doses always makes me feel like a different woman."—Florence Allan.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, a prominent authority on women's catarrhal diseases will take charge of as many cases of female catarrh as make application to him during the summer months. Advice free. Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

BABY'S



BATH

MILLIONS OF MOTHERS USE CUTICURA SOAP ASSISTED BY CUTICURA OINTMENT THE GREAT SKIN CURE

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin of infants and children, for rashes, itchings, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use Cuticura Soap in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. It unites in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap and the BEST toilet, bath, and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOR.

Cuticura THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27-23, Charterhouse Sq., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

SOZODONT for the Teeth and Breath 25c

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RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 55 S. California Ave., Chicago.

A. N. K.—C 1873

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President McKinley is expected back in Washington within a short time for a talk with his cabinet officials and for the transaction of any business that may demand his personal attention here. There are some features of the Chinese problem that may have to be passed upon by the President. It is said that nothing has been heard at the State department from Commissioner Rockhill in regard to the hitch over the Japanese indemnity, which seems to be the only stumbling block in the completion of arrangements. Japan, it will be recalled, contented herself with the extremely modest indemnity of $24,000,000, which represented the obligations actually incurrec by her. When she came to arrange for the floating of the Chinese 4 per cent, bonds with which the indemnities were to be paid she found they would not command in her own market more than 86 per cent. of their face value. She accordingly went back to the powers to ask for an increase to make good the 14 per cent discount. To this the powers were ready to agree, and Russia was particularly hostile. The attitude of the United States, which Mr. Rockhill has represented, has been that this extra allowance to Japan will be fair, and we have been willing to grant it if the other powers would agree. The commissioner's silence is thought to indicate difficulty in reaching an agreement.

Minister Conger leaves San Francisco tomorrow for his old post. Commissioner Rockhill will sail for this country on the 28th to resume, it is supposed, his duties at the head of the bureau of American republics. In fact, it is supposed that his return has been hastened by a desire to get the work of the bureau in complete readiness for the congress which meets in Mexico in October. Our government is still confident that there will be a full attendance of the South American States. Peru is the only one that has officially signified her unwillingness to attend. The discontent elsewhere has no other foundation than press reports. It is believed that when the time comes even Peru will see the advantage of going into the conference if at some sacrifice of pride. The policy of the United States has been to let the disputants settle the affair for themselves.

Adjutant General Corbin cabled from Manila today announcing the arrival of the transport Hancock, with all her passengers in good health. The Hancock had on board besides General Corbin, Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, Representative Kahn, of California, General Weston, chief commissary, and General Sternberg, surgeon general; Colonel C. McKibben, 12th Infantry; Colonel W. P. Hall, who is to be adjutant general of the division of the Philippines; Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, who is General Corbin's aid, besides other army officers, and the Second Battalion of Engineers.

The Hancock made the run from San Francisco to Manila in twenty days, showing that she is one of the fastest of the transports.

General Corbin will have a conference with General Chaffee, Civil Governor Taft and other members of the Philippine commission and officers of the army in Manila after which he will make a tour of the islands, visiting the interesting points, accompanied by the staff officers who went to Manila with him and General Humphrey, chief quartermaster of the Philippines, with the object of effecting a material reduction of the expenses of the army as well as improving the military conditions in the Philippines.

Secretary Long now has in hand the report of the naval board, headed by Admiral Taylor, which was charged with the plans for the naval station for the Phillipines at Olongapo, on Subig bay. The board has been stopped from submitting a detailed project by reason of the broaching of a proposition to inaugurate at that point the favorite project of Secretary Long looking to a combination of the various staff bureaus in its management. The board now asks Secretary Long for direction in this matter. Under the existing practice each of the four bureaus—construction, steam engineering, equipment and yards and docks—maintains independent establishments in each yard, which is thus a navy department in miniature. Secretary Long has stronly recommended to Congress a consolidation of the bureaus in the navy department itself under one head, so as to rid the service of the eternal wrangling and jealousies that mar the best plans for ship construction. The Taylor board now offers the Secretary an opportunity to put his theories in practice, and meanwhile they wait on his decision before completing their plans.

To maintain the political balance of the American representation on the Hague arbitration commission the President regards it as essential to appoint a Republican to fill the vacancy created by the death of ex-President Harrison. Although many applications have been received for this post, some difficulty is being experienced in finding a person of national reputation who combines with the judicial temperment the knowledge of international law and other qualities necessary to fit him for the high honor. It is determined that the supreme court will not be further drawn upon to the manifest delay of its other business, the United States Senate is barred as a field of selection, and the indications are that the choice will fall upon some distinguished member of the State judiciary.

The incident connected with the alleged escapade of Capt. Putnam Strong of the quartermaster's department, has been officially closed, so far as the war department is concerned, by the acceptance of his resignation, to take effect at once. The action was taken by Secretary Root by direction of the President, with whom he was in telegraphic correspondence yesterday. The original intention to withhold action on Captain Strong's resignation pending official investigation of his alleged misconduct at San Francisco was abandoned. It was concluded that no good purpose would be served by still further exploiting the San Francisco scandal, and therefore the President directed the acceptance of the officer's resignation. Captain Strong is a son of the late ex-Mayor Strong, of New York, and is a personal acquaintance of President McKinley and Secretary Root.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy, and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted and if it does not prove beneficial the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all dealers.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., at Very Low Rates, Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 7 and 25, August 8 and 23, and September 5.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have arranged a series of Popular Seashore Excursions, to be run Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, Aug. 8 and 22 and Sept. 5, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Tickets will be good sixteen (16) days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs will be allowed on the return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to New Jersey resorts, and at Baltimore on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. sep 15

Heartburn.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, heartburn is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not to freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let six hours elapse between meals and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicating that you have eaten too much, take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the heartburn may be avoided. For sale by all dealers.

35th Annual Encampment G. A. R., Cleveland, O., Sept. 10 to 14. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Rattlefield Route.

For the Annual Encampment G. A. R., at Cleveland, O., September 10 to 14, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines East of the Ohio River at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Tickets good going on all trains of September 8 to 12, inclusive, good to return until September 15, inclusive, except if tickets are deposited with Joint Agent on or before noon of September 15 and payment of fee of 50 cents, tickets may be extended for return to October 8, inclusive.

Call on agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for tickets and full information.

The Best Remedy For Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Cholic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant farm. No family should be without it. I keep it in my house at all times." For sale by all dealers.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the road prayed to be changed, known as the White and King road, and examine whether the said changed road should be located, will meet on the 15th day of July, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said changed location of said White and King road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM WHITE,
J. R. MEESE,
CHARLES THOMPSON,
Examiners.

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unequaled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its
Efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL

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Localities

Manufactured by
Standard Oil Company.

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Linoleums and Oil Cloths, Carpetings.

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The Quaker Bath Cabinet.

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A 16-page descriptive catalogue sent free upon request. AGENTS WANTED. Write for terms. Address all letters to

QUEEN CITY NOVELTY CO.,
General Agents. OAKLAND, MD.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

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It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

Chicago-St.Paul Minneapolis Limited Express

It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

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We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

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Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
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The Wilkes Stallion

EMPEROR WILKES

TIME, 2.28.

Will stand at the stables of the undersigned in Oakland on the following terms:

$10 to Insure a Mare With Foal.

Money to be paid when mare is known to be with foal. Persons parting with a mare or fails to attend forfeits insurance money. A lien will be retained on the colt until insurance is paid. We will not be responsible for accidents should any occur, but the best of care to prevent such will be exerted.

This horse has a record of 2.34. On a trial he trotted a mile in 2.28. He is a full brother of WILL KERR, 2.07¾, Champion Green Harness Horse of the World, and also of VINETTE, 2.09¼.

EMPEROR WILKES is a dark bay stallion, snip on nose, black points, height 15¾ hands. He was bred by Thompson & Bro., Cynthiana, Ky. He comes from the best trotting family of horses in this country and has a bright future. He is the sire of the fastest colts in Garrett county and is without doubt the best bred stallion and the fastest trotting animal in Western Maryland.

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I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

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All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

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Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.

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Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1338 acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

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Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 6

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Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished.
40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.55	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 45	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 41	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager.
G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1901. NUMBER 20.

ADDITIONAL MARYLAND LEGISLATORS.

An Extra Member in Washington, Dorchester, Prince George's and Montgomery.

Under the new state census, just completed, the results of which were given out by the state authorities, four counties—Washington, Dorchester, Prince George's and Montgomery—will each be entitled to one additional member in the lower house of the legislature.

It was thought that Kent county would also show a sufficient population to entitle it to another member, but it fell short of the 18,000. Under the federal census, Anne Arundel, Charles and Kent, in addition to the above named counties, were also entitled to additional representation,an increase of seven in all.

The state census does not admit of additional members in Anne Arundel or Charles county. The House of Delegates of the next general assembly will accordingly be composed of ninety-five members, a gain of four.

A comparison of the number of registered voters in Garrett county returned to the census office by the enumerators and the number appearing on the registration books of the county show a very material difference. The registration books are without doubt entirely correct and that the state census is not only unreliable but misleading. The census credits Garrett couny with a voting population of 3,296, while the registration books show 4,220 registered voters. In addition to this the state census figures credit Garrett county with 1,002 males of voting age not registered.

Lynched at Elkins.

A special despatch from Elkins dated Monday tells of the execution of a colored desperado at the hands of an enraged mob of the citizens of Elkins.

William Brooks, a negro, on Monday evening just at nightfall was lynched by an angry mob of over four hundred citizens of Elkins, W. Va., for having two hours previous fatally shot Robert Lilly, chief of police. Brooks was employed on the building of the Coal and Iron extension of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg railroad, and had quarreled with a colored woman at a negro picnic in the city park. Lilly attempted to arrest him, but he broke away and suddenly drew a revolver, which he shot the officer twice through the abdomen and once in the shoulder. Brooks attempted to escape, but was soon captured and placed in the city lockup preparatory to be taken to Beverly on the night train. An angry mob surrounded the lockup, but bided their time, knowing it would be easier to take the negro as he would be escorted from the lockup to the train.

The citizens were not masked and they overpowered the officers without trouble. The negro was dragged by a rope fastened about his neck quite a distance over the rough road to the city park, the scene of the shooting, and there strung to a tall tree. He begged pitiously but was soon unconscious from the rough handling, his clothes being nearly torn from his body and he was quite dead when the park was reached. His body was still hanging late Monday night. No bullets were fired into the body. Very little is known about Brooks. The negroes, several hundred of whom live about Elkins, are overawed and the town is quiet as the whites have made threats to summarily deal with all who should attempt trouble.

The several murders in and about Elkins the past few months, and the murderers all escaping, had caused the citizens to vow that the next murderer would be lynched if caught.

A Drive for the Lawyers.

The Bar Association of Garrett county has extended an invitation to the members of the State Bar Association to take a drive during the meetings of the state convention at Deer Park. The itinerary of the drive will be as follows: The local association will meet the members of the state association upon the arrival of the morning accommodation at Oakland at 10 o'clock. Mountain wagons will be in waiting at the depot to convey the members to Table Rock, located upon the summit of the Backbone mountain, about eight miles south of Oakland, where a light luncheon will be served, and after spending an hour or so viewing the beautiful scenery at the rock, the return trip will be made by way of Oakland and Mountain Lake Park to Deer Park.

Naylor is headquarters for the McCormick Mowers, Rakes, and also has the Thomas Rakes and Tedders on hand, at the lowest prices.

CORKSCREW PHILOSOPHY.

The Biscayans say: "Marriage is a blessed misery."

The ancient Greeks said that the gods are concerned for mothers alone.

Let the women vote by all means, but make the right rest on motherhood.

The Swabians say that fatherhood is a gift of chance, and motherhood a gift of the gods.

It was Thackeray, I believe, who said that he would not do women the injustice of accusing them of being just.

Plato said that he knew nothing. Had he been a woman he would have said: "I know it all." That is what the new woman thinks.

The bible does not give any account of women angels—this may be the reason some women desire all the privileges of a man.

A leading thinker says: "I take off my hat to the willing mother of children; she is God's most perfect work on earth."

Henpeck says that heaven must indeed be a happy place—there are no marriages there. The divorce lawyer will be out of a job.

JACKSON.

A Correction.

Rev. H. H. Flick, formerly pastor of the Accident and Friendsville congregations of the Lutheran church, in a letter published last week in the *Messenger* of Manchester, Md., in which town Rev. Flick is now stationed, lays before the public his position in the reported "controversy" existing between himself and his congregation and at Mr. Flick's request we reproduce the letter herewith:

To the Editor of the *Messenger:*

Permit me to say that the article you published in last week's issue with the caption, "Refused to Preach," is a misstatement of facts from beginning to end.

To begin—there was no "friction" between the pastor and the members and the pastor never used the phrase "sore displeasure," neither did the congregation decrease, but on the other hand the pastor has been told frequently that our congregations are larger than formerly, but such attendance never amounted to more than one-fourth or one-third of the total membership. There was no German service in the morning. We had German service at 2 p. m. and an appointment was made for the next regular time, viz., in two weeks from that date at 10 a. m., which service will be held D. V.

That I delivered some very "plain talk" is correct. I always try to do so. The phrase "The people lie around like dogs" is manufactured from the whole cloth. What I did say was a quotation from Dr. Luther's Large Catechism, where he shows that the third commandment is violated, not only by those who grossly abuse and desecrate the Sabbath, but also by those who lie around like swine, etc. In the case referred to the word "dog" was substituted for "swine."

To say the least, it ill becomes ignorance to criticise the writings of the great hero of the Reformation who gave not only religious but also civil liberty to the entire world.

Now, Mr. Editor, I never was a foreign missionary and do not know what kind of an audience I could get from the converted natives—but I presume not any, as I am unable to speak their language, and they cannot understand English, German, Greek, Latin or Hebrew. What was said was this: The question, "Don't you think that from a congregation of over 600 converted heathens there would be better attendance?" I said this because foreign missionaries tell us they are very devoted and come many miles, if necessary, to attend divine worship.

There was no reference made to the church council at the "conclusion" of the remarks. The pastor does not make announcements at that time. They are always made before entering the pulpit. The announcement was simply this—that there would be no announcement made for further services unless the people wanted it. The council had nothing to do in this matter, neither was there any council meeting Monday evening, as every intelligent church member knows that council meetings must be called by or through the pastor, and the pastor had nothing to lay before the council. On the other hand Godly and pious members deeply grieve over the too common Sunday desecration and with tears in their eyes have asked me to continue to preach, which I have consented to do, and they have promised to make every effort to improve the services and help their fellow men to see the truth.

The pastor shall therefore continue his "plain talks" and deliver "the whole counsel of God" and may some times use some of Dr. Luther's thunderbolts in the hope they will strike the erring ones, slay the sin and save the sinner.

Yours for truth and righteousness,
H. H. FLICK.

Manchester, Md., July 15, 1901.

The Pan-American Exposition.

To the Editor of The Republican.

I have thought for some time about writing a letter to THE REPUBLICAN for the information of my friends who desire to sing "Put me off at Buffalo."

I would advise you to buy a guide book, which costs only 10 cents. A very good one is the "Buffalo Red Guide." It tells you of all points of interest, how to reach them and cost of trips.

This city has an acreage of 25.343; population 393,600; 60 public schools; 187 churches, consisting of Catholic, Catholic Apostolic, Methodist, Free Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist Evangelical, Evangelical Reformed, German Evangelical, Jewish, Congregational, Universalist, Unitarian, United Brethren, Scientists, Friends, Diciple, Floating Mission, Canal Street Mission, Adventists and Spiritualists; 24 banks, 180 miles street railway; 28 railroads enter the city; 250 passenger trains daily and now have about 50 excursions every day; the best water I have ever drank in a city, excelling many country springs, being supplied from Lake Erie.

I think it best to get rooms without board and meals at a restaurant, for when you are at the P. A. X. or any other point of interest you only pay for the meal you get and not for one you don't get.

The most fakirs I have ever met are at the falls. They are only one minute's walk from the car and you are told they are a mile away for the purpose of getting you to take a carriage. I have not been swindled out of one cent yet, but many have lost dollars in less than twelve hours after they arrived.

I am rooming with a Mr. Wallace, 57 Spring street, and if you want to feel at home while here I would advise you to take Jefferson or Seneca street car to Spring. It only costs five cents to go to the exposition grounds and would cost you that if you were only two blocks away, and rooms are so much higher near the grounds. I am working in a restaurant at 322 Michigan street, three blocks from Main. I took my meals there three weeks before I went to work in it and have taken meals at some of the others when in some other part of the city and found none to beat it for good meals and little money.

Wishing all that visit this city a pleasant trip and safe return, I am

Courteously yours,
T. P. WARNICK.

Deer Park Improving.

One visiting Deer Park at this season of the year is rather forcibly struck by the improvements made recently in the town.

The residences all present good appearances, being neatly painted, and the yards about them are in good order. Flowers are blooming profusely in beds and tubs and consequently the town is inviting to the stranger. The board walks are in good repair, the streets are kept neat and clean and the merchants and business men take commendable pride in keeping their stores and places of business in good order and their stocks of goods nicely arranged.

All this has been brought about through the influences set in motion by the Deer Park Village Improvement Society, which was organized a year or two ago by some of the summer residents of the town and which the local residents have given their unalloyed support. The society is in a flourishing condition and next month a fair will be held under its auspices at which prizes will be awarded for the best of many articles.

Many towns throughout the state would do well to organize these improvement societies as an influence in the community is thus exerted which in time spreads outside the pale of local affairs, and, as in the case of the fair to be held at Deer Park, takes on the dimensions of something that is of benefit to the entire community as well as the town for whose welfare the society was originally intended.

Lawn Fete.

A lawn fete will be held in the yard of Trinity Reform church, New Germany, Md., August 3, 1901. If the weather is rainy will be held in the church. Proceeds will be for the benefit of the church. Everybody heartily welcome.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

James G. Jarboe Writes of Army Life in the Archipelago.

BUHI, LUZON, P. I., June 10, 1901.
BENJ. H. SINCELL,
Oakland, Md.

DEAR SIR:—I will pen you a few lines from the Philippines that will perhaps prove of interest to you. This is one of the prettiest countries I have ever seen. It abounds in all kinds of tropical fruits and animals. The natives of these islands are a very peculiar race of people. They resemble the monkey very much, both in features and actions and as for clothing they have scarcely any. The males seldom wear more than a breech clout and the women wear a dress that would be the envy of any woman in the States. It is made like a sack without a bottom and is fastened around the waist with a hemp orpe. They wear a sort of sandal on their feet and when they walk they have to shuffle along to keep them from coming off and they can carry an enormous load on their heads, the top of which is as flat as can be. For transportation they use the caribou or water buffalo, as it is called in the States, and the carts they ride in—well they don't quite come up to the automobile. They are built like a house on wheels and a whole family can ride in one without crowding.

I was with General Funston when Aguinaldo was captured and may be we didn't have a hot old time for awhile—bullets and bolos flying thicker than bees. It makes a fellow feel a little weak in the knees when the first two or three volleys are fired, but after that it is rather enjoyable.

We live like kings over here—beans sow belly three times a day. I would give a month's pay for a good home-made pie. The coffee we get is blacker than any negro you ever laid eyes on and hot as it can possibly be and you have to grab a cupful and drink it right down, hot or not, if you want to get any.

I got hold of a REPUBLICAN the other day and it seemed like home while I was reading it.

If you wish to publish this do so for perhaps it will prove of interest to some of your readers.

Well I will close. With best wishes for old Garrett county, I remain

Respectfully yours,
JAMES G. JARBOE,
Co. B, 27th Infantry,
Buhi, Camarrines, Luzon, P. I.

Mountain Lake Park Water Works.

The water works system at Mountain Lake Park has this year been very unsatisfactory, notwithstanding the additional supply of water promised by the management of the service, which is, we may state, entirely separate and distinct from the Mountain Lake Park Association, being owned and controlled by one man, L. D. Yoder, Esq., of Pittsburg.

Mr. Yoder last year secured control of a large spring up on the mountain east of Mountain Lake Park, and put a force of men to work digging a trench in which pipe was to be laid to lead the water to the Park. The system at first installed by the water company was a somewhat crude affair but gave general satisfaction, however. The water was pumped from Crystal spring to a water tower and from thence led through six inch mains to all parts of the Park. When the trenches for the new system were made ready these pipes were dug up and replaced with two-inch mains and they alone were supposed by the management to be able to supply all present needs. The result, however, has been otherwise and in a number of instances hotels and private houses have been without water service almost the entire season. The six-inch mains were carried to the head of the new system and laid. The quantity of pipe was insufficient to lay the entire distance and when it was exhausted terra cotta pipe was substituted with the result that when the water was turned on in full force the terra cotta pipe burst and flooded the fields of a number of farmers and left Mountain Lake dry. As a result of this a number of damage suits are threatened by property owners at the Park and the end is not yet.

Cure For Cholera Infantum—Never Known to Fail.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwalter, Ohio. For sale by all dealers, Oakland; and J. W. Laughlin, Deer Park.

GERMAN SUPERSTITIONS.

Fancies Brought to Maryland From the Fatherland.

The old German settlers of Western Maryland were very superstitious. They brought their queer notions and fancies from the fatherland and instilled them into the minds of their children. Many of them still linger. They had signs for everything they did. Whilst they were a pious, God fearing people they consulted the almanac frequently. On no account would they plant vegetable seeds without consulting the almanac as to the sign. If they wanted to plant peas they would not plant them in the sign of the virgin or flower woman, as they would blossom too much and not bear. Corn beans must not be planted in the down going of the moon as they would not wind up the stalks. Sure death would follow if you transplanted a parsley stalk. Beets must not be planted in the sign of the lion. Cucumbers must be planted in the dark of the moon to escape the ravages of the bugs.

A roof on a barn or house must not be put on in the up going of the moon. Fence posts must not be planted in the down going of the moon. Hogs must not be slaughtered in the sign of the fish nor in the decrease of the moon because, first, a hog that is slaughtered in the sign of the fish the meat will taste fishy when cooked, and, second, if killed in the decrease of the moon the meat will not remain plump but will shrivel. It was always advisable to slaughter in the dark of the moon to prevent skippers from getting into the meat. A death was sure to happen in your family during the year if you carried a mattock or shovel through your dwelling. These are only a few of the many superstitions of these old German folk.

A quaint recipe copied from an old German day book belonging to one of the original settlers in 1765, called "A certain cure for sweeney in horses" is as follows:

Take a stone out of the chimney, the first Friday in the new moon before sunup, without talking to anybody; turn the horse's head toward sunrise. Keep the stone in your hand as you take it off the chimney; don't move it until you are done with it, then put it back to the same place as you took it first. Do this three times on Friday, Saturday and Sunday mornings. Then daub it over with mortar the last morning, observing the rules above each time. Operate with the stone as follows: If the sweeney is on the right side take the stone with the right hand. If the sweeney is on the left side take the stone with the left hand. Begin with the stone at the point of the horse's nose, stroke it clear over the head, neck, back to the end of the tail three times, repeating the following words: "Flaish und blut swine mark und bine ich fartraib dich dem stine die komst min nimmer more."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Root has an elaborate scheme for the improvement of the army, and will ask Congress for large appropriations to carry it into effect. His recent trip to the West was to gather material for the presentation of the plan to Congress in his forthcoming annual report. He devoted special attention to the military posts at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kansas, for possible use in the project for the development of the army. According to statements made by Secretary Root since his return to this city, Fort Leavenworth will continue as the post at which infantry, cavalry and light artillery officers will receive theoretical training in the respective branches of their profession. Riley will serve as the scene of mimic battles in which infantry will deploy, cavalry charge and light artillery will support the arm to which it is temporarily attached.

"Fort Riley is a splendid site for military maneuvers," said Secretary Root. "The reservation upon which the post stands comprises thirty square miles, and this great stretch of country will permit the evolution of large bodies of men. The practice is bound to be beneficial to the whole service. It is proposed to station on the reservation a full regiment of cavalry and five batteries of artillery. From time to time additional troops will be ordered there to participate in the maneuvers. While on the reservation they will have to live in camp, and they will consequently be instructed both in camp routine and in field operations. The latter will simulate conditions of actual war.

"An extensive stretch of territory such as we have at Riley is necessary in modern military maneuvers. Soldier are now widely separated in battle, and as they advance they take advantage of every natural object which promises protection from the enemy. There is greater individuality and more independence in operations on the part of the men. We are returning to the methods used by our forefathers in fighting the Indians."

The general scheme for increasing the efficiency of the army also contemplates the establishment of a military war college, and the organization of a general staff similar to that branch of the principal continental armies.

The Italian consul at Vicksburg, Miss., telegraphed today to the Italian authorities here that he had forwarded affidavits fully establishing the Italian nationality of the men lynched at Erwin, Miss., a few days ago. He reports also that the chances are improving for the apprehension of the lynchers, for as a result of the awakened public feeling in the neighborhood of the crime clues have been secured by which it is expected that the guilty parties will be identified.

The acting secretary of state has sent a communication to Mr. Carignani, the charge of the Italian embassy, expressing the regret of this government at the lynching of two Italians recently in Mississippi, and informing him that the state authorities say efforts were making to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice. Attention was directed to the fact that it had not been established officially that the men lynched were Italian subjects.

The same information as that contained in the note to the Italian charge has been forwarded to Mr. Iddings, the charge of the United States embassy at Rome, with instructions to lay it before the Italian foreign office. Governor Longino, of Mississippi, has advised the Italian consul at Vicksburg of the steps he has taken to apprehend the guilty persons.

The mysterious disapperance from New York, of General Uribe, chief promoter of the Columbian revolution, is receiving the attention of officials of the Columbian legation here, who have reason to believe General Uribe has gone to Nicaragua rather than to Costa Rica. The latter country is on most friendly terms with Colombia, so that it is not expected General Uribe could organize expeditions from that point. But in Nicaragua there is said to be a revolutionary junta, with representatives from Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia and other South American counties, systematically propagating movements for the establishments of ultra-liberal regimes in these various governments. General Uribe was a member of that junta, and it is believed by the officials here that he has gone to enlist the support of that revolutionary body.

The delegates of the United States to the international conference of American states, to assemble in Mexico next October, John Barrett, Henry G. Davis, W. I. Buceanan, Volney W. Foster and Charles M. Pepper, will hold their first meeting in Buffalo Friday. While this will be an informal gathering, important preliminary work will be outlined and sub-committees named. It is known that it is the intention of the United States delegates to go to the conference in a spirit of co-operation with the delegates of South and Central America and Mexico and to leave to them largely the direction of the proceedings and the outlining of politics, but much preparation must be made in the matter of statistics and data covering commercial and kindred relations.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The anniversary exercises of the Mountain Lake Park Auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be held in the auditorium Sunday, July 28th, and Monday, July 29th.

The programme is unusually fine. Excellent speakers and singers have been secured. Miss Sue Gilbert, of Piedmont, will render a song. Rev. Dr. Oldham, born in India and a missionary of long service in that country, is also a most powerful and eloquent preacher and will address the meetings both morning and evening.

All are cordially invited and earnestly requested to be present at the Sunday services and those on Monday at 3 p. m. in Philosophy Hall.

ELIZA B. SWAN,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary.

Estray Notice.

Strayed, early the present spring, five ewes, four being yearlings and one older. The sheep each had the top of one ear off and also an undercrop. Information leading to their recovery will be rewarded by the undersigned.

I offer for sale my farm of 146 acres near the Bowers place. The improvements consist of 35 acres cleared, good house, barn and two orchards. Well watered. L. W. Clark, Oakland, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

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ONE LIFE AT A TIME.

If the dead came back—
If in some shadowy glen their forms might meet us,
Or from some wandering wind their voices greet us,
Or if, in all earth's strange or common places,
We might have hope to see their dear, dead faces,
Hope by keen eyes and hearing to discover
The father, sister, husband, wife or lover,
From death come back—

Life would be all a watching and a waiting,
A standing tiptoe at the mystic grating,
A pleading for the blessed shapes to linger,
Straining to touch them with a doubting finger,
Chattering wildly of the past (and sueing
Wildly for pardon of our evil doing
Before they died).

Their pardon, lacking God's, would still content us;
We should walk blindly in the way they sent us;
Follow no unseen Christ, nor seek the portal
Of that unseen, faith-conquered life immortal.
We should be serfs to sight, if out of Heaven
To our crude eyes so crude a boon were given—
Our dead come back.

And soon, distracted with this double showing,
Half earth, half Heaven, our doubtful senses knowing,
Labor would languish into dreams and fancies,
Duty be dazed by blinding sunward glances,
The world become less real, nor Heaven come nearer,
Our dear ones be no happier or dearer,
Should they come back.

No happier—ah no! How selfish hearted
Who wishes back the blessedly departed!
Back from their sunny peace and swift-winged power
Into our carts that clog and woes that lower,
Just that our faithless, fretful eyes may view them
A few brief years before we shall go to them,
When we are dead.

Ah, God knows best, one life at one time giving,
Sparing to fret us with a double living,
A clash of mysteries, two worlds, two missions,
Two stern and strange and masterful conditions.
My prayers I turn to praise, O God in Heaven,
That to my wail this boon Thou hast not given—
My dead come back.

—Amos R. Wells, in Endeavor World.

A Psychological Error

By William Foster Brown.

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IN A sort of veiled way Johnson was the butt of the "By Force of Arms" company. Why Crandall had taken him on was a question concerning which that reticent person offered no information, but it was generally conceded—with a possible exception—that as the new member showed very little talent as an actor, the nearly ended season and the minor part to be filled accounted for it.

The leading man treated him with lofty condescension; the soubrette poked open fun at his staid ways and labored efforts in acquiring the "business" of his part, and Ransom, the comedian, remarked facetiously one afternoon after Johnson had failed twice to respond to cues: "That fellow ought to be with Joe Jefferson as understudy; he could do the 20 years sleep in Rip out of sight." Miss Marvelle, the leading lady, alone failed to remark on any of Johnson's shortcomings—possibly because she was a kind-hearted girl and hated to hurt anyone's feelings.

"I'LL TRY," HE SAID.

If Johnson resented the ridicule and covert sarcasm of which he was the object he made no sign, but went blindly on, not doing the things he should have done, and doing with effusion those which he ought not to have done; standing on his dignity when common sense should have taught him to unbend, and, because of his lack of insight into the true inwardness of things theatrical, becoming familiar when it would have been to his advantage to have remained dignified.

To further complicate his relations with his fellow players, Johnson had fallen head over heels in love with Helen Marvelle and showed it, regarding her with a dog-like devotion in his eyes that proclaimed his secret, which redoubled the witticisms at his expense.

"She would as soon look at 'Props,' the kid," said Parker, disgustedly, who, by reason of his playing leads, felt himself something of a mentor. "Johnson's got nerve to even look at her the way he does. I don't believe Miss Marvelle remembers his two-by-twice existence half the time." Parker was not without interest in the handsome leading lady on his own account.

"By Force of Arms" was to close on the New England circuit, and one beautiful spring day as the company was making a long jump between cities, a washout in the hills delayed the train "at nowhere in particular," as Ransom put it, clambering out of the car to stretch his legs. "Come on, you people," he called back gayly to his companions, "I've found a little road out here that's lost and I'm going to explore it; the conductor says we shan't start for three hours."

An abrupt turn and the party was out of sight of the train—the fresh green country through which the road wound absolutely devoid of signs of human life. Parker and Miss Marvelle walked on ahead discussing chances for next season. Ransom, bringing up the rear, railed Johnson unmercifully regarding a letter the comedian had discovered him reading on the train. "From Frohman?" he inquired, with mock interest.

"No," responded Johnson, who appeared to be in unusually good spirits, "it isn't from a girl, either." Unconsciously Ransom's hand sought the inner pocket of his coat and at the other's quizzical laugh he began to study the landscape with a very red face.

The road—a mere cart track—swerved suddenly, and, without warning, the party found themselves entering a country graveyard, a primitive inclosure of straggling stones and a few huge pine trees. Under one of the latter was a small open grave—by the side of it, a somber blot on the bright sunshine, a tiny coffin.

Against it, her slender body shaking with sobs, lay a woman striving seemingly to clasp it in her arms, while about her stood perhaps a score of people, their uneasy glances and shifting movements showing plainly that the situation was beyond them.

"Let's get out of here," whispered Parker, turning hurriedly. "I don't care for any funerals in mine. I'm going back." Before he could carry out his intention, a man left his place among the mourners and hesitatingly approached. "Won't you wait a minute, mister," he said, awkwardly. "Mebbe there's some of your folks kin say a prayer, and I'd take it mighty kind if they would. Y' see," with a sudden choke, "my little boy is laying over there, and his mother is nigh distracted 'cos there ain't anybody to kinder ask God to look after him before we have to go and leave him all alone. We're just plain folks, without much book learning, and the minister couldn't get here; city folks, I take it?"

Miss Marvelle's troubled eyes veered swiftly from the speaker's anxious face to the pathetic group under the trees, and then back to her companions; and it came home to her with sudden force how completely the homely appeal had sounded the shallowness of their natures. Ransom, with an abstracted air, was making little holes in the ground with his cane, and Parker's countenance bore an expression of lofty boredom—she wondered, with swift half-scorn, why she had ever mistaken it for the sign manual of high breeding; the idol was nothing but clay, after all.

"For shame," she said, indignantly, after a silence. "Can't any of you men say something—anything—to comfort that poor mother; haven't you any feeling?" Parker turned away his head and Ransom shook his vigorously. The leading lady's eyes caught Johnson's and held them. Something in the mute question in them turned his face suddenly white: "I'll try," he said, simply, and walking over he dropped his hand on the little coffin.

"My friends," he said, quietly, and somehow the dignity he had always lacked seemed to fall on him all at once like a mantle. "I'm not a churchman, but, believe me, the little one lying here needs no minister to speak for him to the one who said: 'Suffer little children to come unto me.' I doubt not the one you love is looking down on us to-day, well and happy, from that land where there is no sorrow nor crying—waiting until that better day when, in the fullness of time, where he is, there you shall be also." Then, reverently, and in a voice that bertayed none of the hesitation of the footlights, Johnson repeated the Lord's prayer.

That night as Johnson was dressing for the first act Ransom came into his room. "Old man," he said in a curiously shaky voice, "forgive me for the nasty things I've said to you; you are a better man than I—than any of us—and I honor you."

"No, no," cried Johnson, grasping the proffered hand with a beaming face, "don't say a better one; besides, I knew you were only chaffing me and I don't blame you for it. I know well enough that I can't act like you or Parker, and I'm going home to-morrow. That letter you saw me reading was from my father; he's found out that he made a mistake about something that happened years ago, and he wrote asking me to forget and forgive. I shan't have to be the square peg in the round hole any more; and, by the way, Ransom, I want you to be the first to congratulate me. Miss Marvelle is going, too—she promised to marry me on the way back from the funeral this afternoon.'

Never Become Rusty.

Three things that never become rusty: The money of the benevolent, the nails in a collector's shoes and a woman's tongue.—Chicago Daily News.

The Pain of Parting.

The pain of parting is experienced by the small boy when his mother attempts to comb his hair.—Chicago Daily News.

THEY KNEW NO FEAR

How Five American Soldiers Defied an Army of Redskins.

Thrashed Them at Odds of Twenty-Five to One—A Scene of Cool Courage and Heroism That Has But Few Equals.

Probably nowhere in authentic history outside of the official records of the Sixth United States cavalry can there be found an account of a battle fought and won by an army with odds against it of 25 to 1. It wasn't much of an army, to be sure, that little contingent of American cavalry, but it fought hard for 15 hours and thrashed beautifully 25 times its number. Maj. W. H. Carter, of the Sixth, touches on the incident briefly in his history of the regiment, but he gives in full the letter of Gen. Miles, which is perhaps the most striking testimonial to the heroism of a handful of enlisted men that was ever penned by a general commanding a country's armies.

In August, 1874, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches were dyeing the Kansas border red. An expedition against them was fitted out at Fort Dodge, with Gen. Nelson A. Miles in command. The Indians fled south to the Red river in Texas, pursued hotly by a detachment of the Sixth cavalry under Capts. Compton and Biddle. The braves of the allied tribes made a stand on the face of the bluffs of the Tule river. All told there were 600 warriors. The meager forces of the Sixth charged, routed the reds and drove them "over the bluffs and through the deep precipitous canyons, past their burning villages and out onto the Staked Plains."

It became necessary to send couriers to Camp Supply, Ind. T. The whole country was swarming with hostiles, and the trip was one that seemed almost certain death. Volunteers were asked for, and Sergt. Zacharia T. Woodall, troop I, of the Sixth, stepped forward and said he'd go. The whole outfit was ready for the service, as a matter of fact. The commanding officer picked out four men to go with Woodall, and the little contingent started out across the Indian-infested wilderness.

TIED TO HIS MOUNT.
(Wounded Indian Carried Out of Range by His Pony.)

The five cavalrymen rode northward under the starlight. At dawn they bivouacked, but before the morning cup of coffee was made they saw circling on the horizon a swarm of Cheyennes. The eye of the sergeant told him that to get through the circumference of that circle was beyond the power of any five men, even though they were old campaigners of the Sixth cavalry. With his four followers he made for a little depression which offered some natural advantages for purposes of defense. There the five dropped, and with carbines advanced waited the narrowing of the red cordon's limits. The Cheyennes charged, and charging sent a volley into that little prairie stronghold. There was a hot answer and five Cheyenne ponies carried dead or wounded riders out of range, for the braves were tied to their mounts. Behind the little natural rampart Sergt. Woodall was sorely wounded, and one man was dying. Let Gen. Miles' letter tell the rest of the tale:

"From early morning to dark, outnumbered 25 to 1, under an almost constant fire and at such short range that they sometimes used their pistols, retaining the last charge to prevent capture and torture, this little party of five defended their lives and the person of their dying comrade, without food and the only drink the rainwater that they collected in a pool, mingled with their own blood. There is no doubt that they killed more than double their number besides those that they wounded. The simple recital of the deeds of the five soldiers and the mention of the odds against which they fought, how the wounded defended the dying and the dying aided the wounded by exposure to fresh wounds after the power of action was gone—these alone present a scene of cool courage, heroism and self-sacrifice which duty as well as inclination prompt us to recognize but which we cannot fitly honor."

When dusk gathered on the prairie the Cheyennes literally fled, thrashed by the sturdy valor of five American soldiers.

Curious Botanical Experiment.

Some curious botanical experiments made at a zoological laboratory at Naples are reported by Hans Windler. A flowerless aquatic plant, that grows normally with its roots in the sand and its leaves in the water, was inverted, specimens being placed with the leaves buried in the sand and the roots floated in the water in strong light. The roots changed to stems and leaves the buried parts becoming roots.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"That's a satisfied looking elevator boy." "Yes; the elevator is out of order and won't run." — Indianapolis News.

"Leather-head? Why, I thought her real bright." "Well, she is educated, to be sure! Say a patent-leather-head!"—Detroit Journal.

"In the nature of things summer engagements at the shore should be unstable." "Why so?" "Because they are generally built on sand."—Philadelphia Times.

A Reprobate.—"Aren't you ashamed to go away and leave your wife in tears?" asked the near relative. "Oh, I don't know," answered the brutal man; "that's the way she has a good time when she goes to the theater."—Washington Star.

"My, what an untidy man," exclaimed the fair visitor to our sanctum. "Who is the one with his desk in such a litter?" And then she was sure she was being jollied when her guide said it was the literary editor.—Philadelphia Press.

Old Bachelor (to his housekeeper)—"I don't think this is the usual kind of tea, Martha. What sort of packet did it come in?" Martha—"Faix, an' I think, now, the tay merchant said it came in a stame packet all the way from Ceylon."—Pick-Me-Up.

Fallen Angel.—"What's this, dearie?" said the young husband, as he tried to bite into it. "Why, that's angel-food, darling," replied the fair creature on the other side of the table. "Oh! Is it?" with contracted brows and set jaws. "I—I thought, perhaps, it was marble cake."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WOMEN WHO ANSWER "ADS."

There Are Some Who Do It as a Pastime, According to This Man's Experience.

"I've actually got so that I dread to advertise for female employes," said the manager of an art store, to a New York Sun man. "If it was possible to get through the work myself I'd rather do it than to interview a mob of feminine callers.

"To select a good assistant didn't use to be such a big job as it is now. For one thing, there were not formerly so many triflers. You would be surprised to know how many women answer advertisements for help who do not want employment and neither could nor would take it if it was offered to them at a good salary. They are what I call professional advertisement answerers.

"I had occasion to advertise only last week for a clerk, and as a protection against these nuisances, I stated that no professional callers need apply. Yet they came, at least a dozen of them. Fortunately, I've got so I can spot them on short notice, and don't fool away much time on them.

"When the unqualified callers first began to besiege me in such numbers I was under the impression that the regular rounders were the representatives of agencies who wished to get us on their list and furnish their own applicant on commission, but I was mistaken in this, for while a few of the professionals are connected, most of them pursue the fad on their own accord. It is without doubt the craziest hobby womankind has ever ridden, and my only hope is that they will soon run down.

"A goodly percentage of these idlers are social reformers who are bent on writing books and tracts and things. Somewhere they have imbibed the idea that men who employ help are regular vampires, ever on the lookout for new victims, and their object in visiting us is to investigate our methods of securing clerks and afterward acquaint the public with our evil procedures.

"But I can stand even these troublesome spies with even more equanimity than the woman who, finding time hang heavily on their hands, tramp around from office to office for the fun of the thing."

ONLY ONE WHISTLE.

How the Rural Attorney Obtained Damages for His Client from the Railroad.

In the early days of the railroad in Michigan there was a farmer who owned two well-bred and useful dogs, named Major and Tige, says Golden Days. On a certain morning the dogs chased a stray hog down the main road, and on the return trip stopped to play at the railroad crossing. Heedless of the conspicuous warning to look out for the locomotive, Tige was struck by that engine of destruction and killed, Major escaping by sheer dog luck. Damage suits were a new thing at the time, so when the owner of the dogs commenced an action before a rural justice of the peace there was an immense crowd of neighbors present at the hearing. The engineer swore that he gave one sharp blast of the whistle as he approached the crossing. It looked as though the railroad company was to go scot free, but the attorney for the farmer knew his business—and also the justice. "Your honor" he said, "it is required by the statutes in such cases made and provided, that when any person or domestic animal is upon a railroad and seen by the engineer, he must sound his whistle. In this instance, your honor, there were two domestic animals innocently playing on the track, and the whistle was sounded but once, when it is a positive legal requirement that it should have been blown twice—once for each dog." So convincing was this argument that the country justice would not even give the railroad attorney a hearing, and awarded the plaintiff the full amount of damages sued for.

EXTINCTION OF THE POTATO

Threatened Through the Budding Process Carried On Through Many Generations.

If there should be no more sugar cane in the world, beets might be cultivated to take its place entirely, but if there were no longer any potatoes, the domestic economy of thousands of humble homes would be seriously deranged, and the deprivation would be considerable even on the most luxurious table. That the sugar cane and the potato are in danger of becoming degenerate and finally extinct has for some time been recognized in botanical laboratories all over the world. In this country the botanical department of Harvard university has gone into the matter with a good deal of thoroughness, and experiments have been undertaken to perpetuate these valuable species, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The danger lies in the fact that both have been propagated for so many generations from buds—the sugar cane from the joints of stalk, and the potato from the eyes of the tuber—that they have almost lost the power of producing fruitful seeds. For a century or more, during which reproduction from buds can be successfully continued, the fact that the seeds themselves become sterile or dwindle away and disappear, does not seem particularly important. Finally, however, there comes a time, like the present, when a whole species shows signs of the deterioration which precedes extinction, and it is then only by crossing one plant with another plant, or one variety with another variety, that the life of the species can be renewed. But if the plant has lost its seed-producing faculty, such crossing is evidently impossible, and the degeneration must continue to its logical result.

Sugar cane is, of course, one of the most valuable and important of agricultural products. It is at present grown in all warm countries, and the plants for 50 or 100 plant generations have been started from the buds which spring from the joints of the cane. A section of the stalk containing one of these generative joints is planted and a new stalk or group springs up, the plantation being thus maintained by a portion of its products. Meanwhile, as the plants mature, they put forth blossoms, which, though as beautiful as they ever were, perhaps, are meaningless and unfruitful. When it was discovered by the botanists that the sugar cane was losing its power to produce fruitful seeds, it was realized that such a loss meant inbreeding, as it would be called in the case of animals, and that, unless some artificial means of restoration could be employed, the species would eventually run out.

The potato is among the cheapest of all the cultivated foods, and while it is generally known that it is reproduced by budding, pieces of the tuber containing "eyes" being planted in the ground, most readers will be surprised to learn that potato seed is an almost unheard-of curiosity. In the museum of economic botany at Harvard there are models of potato plants including the pink and white blossoms and the grape-like fruit, but this seed-containing fruit has become so nearly extinct that few people, even from the agricultural districts of the country, have ever seen it. In the models, however, it is clearly shown that the potato is closely related to the tomato, and the two-celled arrangement of seeds is very similar in the original fruit of both plants.

The first year's crop of tubers from a planting of seed is generally too small for commercial use, so that the seeding process has of late years been almost entirely discontinued. The budding method of propagation has been carried on to such an extent that it is a rule for the blossoms to wither without fructification, and even in the exceptional cases where fruit appears it is generally seedless and barren. As a rule the small amount of seed which now survives the degeneration of the plant is likely to rot away immediately, so that the greatest care and skill are required to secure the growth of seed plants. However, as in the case of the sugar cane, as the common varieties are shown, by contrast with the hybrids, to be less valuable, the warning of the botanists is being heeded and science is being called upon to point out the means of relief.

A Woman's Invention.

When an alarm of fire is rung up in any of our large cities, and the engines of but one district are called out, there is an expense to the department for fuel and wear and tear of the apparatus estimated at $100 per alarm. The turning in of a false alarm is therefore no trifling matter, and the perpetrator of the "joke" merits condemnation. Miss Ellen E. Tyndale, a London woman, has patented an invention which is meant to check the false alarmist and put an end to his pernicious activity. The contrivance takes the form of an automatic alarm post which not only rings up the fire station, but also grips the wrist of the alarmist with a steel bracelet, blows a police whistle and presents the man with a shilling for his trouble. The prisoner cannot be released until a policeman arrives and the authenticity of the alarm can be verified. The invention is not likely to become popular in this country, where men would not be willing to be chained to a post in a public street, even for the magnificent compensation of 25 cents.—Scientific American.

Advantages of Hospitals.

A German professor declares that a poor man in a hospital is better off than a rich patient in his own house, and he hopes that this fact will help to overcome the prejudice against hospitals.—N. Y. Sun.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Two hundred and ten tons of honey, worth £12,000, are the yearly produce of Ireland.

A new insect has appeared in California in time to devour the eggs of the countless red spiders that injure the orange groves.

In the Rhine vineyards one of the methods of protecting the vines against frosts in May is to put paper bags around them over night.

The trustees of the British museum have recently transmitted a beautifully illuminated address to Emperor Menelik expressing their thanks for the assistance and facilities which his majesty has accorded of late to British travelers who have undertaken journeys to Abyssinia for the purpose of scientific exploration.

One of the simplest, cheapest and best sterilizers is sunshine, and it is important to allow as much sun in a sick room as possible. The same rule is applicable to the rooms of healthy people. The good effects of "sun bathing" in the treatment of convalescents is ample proof of the utility of the rays of the sun for therapeutic purposes.

The Prussian government has advised the various communities in Prussia that they should erect, at their own risks, cheap dwellings for employes, the laboring population, and persons of relatively small income. It also urges electric lines for quicker suburban communication, and mentions a number of legal steps which will prevent excessive real estate speculation.

In the years 1649, 1665, 1678 and 1690 smallpox spread among the inhabitants of Boston with great destruction of life. In 1702 there were 313 persons who died under its power. In 1721, 5,759 persons had it in a natural way, and that number was a large half of the sole proportion of whom 844 died. In 1730 about 4,00 cases of smalpox occurred; vaccination with the virus, being the discovery of Dr. Jenner, of England, was introduced here about the year 1800 by Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse.

KING COTTON.

Louisiana's Magnificent Display and Striking Exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition.

In the Louisiana exhibit in the Agriculture building of the Pan-American exposition, King Cotton occupies the most conspicuous place. Forty varieties of seed and 60 of lint cotton are shown. The different varieties are displayed in miniature bales. Several full sized bales as they are prepared for shipment are also shown, says the exposition bulletin. Cotton seed is also shown in a large number of jars; cotton seed oil in tall glass bottles. The seed is also shown after undergoing different commercial processes. The cotton seed cake, which is a product after the oil is pressed out, is also exhibited. This cake, when ground, makes cotton seed meal, which is used as feed for cattle and as a fertilizer. Sulphur and rock salt are shown in the exhibit, the former of 99⅛ per cent. purity and the latter 98 per cent.. Both the rock salts are from the fields of Louisiana, which contain an inexhaustible amount of these products. An interesting feature is an illustration of the products of fat pine. A piece of the wood is shown together with its products, turpentine, tar, tar oil, creosote, pyroligneous acid, wood alcohol and charcoal. The charred remains of the wood after these products have been extracted is shown beside the natural wood.

A striking feature of the exhibit is a sweet potato weighing 122 pounds. Thirty-five varieties of sweet potatoes are seen. Extremely large pecan nuts in 11 varieties are displayed. Along one end of the exhibit bales of moss are piled, one bale showing the moss as taken from the tree and others showing the prepared product, and the finished moss ready for use by the upholsterer. Twenty-two kinds of hay, some of it being the famous alfalfa variety, are shown in model bales, 12 varieties of wheat in jars and five of oats. An exhibit that will be most interesting to smokers is one of perique tobacco and cigars. Raw tobacco, and cigars in boxes are shown in considerable quantities.

Divide the Wreckage.

The wreck of the great ship Tantallen Castle on the rocky shore of Robben island has attracted attention to the leper colony located on that speck of terra firma. The lepers, of whom there are several hundred, have a peculiar custom of dividing the foreshore of the island into portions, one portion being given to one leper. Whatever jetsam is cast upon that portion becomes the private property of the individual to whom it is assigned. This unwritten law is rigidly observed and causes no disputes. A more dreary existence it is hard to imagine than that on this cheerless spot of sand and rock, which is subject to great heat in the summer and very boisterous winds in the winter.—London News.

Philippine Ferry.

The natives of Mindanao, in the Philippine islands, have a novel way of crossing the river in the rainy season when it is in flood. Instead of working the ferry by means of a rope or sweep they harness it to a carribao, or water buffalo, and "drive" across the river. These water buffaloes are used as beasts of burden in the Philippines, and the wealth or otherwise of a native chief is gauged by his neighbors by the number of carribao he possesses. Resembling a cow in all but horns (which in the case of the carribao are from four to five feet apart), these animals are equally at home on land or in water.

THE AMERICAN NAVY

A History of Its Victories to Be Published Very Soon.

In One Day Yankee Ingenuity Revolutionized Naval Warfare—Momentous Results of the Duel in Hampton Roads.

[Special Washington Letter.]

IN the Army and Navy club one evening recently a veteran naval officer quoted Admiral Jouett as having said: "All of the navies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, in fact of every nation on earth, were driven from the seas in one day by Yankee ingenuity and fighting. All of them, every battleship, man-of-war and cruiser, fell into helplessness in one day, and the Yankee nation ruled the seas."

The veteran then explained that he referred to the battles of March 8 and 9, 1862, when the ironclad Merrimac and the turreted Monitor fought at Hampton Roads, Va., and he added: "But for the fact that the Yankee nation was then divided into two hostile camps we could have swept the high seas and defied the world. When the Merrimac hammered and rammed the best men-of-war in the American navy the officers of foreign navies who witnessed the feat agreed in saying: 'We have not a real warship in our navies. The wooden ship is no longer a warship.'"

These remarks have been verified in every respect. The British navy, which had cost hundreds of millions of dollars, was as effectually destroyed on that fateful 8th of March as when the noble old Cumberland was sunk to her topsail yards by the Merrimac's ram. The 9th of March but emphasized the value and importance of iron-plated vessels, and illustrated two great principles in the construction of warships which must last for all time, the deflecting and turreted armors. The Monitor reached Hampton Roads on the night of the 8th, and the next day she and the Merrimac pounded each other, at a few yards distance, with the heaviest guns then known, from eight a. m. until one p. m., when they retired from the conflict, neither materially damaged, and each claiming to have gotten a little the best of it. Either of these vessels, with sufficient ammunition, could have destroyed the English, French and Spanish fleets combined in the greatest naval battle of former history, that of Trafalgar.

Another weapon developed by the war and destined to play a wonderful part in future naval conflicts was the torpedo. The confederates by the use of this terrible weapon destroyed more than 50 United States men-of-war. Although in its infancy, the destructiveness of the torpedo was assured, and its application almost infinite. Its improvements have about kept pace with those of guns and ships, neither of which would likely be understood or even recognized by an ante-bellum officer.

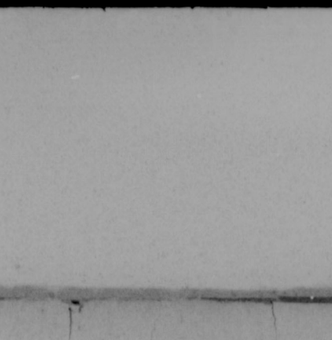
When the war with Spain was declared, Admiral Jouett, quoted above, said to the writer: "We will have no trouble with the Spanish navy. Give me the monitor Puritan and I will go out to meet any fleet that Spain can send over here. They could not see me and locate me with their range-finders until they were within two or three miles of me. I could see them seven miles off, and, with my big guns down close to the water's edge, I could sink them before they realized that the most powerful fighting machine on any water was doing the deadly work." The old veteran of the civil war also said: "George Dewey has a fleet which can take care of the business which he has in hand, if he

BATTERIES AT VICKSBURG.

can only get inside that harbor without danger from the torpedoes." The old sea fighter was correct, for Dewey did the business in hand, and took a rest in order to get breakfast for the men behind the guns. The foresight of the admiral, which now seems like prophecy, was further vindicated when Schley from the bridge of the Brooklyn, off Santiago, signaled to the captains of the fleet under his immediate command to "close in on the enemy."

The history of our navy has never been officially published, but it is now well under way. Twenty years ago the congress authorized the publication of the records of the war of the rebellion, but that history related chiefly to the movements of the armies and not of our fleets. The preservation of the official records of the navy during the war, 1861-1865, was first broached by Secretary Chandler in 1884. Secretary Whitney heartily committed himself to it, and it was on his recommendation that an appropriation was made, which became available under Secretary Tracy, who also indorsed the measure with equally unstinted commendation. Under Secretary Chandler there were but one clerk and one copyist. Secretary Whitney strongly appealed to congress and the infant began to learn to walk. Prof. James R. Soley, of the naval academy, was placed in charge of the work, where he remained until appointed assistant secretary of the navy.

As generally acknowledged he was most admirably equipped for the work, and was devoting himself with enthusiasm and excellent results to the task of carrying the records of the navy up to an approximate standard of the merit and value of the records of the army, when he was called to another, if more eminent, no less honorable, field of labor. Lieut. Commander F. M. Wise was left in charge of



MERRIMAC RAMMING THE CUMBERLAND.

the work, and under his regime of research and investigation most gratifying progress was made.

No history of the civil war, and no history of the war with Spain, could be complete or just without the stories of the brilliant exploits and heroic daring of the navy. During the civil war, on both sides, a genius and courage were displayed which must ever redound to the glory of American arms. The inspirations of the one were born of the necessities of the other. The Monitor was begotten of the Merrimac. And from that result, in an hour, the terrible armadas of Europe incumbered the seas as mere wooden merchantmen.

There were indeed many features in the operations of the navies in that war so unique and important as to astound and startle the old world. A glance at contemporaneous European publications shows how profound a sensation was created by the combat between the Monitor and the Merrimac. England, until then the boasted mistress of the seas, and France and Spain, and all the rest who could, hastened to build and equip vessels on the Yankee plan. It was the only war in which ironclads, rams, rifled ordnance and torpedoes had been employed, and in which a steam blockade had been kept up extending over thousands of miles of coast. In no war of modern times had naval operations been so extensively carried on, or with the achievement of so stupendous results.

At the outbreak of the war the union had a navy. The south had none, not even a shop in which the simplest marine engine could be built. Yet so great were the earnestness, the courage and the ingenuity of her people that the reverberation of her guns afloat, the prows of her rams, the wrecks caused by her torpedoes made indelible her claim to have been conspicuous in the revolutionizing and rebuilding of the navies of the world.

The naval war records will give to history all of these facts, in detail, with copies of official orders issued, as well as with statements of deeds accomplished. The work done by the navy in our recent war will also be portrayed officially, and then we will know all of the reasons which actuated the admirals and their efficient captains, and the men behind the guns. We are to be told all about the wise and swift work done to prepare ammunition and supplies for the war which we did not want, tried to avoid, and were compelled to undertake, because of the inhumanity of man to man, culminating in the destruction of our battleship and the assassination of our sailors in a supposedly friendly harbor, in time of profound peace with all the world.

The naval war records show many facts concerning which casual readers are not informed, particularly as to the work of the federal army during the civil war. Grant's army was aided in a manner not generally chronicled by the gunboats at Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing and Vicksburg. McClellan could not have saved his army at Harrison's Landing but for the gunboats. Two years later, on the same river, Grant maintained his army on both banks of the James by aid of gunboats, in violation of the Napoleonic axiom: "No army can be maintained on both sides of a river." But Napoleon knew nothing of ironclad gunboats.

The naval war records will show that Grant's greatest campaign, resulting in the capture of Vicksburg, was planned with complete reliance upon the Mississippi fleet. We are all proud of our navy; but up to date we have had more army history than navy history, an unfairness which is being corrected none too soon.

SMITH D. FRY.

The Optimist.

To-day he has put the Lighted End of his cigar in his mouth, to say nothing of his Wife's Mother having come for a visit of Indefinite Duration.

Still the Optimist sees only the Bright Side.

"I have no doubt it will at least prove a Valuable and Lasting Lesson to me!" he exclaims, hopefully.

His neighbors earnestly solicit him to come off the Griddle, but quite ineffectually.—Detroit Journal.

BOLD FIRE FIGHTER.

William H. Musham, New Chief of Chicago Department.

Has Been in Hundreds of Tight Places, But Never Had a Bone Broken—Joined Force at the Age of Sixteen.

William H. Musham, the veteran fire fighter of more than 40 years, is Chicago's new chief of the fire department. Mayor Harrison appointed him D. J. Swenie's successor June 24, and the council speedily ratified the selection. The bond of $25,000 was accepted, and First Assistant Marshal Musham became "fire marshal and chief of brigade" immediately.

Simultaneously the resignation of Chief Swenie was read, his half a century of service acknowledged and the thanks of the city of Chicago tendered officially by the mayor as the representative of the people. That was Chief Swenie's formal "good-by" and the beginning of Chief Musham's term.

William Henry Musham was born of Scotch-Irish parents in Chicago, February 7, 1839, and is a carpenter by trade. At the age of 16 he became a volunteer fireman and ran to the fires with D. J. Swenie and others, many of whom are prominent in professional and commercial circles today. He worked at the great Lake street fire of 1857, where seven firemen and 16 citizens perished and Swenie recovered the bodies.

In 1861 he joined the paid fire department organized by Swenie in 1858. He became a member of No. 6, "the Little Giant," named after Stephen A. Douglas. The company's house was at Washington and Dearborn streets. After a time on the Atlantic company at State and Michigan streets he returned to No. 6. He went to Philadelphia and ran with the "Fairmount," but, like "Sandy" Shay and others, he soon returned and joined the T. B. Brown company, which was named for the president

WILLIAM H. MUSHAM.
(New Chief Fire Marshal of the City of Chicago.)

of the board of police and fire commissioners. In 1868 he became assistant foreman. Subsequently he was captain of No. 6, which moved to Maxwell and Canal streets. His company was the first to begin fighting the great fire of 1871.

R. A. Williams was then chief, John Schnur first, Lorenz Walters second, and Matt Benner third assistant marshal, and the city had but 17 engines, three of which were out of service.

March 1, 1872, Musham was made third assistant marshal for his bravery during the great fire. In 1879, when Swenie was made chief, he was appointed first assistant.

Although the hero of countless close calls, Musham has never had a bone broken. From a height of 240 feet he fought the fire in the Manufactures building at the world's fair, and in the basement of the Edelweiss cafe, where "Big Tom," of truck No. 6, was stripped naked by an explosion. Musham's most brilliant bit of fire fighting was at the Manufactures building at the world's fair, and it was widely heralded at the time. But Musham generously gave the praise to Battalion Chief Kenyon, Capts. Foley, of No. 5; Lucy, of No. 72; Crapo, of No. 45; McKiernan, of No. 51, and Palmer, of truck No. 20.

At a fire in a commission house on South Water street in June, 1865, Musham stood between two firemen when they were killed instantly by falling debris. He was swept into the river by a strong wind at the S. K. Martin lumber yard fire in 1894, when Lieut. McGinn, of the fireboat, was blown on live coals and burned to death.

August 5, 1897, he was severely injured at the fire and explosion in the Northwestern elevator. Six were killed there—Tommy Monohan, Swenie's driver, Coogan, Schnur and Strumen, of No. 3, Conway, of No. 27, and Hanley, of No. 5. Fifty men were injured. Musham saved 30 lives by moving two fireboats in time to prevent them from being destroyed.

John Campion, who will succeed Musham as first assistant marshal, was born in Kilkenny in 1849, and came to Chicago in 1854. He joined the fire department April 1, 1870, threw first water on the big fire in 1871, was made a captain in 1873, commanded engines No. 2, 6, 17 and 1, was made a battalion chief in 1882, and third assistant marshal May 1, 1895. He has had many close calls, but was never seriously hurt.

He was an ardent supporter of Musham in the recent contest for Swenie's place.

CORREGIDOR'S TOMB.

Historical Spot in the Philippines Desecrated and Rifled by Greedy American Soldiers.

When Dewey's squadron entered Manila bay on the mission that was to change the destinies of the Philippines the first shot fired at him came from Corregidor island, at the entrance to the harbor. This island, because of its strategical position, has gone down in naval history, yet few people know how it got its name.

Recent unfortunate events which compelled the government to step in and prevent further desecration of the tomb of Corregidor, its discoverer, have brought its history into promi-

CORREGIDOR'S TOMB.
(Located at the Entrance to the Harbor of Manila.)

nence. Corregidor, says the New York Herald, was a Spanish explorer and was buried on the island, where a handsome tomb had been erected to his memory.

When the Spanish surrendered Corregidor island to the Americans a company of soldiers and hospital men were sent there to establish a hospital. While in Manila the soldiers had heard many stories of the Corregidor tomb. One of the stories given out was that a vast amount of jewelry and money had been stored away in the tomb.

As soon as the American soldiers landed on the island they at once tore their way into the monument but failed to find anything of value. A rust-eaten sword and a few trinkets were all that was found.

The picture shows the hole that the American soldiers made in the tomb.

REV. CAMPBELL MORGAN.

English Preacher Who Will Carry Forward Moody's Work Has Just Arrived in America.

Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, of London, who has just arrived in America to take the place of Dwight L. Moody in the American field of evangelism, was until lately the pastor of the New Court Congregational church, one of the most successful churches in all the United Kingdom. Dr. Morgan is 38 years old. His father was a Baptist minister of Gloucestershire, and his mother the daughter of a Baptist deacon. The son thus came naturally into the ministry. He began to speak in religious meetings when he was 13 years old. In all, he has been preaching 25 years. His first pastorate was

REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN.
(English Clergyman Who Is to Take Mr. Moody's Place.)

in Hull, and he served in various pulpits until in 1893 he was called to Birmingham to take charge of the Westminster Congregational church in that city. Here he met Dwight L. Moody, who induced him to pay a visit to the Moody schools at Northfield, Mass. Dr. Morgan was deeply impressed at that time with the work being done by the famous American, and he never forgot the lesson he then learned. In 1896 he went to the New Court church in London, where he has been very successful as pastor. He is very conservative in his views of the Bible, and is more orthodox than otherwise in his theology.

City Eagle That Fishes.

A handsome bald eagle spends two or three hours every morning catching fish at a place within the city limits of Portland, Ore., in plain view of the passengers on a trolley car line. He perches on an oak tree near the shore of a lake in which carp and catfish are plentiful. When his "eagle eye" espies a fish in the shallow water near the shore, down he swoops, and, seizing the fish in his talons, flies back to the tree, where he eats, and then watches for another victim. The bird of freedom has chosen the position well, as the tree is on the extreme end of a long peninsula, which no one can approach without being visible for half a mile.

Ostrich Dined on Prayer Book.

An ostrich which was lately dissected in London had in its stomach a small prayer book.

NEIGHBORS.

Jack and Janie live side by side;
They're neighbors close in a cozy way,
And oh, what pleasure they have indoors
Or out in the street at play!
Ah, deary me! If they'd always agree,
What fun they could have in their play!

For Jacky and Janie keep "house" and "school,"
And sometimes they set up a store and trade;
But once in awhile things don't go right,
And they quarrel then, I'm afraid.
Yes, deary me! These two disagree
And quarrel at times, I'm afraid.

Then they play apart for the morning through,
And never a neighborly word they say;
But they don't seem happy—I wonder why—
And it isn't a pleasant day.
Ah, deary me! Why can't they agree,
And make it a pleasant day?

But after luncheon they sidle out,
And Janie, perhaps, has a piece of cake,
And she stands close up to the garden fence,
So Jacky a bite can take.
For, deary me! They soon would agree
If Jacky a bite would take!

She holds it out with a sidelong glance,
And Jacky moves up and takes a bite.
And then—the trouble is past and gone;
They will play together till night.
Yes, deary me! They now can agree,
And they'll play together till night!
—Youth's Companion.

TRICKS WITH EGGS.

How Bright Boys and Girls Can Have Lots of Fun and Mystify Their Elders and Friends.

Procure three glass bottles, and fill them with liquids as follows:

A, fresh water.

B, well salted water.

C, salt water containing only half the quantity of salt used in B.

Now take your egg and place it into jar A, and you will find the egg will sink to the bottom.

Now take another egg and place it in jar B, and it will remain on the top of the liquid.

If a third egg be placed in jar C, it will sink into the center of the water and there remain.

To the ordinary onlooker this appears astonishing, but of course the

THE ECCENTRIC EGG.

varying densities of the liquids account for the erratic actions of the eggs.

To make an obedient egg we require an egg which has previously been blown. Through the hole you pour a sufficient quantity of silver sand to fill a quarter of the egg, and then seal up the hole with wax. Having done this, your egg can be made to assume any position. You can perform the Columbus egg trick with the greatest ease, you can balance it on the flat part of a knife, on its sides or on its pointed end, the only care being taken each time to well shake the egg in order to allow all the sand to collect at the desired spot.

This is the obedient egg; now for the disobedient one—the egg which will only stand in one position, viz., on its pointed end, and which if subjected to any amount of shaking cannot be made to assume any other position.

Through the hole in the top pour some shot and add a small quantity of sealing wax. Then hold the egg over a gas flame, taking care not to crack it. The wax and shot will then melt, and when cooled, and the egg is placed on the table, it will assume an upright position and nothing will cause it to take any other; it can be knocked down, but it will immediately jump up again into its old position.—Golden Days.

HAS PET PORCUPINE.

Little Girl, Living at Amesbury, Mass., Tells About a Queer Creature Her Papa Gave Her.

My papa, in company with two other men and a boy, went into the Nova Scotia woods in the autumn for a vacation trip. When he went away he promised to bring me some kind of a pet for my eighth birthday, and a porcupine is what he brought. He seemed like an ugly-looking pet with so many sharp quills sticking out all over his back, and I wondered how papa ever caught him. He said when he was away out in the woods, seven miles from the nearest house, he saw him way up on the limb of a birch tree, getting a breakfast of birch leaves. The first thing papa did was to cut

HELEN'S PET PORCUPINE.

three forked sticks. Each one of the men took one of these sticks, and the boy took a hatchet and climbed the tree. When all was ready, the boy cut off the limb of the tree, and down came the porcupine. Papa and the two men caught him with the forked sticks.

Then they took a bag they had with them, got him into that, tied a string to each end of the bag, put a pole through and papa and the boy carried him through the swamps and woods seven miles to the nearest house. There they hired a boy to take them in a team ten miles into Bridgetown. When they got there, papa took a box and put some wire over the top. "Bluenose," for that is what we call the porcupine, was then fixed to bring home. He lost a good many quills on the way home, for most all the people wanted one as a souvenir.

At first I wasn't very well pleased with my birthday present, but papa has fixed a neat little bedroom down underground for him to sleep in when it is cold. He told me to feed him, and take care of him, and I would soon learn to like him. Every morning Bluenose is up watching for me to come and feed him. He makes a little whining, crying noise that seems to say: "Do get me some breakfast." I give him birch leaves, apples and sweet corn. I do not know what I shall do when the birch leaves are all gone, for he seems to like those very much. Perhaps they make him think of his old home in Nova Scotia. When I give him an apple he sits up on his hind legs, takes it one of his paws and eats it, just as I have seen monkeys eat. He doesn't drink any water. Dogs don't seem to like him, but a great many have been up to his cage to see him; some stand and bark at him; others look and run away. Even if he isn't handsome, he is a gentle, kind old fellow, and I would feel very bad now to lose him.—Helen G. Fuller, in St. Nicholas.

Laziest People on Earth.

A traveler who visited the Sandwich islands claims to have discovered among the natives there the "laziest people on earth." He writes that during his visit to one of the islands none of the inhabitants did any work to speak of. They squatted, chatted, laughed, played, and acted in other ways more like a lot of little folks on a summer evening than the responsible heads of households. Nature gives them enough to eat without any considerable labor, and they seem contented with what they thus receive. At Honolulu and other points work is done, but altogether the people of the islands are as lazy as they are happy.

TARRED HIS SMALL TORMENTOR.

The other day a big Newfoundland dog, with a muzzle on him, was following a boy near the City Hall park in Pittsburgh, when a little bull terrier made a dash for him and got a death grip on one of the big fellow's ears. It was all done so quickly that the Newfoundland's ear was being well chewed before he hardly knew what struck him. He gave a howl and a snap at the little brute, but his muzzle would not allow him to open his jaws, and the bull terrier did not lose his grip, and went along, too. They dashed through the crowd, past the fountain and out on the plaza, where the big fellow nearly ran over a pail of smoking tar that was standing for a moment by the side of a workman who had stopped to light his pipe. Quick as a flash the big dog stopped and threw his head as high in the air as he could. This dragged the little terrier well off his feet and nearly tore the ear from the head of the Newfoundland, but when the little brute came down he lighted plump in the pail of tar. He let go quickly enough then, and as the big dog trotted away he left a sadder and wiser bull terrier behind.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1901.

Republican Nominations.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.

CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

FOR SHERIFF:

WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

FOR TREASURER:

JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 7.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.

JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS:

EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

THE esteemed Hagerstown *Mail*, which knows a good thing when it sees it, in commenting upon a singer's effort says that "the audience was sympathetic and enrapt, hanging with dramatic fervor to the meticulous inspiration of the passionate verve of the sinuousye irresistibly direct and co-ordinate harmonies which passed oft the ivory gates and scored their triumphs in the very heart of music's capital." We are glad to hear it. A "meticulous inspiration" is something which the average Hagerstownian stands very much in need of, and a "passionate verve of the sinuousye" is just the thing to cause the inspiration.

CHICAGO is making extraordinary exertions to save the babies from death by the heat. People have contributed money liberally in order that infants in charge of mothers may be taken on short excursions on the lake and the health officials have followed the example of officials in other cities by issuing free booklets on the way to care for babies in hot weather. An original idea is the enlistment of the Board of Health of one hundred physicians for service in the tenement house sections of the city. These physicians will give their time exclusively to the care of infants and children during the heated term. The mortality among the little ones in all our large cities in the past few weeks has been appalling.

Schley Attacked Without Reason.

The people of the United States—that is, at least, nine-tenths of them—will continue to maintain that the credit of the victory at Santiago belongs first of all to Schley, who was in actual command at the time of the fight. Had Admiral Sampson, in his report of the engagement, been fair enough to mention Schley, and if he had been fair enough later on to give that officer the proper credit, the unseemly discussion would not have gone on for three years. But the fool friends of Sampson have seen fit to attack Schley without rhyme or reason, and they have indulged, in some instances, in the meanest sort of abuse. Sampson has kept quiet, thereby giving a tacit indorsement to the assaults upon his able assistant. Now comes the third volume of Maclay's history, in which the writer calls Schley a liar and indulges in some epithets of the same character.

The time to have investigated Schley's course was at once. Three years after the fight is too late to take the question up. It is gratifying, however, to find that Admiral Schley has many sturdy defenders, and any attempts to blacken his fine record will be fought with vigor.

Prepared for Summer.

In the late spring after the ground has settled the roads should be prepared for summer travel by being shaped with the "road machine" or "road grader." When this work is done the ground is comparatively dry, and consequently the heavier road scraper is required and can be handled on the roads. It is somewhat unfortunate that this tool is ordinarily called a road grader, since the name has possibly led to a misconception as to an important use of the machine. As an instrument of road construtions, this machine is used to give a crown to the road; but as an instrument of maintenance it should be used only to smooth the surface and restore the original crown. Apparently some operators assume that the machine is not to be used except to increase the crown of the road. Employed in this way the crown is made too great, and a big ridge of loose earth is left in the middle of the road which only slowly consolidates and which is likely to be washed into the side ditches to make trouble there. Since the introduction of the road machine there has developed a strong tendency to increase the crown of the road unduly. Doubtless the object is to secure better drainage of the road bed, but piling up the earth is an inadequate substitute for the drainage. Side slopes steeper than just enough to turn the water into the side ditches are a detriment. Other things being equal, the best road to travel on or to haul a load over is a perfectly flat one.

Bryan Turned Down.

Since the Ohio Democrats, at their State Convention, ignored Colonel Bryan in a way which displeased the friends of Democracy's leader—followed by a call for a convention by the adherents of the Nebraska statesman—prominent Democrats of other states are in something of a quandary.

To ignore the man twice nominated for the presidency they say will not do, for the Colonel's partisan friends are sure to resent anything of the sort.

On the other hand, if they openly espouse Bryanism, in the light of two defeats of the Chicago platform, it would plainly forecast another and worse beat for the Democracy.

Maryland's state leader, Mr. Gorman, it is said, will feel much better when the Democratic convention is over, for while not a full-fledged Bryan man at heart, he is too shrewd a politician to knowingly offend Colonel Bryan's supporters. Senator Gorman fears that it would kick up a row of large proportions to turn Bryan's picture to the wall, or in any manner openly declare against silver, to say nothing of other peculiar fads and notions so dear to Mr. Bryan.

Just how to avoid the breakers, at a time when everything looks so bright for the Republicans of this state, is a matter which now engages the serious attention of the shrewd leaders among Maryland Democrats.

The Gorman Census.

The work of counting the State by Mr. Gorman's little army of politicians has been completed. Forty thousand dollars has been taken from the taxpayers supposedly for the purpose of exposing superb fraud in the census, but actually to reduce the Republican representation in the State Legislature, and at the same time make a little Democratic poll of their own. This was to have been done with a great parade of virtue. All good politicians know that virtue is an excellent political asset, and Mr. Gorman's friends saw in the census agitation an opportunity to borrow a little of this rare element.

No self-respecting man would have the false census of St. Mary's and Charles counties remain uncorrected and its authors unpunished. These frauds have been denounced squarely from the first, but it was held that there was not the slightest excuse for spending $40,000 for a State census conducted by a party of partisan spoilsmen. The national authorities discovered the errors and corrected them. The men who betrayed their trust were prosecuted with a vigor that completely disarmed any suspicion of political bias from the party in power. The Gorman influence, however, wanted to use these frauds in their work, and they wanted some definite assurance of Republican legislative scalps.

It cost the State $40,000 to prove that this was literally correct, even from the Gorman point of view, when it denounced the State census as useless extravagance. The Gorman Democrats have apparently succeeded in taking Republican representatives from Kent, St. Mary's, Charles and Anne Arundel counties, but will have to add another Republican member to Dorchester county's list. It cost, therefore, the State $40,000 to hurt the feelings of the voters in four counties and bring joy to Dorchester. That is about all the Gorman census has accomplished.

THE result of the State census has been announced and very likely the object its promoters had in view has been accomplished. Certainly as far as giving a correct census of the State is concerned it is open to considerable criticism and doubt. The State census shows a difference of about 16,000 from the Federal census. The total amount given as the population of the State by the State census is 1,181,691 and the Federal census made it 1,190,050 a difference of 8,359. With this difference, Baltimore City has been given 8,017 more than by the Federal census, making the population of the counties therefore 16,376 less than last year. Baltimore City, which contains a little over one-third of the population of the State, shows a gain in one year according to the State census, of 8,359 and the balance of the State shows a loss in the same time of over 16,000. This is absurd on the face of it, but can be explained by the statement of Colonel Schley, Superintendent of the State census, who says: "I had a large number of enumerators to employ and only a limited time in which to ascertain the fitness of applicants. The pay was exceedingly meagre and that of course added to the difficulties." It is a fair inference to draw from this statement that the enumerators as a rule were inefficient, unfit and underpaid, and if the figures are incorrect it is not surprising.

While the State census is not strong on the question of population, it has gotten down to a fine point the number of persons who were registered but at the time of the State census were out of the district. It also tells exactly the number of voters and exactly the number not registered. To gather this information, of course, took considerable time and labor, and men working for an exceedingly meagre pay were not expected, in the short time allowed, to follow up every branch of the work as closely as the particular lines on which the Democratic managers were anxious to be clear. It is also stated that the State census bureau gathered much more information which it is unable to publish. This information includes a complete record of illiterates, their age, sex and color, location, and it is fair to presume, their politics also. The other information the State census bureau declined to publish are facts maybe, that will give the Democratic party workers the tip as to whom to note in order to have their names stricken off of the books long enough to allow the Democrats to carry the Legislature and return Mr. Gorman to the United States Senate. All this cost the State a mere bagatelle of $40,000, but it put the Democratic party in possession of an amount of useful information without any cost to the party. In fact a number of party workers were by it given a few extra dollars out of the public treasury. Indeed the Democrats have every reason to be satisfied.

GRANTSVILLE.

Sunday, July 21, was a red-letter day for old Grantsville. The occasion was the dedication of St. Mary's Catholic church. This fine building has been in course of construction for several years. It is substantially built, well finished and furnished. The sermon was delivered by Father Jas. D. Connell, of Oakland. The corner stone was laid by Father Stanton, of Lonaconing, assisted by Joseph Nolan, seminarian, of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. Many persons were in attendance from Oakland, Lonaconing, Frostburg, Ocean Mines, Niverton and Salisbury. The day was perfect. Seldom have we seen a larger crowd of church people in Grantsville. Religious services have been held in the church for several days. We congratulate our Catholic friends upon their commodious and comfortable building completed.

The death of Mrs. Catharine O'Hanley Tuesday morning, though not unexpected, causes many expressions of sorrow and sympathy. She was one of our oldest and most respected citizens. This venerable lady is survived by four children—Mr. John O'Hanley and Mrs. James Bevans, of Grantsville; Mr. Daniel O'Hanley, of Niverton, Pa., and Mr. O'Hanley, of Nova Scotia. Her remains will be interred at Barton on Thursday.

The First National Bank of Grantsville will be organized here the 24th inst. The incorporators are Messrs. Watts and Hitchins, of Frostburg; Wm. Jennings, Uriah Stanton and Dr. Keller, of Grantsville. This fills a long felt want in this valley and no doubt will be successful from the start.

July 23, 1901. OCCASIONAL.

Wanted at Garthright's.

All the fresh butter, fresh eggs and chickens to be had. Twenty cents for butter; 16c for eggs, $2.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per dozen for chickens—one half cash for all. Bring on your products and get the cash. Other trade wanted daily. 2t

THE MAN SHIRT WAIST.

A New Martinsville Editor Tells About Its Construction.

The editor of the New Martinsville *Democrat* prints the following interesting criticism of the shirt waist for men:

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va.—Please tell me in your paper about shirt waists for men. Do they have tails, and how do they differ from the ordinary shirts? Our crowds are going to get some if they are all right. GUY."

Some days ago our wife called us on the 'phone at the store, saying she would get us a couple of shirt waists. Thus it happens we can answer our Sistersville reader. The shirt waist has no tail. It would be better off if it had. It has a draw string which fastens it about the waist. There is one feature about this draw string which will forever prevent the men's shirt waist from becoming popular in Sistersville. It has a tendency to creep up the back, thus making the wearing of an undershirt a necessity to one who goes into society. Of course around home or at the office or store it don't make much difference but at a picnic, for instance even a a Sistersville picnic—it would not be nice for the men to show three or four inches of raw, bare back when bending or stooping over the dinner on the green grass or swinging the girls in the swing. It is not nice either when rowing a boat.

The shirt waist has a fullness in front which does not appear in the shirt, but why it is built that way we cannot say. In the ladies' shirt waists this fullness is a necessity, and its reason in most cases apparent, but worn by men it is a mockery concealing nothing but a vacuum and in our opinion the garment would be improved if they would take the stuff which makes the fullness in front and give it a tail.

Officers Elected at Mt. Lake Park.

On last Thursday the Mountain Lake Park Association at their annual meeting elected the followfng directors: C. W. Baldwin, of Baltimore; J. M. Davis, D. E. Offutt, of Oakland; George C. Sturgiss, of Morgantown, W. Va., and Charles W. Conner, of Wheeling, W. Va. The board of directors organized by the election of C. W. Baldwin president, J. M. Davis, secretary, and D. E. Offutt, treasurer.

The community of Mountain Lake Park, which is the municipal corporation, held its annual meeting also on Thursday and elected the following officers: Chairman of the annual meeting, Maj. J. M. Burns; secretary, L. A. Rudisill; annual committee, George C. Sturgiss, C. W. Conner, J. P. McKee, J. A. Hayden, L. A. Rudisill, L. Echard. These officials hold office one year and manage the affairs of the Park during that period.

On the Retired List.

Mr. William A. Hilleary, father of Mr. Charles E. Hilleary, of near Gorman, this county, one of the oldest engineers on the third division, has received his pension papers from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company and is therefore on the retired list. Mr. Hilleary entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio in the early fifties and for a number of years has been running a passenger engine. The aged railroad man is in possession of a gold medal presented to him by the company for faithful services. He values the medal very highly.

A Card.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Having noticed an appeal in your paper from the Fresh Air Society of Baltimore would say that any person who desires a child to take in their home for the space of two weeks will please communicate with me personally or by letter at once.

ALICE TASKER.

July 22, 1901.

Call for Your Letters.

Wm. Kending, Mrs. Joshua Horner, Miss Lizzie Miller, S. E. Kennedy, Mr. George W. Smith, Mr. Morris Schless, Mr. Norman Miller, Mr. George Bell.

Died.

GREASER.—On Sunday, July 21, after a short illness, a little child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Greaser, of the Bradley farm, near Oakland. The funeral took place on Monday, interment being made in the Catholic cemetery at Oakland.

MARTIN.—Yesterday afternoon at the home of its parents, at Mountain Lake Park, after an illness of a few hours of intestinal trouble, Charles, aged about 4 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Martin. Mr. Martin and family have their home at Fairmont and spend their summers at the Park. The remains of the little one will be taken to the former place to-morrow and interred. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in this community.

A Wreck Averted.

While No. 46 was going down the seventeen mile grade Sunday evening what might have proved a serious accident was averted by the failure of the airbrakes to work which necessitated running slow. Just after passing through the little tunnel, near Bloomington, the rim of one of the driving wheels of the engine rolled off, completely disabling the whole train, which was stopped, thus averting a serious accident, which would have surely resulted had the train been running at full speed.

Religious Services.

Mr. C. S. Russell, of Allegheny, Pa., editor of *Zion's Watch Tower* and author of Millenial Dawn series, etc., will preach in the opera house, Oakland, on Sunday, Aug. 11, at 2.30 p. m. Subject, "The Resurrection;" text, "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming in which all that are in their graves shall hear his (Jesus) voice, and shall come forth—they that have done good to the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrectian of damnation." John 5: 28, 29.

This is a rare chance to hear one of the great Bible students of our times. Come and hear him. Seats free. No collection. All are welcome.

Also meetings at Weber's Floral Park on Saturday, Aug. 10, morning, afternoon and evening, and on Sunday at 8.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. A number of able speakers will be present and you are cordially invited to attend.

Crook Crest for Sale.

The undersigned offers all that beautiful summer home, known as Crook Crest, adjoining the town of Oakland, at private sale, and which will be sold on very reasonable terms. There are about thirty acres of land to go with this property, which is in a high state of cultivation and is surrounded with a splendid orchard, large shade trees and many other attractions. Possession will be given immediately if desired.

For terms apply to Capt. Matthew Markland at Crook Crest, or G. S. Hamill, Agent, Oakland, Md. 20 3

Eagles Guard Old Monument.

A pair of eagles that have their home on the crags of South mountain are the only guards of the old Washington monument, which is a mass of ruins on the summit of a peak east of Boonsboro. The monument was built in 1840 and repaired and practically rebuilt by the residents of Boonsboro in 1884.

Time and the elements reduced the monument by half, and a few years ago vandals wrecked the remaining portion with dynamite. The eagles can be seen soaring in the air over the ruins like sentinels, and no person has had the hardihood to disturb them.

A Monster Rattlesnake.

Passengers on the north-bound train of the Dry Fork railroad Wednesday, says a special telegram dated at Horton, W. Va., July 19th, to the Cumberland *Times*, had one of the most exciting experiences ever occurring in the history of mountain railroading in this State.

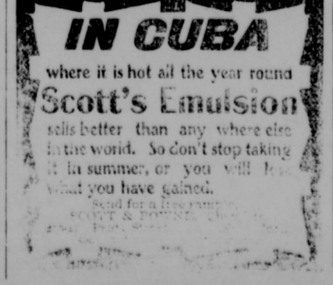
As the train was slowly making its way around a curve near an almost precipitous mountainside at Carr's Camp, between Harmon and Hendricks, a huge rattlesnake leaped through the window into the rear coach, badly frightening the women and children in the car while the men were about equally anxious to secure places of safety. A perfect panic reigned for several minutes until the train was stopped and Conductor Nickolson, assisted by members of his crew and some of the less panicky passengers, succeeded after a desperate fight in dispatching the reptile, which measured over thirteen feet in length and twenty-five inches in circumference, and had thirty-nine rattles.

It is supposed that the snake was coiled against the mountain, and angered by the passing train, sprang at it, landing through the open window more by accident than otherwise. Old mountaineers who have spent their lives within hearing of coyotes, wolves, panthers, bears and other wild animals which inhabit the section through which the Dry Fork railroad passes, say that the experience was one of the most unusual and thrilling they have ever known.

The enterprising reporter who penned the above forgot to say that besides the thirty-nine rattles there was also attached to his snakeship's tail a cow bell and a plow point, portions of a steel tooth harrow and a grain drill, but it is presumed that he excused himself with the thought that if the whole truth were told his veracity would be questioned and a good snake story spoiled.

Heartburn.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, heartburn is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not to freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let six hours elapse between meals and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicating that you have eaten too much, take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the heartburn may be avoided. For sale by all dealers.



Double Wedding.

Miss E. Lucretia Clark, Bayard, W. Va., and C. E. Landacre, Hanging Rock, W. Va.; Miss Mattie H. Knotts, Bayard, W. Va., and C. N. Shobe, Petersburg, W. Va., were the participants in a double wedding at the Tremont House, Cumberland, yesterday, Rev. A. H. Zimmerman officiating. They will visit at Midland, Md., before returning to Bayard, where the grooms are employed.

"Buffalo Bill."

The fourth in the series of new silver certificates, of the "American" series, will soon be issued. It will be a ten dollar bill and has already been christened the "Buffalo," not after Col. Cody, but because its distinctive characteristic will be the figure of a gigantic buffalo.

Catholics in Maryland.

For the archdiocese of Baltimore, which includes the District of Columbia and all of Maryland except the Eastern Shore, the Catholic population is estimated to be about 245,000 as recorded in the Catholic directory. Rev. William T. Russell, of the cathedral, states that there are about 150,000 Catholics, divided among 41 churches, in Baltimore city. There are between 50,000 and 60,000 in the District of Columbia. For Maryland, including the Eastern Shore, an estimate of 250,000 Catholics appears to be a proportionate assumption.

NO. 5623.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OAKLAND, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 15, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$66,062 15
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		27,200 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		799 50
Stocks, securities, etc		5,980 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,365 54
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		2,977 98
Due from State Banks and Bankers		174 99
Due from approved reserve agents		10,758 20
Internal-Revenue stamps		105 51
Checks and other cash items		313 00
Notes of other National Banks		360 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		47 84
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	4,819 90	
Legal-Tender notes	3,000 00	7,819 90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,260 00
Total		130,204 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 2,000 00
Surplus Fund	1,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	152 73
National Bank notes outstanding	25,200 00
Due to other National Banks	148 20
Individual Deposits subject to check	42,067 99
Time certificates of deposit	29,578 10
Cashier's checks outstanding	57 68
Total	130,204 68

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1901.

JOHN FELTY, JR.,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: F. A. THAYER,
ED. A. BROWNING,
E. E. SOLLARS,
Directors.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

THOMAS R. McROBIE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1901.

ELIZABETH McROBIE,
Administratrix,
Beckman, Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Of Valuable

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, at the suit of Philip T. Garthright against Alfred W. Dennett, the same being No. 7 Judicials to July Term, 1901, of said Court, and to the undersigned sheriff of Garrett county directed, I did in pursuance and by virtue of said writ actually enter upon the real estate hereinafter described, on the 24th day of June, 1901, and did seize and levy upon all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Alfred W. Dennett, both at law and in equity, in and to all the hereinafter described real estate, and I hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the day of sale, in front of the storehouse of P. T. Garthright, in the town of Mountain Lake Park, Garrett county, on

Saturday, 3d day of August, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title, interest and estate, both at law and in equity, of the said Alfred W. Dennett in and to all that lot of ground situate, lying and being near Mountain Lake Park, in Garrett county, Maryland, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at the southwest corner of A. C. Brooke's lot, on the road leading from Mountain Lake Park to Oakland, and running thence along said road 8 rods, 11 feet and 7 inches; thence by a parallel line to that of Jennie Smith and others, on the opposite side of the lot, 100 rods to the Park alley; thence by and with said alley, 34 rods to the aforesaid line between Jennie Smith and others and James R. Bishop, 74 rods, 11 feet, 7 inches to Brooke's lot; thence with the third line of said Brooke's lot reversed, 25 rods, 4 feet and 9 inches; thence with the second line of said Brookr's lot reversed, 25 rods, 4 feet, 9 inches to the place of beginning, containing

17 1-4 Acres of Land,

more or less, and being the same property which was conveyed to the said Alfred W. Dennett by James R. Bishop and wife by deed dated October 7th, 1895, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 28, folio 340, one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The said property will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ of fieri facias and costs.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on the day of sale.

A. J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County, Maryland.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin, of Deer Park, was here on business Monday.

Fine walnut organ for sale at Cheap John's. A bargain. 18-3t

Ex-Sheriff Austin Brown came up to Oakland from his store at Piedmont on Saturday.

FOR SALE—One eight year old dark bay horse. 1250 pounds, Will work in all harness. H. CRUTZBURG.

Arthur White will leave in a few days for Grafton, where he will clerk for Loar & Poe, merchants.

Hon. Julius Scherr, of Eglon, was in Oakland a day or two last week on business and also visiting his daughter, Mrs. Julius C. Renninger.

Go to Townshend's and get 12½c. lawns and percales for 10c.; 10c. lawns for 8c.; 10c. ginghams for 8c. Cloth ing at almost your own price. 50c. shirt waists at 35c. to 45c. 18-4t

Sheriff-to-be W. A. Maffett and Mr. W. A. Smith, of District No. 6, were in Oakland on Saturday. Mr. Maffett is making friends whereyer he goes and his election by a handsome majority is assured.

We regret to note the very serious illness of Mrs. Brown, mother of William McCulloh Brown, Esq., of near Bayard. Yesterday the lady was in a precarious condition and her death was momentarily expected.

This morning an excursion from points east of Grafton was run to Harper's Ferry. A big crowd of people from Crellin and adjacent towns and also a number from Oakland took advantage of the reduced fare to visit the historic town.

A pony belonging to Mr. Watson, of Fairmont, who is summering at Deer Park, ran away Sunday while it was attached to a vehicle in which were two ladies and a driver. The ladies were slightly injured and the driver quite seriously bruised and shaken up.

Luther Brown's Wilkes colt attracts the attention of many admirers of horseflesh every time it is driven through town. Aside from being a a perfectly formed animal it is developing remarkable speed and with the proper handling it may make a record of which the owner can be justly proud.

Don't write your business letters on stationery furnished with a soap firm's or some other advertising device upon it. It gives the impression that you can't afford to use stationery of your own. If it pays firms to give it to you, don't you think it would pay you to advertise your own business? Think of it. It's a small matter, but may be of more consequence than you imagine.

The merchants of Oakland are this season enjoying an immense trade owing to the great influx of summer people to Oakland, Mountain Lake Park and adjoining resorts. There is a larger number of people on the mountains this year than have been here for a number of years. The merchants are not alone in having a big trade but the liverymen as well are kept busy.

A counterfeit five dollar greenback is in circulation. It is of the series of 1880, and is numbered A41002174. The scroll work is bad and the paper very thick. A bank cashier, commenting on the appearance of it, said the impression is from a wood instead of a steel engraving and the perspective bad. The back of the note appears much faded, but is otherwise good, and what is unusual in counterfeits, the numbers are not crooked.

People who work with horses and other dumb animals in hot weather should be very careful of them. They suffer greatly from heat such as we experienced last week and are liable to be overcome and die. They should be worked more moderately than in cooler weather and given rest and water occasionally. People should bear these things in mind and also remember that "a merciful man is merciful to his beasts."

Many deaths are being reported from lightning in various sections. And the majority of victims were people who took refuge under trees from storms. That trees are dangerous shelters from lightning ought to be generally known by this time, but it isn't and people will continue to be struck until they seek shelter in securer places, or are willing to submit to the uncomfortable but safer process of stand in the open and getting wet to the skin.

Sunday evening when train 55 had left the tunnel at Tunnelton, and had started down the grade, the engine in some manner became disconnected from the train and before the engineer noticed it he was several yards ahead. He was afraid to wait as it would likely knock the first car from the track, so he ran ahead and waited for the automatic air on the train to stop it. As the grade was very steep the air was unable to hold the train for a considerable distance but it finally stopped it. Had this air failed to work the train would have either ran into Grafton or would have been ditched.

Miss Daisy Grace is here visiting Mrs. Jos. E. Harned.

Mrs. Frank Byers, of Savage, W. Va., is in Oakland visiting relatives.

Miss Florence Fulmer will leave on Saturday for Thomas, to visit relatives.

A. D. Naylor has a few second-hand Buggies, Surreys, and a 3-seated Wagon for sale cheap.

Mr. W. H. Coughenour, of near Accident, was a subscribing visitor to this office on Saturday.

Heptasophs can hear something to their advantage by sending name and address. C. Heyer, 38 South St, Baltimore, Md. 4t*

Mrs. J. H. McRobie, of Deer Park, was in town yesterday, accompanied by her bright little son, both of whom were callers at this office.

Fall term CENTRAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Cumberland, Md., Winchester, Va., begins Sept. 2nd. Write for catalog and free lesson in Gregg Shorthand. Scholarship $45.00

Rev. S. W. Davis, of Pittsburg, of Pittsburg, spent a few days last and this week with relatives in Oakland and Mountain Lake Park.

When you want a modern up-to-date physic, try Chamberlain's Stom ach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all druggists.

Mr. Thomas L. Lincoln, of Carmichael, Pa., arrived in Oakland from his home on Saturday and from here went up to Joseph Conneway's, in District No. 8, where he will spend the summer.

Miss Lillian G. Snyder, of Cumberland, and Miss Blanche Rowark, of Martinsburg, who were members of the compositorial force in this office for several weeks, have returned to their respective homes.

Miss Annie Spedden arrived in Oakland yesterday evening and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Silas E. Shirer, on Alder street. Miss Spedden has been in Southern Virginia for some months past.

One of our local gardeners this year disposed of nearly a hundred bushels of strawberries at handsome prices. Now he brings raspberries to town and has already sold fifty bushels at 50 cents per gallon and the demand is far greater than the supply.

Edward Raley, of Bittinger, who fell from a cherry tree some days ago and sustained injuries which at the time were thought to be fatal, was not hurt as seriously as reported. Although not entirely out of danger his condition is somewhat improved.

Service will be held Sunday, July 28th, in the new auditorium at Mt. Lake Park. Rev. W. H. Oldham, D. D., one of the missionary secretaries of the M. E. church, and a man of noted eloquence and power, will occupy the platform morning and evening. There will be special music.

The person who imagines himself on an iceberg, wading through mountains of snow, or snugly ensconced in a capacious ice house is likely to feel more comfortable than he who thinks and talks of nothing but the unpleasantness and discomforts of the torrid weather for weeks past.

Rev. Russell, editor of *Zion's Watch Tower* and author of a number of religious books, will deliver a lecture in the Opera House on Sunday, August 11th, at 2.30 o'clock. A two days convention in connection with this meeting will be held at the home of Mr. Henry Weber, adjoining town. A more extended notice of the meeting appears elsewhere in this issue.

Bass fishing now has the call and a large number of these fish are being caught in the river west of town. Tuesday Bowie Johnson was at the river for a few hours and brought home a nice string, the largest measuring about fourteen inches in length. Others who have the time and inclination to fish have been likewise fortunate and it is seldom anyone returns home empty handed.

The Morgantown orchestra which has been furnishing music this season at the Oakland will leave on August 5th. Col. Headley, the manager of the hotel, will not allow his guests to be without music and has completed arrangements with Mrs. J. W. Hartigan, of the Park, who has already formed an orchestra and will have charge of the music from August 5th until the close of the season.

The Oakland Concert Band came out upon the streets last night dressed in their white trousers, pink shirtwaists and white caps and played a number of fine selections which were highly appreciated by the large crowd which had gathered to hear them. The musicians present a fine appearance in their neat uniforms, which, by the way, is something quite new but nevertheless striking and tasteful.

Democratic primaries will be held throughout the county on Saturday. The brethren are divided into two camps this year and are known as the "insurgents" and the "organization" forces. The fight will be to oust the State Central Committee, now composed of organization men, and replace them by installing the "insurgents" in power. It will be a pretty fight with chances about equal.

R. T. Browning, Esq., of Lake Brown, was in Oakland yesterday.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

W. C. Dunnington, Esq., of Terra Alta, was in Oakland Monday night for a few hours.

Bargains at Cheap John's. Going out of the toy business. Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Games, etc. 3-

Mrs. Frank Thrasher, of Deer Park, was in Oakland Monday as the guest of friends.

Rev. George I. Uhler, the pastor, will preach at Deer Park in the Lutheran church on Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bush and family, of Grafton, W. Va., have a cottage at Mountain Lake Park where they are spending the summer.

Mrs. Alvin F. Getty left yesterday for Meyersdale, Pa., and Grantsville, Md., where she will visit relatives and friends for several weeks.—Cumb. News.

PEACHES. Dixon & Kelso having contracted with three of the largest growers in the East will make the peach business a specialty this season. Peaches will commence to arrive July 17 to 20. 2t

Attorneys Thayer and Sincell and M. N. Wilson returned on Saturday from Pocahontas county, W. Va., where they spent the week trout fishing.

Lieut. D. T. E. Casteel, of Morgantown, spent several days in and near Oakland last week visiting relatives and friends. He will soon be assigned to duty by the War Department, but at what point is not now known.

We have heard of a farmer down on Whitely who has discovered a most economical, simple mode of fattening hogs. He has a trough extending out into a hollow pool of water, which is always kept full from a small stream. The trough is so constructed that when buttermilk is poured into it the whole pool is discolored, and the unsuspicious swine consumes it with apparent relish. It is recommended especially for "market days."—Waynesburg Messenger.

Mr. E. P. Layman and wife, of Iowa, formerly of this county, were visiting friends and relatives at this place for two weeks and have gone to Kingston, Pa., to visit friends and from there they will go to Buffalo for a few days; they will then return to their home at Bunavista county, where Mr. Layman has been carrying on farming and auctioneering. Mr. Layman left here some six years ago a poor boy. He now owns a farm of 240 acres and some property in the town of Newell, Iowa.—Mt. Zion cor. Frostburg Journal.

The statement of the condition of the First National Bank of Oakland will be found in the advertising columns of this paper to-day. The volume of business transacted by the bank has made an appreciable increase since the last statement was published.

The virtues of that old-fashioned and easily procured drink, buttermilk, have not been half sung. Physicians say that its lactic acid is even more healthful than the citric acid of oranges and lemons. It is credited, too, by those who should know as being of value to a rheumatic patient. It has been found to be both nourishing and fattening as well as remarkably easy of assimilation. If liked at all it is undoubtedly a better drink in summer than many of the carbonated, artificially flavored drinks that are consumed in almost unlimited quantities.

The age of eggs may be approximately judged by taking advantage of the fact that as they grow old their density decreases through evaporation of moisture. According to Seibel a new laid egg placed in a vessel of brine made in the proportion of two ounces of salt to the pint of water, will at once sink to the bottom. An egg one day old will sink below the surface, but not to the bottom, while one three days old will swim just immersed in the liquid. If more than three days old the egg will float on the surface, the amount of shell exposed being increased with age. If two weeks old only a little of the shell will dip in the liquid.

Dr. W. L. Davidson and family arrived at the Park on Saturday last and after spending Sunday there the Doctor left for Kentucky where he will conduct a Chautauqua until the opening of the season at the Park. The Chautauqua this year at the latter place promises to far excell anything previously attempted. Arrangements are completed for the opening on August 1st. The program is full of instructive entertainment and the brains of the American lecture platform will be present this year at our very doors. The courses of lectures to be delivered may be of untold benefit to the people of our town and county and they should avail themselves of every opportunity to hear them. The prices of admission have not been increased, although the talent to be presented has been improved until now a single lecture to be delivered at the Park will be well worth the price of the ticket for the entire season.

Runaway Accident.

Sunday morning early a team drawing a heavy mountain wagon containing a number of Oakland's young people who were on their way to Grantsville to witness the dedication of the new Catholic church at that place, and driven by Will Browning, of Oakland, became unmanageable at the top of the mountain north of Bittinger and started to run away down the steep incline. The driver did all he could to check the horses, but the tongue was broken at the outset and added to this the parting of the lines left the driver and his companions in an almost helpless condition. After going down the mountain for some distance Mr. Browning was thrown out. Owen Treacy, another occupant of the wagon, then endeavored to stop the flight of the horses and he was likewise thrown out. Tommy Gonder met with a similar fate about the time the runaways collided with a wagon directly in front. The impact was so great that the latter team also ran away and continued to run for several miles before they were stopped. When the collision took place between the two teams the horses in the rear wagon broke from the vehicle which accounts for no one being seriously injured. One of the horses, however, was badly hurt by being pierced with a portion of the neck-yoke and necessitated that it be left behind for the rest of the journey, another animal having been secured from a farmer residing in the vicinity. The injured horse is the property of George Helbig and was brought home on Tuesday.

Will Be Detained Here.

William Dade, colored, who was until recently employed at Mountain Lake Park and who was arrested some days ago on a peace warrant and sent to jail, will be detained here until requisition papers have been received from the Governor of Ohio and the arrival of an officer from that state to take Dade in charge. He is wanted in the latter state for slashing his wife's throat with a razor, the deed having been committed some time ago, after which Dade left Ohio and came to Mt. Lake.

At the time Dade was arrested he was searched by the officer, who found a pair of brass knuckles upon his person.

Work on New Church Resumed.

Work on the masonry of the new Catholic church now in course of construction in Oakland has been delayed several days recently owing to the contractor not carrying out his agreement with his bondsmen, Messrs. D. E. Offutt and E. Z. Tower. The bondsmen on Tuesday took charge of the unfinished structure and put a large force of men to work upon it. A forsman has been employed who will have charge of the work for the bondsmen, who hope to have it completed within the specified time—September 1st.

Excursion to Mountain Lake Park.

The Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special excursion train from Mt. Savage and all points intermediate to Piedmont, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for Mountain Lake Park, on Tuesday, July 30. Special train will leave Mt. Savage 5.30 a. m., arriving at Piedmont 7.30 a. m., returning leave Mountain Lake Park 8 p. m. Eight hundred to a thousand excursionists are expected to take advantage of the proposed trip.

Death of An Aged Lady.

At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Christina Blamble, of near Wilson, on July 19, 1901, Mrs. Margaret Kanepp, aged 96 years, 5 months and 26 days. Mrs. Kanepp united with the Lutheran church at the age of 14 years and led an exemplary life, beloved by all who knew her. Her motto was "Love to all; malice toward none."

She was laid to rest at the Red House cemetery and funeral services conducted in St. John's church by the Rev. M. L. Furst, of Solona, Pa., assisted by Rev. I. Abernathy.

Cow Killed.

Yesterday afternoon train No. 46 struck and killed a cow belonging to A. D. Naylor, Esq., which had wandered on the track from the pasture field near-by. A trainman who saw the cow struck by the train, which was going at a pretty lively gait, was fearful lest the train become wrecked, as the accident took place on a sharp curve just west of town.

From the "Preston Republican."

Dr. and Mrs. Sivey and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Taylor are at Mt. Lake, where they expect to spend the season.

Miss Daisy Grace, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Delawder and Miss Mollie Peddicord, of Oakland, spent Wednesday with Miss Ellen Connell at the Terra Alta Hotel.

Miss Nora Sarsfield, of Oakland, was the charming guest of the Misses Welch Sunday.

Miss Laura Matthews, of Oakland, spent Tuesday in town the guest of Miss Maude Glover.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of [illegible]polis on the 12th day of June, in the ye[illegible] our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA
AND
RETURN $50.00 FROM CHICAGO.

Correspondingly Low Rates from Intermediate Points. Tickets on sale July 5th to 13th.

Personally Conducted Tour

to SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., account International Epworth League Convention.

(A limited number only will be accommodated on this Tour. Insuring perfect comfort to members of party.) Illustrated Itinerary and full particulars upon application.

Very Low Rates to COLORADO Points all Summer.

Quickest and best line to the Famous

BEAUMONT TEXAS OIL FIELDS.

Superior Service to OKLAHOMA and all points North, West and South.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 5, E. A. Wimer's store, McHenry.
July 6, W. A. Smith's store, Hoyes.
July 8, R. A. Liston's store, Selbysport.
July 9 and 10, J. H. Cuppet's store, Friendsville.
July 11, J. L. Englehart's store, Accident.
July 12, W. M. Lohr's farm, Cove.
July 13, Harry Leathen's store, Keyser.
July 15, C. M. Livengood's Hotel, Grantsville.
July 16, Thomas Johnson's, District, No. 9.
July 17, P. E. Finzel's store, Finzel.
July 18, Thomas Layman's Farm.
July 19, R. E. Garlitz's store, Avilton.
July 20, J. H. Gregg's Mills, District No. 11.
July 22, C. J. Ott's, New Germany.
July 23 and 24, G. W. Engle's store, Bittinger.
July 25, Company store, Crellin.
July 26, U. G. Palmer's office, Hutton.
July 29, Merritt Wilson's, No. 8.
July 30, Mrs. Browning's, Gorman.
July 31 and August 1, J. H. Rafter's store, Kitzmillerville.
August 2 and 3, Wm. Moody's Bloomington.
August 5 and 6, Wade H. Lohr's, Swanton.
August 7 and 8, S. P. Special's store, Deer Park.
August 9, L. A. Rudisill's office, Mt. Lake Park.

The Treasurer's office in Oakland will be closed from July 3rd to August 10th, 1901, inclusive.

N. B.—By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being chapter 566, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the 1st day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof and on all county taxes paid on or before the said 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed; and after the 1st of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid; the Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on all tax bills for county purposes regulating in the manner aforesaid and shall note same upon the receipts given for taxes so paid; but the discount allowed on county tax by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institute unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer of Garrett county, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following road is prayed to be changed, said road so prayed to be changed is the county road leading from Oakland to Crellin, said change to begin at or near where the run (that comes from Hesen's saw mill) crosses the road and running through the lands of John Bradley, to intersect the county road leading from Charles Shaffer's to Oakland at or near the bottom of the hill, a distance of about one-fourth mile, and examine whether the said county road should be changed, will meet on the 3rd day of August, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said change of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

E. E. SOLLARS,
T. W. CASTEEL,
Examiners.

Your Best Fellow

Will like you better for having white, smooth hands, free from chaps and such like detracting things—

GIRLS GET LILY CREAM

An article that cures skin—soothes and feels good—dries instantly and is perfectly invisible.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY
WHEELING, W. VA.
15 and 25 cents. At your Druggist.

GOD KNOWETH BEST.

The world is as we find it,
Whether for good or ill;
The path is oft-times stony,
Leads oft-times up the hill;
But when we reach the summit,
And find there peace and rest,
We, then, forget the journey
And feel, God knoweth best.

The world is as we take it,
Whether for ill or good;
The path lies through the brambles,
And often through the wood;
But if we look beyond it,
Where shines the light of day,
We'll bravely journey onward;
"God knoweth best"—we say.

The world is as we make it;
We reap both good and ill;
The seed we sow in passing,
Up-spring from wood and hill;
Before we reach the summit,
The flowers may be but weeds,
Unless we tread with gladness
God's path—He knows our needs.
—Mrs. D. F. Thompson, in N. Y. Observer.

A MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS

By Edgar Welton Cooley.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

NIGHT had settled over the mountains of Tennessee—night with the darkness intensified by the mountain mists. A lonely cabin nestled amid the rocks on Pine mountain and watched with its one window another cabin on Snake mountain, across the ravine, and from this window a light shone, like a star on the mountain. Below, in the valley, squatted the little village of Craig's Hollow. A horseman rode up and drew rein before the cabin.

"Halloa!" he shouted.

The door was opened and the light within revealed the form of a young man in the doorway. A pistol shot from the horseman was echoed by a volley of rifles from behind the surrounding rocks.

The man in the doorway fell upon his face with a groan, and the light within was immediately extinguished.

Leaning on the weather-beaten fence that surrounded the cabin on Snake mountain Blanche Burton stood. Bruno, her dog, lay sleeping at her feet. She had a good view of Pine mountain, and she could see the occasional flash of a rifle long before she could hear the report.

And after awhile the shooting ceased and all became quiet and dark, but still she stood by the fence, the dog at her feet and the night breeze tossing her raven hair.

Out of the darkness finally came the clatter of horses' hoofs, and her three brothers rode into the yard. The eldest, noticing her white face, leaped from his horse and threw his arms around her.

"We air all safe an' sound, sis," he said, "though I can't say as much for them Ransoms. Sam, like a fool, opened the door, and I—"

The girl recoiled.

"Did you kill him?" she demanded, almost fiercely. "Joe, did you kill him?"

"Why, sis," replied her brother, "what air the matter?"

"Oh, nothing," she replied, calmly; "I thought, maybe, you were hurt."

Near to the midnight hour, while her brothers slept with their rifles within easy reach, Blanche Burton opened the door of the cabin and stepped out into the darkness. No lights were visible on either mountain, and none in Craig's Hollow. Above, a solitary star shone through a rift in the clouds. Save for the lonely cry of an owl, no sound broke the solemn stillness of the night. She was alone on the mountain.

Slowly and with painful carefulness the girl picked her way through the dooryard, fearful lest some snapping twig should awaken the slumberers within and bring upon her indistinct form in the darkness, the contents of a deadly rifle.

She breathed more freely when she had passed the gate and was safely in the road, and drawing her shawl tightly about her she walked rapidly down the mountain side and across the ravine. Here she slackened her pace and finally stopped. How loud her heart beat and how warm her cheeks were! She sat down on a small bowlder to rest, but only for a moment, and then she was on her way again up Pine mountain toward the Ransom cabin.

Noiselessly, carefully, that not a whisper should give notice of her approach, she crept onward, trembling, feverish, anxious. Frequently she paused to listen for any sound emanating from the cabin, but nothing reached her ears, save the loud beating of her own heart.

When at last she reached the little yard that surrounded the cabin, she sank upon the ground and crept on her hands and knees to the window. She thought she heard a noise within. She heard it again—the low moan of a man.

"Thank God!" she whispered to herself. "Thank God, he is not dead." And she flattened her nose against the pane in a vain endeavor to pierce the darkness.

Suddenly a light flashed; some one had struck a match. In the faint, flickering light she made out the form of a man stretched upon the floor, with some one bending over him. His face was turned directly toward her. It was Sam Ransom, but how pale he looked, and what agony was painted upon his features!

"Oh, Joe, brother Joe!" she said to herself, "what have you done?"

The eyes of the man holding the match fell upon her face, pressed against the window. Instantly the match was extinguished, and Blanche, realizing her peril, dropped flat upon the ground, and a second later a charge of buckshot shattered the pane. A piece of the broken glass, falling upon her forehead, cut a deep gash, from which the blood flowed freely.

Crawling under the friendly shelter of a climatis vine, she stopped the flow of blood with its leaves. For hours she crouched there, under the threatening clouds, which ever and anon sent a spiteful shower to the earth—crouched there, listening to the cry of the owl and the low moaning of the wounded man.

Thrice, as she thought how much was needed a woman's tender touch to ease his feverish brow, did she start up as if to go to him, but each time she shook her head and said: "No, yet; not yet."

When the first light, shining from a window in Craig's Hollow, warned her of the approach of dawn, she crept stealthily away, crawling upon her hands and knees until she reached the road. And that morning Joe, going out to feed his horses, found her standing at the gate, gazing anxiously across the ravine towards the Ransom cabin on Pine mountain, and—weeping. He put his arms around her tenderly.

"What air the matter, sis?" he said. "Air you sick?"

"Yes," said she, "I air—sick o' the world."

"What be it you mean by that?" he asked, anxiously.

"I mean I air sick o' a world where two men, two brothers, you might say, kill each other 'counter what they choose to call revenge. No matter what former friendship there may have existed, or what ties may be broken—"

She paused suddenly. The excitement of the moment had paled her cheeks—paler in contrast to her raven hair. Her eyes shone like twin jewels, and Joe Burton, looking at his sister in the light of the rising sun, thought he never had seen a girl more beautiful.

"Oh, Joe," she continued, passionately, "do you not see; can you not understand?"

Then she turned suddenly and went into the house, leaving him alone with Bruno.

Her brother watched her retreating figure until it disappeared through the doorway. Then he sat down in the grass and gave himself up to thought. For a long time he sat there; then he shook his head.

"I give it up," he said. "I don't understand."

The summer passed, and Sam Ransom, in whose veins the life-giving, life-preserving tonic of the mountain air throbbed warmly, was again in the saddle, his trusty rifle in his hand, the brightness of a dauntless spirit in his eyes, the tan of outdoor life upon his face, and in his heart the ever-warring emotions of vengeance and of love.

Ever as the thought of revenge upon the "Burton gang" steeled his nerves and caused his fingers to angrily fondle the trigger of his rifle, the thought of Blanche stole into his heart and brought a gleam of tenderness to his eyes. She haunted his dreams; she was the central figure in all his hopes and plans and ambitions. He loved her, but he had no thought that she regarded him other than an enemy, until—

Down the winding road from his cabin on Pine mountain Sam Ransom rode one afternoon, the autumn sunshine in his face, the mountain breezes toying with his hair, and never a thought of death within him.

Turning a sharp bend in the road he came suddenly face to face with Blanche. She was on her pony; her bonnet had slipped from her head and hung down her back, suspended by its strings; her hair, tossed by the boisterous breeze, fell across her shoulders like the dark shadows of the pine trees across the mountain road; her face was pale; her eyes glistened like the stars on a winter's night. She raised her hand and he drew rein, his heart bounding within him.

"Sam," she said, timidly, "I have come to meet you, an' I want to ride beside you down the mounting. May I, or do you reckon me too great an enemy o' yourn?"

"Little gal," he replied, taking his hat from his head and awkwardly fumbling it in his hands, "little gal me an' you can't never be no enemies."

She smiled, the warm blood surging to her cheeks and a great gladness in her eyes. Then she held out her hand to him, and he took it in both his big brown ones, patting it as he would pat his horse's neck.

When they had come to a narrow passage between two dense thickets of underbrush Blanche grasped the bridle of Sam's horse suddenly and stopped both animals. Then, turning and peering into the thicket on her left, she commanded:

"Put up that gun o' yourn, Joe, an' come outen that bresh. Be a man; don't be a coward."

The bushes parted, and out of the dense foliage, his rifle in his hand, stepped her brother. Ransom quickly raised his weapon from the pommel of his saddle, but Blanche placed her hand softly upon his.

"No, Sam," she said, and he dropped his rifle in his lap.

"Joe," she said, turning to her brother, "come here."

Without a word he advanced to her side.

"Joe," she resumed, looking down into his face, "ef I hadn't been with Sam jest now, you'd a-killed him, an' I—God, Joe, that woulder broke my heart!"

She turned her head and glanced down the valley, with the crimson burning on her cheeks. A tear dropped on Joe's hand, and the two men looked into each other's eyes and understood. Then they clasped hands in a pressure that conquered when the rifle had failed.

And one day Blanche again walked up the road to the little cabin on Pine mountain. There was a smile on her face and a gleam of happiness in her eyes, for Sam was at her side and she called him "husband."

DEBT AND WEALTH.

Figures on the Former Are More Easily Obtainable Than on the Latter.

Increase in the national debts and the wealth of the world are keeping pace with each other, and each is increasing enormously, according to the recent figures given out by the bureau of statistics of the United States treasury. During the last 100 years the nations of the earth have increased their debts tenfold, and the wealth of the peoples of the nations has advanced to the same extent, says the New York Herald.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the aggregated debts of the world were about $3,100,000,000, to which a cipher must be added to get the debts of to-day. These figures are more easily obtained than are those on wealth, for little is known of property statistics in most of the countries, and still less was known a hundred years ago. In 1800 the wealth of the United States, United Kingdom, France and Spain was estimated at $20,244,640,000, while Mulhall now places their wealth at about $195,900,000,000. With these increases in debts and wealth, population has increased 150 per cent., and gold and silver, which form the basis of the money with which payments are made, have increased 300 per cent.

The bureau of statistics charges these debts principally to wars, standing armies and works of public utility. Of the latter, canals, harbors, river improvements and railways are the principal. Of the railways, which cost $30,000,000,000, about one-third are owned by national governments.

Censor Destroys Rhyme and Reason.

A Constantinople correspondent says that the Turkish government has prohibited the performance of Rostand's play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," declaring it to be of a revolutionary character. The Turkish censor is very particular that no royalty is presented on the stage, and in all pieces the king is replaced by a prince or a duke. The comic effect of replacing a monosyllable by a longer word in Italian opera, which alone is performed in Constantinople, may readily be imagined. Most certainly no imputation of encouraging high treason can be brought against the Turkish censor.

Timber on Puget Sound.

Probably no place on earth will average acre for acre the timber that the Puget sound region can furnish. It is fir, cedar, spruce, hemlock and alder, as well as maple and other woods. Its Douglas fir—the most common variety—has been found superior to yellow pine and other woods heretofore used for car building.

THE EXPERTS IN WAR.

Military Training Alone Not Calculated to Develop Originality of Thought.

The truth is that military men in England did not show themselves one whit more competent to estimate the military problems of the Boer war than civilians. They relied, like civilians, on tradition, and laughed at the idea that any such changes had taken place in the art of war as were predicted by theorists, who declared, among other things, that offensive warfare was much more difficult than formerly, says Jean de Bloch, in National Review. The cause of military blindness is in no way obscure. Military training is itself antagonistic to original thought. It is no wonder, therefore, that nowadays when rifles and artillery are a hundred times more powerful than before, when armies are five to ten times larger, and when railways have changed the whole art of war, that we find the system of instruction differing very little from that employed in the days of Napoleon, or, for the matter of that, in the days of Gustavus Adolphus. Yet even among military men themselves the more enlightened feel as many doubts as Marshal Saxe. That the methods to be adopted in the future wars are a matter of grave doubt has been declared by writers as eminent as von Rhone, Janson, Muller, Pellet-Narbonne and Skugarewsky. It is expressed excellently in the words of Gen. Luzeux: "Let the instructors first agree among themselves." Nor can soldiers nowadays claim that experience has given them a right to dictate to civilians. Nine out of ten "experienced" soldiers have at most shot or hunted savages, and the majority have seen no fighting at all.

The First Canaries.

Canaries, which were originally green and gray in color, were native to the islands from which they take their name, and were first taken to England on ships plying between English ports and the south of France. From this stock have been derived a number of distinct varieties, such as the crested, the green, the lizard, which imitates the reptile in its variegated markings, and the Belgian, which has a strange, humpbacked appearance.

The Drum in Italy's Army.

The reason given for the substitution of the drum for the trumpet in the Italian army is that in these days of short service a young soldier learns to march to the drum far sooner than to the trumpet. Again, it is found that trumpeters are very subject to pulmonary affections.

THEODORE C. SEARCH.

Politicians seem to be unanimous in believing that at the next session of congress a bill will be passed creating a ninth place in the presidential cabinet, that of secretary of commerce and industry. It is rumored that the first incumbent of the prospective secretaryship will be Theodore C. Search, president of the National Association of Manufacturers and head of the J. B. Stetson Hat company. Mr. Search is an intimate friend of President McKinley, and the suggestion of giving him the new portfolio is regarded as a peculiarly fortunate one by the other members of the president's official family.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S SUMMER HOME.

The summer home of Mr. Cleveland, near Tryingham, Mass., was built in 1767. It was formerly a farmhouse, but has been remodeled for the convenience of summer occupants. The trout fishing is an attractive feature of the locality, and Mr. Cleveland will be made welcome to even the "posted" brooks. Tryingham is about ten miles from Lenox, and the cottagers will be able to drive over to call upon Mrs. Cleveland, who is very popular among them. The house has beeen occupied by many notable patrons since it has been conducted as a summer boarding house.

THE BRICKLAYER'S VISION.

Sees His Saviour's Face and from the Drunkard's Path Enters the Way of Sobriety and Righteousness.

When the best moral results follow an unusual or abnormal event, any discussion of its natural or supernatural agency cannot change the fact. Many believe that there are messages from Heaven more direct than the written revelation; and the believers are generally those whose experience answers for their faith.

Eighty years ago, in a country town of west New England, lived a drunkard locally known as "Distillery Struck Jacob." In his early manhood he had been thrifty, industrious and temperate, the husband and father of a happy family. Both he and his young wife had inherited some property. Jacob the bricklayer had a good home, and was looked upon as a rising man.

When he was about 25 years old the offer of a job on a distillery chimney came to him, with a promise of high wages, as a skilled workman was wanted. He accepted with some reluctance, being an abstainer himself, and disapproving the then almost universal use of strong drink. While at work on the job he acquired the taste for liquor, through the example and persuasions of his mates, and his downward career began.

Such is the story of the way he got his name. For 12 years "Distillery-Struck Jacob" was a sot. He did no work, but led a shiftless life, spending

HE READ ALL DAY.

his time with the low and ribald company found at any tavern within 10 or 12 miles of his home.

Alcohol weakened his mind, and even partially paralyzed his body. No one believed that the drinking, swearing, staggering loafer could be far from the drunkard's end. No one but his wife. She prayed for him, and hoped and waited. He never abused his family. He only disgraced them. In his cups he often boasted of his "good, pious wife" and his smart children.

One August night he came home from a long spree, and went to bed and slept quietly. This was a grateful circumstance, for his nights at home were too often so noisy as to suggest incipient mania. In the morning he dressed, washed and sat down to breakfast with the family. Then, instead of his pipe, he found a pocket Bible and went out and sat under a tree to read. He read all day. He seemed to have forgotten his drink and his tobacco. His children wondered. His wife watched him, cried softly to herself, and whispered: "God help him!"

For six months Jacob spent most of his time reading and meditating—and gathering back his lost health and strength. By that time he had worn out one Bible and procured another.

Gradually and quietly he began to speak of his changed feeling, and to seek his old associates in dissipation that he might carry to them the message of redemption. They laughed and called him "loony." Church-members held aloof and distrusted him when he asked their fellowship. At last, modestly, he dated the revolution of his life, and told its cause—which to him never ceased to be a miracle. In a dream, that August night, he had seen the Saviour.

The behavior of the renewed man was evidence enough of his sincerity. It was not until 35 years later that he died, a beloved and humble old Christian, having outlived all his family and became totally blind.

If it was an imagined vision that changed the sot into a saint, the fancy was no less a Divine visit. It was such a dream as the Hebrew poet defines in the thirty-third chapter of the Book of Job.—Youth's Companion.

Rum and Tobacco Flesh.

Speaking of the recent killing and eating of two missionaries by cannibals of Fly river, Guinea, the Portland Oregonian says: "These savages do not eat missionaries because they have any religious hostility for them as preachers of a new faith; they only eat them because, as non-consumers of rum and tobacco, their flesh is far more palatable than that of any other type of white man. In the judgment of a cannibal, the meat of a missionary is better eating than anything else, except the flesh of a young child, another non-consumer of tobacco and ardent spirits. These cannibals not seldom spare the lives of American and European sailors for the simple reason that their flesh is so impregnated with the flavor of alcohol and tobacco as to be as unpalatable as we find that of crows, gulls, buzzards and other carrion-consuming birds."

ONE EMPLOYER'S PLAN.

How a Manufacturer at Washington, Ind., Has Worked Wholesome Reforms in Lives of His Employes.

In the little city of Washington, Ind., whose population is less than 10,000, there is a factory for the manufacture of bent wood products. Mr. L. H. Creagin, the proprietor, knew that many of the 100 men in his employ were men of intelligence and even refinement and capable of appreciating the truths of Scripture, yet he noticed that few them attended church. On inquiring of them the reason why, he learned that many of them stayed away from church because of the social distinctions which pervaded in that small town.

Mr. Creagin doubted this, and thought it a very insufficient excuse, but on further investigation he found that his men were nearly right.

How Mr. Creagin sought to change this state of things is interestingly told in the Christian Herald.

In a kind and brotherly way Mr. Creagin talked with his men, and said he would like to show them in a practical way what the truths of Christianity were. His plan was that for 15 minutes every morning there would be a talk on some practical Bible truth by a minister. The following Monday a well-known minister in the city took his place at seven o'clock in a long room of the factory where all the men were assembled and spoke upon the subject: "Things to Think About." Every man paid close attention. There was no exhortation, no pleading, only a plain Gospel talk. At a quarter past seven the factory wheels were set in motion and every man went to his place.

Every morning since then—and that was several months ago—at the blowing of the whistle, the men gather in the large room. The minister has never been late, and no employe has ever been late at the early service. Every man is paid at his regular wage rate for the time he puts in listening to the morning address. The minister, also, is on the factory payroll, and every week receives a check from Mr. Creagin for his services.

The experiment has been very successful. The object Mr. Creagin had in view has been accomplished, viz.: To clear the minds of the men from false premises, and set them thinking aright.

One thing more Mr. Creagin has established, that is, the total abstinence pledge. Almost every man in his employ has signed a pledge and has kept it. When it is taken, the "token dollar" is handed to the signer of the pledge, and that particular and identical dollar is kept in a safe place and regarded as a sign of the faith their employer reposes in his men. The pledge is as follows:

"My pledge, God helping me, I hereby solemnly promise to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage. I also promise to refrain from visiting all places where such intoxicants are sold. When I feel justified in breaking the provision of this pledge, I hereby promise to return to Mr. L. H. Creagin the 'Token Dollar' received from him.
"Name..... Date....."

"THE FULL DINNER PAIL."

Some Facts Which Speak Eloquently to the Working Man of the Wisdom of Temperance.

The American people spent for drink last year $1,069,249,852. This money was an absolute loss to the men who spent it. They received no valuable thing in exchange for their cash.

It was not only a loss, but an actual damage. It impaired their wage-earning ability and reduced their productive power.

It caused a loss to every other industry by reducing the drinker's ability to buy other things.

Their drinking made harder times for the grocer, the butcher and baker, whom they did not pay or could not patronize.

The amount of last year's drink, if spent for the necessities of life, would give work in shop, factory and field to 1,649,586 men.

It gives work in producing raw material and in manufacturing drink to only 300,991 men.

Closed gin mills would mean a chance to earn a living for 1,348,685 of the men who are now hunting a job.

A vote to close the places where "booze" is sold is a vote for plenty of food in the dinner pail and upon the table of every workingman.—Christian Work.

TEMPERANCE GRIST.

I hardly know any more potent cause of disease than alcohol.—Sir W. Gull, M. D.

A cigarette fiend pays the penalty in the esteem in which he is held.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

The production of both gold and silver in the United States, including Alaska, $134,847,485, would be sufficient to pay the drink bill of the American people for only a month and a half.

An English law passed in 1774 providing that not more than five dollars can be recovered for liquor debts, was tested lately by a physician who owed over $250. The law was declared valid, and the liquor dealer is out $245.

A well-known temperance worker says: "I once examined the inmates of the Christian Home for Intemperate Men in New York city as to the way they reached the last ditch of drunkenness, and 80 per cent. told me that they began with beer."

The last was the century of effort in the cause of temperance, so that hundreds of thousands of abstainers, young and old, are doing what they can do to stand between the living and the dead, and to stay the terrible plague of intemperance.—Christian Work.

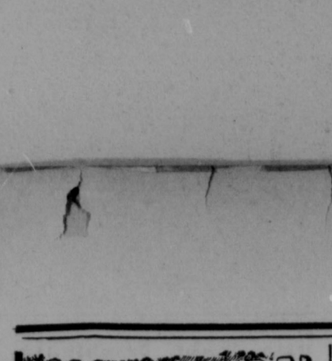
AGRICULTURAL HINTS

SILO CONSTRUCTION.

Observations and Experience of an Ohio Farmer Who Says He Has No Ax to Grind.

Before binding my silo I examined silos of different construction, some of stone, some of cement and others of wood; some round and some square. Then I built my silo of wood, square, with corners well rounded. I aimed to make my silo strong and cheap. There are many methods of construction, some complicated and costly. But I still think that the simplest, strongest, cheapest air-tight pit that will preserve the silage is the best.

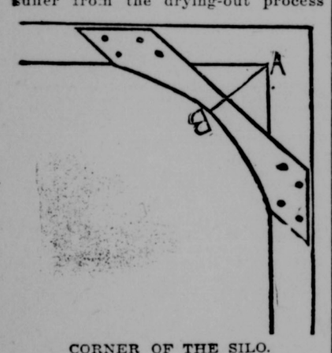
I believe that for the best practical results the diameters should



FRAME FOR SILO.

range from 12 to 16 feet, according to the amount of stock fed from the silo. I do not think it advisable or practical to build a silo smaller than 12 feet square or 12 feet in diameter. And rather than go above 16 or 18 feet in diameter I advise increasing the capacity by building more silos. The craze just now is for the round stave silos, but I think the average farmer who expects to build a silo would better build a square frame with rounded corners, for the following reasons:

A square wood silo with ribs or girts around it horizontally, lined up and down inside and weatherboarded outside, whether built in a barn or outside, whether tied to another building or standing alone, will always be firm and rigid, and will not suffer from the drying-out process



CORNER OF THE SILO.

that occurs during the hot weather, when the silo is empty. And this, I think, is a strong point in favor of the frame silo. I have learned of round silos that went to wreck, like an old barrel, in the dry weather. In the Wisconsin bulletin No. 83 the writer says he visited a number of stave silos that were badly damaged and wrecked in this drying-out process and by the wind. In my judgment this wrecking process would be worse in a silo where the staves had been spliced, for they must be made weaker in splicing the staves.

As I am not a draughtsman, I inclose an illustration from the Wisconsin bulletin that exactly indicates the framework of my silo, except that my silo is 30 feet high and that the girts are closer than here indicated. The corner pieces or segments are not properly indicated in the cut, so I have drawn another sketch that more clearly indicates them. In Fig. 2 you will see that I have the corner well rounded. From the inside of the corner (A) to the face of the segment (B) is 12 inches, and we have no trouble in going around this corner with ordinary tongued and grooved flooring. We lined this framework with yellow pine flooring and gave it a coat of hot coal tar every year; one dollar's worth of tar and one dollar's worth of labor are ample for this work. It is air-tight and preserves the silage perfectly, and I believe if the tarring is not neglected the lining will last indefinitely. Some advocate a brick lining, but I do not think this practical, for the crevices would let in the air and the outside woodwork could not well be made air-tight. While in wood-lined silo, tongued and grooved, the moisture of the silage will at once swell it into an air-tight condition, and when the tarring is well done the drying out is reduced to the minimum and the wood protected against decay.

The next pit I will build will be of the same construction, but larger. I believe it is practical to build them firm enough and strong enough against any bulging, up to 16 feet square. I do not think cement at all practical in silo construction (except as a foundation), for the least swelling or contraction would crack and break the coating and let the air in.—M. C. Morris, in Ohio Farmer.

The hedgehog is of great value to farmers, and should be protected. He is always searching for worms and insects that are injurious to plants.

SOLID EARTH ROADS.

Under Favorable Conditions They Are the Most Pleasant for Driving and Best for Horses.

Prof. Charles H. Pettee, of the New Hampshire agricultural college, says: An earth road is one surfaced with a large per cent. of earth, which may be sand, clay, hardpan, loam, or a mixture of some of these. A very common idea of an earth road is one surfaced with the natural material where the road is built. This description, though generally characteristic, does not give the true distinction between these and gravel ones and may convey an entirely wrong impression. The true distinction lies in the predominance of earth over rock or the reverse in the surfacing material. Again, it will be seen that the gravel road is intermediate between the earth and the macadam and that there is no absolute line separating the earth from the gravel or the gravel from the macadam. The latter statement will appear evident if we consider that it makes no difference whether the stone for a macadam road has been prepared by a stone crusher or broken by the processes of nature and deposited in gravel banks during the glacial epoch.

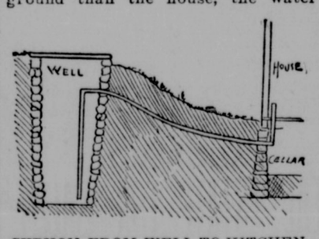
The earth road, under favorable conditions of moisture and repair, is the smoothest, most elastic, and most pleasant for pleasure driving of any in existence. It is safest for horses' feet and, where the natural soil is favorable, is by far the cheapest both as regards construction and repair. On the other hand, if it is an ideal summer road, it is reasonably sure to be muddy and rough for perhaps two months in the spring as well as during the following heavy rains at other seasons. In short, its perfection for all seasons is apparently impossible and it depends upon constant, though inexpensive, attention to minute repairs for its favorable condition during a limited season.

It thus appears that, if we aim at durability, nothing less than a body of rock will keep us up out of the mud in the spring; that this will render the surface too dry for comfort and durability during the summer, and that the more expensive and more perfect the surface constructed upon this foundation, the more expensive and more difficult the matter of repair. In the city sprinkling has given greater durability and comfort to the macadam surface, and the heavy expense for construction and maintenance can often be easily borne. In the country these favorable conditions are usually absent. Some have attempted to find in the gravel road the safe middle course between the earth and the macadam. They do not, however, appear to have wholly succeeded. Smoothness, elasticity, freedom from dust, low cost and cheapness of maintenance seem to be thus far more or less incompatible with durability and constancy throughout the year.

SYPHON FROM WELL.

Saves Lots of Work in the Farm House Where There Is Very Little Strength to Spare.

Most farm houses could have a pipe from the well to the kitchen sink, saving an enormous amount of work. If the well is on higher ground than the house, the water



SYPHON FROM WELL TO KITCHEN.

will syphon into the cellar, requiring almost no effort to pump it up the few remaining feet.

It is a shame to carry water year after year from the well to the house when the water will run itself. It is more important to save labor in housework than elsewhere on the farm, for there is less of strength indoors.—N. Y. Tribune.

WHEN THE BEES STING.

Simple Household Remedies That Are Helpful to Reduce Swelling and Relieve Pain.

As the sting of a bee is considered to be acid, an alkali should be employed to relieve it. Ammonia or soft soap would therefore be a good application.

In an emergency any of the following might be helpful to reduce swelling or to relieve pain: Vinegar, olive oil, raw onion, paste made of clay and water, or flour and water, or salt and water, tobacco juice, tincture of arnica, honey or laudanum.

If a person be not exceedingly nervous and excitable, cold water applied constantly to the wound will be a good remedy.

Bee stings are exceedingly dangerous to some people. A well known gentleman was stung by a bee near the base of the brain, and the poison killed him in a few minutes in spite of heroic remedies.

A bee sting about the face is liable to produce large swellings, and they have been known to fester and threaten blood poisoning in a few hours.

Little children are apt to wander about in the weeds where bee gums are located. It is well to keep in mind these and other household remedies in such instances of bee stinging.—N. Y. Farmer.

GIANT GOLD NUGGET FOUND.

Lump Valued at $264 Disclosed in Washing on American Hill in the Klondike.

A giant nugget, worth $264, was found in the recent wash-up on American hill, Klondike.

The reports from the north indicate exceptionally lively times on all the creeks. The clean-up of 1901 is in full swing. From all parts of the camp came reports of water running freely and claim-owners taking prompt advantage of the opportunity to wash up their dirt. Summer work is also beginning. Double shifts are being put in at many places.

Sulphur Creek reports a good flow of water all along the stream, and activity at all points on the Eldorado. Hunker and Gold bottom are alive with men engaged in sluicing, and Hunker is already sending gold to Dawson. Bonanza has also sent in some new-crop gold, and is working at nearly all points.

No reports are heard of scarcity of men, and some predict that there are more men in camp now than will be needed at the busiest season.

'Twas Her First Love.

On a corner stood a little barefoot girl in her rags. Her soiled, pudgy little hands hugged another bundle of rags caressingly to her stained, dimpled cheek, while she enjoyed all the joys of young motherhood. The bundle was her "baby." Tied with a string near one end, the rags formed into a head. Another string about the middle produced the effect of a waist line. A young man saw the happy little mother. "What's that?" he asked, resting a hand on the unkempt hair of the child.

"My dolly," she said, hugging the rags closer.

"Your dolly, eh? What a pretty dolly. And what do you call your baby?"

"I talls it—I talls it—I talls it Bum Annie."—N. Y. Times.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Not a Joke.

In a dispute one cuffed the other on the ear.

"Was that meant for a joke or in earnest?" asked the victim, hotly.

"In earnest."

"That's lucky for you. I don't take things of that kind for a joke."—Philadelphia Times.

Society Men.

"Mr. Woodby is very particular," said Mrs. Woodby, who was engaging a new servant; he's quite a prominent society man and entertains—"

"Is he so?" interrupted the applicant. "Faith, then, he ought to know me Uncle Mike. Divil the society ye ever heard tell of that he don't belong to."—Philadelphia Press.

Nailed Down.

Crawford—Why do you think he's the most henpecked man that ever lived?

Crabshaw—Because when his wife went away to the country for the summer she made him keep a diary of how he spent his time in town.—Puck.

Spotted!

First Shirt-Waist Man—There goes Mr. Schermerhorn in a new shirt waist!

Second Shirt-Waist Man—That is no new shirt waist! That's one of last summer's shirt waists—see how large the sleeves are! —Brooklyn Eagle.

False Doctrine.

School Examiner—What is the meaning of false doctrine?

Schoolboy—Please, sir, it's when the doctor gives the wrong stuff to people who are sick.—Tit-Bits.

Didn't Want Knowledge.—A gentleman one day saw a boy peeling the bark from one of his choice trees with a hatchet. The gentleman tried to catch the boy, but the latter was too quick for him, so the farmer changed his tactics. "Come here, my little son," he said, in a soft, flutelike voice, with counterfeited friendliness, "come here to me a minute. I want to tell you something." "Not yet," replied the recipient. "Little boys like me don't need to know everything."—Glasgow Evening Times.

Logic.—Maud—"When are they to be married?" Ethel—"Never." Maud—"Never? And why so?" Ethel—"She will not marry until he has paid his debts, and he cannot pay his debts until she marries him."—Fun.

ADVENTURES OF A QUEER BOY.

His Strange Visit to Buckingham Palace Early in Queen Victoria's Reign.

Amid the flood of anecdotes connected with the late queen and royal family that has been pouring through the columns of the press, I do not think anyone has called attention to the adventure of the "boy Jones," at Buckingham palace, a few years after the queen's marriage, says Edward Vizettelly, in London Free Lance. This young fellow was twice caught within the royal residence, without anyone being able to explain how he got there. On the first occasion he was surprised by a porter early in the morning leisurely surveying one of the apartments. On being searched, nothing of importance was found upon him, but he had made up a bundle containing a sword, a pot of bear's grease, and some old letters.

He was covered with soot, from head to foot, and looked like a sweep, but denied that such was his calling, pointing out that his sooty appearance was due to his having concealed himself in chimneys in the daytime. For awhile he had occupied the vacant bedroom of one of the equerries, and had left the sooty imprints of his frame on the sheets. He stoutly declared that his intrusion was not for the purpose of theft, but to find out how royalty and the "great swells" like royal footmen lived. His examination before the magistrate created great amusement. He admitted that he had been in the palace on previous occasions, and for days together. In fact, he had "put up there," he said. He had found it a very comfortable place. The apartment he liked best was the drawing-room. During the day he hid behind the furniture, when he was not up a chimney, but late at night, when everyone had gone to bed, he walked about, went into the kitchen, and got his food. Then he related that he had seen the queen and her ministers in council, and had listened to all they had to say. When asked if he had worn the same shirt all the time, he calmly replied: "Yes, when it was dirty I washed it in the kitchen." And then he volunteered the information that he knew his way all over the palace, and had been right through it—in the queen's apartments and all. He had found out that her majesty was very fond of politics, he said.

This lad revealed himself such a pleasant vagabond, with his amusing ways and astounding impudence, that no very serious punishment was inflicted on him. He was merely put away for a short term. Nor did he fare very badly when caught a second time. On this occasion he was caught crouching in a recess, and, being dragged out of it, was taken to the police station. He then told the magistrate that he had concealed himself under a safe in one of the queen's private apartments, and had overheard a long conversation between her majesty and Prince Albert. He was sent to the house of correction for a few months, in the hope of breaking him of the mania for intruding on the sovereign's privacy, as the offense was mildly termed. But soon after his release he was found prowling in the vicinity of the palace. Finally the authorities induced him to emigrate to Australia, where he eveidently blossomed into a well-to-do colonist. It was soon after these events that Baron Stockmar was brought over here to introduce order and discipline into the royal residence.

The Summer Hotel.

Young Guest—It seems to me that you don't object to the mosquitoes singing in your room.

Old Guest—You bet I don't! Why, when the mosquitoes are singing I can't hear the university glee club practicing on the piazzo.—Chicago Daily News.

Bitter-Sweet.

Ted—That girl of mine has the germ fad and won't even eat ice cream.

Ned—You're in luck.

"But she doesn't stop there. She won't kiss me for fear of microbes."

Misapplied Industry.

"Have I not been an earnest and conscientious worker?" asked the young man who was about to be "let out."

"Possibly, possibly," replied the practical politician. "Indeed, I may say that I have no fault to find with your industry, except that it is misapplied."

"In what way?"

"It has been devoted to the interests of the taxpayers instead of us. You are a good man in some ways, but you seem to lack judgment."—Chicago Post.

Terribly Burned.

"An ounce of prevention" may be thought a luxury, but it often turns out to be a necessity, as is proved by the following statement from Mr. J. H. Malkmus, of New York City, N. Y.: "On the 20th of June, I terribly burned one of my hands by grasping a dull red hot iron about three inches long and three-fourths of an inch thick, and now on this 26th day of June I am cured, nothing having been used but Palmer's Lotion." Everybody should have it. If you cannot get it, send to Solon Palmer, 347 Pearl St., New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Fairy Stories.

"I tell you your country is painfully new. Why, you haven't even any fairy tales."

"Haven't, eh? Well, you just come with me and look at the tablets on our best monuments."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Some girls kill themselves jumping rope, some grow up and write problem stories, and some have fame thrust upon them.—Detroit Journal.

Check Coughs, Colds and Croup
With Hoxsie's Croup Cure. No opium. 50 cts.

Bibbs—"No man knows himself." Gibbs—"That's so. He would lose his best friend if he did."—Smart Set.

Women Must Sleep.

Avoid Nervous Prostration.

If you are dangerously sick what is the first duty of your physician? He quiets the nervous system, he deadens the pain, and you sleep well.

You ought to know that when you ceased to be regular in your courses, grow irritable without cause, and pass sleepless nights, there is serious

MRS. HARTLEY.

trouble somewhere, and nervous prostration is sure to follow.

You ought to know that indigestion, exhaustion, womb displacements, fainting, dizziness, headache, and backache send the nerves wild with affright, and you cannot sleep.

Mrs. Hartley, of 221 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., whose portrait we publish, suffered all these agonies, and was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; her case should be a warning to others, and her cure carry conviction to the minds of every suffering woman of the unfailing efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 83 S. California Ave., Chicago.

PENSIONS on age, disability and Widowhood; P. L. or any U. S. Service. LAWS FREE. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, Cincinnati, O.; Washington, D. C.

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Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
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FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SPEED!

A high-grade tire, to be worthy of its name, should possess four virtues — speed, easy riding qualities, ability to wear, ease of repair.

G & J Tires have all these virtues. When punctured, take off the outer cover, repair the inner tube and go on your way in a jiffy.

So simple a child can do it. Catalogue free.

G & J TIRE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

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SOZODONT

a perfect liquid dentifrice for the

Teeth and Mouth

New Size SOZODONT LIQUID, 25c
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Large LIQUID and POWDER, 75c

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At all Stores, or by Mail for the price.

HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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$100.00 Reward

To protect your health and our reputation, we will gladly pay this big reward to any one who will furnish us information on which we can secure conviction of a dealer who tries to sell worthless fake imitations, when CASCARETS are called for. When you're offered something "just as good", it's because there is a little more money in the fake. Buy CASCARETS from the honest dealer. They are always put up in blue metal boxes with long-tailed trade-marked C on the cover—every tablet stamped C. C. C., and they are never sold in bulk. Remember this and whenever fakes are offered when CASCARETS are called for, get all the details and write us on the subject at once.

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DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Add: STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

SOME MEN GROW ON TREES.

This Is the Belief of an Indian and Some Other Tribes.

The Sioux Indians still share with the old Aryan and Semitic tribes in the belief that there are trees that bring forth human beings and others that bear various portions of the human body, and in the fourteenth century an Italian traveler, on arriving at Malabar, was told by the natives that the country abounded with a tree that bore men and women. The latter were attached to the limbs by the nether extremities and were full formed when the wind blew, but when the wind died out they soon withered. These specimens of humanity reached the length or height of three feet.

In the first book of the Mahadharata mention is made of forms of dwarfs that were to be found on a large fig tree. The Arabs are still strong in the belief that somewhere in the southern ocean there is a tree that bears a nut that resembles the face of a man and when in its fullness the mouth opens and gives voice to the cry: "Waki Waki!" The Chinese reverse the order of things and, instead of believing that the trees give birth to men, claim that in the beginning the herbs and grass sprang from the hair of the human family. They have preserved the tradition, too, that somewhere within the borders of the beautiful Flowery Kingdom there is a wonderful lake by whose margin grew trees whose leaves developed into birds and also that, if a jar be broken on the waters, birds of the most brilliant plumage will at once arise from the pieces and fly off.

In central India there is a tribe called Khatties that claim to have their origin from a stick of wood. When the five sons of Pandu, the heroes whose exploits are told in the Mahadharata, had become simple tenders of sheep, Karna, their illegitimate brother, wishing to deprive them of their last resource, prayed to be gods to assist him. He struck the earth with his staff, which opened, and from it sprang a man who was called Khat, meaning begotten of wood, and by this name have his descendants ever since been known.—St. Louis Republic.

LINCOLN WAS GRACIOUS.

Invited the Theater Usher to a Seat In His Box.

"I never was much of a Republican," said a gentleman who was born and reared in Washington, "but I loved Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the most lovable men I ever met. I was an usher at the National theater, and about two weeks before the assassination John Wilkes Booth and Susan Denin were playing there. Mrs. Lincoln having expressed a desire to see them in 'Romeo and Juliet,' I was sent to the president's house to say that a box had been reserved. In the evening, Mrs. Lincoln being indisposed, the president and little Tad Lincoln came, and I showed them to the box.

"As Tad entered he turned and said, 'Come in, Lew.' 'Oh, no,' I replied; 'that would not be right.' Tad then turned to his father and said, 'Pap, you have no objection to Lew coming in?' Mr. Lincoln, with a smile and motioning me to a seat, replied: 'No, Tad; certainly not for any of your friends. We will be glad to have your company.'

"I told Tad that my business would not allow me the privilege, and, thanking both father and son, I returned to my duties with a light heart and with an admiration for the president I have felt for but few men, and since that incident I have often recalled it and expressed my sorrow that he met with a death so untimely."—Washington Star.

Jupiter Warmer Than the Earth.

The gigantic mass of Jupiter has a much larger warmth than that of the earth. It is the result of the molecular movement produced by the compression of the strata and must be greater the more powerful the masses, and hence the larger the pressure of the strata is. Jupiter surpasses the earth in point of mass 307 times, and for this reason the inner temperature or individual warmth of the planet is probably high enough to evaporate the water upon the surface quickly, so that water vapor forms the principal substance of the atmosphere of Jupiter. Water vapor is an excellent reflector and readily accounts for the bright radiation of light emitted by the planet.—Professor Hughes in Chicago Tribune.

Awkward Compliment.

There is such a thing as being too persistently complimentary. A candid and well meaning professor who had witnessed the performance of a little play in a private house in which his hostess had taken the leading part met the lady as she came from behind the curtain.

"Madam," he said, rushing up to her, "you played excellently. That part fits you to perfection."

"Oh, no, professor," said the lady modestly. "A young and pretty woman is needed for that part."

"But, madam," persisted the professor, "you have positively proved the contrary!"—Pearson's Weekly.

In the Dumps.

There was once upon a time an Egyptian king, so it is said, who built a pyramid and died of melancholy. His name was Dumops, yet there are probably few persons who know that they are perpetuating the memory of his tragic history when they remark that they are "in the dumps."

Extraordinary Temerity.

"I told that Boston girl I didn't like Emerson."

"Was she displeased?"

"Displeased? She got nearly as mad as she did when I said that beans could be baked without salt pork."—Chicago Record.

West Virginia Notes.

The two items below were clipped from the Terra Alta correspondence of the Kingwood *Journal*:

Alexander Chambers departed Monday of this week for Chicago, Ill., and from there will go by the shortest route to Zion City to join forces with Prophet Elijah John Alexander Dowie. Mr. Chambers has been an adherent of "Dr." Dowie for some years past and is the same gentleman who, when Dowie placed the ban upon pork, went into the woods and shot several fine hogs, burying their carcasses in a swamp, and at a time when many of his neighbors would have been glad to receive the prohibited property as a gift or purchase. This action on the part of Mr. Chambers has gained for Dowie's belief the name in the community of "Dowie's Hog Religion."

Col. Nat Ward Fitz-Gerald, of Washington, arrived with the crowd the morning of the 4th, and an hour later read his poem on Memorial Day at the Soldiers' Reunion. On Saturday evening the Colonel gave a free lecture in Offutt and Lakin's Hall, his subject being his religion and his chief topic, why he is never going to die. About one hundred persons listened respectfully to the Colonel, but nearly all present remarked the fact that the speaker didn't say anything of Bryanism, free-silver or imperialism. But it wasn't a political discussion, so we won't abuse the Colonel. However, it is given as the opinion of many who have talked with the Colonel that he has radically changed his political views and that he would now like to get in the Republican band wagon and move with the procession headed by prosperity and happiness. We fear the gallant Colonel has "strayed too far from the fold."

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., at Very Low Rates, Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 7 and 25, August 8 and 23, and September 5.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have arranged a series of Popular Seashore Excursions, to be run Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, Aug. 8 and 22 and Sept. 5, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Tickets will be good sixteen (16) days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs will be allowed on the return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to New Jersey resorts, and at Baltimore on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. sep 15

Notice.

I beg to announce to the citizens of Garrett county that I have returned to Oakland to locate permanently to practice law, after an absence of several years, during which time I have been engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. I solicit the patronage of clients of the late firm of Veitch & Townshend and that of other citizens as well.

Prompt attention will be given to all business placed in my care.

Offices in the McComas building, Oakland, Md.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
15 6t Attorney at Law.

35th Annual Encampment G. A. R., Cleveland, O., Sept. 10 to 14. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Battlefield Route.

For the Annual Encampment G. A. R., at Cleveland, O., September 10 to 14, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines East of the Ohio River at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Tickets good going on all trains of September 8 to 12, inclusive, good to return until September 15, inclusive, except if tickets are deposited with Joint Agent on or before noon of September 15 and payment of fee of 50 cents, tickets may be extended for return to October 8, inclusive.

Call on agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for tickets and full information.

The Best Remedy For Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Cholic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant farm. No family should be without it. I keep it in my house at all times." For sale by all dealers.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the road prayed to be changed, known as the White and King road, and examine whether the said changed road should be located, will meet on the 15th day of July, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said changed location of said White and King road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM WHITE,
J. B. MEESE,
CHARLES THOMPSON,
Examiners.

Appointment of Judge and Registration Officer to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., July 8, 1901.

Chaddie Hager, appointed Democratic Judge and Registration Officer by this board, at a meeting held June 28, 1901, for Election District No. 12, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead James Bower is hereby appointed, to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture,

Iron and Brass Bedsteads,

Linoleums and Oil Cloths,

Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,

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The Quaker Bath Cabinet.

Open—Ready For Use.

A 16-page descriptive catalogue sent free upon request. AGENTS WANTED. Write for terms. Address all letters to

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CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS,
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A. C. BROOKE,
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A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

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It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

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It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

Leaves CHICAGO 6.30 p. m. Daily

We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

H. E. WELLER, District Passenger Agent, 632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

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The Wilkes Stallion

EMPEROR WILKES

TIME, 2.28.

Will stand at the stables of the undersigned in Oakland on the following terms:

$10 to Insure a Mare With Foal.

Money to be paid when mare is known to be with foal. Persons parting with a mare or fails to attend forfeits insurance money. A lien will be retained on the colt until insurance is paid. We will not be responsible for accidents should any occur, but the best of care to prevent such will be exerted.

This horse has a record of 2.34. On a trial he trotted a mile in 2.28. He is a full brother of WILL KERR, 2.07¼, Champion Green Harness Horse of the World, and also of VINETTE, 2.09¼.

EMPEROR WILKES is a dark bay stallion, snip on nose, black points, height 15¾ hands. He was bred by Thompson & Bro., Cynthiana, Ky. He comes from the best trotting family of horses in this country and has a bright future. He is the sire of the fastest colts in Garrett county and is without doubt the best bred stallion and the fastest trotting animal in Western Maryland.

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I HAVE PURCHASED
THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
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All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

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Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

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Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:
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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133⅝ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

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Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	8.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD		STATIONS	NORTHWARD	
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901. NUMBER 21.

HONOLULU AND HAWAII.

Wonders of the Beautiful Paradise of the Pacific.

GORGEOUS COLOR EFFECTS.

Experiences in a Volcanic Crater—The Pali and Mountain Tops in the Clouds. Chinese and Natives.

The Hawaiian Islands are called "The Paradise of the Pacific" and they well deserve the name. I have never seen anything so beautiful as their verdure-covered rugged mountains, and nothing so picturesque as the city of Honolulu, its suburbs and the country generally. No coloring that I ever saw in America can compare with the delicate gradations in tints of the distant Hawiian mountains and headlands, bathed in sunlight, darkened by shadows or half hidden by clouds.

The seashore and ocean form a perfect kaleidoscope of brilliant blues and greens, or soft purples, violets and grays. Many of the effects of light are wonderful. To say that both landscape, form and coloring are lovely hardly does it justice. It is a land "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile."

Stopping at Honolulu last February on the way to Sumatra some of the leading citizens gave our eclipse observation party a reception the evening after we arrived in Honolulu, and Professors Barnard and Skinner and Mr. Abbot gave talks about their work. I did not have the pleasure of attending the reception myself, being off on an excursion party to Diamond Head with Dr. Ormond Wall, who studied several years in Baltimore, and who saw to it that I had a fine, large time and visited the chief places of interest. The party to Diamond Head was mostly made up of the teachers from Kamehameha School, including one pure-blooded native teacher, a Miss Kahuna.

Diamond Head is a large extinct volcanic crater nearly 1,000 feet high, with a thin crater wall affording a precarious foothold difficult to walk along. The outer slopes are very steep and comparatively smooth, except where serrated by gorges. It is a steep, hard climb not devoid of more or less danger from slips and consequent falls, but the view from the top will repay one with interest. The crater basin is fairly deep and of immense extent, although somewhat less than a mile in diameter. There is a small, shallow lake within the basin. The scenery is different from anything I ever saw. The mountains are rugged and almost constantly cloud-capped. The clouds often come down very low and are sometimes in masses of immense cumli towering into the air to a great height, above the highest mountains. But the chief charm of the landscape is the vivid coloring or soft translucent tints in the distance. The shallow parts of the sea are in many places a strong bright green, inclining to emerald; in other places the coloring will be a cobalt blue or a violet, and there are all possible gradations between these colors. In the distance the colors are grayer and more inclined to a deep violet gray. I thought the coloring could hardly be surpassed, until I visited the Pali.

The view toward the city, with the sea to the left and the mountains to the right, is artistically perhaps the finest of all views which include the city. The composition is almost perfect, but was seen at a disadvantage, as the city was in a smokey haze, which also gave only faint glimpses of the other large islands to the east.

The party remained on top until sunset, then climbed down by twilight and moonlight and took a picnic supper at Waikiki beach.

The evening before we left Honolulu some of us went to Waikiki beach and took a moonlight swim in the Pacific ocean on the evening of February 27. The weather was delightful and the water warm. Excursions were taken to various other places, including the Punchbowl, another volcanic crater on the outskirts of the city, but it is much inferior to Diamond Head.

An interesting trip was taken on the Oahu railroad to the Ewa sugar plantation, where we saw the various sugar-making operations at the Ewa sugar mill. The most interest part of the trip, however, was the many picturesque pastoral scenes all along the road. The natives only work when they have to, and the farmers are mostly Chinese, who rank with the most skilled of all agriculturists. There are various kinds of trucking farms, but most of the men are engaged in planting and cultivating rice. The water buffalo, or cariboo, is the only domestic animal used for rice cultivatiion, and is a gentle and patient but strong and ungainly beast. Their horns are long, flat and curved backwards, but what possible use the animals make of them I have failed to discover.

Besides sugar cane and rice there are many banana fields and toro patches, the latter looking like fields of pond lilies, furnish the root from which the natives produce the "poi," the national dish of the Kanakas. Many walks were taken around through "Chinatown" and the native quarters, also to one of the native rice mills and the cultivated fields just outside the suburbs.

Honolulu itself is a beautiful city, with the houses set in a perfect forest of tropical trees and plants, flowers and vines. Some of the flowers are of the most brilliant color, particularly a magnenta or purplish pink flower, which at a short distance has the effect of a mass of vivid color. There are other varieties of the same flower which have a different color. These brilliantly colored flowers, however, when looked at more closely, give one the idea that they are made of tissue paper and when taken in hand look like the colored leaves of a plant instead of the petals of a flower.

The most beautiful views of all, however, and the loveliest and most exquisite effects of light and color I have ever seen were witnessed when visiting the Pali. The Pali is a steep precipice over which Kabehameha drove several thousand of his enemies when he conquered the island of Oahu. The view of mountain and lowland, seashore and ocean, as seen from the Pali, I can scarcely conceive it possible to surpass. The coloring was something truly wonderful. There were just enough clouds to giye continually changing effects of light and shade. The translucent blue and purple grays of the distant mountains and headlands had all the elements of the mysterious, that the artists love to rave over, in perfection. The distant mountainons headlands reminded me of nothing quite so much as the play of light and color in the opal.

All the elements of which dreams are made were there. A bold, rugged mountain range would appear to be blotted out by a change lighting caused by a different disposition of the clouds, and the next moment it would reappear with great distinctness. The northern slopes of the mountains, some of which rise to an elevation of 3,000 or 4,000 feet, are as precipitous as anything that could well be imagined. From their bases toward the sea there is a gently rolling country, and then a plain to the seashore, excepts where the cliffs of bold headlands jut out into the ocean.

Green fields of sugar cane and swamp-like fields of rice dot the landscape here and there near the seashore, and where the earth was bare it produced rich reddlsh and brownish color effects to which we are not accustomed in the States. Much of the effectiveness of these earthy colors was due to contrast with the varied greens of the foliage. The most vivid and the richest coloring, however, was in the sea and ocean. All of the colors of the emerald, the turquoise and the amythest were there. The peacock and indigo bird have no hues which were not visible in the ocean, and I never dreamed that it could reveal such colors to the eye. I have seen the Atlantic ocean in its varied moods, and also Long Island sound, Massachusetts bay, Chesapeake bay and many of our most beautiful inland seas and lakes, but nothing that I have seen on the water can approach the wonderful coloring of the ocean seen from the Pali.

The most picturesque of all things in Honolulu or the country surrounding it are, however, the Chinese babies and children. The Chinese children seen in "Chinatown," San Francisco, and other places are not to be compared to them. Even the photographs of the real thing taken in China itself entirely fail to do the genuine Chinese kid justice. He must be seen in Honolulu, where he seems to have acquired a humorous picturesqueness all his own or peculiar to Honolulu. When he is rigged out in his good clothes he is interesting, but let him be more or less ragged and especially if he has on what are to all appearances parts of different costumes one feels as if he could watch the youngster by the hour, or even all day and never tire.

The Chinese mothers all carry their babies in a little pouch in the back of their dress and even the little girls 6 years old or older carry their little baby brothers and sisters in the same way. But notwithstanding their queer appearance a little observation will easily show that the real Chinese kid is as intensely human as the American animal of the same species. They exhibit the same natural perversities and childish ways. They pout and sulk in the same way and raise the same sort of fuss when their little companions take too larger bite like a banana. I witnessed several instances showing how very much like American children the very small Chinese youngters are in many ways. They soon lose their natural child-like ways, however, and develop the stolid manner of the adult Chinaman.

The population of Honolulu is a heterogeneous mixture of Americans, Kanakas, Chinese, Japanese and Portugese. Besides this there are some other nationalities represented and all sorts of half-breeds.

The native population reminds me very much of the Indians and Mexicans of Western Texas. They average a little darker, perhaps, but have the same coppery or orange tinge to their complexions. They are usually extremely indolent, but very good natured and are said to be very affectionate in their family relations and among themselves. Although usually indolent, some of them are of large frame and athletic build and will work hard for a time. If the Kanaka has any one feature that is particularly attractive it is his eyes, which are sometimes remarkably fine. Unprejudiced persons who are well acquainted with them say that as long as they can get enough "poi" and a few other things to eat, without working, they are satisfied unless they are influenced by demagogues and adventurers. They are as a whole not very cleanly in their habits, but rather more so than many other races.

The native Hawaiian band was heard upon various occasions and also some of the native singing and instrumental music by the Quintette Club. Some of the Hawaiian music is beautiful and seems to breathe passion and poetry, to have a soul-stirring as well as a tuneful character. I was so charmed and surprised at the quality of the native music that I asked Dr. Wall why some of the native music was not translated and published. He first laughed, but finally answered by quoting one of their characteristic Hawaiian songs, called "The Maui Girl." The singer is supposed to be the lover of the girl in question, and gives a fervid description of her many charms. She has beautiful, soft eyes, into whose wondrful depths he fondly loves to gaze; she has pearly teeth, nut brown tresses, ruby lips and cheeks whose blushes bring to shame the bloom of some of their flowers, which take the place of our roses. So far the Hawaiian lover is getting along famously, with a fervid imagination like a civilized lover, but then comes a change as he sings of her chief charm, as being a maiden who is very fat, and the reason why their songs are not translated become evident. The language, also, was not always according to American ideas of polite literature. We all regretfully left Honolulu at daylight on the morning of February 28, after a stay of three days which were days of pleasure to all of us, but altogether too short and too few of them.

L. E. JEWELL.

Talmage Day, Tuesday Aug. 6, at the Park.

An opportunity to hear and see the great Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage, the best known preacher of the century, and the highest priced lecturer on the American platform. Those who have read and been helped by his sermons will be glad to see and hear this noted man. It is a day full of good things.

11.00 a. m., lecture, "America as Seen Through an Englishwoman's Eyes," by Mrs. L. Ormiston Chant, of London, England. The greatest woman in England and the most gifted woman talker in the world, brought over especially for the Chautauqua season. It will be a great delight to hear this notable woman.

1.30 p. m., grand concert, by the Royal Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra. Cornet solos by Anna Teresa Berger, the world's greatest cornetist.

2.30 p. m., lecture, "Big Blunders, by Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage.

7.15 p. m., grand concert, the Imperial Hand Bell Ringers, making unique and delightful music on 116 bells. Also instrumental music, with humorous descriptive selections on banjos, guitars, mandolins and harp. One of the most unique music organizations in the world.

8.15 p. m., lecture, "The Pueblo of Zuni and Its People," George Warton James, New York City. Illustrated by a multitude of beautiful stereopticon pictures.

A truly great day which you cannot afford to miss. Come to the mountains. See the great beautiful Auditorium. Special excursion trains, with low fare, from Cumberland, Clarksburg, Fairmont and all intermediate points. See your railroad agent for any other information you need.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all druggists.

INSURGENTS RECEIVE A SEVERE DRUBBING.

The Browning Wing of the Democracy Carry the Convention.

AN ORGANIZATION DELEGATION

Elected to the State Convention at Baltimore—Chairman R. T. Browning Tenders His Resignation in the Interest of Harmony—The Insurgents Have But Five Districts—The Resolutions.

Tuesday the county convention held in Oakland marked the first real knock down and drag out defeat of the insurgents in the Democratic ranks when the organization or Browning wing of the party was victorious in the convention and succeeded not only in naming the delegates to the State Convention to be held in Baltimore to-day but also in controlling the majority of the district delegations from start to finish.

The convention was called to order by County Chairman Richard T. Browning, who in a few brief words stated the object of the convention and then called for nominations for officers of the meeting. Mr. E. A. Browning, of District No. 6, was named for chairman and declared elected, he having been voted for by a *viva voce* vote, but the insurgents demanded a yea and nay vote. The result was 29 votes for Mr. Browning and 23 against, showing very plainly that the organization forces were in the majority. Mr. A. S. Teats was made secretary.

In the committee on credentials, consisting of one member from each district, except No. 9, from which a contesting delegation was present and therefore not represented in the committee, a pitched battle between the contending factions was narrowly averted. Mr. Samuel Johnson, of No. 9, who is credited as being an insurgent, went into the convention with his credentials. Another delegation, however, appeared favorable to the organization faction with credentials, etc. The majority of the committee was composed of organization men and of course Mr. Johnson was not seated, and this started the row. One of the insurgents from District No. 7 indulged in some language which was taken up by an organization member and a wrangle ensued. The matter was smoothed over only to break out again in the convention after the committee had made its report and a motion was pending to adopt it when Mr. William Miller, of Accident, offered an amendment seating Mr. Johnson. The chair would not entertain the amendment and consequently the contesting delegation from Mo. 9 was seated and allowed to participate.

The committee on resolutions introduced the following and the report was adopted:

Resolved, By the Democratic voters of Garrett county in convention assembled that regretting the great loss the State and the Nation has sustained in the retirement of the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman from the U. S. Senate, they take this means of expressing their hope that the next Legislature of Maryland will return him to the position he has so long and so ably filled and thus right a great wrong.

Resolved, That the Democrats of the county most heartily endorse the action of Governor Smith in calling an extra session of the Legislature which has resulted in a fair and correct enumeration of the population of the State and given to each county the representation in the Legislature to which they are entitled.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the State are due to Col. Buchanan Schley and his corps of enumerators and assistants for the prompt, efficient and economical manner in which they have discharged their duties in connection with the State census.

The delegates to the State Convention were elected as follows, all of whom are against the insurgents:

Charles Whitmore and Wm. G. Hinebaugh, of District No. 14, and J. C. Brydon, of District No. 4. The delegates were empowered to appoint their own alternates.

At this juncture Mr. Richard T. Browning tendered his resignation as chairman of the County Committee, stating that he did so in the interest of harmony. The delegates to the State convention will recommend the appointment of a member of the county committee in his place. Of course it is well to remember that the new committeeman will not be an insurgent.

The convention has left many sore spots which will require the application of much balm and soft words to heal over and the end is not yet.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Zura Luman, Mrs. Annie Fountleroy, Mrs. Sallie Cunningham, Miss Fannie Russell (2), Miss Minnie Buckalew, Miss Blanche Rouark, W. E. Washington, W. S. Lantz, Frank Welsh, Daniel McRobie, Dick Ferold, J. W. Cunningham, P. A. Bowers, Master Lewis E. Payne.

Died.

MURPHY.—Mrs. Mary Murphy, aged 89 years, died on July 26th at the home of her son, Davis Murphy, in District No. 8. The funeral took place on Sunday, the 28th inst., and was conducted by Rev. John M. Davis, of Oakland. A large number of relatives and friends were in attendance at the funeral. The deceased was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for a great many years.

MEEHAN.—At his residence in Oakland, on Friday morning last of general debility, James Meehan, aged about 85 years. The deceased was a resident of Garrett county for fifty years or more, coming to this coantry from Ireland. He was a member of the Catholic church. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock after service in St. Peter's church. The interment was made at Oakland.

HASKELL.—Mrs. Elizabeth Haskell, widow of the late Henry Haskell, died at her home in Oakland on Friday evening last of paralysis, she having been stricken the morning previous and from which she never rallied. Her funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from St. Peter's Catholic church, the interment being made in the Catholic cemetery.

Reward for Dynamiters.

Information having reached me that on or about July 26th violations occurred on Savage River against the law forbidding the use of dynamite in taking or destroying fish in any of the streams of this State, I have invoked the aid of the county officials of Garrett to enforce Sec. 108, P. L. L., and to assist me in bringing the guilty parties to justice, and I will pay a liberal reward for any information furnished the State's attorney, any of my deputy wardens or myself that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters wherever they may be found.

JNO. W. AVERITT,
State Game Warden,
Cumberland.

Married.

TASKER—WHIRL.—July 25th., 1901, by Rev. William E. George at his residence in Deer Park, Daniel William Tasker and Nellie Whirl, both of Garrett county.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parson age, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

IN COUNTRY LANES.

O country lanes! white-starred with bloom,
Where wild things nestle, shy and sweet,
And all your waving grasses laugh
And pass before my eager feet—
Could I forever dwell with you,
Letting the old, mad world rush by,
And just be glad of wind and sun,
Of rocking nest and brooding sky!

How often, in the crowded street,
I dream of you, sweet country lane,
And feel, once more, your soft breeze soothe
My weary heart and tired brain;
Always above the city's din,
Above the clink of yellow gold,
I hear a wild-bird's ringing note,
I catch the scent of leaf-stirred mold!

Your grasses kiss my fevered cheek,
Your hawthorn drops her fragrant rain,
I am a child once more, and dream
That Heaven bides here, O flower-starred lane!

—Florence A. Jones, in Chicago Advance.

Unc' Shucks and the Witches.

By E. E. Garnett.

"PEOPLE are so tired of charity concerts and teas and bores in general," Sue complained, lugubriously.

"But even tired people must help each other,' Mae insisted. "Let us ask Mrs. Brelle to suggest something."

The pretty widow was in a hammock, with Barnes in chatting distance on the piazza steps, and she did not welcome interruption.

"Will you?" called Joe, upon her silence.

"Will I what?" pouting.

"Help us to help Unc' Shucks?"

"And who," only half hiding a yawn, "is he?"

"He is old and poor and blind," explained Mae, making her climax with a most sweet compassion.

"And black," added practical Louise, "as the ace of spades."

The pretty widow looked bewitchingly reproachful. "No country poorhouse?" she murmured.

A rather chilled silence fell upon the piazza group. Mae's sensitive face flushed. Barnes went up the steps to her side.

"We cannot spare old Shucks to go there," he said, and enviously watched a fleck of moonlight bending to the ripples of her hair.

"Thank you"—shy, sweet eyes raised for an instant to his—"and will you help?"

He wanted to tell her that he would beg, dig, burn—do any outlandish dangerous deed she willed; but the words halted. He only got a bit red and nodded.

"Oh, if he's a pet," said Mrs. Brelle, sulkily, "we'd best take up a collection—that is the shortest way out of such annoyances."

"He's in the turn of the road, going out to the golf links," Louise put in, reflectively; she was housekeeper and found provisions an easier method of charity than cash. "When we go by for the big game next Tuesday we might give him a donation party."

There was a murmur of applause, to which Mrs. Brelle added a soft hand-clapping. The act displayed both hands and rings, and she smiled with pleasure over them.

"Very well," she assented, graciously; "I'll send a barrel of flour."

Mae threw a grateful kiss from her finger tips, but the widow was looking to Barnes and missed it.

Good nights were beginning. Getting from her hammock, the pretty widow gave a little start of alarm—such a shrill, weird call had rung out of the grove: "Who—who!"

"Screech owl," announced Joe. And Barnes added, in appropriately sepulchral tones, the old saw: "When a screech owl calls, witches answer."

"I hope he isn't calling his witches," said Mae, "to Unc' Shucks' donation."

"They're worse than witches," laughed Joe, "who have that business in hand. Just don't let them forget tobacco, and Unc' Shucks' luck is secure."

"I—he has tobacco."

"So like Mae," said Louise, "to take tobacco first."

"Well, a pipe," Joe protested, gravely, "puts heart into a man."

"And next in value," suggested Barnes, "shall we sprinkle him with a little silver?"

"Don't tell me any more," cried Mae; "I'm too happy."

The pretty widow was coming up the steps and noted the girl's face, and how Barnes sought the light of it. She followed to Mae's door.

"Can I come in, dear, for a minute?"

Mae drew up a cozy chair and waited absently beside it. Her eyes were still radiant, a dreamy look in them, happy and shy. The tone of Barnes' voice lingered with her and the look that said "good night." Hard to strike such a face frightened and white, but the pretty widow smiled and compassed it.

"You must forgive me, love, for hinting that your impulsive ways are liable to be misinterpreted."

"I beg pardon," growing attentive with a start. "What did you say?"

"Mr. Barnes is a man of the world," gently, "accustomed to a flirtation as to his wine at dinner. He—"

"Wait!" with unexpected dignity. "I do not care to hear you speak of Mr. Barnes. But of me—you were saying something of me?"

"Well," rising with an angry flush, "you are refusing a kindness. One would think that you mean—the way you look."

"The way I look?"

"My dear child," over a shoulder as she went to the door, "you look up at him as if you were kneeling before a shrine."

In those next days Barnes could not guess what the trouble was—how should he?—but he was quick to realize that Mae shunned him and, when she could not, was nervous and dumb and pale. Meeting her one morning in the shady lane that led toward the links, the look on her face grew suddenly unendurable to him.

"Mae," he cried, "what have I done? Are you offended with me?"

"No," cried Mae, startled and miserable. "No, of course not."

"Then why do you treat me like this?"

"This?" faltered Mae; then looking at him she suddenly flushed and with tears springing hurried away.

Passing on, puzzled and distressed, around a clump of hazel, he came upon the pretty widow; she had heard.

"I am sorry," she said; "oh, I wish I could help." Then, hesitatingly, "Perhaps it would be best to tell you."

"To tell me what?" sternly.

"Joe is jealous of you; see?"

"Joe? Joe!"

"You never guessed? Why, it is an old affair, since school days and pinafores."

"Joe!"

"He has been scolding the poor child, I suppose, and she is afraid to be seen with you; or, perhaps," gently, "she doesn't want to hurt you."

"Joe!"

"I am so sorry," holding out a plump, soft little hand, "so sorry!"

But poor Barnes could only say "Joe!" The idea, at first incredible under the bits of evidence that began to come in, grew past doubt. By the time he had reached home a mountain of proof was throbbing in his brain. He called himself a bat and hourly accumulated misery. Treachery, deliberate falsehood, never occurred to him.

A perfect day dawned for the golf play. Old Shucks sat out on his doorstone and gave smiles and blessings and smoked his pipe, while the gay groups came with their bundles and greetings. The old man listened keenly with head bent, identifying step or voice and giving a jolly comment or grunt all to himself as they passed on to their game.

"Dat ar stumble b'long ter Marse Joe; never could lift his feet, dat boy."

"Marse Barnes? ain' like hisself. Mighty down in de mouf fer Marse Barnes."

"Dar's de lil widder. Um; step like a cat. Um."

"Miss Louise, bossin' de earth. La, don' I know Miss Louise!"

"En Miss Sue, trottin' 'long b'hind, totin' de left-overs."

"Whar's Miss Mae?" suddenly louder. "Is I gwine miss dat chile? Whar's lil Miss Mae?"

"Here, Unc' Shucks."

"Somebody throwing bricks at yo', honey? You walk like yo' steppin' on yo' heart."

"She is quite happy, Shucks," said Barnes' voice beside them, "but she is afraid of hurting some one if she shows it."

Shucks turned his sightless eyes anxiously from one to the other.

"De truf bes', chile; better hurt 'em den fash 'em. What yo' happy 'bout, honey?"

"I—I don't know," faltered Mae.

"Um. What she happy 'bout, Marse Barnes?"

"It is her secret—and Joe's."

The old man leaned eagerly to catch her reply, but Mae's pretty head was tilted in indignant silence.

"Marse Barnes," turning a broad smile on him, "if yo' an' Miss Mae was to go ter de spring an' fetch me a drink I'd be mighty thankful; dat I would."

"I must speak to you," Barnes said as the girl would have turned away from him. "Let me at least have your forgiveness." So they went together down the pretty hill path, under the elm and hawthorn and winding through witch hazel to the old spring.

"Um," grunted Shucks, and filled his pipe, the smile still broad on his face.

Presently the pretty widow came to him.

"Have you seen," she began, anxiously. "I mean heard, anything of Mr. Barnes?"

"Marse Barnes gone on ter de links," shamelessly, "wid Miss Sue, marm. Yes; marm."

But he shook his grizzled head as she hurried away. "Dat how de cat jump," he mumbled. "Um. Old Shucks gwine feel a pain in his conscience 'bout dat falsifyin' an' dat barrel o' fine flour, um—uh—who dar? Marse Joe? Yo' late at de links, sar."

"I am not going to the links, Unc' Shucks. I am hanging about with my gun. Miss Mae is anxious about your chickens; she says a screech owl gets one every night."

"Dat he does, dat he does," indignantly; "an' I makes no doubt he's nappin' up one ob dem trees dis minute, dreamin' 'bout supper time, but," sotto voce, "yo wastin' shot firin' fer Miss Mae, chile, yo' shorely is."

Joe, all unconscious of this, went peering keenly along the edge of the wood, and the old man listened, his mind divided between chuckles for the spring and conscience-stricken grunts for the wood.

"Ah! here he is!" came triumphantly at last.

"Hit 'im 'fore he holler, Marse Joe!" Shucks advised, eagerly. "De ain't no luck in his screech."

So Joe took the owl silent and secured happy fortune to the donation party; at least that was the old man's verdict, but he shook his head dubiously when he considered Joe's share of it.

"But de biggest sort er luck," he grunted, philospohically, "'bleeged ter end somewhar."—Springfield Republican.

NEGROES IN WASHINGTON.

Commendable Progress in a Business Way Has Been Made by the Colored Citizens.

The Union league of Washington has just made an exhaustive inquiry into the status of the colored population there. It finds that commendable progress has been made in business, in spite of a good many drawbacks, there being over 83 varieties of business in which colored people are engaged, says the Star. There are more than 1,300 colored proprietors, one-fourth of whom have been in business more than ten years. They give employment to over 28,080 persons. They have $654,761 invested in business, and they do an aggregate of business yearly of $1,750,000. Barber shops, restaurants, cobbler shops, express delivery and similar callings constitute the larger portion, but there are 17 contractors, 75 fish dealers, 130 grocers and 49 market stand proprietors, and in all this lot only 11 poolroom keepers and nine saloon keepers. There are 53 physicians, 12 trained nurses, ten dentists and 33 lawyers. Among other conclusions reached by the investigation is that colored people are not disposed to patronize one another in these classes of business in which the whites seriously compete for trade. This is ascribed partly to lack of confidence, but partly to envy and jealousy.

Oldest Church in the Country.

The oldest Protestant church in the United States is St. Luke's, at Smithfield, Va., writes William E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record-Herald. St. Luke's was erected in 1632, and was restored in 1894 as nearly as possible to its original condition and appearance. It is a beautiful old structure, of early English Gothic, with mullioned windows and a stately tower, and has been used for public worship almost continuously for 2½ centuries. The original church erected on Jamestown island by the first English colonists in North America, under Capt. John Smith—the church in which Pocahontas was baptized and married—has all disappeared, except a picturesque, ivy-clad tower of black, surrounded by a grove of trees.

Carried Off the Mugs.

At the recent Commers, at Bonn, in honor of the German crown prince, at which the kaiser was present, an unpleasant incident arose. The guests thought that the beer mugs were keepsakes, and carried off 650 of them. The "Borussia" corps, which acted as host, instead of settling for the mugs, asked the guests who carried them away either to return them or to send 30 cents to the proprietor of the restaurant where the Commers was held.

ADVANTAGES OF THE DOCTOR.

He Is Not Under Restraints Such as Those by Which Preachers Are Environed.

Physicians, like clergymen, are concerned in trying to make their fellow men better, but they have a great advantage over the clerical brethren in being able to shape their lives according to their whims and necessities without undue criticism from their fellows. We prefer that our doctors should be good men. We insist that they shall have a high degree of professional honor. We expect them not to be unduly mercenary, and not to grudge a fair measure of their time to the public service. But we don't concern ourselves about what they eat, or drink, or smoke, or how they choose to have their share of fun, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. We don't even insist that they shall practice what they preach, and we should be disappointed if we did, for, though doctors spend their lives in efforts to induce people to take care of their health, it is unusual for a busy doctor to take even ordinary care of himself. His sleep is broken, his meals are irregular, he overworks himself; very likely he smokes too much. But as long as our confidence in his skill is unimpaired we don't criticise him.

Doctors are supposed to know what is good for themselves, and in their hands we leave the responsibility for their cases as well as for ours. To be sure, we scoff a great deal at the medical profession, carp at its contradictions and remark upon its limitations, but in the long run the good doctors get the credit that is their due, even though its arrears may not come in until after they are dead.

Our Varying Seasons.

The longest cold season is found in the Rocky mountain region, where it exceeds the warm by about ten days. The warm season in Texas and the lower Missouri valley opens about ten days earlier than in the region near the middle Atlantic coast, and from 20 to 25 days earlier than on the southern coast of California. In the northwest the warm season opens from 20 to 25 days earlier than in the lake region and from 15 to 20 days earlier than in the north Pacific coast region.

Light Without Heat.

A "cold light" has been produced by a woman, Mme. Currie, of the Municipal School of Physics, Paris. It is called radium and is due to the action of certain salts on uranium salts. When treated the substance becomes permanently luminous, without heat. Placed in gunpowder it creates a glow, but there is no explosion.

MGR. OTTAVIO CAGIANO DE AVEZEDO.

News comes from Rome that this talented young churchman, at present chamberlain in the pope's household, will be the successor of Cardinal Della Volpe in the post of major domo—the most important position in the vatican. He has the right to accompany the pope at all times, and eventually succeeds to the governorship of the conclave. He is also the chief of the singers of the papal chapel and has direction of religious ceremonies. Before 1870 the major domo was also the prefect of the Apostolica palaces, and united in himself the administrative and judiciary power over the household.

LONGFELLOW MANSION IN PORTLAND, ME.

This house, which was the first brick building erected in Portland, is in Congress street, in the heart of the business portion of the city. Here the poet passed many of his years and wrote a large number of his works. Several years ago Mrs. Anna Longfellow Pierce, a sister of the late poet, deeded the mansion to the Maine Historical society upon condition that the house be kept in its present form, as a memorial to the Longfellow and Wadsworth families, and a memorial hall be erected in connection therewith. Efforts are now being made to comply with the conditions of this deed.

CAUSES OF SUICIDE.

Dr. George F. Shrady on the Increase in Self-Destruction.

Declares That May, June and July Are Essentially the Suicide Months of the Year—How He Reaches His Conclusions.

George F. Shrady, of New York holds that civilization, education and communication are the three great factors in the increase of suicides. He further holds that the months of May, June and July are essentially the "suicide months" of the year. The fact that in the past three months there have been in New York city 117 suicides leads Dr. Shrady to scientifically discuss the prevalence of the mania for self-destruction. He says, in the St. Louis Republic:

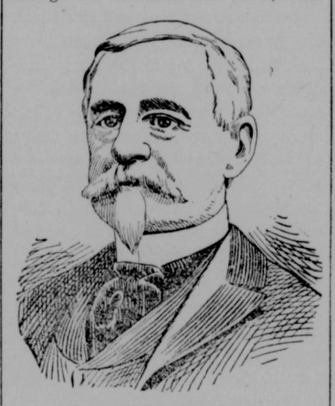
"The study of suicide, its causes, its scientific aspect, the reasons for it, the study of the characteristics of those who take their own lives—in other words, the investigation of the inner details of suicide—have long engaged the attention and interest of anthropologists, sociologists and physicians.

"While many would suppose that winter, with its distressing cold and its hardships, especially in the case of the poor and needy, would yield the greater number of suicides, it is a strange fact that in the spring and summer the number of persons seeking death by their own hands is double what it is in winter.

"There are three months of the year which are especially notable for the number of suicides occurring in their terms. They are May, June and July.

"It has never been adequately determined why these three months are so productive of suicides. The heat may have something to do with it, as may the lassitude which always comes with the return of spring. Nevertheless, it is a fact that in May, June and July most of the suicides of the year are recorded.

"The study of suicide is intensely interesting. It embraces a close investigation of the human mind, what



DR. GEORGE F. SHRADY.
(New York Physician Who Has Made Suicide a Special Study.)

the mind will do under certain conditions in certain people, and how in other people, it will do something diametrically opposed to its action in still other people.

"It is a study of morbidity, of suggestion, of reception, of impression, of determination. It is also a study of various conditions of life. A man living in one state of existence would kill himself if compelled to endure what a man in another state accepts as his lot in life.

"Suicide increases with the increase of civilization. That is a remarkable commentary upon civilization, but it is a just one.

"There are far more suicides in a large community than in a small one. This is not due to the fact that there are more people there—that is, not because there are more there to kill themselves—but because intercommunication increases suicide.

"It offers more suggestion to those inclined to self-destruction. And suggestion is one of the most potent factors in suicide. It is suggestion that makes a man turn to his revolver, a woman to the phial of carbolic acid. She has just read of some unfortunate woman escaping the cares and ills of life by swallowing a few pence worth of acid. This woman's case was something like hers. That is the suggestion, and the weak woman avails herself of it—ergo, another suicide.

"Education, many authoritative investigators contend, is another strong agent in the increased number of suicides.

"There is no doubt that this is in great measure true. Education reveals to the lower and the poorer classes the superior condition of those more favored with the goods of this world, and it breeds despondency, dejection, bitterness and hopelessness.

"Heredity is accountable for a large percentage of suicides. The tendency is not always manifested in the generation immediately following that of the suicide. It frequently skips a generation."

Of the 117 suicides since March 6, 83 were men and 34 women. The women, for the most part, used carbolic acid in taking their lives, although one of them shot herself. The men mainly used the revolver, knife or noose.

Thirty-two German men killed themselves, and 16 German women. Of native Americans there were 21 men and eight women, 14 Irishmen, five Irish women, five Frenchmen, five French women, four Austrian men, two Swedish women, and one man of nationality unknown.

A Formula for Kalsomine.

The following instructions for the preparation of kalsomine are found in a German scientific publication: Dissolve eight ounces of sodium carbonate in sufficient hot water (about half a pint), and to the solution, while still hot, add one quart of linseed oil, and soponify by heating and agitation. Put 12 ounces of white glue in a vessel, cover it with cold water and let it stand over night. In the morning pour off the residual water, then set the vessel in a pot of water and heat until the glue is dissolved. Add the saponified oil, mix thoroughly by agitation, then remove from the fire and stir in ten pounds of whiting, adding a little at a time, and under constant stirring, and adding hot water (not quite boiling, however, as a boiling temperature destroys the tenacity of the glue) from time to time, as the mixture grows thick. Finally add sufficient hot water, until the liquid flows freely from the brush. Liquid washbluing intensifies the white of the wash.—N. Y. Tribune.

He Stopped His Paper.

"Sir!" exclaimed the oldest citizen, as he walked into the business office of the daily paper, "I see in your sheet of to-day, sir, an article to which I take exceptions, and I want my paper stopped, sir! And when James F. Anderson says stop, sir, he means stop, sir!"

"Phil," wearily murmured the circulation manager, "go out and tell Bobt' stop th' press an' lock up; ol' man Anderson has quit us!"—Denver Times.

Paradoxical.

This is the way he wrote to her:

"Molly: I has not had a line from you in three weeks. Has you throwed me over?"

And this is the way she answered him:

"John: Hain't you hearn tell that I am on a sick bed, where I am slowly a-dyin', an' can't write a line to save my life, you fool, you?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Delays Are Dangerous.

Those who acquire the habit of never doing to-day anything that can be put off till to-morrow must suffer the consequences of their folly, even though unwilling to acknowledge their faults. Mr. John W. Danenhower, of Cincinnati, Ohio, wrote: "Palmer's Lotion has completely cured an eruption on my left arm of over five years' standing, which was caused by an injury and from which I could get no relief." This man lived in the city where Palmer's Lotion was first introduced and his suffering was due to his not using a remedy to be had for the asking. If you cannot procure it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Her Lack.

The Illinois woman who called her husband a jackass and then got mad because he called her his better half does not seem to know such a thing as justice.—Denver Times.

Guide to Washington.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad is the shortest route and the only line running solid trains of through coaches and sleeping cars from Chicago or Pittsburg to Washington. All other through trains of this line east and west run through the Capitol City. An artistic and practical Guide to Washington has been placed on sale at principal ticket offices of Baltimore & Ohio R. R., or will be mailed to any address on receipt of fifteen (15) cents in stamps. Address D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Baltimore, Md.

Equal to the Occasion.

Liveried Menial—Me lud, the carriage waits without.

His Lordship—Without what?

"Without horses, me lud; 'tis an automobile."—London Tit-Bits.

New Fast Train to Colorado via Missouri Pacific Railway.

The Missouri Pacific Railway is now operating double daily service from St. Louis and Kansas City to points in Colorado, Utah and the Pacific Coast. Trains leave St. Louis 9 a. m. and 10:10 p. m.; Kansas City 6 p. m. and 10 a. m., carrying through sleeping cars between St. Louis and San Francisco without change. Excursion tickets now on sale. For further information address company's agents. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Both Murder and Suicide.

The after-dinner speaking mania at medical banquets is at its height. What a pity it is that men who have nothing to say, and who do not wish to say it, are compelled to say it to men who do not wish to hear it.—American Medicine.

Yellowstone Park.

Extended tour, leisurely itinerary with long stops in the Park. Private coaches for exclusive use on the drive. Pullman sleeping and dining cars. Established limit to number going. Escort of the American Tourist Association, Reau Campbell, General Manager, 1423 Marquette Building, Chicago. Colorado and Alaska tours also. Tickets include all Expenses Everywhere. Train leaves Chicago via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, Tuesday, July 9, 10:00 p. m.

Thingless Things.

Somebody is now trying to add nicotineless tobacco to the list of thingless things.—Hartford Post.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Every man thinks he is already carrying a load that threatens to break his back. Don't ask him to carry a part of your load.—Atchison Globe.

Hoxsie's Croup Cure
Checks a cold in one hour. 50 cents.

Col. Bragg—"I've fought and bled for my country, sir; I've—" Alex Smart—"Yes, but did you ever help your wife hang pictures?"—Ohio State Journal.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; E. T. HOLMES, Room 6, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

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CREAM SEPARATOR
Pays for itself in a few days. Separates in 40 minutes automatically and gets all the cream. Only costs a trifle and lasts forever. AGENTS WANTED—Big tear—every farmer buys. Where we have no agent we will send a Separator at agents' prices, to introduce it. Write for catalogue, prices, etc., to
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PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE CAKE THAT WAS BURNT.

There was a little cook, and she made a little cake,
She put it in the oven just to bake, bake, bake;
It was full of plums and spice,
And of everything that's nice,
And she said: "An hour, I reckon, it will take, take, take!"

And then that little cook went to have a little play,
With a very charming cat across the way, way, way;
She forgot the cake, alack!
It was burnt, well, almost black,
And I wondered what the cook's mamma would say, say, say!

The little cook ran off, and confessed her tale of woe,
For to find her cake a cinder was a blow, blow, blow;
"Cheer up," her mother said,
As she stroked the golden head,
"For accidents will happen, we all know, know, know!"

—Sheila, in Cassell's Little Folks.

AN ALLIGATOR HUNT.

It Is Great Sport and Far More Exciting Than Catching a Shark or Even a Tarpon.

Boys who have never seen an alligator in his haunts, much less participated in a chase after one, would be greatly interested in a Florida 'gator hunt. Pretty soon these affairs will be things of the past. The young Chicagoan who would like to pull a big fellow out of his lair must hurry or it will be too late, for the days of this species of the crocodile are growing short. To such an extent has the reptile been hunted for his hide and teeth that he has become a scarce product of the tropical gulf region.

Not only have the larger ones been caught, but nests have been robbed and the eggs sold as curiosities. The eggs are laid in the sand, where they hatch in six weeks if they escape the ravages of the egg hunter. But even then there is danger for the little fellow, for no sooner does he poke his nose through the shell than a human eye spies him, captures him and finally sells him to a tourist, who ships him away to some northern friend.

Alligators do not stay in salt water; they live in caves along the many creeks tributary to the river, feeding in the big stream only at night. Nowadays various distances must be traversed before a capture is effected. In past years they have been captured by the thousand.

Samuel Barfield, of Rockledge, Fla., is the Indian river genius of the 'gator hunt. He arranges hunting parties among the northerners to

HOW THE ALLIGATOR IS CAUGHT.

witness his prowess. He has a steam launch at his command and with a party of all the way from 20 to 40 persons he steams up or down the river on his exciting mission.

One after another of the caves known as haunts of the game is visited. Barfield, who has an experience of 16 years as a 'gator hunter, has learned to imitate the peculiar bark of the animal. Approaching a cave he utters a succession of sounds which serve to coax the game out of the cave.

All is excitement among the onlookers about this time. Everyone is craning his neck to catch a first glimpse of the monster. No sooner does he poke his huge nose out of his den than Sam, who has remained out of sight, grabs the big fellow by the jaws and in a twinkling slips a rope muzzle over them. An experienced 'gator man has no fear of being bitten, though the vicious brute would chew him up did he get the chance.

The jaws being safely tied so that biting is impossible, the legs are manacled with ropes, and then the alligator is towed to Rockledge, where the visiting populace gather at the dock to see the captive and hear the details of the hunt.

Barfield is one of the most interesting characters about the resort. The visitors gather about his little palm thatched cabin to hear him tell of his various captures, for besides being an alligator hunter he has killed more rattlesnakes than any other hunter in Florida. In his cabin is imprisoned an alligator which he says is 150 years old. It is 12 feet long.

In a cage in the cabin is a gray eagle of huge size. The proud bird came near meeting his end the other day. The alligator had poked a hole in the wire screen covering the cage and had crawled half-way into the box when Barfield discovered the situation. The eagle had huddled up in one corner of the cage and was the most badly scared bird in Florida.—Chicago Record-Herald.

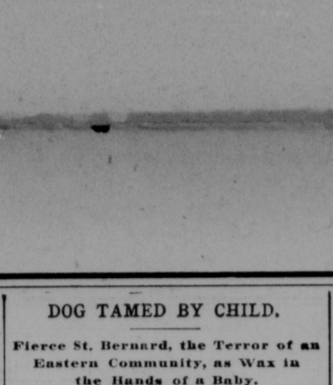
DOG TAMED BY CHILD.

Fierce St. Bernard, the Terror of an Eastern Community, as Wax in the Hands of a Baby.

A little boy, scarcely more than a baby, living at Roxbury, Mass., has succeeded in taming a fierce St. Bernard dog that has been a terror in the neighborhood for more than a year past. Grown people could do nothing with the animal. He was savage at all times and used to attack the children as they were passing his master's house. Mr. Miller, who owned the great brute, tried to get rid of him, but could not, for as often as he was given away he came back to the house where he was not welcome.

At last the fierce nature of this dog has been changed and it was a little babe who conquered it. He was brought over to Roxbury by Mr. Hauer, to whom Mr. Miller gave him, muzzled. He did not make friends with his new master or mistress, but was more ferocious than ever.

Even Mr. Hauer thought him now to be mad. The dog was unmuzzled and pushed into a room in the garret. While Mr. and Mrs. Hauer were discuss-



SAMMY AND HIS FRIEND.

ing the question of asking the police to dispose of the dog Mrs. Hauer missed her only child, little Sammy. A horrible thought struck her. Could the dog have entered the nursery, which is adjoining the room in which they had kept the dog? All went up breathless and before the door heard the whining of the animal and cry of the baby!

Mr. Hauer was first to recover. He opened the door and saw Dicky, the dog, and Sammy rolling over the floor, playing with each other in actual delight.

The grown-up people were speechless. The ferocious animal of five minutes ago had become a meek lamb in the hands of the baby, who had doubtless pushed open the door of the nursery and made friends with the dog.

Dicky is now perfectly changed. He is the pet of the family, obeys orders from his new masters, but allows no one to touch him except little Sammy, over whom he watches like a guardian angel.

HOW FISHES BREATHE.

They Need Very Little Oxygen to Keep the Blood Warm Enough to Sustain Life.

The gills of a fish are situated at the back part of the sides of the head, and consist of a number of vascular membranes, which are generally in double, fringe-like rows, fixed by the base only; sometimes these are featherlike, and sometimes they are mere folds of membrane attached at each end over the gill cavities. In general, there are four gills on each side, though in some fish there are more. In fishes that have bones the gills are attached to the outer edge of bony arches connected with the bone of the tongue and with the base of the skull, the connection at each end being by intervening small bones, while the cavity containing the gills on each side of the head is covered by a bony plate with two subordinate pieces. It is by the movement of these bony plates that the water is expelled which is taken in through the mouth, and which, after passing among the gills and supplying them with air, passes out by the gill openings at the back of the head.

The fish is a cold-blooded animal—that is, its temperature is very slightly above that of the water in which it lives, and it therefore needs but little oxygen to keep the blood warm enough to sustain its life.

This oxygen, supplied to the blood by the gills in respiration, is not obtained by decomposing the water, but by separating the air from it. It is, therefore, necessary that the water in which fish live should be supplied with air, and this is one of the direct benefits of the agitation of oceans and lakes by winds.

Fishes confined in aquariums often die for this very reason—because the water is not aerated. They consume all the oxygen in the closed vessel in which they are placed, and no more being supplied, they die, and may be said to be drowned, because they perish from the same cause that occasions death by drowning in lung breathing animals—that is, want of air.

How Duty Became Pleasure.

"Bobby is attending to his pianoforte lessons very faithfully of late," said the boy's uncle. "Yes," replied his mother; "I don't have any trouble with him about it now." "How did you manage it?" "Some of the neighbors complained of the noise his exercises made, and I told him about it. Now he thinks it's fun to practice."

True Love.

Briggs—Do you think he really loves her?

Griggs—Of course. How can he help but love a girl with as much money as that?—Detroit Free Press.

CORN FOR THE SILO.

Variety to Be Selected Should Be One That Shall Approach Maturity Before Frost.

The more corn there is put into the silo the greater will be the value of the product removed from the silo. There is a popular notion that the ensilaging of corn adds something to its value which is not contained in the original material. This notion is wrong, and the greater the feed value of the product put into the silo the greater the feed value of the ensilage will be. Corn should be planted for the silo but little, if any, thicker on the ground than it should be planted where the object is to produce grain. Corn is distinctively a sun plant, and if

CORN PLANTED FOR THE SILO.

it is so thickly seeded that the sun cannot reach all parts of the growing plant there is produced a product which is lacking in digestibility and which is not relished by farm stock.

A few years ago some experiments were conducted by the Cornell experiment station, the object being to determine what method of planting corn produced greatest food value. Certain plats were drilled in thickly so that no ears would develop, others were planted with the rows 40 inches apart and with the plants close together in the row, and other plats were planted in hills from three to 3½ feet apart. While a larger quantity of produce was obtained per acre where the corn was drilled in thickly, yet it contained a higher per cent. of moisture and was deficient in protein and in fat.

While the money value of the broadcasted corn is not very different from the value of that grown on the other plat, this estimate does not take into account the digestibility of the various products.

The variety of corn which shall be planted must be determined somewhat by local conditions. In central New York the Pride of the North gives very satisfactory results. Whatever variety is selected, it should be one which shall approach maturity before frost. The man who plants so thickly that he cuts it with the reaper is surely failing to get best results, says Country Gentleman, in conclusion to the foregoing advice.

TALK WITH FARMERS.

The Man Who Wrote It Is Something of a Growler, But He Tells Nothing But the Truth.

One must own enough farm implements and animals to do his work rightly. A poor man cannot own horses valued at $100 each, but his poverty is no excuse for poor, emaciated, half-killed "stacks of bones." Make barns more for comfort than for style, but do not be afraid to fix up your outhouses—barns, sheds and chicken houses—so as to have the appearance that indicates that a well-to-do farmer dwells there. Build your barns with plenty of shed and implement room. Do all the fall breaking you can. If need be, hire a man with team and plow to assist you. Do not work your team to death. Do not make the boys do the work while you sit beneath the shade, idling away the hours, and don't make your girls get out in the field to the drudgery of farm work. Do not say: "Well I feed them for their work, and I'll just put them to raking stalks or hoeing corn." It is to be hoped young men will see them if you do, and take pity on the poor things. If they were manly they would marry them to relieve their father, and more especially to relieve the girls of their obnoxious parent. Give your sons and daughters a good school education if nothing more. Don't send them one day and stop them another; better keep them at home all the time. I would tell you not to maltreat dumb animals, but that story has grown old, ever so old, and yet the farmer mistreats his stock just the same. He feeds them little and beats them much; while we all know it should be vice versa.—M. Louis Mertins, in Prairie Farmer.

Eggs Wasted by Overfeeding.

The man who feeds three times a day, and gives the hens so much kindness that they will not scratch or work, but sit down and wait for him to come around at the regular hour, simply wastes time, labor and food. What is more, he wastes eggs, for such hens lay but few eggs, because they are in a fat condition. Of course, hens should not be poor in flesh, but there is no need of feeding hens more than they actually require. Eggs are costly luxuries when the hens do not lay regularly, and nine-tenths of the failures are due to overfeeding.—The Poultry Keeper.

RELIC HUNTERS HURT TREES.

Those Planted by Li Hung Chang at Tomb of Gen. Grant Are Having Hard Fight for Life.

Recent visitors to Grant's tomb, in Riverside drive, New York City, have noticed a tendency toward decay in the trees planted near the mausoleum by Li Hung Chang upon the occasion of that distinguished celestial statesman's visit to the final resting place of his friend, the general, several years ago.

Vandals and curiosity seekers have combined to arrest the growth of trees and destroy their life by tearing leaves and branches from their boughs, and although extra vigilance is maintained to guard against the desecration the trees continue to be despoiled.

A substantial fence, with extra guards, will probably be provided by the park commissioners. In contrast to the care taken of the Li Hung Chang trees, it is pointed out that the Japanese, ever since the visit of Gen. and Mrs. Grant to the kingdom of the mikado, have carefully protected and nourished the trees which the general and his wife planted on that occasion.

To Clean Ribbons.

For all ribbons but white or those that are badly soiled an excellent method is to put all kinds together into a fruit jar that is half-full of gasoline. Cover it tightly, shake a few times and allow it to stand over night. In the morning the dirt will be found at the bottom of the jar. The ribbons should be shaken, not squeezed or wrung, when they are removed from the fluid, and hung in the open air to dry. White ribbon is turned yellow by gasoline. Do not use the gasoline near a fire or light.—Detroit Free Press.

There are lots of people who will not take a dare to do anything except a dare to go to work.—Atchison Globe.

Just the Experience.

After looking in the show window of a dealer in sporting goods for a long ten minutes he entered the store and said:

"Sir, I have some thoughts of going a-fishing."

"Yes, people do have thoughts of it sometimes," was the reply.

"If I go, I shall want at least $50 worth of tackle."

"All of that, I should say."

"And, sir, after I have spent $50 for tackle and taken two weeks' vacation and paid out $100 for railroad fare and hotel bill, what then, sir—what then? Will I have caught any fish?"

"Not one," was the reply.

"But, sir—but—"

"But you will have had the experience. Come in any time you are ready, and we'll fit you out and tell you where the last man thought he had a nibble."—Philadelphia Press.

Her False Note.

At a local amusement resort the lecturer is accustomed to wax eloquent over the graces of a certain fat lady who gives many exhibitions a day on a stationary bicycle. One night lately there was a tear in the speaker's eye and a quiver in his voice as he told of mademoiselle's appearances before the crowned heads of Europe.

"Yes, there was the prince of Wales' friend," he sobbed, with an emotional wave of his hand. "He saw her, loved her and would have followed her to America but for the protestations of his mother, Queen Victoria."

"Yis," supplemented the fair object of the prince's affections. "Yis, he knowed a good thing whin he seen it." There wasn't a dry eye in the house.—Boston Record.

"I understand that Noitall says your new picture is a monstrosity." "I don't mind him," quietly remarked the artist; "he never had an opinion of his own. He merely repeats what others say."—Philadelphia Times.

He must needs run when the cycle comes.—Ally Sloper.

ONE LATIN FRIEND.

Ecuador's Progressive President Shows His Admiration for the United States.

"President Alfaro, of the Republic of Eucador, has recently shown his friendship for the United States in a new manner," observed Mr. Perry M. DeLeon, of Savannah, consul general at Guayaquil, reports the Washington Post. "He has brought into this country a considerable number of school teachers for the purpose of instructing his people in the English language. But in other ways he has made it plain that he desires friendly and intimate relations with the great republic to the north. His term of office expires in August, but Senor Plaza, his successor, is of the same party, and will undoubtedly pursue the same policy.

"The completion of the railroad from the seashore through the mountains and into Bogota will strike a death-knell to revolutions in Ecuador. Now an independente can raise a revolution and gain considerable headway before the government is able to secure any definite information about it, but when it becomes possible to transport troops in a few days by rail into the interior such rebellions against authority will be impractical. The road, an Anglo-American project, of which Mr. Archie Harmon, of Staunton, Va., was the promoter, will cost $12,500,000, and should be completed in about five years. The government assures the corporation the right to operate the road for 50 years, and also, for the same period, all mineral rights in the republic. Some 15 expert prospectors have been scouring the interior of Ecuador, searching for minerals, and are said to have made some valuable discoveries of gold. The company will probably build a branch railroad on its own account to develop a section of the country, particularly the rubber forests."

Mr. De Leon, who is now on his way back to Ecuador, says he is heartily in favor of a canal for the development of trade with South America, and that he is convinced the Panama route is the only feasible one. "The objections urged against a sea-level canal," said he, "are really not objections at all. Furthermore, we already have the right to control a canal across Panama, just as we protect the railroad property there."

Perils of the Poles.

Three expeditions are trying to locate the south pole, and six are after the one at the other end of the world. This means nine new faces on the lecture platform next year.—Baltimore American.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy, Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family phy-

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

sician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

A. N. K.—C 1871

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

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Send for our
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It is brimfull of information regarding diseases of the **Liver and Kidneys, Chronic Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Nervous Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Constipation** and other **Digestive Disorders.**

Persons suffering from these ailments cannot afford to be without it.

It teaches you **HOW TO GET WELL**, and being well, **HOW TO REMAIN SO!**

We have no Patent Medicines to sell. We have no fake scheme. We are simply a body of specialists who have united our forces to cure these diseases. Our Book of Health is sent absolutely free of cost upon application. Write for it. Address:

Interstate Physicians' League
CINCINNATI, OHIO, U.S.A.

Fragrant **SOZODONT** TOOTH POWDER 25c

He thinks he lives, but he's a dead one. No person is really alive whose liver is dead. During the winter most people spend nearly all their time in warm, stuffy houses or offices or workshops. Many don't get as much exercise as they ought, and everybody knows that people gain weight in winter. As a rule it is not sound weight, but means a lot of flabby fat and useless, rotting matter staying in the body when it ought to have been driven out. But the liver was overburdened, deadened—stopped work. There you are, with a dead liver, and right now is the time for resurrection. Wake up the dead! Get all the filth out of your system, and get ready for the summer's trials with clean, clear blood, body, brain free from bile. Force is dangerous and destructive unless used in a gentle persuasive way, and the right plan is to give new strength to the muscular walls of the bowels, and stir up the liver to new life and work with CASCARETS, the great spring cleaner, disinfectant and bowel tonic. Get a 50c box to-day—a whole month's treatment—and see how quickly you will be

BROUGHT BACK TO NEW LIFE BY

Cascarets
LIVER TONIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 462

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901.

Republican Nominations.

FOR STATE SENATOR:
ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES:
PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.
CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

FOR TREASURER:
JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 7.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.
JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS:
EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

They Resolved.

The resolutions adopted by the late lamented Democratic convention held Tuesday in Oakland are published elsewhere in today's REPUBLICAN.

According to these resolutions the nation as a whole and Maryland in particular has been plunged in despair by the retirement of the angelic Arthur P. Gorman from the United States Senate. That calamity befell the country some five or six years ago but the Democrats of Garrett county have just realized, to quote the language of the resolutions, "the great loss the state and nation has sustained in the retirement of the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman from the U. S. Senate." The Democrats of Garrett county have held numberless conventions since the state and nation sustained this great loss but up to the present time it has not been considered necessary to adopt a resolution lamenting this fact or in wearing a badge of mourning to show to the country at large "their hope," to again quote the language of the resolution, "that the next Legislature of Maryland will return him to the position he has so long and so ably filled and thus right a great wrong." It has been a terrible hardship to the nation to be bereft of Mr. Gorman's services during these few years, hasn't it? The wonder is that the wheels of the Government have not been clogged long ago and that justice has not been blinded. According to our Democratic friends the late unpleasantness between this country and Spain was as a drop of water in the ocean compared to the loss the country sustained by the bland and smiling Mr. Gorman being out of the United States Senate.

Verily Mr. Gorman remains the boss of affairs in Garrett county and his prophet is the framer of this resolution, whoever he may be.

The Governor, too, came in for a share of praise and endorsement in calling the extra session of the Legislature "which has resulted in a fair and correct enumeration of the population of the State."

No doubt the political information to the Democracy resulting from the State census was well worth the $40,000 or more expended in gathering it. The Democratic party of Maryland has always been noted for its economy in public affairs and the extra session is only another example of its economical policy.

Democracy vs. Republicanism.

The conditions confronting the Democratic party in Garrett county to-day are a fact and not a theory. The organization is rent and torn asunder by internal dissensions owing to the ambition of one man or a few select cohorts who are in the background and want to push themselves to the front.

The Republican party, on the other hand, is solidly cemented and everything is harmonious notwithstanding the talk of an independent Republican ticket being put in the field. This movement is not countenanced by anyone claiming to be a trne Republican but is being agitated mainly by a few insurgents of the Democratic party and backed by a newspaper claiming to be independent in its principles when in fact it is only awaiting a favorable opportunity to come out boldly and espouse the cause of Democracy and all the ills and evils following in the wake of that now wrecked party. Not only this but if an independent ticket were placed in the field as against the regular Republicen ticket the result of the election may be disastrous to the Republican party as a whole, but to the prime movers in the matter, be they Republicans or Democrats, they would forever rest under a stigma among their own party associates.

Gen. L. V. B. and His Bogey.

We trust that his friends in Frederick county are keeping close watch over our handsome friend, Gen. Louis Victor Baughman. We urge them to be unceasing in their vigilance, tireless in their attentions and most solicitous in the care with which they watch over and protect him. Of all her citizens, Maryland can least afford to lose Gen. Louis Victor Baughman. His handsome countenance, his debonair manner, his indomitable energy, his resourcefulness, his sunny disposition and his limitless hospitality make him "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." To take him from us, to let ill befall him, would be to deprive Maryland of her chief charm. The loss the state would sustain would be irreparable, would fill every heart with most poignant grief, and put the entire populace of Maryland in deepest mouning.

The casual reader may ask: "Why all this solicitude over General Baughman? Is he in danger?" To every such inquiry let us quickly make reply: Yes, General Baughman is in danger. A terrible shadow has fallen athwart his path, and now the gravest fears are entertained for his safety. When this direful thing happened we do not undertake to say. Like all terrible maladies, it may have been long in making known its presence. However that may be, the silly season of 1901 developed its existence. In this torrid weather the deplorable fact is made apparent that General Baughman, in the zeal of his partisanship, is suffering from an hallucination. There is hope that he may recover, and it is because we look forward with keenest anticipation to the day when he will be free from all his besetting demons and become once again our handsome, jovial, sweet-tempered and evenly balanced friend that we urge his neighbors to take care of him.

To be brief, General Baughman is being chased by that horryfying bogey, the threat of negro domination. He himself has told about it. Hear the wail that issues from his lips:

The voters of the state must decide this fall whether or not the white men who are actual residents of Maryland are to govern, or whether, on the other hand, the political control of the commonwealth is to be regulated by the passions, the prejudiced and the ignorance of the irresponsible, illiterate and lawless negroes, who have no settled abode in our midst and who have no interest in, and are not concerned with, the welfare or prosperity of the commonwealth.

And so forth for about five hundred words.

Now, we submit, Gen. Baughman would never think of such downright silliness except during the silly season. He is a man of too much common sense, too much intellectuality; a man too well versed in the statistics of Maryland's population to attempt in serious, sober earnestness to make the people of the state believe any such nonsense as the foregoing and what followed. It is the silly seasen. The intense heat and the oppressive humidity have affected the General. We see him now in our mind's eye running round in circles chased by a terrible big black bogey. We feel sorry for him, and, while abjuring his friends to take good care of him, offer the state, as some consolation in this hour of its affliction, the assurance that, when cool weather comes, the General will be himself again.

The Village Improvement Society Fair at Deer Park.

The date of the Fair at Deer Park has been fixed for Friday, August 16th, from four to seven o'clock and Mr. Burwell has kindly again allowed the use of the hotel grounds for the occasion.

The interest already manifested insures the success of the affair, as the donations and offers of assistance have been lavish and the articles which will be for sale are worth seeing, including some charming things sent all the way from Egypt by Mrs. Frick, whose personal aid we shall sadly miss this season.

Some childrens' dresses from New York have been donated; neckties and stocks after recent Paris fashions; all sorts of fancy articles, books, pictures and a charming collection of handsome silverware and jewelry from one of the best known firms.

The Japanese Tea Garden will again be one of the principal features; the Dairy will have innumerable attractions, and the refreshment tables will be supplied with the most delicious dainties from the private kitchens of the cottagers and members of the Society who have real talent for cookery and understand it as an art.

Two ponies, one in harness and the other under the saddle, will add greatly to the pleasure of the little ones.

A new feature, and one which has excited great interest, is the exhibits and competition for prizes which will be well worth winning. It has been made necessary to withdraw some of the classes proposed but those which remain and for the best of which handsome prizes will be given, are as follows:

1. Best chickens (cock and two hens, to be sent in proper box with wire top and front),
2. Basket of vegetables (variety and perfection of specimens to count).
3. Knitting and crochetting.
4. Drawn work.
5. Embroidery.
6. Basket of flowers (variety and variety of specimens to count).
7. Boy's work.
8. Cake.
9. Baby socks.
10. Hand sewed aprons.
11. Dressed chickens (dry picked, this season's chickens, heads and feet left on).
12. Rolls and biscuits.

Competition open to all living within ten miles of Deer Park, but the name, address and a statement of what the article to be tried for is, must be sent to Mrs. Lorenzo Thrasher, Deer Park, before Aug. 10th, after which date the classes will be finally closed.

Come one, come all; come early, stay late; bring little money or much money; if you don't want to buy, come and see the pretty things and have a pleasant afternoon.

Should the weather be bad the fair will be held in the ball room of the Deer Park hotel, west annex.

All exhibits must be brought to the grounds and delivered at the tables to Mrs. John K. Mitchell, Mrs. L. D. Thrasher, Mrs. Lashorn, Mrs. Orbello or Miss Ellen Hoye between 2 and 2.30 o'clock the day of the fair.

Judging of the classes from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Bazaar open to the public at 4 p. m.

Baskets for the flowers and vegetable competition will be given out at the Friendly Hall to all those desiring to compete in these classes on Tuesday afternoon, August 13, at 4 o'clock. Also the tags which will be required to be attached to each article exhibited with the name of the exhibitor clearly written upon it and the price to be charged if the article is for sale.

The half rate tickets for members of the society and exhibitors will also be sold at the Friendly Hall on Tuesday afternoon, August 13, at 4 o'clock.

The ladies in charge of the exhibit tables are asked to be on duty at 2 o'clock precisely and the judges to come at 3. Consequently it is necessary to urge upon the exhibitors an exact compliance with the directions herein given and any article not in its proper place by 3 o'clock will not be considered in the competition.

LAWYERS AT DEER PARK.

Members of the State Bar Association are Enjoying the Mountain Air.

The annual meeting of the Maryland State Bar Association began at Deer Park Hotel yesterday morning. State Senator Stevenson A. Williams, president, opening the session with an address, after which various committees reported, including that of legal reform, which reported the bribery resolution offered at the Cumberland meeting last year.

In the afternoon Alfred S. Niles, of Baltimore, read a paper entitled "Where the Law Fails," and at night James W. Owens, of Annapolis, read a paper on the subject, "Legislation; Its Errors and Needed Reforms." Today Henry C. Niles, of the York county bar, Pennsylvania, will deliver the annual address on "Priests of the Temple."

About 100 lawyers are in attendance.

The address of President Williams was entitled "A Glance at the Methods of Forming Corporations in Maryland From Colonial Times; Some Evils Which Have Grown Out of Them, With Suggestions for Their Remedy."

After making an historical detail of these evils he said:

"Now, as to the remedy for these evils. The power to furnish what corporate interests so frequently and regularly require, should be surrendered by the legislature and lodged in some office where the responsibility is single and the character is granted as of course upon payment of the required fees. This would be not merely a saving of the time now consumed in this way, but the removal of what is probably the chief source of corruption about the legislative halls."

Edwin L. Mitchell, Thomas J. Peddicord and Percy H. Veitch, of the Oakland bar, were admitted to membership in the State association.

The Census of Garrett County.

The Federal census of Maryland has just been published by Director General Merriam, of the Census Bureau, and the official figures giving the population of the state are quite interesting, showing as they do that the female population exceeds that of the male by 9,494. The percentage of negroes is 19.8 of the whole number.

Garrett county's population consists at 17,827. Of this number there are 9,011 native born males; 8,238 native born females; 266 foreign born males; 186 foreign born females; 63 colored males and 63 colored females.

OUR AUGUST WEATHER.

Heavy Thunder Storms and Hot Weather According to Rev. Hicks.

A Venus period of perturbation is central on July 31st, the moon is at full and near the equator on the same day with the reactionary storms due at the end of July still existing toward eastern parts of the country. Threatening, stormy weather may therefore be expected in many quarters as August comes in. As the moon does not pass over the equator until the 3rd and as its perigee does not fall until the 6th the chances are lessened for dangerous gulf storms.

A season of menacing storm conditions may hover over that region until after the Vulcan storm period central on the 6th and extending to the 9th. If all three of these Moon phases had fallen on the same date, at this time of the year and in a Jupiter period, it would have foreboded possible violence on and about the gulf. From about Tuesday, the 6th, to Friday, the 9th, look in all probability for a very warm wave to culminate in thunder storms, with heavy hail and some high winds. Following these storms no one need be surprised at a sudden and very marked fall of temperature. There should certainly be an abatement of summer heat, for a few days, between this Vulcan period and the reactionary disturbances central on 13th and 14th.

The temperature will rise very high in many places about the time of new Moon on the 14th, low barometic conditions will develop, and electrical, blustering storms will break out generally, the general tendency to which will continue until after the Moon moves south of the equator on the 16th.

A brief relaxation from high temperatures ought normally to appear between storms of the 13th and 14th, and the Vulcan period, 17th to 21st, in which case the rise of temperature, falling barometer and storms of the latter period will fall about Sunday, the 18th, to Tuesday, the 20th. We know no reasons why we should expect a decided change from very dry weather generally in August, but some startling downpours of rain and hail are quite probable in narrow localities, on the central storm days throughout the Venus period, which continues until after the middle of August, or until the effects of the Earth's September equinox begin to make themselves felt. These intense local storms will be preceded by very high temperatures, vicious thunder and lightning will result in the immediate storm paths, and phenomenal drops in the temperature will follow the sections covered by the storms, thence spreading into wider areas, cooling off the heated atmosphere generally.

On and touching the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th many severe summer storms may be apprehended in various parts of the interior, and on the lakes and sea coasts. This is the mid-summer storm period, and it may be expected to result in decided disturbances and changes in weather conditions. One of the changes will very likely be to much cooler weather generally, running, with occasional brief changes to warmer, into September, which month we believe will not be so terribly warm as it has been the past few years.

On and touching the 24th and 25th reactionary storm conditions will develop, causing a rise of temperature, falling barometer and heavy, blustering thunder storms in paths progressive from west to east. The last four or five days in August, running into the opening days of September, storms of equinoctial origin are very probable along the islands adjacent to our south coasts and at exposed points in and around the gulf region. The Moon is on the celestial equator on the 30th, and in perigee on September 1st. The regular Vulcan storm period is central on the 30th, extending from the 28th to September 1st.

Only 50 Cents

to make your baby strong and well. A fifty cent bottle of

Scott's Emulsion

will change a sickly baby to a plump, romping child.

Only one cent a day, think of it. Its as nice as cream.

Send for a free sample, and try it.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Dynamited Savage River.

On last Friday a party of West Virginians hailing from Grafton, Fairmont and Morgantown came to this county by rail and got off the train at Crabtree, a station a short distance below Swanton on the seventeen mile grade. They at once proceeded down the mountain side to the Savage river and dynamited that stream from Crabtree to its mouth at Bloomington. Nine distinct explosions of dynamite were heard and the result of the day's work on the part of these vandals was the capture of fifty-three pounds of black bass and an innumerable lot of other fish.

These men can lay no claim to being called sportsmen. They have violated the statutes of Maryland by dynamiting the river and should they be apprehended the law against such persons will no doubt be rigidly enforced.

Savage river has been plentifully stocked with fish this season at the expense of the people of Maryland and then to have non-residents come in and ruthlessly destroy fish by means that are denied our own citizens is an outrage that should not be allowed to go unpunished.

Books at the Park.

One of the attractions at Mountain Lake Park each year is the fine display of books and stationery which is made by one of the leading houses in Cincinnati. Room 2 of the old Auditorium building is a favorite resort for all residents and visitors of the Park.

All the magazines, new summer reading, standard books and every convenience in the stationery line are attractively displayed.

Every one is made welcome to look at the new books and no one is importuned to purchase.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

THOMAS R. McROBIE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1901.

ELIZABETH McROBIE,
Administratrix,
Beckman, Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Of Valuable

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, at the suit of Philip T. Garthright against Alfred W. Dennett, the same being No. 7 Judicials to July Term, 1900, of said Court, and to the undersigned sheriff of Garrett county directed, I did in pursuance and by virtue of said writ actually enter upon the real estate hereinafter described, on the 24th day of June, 1901, and did seize and levy upon all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Alfred W. Dennett, both at law and in equity, in and to all the hereinafter described real estate, and I hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the day of sale, in front of the storehouse of P. T. Garthright, in the town of Mountain Lake Park, Garrett county, on

Saturday, 3d day of August, 1901,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title, interest and estate, both at law and in equity, of the said Alfred W. Dennett in and to all that lot of ground situate, lying and being near Mountain Lake Park, in Garrett county, Maryland, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at the southwest corner of A. C. Brooke's lot, on the road leading from Mountain Lake Park to Oakland, and running thence along said road 8 rods, 11 feet and 7 inches; thence by a parallel line to that of Jennie Smith and others, on the opposite side of the lot, 100 rods to the Park alley; thence by and with said alley, 34 rods to the aforesaid line between Jennie Smith and others and James R. Bishop, 74 rods, 11 feet, 7 inches to Brooke's lot; thence with the third line of said Brooke's lot reversed, 25 rods, 4 feet and 9 inches; thence with the second line of said Brookr's lot reversed, 25 rods, 4 feet, 9 inches to the place of beginning, containing

17 1-4 Acres of Land,

more or less, and being the same property which was conveyed to the said Alfred W. Dennett by James R. Bishop and wife by deed dated October 7th, 1895 and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 28, folio 340, one of the land records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The said property will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ of fieri facias and costs.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on the day of sale.

A. J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County, Maryland.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Miss Nettie Michaels is expected home from Baltimore on Saturday.

Mr. Luther Shaffer, of Baltimore, was here a few days recently visiting friends.

Mr. Eli McMillan, of Accident, is now at Glade, Fayette county, Pa., visiting friends.

Rev. R. B. Ward, of Cameron, was in Oakland Monday and Monday night as the guest of friends.

Miss Eleanor Paul, of Washington, D. C., was a guest at Judge Sloan's, near town, a few days laat week.

Miss Margaret Sloan, daughter of Judge and Mrs. David W. Sloan, has gone to St. Louis, Mo., to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. G. Fox, of Friendsville, were here visiting the family of Mr. George Fulmer on Thursday last.

Mrs. Rebecca Firestone, of Frederick, will arrive in Oakland this evening and remain the guest of Mrs. Leah F. Sincell for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Billmire, of Baltimore, arrived here on Saturday night last to visit Mrs. Billmire's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Michaels.

Samuel J. Beachy, Esq., of Grantsville, came up to Oakland Sunday afternoon and remained here until Monday visiting his daughter, Mrs. David Durst, on Alder street.

Mr. Norman S. Heindel has removed his office from the Shartzer Opera House to THE REPUBLICAN building where he will be pleased to see all who may place any business in his hands.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Grant Smith and children, of Grafton, arrived in Oakland Saturday night. The former returned home on Monday morning. Mrs. Smith and children will remain here some days visiting relatives and friends.

The older inhabitants are now telling how much hotter the summers are than when they were boys, just as they lament over the increased coldness of the winters. There has undoubtedly been some change as to both seasons and the cutting down of the forests is largely responsible for it.

Mrs. Uhler, wife of Rev. George I. Uhler, of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, who has been quite ill for several weeks, has gone to her former home at Easton, Pa., to recuperate. A letter received by Mr. Uhler Tuesday morning states that Mrs. Uhler has improved to some extent.

The electrical storms this summer have been exceptionally severe in this section. Friday night the flashes of lightning and peals of thunder racked the nerves of many people. There was a high wind also which did considerable damage to growing crops, especially corn, a number of fields in this immediate community being almost ruined.

Here is a puzzle that puzzles everybody. Take the number of your living brothers, double the amount, add to it three, multiply the result by five, add to this the number of living sisters, multiply the result by ten, add the number of deaths of brothers and sisters, subtract 150 from the result. The right hand figure will be the number of deaths, the middle figure will be the number of living sisters and the left figure will show the numbed of living brothers.

The excursion from the George's Creek country to Mountain Lake Park Tuesday was liberally patronized. The crowd at the Park was variously estimated as numbering from a thousand to fifteen hundred. The excursionists were accompanied by the Frostburg band, and was given under the auspices of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, an organization numerically very strong in the mining region. The day was greatly enjoyed by the crowd and was spent in various ways. Many came to Oakland in wagons of which there were many in service that day.

Don H. Parsons, of Keyser, W. Va., spent Monday in Oakland the guest of friends.

Charles B. Barndollar, of Allegneny, Pa., spent a part of last and this week in Oakland.

Messrs. Geo. Parsons and Maurice Jones, of Keyser, spent Sunday in Oakland.

Miss Bertha Lear, of Cumberland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Harned.

Miss Kelly, of Chicago, has been added to the corps of nurses on duty at the McComas Sanitarium.

Miss Sadie Offutt, of Cumberland, is here as the guest of her cousin, Miss Nellie Offutt, on Second street.

Mr. David T. Enlow lost a valuable heifer on Friday night, the animal having been struck by lightning as it lay in a field alongside a wire fence.

Miss Nan Horner, of Baltimore, is the guests of Col. Wood's family, who are occupying the Lawton residence near town this summer.

Miss Elsie Fay, of Washington, D. C., will arrive in Oakland today and be the guest of the Misses Jarboe at their home on Alder street.

We will this week mail to our subscribers statements showing their indebtedness on subscription. The total amount due us is quite large and we trust that there will be a hearty response.

George Geissman, who carries the mail between this point and Accident, using for the purpose a dayton wagon with a capacitp of four passengers, is building up a big trade in the passenger business.

We are pleased to note the improved condition of the mother of Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, whose serious illness was noted in these columns last week. A trained nurse who is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, is in attendance upon the lady and her ultimate, and we trust, speedy, recovery may result.

Bonnets for horses are in evidence in Oakland now. Many equines have been decked out with this headgear which consists of a straw hat with holes cut through for the ears. The hats have high crowns and are tied on with red strings. These hot days the horses appreciate the hats, there is no doubt.

Physicians say that typhoid fever is a preventable disease, that bad water and filth are the principal causes of the attacks. There are cities and localities in this country where this sort of diseases are almost an impossibility because the inhabitants have adopted the most approved and scientific means of preventing the propogation of the germs which produce it.

Boys with hats on the back of their heads and long hair hanging down over their foreheads, with cigarettes and smutty stories in their mouths, are cheaper than old worn out horses. Nobody wants them at any price. Men will not employ them and girls will not marry them. They are not worth their keeping to anybody and they will never be able to keep themselves. If any boy happens to read this who answers this description let him take a good thoughtful look at himself and then do what conscience says is the best thing for him to do.

The newspapers of a town are its looking glasses. It is here you see yourselves as others see you. You smile on them, and they smile back at you; you frown on them, and you are repaid in kind. They are the reflex of a town. If the town is doing business the newspaper will show it in its advertising columns. If the merchants are spiritless fellows, whose stores are jumbles of junk and jam, the newspapers will show it by the lack of space they take. If you want the world to know that you have a live town you can only let it be known through its newspapers.

Dr. W. H. Bixler, of Baltimore, is in Oakland, the guest of Attorney Norman S. Heindel.

Chautauqua season at the Park opens to-night. Big crowds are expected.

Mr. John Morton, of Midland, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Weber on Tuesday.

Hon. Julius Scherr, of Eglon, was in the city a day or two this week on business.

Mrs. Thaddeus Hinebaugh, of Washington, D. C., was here visiting relatives and friends a few days this week, having arrived Sunday.

Mr. Max Good, of St. Louis, whose family is at Mrs. Kepner's for the summer, arrived here Sunday night to remain a short time.

Miss Daisy Grace, of Baltimore, who spent some time in Oakland as the guest of Mrs. Jos. E. Harned, returned to Baltimore yesterday.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. C. Davis and daughter, of Allegheny, Pa., arrived here Monday afternoon to remain some time as the guests of relatives.

Mrs. Renninger and daughter, of Cumberland, mother and sister of Attorney Julius C. Renninger, are in Oakland as the guests of that gentleman and his estimable wife.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kidd and Mrs. J. Herbert Beatson and little daughter, all of Baltimore, who have been in Oakland visiting Mrs. Leah F. Sincell and family, returned to their home on Sunday evening last.

One good advertisement is better than three or four poor ones. You might give a nail a thousand light taps and not get into the wood a sixteenth of an inch. You would be just about where you started when you got through. Two or three good, strong blows with a hammer would drive it clear home.

A man in North Carolina was selling standing timber—walnut trees. The man who was buying came to one very handsome tree. He told the owner he would pay as much as $50 for the tree. The owner did not sell but sent for experts. He got $1,500 for the tree (curled walnut) as it stood. The man who cut it down realized $3,000 for it on the cars. It was shipped to New York and veneering one sixth to half an inch was cut from it. The sales were watched. The tree brought $60,000.

Jesse Turner's orchestra will return from Oakland August 8th, its two months' engagement expiring at that time. The organization has given perfect satisfaction and was wanted longer, but a number of the boys have made engagements for the coming year and must go to meet them. John T. Hoffman goes with Al. G. Field's big minstrels, Archie Grimes with John W. Vogel, Dean Lazier with Haverly's minstrels, Jerome McMurphy goes to California, Earl Frost goes with Si Plunkard and Jesse Turner returns home. He will at once organize an opera house orchestra and be ready as soon as the season opens. The boys have made themselves famous this summer.—Morgantown Dominion.

News from Nome.

A number of letters have been received here by members of families whose relatives went up to Nome, Alaska, this spring for the purpose of prosecuting further their search for gold. The letters all speak favorably of the prospects for this season, notwithstanding the fact that on July 5th five or six feet of snow covered the ground in the creek country. There was no snow, however, along the beach and operations were begun there as soon as the party arrived.

Broke His Arm.

Carl Brown, son of ex-Sheriff Brown, fell in the bowling alley here one night last week and sustained a compound fracture of his left arm between the wrist and elbow.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

THOUGHT TO BE DROWNED.

A Well Kuown Young Resident of Oakland Believed to Be Dead.

Tuesday afternoon the sad intelligence of the untimely death of Percy Procter, Jr., son of Mr. and and Mrs. Percy Procter, of Oakland, was conveyed here by a telegram to his parents from the faculty of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The details of the death of this most promising young man are unusually sad and necessarily meagre owing to the fact that no one, so far as known, witnessed the accident, but it is believed that he went bathing in Lake Cayuga and was taken with cramps. Being alone he was unable to save himself and was drowned.

So far as we can ascertain the young man, who is 19 years of age, left Ithaca on Saturday afternoon for Tanghannock Falls, N. Y., about 10 miles distant, on his wheel. At 5 o'clock he asked permission to leave his bicycle at the farmhouse of Samuel McElvoy, near Lake Cayuga, for awhile. As he did not return the farmer became alarmed and began a search along the lake shore. He found a bundle of clothes marked "Percy Procter" and reported the matter to the authorities. The clothing was found on Tuesday morning, three days after the disappearance of young Procter, near the town of Trumansburg, and immediately thereafter Mr. Procter was apprised of the fact by a telegram as stated above. He immediately left for Ithaca and expected to arrive there yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. So far as known at this time the body has not been recovered.

He had been a student at Cornell University for two years, where he was taking a special course in agriculture.

He was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Procter, both of whom were devoted to him.

Fatally Injured at Keyser.

Clarence Billmeyer, who was well known to most of the people of Salisbury and vicinity, died about 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, July 22d. His death was caused by an accident that befell him last Saturday forenoon, and which occurred about as follows:

He was in the employ of Deeter & Kendall, who operate a sawmill on Keyser's Ridge, Garrett county, Md., and while unloading some logs from a log truck, a rolling log struck a canthook in his hands, causing the top end of the tool to strike him a heavy blow in the abdomen. He suffered terribly for several days, until death came to his relief.

On Tuesday the remains were brought to Salisbury, where they were prepared for burial by Undertakers McCulloh and Fair, and here shipped to Mslton, Pa., where the funeral was held.

The deceased was aged about 50 years. He was a practical lumberman, and came to this vicinity with the firm of Billmeyer & Balliet, from Montour county, Pa., about eleven years ago. Clarence, or "Buff," as he was commonly called by his fellow workmen, was an honest, hard-working, genial and whole-souled man. He was kind hearted and liberal, and his friends were many. Poor fellow! We regret exceedingly that his career was so suddenly cut off. His many friends will ever remember him with kindness and tender feelings.

The deceased was unmarried, and he is survived by a mother, one brother and one sister, who reside at Strawberry Point, Ill., where the brother is a practicing physician. The brother regretted exceedingly that he was unable to come east to the funeral, owing to the serious illness of the mother. —Salisbury Star.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 1 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA, COLORADO AND UTAH.

Special low Summer Excursion Rates to all points. Personally conducted Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Personally conducted tour to San Francisco, Cal., account General Convention Episcopal Cuhrch. Tickets on sale Sept. 22nd to 27th. Good returning until Nov. 5th, with stop-over privileges.

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Only line with Double Daily Through Service. Dining Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Fastest train service to the famous

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Through sleeping car from Chicago without change and through sleeping car reservations from Cincinnati via Memphis, Tenn., to

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Special Homeseekers' Excursions to all points South, West and North West.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 5, E. A. Wimer's store, McHenry.
July 6, W. A. Smith's store, Hoyes.
July 8, R. A. Liston's store, Selbysport.
July 9 and 10, J. H. Cuppet's store, Friendsville.
July 11, J. L. Englehart's store, Accident.
July 12, W. M. Lohr's farm, Cove.
July 13, Harry Leathen's store, Keyser.
July 15, C. M. Livengood's Hotel, Grantsville.
July 16, Thomas Johnson's, District, No. 9.
July 17, P. E. Finzel's store, Finzel.
July 18, Thomas Layman's Farm.
July 19, R. E. Garlitz's store, Aviliton.
July 20, J. H. Gregg's Mills, District No. 11.
July 22, C. J. Otto's, New Germany.
July 23 and 24, G. W. Engle's store, Bittinger.
July 25, Company store, Crellin.
July 26, U. G. Palmer's office, Hutton.
July 29, Merritt Wilson's, No. 8.
July 30, Mrs. Browning's, Gorman.
July 31 and August 1, J. H. Rafter's store, Kitzmillerville.
August 2 and 3, Wm. Moody's Bloomington.
August 5 and 6, Wade H. Lohr's, Swanton.
August 7 and 8, S. P. Specht's store, Deer Park.
August 9, L. A. Rudisill's office, Mt. Lake Park.

The Treasurer's office in Oakland will be closed from July 3rd to August 10th, 1901, inclusive.

N. B.—By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being chapter 566, it is provided that all county texes shall be due and payable on the 1st day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof and on all county taxes paid on or before the said 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed; and after the 1st of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid; the Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on all tax bills for county purposes regulating in the manner aforesaid and shall note same upon the receipts given for taxes so paid; but the discount allowed on county tax by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institute unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer of Garrett county, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following road is prayed to be changed, said road so prayed to be changed is the county road leading from Oakland to Crellin, said change to begin at or near where the run (that comes from Hesen's saw mill) crosses the road and running through the lands of John Bradley, to intersect the county road leading from Charles Shaffer's to Oakland at or near the bottom of the hill, a distance of about one-fourth mile, and examine whether the said county road should be changed, will meet on the 3rd day of August, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said change of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

E. E. SOLLARS,
T. W. CASTEEL,
Examiners.

Go to Townshend's and get 12½c. lawns and percales for 10c.; 10c. lawns for 8c.; 10c. ginghams for 8c. Clothing at almost your own price. 50c. shirt waists at 35c. to 45c. 18-4t

Fall term CENTRAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Cumberland, Md., Winchester, Va., begins Sept. 2nd. Write for catalog and free lesson in Gregg Shorthand. Scholarship $45.00

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

Enough for One Night.

He Thought It Too Bad to Disturb the Police Just for Two Burglars.

THE great merchant looked up from his desk. A boy had entered the office. He was a stout boy of perhaps 19. A plainly dressed boy, with big shoes and a soft wool hat.

"Lookin' for a place," said the boy.

The merchant shook his head.

"Willin' to do anythin' that's honorable—except sand the sugar," said the boy.

The merchant slightly smiled.

"Sand is quite too expensive an ingredient," he said with a little chuckle. "You'd be safe from any such temptation here. At the same time, we have no place for you. Good night."

And he turned back to his writing.

"No objection to my sittin' here an' restin'?" inquired the boy.

"No," replied the merchant.

The boy dropped into a chair and pulled a paper from his pocket. Presently he gave a low whistle.

"Well, I swan!" he said.

"Eh?" said the merchant, looking up.

"I didn't mean to disturb you," said the boy, "but I was just readin' here how the police had a couple o' burglars penned up in a vacant house an' then let 'em get away. Poor lot o' shoats, I guess."

"A vacant house?" the merchant repeated.

"Yes," said the boy. "Family gone off to the seaside. Burglars had it all to themselves. Lot o' empty houses entered lately. Here's one place where they even carried off the water pipes an' the chandyliers."

"Don't go away until I finish this letter," said the merchant. "I've got something to say to you."

"All right," said the boy. "My time's yours."

In a few moments the letter was finished and ready for posting. The merchant looked at the big office clock. It was 6:30. All the employes had gone save the porter, who was waiting at the office door to lock up. The merchant closed his desk and turned to the boy.

"Well," he said, abruptly, "who are you and where are you from?"

"Name's Joshua Griscom," replied the boy. "J. Griscom, Perrysburg. Josh for short."

"And what brings you here?"

"Came up as freight," replied the boy. "Got tired of the farm, an' wanted to make my fortune. Hung on to a freight train and come to town. Been at it for a week. If somethin' don't turn up to-night I'm goin' back to the farm to-morrow."

"Have you any references?" inquired the merchant.

"Nop," replied the boy.

"Know anybody in town?"

"Not a soul."

The merchant looked the boy over.

"I think you are an honest lad," he said.

"I have the advantage of you there," laughed the boy. "I know it."

The merchant chuckled softly.

"You evidently don't lack for strong recommendations from a strictly personal source," he said. "But come with me. Patrick, you may lock up."

As they passed through the outer door the merchant suddenly stopped.

"Had any supper?" he asked.

"Yes," replied the boy. "It was my farewell meal. It took my last cent."

"All right," said the merchant, "come along. Now, listen. I want a care-taker for my house. My wife and daughters have gone to the seaside and taken all the servants with them. As you have just been reading, a good many unoccupied houses have been robbed lately. I occasionally sleep at home myself, but there are nights when I want to stay downtown and meet some of my business associates at the hotels. I feel that I need a care-taker at the home—a man to watch the premises day as well as night, and make himself generally useful. You seem to have a strong arm and a stout heart, my lad. What do you say to taking the job?"

"Guess I wouldn't fancy it for a steady job," replied the lad. "But I'll do the best I can, just the same."

The big house looked gloomy as the merchant and the boy entered it. "I want you to sleep downstairs," the former said. "You can make up a bed on this broad couch in the library. Now come with me and I will show you about the house."

The boy followed the merchant as the latter lighted the gas from room to room.

"Everything seems to be in order," remarked the owner. "If they find out somebody is in the house they will leave it alone. You are not afraid to sleep here, are you?"

"No," said the boy. "I ain't. I was afraid a little while ago that I wouldn't have any place to sleep. This don't scare me a mite."

"Good," said the merchant. "You will find all the bed clothing you require in the front chamber. And, here—look at this room off the dining-room. This is where my wife has stored her choicest bric-a-brac and her fine china and linen. This is the room that burglars would seek out first of all. I've left it unlocked because if it were locked the thieves would be sure to ruin the door in an effort to get it open. There, you see what it is. Just a big closet with a ventilating slit in the outer wall instead of a window. My wife had a spring put on the door as a warning to the servants to keep it closed. It locks with a spring lock, too. Don't get caught inside it."

He paused and looked intently at the boy. "You may wonder why I trust you in this way. But I fancy I know an honest face when I see it—and, besides, you look like a friendless boy I knew a good many years ago."

"I'm not doing any wondering about that," laughed the boy, "but there is one thing I'd like to know."

"And what is that?"

"The name of the man I'm working for."

"My name is Richard Carter," said the merchant, "and this house is 71 East Monroe street."

"One more thing," said the boy, "does your trust in me go so far as a quarter in advance on my wages? I may want breakfast, you know."

"Here's a dollar and a latchkey," laughed the merchant, as he turned to go. "I sleep at the club to-night. If anything should happen ring up the police at the central station. The telephone is in the corner over there. You can use it, can't you?"

"I've seen it used," replied the boy.

"Good night."

It was midnight when the boy closed his eyes in the darkness. His improvised couch was restful and soothing one. In a moment he was fast asleep.

He awoke with a sudden start at the sound of voices close by. He lay very still and listened.

"This is a cinch, Bill," said one voice, "Nobody at home and all the time we need to work the prize. Steady with that lantern, old man."

"That's all right," said another voice. "I'm hunting for the big closet off the dining-room that the girl told us to look for. Ah, here it is."

"Good stuff," said the man who had spoken last. "Easy to find a market for it. Come on and we'll see what we want."

The boy's breath came in little gasps as he crept forward. He heard the confused murmurs of the men in closet as they disputed about the value of the plunder. He crept a little closer. He reached out to grasp the door.

A sudden turn of the lantern threw the strong rays on his white face. There was an oath, a sudden rush, and then the heavy oak door slammed shut with a crash and a sharp click.

The boy, panting a little, stood by the door for a moment or two and

HE CREPT A LITTLE CLOSER.

listened as the trapped rascals vainly threw themselves against the panels.

"Guess they'll keep for awhile," he dryly muttered. "And now for that telephone." He lighted a gas jet in the library and approached the 'phone. He paused as his hand touched the receiver.

"No, dum it all, I won't," he said, as he drew back. "It would be a shame to wake up those police fellers for a little thing like this. The burglars will keep all right. I'll wait for daylight before I disturb the police."

Before he laid himself down he rapped sharply on one of the panels.

"Good night," he said.

A confused growl came from the interior.

"Don't mention it," drawled the boy.

It was ten o'clock the next morning when the merchant looked up and discovered Joshua Griscom intently regarding him.

"Mornin'," said the boy.

"Good morning," said the merchant.

"Came in to report," said the boy.

"Good," said the merchant.

"Everything's quiet," said the boy. "Swept off the porch and sidewalk, got my breakfast, and here I am."

"Good again," exclaimed the merchant. "Be on hand to-morrow with your next report. Good morning."

The boy hesitated.

"Mornin'," he said. Then he slowly added: "I've got two of 'em."

"Two what?"

"Two of them burglars pried open a window an' got in last night. They ain't much. One o' them's a little skinny feller, an' t'other one's lame an' has gray hair."

"What are you talking about?" cried the merchant.

"About your burglars," said the boy. "They are yours, you know, an' when I'd called the police and they'd come in a two-hoss wagon, I made the boss policeman give me a receipt for the fellers. Here it is."

The merchant took the paper and read it aloud:

"This is to certify that J. Griscom has placed in our hands for safekeeping two burglars in first-class condition. Signed, T. J. Dolan, sergeant."

The merchant stared at the note and then back at the boy. He put out his hand to the lad.

"Joshua," he said, "you are good stuff. There's no keepin' a boy like you down."—Cleveland Plain Dealer

SOME BEAUTY HINTS.

A Timely Little Sermon on "Epidermal Ethics; or How Not to Wash the Face."

There are three dont's involved in the first lesson in face washing: 1. Don't use a sponge. 2. Don't use a crash wash-cloth. And the third and greatest of these is: Don't use very cold water. The first because it is almost constantly wet, is full of germs insidiously poisonous to the skin. The second irritates and is not permeative enough to cleanse thoroughly. Keep your washcloth for the soles of your feet, if you must use one, for tradition's sake. Cold water shocks the skin and roughens it by closing the pores.

The face should be washed in tepid water if one is going immediately out, and at other times in water as hot as one can stand it. Hot water is stimulating and cleansing. Bathing the face in it will remove the lines from a tired woman's face as effectually as a half-hour's sleep.

Rub the face with antiseptic gauze—a fresh piece frequently—and if blackhead's exist, a fine camel's hair complexion-brush used vigorously with some pure vegetable soap every night will do a great deal toward routing them. In washing the face always rub from the chin up, from the eyes in and from the forehead toward the temples. The face should be washed with soap at night only, then rubbed with a pure cold cream or some lanoline preparation. This little attention given to the face every night is absolutely essential to a clean skin and healthy pores.

Hot milk is an excellent tonic for the face and continued application of it will render the skin as smooth and velvety as a baby's cheek. In the morning immerse the face in warm water to which have been added a few drops of benzoin. Dry the face with a soft linen towel. Don't rub. Just pat. You are not employes of a Turkish bath wielding the "crash," and the soil is not glued to your face. It will come off without taking the skin with it if you will use intelligence and hot water in persuading it.—Adele O. Lehr, in Chicago American.

MADE A BAD BREAK.

Yet Algernon Cannot Understand Why He Is No Longer Liked by the Elliott Family.

Algernon wonders why the Elliott family seems to dislike him. He has been in love with Miss Elliott for more than a year. When he first fell in love with her he decided that it would be a wise thing to "make up" to her mother. Mrs. Elliott was a

"HOW INTERESTING! AN ANTIQUE!"

comparatively young woman, whose ambition it was to appear even more youthful than she really was.

When Mrs. Elliott asked Algernon to dinner one day he felt that he was really getting along. The appointment was for Wednesday of the succeeding week. Several days before the appointed time he happened to meet Mrs. Elliott on the street.

"I'm sorry," she said to him, "but little Johnny is quite ill and I'll have to ask you to postpone dining with us for a few days. I'll write and let you know."

"Don't speak of it," said Algernon, with what was intended to be elaborate politeness. "One enjoys that sort of thing so much more in anticipation, Mrs. Elliott, that this postponement will only prolong my pleasure."

A few weeks later he went to call. Miss Elliott and her mother were both in the drawing-room. The younger woman, to whom it was not easy to entertain Algernon, was exhibiting for his diversion some household treasures

"And here," she said, handing him a dog-eared copybook, "is a book which my mother used when she was at boarding school as a young girl."

"How interesting," said Algernon, with a coquettish smile at Mrs. Elliott. "How interesting! An antique!"

And Algernon can't understand yet why the Elliott family seems to dislike him.—Chicago Tribune.

A Good Stayer.

"I can tell you one thing, Maria. If Johnny is like me he will have good staying qualities, anyhow."

"He has them now, John. He'd stay in bed till noon every day if I'd let him."—Chicago Tribune.

A KLONDIKE ROMANCE.

Poor Dressmaker Seeks Fortune in the Far North and Finds It and a Husband.

Only a few years have passed since Mrs. Joseph Beck, wife of a Klondike gold king, was a poor dressmaker in San Francisco.

Early in life she married one Nowell, who died leaving her penniless with one small son. Mrs. Nowell took in sewing as a means of earning her living and worked until the fall of 1897, when she decided to seek her fortune in the gold fields.

Her friends encouraged her in the venture. So, late in the fall, Mrs. Nowall, leaving her son in good care, sailed for the gold fields.

It was a rough journey and filled with many hardships which would

HOW THE ROMANCE BEGAN.

cause a fainter heart to weaken and turn back, but Mrs. Nowell was made of sterner stuff and traveled on undaunted toward Dawson City.

On her arrival at Dawson she decided to earn her living as a dressmaker, and began to apply herself to her old business in the new field. She had not been long there, however, when she heard that Joseph Beck, a wealthy mine owner, was in need of a bookkeeper. She secured the position. Entering the office, she applied the same energy that had characterized her as a dressmaker.

The eyes of Mr. Beck were not closed to all this. Her character and disposition had won his heart, and he saw in her now not only the elements which make a loving wife but those of a splendid partner. So, after a short courtship he proposed, was accepted, and the two returned to San Francisco in the fall of 1898, where they were married.

After the wedding Mr. Beck, with his wife and stepson, Walter S. Nowell, returned to Dawson, where, by judicious investments, Beck increased his fortune until to-day he is one of the richest men in the gold fields. He owned the Old Dominion claim, which he sold at a high price, and bought up claim No. 11 on Gold Run, for which he was offered $90,000. At present Mr. and Mrs. Beck own a claim neighbor to one which worked $40,000 in four days, and both expect a great income from their new "digging."

Mrs. Beck recently visited in San Francisco, returning to Dawson February 25. She took sleighs at White Horse and traveled 400 miles in the severest season of the year back to her husband and son in the capital of the gold fields.

Mrs. Beck's recent trip was for the purpose of buying a country place for herself and husband, who intends selling out in about two years and again becoming a resident of California. Mrs. Beck bought a large tract of 7,000 acres of land near Red Bluff, which will be conducted as a stock range, a large number of cattle already having been bought.

On the return of the Becks they will occupy a palatial residence in course of construction at Red Bluff.

Mrs. Beck has over $2,000 worth of gold nuggets made into necklaces and bracelets as souvenirs from the Old Dominion claim.

The San Francisco Call is authority for this narrative.

MIRROR IS DECEPTIVE.

Every Woman Who Depends Upon the Shining Glass Is a Victim of Misplaced Confidence.

One's reflection in a mirror never does one justice. Comfortable thought for the plain and pretty alike! Complexion, expression and color are all really better than the shining glass makes them appear. Let not her to whom nature has been sparing of her charms despair. If she would see herself in the deceptive mirror as others see her with the eye, or as nearly as possible, let her hasten to a draper's shop and buy a quantity of soft, pure white material—gauze, if possible; if not, swiss or india muslin will answer very well.

Be sure to have it pure white, and, after polishing the surface of the mirror, gather the material at the center of the top and bring it down softly at either side, framing the glass in folds of pure white. When this is done to artistic satisfaction, peep in and see what a transformation, suggests an exchange. The true tints of the complexion, the expression of the countenance and the eyes, the correct color of the hair will be very accurately reflected. This is one of the milliner's oldest secrets. Many of the most artful of them drape the glasses in the softest drapery of pure white. It is done with the view of giving their fair patronesses the best view of themselves possible, administering in this way a little subtle flattery.

Alcohol Spots on Tables.

If alcohol falls on a polished table pour on olive oil or any bland oil at once. Then "sop" up with a soft towel, taking care not to extend the spot

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THE SET

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MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

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THAT HATEFUL SCAR.

Story of How It Came Upon a Little Girl's Cheek and the Reformation It Wrought.

"O father, don't; please, don't. O my father?" Shaking himself loose from his daughter the intoxicated father raised his arm and brought down his clenched fist with terrible force upon his child's upturned, tear-stained face, knocking her senseless on the ground, and causing the blood in large quantity to ooze from her mouth and nose.

"There, now," he remarked, addressing his daughter, "that will teach you a lesson," and without further notice he hurried out of the house, banged the door after him, and hied him to the nearest public house to obtain more of the poison that had already inflamed and impassioned him, and which alone was responsible for the cowardly and contemptible act he had just committed.

For half an hour Mabel Williams lay in a weak and fainting condition, almost unconscious, when her mother arrived, and, to her great amazement and grief, found her 12-year-old daughter lying on the floor in an emaciated condition.

"My child, my child, what is the matter? Whose hand hath done this?" The poor mother shrieked in anguish. Then she bathed and washed her daughter's face, applied restoratives, and gently placed her on the mass of straw and rags that did duty as a bed.

In a little while Mabel returned to consciousness, and related to her mother the story of her father's terrible sin. Mrs. Williams listened with

KNOCKED HER SENSELESS ON THE FLOOR.

much heartburn to the story of her husband's cruelty, and secretly prayed for strength and grace to do the right.

John Williams was a drunkard who had fallen from a good position, and now his home was a one-roomed cellar dwelling, almost barren of furniture, and a great contrast to the well-furnished villa to which 14 years ago he had taken his bride. The exodus from villa to slum life was occasioned by drink. For drink, one after another article of furniture found its way to the pawnshop, and drink alone was responsible for the degradation and squalor in which we now find him.

It had not always been so. The first six years of their wedded life had been very happy and comfortable. The birth of their only child, Mabel, was a source of great joy to her parents, and for a time all was peace and contentment, with never a thought or sign of the bitterness and sorrow that loomed in the distance. The story of Williams' downfall—which finds its counterpart daily in the lives of many people—is soon told.

John Williams was a master blacksmith in a village just outside a northern city. He was well known in the district, and his business was a good one. He also was highly respected by his neighbors, was a sober and religious man, and even held office in the little Wesleyan chapel. Some eight years before our story commences, a political club had been founded in the village, and Williams, being an ardent politician, was appointed its secretary. The committee determined upon the sale of intoxicating liquors, and Williams occasionally drank with the members. The habit grew upon him, and before it he seemed powerless. He passed quickly from an occasional to an inveterate drinker, and his downfall was quick and sure. First, he was removed from office at the little chapel, and soon after a new secretary in his stead was appointed for the club. He got behindhand with his rent, and contracted a number of debts in the town, and was eventually sold up. Then he migrated to Manchester, and amid new surroundings and company resolved and promised to reform. But he had reckoned without his host. The devil had got a firm grip of him, and as Williams stoically refused to sign the temperance pledge and give up the drink altogether, his efforts at reform were only short-lived. Now, he was too idle to work, and his wife had to go out charing in order to raise bread for herself, her child, and even him. On the occasion of our story he returned home, expecting to find his wife, and as she had not returned and Mabel had not got the tea prepared—there was no bread in the house—he commenced loudly to upbraid both Mabel and her mother. Thinking to pacify him the little one advanced towards her father, and taking hold of his hand and looking intently in his face, she said, with tears in her eyes: "Father, dear, we have no bread, and mother has not come." Poor Mabel! better not have spoken. Instead of pacifying her father, it had called forth in him rage and fury, and led him to commit the terrible crime with which our story commences.

Mrs. Williams was greatly troubled at her husband's base and cowardly attack upon their innocent child. It was the first time he had struck his daughter, and it registered another step in his drunken career. Her cup was indeed a very bitter one. Now that she had attended to the wants of her little one, she dropped upon her knees and prayed earnestly that God would make her faithful and help her to bear patiently the sorrow and shame which her husband, by his sins, was bringing upon her. The prayer issuing from that broken-hearted drunkard's wife went straight to the Mercy Seat of Jehovah, and He who answers prayers, regarded the petition of His handmaid. Then she rose from her knees, tidied the room, and took from her basket a loaf of bread which she had brought with her and prepared tea. Just as this was ready, the door opened and her husband staggered into the room.

Mrs. Williams poured some tea for her husband and handed it to him. She did not even refer to what had happened, and as he did not allude to it, not one word was said on the subject. Indeed, the meal was partaken in silence, the child lying asleep on the bed. Williams ate but little—his appetite had gone, and well it might, for he had been drinking very heavily of late—and when the meal was over he again went out. For once he had not asked his wife for money to get drink, and as he had none of his own, instead of returning to the public house he walked about the streets. By nine o'clock he returned home practically sober. Just as he entered the door, Mrs. Williams was bathing Mabel's face, and the knowledge of what he had done with lightning-like rapidity pierced his soul like a two-edged sword. The sight that greeted him was one that will live in his mind so long as his memory retains her seat. Tears glistened in the eyes of his wife, and Mabel flashed upon him a look of such tenderness and pity that he fairly quailed before her. As he gazed upon the child, her face deathly pale, minus several front teeth, her nose swollen beyond all proportion, and with a terrible scar upon her cheek which can never be erased, it completely unmanned him. Falling down before her he burst into tears, and for a long time sat with his face in his hands, sobbing like a child. His wife, seizing the opportunity, gently placed Mabel upon his knee and quietly withdrew from the room.

Twining her arms around his neck and kissing the tears from his face, Mabel said: "Don't cry, father, don't cry. It wasn't you that did it, but the nasty drink. You won't drink any more, father, will you?" John Williams pressed his child to his bosom, and with terrible anguish of mind, exclaimed: "God help me, God help me, I never thought it would come to this." He then placed her gently upon the bed and commenced pacing to and fro in the room. A great struggle was going on in his mind. Angels and devils alike watched that struggle, which lasted several minutes. At length came the decision. Stooping and kissing his child, John Williams fell upon his knees and prayed for deliverance. He begged, he pleaded, he promised; and while still praying his wife returned. A sudden bound of joy filled her soul, and, instantly kneeling beside her husband, she mingled her prayers with his. Half an hour passed, and still they prayed, and then came the victory. There was joy in the presence of the angels over one sinner that had repented. John Williams rose from his knees a changed man, and in that humble cellar dwelling that evening there was born a new creature. The foundation of a useful career was laid, and from that time to the present John Williams has "gone about doing good."

To-day he is a very busy and happy man. Prosperity has rewarded many years of hard work to regain his former position, and now he has a splendid home. His wife and daughter are very happy, and scores of men point their conversion to his earnest and manly appeal. The scar upon his daughter's face is ever an incentive to her father to work for the reclamation of drink victims, and "That Hateful Scar" has formed the theme of many an eloquent appeal which has resulted in many signing the temperance pledge.—Fred Rodger, in National Advocate.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A Louisville judge says he has never seen a young criminal whose fingers were not stained yellow. This merely corroborates.—Chicago Tribune.

Cocaine sniffing is on the increase in the south among the negroes. The drug is sniffed up the nose and the results produced are somewhat the same as those obtained by smoking an opium pipe.

Hoax—"Look at the beastly condition Lushley is in. Well, well, some men are born fools!" Joax—"Yes; and some achieve foolishness, while others have a foolish thirst upon them. Lushley comes under all those heads."—Philadelphia Record.

In a public address the other day the archbishop of Canterbury remarked that only three years ago he was an "odd" man who did not indulge in intoxicating liquors, but that public opinion in England was so rapidly changing that it seemed likely that before long the "odd" man would be he who did thus indulge.

Nature No Distiller.

Five months ago the Bible Temperance association offered 100 guineas to any chemist who would before a competent committee extract a single ounce of alcohol from *any* quantity of grain, grapes or other vegetable substance in its organic state as produced by nature. So far no response has been received to the offer.

A LOVER'S REVENGE.

Legend of the Origin of Two Rocks in Grand Canyon.

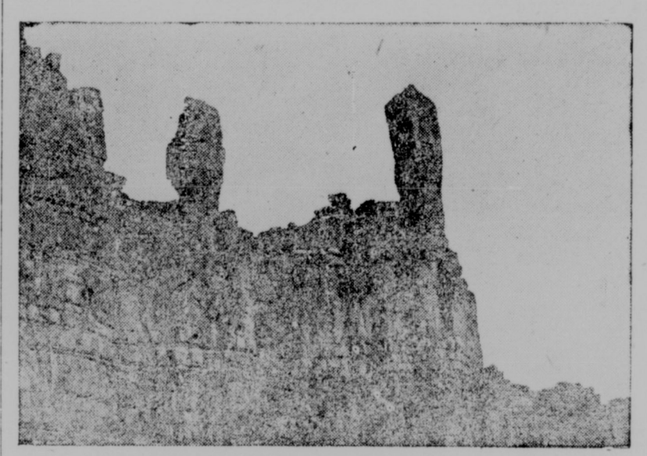
Poetic Story Told by the Havasupai Indians of How "Those Above" Reproved the Yielding to Temptation.

[Special Arizona Letter.]

WHILE the Indian is not the emotionless, stolid, soulless individual so many people think he is, it must not be thought that he has a refinement of culture and passion possessed by those who rank as "civilized." True, he may not really be more cruel than his civilized brother or sister, but he is ruder, more simple and direct in his cruelties and vengeance.

According to the traditions of the Havasupai Indians, of Havasu canyon in northern Arizona, they have long been at enmity with the fierce and warlike Apaches, who now live in southern Arizona. In the early days of their history the Apaches and Havasupais are all said to have lived in peace in the quiet seclusion of this wonderful canyon home. The Havasu (Blue Water) flows meandering along between the willows in the tiny patches of arable land formed in the canyon, and on one side of this stream lived the Apaches and on the other the Havasupais.

One of the Havasupai young women was gifted by Those Above with great beauty, and many were the lovers she had of her own people. Though the Apache youths looked upon the beautiful maiden with eyes of delight and favor, they knew the direct commands of the gods prohibited any marriage between the two peoples. Hence their souls were filled with longing which they knew could never be satisfied, and it was no comfort to them to see and know that the Havasupai youths had a free field in which to win the dusky girl's favors. Most of them, however, were too much afraid of the anger of Those Above to dare more than lift



THE WIG-LI-I-WA IN HAVASU CANYON.

their eyes upon the attractive maiden, but one youth, in whose heart the fire of Cupid burned with fierce ardor, resolved to dare everything, if only he might win her for his bride. Night after night would he hide in the willows by the side of the bubbling Havasu and tell it of his love to Pana-ma-hi-ta. He would climb the steep walls that shut in the small tribe, that he might overlook the "hawa" of the object of his adorations. But, alas, he could never tell her how much he loved her. The days and weeks went by, and he was driven to a fury of jealous despair, when he learned that in six more sleeps she was to marry one of the favored Havasupai suitors. In his fierce anger he climbed the cliffs and rushed hither and thither on the plateaux above. He wandered through the Kohonino forest and out into the wild wastes of the Painted desert. Even the coyotes and hawks saw something strange and amiss in him, and the gentle doves flew away in terror as he cried aloud in the anguish of his jealousy and despair. Then he wandered back to the "ruin" of the Grand canyon and went down the secret trail to Hue-tha-wa-li—the white rock mountain—and thence to the roaring river—Hack-a-tai-a—and as he stood looking on the wild, surging, swirling waters of the rapids and heard their fierce roar in his ears he shouted and yelled and shrieked in sympathy with their madness and told that he himself was torn and rent with agony at the thought that now, in two more sleeps, his adored one would be the bride of another.

Then, suddenly, he became supernaturally calm. A glad light came into his eyes, but a keen observer would have seen in the steely glint of them a desperate resolution, and his firmly set lips and clenched fists did not belie this appearance of firm resolve. He would dare as no man born of woman had ever before dared.

The father of the girl soon appeared and the transfer of buckskins, as the purchase price of his daughter, was duly made, and then the hunt for the maiden began. For, according to their custom, as soon as her father began the trading for her, she was secretly to steal away and hide, and all the young fellows were to hunt for her and then convey her with laughter and jest to the new home she was to occupy.

They say love lends wings to his votaries, and no eyes are so keen as those of a bridegroom. But on this occasion the Cloud People seemed to have put mist in the eyes of the bridegroom, and the Wind People must have whispered to the Apache lover, for he, and not the bridegroom, found the maiden's trail and with the speed of the wind itself followed her. She had crossed the Havasu and was hidden in the willows on the Apache side of the stream, and when her Apache adorer came up with her, she doubtless began to think, as even Indian maidens will, that she must profess an unwillingness to be taken to the arms of her lover.

Anyhow, it was easy for the Apache to persuade her to go stealthily with him around a great arm of rocky wall thrust out into the canyon, and there steal up a precarious trail, which, like a cobweb, seemed to cross the face of the cliff. When they had reached a good height he bade the maiden pause and rest, and then, darting back a few steps to a place where the trail made a dangerous zigzag, he loosened two heavy rocks which had long ago been prepared for an emergency that might arise. These rocks fell with a crash, utterly cutting off every hope and possibility of pursuit, and then, with a shrill yell of triumph, the daring Apache returned to the now frightened maiden and informed her that it was in his arms, and not in those of her Havasupai lover she was to rest that night. His yell and her echoing shriek of despair attracted the attention of the youths below, and to their surprise and anger, as they looked up, they beheld the Apache carrying away the bride of their friend, and they stood helpless to prevent it.

"To the trail!" one shouted. "Bring bows and arrows!" cried another. But they soon saw that neither was of use. The trail was blocked, and who could send an arrow into the heart of a man who held a maiden in his arms.

Suffice it to say the young Apache, with many a taunting word and shriek of defiance, slowly climbed out of the canyon, and he and the maiden disappeared, never to be seen or heard of for many a day.

Then the Apaches and the Havasupais began to argue about the matter, the former declaring that "All was fair in love and war," and the other condemning the sacrilege and disobedience to the commands of Those Above, who had directed that there should be no intermarriage. The result was words; these grew to blows, and blows to open warfare, and, at length, the Havasupais drove the Apaches out from their canyon home, and ever since there has been the most mortal hatred and enmity existent between them.

But the bereaved bridegroom cared little for anything that transpired. He wanted the woman he had lost, and even more than for his bride he longed for revenge. This was what he longed for and dreamed of, and finally resolutely set about to gain. He craftily laid his plans, changed his appearance as far as possible, taught his face new tricks of expression and compelled his voice to use new tones, and then, going off to the desert, began his hunt for his lost bride. He wandered in the forests and over the high mountains. He camped in the deep canyons and ravines, and got lost in the fearful mazes of the gorges of the Tonto Basin. Several times he was nearly captured by hostile Indian foes, and it required all his skill and craft to protect himself. Finally his search was rewarded. He found his foe. Putting on a friendly guise he wormed himself into his confidence and became his companion. After weeks of planning he got his enemy to go away into the northern desert with him. There, while the Apache was asleep, he fell upon him and bound him hand and foot. Then as his prisoner he marched him back to the canyon of the Havasu. There all the people came to gloat over his capture and the wise men were asked to devise a horrible and fearful death. They decided to take him to the steepest wall of the Grand canyon, where there is a precipice 2,000 feet high. Here, one man taking the wretched prisoner by the hair and another by the feet, he was swung to and fro over the abyss until he gave visible signs of the dread and fear he felt within, and then, with a yell, he was allowed to drop and fall, crushed out of all human semblance, upon the cruel rocks beneath.

And, said my informant, "to warn my people forever against having anything to do with the Apaches, Those Above placed upon the wall where the trail was up which the Apache went with the Havasupai man's bride, two great figures, here shown. One is of the stolen woman and the other is of the thief." These are objects of great reverence to the Havasupais, who name them the "Wig-li-i-wa," and in them they read the danger of man's yielding to the desires and lusts of the flesh and intermarrying with those forbidden.

G. WHARTON JAMES.

SETTLING A DAMAGE SUIT.

The Enterprising Lawyer Reached a Ready Compromise with the Injured Strangers.

"When I first put out my shingle," said a New Orleans lawyer to a Times-Democrat reporter, putting his heels on the desk for a little chat, "I made up my mind firmly that I would allow no opportunity to pass me by on account of diffidence. No matter where I saw a chance to improve the situation, I promised myself that I would nail it on the spot—or as near the spot as possible. Well, I was still full of this youthful and very admirable enthusiasm when something—it wasn't business—called me to Washington, and on the way up our train met with an accident. It happened just about dusk, and was not very extensive, confined, in fact, to the derailing and upsetting of one empty day coach, but, as bad luck would have it, two men were crossing the platform at the time, and both were rather painfully hurt. One had his hip sprained and received several cuts, and the other got some ugly contusions and a four-inch scalp wound. They were taken into the sleeper and made as comfortable as possible, while some of the train crew started off with the engine to get help. One could see at a glance," continued the lawyer, reflectively, "that the victims of the accident were men in well-to-do circumstances. The one with the sprained hip was middle-aged and gray and the other was considerably younger, but they both had the air of business men or upper class employes. Sitting near by in the sleeper, it suddenly flashed into my mind that here was the chance of my life to get solid with a big corporation. I remembered, as by inspiration, a story I had once read of a young station agent who was one of the first people at a great railroad wreck and who had gone immediately among the injured and secured written agreements of compromise from all of them at cut rates. He acted solely on his own responsibility, but he saved the road so much money that he was made receiver or sixteenth vice president or something else equally good and fat, and lived happily ever after. Providence seemed to have chucked a similar opportunity on a small scale at my own head. Here were two well dressed men injured plenty for jury purposes! As soon as they reached town damage suit shysters would undoubtedly take them in hand, and the road would have a couple of mighty dangerous actions to defend. Suppose I nipped the thing in the bud by securing a favorable agreement to compromise!

"I had to admit," the lawyer went on, "that it seemed pretty nervy to tackle the sufferers before their wounds were dressed, but I remembered my resolution, dashed off a brief agreement in blank in my notebook and walked over to where they were lying. 'Excuse me, sir,' I said to the elder man, 'I know you are in pain and I am going to waste no words, but come straight to the point. Such mishaps as yours usually mean damage suits, with endless litigation, in which the lawyers get all the money. How would you like to avoid all that, right now, by agreeing on a mutually satisfactory figure of compromise?' As I made my talk both men stared at me in evident amazement, but that gave me no surprise, for my proposition was certainly unusual. 'Are you authorized to make us this offer?' said the middle-aged man, finally. 'Well—er—yes,' I replied, giving my conscience a severe wrench; 'any terms you make with me will be ratified.' He reflected a few moments and then turned to his companion. 'What d'y' think about it?' he asked. 'I don't feel very vindictive; do you?' 'No,' replied the young man, 'I'm not especially hostile. I'd settle for considerably less than the bonded indebtedness.' 'Suppose you mention a figure?' said I, blandly. 'All right,' replied the older man; 'what do you think of $15 and a new suit of clothes?' I could hardly believe my ears, because I had expected him to demand $500 at the very least, and, needless to say, I snapped at the proposition. 'I think I can assure you positively,' said I, 'that your offer will be accepted and carried out as soon as it reaches the general offices. Kindly sign this agreement and I'll forward it at once.' He put his signature at the foot of my penciled memoranda, and I turned to the younger man. 'Oh, well,' said he, anticipating my question, 'I don't want to be hoggish about this thing. If agreeable to you, just put me down for the same—$15 and a suit of clothes; nothing ready-made, by the way, but a good, ordinary business suit.' 'You shall have it!' I assured him, overjoyed at the extraordinary success of my play, and he also signed the agreement. Then I slipped away, so they wouldn't have a chance to make other conditions, and waited anxiously for the relief train. It arrived in a couple of hours, and with it was the division superintendent. I rushed up the track to meet him. 'I want to notify you to pay no attention to damage suit lawyers when we get to town,' I exclaimed, excitedly, 'because I have already secured an agreement from both men to settle for $15 and a suit of clothes!' 'The dickens you have!' he bellowed; 'why, you confounded gibbering idiot, that's our new general manager and his secretary!'"

Sure Signs of Style.

Hanrahan—Maggy, an' phwin yez go shoppin' buy me a toothbrush fer me teeth.

His Wife—Shure, Moike, yez do be gittin' a regular dude.—Judge.

Either a Deadly Insult.

"How that woman glared at you."

"Yes; I've either bowed to her when I don't know her, or else I know her and haven't bowed to her."—Stray Stories.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The largest city park in the United States is that of Philadelphia—Fairmount park—which contains 2,791 acres.

The most expensive chair in existence belongs to the pope. It is made of solid silver and cost $90,000. An American banker presented it to the pontiff.

Read in round figures, 200 through passenger trains come into the six passenger stations of Chicago every day, leaving 40,000 strangers in the city.

A statistician has discovered that the average business walk in New York is a mile in 20 minutes, and the church-going walk a mile in 25 minutes. The fastest walk is that of the homeward-bound Brooklynites, a mile in 18 minutes.

Traveling by coach has, indeed, been facilitated, now that it is possible for an American going to Europe to order six months in advance the coach with which he wishes to travel between two different points in his journey. The organization of an international coaching company has recently made that possible.

A "cold light" has been produced by a woman, Mme. Currie, of the Municipal School of Physics, Paris. It is called radium and is due to the action of certain salts on uranium salts. When treated the substance becomes permanently luminous, without heat. Placed in gunpowder it creates a glow, but there is no explosion.

A new metal composition has been made that is proving very valuable in the manufacture of bicycles, automobiles and carriages. It is known as partinium, and is composed of wolframium and aluminum. It is said that the addition of wolframiam to aluminum greatly strengthens the latter metal without increasing its weight. It is a French discovery, and is principally used in that country.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

Latest Items on Woman's Dress for the Summer Days—A Stunning Wrap.

A pale fawn cashmere has the bodice laced across with pale blue ribbon and the white fichu fastened with a bunch of forget-me-nots, says the Chicago Daily News.

For a summer sensation we are promised muslin gowns painted in fresco, "modern art style." Soft pastel shades are used in these paintings and metallic tints, recalling the pottery de Juan.

Hemstitching has by no means worn its welcome out. A number of brides have ordered their lingerie trimmed only with the sheerest hemstitched frills and the new driving veil is made of very crisp, clear silk muslin with a deep hemstitched border.

Summer toilets show one feature of unanimity and that is in respect to the flounce. This is arranged to drop low in front, even if it rises at the sides so as to be high in the back. The drop in front helps to preserve the fiction that all women are tall. The shaped flounce is extremely popular this spring. It is often quite deep in the back and tapers away to extreme narrowness at the sides of the front gore. The flounce rarely crosses the front panel of the skirt.

Dame Fashion's latest cry is dress and coat trimming made of ordinary twine, not the lacelike macrame of former days, but rough kitchen string netted or knotted. This new garniture is frequently studded with gems and is consequently made as costly as any delicate silk or embroidered passementerie. A mixture of quite common garniture with expensive garnishings has now captured the fickle fancy of the Parisienne for a time. Expensive simplicity is the password of the season and the knowledge that only the initiated appreciate it at its full value adds to its charm.

One of the most stunning things in wraps that have been seen is of white cloth, heavy and long. It encircles the figure and has one end, which is thrown over the shoulder. Being heavy, the wrap hangs beautifully, but the most attractive part of the garment, or the noticeable feature which makes it attractive, is a sort of Indian decoration on the inside; it suggests immediately Indian work. There is a band of pale blue on the edge encircling the wrap and also of cloth; combined with this is a line of bright yellow and one of black. In the corners of the wrap the cloth in the colors is carried into sharp points or rays.

Visible Asset.

"You people down here spent $5,000 boring a hole in the ground for coal, didn't you?" asked the passenger who was walking up and down the station platform to stretch his legs while the engine was taking in a feed of coal and water.

"Yes, sir," returned the hump-shouldered native sitting on a nail-keg. "That's about the size of it."

"And what have you got to show for it?"

"Well, mister," said the native, taking a fresh chew of Missouri plug, "we've still got the hole."—Chicago Tribune.

Just So.

Mrs. Hoon—Why are people who get married often called the "contracting parties?"

Mr. Hoon—I don't know about the bride, but think how small the groom usually looks!—Puck.

His Discouraging View.

He—A man should marry a woman of about his own age.

She—You—a—really think so?

"Yes; but he ought to do it when he's young or not at all."—Puck.

Cattle Killed by Lightning.

During the severe storm of Friday night lightning struck a tree on the farm of ex-County Treasurer Mahlon Glotfelty, near McHenry, under which six three year old fat cattle were standing. Every animal was killed, involving a loss of $250 to $300.

Religious Services.

Mr. C. S. Russell, of Allegheny, Pa., editor of *Zion's Watch Tower* and author of Millenial Dawn series, etc., will preach in the opera house, Oakland, on Sunday, Aug. 11, at 2.30 p. m. Subject, "The Resurrection;" text, "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming in which all that are in their graves shall hear his (Jesus) voice, and shall come forth—they that have done good to the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation. John 5: 28, 29.

This is a rare chance to hear one of the great Bible students of our times. Come and hear him. Seats free. No collection. All are welcome.

Also meetings at Weber's Floral Park on Saturday, Aug. 10, morning, afternoon and evening, and on Sunday at 8.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. A number of able speakers will be present and you are cordially invited to attend.

It Saved His Baby.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by all druggists.

Estray Notice.

Strayed, early the present spring, five ewes, four being yearlings and one older. The sheep each had the top of one ear off and also an undercrop. Information leading to their recovery will be rewarded by the undersigned.

I offer for sale my farm of 146 acres near the Bowers place. The improvements consist of 35 acres cleared, good house, barn and two orchards. Well watered. L. W. Clark, Oakland, Md.

Crook Crest for Sale.

The undersigned offers all that beautiful summer home, known as Crook Crest, adjoining the town of Oakland, at private sale, and which will be sold on very reasonable terms. There are about thirty acres of land to go with this property, which is in a high state of cultivation and is surrounded with a splendid orchard, large shade trees and many other attractions. Possession will be given immediately if desired.

For terms apply to Capt. Matthew Markland at Crook Crest, or G. S. Hamill, Agent, Oakland, Md. 20 3

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Heptasophs can hear something to their advantage by sending name and address. C. Heyer, 38 South St, Baltimore, Md. 4t*

NO. 5623.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OAKLAND**, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 15, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$96,062 13
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	27,200 00	
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	799 50	
Stocks, securities, etc.	5,980 00	
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,365 54
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		2,977 98
Due from State Banks and Bankers		174 99
Due from approved reserve agents	10,738 29	
Internal-Revenue stamps	105 51	
Checks and other cash items	313 00	
Notes of other National Banks	390 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	47 84	
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	4,819 90	
Legal-Tender notes	3,000 00	7,819 90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,260 00
Total		$130,204 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 32,000 00
Surplus Fund		1,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid		152 71
National Bank notes outstanding		25,200 00
Due to other National Banks		148 20
Individual Deposits subject to check		42,067 99
Time certificates of deposit		29,578 10
Cashier's checks outstanding		57 68
Total		$130,204 68

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1901.

JOHN FELTY, JR., Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: F. A. THAYER, ED. A. BROWNING, E. E. SOLLARS, Directors.

What it Cures

COUGHS. BRONCHITIS, RAWNESS,
COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, SORENESS
HOARSENESS, LARYNGITIS, TICKLING.

PINE AND TERPIN COUGH SYRUP

Is the new remedy that is astounding the medical world with the rapidity and permanency of its cures—it never fails—one dose relieves while a few more cures—price, 25 cents a bottle.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
At all Druggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and he said 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it is the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by all druggists.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., at Very Low Rates, Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 7 and 25, August 8 and 23, and September 5.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have arranged a series of Popular Seashore Excursions, to be run Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, Aug. 8 and 22 and Sept. 5, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Tickets will be good sixteen (16) days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs will be allowed on the return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to New Jersey resorts, and at Baltimore on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. sep 15

If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Daming, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by all druggists.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Notice.

I beg to announce to the citizens of Garrett county that I have returned to Oakland to locate permanently to practice law, after an absence of several years, during which time I have been engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. I solicit the patronage of clients of the late firm of Veitch & Townshend and that of other citizens as well.

Prompt attention will be given to all business placed in my care.

Offices in the McComas building, Oakland, Md.

PERCY H. VEITCH, Attorney at Law.
15 6t

35th Annual Encampment G. A. R., Cleveland, O., Sept. 10 to 14. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Battlefield Route.

For the Annual Encampment G. A. R., at Cleveland, O., September 10 to 14, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines East of the Ohio River at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Tickets good going on all trains of September 8 to 12, inclusive, good to return until September 15, inclusive, except if tickets are deposited with Joint Agent on or before noon of September 15 and payment of fee of 50 cents, tickets may be extended for return to October 8, inclusive.

Call on agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for tickets and full information.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Lorilla F. Bullard vs. Minnie Hinebaugh et al.

No. 1047 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, dated the 27th day of July, 1901, notice is hereby given to the creditors of Elizabeth Phillips, deceased, to file their claims, duly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county in the above entitled cause, on or before the 16th day of August, 1901, as I will on that day proceed to state an account distributing the funds in the hands of Gilmor S. Hamill, trustee.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, Auditor.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the road prayed to be changed, known as the White and King road, and examine whether the said changed road should be located, will meet on the 15th day of July, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said changed location of said White and King road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM WHITE,
J. B. MEESE,
CHARLES THOMPSON,
Examiners.

Appointment of Judge and Registration Officer to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., July 8, 1901.

Chaddie Hager, appointed Democratic Judge and Registration Officer by this board, at a meeting held June 29, 1901, for Election District No. 12, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead James Bower is hereby appointed, to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

On Jellies
preserves and pickles, spread a thin coating of refined
PARAFFINE WAX
Will keep them absolutely moisture and acid proof. Paraffine Wax is also useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions in each pound package.
Sold everywhere.
STANDARD OIL CO.

Turnbull's
China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.
Porch and Lawn Furniture,
Iron and Brass Bedsteads,
Linoleums and Oil Cloths,
Carpetings.
JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,
16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.

Open—Ready For Use.

A 16-page descriptive catalogue sent free upon request. AGENTS WANTED. Write for terms. Address all letters to
QUEEN CITY NOVELTY CO.,
General Agents, OAKLAND, MD.

CONSTIPATION CURED!
Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.
Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.
OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.
No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.
A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.
A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Burlington Route

It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

Chicago-St. Paul Minneapolis Limited Express

It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

Leaves CHICAGO 6.30 p. m. Daily

We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

H. E. HELLER, District Passenger Agent, 632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Garrett County Bank
OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Paid Up Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank
OF OAKLAND, MD.
Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

Ed A. Browning, - Oakland, Md.
C. E. Ellithorp, - Bittinger, Md.
L. E. Friend, - Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
R. E. SLIGER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

THE **SECOND NATIONAL BANK** of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

The Wilkes Stallion

EMPEROR WILKES
TIME, 2.28.

Will stand at the stables of the undersigned in Oakland on the following terms:

$10 to Insure a Mare With Foal.

Money to be paid when mare is known to be with foal. Persons parting with a mare or fails to attend forfeits insurance money. A lien will be retained on the colt until insurance is paid. We will not be responsible for accidents should any occur, but the best of care to prevent such will be exerted.

This horse has a record of 2.34. On a trial he trotted a mile in 2.28. He is a full brother of WILL KERR, 2.07¼, Champion Green Harness Horse of the World, and also of VINETTE, 2.09¼.

EMPEROR WILKES is a dark bay stallion, snip on nose, black points, height 15¾ hands. He was bred by Thompson & Bro., Cynthiana, Ky. He comes from the best trotting family of horses in this country and has a bright future. He is the sire of the fastest colts in Garrett county and is without doubt the best bred stallion and the fastest trotting animal in Western Maryland.

M. MARONEY & SON.

I HAVE PURCHASED
THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

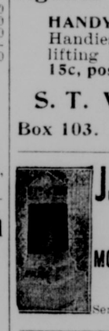
35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for
ONLY 50 CENTS.
Agents Wanted.
HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER.
Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.
S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.



J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅞ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26⅜ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN, Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO. IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 39
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
M. P.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1901. NUMBER 22.

ANTI-GORMAN THE ISSUE.

Republican State Convention Arraigns the Democratic Leader and Raisin, His Chief.

Herman S. Platt Nominated For Comptroller and Thomas Parran For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Colonel Geo. A. Pearre Presided—Text of Platform.

Anti-Gorman and anti-Rasin were the keynotes at the Republican State Convention which met at Ford's Opera House in Baltimore Tuesday, and nominated Mr. Herman S. Platt for State Comptroller and Mr. Thomas Parran for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Chairman Goldsborough started the ball rolling in his opening speech, and the platform, when adopted, clinched the fight as the issue of the campaign. The heavy rains during the forenoon dampened the clothes but not the ardor of the delegates. Across the first balcony was spread a banner incribed "Prosperity Universal," while large banner pictures of McKinley and Roosevelt were suspended from the third tier boxes on each side of the house. Farson's orchestra played popular airs before the convention met and during the lulls.

Mr. Goldsborough spoke in sonorous tones in calling the convention together at 12.30 o'clock. After he had finished his speech he called for nominations for temporary chairman and Mr. Ashley M. Gould, of Montgomery county, placed in nomination Congressman George A. Pearre, of Allegany, who was escorted to the stage by Mr. Gould, Congressman William B. Baker and Dr. Washington G. Tuck, of Anne Arundel. Mr. Charles H. Linville, of Baltimore city, was named as temporary secretary. Credentials of the various counties were turned in and the counties then named their representatives on the committees on resolutions and credentials.

The convention at 1.15 o'clock took a recess for half an hour while the committees retired. Ex-Senator David E. Dick represented Allegany and Dr. J. W. Laughlin Garrett county on the credentials committee, and C. H. Holtzman, Allegany, and U. G. Palmer, Garrett, on the resolutions committee.

The convention reassembled shortly after 2 o'clock. Mr. Adrain Posey, of Charles county, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported that there were no contests, either in Baltimore city or throughout the counties, and recommended that the temporary officers be made permanent. This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Ashley M. Gould, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, made the report of that committee.

The reading of the party platform was liberally applauded. At one stage a delegate from Howard county interrupted to propose three cheers for the American flag.

The platform is probably the best ever enunciated by any party in Maryland, and in brief is as follows:

After a strong eulogy of the administration of President McKinley it says regarding State affairs: After a generation of fraud and violence at the polls, Republicans gave our people peaceful, fair and free elections, reassessed property and equalized the burden of taxation; in ease of the laborer and farmer, assessed sixty millions additional stock and bonds; gave free school books to our children; gave Baltimore a modern city charter; refunded the public debt at lower interest and so reduced the debt that it would have been wiped out in four more years of Republican rule.

The Republican party compelled officials of the Gorman-Raisin administration to disgorge public moneys, and collected public dues from long-exempted corporations. Republicans first gave, in counties and cities, minority representation in the administration of our schools. In four years a Republican State administration redeemed every pledge whereupon it was elected.

In two years the present Democratic administration has broken every pledge whereby Democracy regained power. It promised to pass the laws to repress the great and growing evil of trusts. The Democratic legislature defeated a bill to redeem this pledge, which the Democratic convention was ashamed even to repeat in this year's platform. It pledged a non-partisan administration of the police department of Baltimore and to emancipate the force from partisan control. Instead, the administration of the police law is a sham and a fraud. It pledged reduction of State taxes, yet in the regular session the legislature was extravagant and corrupt beyond precedent, and in extraordinary session wasted money on a partisan census, useless to the State, but valuable to the Democratic campaign workers, at the tax payers' expense perpetrated a most unfair gerrymander of Baltimore city districts and made itself infamous by its unconstitutional disfranchising election law.

It twice defeated the corrupt practices act which it promised to enact. It promised a non-partisan administration of the public schools, and yet promptly so empowered a partisan governor that he forthwith turned out non-partisan boards and put the public schools in every county upon a political basis.

The Republican party which redeemed all its pledges to the people of our State, now gives these new promises, which it will assuredly perform.

In the words of our own declaration of rights, we reaffirm that "the right of the people to participate in the legislature is the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free government. * * * And every male citizen having the qualifications prescribed by the constitution ought to have the right of ruffrage." Therefore a Republican legislature will repeal our unconstitutional election law and enact the bill prepared by the same association that formulated the election law of 1896, and restore manhood suffrage in Maryland.

It will enact the corrupt practices bill prepared by the same organization, and thereby decrease or prevent the bribery of voters.

It will take out of politics the police of Baltimore city, secure appointments by the merit system, and put an end to promotions and dismissals for political reasons. It will pass a new police bill prepared by the same organization.

It will regulate primary elections. It will adopt a compulsory primary election law, and make the primaries as fair as it has made our general elections.

It will bring the local control of the schools in the counties near to the school districts, and yet remove it further from partisan politics.

It never legislates in reckless disregard of business interests, but it is ready by law to curb and defeat organized trusts which stifle competition in trade and to suppress all combinations which create a monopoly. It passed the only Federal laws against trusts, and in this State will handle these problems with conservatism and courage.

In regard to ex-Senator Gorman it says: We appeal to all good citizens to unite in defeating the selfish political bosses in their conspiracy, begun with the extra session, to perpetuate themselves and their methods, by one-sided elections, and to thwart the first purpose of that conspiracy by defeating the election to the United States Senate of the Democratic leader who dictated the disfranchising election law to a servile assembly. Their victory would again fasten upon our State the reign of corruption and violence overthrown in 1895, and enable them to entrench themselves for a generation behind a far worse disfranchising election law than the un-American law we are pledged to repeal.

If we succeed, we will defeat the election to the United States Senate of a man whose views on tariff and finance fluctuate with political exigencies, who is stable only in unvarying control of the Democratic party machine. If we succeed, we will forever destroy the power of that Democratic city boss, who, beyond the average span of human life, has tolled legislation and controlled Baltimore politics for revenue only.

The Number Increases.

At the Oakland Hotel on Sunday night the names of 314 guests appeared on the register. At the Deer Park Hotel, six miles east of Oakland, which is operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, there were 210 guests. This indicates that a prosperous season is being enjoyed by all the summer resorts on this mountain top. The number here and at all other towns in this community is being augmented by new arrivals on every train. Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn Heights are also entertaining a great many people. The hotel people at Mountain Lake Park especially are being taxed to their utmost to provide accommodations for strangers within her gates.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all druggists.

'TWAS SCHLEY'S VICTORY

Says One Who Stood on the Deck of the Brooklyn and Saw the Fight.

In connection with the controversy over Admiral Schley's actions during the naval battle off Santiago, opened afresh by the charges of cowardice made by Maclay, author of the Naval Academy text book, and the consequent demand of Admiral Schley for a court of inquiry to investigate his conduct of the Santiago naval conflict, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* asked George E. Graham to furnish an unbiased account of the battle. During the Santiago naval campaign Mr. Graham was correspondent of the Associated Press, noted for its impartiality and faithfulness in giving the facts. When Admiral Sampson, on the New York, left the squadron Mr. Graham hastened to the Brooklyn. During the battle he stood on the bridge beside Captain Cook and Admiral Schley, and was the only civilian spectator to witness every movement and know every order issued by the admiral. His account of the battle and the preceding and consequent events sent the Associated Press were widely distributed at the time and were not questioned. Mr. Graham's version is as follows:

"It has been and is still hard for me to believe that Historian Maclay wrote his attack upon Rear Admiral Schley except by instigation and at the urging of the navy department clique. He is in close touch with those who have provided the press and the civilian head of the department with the material that has been intended, dire failure as it has been, to change the public view of Admiral Schley's character as an officer and man.

"At least Maclay is honest in one thing. He has dared to do openly what these sneaks of the naval clique have not had the moral courage to do. When has Captain Chadwick, Sampson's flag officer, dared to assert that Schley was a coward? When has he dared to do otherwise than convey the material to a New York journal for publication? Did Robley Evans, he of the fighting cognomen, first person the autobiography he wrote? Did Sigsbee dare to do it except to stultify himself by denying conditions which he had previously detailed in his reports to the department?

Maclay, it is asserted, wrote his criticism from naval reports. What naval reports? The expurgated things that have been foisted upon the public, or the real reports of commanding officers? I have in my possession the report of the battle of Santiago written by two officers of the converted yacht called the Vixen. It is signed by Lieutenant Alexander Sharpe and it was his account of the fight as he saw it at short range, the only naval eyewitness not engaged in fighting. I placed it alongside the navy department's book purporting to print it, and I find it has been expurgated so as to give but little credit to the Brooklyn, and so as not to disclose the real position of Sampson's ship, the New York. Is that the way history is made, and is Maclay to be blessed for boldly following the example set him? Let me be as bold as Maclay. If 'coward' is to be the word let us draw the line sharply. I have supreme confidence in our navy. I don't believe a coward would stay in it a year. There are none in it now. There are men with unearned fighting sobriquets. There was one with us. His name was Evans. His ship was never closer to the enemy than one mile. It was not hit, but "Fighting Bob" crawled into the conning tower and watched the fight from a six-inch by one-inch slit.

"Schley was on the deck of the Brooklyn, Captain Cook was near. A man's life blood splashed their clothes. The ship quivered under fire. Still they stood there. Captain Clark, on the Oregon, was on his bridge. Captain Phillips, of the Texas, stayed on his bridge until part of it was shot away. And when it was over Evans had the largest story to tell, a story he would not like to see now because of its great inaccuracy. And pray who was the coward?

"The history of the battle of Santiago told exactly as it occurred, it seems to me, is an absolute condemnation of Admiral Sampson's vaunted ability and a tribute to Schley and his officers. The happenings of the 24 hours preceding the battle will go far, I think, to demonstrate that Sampson was reprehensible for deliberately weakening the line of battle and deserting the line himself when he knew that for the first time in several weeks, or since the establishment of the blockade, extremely suspicious movements were going on the harbor.

"On the afternoon of July 2 it was noticed from all the ships that movements were occurring in the harbor, there being visible distinct columns of smoke, conceded by practical men to be from warships.

"That Sampson himself recognized this is evident from the fact that he sent the Vixen around to the different ships of the squadron to announce to them that he considered the movements inside to be suspicious, and that he desired a close watch kept.

"The next morning at daybreak the columns of smoke were seen again, and it was noticed by the officer on watch on the Brooklyn that they were nearer the entrance, and it was therefore surprising to everybody when, acting under orders, the Massachusetts, one of the heaviest battleships of the line, and the Newark, a protected cruiser, carrying Commodore Watson's flag, left the line for Guantanamo for coal.

"But decidedly more surprising were the future events. At 9 o'clock, while Captain Phillip and Admiral Schley were discussing the suspicious movements, through the medium of signal flags Sampson suddenly signalled 'Disregard the movements of the commander-in-chief,' and moved away from the line with the New York. The New York was the only other ship, besides the Brooklyn, in the line with the accredited speed of the Spanish ships, and there were present the Gloucester and the Vixen, two converted yachts, either one of which would have made a special dispatch boat, without weakening the line. When the battle call was sounded Admiral Schley made the signal, 'The enemy is escaping,' and then, determining that the New York was out of sight, made the signal, 'Ships close in.'

"With a good, strong pair of field glasses, and standing upon the exceptionally high bridge of the Brooklyn, I looked for Sampson and the New York, but he was out of sight. We never saw him again until one long hour after the surrender of the Colon.

"It is claimed that the Brooklyn ran from the enemy during the fight, and in that movement Schley displayed cowardice. At the outset let me say that the movement of the ship showed the greatest good judgment, and probably saved the cruiser from being sunk or disabled. When the enemy was sighted coming out the Brooklyn moved straight for the entrance at the rate of about seven knots an hour and continually increasing her speed.

"The ships of the enemy were moving out toward us at the rate of about 11 knots an hour, and the distance to traverse was only five miles. We had opened fire with our port battery, the guns being trained almost directly forward. The turning circle of the Brooklyn is 1,000 yards, and if we had turned in toward the shore that would have allowed the Vizcaya to have gone between us and the Texas, and would have opened our unprotected side to the concentrated fire of the Spanish vessels, and also have intercepted the fire of our own ships. I stood on the top of the forward 8-inch turret looking directly over the bow, and I know that we were never near enough to the Texas to hurt her, and we did not block her fire for an instant.

"If Captain Phillip backed his engines when he saw us turning it was because through the smoke he could not quite tell how we were moving, and he knew that he had to follow the motions of our ship and not do as he pleased. The flagship always has the right of way. Up to the time we turned we had been hit only twice. After we turned we were hit 27 times by projectiles and 15 times by flying pieces, and after we turned we left the marks of 5-inch shells upon every Spanish ship.

"To those who criticise Schley's turn, on the ground of cowardice, I commend the statement of Captain Eulate, of the Vizcaya: 'If the Brooklyn had not made that beautiful maneuver in turning I could have rammed and sunk her.'

"To those who criticise upon the ground that the Texas was stopped for a minute or so, let me say that a little later the Oregon crossed the bow of the Texas and blanked her fire for 10 minutes, but certainly no one will say that the Oregon, in view of her splendid fight and chase, was not justified.

"When the battle was over Schley thanked his men and signaled his thanks to every man under him. When Sampson arrived he offered no congratulations to any man or officer, although he did condescend to offer congratulations to the public for the splendid manner in which the fight that he did not take part in was conducted.

"Let me close with, perhaps, a new statement. The men who are responsible for these vicious attacks are Captain F. E. Chadwick, who commanded the New York the day of the fight she failed to get in; Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, the only captain the fight who hid in the conning tower; Rear Admiral Crowninshield, of the bureau of navigation, and indirectly because he dare not come in the open; Rear Admiral William P. Sampson, who should be court-martialed for his action before Santiago July 2, 1898, in weakening our battle line."

Communicated.

To the Voters of Garrett County.

It is amusing to listen to some of the ghost hunters who here and there have bobbed up since the convention, for such must be the object of their search as it seems to have no definite form or shape. But if the pursuers and those who might through sport join them in the hunt should suddenly be confronted by the object of their search they would cower before it like the Witch of Endor when she was permitted to call up the spirit of Samuel the Prophet. The object, if found, would be hideous and frightful.

Nothing is independent except that which is capable of adopting itself to all circumstances and conditions arising and in no other condition in this life is there absolute independence, and a solution of the problem may be found by nominating your adjustable politicians and guaranteeing them your hearty support. Let us suppose they are elected, dependent upon no one, independent of all partisan taint, they dare not ask a member of either party to support a measure for anything; they must stand alone exposed to the storm of voluminous wrath or become tools applicable to the use of either party in emergencies and dangerous to our own interests when the occasions are whetted to a keen edge by a little financial oil.

No, gentlemen, this is not the way out of difficulty. I admit that it may become a future alternative for the common people to unite in one general move for reform, but this is neither the time nor course to be pursued. We must stand by our own present nominees and should give them the largest vote ever polled in our county so that when a rebuke is necessary it can be soundly administered. So let us give them our heartiest support and let them feel that they are a part of our social and christian system and of our number who pledge our lives for our liberties. And while the offices to be filled were not enough to go around or represent each district, the personnel of the ticket is without doubt equal to any previous ticket in our county and reflects great credit upon the delegates who nominated it, and we are certainly fortunate in the nomination of our representative ticket, of whom Hons. Ravenscroft and Finzel have large parliamentary experience and knowledge of the work done during their previous terms, much of which the people of Garrett county and the State of Maryland who prize the liberties bequeathed by their ancestors and the rights guaranteed to American citizens under the constitution of the United States, desire to have repealed, especially that part which disfranchises between forty and fifty thousand voters, thousands of whom are large tax payers, honest, enterprising and possessed of high mental faculty, whose past ability to vote intelligently has never before been questioned or thought dangerous to the interests and well being of the public. A large number also are old soldiers whose ability to read and write was not questioned when they presented themselves to the recruiting officer but were accepted, went to the front, discharged their whole duty, came home, settled down to honest toil in the different routines of life and whose steadfast, moral and christian habits and lives have been one of the strong mediums in the preservation of law and order. These any many other fully as worthy citizens of Maryland are by this notorious law placed on a lower level than the pardoned felon who can read or the mental imbecile. Young men of both political parties, this reckless thrust at the honor and integrity of your fathers reflects on you, notwithstanding the fact that they have given you all the educational advantages of the day, and the gravity of the situation will grow wider as the truth dawns clearer on the minds of the ambitious young men and youths of this proud and boasted old home and herald of Jeffersonian Democracy. And this law if allowed to exist will yet at no distant day be a menace to civil government and the moral institutions of Maryland.

Hon. Robert A. Ravenscroft, in his speech in the Senate at the extra session in his effort to stay the passage or modify the effect of the bill, most forcibly elaborated on its baneful influence upon society, the disgrace to disfranchised men and the stigma permanently fastened on their offspring, and especially of disfranchising the soldiers who saved and handed the old State back into the glorious union of states, with her freedom and liberties untarnished until this act in the beginning of the 20th century robbed her of one of her most prized and precious jewels; and no grave faults are chargeable to the Doctor as far as I am able to learn from the records of his public acts that I have been able to see. No Senator or Legislator from Garrett county has made greater efforts and accomplished more than he has and no man in Garrett county today is better able to secure the needed legislation than the Doctor. And in order to lend impetus to his efforts and labors let us give him the largest Republican vote at the November election that has ever been polled, and with a wall like a Garrett Republican majority for our honorable Senator to lean, coupled with his intuition and executive ability, we may reasonably expect a proud record of his work; and with Hon. P. E. Finzel, who exhibited a considerable amount of tact and ability in his single term and the extra session, together with Mr. Charlss A. Ashby, we will be represented by a trio whose combined force must and will be potent for good.

More anon.

Respectfully,
S. E. FLOWERS, SR.

Mt. Lake Park, Aug. 2.

The Republican Ticket vs. the Democrats.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Will you please find room in your columns for a few thoughts on the present political situation in Garrett county.

The Republican nominating convention met with full delegations present from every district who presented their candidates for the various offices and from the various names thus presented a full ticket was placed before the voters for their suffrages. Every name on the ticket received a majority vote of all the districts in the county.

It is to be presumed that there is some disappointment among the defeated candidates for nomination and their friends, but if those who failed had received the nomination, then the other fellows would have been disappointed.

We as Republicans have always believed that the majority should rule and any other practice carried out would destroy all party organization.

From our point of view the county ticket is a good one and should command the respect and support of every Republican voter in Garrett county.

The cry of "ring rule" and "bossism" as it relates to Republican politics in Garrett county is as absurd as it is false and contemptible. We recognize no such conditions and any talk of an independent movement among Republicans is unworthy even of our contempt. If the Democracy of this county is dissatisfied with its party organization let the independent element in that party do as they please in regard to a people's ticket—it is none of our funeral and it is none of our business. If we were allowed a suggestion, however, we could point a better way: let them vote for the eminent gentlemen already nominated by the Republican convention and thereby do their State and county a real service.

If there are any Republicans so disappointed with the nominations of their party that they are willing to join any man or set of men with the object of injuring the Republican nominees let them be warned in time: they bring upon themselves disappointment, shame and contempt without endangering in the least the triumphant election of any of the gentlemen composing the Republican ticket. JAMES W. WHITE.

Gormania, W. Va., Aug. 6.

Died.

JOHNSON.—Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late James Johnson, and an old resident of Oakland, died at her home here this morning at 5.30 o'clock after an illess of several months of dropsy.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Hattie Williams, Mrs. M. B. Whine, Mrs. Martha Thompson, Mrs. J. O. Smith, Mrs. Matilda Smith, Miss Beulah Jackson, Miss Ellen Brown, H. B. Jackson (2), J. M. Crouch, W. B. Dent, M. D.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

THE HEART OF THE WOODS.

I hear it beat in morning still
When April skies have lost their gloom,
And through the woods there runs a thrill
That wakes Arbutus into bloom.

I hear it throb in sprouting May—
A muffled murmur on the breeze,
Like mellow thunder leagues away,
A booming voice of distant seas.

In daisied June I catch its roll,
Pulsing through the leafy shade;
And fain I am to reach its goal,
And see the drummer unafraid.

Or when the autumn leaves are shed,
And frosts attend the fading year,
Like secret mine sprung by my tread
A covey bursts from hiding near.

I feel its pulse 'mid winter snows,
And feel my own with added force,
When red ruff drops his cautious pose,
And forward takes his humming course.

The startled birches shake their curls,
A withered leaf leaps in the breeze—
Some hidden mortar speaks, and hurls
Its feathered missile through the trees.

Compact of life, of fervent wing,
A dynamo of feathered power,
Thy drum is music in the spring,
Thy flight is music every hour.
—John Burroughs, in Atlantic.

The Girl of the Saratoga

By J. P. Coughlan.

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THE last warning shout had been given and already the gang plank was being pulled away, when I dashed down it, a bag in either hand and the tails of my mackintosh flying in the air. I landed on the deck with a jump, and down at my heels almost banged my large Gladstone, hurled by the mighty arms of the Liverpool cab driver who had taken me to catch the tender for the American boat. The heavy bag did not stop where it landed, but ricochetted along the smooth deck until it bumped upon a respectable Saratoga upon which was sitting a girl with her back turned to the direction of the missile that disturbed her so unceremoniously. She jumped up with a scream. It was useless for me to attempt dissimulation, for the eyes of the entire deckfull of passengers were upon me. The offended young woman, a tall, straight, handsome girl I noticed even then, glared full upon me.

I stammered something foolish, but the brown eyes were unrelenting. In despair, I threw up my hands. "I'm awfully sorry, but I'm not guilty; there is the criminal on the dock." And I pointed to the jehu, who stood on the landing grinning at the mischief he had worked.

A sweeping glance of indignation, and I had leisure to study the back of the fair enemy my too athletic driver had made for me. It was worth studying, too. There is a vast deal of character in a back; it is the foundation

IT WAS SUNDAY MORNING WHEN WE SAILED UP THE DELAWARE.

on which the body is built. As I rescued my errant bag I noticed the mass of dark hair that surmounted the back. Dark hair and brown eyes are always a dangerous combination.

After a brief sail down the Mersey, we reached the liner waiting to take us to Philadelphia. Those solid old boats, making no pretence of speed or fashion, were always my favorite Atlantic ferry. The rest and comfort of their ten days' trip make a sea spell enjoyable.

I dodged the young lady of the Saratoga as we made the transfer to the Waterland, and for the first few hours of the trip was too busy fixing up my stateroom to go on deck and take a glance at my fellow-passengers. When the dinner-bell rang I was ready with an acute appetite.

I found my plate, as an old traveler, beside that of the captain. As luck would have it, on the other side of our official host was seated my girl of the Saratoga. Fortunately, the table was full, as was indeed the entire saloon, for we had not yet reached the open sea, and our maiden travelers had their first waves to experience.

Good Capt. Ebers was busy recognizing a friend here and there and in becoming pleasantly acquainted with those at his table, left my vis-a-vis and myself to the silent occupation of eating. Now and then I dared a look at those brown eyes, but they never met mine except with a frigid glare. For the most part they roved over the chattering saloon, and in them lurked a smile at the reckless exhilaration of the first-time-out passengers.

Next morning the girl of the Saratoga and myself entered the saloon at the same moment.

"Ah! here come the veterans," called out the hearty old captain. Except for ourselves the saloon was deserted of passengers. "Wonderful how a little sea will keep our folk to their cabins," as we seated ourselves at the table with an amused glance at the deserted board.

Capt. Ebers is a tactful man. He was quick to see the constraint between my fellow "veteran" and myself, and he laughingly said:

"Two such hardy travelers should have a formal introduction, though it is usually a superfluous formality on shipboard. Miss Gray, permit me, Mr. James Fisher, our most steady patron; we are thinking of giving him a pension when he gets too old to travel any more. Curious that you never met, for you have both crossed with me many times." The captain rattled on determined to put us at our ease once and for all.

Shipboard friendships, especially between hardened travelers, progress rapidly, and once forgiven for the assault the Gladstone made on the Saratoga, Miss Gray and myself became friendly, even to the extent of chumminess. That is her word. I disclaim responsibility.

In six days at sea two people will have exhausted all ordinary topics of conversation. Then they begin on affairs that on land would be sacred after a decade's acquaintance.

We had the deck to ourselves, and were sitting behind the protection of a deck cabin. I had been, as if I were still a boy, retailing much matter concerning myself and my doings.

"And now," I said, as I came to the end of the chapter, "I am actually running away back to America for fear of a marriage happening to me."

"You are becoming interesting. Please go on."

I ignored the badinage, which, indeed, was unworthy of her. "Yes, it is a fact. My dear Aunt Eliza was planning a descent upon my bachelorhood, with a 'dear girl' in her train; and, knowing auntie's propensities, I just skipped. I shall probably go to the Philippines via San Francisco."

"How funny. Just my case, too. Not about going to the Philippines; but I am also running away from a prospective matrimonial alliance. Such things have happened, but wouldn't it be curious if it were we who were running away from one another?"

"That would be curious," I assented.

"Speak for yourself, please. But, seriously, we must investigate and settle the matter."

"That is easily done," I replied. "Do you know my Aunt Lizzie?"

"I haven't the pleasure."

"Then you don't know my Aunt Lizzie, for if you did you would not think of knowing her was a pleasure. That sounds very like a bull, but I think it will stand the test. However, if you do not know my Aunt Lizzie, you certainly can't be the 'dear girl' she was bringing to bear upon me, and, therefore, it is evident that I am not running away from you. Q. E D., as they say in Euclid."

"Well, I suppose it is equally sure that you were not the particular man I was running away from."

It was Sunday morning when we sailed up the grand old Delaware. Miss Gray and I were leaning over the rail watching the green and gold of the shore as it slowly unfolded before us.

A puffing little tug was coming to meet us, and we knew that it contained the health officer and the advance guard of customs men.

My companion was unusually silent, and indeed I was in no mood for light conversation. Two people thrown closely together for 11 days find much in common, and then to wrench off that friendship suddenly on entering port when they each go their separate ways, gives pause to the most careless heart. There is something in the companionship formed on the ocean that binds closely. I felt the coming separation, and vaguely, but none the less bitterly, resented it.

"Does the sight of home again make you sad? I thought you were a much traveled young lady?"

I had no warning of the words that were to come.

"I deceived you in a trifling matter, and though the thing is of no consequence, I felt like telling you the truth. I told you in jest that I was in the same boat as yourself, that I, too, was running away from a mate. On the contrary, I am running to meet one. No, not one of my choosing, but one ready found for me. I know you will think it strange that I should speak of this at all to you, but I felt that I must tell someone. And then we did discuss one another's affairs so freely that it isn't as if I were telling it to a stranger."

The snorting little tug was lying at our feet. We were both watching the white-duck sailors making fast.

Her hand was in mine.

"Soon neither of us will have to run away," I whispered.

Teaching the Mosquito.

It is possible to accomplish not only more than one expects, but much more than one desires. "I understand Brown went to New Jersey last summer to study the mosquito," said one man to another, referring to a well-known entomologist. "So I heard," said the second man, "but when I met him the other day he said he felt that instead of studying entomology he'd been engaged in teaching anthropology most of the time!"—Youth's Companion.

Peek-a-Boo!

"Now," said the teacher, "we come to transparent subjects. Give us an instance, Miss Sophie."

"A pane of glass."

"Very good. Now another?"

"A-a-keyhole, sir." — Philadelphi Times.

HEARD IN PASSING.

A Word Dropped Between Two Dissipated Young Men Showed They Were Not Past Feeling.

They were walking with heads bent, and hands behind them, as if in thoughtful frame of mind, and as I drew near, I heard one say, in a rueful tone:

"Oh, if we could only forget, it would not be so unbearable; but sometimes, when haunted by the memory of the wasted years, it seems to me I shall go mad."

"My case exactly," said his companion, with a half-suppressed oath. "My memory is a curse to me, for it nags me like a fiend."

Glancing at the speakers, as they passed, I noted that, although they walked as if the weights of time were dragging at their feet. They were comparatively youthful; but the bloated faces and bloodshot eyes, were in evidence of the why of the nagging memories.

A moment later I was overtaken by one who had from childhood lived in our city, and to her I put the query:

"Do you know anything of the men you just passed?"

"I know nothing good of them," was the quick retort, adding: "We were once classmates, but it is years since I have so much as given them a nod in passing. To tell the truth I often, when not in too great a hurry, as now, go a block out of my way to avoid meeting them, they have fallen so low."

"Tell me something of their history, as we walk on," urged I, "for some

"OH, IF WE COULD ONLY FORGET."

words I heard, in passing, aroused my curiosity to know something concerning their past."

"It seems a waste of time to even talk of such creatures," said my companion, with a shudder of disgust, "but I will tell you as much of them as you will care to know.

"They were always chums," continued she; "even when they were little fellows, it was a common saying: 'Find Ned, and you will be sure to see Fred.' This friendship, which still exists, is the only redeeming feature about either of them. They are only 35 years old, but they are fearfully old in sin.

"They belong to two of the first families in the city, both as to culture and wealth. But in spite of everything done to lead them upward and Godward, by patient and loving friends, they seemed bent on going to the bad. Yet they are both well educated. One chose the profession of law, the other that of medicine; but I doubt if patient or client has come to either. They are care-free, however, seemingly, and content to live a life of sinful pleasure.

"Fred, as I once called him, married one of the sweetest girls in the world—as such creatures so often do—she was one of the loving, clinging sort of women, made to be love-shielded, but lacking in will power, and after two years of untold misery, she died of a broken heart. If Fred mourned her early death, it failed to influence him. He continued to drink and gamble as before.

"Ned never married, thank fortune, but he has well-nigh ruined his old father; while his mother, whose idol he was, rested from her tears and vigils long years ago.

"But they care nothing for broken hearts and untimely graves, for they have not one spark of feeling left."

She misjudged them, however, in one respect, for I, who, in passing, had caught those remorseful words, knew that they suffered keenly, as all must, the sowing of "wild oats."—Mrs. Helena H Thomas, in N. Y. Observer.

Beer Prevents a Wedding.

"I can never marry a man who buys beer for his father-in-law," declared pretty Rosa Shoemaker, of Allentown, Pa., who had jilted her lover, Charles F. Clewell, an hour before their intended wedding, because the young man had "set 'em up" to her father. Clewell and the girl had been sweethearts for nearly a year, and several months ago their engagement was announced. The young man went to the courthouse to get a marriage license, accompanied by the father of the girl. On the way home the young man bought two glasses of beer for his prospective father-in-law. The girl saw them come out of the saloon, and when Clewell called at the house in the evening to escort his bride to the clergyman's house she jilted him, in spite of the fact that she had bought her wedding trousseau. She would give no other reason for her action than that she would not marry a man who treated his father-in-law.

DEMENTIA FROM ALCOHOL.

Continued Use of the Latter, Even in Small Quantities, Produces an Unbalanced Mind.

The fact becomes more and more prominent that the continuous use of spirits, even in small quantities, is followed by dementia. This may not always be recognized, but measurement of the senses and functional activities by instruments of precision uniformly indicates depression, diminished and lowered vitality. The heart's action is changed, the nutrition and assimilation is disturbed, and the operations of the mind show a wide deviation from the normal state. Where there is hereditary predisposition to use spirits, or the person is a psychopath, or suffers from neurosis, inherited or acquired, dementia is a most natural sequel. The constant anaesthesia which follows from the use of alcohol, together with the chemical disturbances of assimilation and nutrition, after a time are followed by permanent organic changes. The action of alcohol on the heart can be traced, but its effect on the nervous centers is more obscure. The steady drinker suffers from the toxins of alcohol and poisons which are produced by this agent circulating through the blood, which finally act on the nerve centers, producing, first, functional, then organic, disturbances, and finally extend to dementia. It is an error to suppose that intoxication is the only indication of damage from alcohol. In reality, such toxic states are only incidents from which recovery follows. The most serious injury comes from the continuous use of spirits and the constant depresssion of the nerve centers, and the persistent derangement of assimilation and elimination. The periodic drinker has free intervals of sobriety during which nature makes an effort to restore the damage, but the continuous drinker is subject to the constant, uniform action of depressing toxins. Stages of dementia are started, and, although at first slight and obscure, they become more and more apparent. Thus, in one case, a constant drinker after a time shows egotism and superior confidence in his strength, unnoticed before. In another case, stupidity and dullness are the early and later characteristics. In another, the higher brain centers suffer, and the character and pride of appearance is changed. In another, unusual parsimony or generosity indicates a change. Often these mental states appear prominent for some time before organic symptoms are apparent. While each case differs from others in a degree, there can be no doubt that a uniform, progressive degeneration follows in all instances where alcohol is used constantly. Illustrative examples are very numerous, and an occasional so-called exception in which the constant drinker appears to be free from organic disease has sometimes been found. Careful inquiry into these cases with measurements by instruments of precision reveal changes unmistakable. While dementia is the most common form of mental defect, other disease states are noticeable in these cases, and death often follows from acute inflammation of the lungs or kidneys. A general paretic condition may exist in all the organs, while the higher brain functions show marks of dementia. Recent studies in this direction reveal a new field of facts which contradict all assertion of the possibility of a harmless use of small quantities of alcohol daily.—Journal of Inebriety.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, one of the largest packing firms in Chicago, have posted a notice absolutely prohibiting the use of tobacco by their 3,000 employes while on duty.

The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that our army of liquor dealers numbers 238,683, or nearly four times the number in the United States army under the new law.

Japan, with practically the same poor laws as Great Britain, has only 24,000 paupers, while Great Britain has 100,000. A Japanese statesman, being asked to explain, replied: "The Japanese drink tea; the British drink alcohol."

A national purity convention will be held in the First Methodist church, Chicago, October 8-10, under the auspices of four national purity organizations having headquarters respectively in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and La Crosse, Wis.

Fifteen hundred temperance pledges have been distributed among the Christian Endeavor societies of north Pennsylvania by President H. L. Pound, who asks the members to use them as bookmarks, as reminders of their undying antagonism to the saloon and as a means of helping to save others.

One of the largest life insurance companies in the country has just established a total abstinance class of policy holders. Mortuary statistics prove that the death rate is considerably lower among total abstainers, and they will be given a correspondingly lower rate on premiums hereafter.

Troubling the Doctors.

The drink question continues to trouble medical authorities not a little. The Lancet, in an article on the drinking habits of the nation, points out that since the days of Todd—a generation ago—no medical leader has sanctioned the reckless use of alcohol. In an address recently delivered, Dr. Carter, of Liverpool, points out that, while the mortality from almost every disease has fallen, that from alcohol is an exception. The deaths have risen from 45 per 1,000,000 of those living in 1878 to 77 per 1,000,000 in 1897. Dr. Carter is impatient with such matters, and calls for "legislative or other action."

NEW FASHION IN DUELS.

At Paris Ladies are Among the Spectators and Police are Present to Preserve Order.

A new departure in French duels has been taken. In the famous fight between an Italian maitre d'armes, Signor Pini, and M. Thomegeux, a well-known Paris amateur, they first set the fashion of a duel with a gallery. In the duel between Prince de Sagan and Abbe Hermant the photographer first came on the scene.

But it was reserved for the sensational duel between M. Max Regis and M. Labardesque to bring half a dozen ladies on the scene, and to have a score of police keeping order outside the cycle track, where the duel was fought, and many inside inspecting the cards of the privileged spectators.

The duel, however, was not "pour rire." Of the half dozen encounters recently seen it was the one in which the two men meant business, and it was with a sigh of relief that the spectators saw the slight wound, inflicted by pure accident which put an end to the encounter.

The Bright Side.

"It is said that lobsters will be extinct in 25 years," remarked Hiland.

"Oh, well," replied Halket, who is very fond of lobster, "let us not worry about it. Let us look on the bright side. We may all die before that time."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

To Identify Her Picture.

She pictured his room with her photograph smiling down at him from over the mantel, while another of her pictures looked demurely at him from a leather case on the dresser.

She could see him often standing in front of her mirrored likeness and making vows of constancy and fidelity. She knew he would rather part with anything he had than those pictures. But they had quarreled and she felt she must ask him to return her photographs, and she wrote to him accordingly.

When she received his reply she nearly fainted. Here is what the wretch wrote:

"Dear Mabel: I would like awfully much to return your pictures, but honestly you girls all dress and pose so much alike for pictures that I can't tell any two of you apart. If you like, I will send you over 300 or 400 pictures that I have of miscellaneous girls, and you can pick yours out. Hoping this will be satisfactory, I am, sincerely, etc, etc."—Chicago Tribune.

A Ready Reply.

The wit of the tenement district urchin is irresistible, sitting at naught the dignity of the most dignified among his visitors. Some workers who are interested in boys' clubs recently met on the ground floor of a tenement on the lower East side and spent an evening discussing "ways and means;" at the end of the evening the presiding officer, a schoolman of great repute, and a thinker of precise and logical mind, undertook to sum up the results. He did it with wonderful clearness, and his peroration was a work of art; but just as he reached his climax, with his audience listening raptly, a small boy peeking through a hole in the window shouted: "You're a lobster!"—and the speaker never finished his sentence.—N. Y. Post.

"What is your husband's favorite fiction?" asked the inquisitive person. "I can hardly say at a moment's notice," said the patient wife, "whether he prefers the invalid-friend story or the detained-at-the-office-on-business narrative."—London Tit-Bits.

One of Dinah's Surprises.

A Baltimore woman recently secured an old and typical southern cook named Dinah, whose unfamiliarity with city ways and her questions were a constant source of amusement to the family.

One morning shortly after she arrived the door bell rang and Dinah answered it as usual. In a minute she came back with a surprised expression. "Missus," she exclaimed, "der am a man dere what wants 24 cents for de Sun." Mrs. Justi gave her the money and she returned to the door.

After the man had gone Dinah asked: "Does you hab to pay for de sunshine here, missus? In Virginia we don't hab to pay for de sun. It's just as free as de air of hebben."—Baltimore Sun.

Cruel Girl.

"Your conversation, Mr. Hevviman," said Miss Peppery, suppressing a yawn, "reminds me of some champagne."

"Ah!" exclaimed Hevviman, much pleased, "so sparkling as that?"

"No, but it's extra dry."—Philadelphia Press.

A Preferred Caller.

"It is always customary for the family to sit on the back porch when the daughter has a beau, but an Atchison girl has such a Good Thing calling on her that the family leave the premises and go and sit in a vacant lot across the alley."—Atchison Globe.

Nell—"Cholly tells me he belongs to the 'smart set.'" Belle—"I don't doubt it. He's certainly stupid enough to be eligible."—Philadelphia Record.

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Must Bear Signature of

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Thousands of Women Praise Dr. Greene's NERVURA For Restored Health:

"WHERE AM I DRIFTING?"

"Are these horrible aches and pains natural? Am I doomed to lose my health and good looks through suffering I can't prevent? Shall I be nervous and cross at twenty-five, thin and sickly at thirty and full of wrinkles in my prime?"

Are you asking these questions of yourself, young woman? Do you look at the women around you and wonder if you must grow nervous and wretched like them? Turn now, right away, to the medicine that will take all such apprehension out of your life and make you well and strong. **Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy** will preserve your beauty and keep back the marks of time. It will help you at once.

Mrs. May Clark, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., who now lives at Crowland, Ont., says:

"For two years I was unable to do any hard work of any kind. I was so miserable and no one can imagine what hours I put in. I felt so sad and down hearted all the time, and sometimes felt as if I would be glad if I could die, for it was misery to live and feel as I did. I sometimes thought I should lose my mind. I had the headache and could not sleep at times. I tried many medicines but they did me no good. At last I decided to try **Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy** and after taking two bottles I could sleep well, and my mind did not trouble me any more. I am now able to do all my own housework, which I have not done for two years before. I am very thankful for what Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has done for me and I gladly recommend it to all who suffer as I have suffered."

The pity of beauty sacrificed to pain and nervousness! Realize it now and prevent the inroads upon your happiness and health. **Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy** always helps women. You will understand this if you try it. When you need medical advice call or write to Dr. Greene, 35 W. 14th St., New York City. He will advise you free of charge. No one can advise you so well, because no one understands your case so well. There are grateful women in almost every household who have been cured of serious troubles by Dr. Greene.

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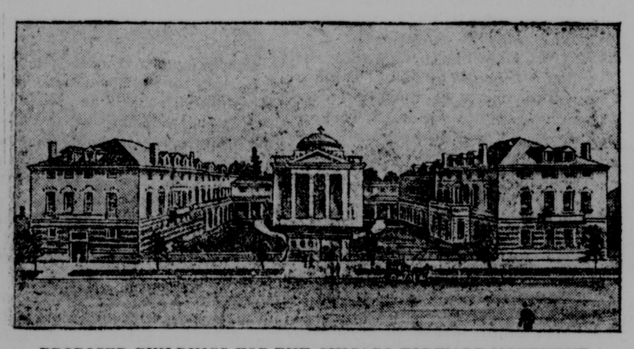
FORWARD MOVEMENT

A Philanthropic Enterprise of Truly Universal Interest.

Its Purpose Is the Foundation of a Well-Balanced Character in Children Who Have No Real Home Life.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

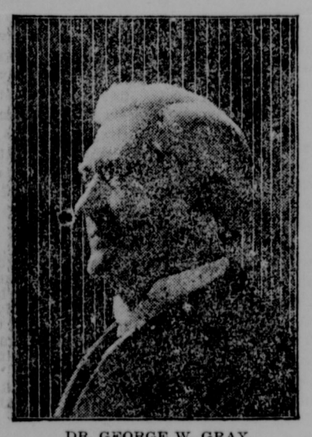
A GREAT deal has been written and said about the grand work being done among the foreign residents of the congested districts of Chicago, but too much can hardly be added in praise of the "Forward Movement" which, during the last seven years, has been brightening and enlarging the lives of the inhabitants of the northern portion of the crowded Nineteenth ward, the population of which is largely American, poor but respectable and unfortunate, to which the saloon formerly offered the only social meeting place. The scope of the work is such that its influence must gradually extend all over the country. If arrangements could be made for city children to go to the country in summer and country children enjoy the advantages of city life in winter, the benefit would be mutual. When our churches all open every day in the week, and and all, rich and poor alike, can feel an equal right to enter and enjoy the spiritual and social advantages which must, in time, be provided, then the work of Dr. George W. Gray and many others whose efforts are in unison will be more generally understood and appreciated. During the vacation season the only playground for the children of the poorer classes is the street, and while that furnishes the fresh air impossible to obtain in the one room occupied, perhaps, by an entire family, they become precocious, educated in the way of sin, and with a predominating idea of making all they can out of everybody. A poor woman was obliged to change her home to another portion of the city and said: "Yes, I should like to be near a school, but I would rather be near a settlement. The children want to



PROPOSED BUILDINGS FOR THE CHICAGO FORWARD MOVEMENT.

join the clubs and I couldn't live without a mothers' meeting. It gives me something to think about when I am washing. I know where the children are when they are at a club, and it gives them something to talk about. They don't fight half as much as they did. If they go to a settlement, nothing will keep them from school."

The help given by the forward movement is not so much in the nature of charity as in giving hope and impetus to the discouraged and opportunity to all. Dr. Gray says that "every child should have an opportunity to meet its obligations to society." It is impossible for the mothers, burdened and environed as they are, to train their children properly. Perhaps they lack the necessary knowledge. The doctor found so



DR. GEORGE W. GRAY.

many homeless, untaught, lawless children on the West side, that he persuaded two of them to live with him for awhile, and induce others to come and pass a few hours in a natural, boyish manner. He was so encouraged by their grateful response that the house at 221 South Sangamon street was secured, which has, since that time, been the home of his work, which he hopes will extend indefinitely. He has been aided, both by money and personal effort, by many of the best-known people of this city and the work has so grown that a lot of over 400 feet frontage has been practically secured on West Van Buren street, upon which it is proposed to erect a fine set of buildings, the cost not to exceed $75,000. The Daughters of the Revolution are to help. An Episcopalian lady has promised $15,000 for a chapel to be erected in the center of the grounds, in which religious services of all denominations may be held, the only restriction being that no sect speak against the beliefs of any other. The church will be strictly non-sectarian. It is believed that the spiritual side of the people to be benefited is especially in need of development. The chapel will set back about 180 feet, leaving a park in front for the children. In one wing of the building it is planned to have an entertainment hall, gymnasium, bowling alley, baths, swimming pool, club and class rooms and apartments for industrial training for boys, and in the other wing corresponding rooms for girls. There are to be a kindergarten and many other necessary apartments. The building is designed to accommodate from 5,000 to 10,000 weekly in the various lines of work. Dr. Gray said the other day that he had planned little souvenirs to be sold at one dollar each. He lectured in a small Illinois town the other Sunday, and at the close of his address over 80 people came up and gave their names and dollars, requesting him to send souvenirs when printed. He hopes to obtain $10,000 in this manner.

A great feature of the work is the summer house near Saugatuck, Mich. A park of about 300 acres has been secured, with a frontage on Lake Michigan. Of this 200 acres has been set aside, which is to be divided into lots for summer cottages, the rental of which, it is expected, will furnish an endowment fund sufficient for all expenses. The management agrees with Mr. Armour, who once said: "No one has a right to foist upon society an institution that will mortgage the future for its support." The settlement and park are organized as a "Republic of Self-Control." Their senate is composed of two members from each of the boys' clubs, and the house of two representatives from each of the girls' clubs; the president, Dr. Gray, having the power to veto, which he has never yet been called upon to exercise. The children make their own laws, and have courts in which offenders are regularly tried and sentenced to make good, either in money or labor, any damage they may have done. A savings bank receives the pennies saved by the children. Regular attendance at club entitles them to merit marks, a certain number of which pays for a week's board at the park. Fathers are especially encouraged to attend the settlement meetings. Here they see their families in a new light, and learn to take pride in the progress of their children, who are perfectly at home in the freedom of their surroundings. Some method is always provided by means of which destitute mothers and children may go to the park without expense, but it has been found to the advantage of those who can do so to charge small sums for board.

Dr. Gray personally paid for the outing of several poor women last summer, and one day learned that two of them had telephoned, ordering a carriage for which they paid three dollars, in order to enjoy a ride around the country. They could have paid their own way, either in money or labor. At the Settlement it was found that gifts of free clothing were making beggars of the women.

Miss Dix, who has charge of that department, called them together and publicly explained this to them. Now they all pay a few cents or do a little work around the house for what they receive and are rather proud to wear the garments, telling each other what bargains they have secured. The janitor service of the building was paid for by this money last winter, and the women had the satisfaction of feeling that they were not "objects of charity." To encourage this same feeling of self-respect a small weekly sum will be charged at the park. If a child goes for two weeks, on the first he is a visitor, on the second he pays $1.50, or works not to exceed 2½ hours daily. Entertainment is provided for every waking hour. The park movement was largely brought about by a perception that sending children to tents in the suburbs made them too much an object of public attention. They were remarkable for their poverty. Occupants of carriages would drive up to the camps and select nice-looking children to drive with them, and some were encouraged to sing and dance, being paid in fruit or pennies. All this, while helpful in a way, did not give them the quiet and example of home life, the pleasure of doing for others without expectation of reward, which life at the park furnishes. This is intended to be strictly private and in accordance with usage in that of the families of more fortunate children. The little ones are often found ignorant of the simplest of table customs, being accustomed to have food by the "piece" and carry it in their hands until eaten.

The Forward Movement is divided into social, civic, educational, recreative and spiritual work. Its purpose is the foundation of a well-balanced character.

EDWARD JULIAN.

MACHINE-MADE STATUES.

A Process That Now Renders the Services of a High-Priced Sculptor Unnecessary.

If you want a bust or statue of yourself you need no longer feel obliged to go to a high-priced sculptor and contract for it regardless of expense. You can have the thing done by mechanical process, says the Saturday Evening Post.

The machine-sculptor will place you on a pedestal which revolves, and will turn you slowly around while he takes a series of photographs of you with a fixed camera. As a result he will have views of yourself from every standpoint, and then it only remains to convert these pictures into the portrait in marble that is desired.

There is no preliminary model in clay. A piece of marble of the necessary size is provided, and the outlines of the first photograph, with suitable enlargement, are traced upon the stone, a process being used that makes accuracy certain. Then the stone is revolved a certain distance, so as to correspond mathematically with the view taken in the second photograph, and the operation is repeated. This is done with all the photographs successively, the chisel doing its work meanwhile, until a replica of yourself is produced in the marble.

Though the process is in the main mechanical, some artistic skill is required. The outlines are well reproduced in the manner described, but such details as the ears and the hair must have treatment with the chisel.

Importation of Precious Stones.

A report received at the treasury department from George W. Mindil, the government expert at the New York custom house on precious stones, shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30 last the aggregate value of precious stones and pearls passed through his office was $21,919,053. This amount largely exceeds the total of any other year in the history of the country and exceeds by over $3,000,000 the entire importations of the four years ended in March, 1896. Mr. Mindil states that the placing of precious stones in their rough or native state upon the free list has established a new mechanical industry in America, and now nearly one-half of the precious stones sold in this country are cut and polished here.

King Edward's Maces.

The king of England has ten maces, which are kept in the Tower of London. They are all of different degrees and will be used at the coronation. The lords have their own mace, and will not allow the house of commons' mace to enter their house. It accompanies the commons to the door of their lordships' house, but it is always left outside.

USES OF LIQUID AIR.

There Is But Little Hope That It Will Ever Prove to Be More Than a Curiosity.

As there is reason to believe that a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of floating a limited company ostensibly for the commercial utilization of liquid air, one or two observations on this interesting substance may be timely, says the London Express.

In the judgment of the most prominent authorities on the subject, the commercial use of liquid air is not an economic possibility. It is true that a large number of suggestions have been made pointing to its adaptability for different purposes. It has been proposed as an explosive, and liquid air cartridges have actually been used (with indifferent results) for blasting. Mr. Tesla has been credited with its employment for increasing electrical conductivity, and thereby transporting electric energy for thousands of miles without loss. Liquid air, too, has been suggested as a motive power, a preservative, a caustic for medical purposes and for a variety of other singular employments.

It has to be borne in mind, however, that liquid air for power purposes costs 200 times as much as steam, requiring 200 degrees (Fahrenheit) of frost for its production, and that in any case it is expensive to make and most difficult of preservation. No doubt it excited great hopes on its entry into the world as a manufactured product, but the better informed now regard it as destined to relapse into the position of a mere scientific curiosity.

Quaint English Customs.

Everybody may not know that in royal households it is not the custom to relight a candle, says the London Onlooker. For however short a time it has been burning, if once extinguished, it is never used again—at least not in the precincts of the palace. Another quaint monarchical custom is that there are always two sets of servants, to insure better service. The one set goes on duty for three weeks, and when that time has expired another set will take their place, so that in the sovereign's palace there is always one complete retinue at work while their duplicates are resting until their three weeks of service come round again.

The American Cotton Crop.

For many generations after the first bale of cotton raised in the United States was sent to market most of the cotton plantations of the country were east of the Mississippi. But now nearly one-half of the entire American crop of cotton comes from the territory west of the river.

MINISTER CONGER'S DAUGHTER IN A ROMANCE.

The engagement of Miss Laura Conger, daughter of the minister to China, to Lieut. Fred T. Buchan, of the Third cavalry, was announced a few days ago from the home of the Congers in Des Moines, Ia. The announcement is a development of a romance that began in Peking at the relief of the legations, in which Lieut. Buchan participated. The lieutenant laid siege to the hand of Miss Conger promptly after making her acquaintance, and is said to have secured a promise before she left China. He is a son of W. S. Buchan, a prominent lawyer of Kansas City, Mo.

AGUINALDO ON THE PORTICO OF HIS MANILA PALACE.

The photograph from which the above picture was made was taken at Malacanan palace, Manila, by Lieut. Youngsberg, who had charge of the former leader of the insurrection at the time. It was furnished to the Philadelphia Press through the courtesy of Sergt. Mylott, of the coast artillery. From late Philippine reports it is learned that while Aguinaldo has not yet developed into an enthusiastic American he is nevertheless advising his friends to make the best of existing conditions and to submit gracefully to American rule. His advice is being followed in good faith.

WHAT TRADE-MARKS COST.

They Are Cheaper in America Than in Many Other Countries of the World.

The registration of trade-marks has become a necessity of late years, for unless an article of merit is protected by such means or by letters patent it is sure to be imitated by some unscrupulous person. It is only within a few years, however, that the question of protecting trade-marks has assumed grave importance, says a trade paper. This is due to the enormous increase in advertising of health foods, cereals, patent medicines and athletic novelties. The tariff of charges for registering trade-marks in the various countries seems in some instances to be based upon the idea that authorized labels and the like are as much a luxury as a coach and four. In Zululand, Peru, Uruguay, Hong-Kong and Granada the tariff fixed by law for each trade-mark is $145 in gold, the highest on the entire list.

In this country trade-marks are filed with the patent office and the price for registering one is $55, which is the lowest rate charged anywhere. Canada charges $60 for a general or a special trade-mark. There are some countries of Europe that demand $100 for registering a trade-mark, but in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France and Spain the fee in each case is $75. This is the rate asked in the majority of the English colonies, including New South Wales and New Zealand, but in Cape Colony it is $115 and in South Africa $135. The latter price is also demanded in Costa Rica. Some of the bargain counter sales of registry for trade-marks are obtainable in the Leeward islands, Jamaica, British Guiana, Mauritius, Argentine republic, Bolivia, Chili, Guatemala, Sierra Leone and Bulgaria, each of which charges $115. Little Venezuela is content with $100 for the privilege of recording the existence of a patent label.

There are thousands of trade-marks that are never heard of by the great masses, because they are not properly advertised. The majority of trade-mark lawyers realize big profits fighting infringements of private marks rather than in registering new ones. One of them has just settled a case that was in the courts for four years. The single word "favorite" was at issue and the courts have decided that there is no exclusive proprietary right in the word as a trade-mark. One of the most successful lawyers, who represents the interests of a big cereal firm and a cracker establishment as well, says that it costs more than $15,000 annually to protect his clients from those who twist the names of brands in every conceivable way.

GOAT IS WORTH A BIG SUM.

Two Thousand Dollars Is Asked for Rocky Mountain Specimen—The Only One in Captivity.

Mr. Pugh, of Vancouver, B. C., has the only Rocky mountain goat ever captured alive, and he wants $2,000 for it. It is the opinion of many that the animal is well worth that sum, says a Portland (Ore.) paper.

Mr. Pugh is a hunter, trapper and taxidermist, and when, two years ago, the Vancouver "zoo" offered $2,000 for a live specimen of the Rocky mountain goat he resolved to win the prize. Others had spent thousands of dollars in trying to fill the zoo's order, but in vain. The mountain goat, the shyest, but among the most beautiful of animals, resisted all attempts at capture. Finally a kid was secured and nursed for a month on a bottle just where it was caught, at a very high altitude. It grew lusty and was safely landed in England. Then came Mr. Pugh's successful attempt, from which he has just returned.

His plan was a novel one. He and two companions traveled into a land of eternal snows, 40 miles up Squamish river, British Columbia, where no white man has ever been. As anticipated, he found that the wild animals—goats, bears, wolves, marten, fisher, etc.—did not fear man as much as each other. He soon caught seven kids, but the beautiful creatures all died when they struck the lower atmosphere. His only hope was to capture a yearling.

At last, after stalking one for three days, he drove it onto a ledge two feet wide running along a perpendicular cliff. His companions then tied a rope around his waist and lowered him to the ledge, 500 feet below. The goat trotted along until the ledge pinched out. Then, standing on its hind legs, it clawed the air like a waltzing horse. Below the beast was a drop of 1,500 feet, with nothing even for a mountain goat to cling to. On one side was vacant space, on the other side a man. Mr. Pugh allowed the creature to tire itself out pawing the air and the side of the cliff above, when it deliberately crouched down at his feet, and, looking pleadingly into his eyes, waited to be devoured.

Mr. Pugh held the goat unresisting in his arms and goat and man were hauled to the top of the cliff. A dozen other unsuccessful attempts were made. In some cases the goats leaped 100 feet and escaped from their pursuers. The kids captured leaped 30 or 40 feet in their attempts to get away, but in their youthful folly landed in the deep snow. The goat captured became tame before reaching the valley and ate out of its captor's hand.

A Plausible Explanation.

Little Ruby—I wonder what made old Sukey kick over the pail when pa was milkin' her, last night?

Little Ezra—I'll bet she missed her cud and bit her tongue.—Puck.

CORONETS IN ENGLAND.

Different Designs and Cost of Those of Titled Families and Royalty Itself.

A story is told of one workman of pronounced socialistic and democratic tendencies who, in the temporary absence of his foreman delivered an address to his colleagues on the advantages which he claimed would follow the abolition of the house of lords—and he wore the rim of a well-known earl's coronet while he spoke, says the London Mail.

"More than one case has come to my knowledge," remarked the manager of a famous jewelry establishment, "where a peer has lately rummaged among the family heirlooms in search of the coronet and has failed to find it. In several instances parts of the coronets have disappeared—a gold strawberry leaf here, a silver ball there, and so on.

"A young viscount who succeeded to the title only a year or two ago drove up the other day with little of the family coronet left. All of the 14 silver balls had gone. After explaining the situation to me he added, humorously: 'I never suspected the old man was so hard up!'

"Excluding those of the royal family, there are five different designs of coronets—the duke's, with eight strawberry leaves; the marquis', with four silver balls, and strawberry leaves between; the earl's, with eight silver balls and strawberry leaves; the viscount's, with 14 silver balls, and the baron's, with six.

"Coronets are by no means as expensive as people imagine. In fact, from an economical point of view, there is no reason why those entitled to wear them should not do so in the street—as our American cousins believe they do. We can turn out a very presentable coronet for 15 guineas. I know an American millionaire who pays more for his silk hats.

"No coronet, unless worn by a member of the royal family, is jeweled. In the coronet of a duke, a marquis and an earl the jewels are represented by differently shaped pieces of gold, while the silver balls represent pearls. 'Chased as jeweled' is the technical phrase."

The manager of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' company informed a representative of the Daily Mail that the new coronets are being made from the designs of those worn at the coronation of Queen Victoria. The king, however, is entitled, if he wishes, to change the designs, in which case all the new coronets would have to be made over again.

His majesty has not yet issued any commands respecting the crown he will wear. If he desires an entirely new one, it is understood that it will be made by a well-known firm in the Haymarket.

From a reliable source however, our representative learned that the present intention is to have the crown of her late majesty "rearranged," and most of the old stones will be retained. They number no fewer than 3,193, including 1,363 brilliant diamonds and 1,273 rose diamonds.

The most famous of its jewels will, no doubt, continue to appear in the British crown, for it is associated with past Edwards. This is the large ruby presented Edward, prince of Wales, son of Edward III., called the Black Prince, by the kings of Castile after the battle of Najera, in 1367. The ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt in 1415.

FRENCH GIRL LIFE.

Precise Rules Which Have to Be Followed by All Young Ladies of Good Family.

The programme of what a French girl may or may not do is drawn up very precisely, declares Th. Bentzon (Mme. Blanc), in Ladies' Home Journal. Unless she is poor and has to earn her own living she never goes out alone. The company of a friend of her own age would not be sufficient to chaperone her. It is an established rule that novel-reading is a rare exception. She is entirely subject to her parents' will in the matter of reading. And if she asks to see anything at the theater except a classical masterpiece, or an opera, they will tell her that such a thing is not considered proper, feeling sure of her silent submission. After she is 15 years old she is generally allowed to be in the drawing-room on her mother's reception days, but must keep to the modest and secondary place assigned her, pouring the tea and presenting it, courtesying to her elders, answering when spoken to—in short, undergoing her apprenticeship. She has but few jewels, and under no pretext any diamonds. Custom does not permit her to wear costly things; nor does it give her the right, in general, to have a money allowance worth speaking of for her personal use. She receives a trifling sum for charity, her books and gloves. A young girl never takes the lead in conversation, but always allows the married lady the precedence, and she finds it quite natural to occupy the background.

Music in Japan.

Japan has no music and the first melodies the people ever heard, aside from the birds, were hymns sung by Christian missionaries. Notwithstanding this, many Japanese have of late years become expert musicians and charming vocalists.—N. Y. Sun.

Valuable Bird.

Strutting about on a Colorado Springs ostrich farm is a big bird that is valued at $1,100, $100 for himself and $1,000 for his owner's diamond stud, which the ostrich swallowed the other day.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1901.

Republican Nominations.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.

CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

FOR SHERIFF:

WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

FOR TREASURER:

JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 7.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.

JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS:

EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

HUNDREDS, perhaps thousands, of honest white men who unfortunately, for one reason or another, failed to obtain even the rudiments of an education in their earlier years and who solely for that reason have been disfranchised by the new election law, will have a good opportunity to even up things by doing all in their power to help the Republican party in Maryland this fall, and they will do it, too.

The Republican Convention.

The Republicans, in their state convention Tuesday, did good work in behalf of the party. The candidates nominated are of exceptional strength and the personnel of the ticket should contribute materially to its success at the November election. The general nature of the gathering was most auspicious. The harmony prevalent was not of the manufactured kind, but seemed to spring naturally from a healthy party condition, in which there is nothing of discord or dissension apparent.

The party platform is in striking contrast to that adopted a few days ago by the Democrats. Whereas that was platitudinous in its nature and negative in its character, the Republican declaration of principles is vigorously aggressive and bold in tone. The issues are defined with such explicitness that there is nothing left to be desired, the lines being drawn sharply on every question before the people. The promises made are explicit, and the record of the party is a sufficient guarantee that if the people entrust it with power they will be redeemed to the fullest extent. The platform as a whole gives the party an opportunity to make an aggressive fight for the control of the State, and the temper of the public is such that it will join heartily in such an effort to oust the Democrats.

It was plainly manifested Tuesday that the Republicans feel deeply the attempt of the Democrats to retrict he suffrage in defiance of the time-honored precedents in the State and the mandate of the Federal Constitution. This was shown by the vigor with which every reference to the work of the extra session of the legislature was applauded. If this means anything, it means that the Republicans are exceedingly anxious to meet the issues. Having been given such a good start, the party leaders should now take hold and see that the Republicans all over the State push the fighting to the utmost of their ability. Let the opposition be assailed at every point with grim determination and such enthusiasm as was displayed Tuesday, and there will be nothing to regret on election day.

The Democratic Platform.

The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention last Thursday was not especially striking in any of its features, nor did it provide very interesting reading. The party is to be congratulated upon the fact that it emulated Ohio in breaking away from Bryan for good and all and flatly and finally rejecting Bryanism. While it might have been advantageous to the Republican party to have seen the Democrats pursue a different course in this respect, public interest is paramount to any consideration of partisan advantage, and public interest demands that these two most obnoxious elements—Bryan and Bryanism—be forever eliminated from our political system. In this respect, then, the Democrats of Maryland did good work Thursday.

In all its other features the platform is weak. The attempted defense of the work of the extra session of the legislature is very lame. For a proceeding so essentially outrageous, so opposed to all the precedents to be found in the State, so extravagantly expensive and so absolutely useless, it was expected that those responsible for it would find more to say in its behalf than was spoken Thursday. The State census was, as all men know, a lamentable failure. It achieved absolutely nothing. In view of this, the fulsome flattery bestowed upon it in the Democratic platform is quite likely to prove nauseating to the people of the State. They have counted the cost and the benefits, and find that the former far outweigh the latter. Nor will they soon forget that fact.

The plank in which the amendments made to the ballot law are defended is the weakest portion of the platform. It starts out on a false premise in asserting that "intimidation, bribery and fraud" were easy of perpetration and common in practice under the old law. The statement is wilfully false. It if well known that the law of 1896 was the most perfect in existence, and that in the six elections held under its provisions no charges of fraud, intimidation or bribery were ever leveled at it by the Democrats. It was not until they sought, by an exercise of legislative power, to manipulate the election machinery to their partisan advantage, that the Democrats ever thought of impugning the efficacy of the old law. This fact is well known: nor do the people forget that whatever virtues the new law contains were wrung from a reluctant Democracy by indignant public sentiment. Praise for the law, which they did not want and which they were compelled to pass instead of the rankly partisan measure originally proposed, comes, therefore, with very bad grace from the Democracy. Neither on this subject nor on that of the census will the people accept what is declared in this platform.

As for the other and minor planks of the platform little need be said. Certain promises are made with reference to the oyster industry, the public school system and the primary election law proposition. These promises sound very well. But it should be remembered that they are Democratic promises, which habitually are more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The "negro domination" plank is rather amusing. Somebody seems to have squelched Gen. Louis Victor Baughman quite effectually. Instead of a rant and a roar against the "black peril," we have quite a mild exhortation, in which the people of the State are urged to keep its government in the hands of the while people. As has been pointed out, this will be the case just so long as the whites continue to outnumber the blacks by four to one, and it needs no interference by the Democracy to insure the ascendancy of white government. However, we are gratified to see that the convention was sensible on this point. It presages a campaign conducted on cleaner and better lines than would have been the case had the old hue and cry of negro domination been raised. As it is, there is a prospect that the issues may be fought out on their merits, in which event it will be found that the Democrats have placed themselves on the defensive and materially promoted Republican chances of success.

As Seen By the "Sun."

An editorial writer in the New York *Sun* has the following comment to make of the recent Maryland Democratic convention:

"The Democratic State convention in Maryland was held in Baltimore on Thursday for the nomination of a State Comptroller in place of the Democratic incumbent of that office, chosen by 13,000 majority in 1899, and a clerk of the Court Appeals, to which post a Republican was elected by 6,000 majority in 1897. The convention concerned itself, of course, as Maryland conventions do, with some matters of interest to Maryland like the oyster and crab law, the number of oyster culls, the ancient right of crabbing in tide waters, the claim of the Eastern Shore counties to representation, and the conservation of the State's monetary interests in railroads and canals. But the underlying question to be settled by the voters of Maryland in November is what verdict they will record upon the new Maryland electoral law, adopted by the Annapolis Legislature in special session in March, and designed by educational tests and mechanical devices, but without formal constitutional amendment, to deprive the colored voters of their electoral rights. The same question of disfranchisement, in various forms, underlie other contests in many of the southern states at present, but the form in which it comes in Maryland is different, for while in other states the voters are or are about to be arbitrarily disfranchised, in Maryland under the new law they are expected to disfranchise themselves through inability to comply with the conditions of the law.

"At the May election in Baltimore with 4,000 illiterate white and 6,000 illiterate colored voters, the former, supposed to be educationally immune, lost more votes by blunders in voting than did the colored men, and a like result in other divisions of the State would turn Maryland from a doubtful State into one as strongly Republican as West Virginia.

A Voice from Montgomery.

The wail of State Senator Bouic, who faithfully swallowed his bitter extra session pill only to lose his renomination and not the bad aftertaste in Montgomery, is significant. Mr. Bouic admits that he supported the extra session measure against his judgment, lured on by the promise of the Gorman machine "to look after him" when the time came for renomination. Now he denounces his former colleagues. Few tears will be shed over the misfortunes of the Senator from Montgomery. The man who smothers his conscience for Mr. Gorman's personal ends ought to know what to expect.

But there are Democratic gentlemen in high places who will shudder at this little incident in Montgomery as a warning of what may happen to them. To Governor John Walter Smith Mr. Bouic's wail comes as a voice from the same political graveyard that is to claim him in the near future. The truth must be dawning upon the Governor that the *Herald's* warning of last winter has been too true. The call for the Gorman session sealed Governor Smith's political downfall.

A little backbone and the Governor of Maryland might have gone on the pages of history as a leader. Now he must face the same truth as the unfortunate gentleman from Montgomery, who thought that for "this once" he might stifle his independence and regain his reputation in his next term. But for those who put their trust in Gorman there is no next term.

The ex-Senator is playing a desperate game and he staked his all on the disfranchisement of Maryland voters. To put this through he was willing if necessary to sacrifice every political friend. He gained his point, or believes he has, and now in his arrogance is riding roughshod over those who helped him. Mr. Gorman can perhaps afford to spurn his former henchmen, but the revolt in his own lines, fierce as it will be, is but a small factor in that great wave of public protest that will meet him at the polls next November.—Balto. Herald.

BAUGHMAN, "Slick Vic," the pride of the Gorman gang, is reported to have lost much of his political sagacity and recent events would seem to confirm that statement. Not long ago he insisted that a special session of the legislature be held to disfranchise all illiterates in the Republican party. He made himself the issue and volunteered to assume the responsibility of the move. Just how that law has been received throughout the State is well knon. The indignation of every right thinking citizen at the shame put upon the fair name of the State is great and at every opportunity the action of Baughman and his servile legislature has been repudiated. He wanted to disfranchise illiterates and framed a law with that object in view. It was aimed at the colored voter and all Republicans unable to read and write. The law passed was supposed to be sufficient for the purposes of its promoters else they would have passed another, the servile legislature and pliant governor standing ready to do their bidding. With the law on the books they went before the people and despite their hopes and desires the people repudiated the work of the conspiritors against the people's rights. Now Mr. Baughman comes to the front with another insult to the intelligence of the State and endeavors to frighten the citizens by a bugaboo into doing the very thing they refused to do.

The transparency of Mr. Baughman's scheme is only equaled by the desperation of his cause, and the fact that the Gorman gang resorts to a bugaboo is unmistakable indications that they believe their ballot law is futile and therefore their cause is hopeless.

BLOOMINGTON.

Piedmont Independent.

A rumor has been current for the past few days that the mines in this section would be closed down on August 1st for an indefinite period. The work has been duller lately than has been known in the region for the past five years, and many of our people are apprehensive lest the report turn out to be true.

Adam Richter, of Accident, spent a few days last week visiting his friend, Harvey Matthews. The latter's vacation expired last Saturday and he returned to his place of business on Sunday last.

Russell Pattison, pitcher, and Wohn Raley, catcher, aided very materially in the victory of the Lonaconing base ball club over the Mt. Lake nine Tuesday by a score of five to two. The game was played at Mt. Lake in the afternoon, and was one of the features of the George's Creek excursion.

Misses Olie Bartlett and Fannie Kight are at Atlantic City trying to find out "what the wild waves are saying."

Mrs. Andrew Mullen entertained on last Tuesday her two cousins, Misses Fannie and Adelaide Phillips, of Keyser, and other guests, Misses Helen Graham, of Piedmont; Alma Kemp, of this place; Clemmie Rowe, of Pruntytown; Messrs. Lucian Brum, of Baltimore, and Klein Graham, of Luke. A delightful luncheon was served at noon, an elegant repart in the evening and a very pleasant day spent by all at the old family homestead.

H. K. Martin, a prominent business man of Pennsboro, was in town Wednesday.

Miss Lucy O'Neill is visiting her sister at Mt. Savage.

Rev. Howard officiated at the funeral of Widow McFadden, at Frankville, on Wednesday.

Master Leo Roe, of Pruntytown, is a guest of relatives.

Arrangements are being completed for the M. E. Sunday school picnic to be held early in this month.

The insurance companies interested the Flynn fire have adjusted the damages.

Mrs. Sarah Fuller, of Cumberland, is visiting the Harshbarger family.

Mr. G. C. Pattion is on a business trip to Baltimore and other eastern cities this week.

The six year old boy of Mr. Baldwin, of Hampshire hill, fell and broke his arm last Wednesday.

Rev. Ballingee, of Piedmont, spent Thursday in town.

Will Price is carrying his arm in splints on account of a broken arm sustained a few weeks ago in a fall while hurrying across the railroad tracks at Keyser.

James Tichenell, the tallest man in District No. 4, is sojourning in town for a few days, after a very pleasant visit to Morgantown, Fairmont and other places in the western part of the State.

Gilbert Warnick, a prominent farmer living within three miles of this place, died last Sunday morning. Mr. Warnick had undergone an operation for appendicitis about six weeks ago and had so far improved as to be able to sit up in bed. A few days before his death he was taken suddenly ill and soon passed away. He was not only well known in his own district but throughout the entire county, where he has lived during his lifetime. He was an upright, Christian gentleman, with not an enemy in the world. His remains were interred in the Barnard graveyard, the funeral being one of the largest ever witnessed in the Chestnut Grove settlement. He leaves a wife and six children. The oldest boy is under surgical treatment at the Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, and was unable to attend his father's funeral.

Religious Services.

Mr. C. S. Russell, of Allegheny, Pa., editor of *Zion's Watch Tower* and author of Millenial Dawn series, etc., will preach in the opera house, Oakland, on Sunday, Aug. 11, at 2.30 p. m. Subject, "The Resurrection;" text, "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming in which all that are in their graves shall hear his (Jesus) voice, and shall come forth—they that have done good to the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation. John 5: 28, 29.

This is a rare chance to hear one of the great Bible students of our times. Come and hear him. Seats free. No collection. All are welcome.

Also meetings at Weber's Floral Park on Saturday, Aug. 10, morning, afternoon and evening, and on Sunday at 8.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. A number of able speakers will be present and you are cordially invited to attend.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

DOCTORS.

What An Editor Thinks of Them and Their Ways.

The doctors are all friends of ours. We expect them to stay with us until death. Yet at the risk of incurring their displeasure we reproduce the following. We don't know where it came from any more than we know whose rainspout the doctor's medicine comes from. We find it in a paper credited to "Ex." If we knew the author we would gladly give his name, because the article is really good. Here it is:

"The doctors from Algona said that newspapers are run for revenue only. What in thunder do doctors run for, anyway? Do they run for glory? One good, healthy doctor's bill would run this office for six months.

"An editor works a half-day for $3, with an investment of $3,000; a doctor looks wise and works ten minutes for $300, with an investment of three cents for catnip and pill box that cost $1.37 per gross.

"A doctor goes to college for two or three years and gets a diploma and a string of words the devil himself cannot pronounce, cultivates a look of gravity that he pawns off for wisdom, gets a box of pills, a cayuse and a meat saw and sticks his shingle out a fullfledged doctor. He will then doctor you until you die at a stipulated price per visit and puts them in as thick as your pocketbook will permit.

"An editor never gets his education finished. He learns as long as he lives and studies all his life. He eats bran mash and liver, he takes his pay in turnips and hay, and keeps the doctor in town by refraining from printing the truth about him.

"We would like to live in Algona and run a newspaper six months and see if the doctor would change his mind about running a newspaper for revenue only.

"If we didn't get some glory out of it we would agree to take one of his pills, after first saying our prayers. If the editor makes a mistake he has to apologise for it, but if the doctor makes a mistake he buries it.

"If we make one there is a lawsuit, tall swearing and a smell of sulphur, but if the doctor make one there is a funeral, cut flowers and a smell of varnish. The doctor can use a word a foot long, but if the editor uses it he has to spell it.

"If the doctor goes to see another man's wife he will charge the man for the visit. If the editor calls on another man's wife he gets a charge of buckshot. Any medical college can make a doctor. You can't make an editor. He has to be born one.

"The editor works to keep from starving, while the doctor works to ward off the gout. The editor helps the man to live better, and the doctor assists them to die easy.

"The doctor pulls a sick man's leg, the editor is glad if he can collect his bills at all. Revenue only? We are living for fun and to spite the doctors.

Communicated.

To the Editor of The Republican.

"The window is dark, the night is cold
And the story forever told."

The curtain has fallen, the tragedy is over!

Those who read the accounts of an affecting incident, coming under my especial observation in the South, display interest to know the *finis*, therefore I give it.

Last summer the faithful, loving mother whose unselfishness no pen can portray, took her son (effected with so sad and strange a malady) travelling, but months of change brought no healing balm, for alas! "Who can minister to a mind diseased?"

He daily grew worse and she brought him back to their home on the bay. Growing violent she was forced to seek refuge with a friend. His doom was sealed! Strong men bore him away and within the dread walls of an insane asyluim a tall, dark, handsome man, the fires of insanity blazing in his eyes, paces his cell, or in impotent rage shakes the iron bars of the windows which deprive him of his liberty.

In her beautiful home overlooking the sunshiny bay, flecked with white sailed boats, sits a broken hearted mother, moaning the old pathetic Bible cry: "Have pity upon me; have pity upon me, oh ye, my friends for the hand of God has touched me. Behold, is there any sorrow like unto my sorrow."

Dear friends in distant cities cannot tempt her to leave the scenes endeared to her by the thoughts of her only son taken from her in the vigor of a young and splendid manhood by a fate worse than death. There is the piano where, like King Saul, he strove to exorcise the evil spirits that tormented him, with strains of sweetest music, the curios, collected in years of travel, the books he loved.

Ah, mothers! you who have passed through a like sad experience, you will understand.

"We women cannot choose our lot,
And life indeed is not what we planned out
Ere hope was dead."

T.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Village Improvement Society Fair.

The fair under the auspices of the Deer Park Village Improvement Society will be held on Friday, August 16th, in the grove behind the Deer Park Hotel. Among the many attractions will be the following:

In the Tea Garden besides all sorts of fancy Japanese articles and fans for sale, there will be tea and sandwiches served, the ladies in charge all being in Chinese costume.

At the Dairy, where the ladies will be in Peasant costume, milk and sponge cakes can be had, besides cream cheeses, eggs, vegetables and flowers and a great variety of choice fruits.

In another department all sorts and kinds of salable articles and novelties will be found, while yet another is devoted to ice cream, cake, candy and lemonade.

The services of two ponies have also been offered for the pleasure of the little ones and a "sand pile" in which they may dig for "treasures."

Great interest and pleasure is expected from the competition for prizes. Such articles as handsome table lamps, vases, sleeve buttons and studs, large framed picture, silk umbrella with Dresden handle, etc., have been offered for the—

Best trio of chickens (cock and two hens to be sent in proper box with wire top and front).
Best basket of vegetables.
Best basket of flowers.
Best piece of knitting or crotchetting.
Best piece of drawn or lace work.
Best piece of boy's work.
Best rolls or biscuits.
Best cakes.
Best pair baby's socks.
Best hand sewed apron.
Best pair this year's dressed chickens (must be dry picked).

All exhibits must be taken to the grounds and delivered at the tables to Mrs. John K. Mitchell, Miss Baird, Mrs. L. D. Thrasher, Mrs. Lashorn, Mrs. Orbello or Miss Ellen Hoye between 2 and 2.30 o'clock the day of the Fair.

Judging of the classes from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Bazaar open to the public at 4 p. m.

Baskets for the flower and vegetable competition will be given out at the Friendly Hall to all those desiring to compete in these classes on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 13th, at four o'clock. Also the tags which will be required to be attached to each article exhibited with the name of the exhibitor clearly written upon it and the price to be charged if the article is for sale.

The half rate tickets for members of the society and exhibitors will also be sold at the Friendly Hall on Tuesday afternoon, August 13 at 4 o'clock.

The ladies in charge of the exhibit tables are asked to be on duty at two o'clock precisely and the judges to come at three, consequently it is necessary to urge upon the exhibitors an exact compliance with the directions herein given, and any article not in its proper place by 3 o'clock will not be considered in the competition.

Engage your places early in Martin's busses which will start from the brick pavement, Oakland, and from the Allegheny House, Mountain Lake Park, at 3.30 o'clock on Aug. 16th. The fare for the round trip will be 50 cents.

A Gruesome Photograph.

Hundreds of photographs were taken of the negro murderer of Officer Lilly at Elkins last week. One picture was taken after the negro had been hanging to the tree for several hours and is very clear, showing the distorted features and ghastly expression of the face. It also shows how the clothing was torn from the fellow as he was dragged to his execution. A large number of pictures of the negro have been sold to curiosity seekers as mementoes of the whole terrible tragedy.

$50.00 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who on the night of July 31, 1901, entered the livery stable of Cora V. Savage, at Deer Park, and maliciously cut and destroyed certain vehicles, harness, bridles, etc.

FRED. A. THAYER,
State's Attorney for Garrett Co.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

LOSING FLESH

In summer can be prevented by taking

Scott's Emulsion

It is as beneficial in summer as in winter. If you are weak or run down, it will build you up.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Pearl Street, New York
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Judge Sloan was at Cumberland on business Saturday.

Dr. H. A. Jarrett, of Grafton, was an Oakland visitor on Monday.

Mr. Chas. Brown, ex-postmaster of Cincinnati, is in Oakland visiting his sister, Mrs. D. I. Totten.

FOR SALE—One eight year old dark bay horse. 1250 pounds. Will work in all harness. H. CRUTZBURG.

Miss Nettie Michaels arrived home from Baltimore Tuesday morning on train No. 3.

Rev. T. D. Richards, of Germantown, Montgomery county, formerly owner of the Hotel Chautauqua, was in Oakland Tuesday.

LOST—On the Deer Park road, a cut steel side satchel, with initials "S. H. R." on the mounting. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to the Oakland Hotel. 1*

Clark Pickenpaugh, of Morgantown, drove over to Oakland Monday from his home to spend a few days visiting his uncle, Col. Sturgiss and family.

Miss Ruth Perdew, of North Lee street, who has been quite ill for several weeks, has recovered and left yesterday afternoon for Oakland, Garrett county, where she will visit friends.—Cumberland News.

Prof. J. G. Robinson, of Baltimore, will arriver in Oakland on train 55 this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Robinson and a daughter. They will remain here as guests of relatives for two or three weeks.

Major J. M. Burns, of Mountain Lake Park, is having a very pleasant time this summer. He was bothered very little by the accidental shooting some time ago and has completely recovered from it.

If you gave some fellows a talent wrapped in a napkin to start with in business, they would swap the talent for a gold brick and lose the napkin; and there are others that you could start out with just a napkin who would set up with it in the dry goods business in a small way and then coax the other fellow's talent into it.

The real estate belonging to Alfred W. Dennett at Mountain Lake Park which was sold on Saturday last by Sheriff Oester under an execution issued out of the Circuit Court, was purchased by William E. Walsh, Esq., of Cumberland, for a sum aggregating $1500. The land comprises 17¼ acres and contains some choice building sites.

The statement of the condition of the Garrett County Bank will be found elsewhere in this issue. The showing made by the bank at the time the statement was called for, July 15th, is highly gratifying to the management of the institution and by the public generally it should be taken as an indication of the stability and soundness of the bank which enjoys every confidence placed in it.

Talmage Day—Tuesday—at the Park was a great disappointment to the management of the Chautauqua as well as a great number of people from all sections of the country who had planned to be present on that day to hear the great preacher deliver his lecture entitled "Big Blunders," but owing to the disagreeable weather prevailing very few availed themselves of the opportunity to hear and see the lecturer.

Saturday night last members of the Pittsburg freight committee arrived at Deer Park for a brief sojourn. The party was composed of representatives of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and other roads, and came to Deer Park in a private car. On Monday the party was conveyed to Swallow Falls and from that point they were taken to Krug as the guest of Mr. Henry Krug, the president of the Manor Lands and Oakland Railroad, which is a continuation of the Confluence and Oakland Railroad.

The old court house at Philippi, one of the oldest landmarks in West Virginia, is to come down to give way to a new and modern court house that will cost about $75,000. The question of voting on issuing bonds will be voted on September 3. Barbour county needs a court house very badly and the only reason why one has not been erected before was the recollections that surrounded the old building. The first battle of the civil war was fought at Philippi, and the court house was used as a hospital. The court rooms are about as ancient as one can imagine, but the historic old building must go.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Rosenheim and her two daughters, Mrs. Frank and Mrs. Markis, all of Parkersburg, W. Va., entertained a few of their friends at progressive euchre at the Oakland Hotel, where they are spending the summer. Among those present were Mrs. Robbins, of Ohio, who is also spending the summer at the Oakland; Misses Margaret and Gertrude Sincell and others. Miss Margaret Sincell took first prize and Mrs. Robbins second, both of which were very handsome. After a number of games had been played an elegant luncheon was served.

Miss Katharine Kingsley, of Hagerstown, is here visiting Miss Legge.

Mr. Frank W. Watts, of Baltimore, was in town last week for a few days.

Mr. Harry Buxton, of Keyser, W. Va., spent a part of last and this week at the Oakland Hotel.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet in regular session here on Monday, September 9th.

Mrs. T. Pickenpaugh and Mrs. J. T. Wagner, of Morgantown, are here as guests of Col. and Mrs. A. G. Sturgiss.

Rev. George I. Uhler left this morning for Easton, Pa., his former home, where he will spend a vacation of two weeks visiting relatives and friends.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin, of Deer Park, and Mr. U. G. Palmer, of Hutton, attended the Republican State Convention at Baltimore Tuesday.

Jones Bros' show was in Oakland yesterday and gave two performances one in the afternoon and one at night both being well patronized.

Miss Marian Gordon, of Washington street, left for Oakland yesterday afternoon to enjoy a brief respite from the heated term.—Cumberland News.

The dry weather which prevailed for some time was broken on Tuesday morning. A rain from the east accompanied by a cold wind made things extremely disagreeable.

Some fine strings of fish have been caught recently in the river. The fishermen are out in force and they expect to let no hungry nibble escape if they can help it.

Prof. J. G. Robinson, of Baltimore, an expert musician, will devote a portion of his time while in Oakland to repairing and tuning organs and pianos. All work entrusted to him will have prompt attention.

What most people want is something mild and gentle when in need of a physic. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fill the bill to a dot. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all druggists.

Peaches are expected to yield the largest crop this year that has ever been known. It is estimated that the crop for the whole country will be uniformly large and fine. The stories of the destruction of the peach crop have not been circulated yet this year and they are not going to be according to the reports made by those who are engaged in raising this fruit.

President Loree and General Manager Potter, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the party which accompanied these two officials on their trip over this section of the road, stopped in Oakland a few minutes on last Saturday afternoon to examine the property of the company here, after which they went on to Deer Park where Sunday was spent by the party.

The religious services to be conducted in the opera house here on Sunday, the 11th inst., by Rev. C. T. Russell, of Pittsburg, promises to be well attended. A great many of the members of Mr. Russell's congregation at Pittsburg and Allegany City will accompany him to Oakland and while here will be entertained at the handsome and commodious residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weber adjoining Oakland.

Most all advertising nowadays tells the truth. Most all business men have learned the lesson that even slight misrepresentation in their advertisements causes a loss of confidence, which more than offsets any transient gain that may be made by exaggeration. In the past there has been more or less over statement in advertising. It has made a great many people doubt everything that they see in an advertisement which is in anyway out of the ordinary. This feeling is not right. Probably ninety-nine out of every hundred advertisements of reputable business men are absolutely true.

B. W. Wright, of Clarksburg, is in Oakland, having come down here yesterday for the purpose of superintending the moving of some of his household goods to the former place which he left stored here in the Edwards house when he moved to Clarksburg, but during the time intervening the goods have very mysteriously disappeared from the room in which they were stored. Mr. Wright is making a search for his property. The goods consisted of many articles of value, among them being a set of dishes given him many years ago by his mother, since dead, which he prizes very highly. He has no idea what has become of his property, but declares that he will recover possession of it wherever found.

Percy Procter's Body Found.

The body of Percy Procter, J., son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Procter, of Oakland, who was drowned in Cayuga Lake, New York, on Saturday, July 27, was found on last Friday a few yards from the shore lying alongside a rock which was submerged.

The remains were taken to Cincinnati and interred on Sunday, Mrs. Procter having gone to that city Friday evening.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Procter returned to Oakland Monday morning.

Work of Vandals.

The livery stable of C. R. Savage at Deer Park was entered on Wednesday night by some person or persons unknown who damaged his property to the amount of four or five hundred dollars, by cutting his harness to pieces and slashing the tops and upholstery of buggies, carriages, etc.

Entrance to the stable was made easy owing to the insecurity of the fastening on the door and the wanton destruction of the property was done between the hours of ten and two o'clock Wednesday night. The deproperty consisted of a set of new draft harness, several sets of buggy and carriage harness. The tops of buggies and carriages were ripped into ribbons and the cushions were slashed beyond repair.

The act is one which has no parallel in this community and indignation is freely expressed by all over the deed. The perpetrators of the outrage are not known at this time, but it is the wish freely indulged in by all that the guilty parties may be apprehended and brought to jussice.

A subscription paper is now being signed offering a reward for the arrest and evidence sufficient to convict the perpetrators of the deed.

The Deer Park Village Improvement Society.

Tuesday's Baltimore *Sun* contained the following concerning the organization and work of the Deer Park Village Improvement Society and the fair to be held next week under its auspices:

"The Deer Park Village Improvement Society is an institution formed for the purpose of interesting the people of the village of Deer Park and surrounding country in the beautifying of their homes, and it has been very successful. Mrs. John W. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell and Mr. J. Swan Frick have been foremost in the movement and much has been accomplished. Prizes of various kinds were distributed last summer for the prettiest display of flowers in front yards for improvements of like character, and at the close of the year it was determined to hold a fair in August of this year in Deer Park under the auspices of the society. The 16th instant has been fixed as the day for holding the fair, and besides refreshments and various articles to be offered for sale, there will be a competitive exhibition of a number of homemade articles, for the best of which prizes are to be given. Competition is to be open to all persons residing within 10 miles of Deer Park, subject, of course, to the payment of a moderate exhibition fee.

"Prizes will be given for the best pair of chickens, cock and hen; basket of vegetables, bread, biscuits, rolls, cake, for the best dressed chicken, for the best and prettiest basket of flowers, best pair of baby's socks, best piece of handwork by boy under 15.

"At the close of last season one of the active members of the society supplied funds to pay the expenses of the village public school after the county funds furnished for the purpose had been exhausted, and the children of the town were thus enabled to continue at school for a longer period than schools elsewhere in Garrett county."

A Novel Accident.

A singular accident happend at Elk Garden Thursday which came near resulting in the death of Jos. Dixon, Jr., a prominent young man of near that town. Mr. Dixon, in company with James W. Swinabart and Frank Junkins, was coming to the town on horseback with loads of produce, when in passing a large cow Mr. Dixon nudged her with his foot. The cow switched her tail, which wrapped around Mr. Dixon's foot and fastened securely onto his spur, frightening the animal so badly that she ran, jerking Dixon roughly onto the rocky road and dragged him nearly a hundred yards before the tail's hold broke, leaving him in an unconscious condition upon the ground. The young man is badly bruised, but his injuries will not prove fatal.

Heating Contract Awarded.

A meeting of the School Board was held on Tuesday for the purpose of awarding the contract for heating the Oakland public school building.

Three bids were submitted for the work as follows:

A. D. Naylor & Co., Oakland, $1417.98.

Alex. Zeck, Grafton, W. Va. Bid rejected owing to some unauthorized changes being made in the specifications by the contractor.

Thomas Tibbetts, Grafton, $1578.

The contract was awarded to the Oakland firm, work upon which will be commenced at once.

The system to be installed will consist of a boiler which will furnish the necessary amount of steam to heat the building throughout.

The present system has been unsatisfactory from the time it was installed and represents a dead loss to the county of nearly $2500.

Go to Townshend's and get 12½c. lawns and percales for 10c.; 10c. lawns for 8c.; 10c. ginghams for 8c. Cloth ing at almost your own price. 50c. shirt waists at 35c. to 45c. 18-4t

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.

PRESTON LUMBER & COAL CO.,
22 tf Oakland, Md.

"Salisbury Star" Clippings.

Miss Olive Gnagey and her youngest sister passed through town Monday en route to Salisbury, Md., where their father, Mr. Jonas Gnagey, resides. They formerly resided at Grantsville, and the two aforesaid young ladies were returning home after a visit to the old native town.

Mr. Jacob Fresh, of Garrett county, Md., who some time ago had been dangeroasly ill, came to town yesterday looking hale and hearty. His many friends here are all glad to see him looking so well.

Mr. Cortez H. Jennings, who has had his headquarters at the Valley House in Salisbury all summer, this week moved his base of operations to Bevansville, Md., near which place he is now erecting a small town and the largest lumber mill ever operated in this locality. His railroad that connects with the Salisbury branch at Niverton Junction is nearly completed, and it will not be long before he will be making old Garrett county boom as she never boomed before. Mr. Jennings is a most affable and courteous gentleman, and he will be missed here in Salisbury, where he has made a host of warm friends.

A Great Day at Mountain Lake Park.

In the nineteen years of its history the Mountain Chautauqua has never presented a stronger program than will be given on August 15th. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the idol of the South, will lecture in the afternoon. Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, whose heroic act in the sinking of the Merrimac at the mouth of Santiago harbor is one of the immortal acts of the Spanish-American war, will lecture in the morning. The desire to see and hear these two wonderful men, presented in a single day at a greater expense than has ever been incurred in a single day at the Mountain Chautauqua, is certain to bring enormous crowds. The Royal Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra will play during the day; also the famous Hawthorne Musical Club, of Boston, in many humorous selections in costume, playing on sixteen different instruments.

Excursion trains with cheap fare and plenty of car room will be run by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This will be a splendid day to visit Mountain Lake Park. Great multitudes are certain to be present, and the chance to see and hear Hobson and Lee in a single day is an event which will hardly ever again happen.

Jurors To Be Drawn.

His Honor Judge David W. Sloan will on Monday draw the names of jurors who will serve as such at the September term of the Circuit Court for this county.

Interstate Trust Election.

The board of directors of the Interstate Trust and Guaranty company, incorporated during the last session of the legislature, and in which there is interested considerable Garrett county capital, elected on Tuesday the following officers: President, DeWarren H. Reynolds; vice president and solicitor, Benj. A. Richmond; secretary, David P. Miller, and treasurer, A. H. Amick. The company expects to erect a handsome building in the near future.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GARRETT COUNTY BANK, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 15th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$152,667 11
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		35 80
Stocks, securities, etc		60,317 87
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		12,782 46
Other real estate and mortgages owned		1,597 66
Due from National Banks		30,020 65
Due from State Banks		5,409 21
Checks and other cash items		169 07
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		157 20
Internal-Revenue stamps		60 00
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$8,763 35	
Legal-tender notes	10,075 00	18,838 35
Total		$320,956 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus fund	10,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,713 12
Due to National Banks	2,432 89
Due to State Banks	1,077 59
Individual deposits subject to check	170,639 93
Time certificates of deposit	107,860 13
Cashier's checks outstanding	233 19
Total	$320,956 85

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss.:

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of August, 1901.

G. A. FRALEY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
D. E. OFFUTT
G. S. HAMILL
J. M. DAVIS,
Directors.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

THOMAS R. McROBIE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1901.

ELIZABETH McROBIE,
Administratrix,
Beckman, Md.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is nereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

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Special low Summer Excursion Rates to all points. Personally conducted Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

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E. A. RICHTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 5, E. A. Wiser's store, McHenry.
July 6, W. A. Smith's store, Hoyes.
July 8, R. A. Liston's store, Selbysport.
July 9 and 10, J. H. Cuppett's store, Friendsville.
July 11, J. L. Englehart's store, Accident.
July 12, W. M. Lohr's farm, Cove.
July 13, Harry Leathen's store, Keyser.
July 15, C. M. Livengood's Hotel, Grantsville.
July 16, Thomas Johnson's, District, No. 9.
July 17, P. E. Finzel's store, Finzel.
July 18, Thomas Layman's Farm.
July 19, R. E. Garlitz's store, Avilton.
July 20, J. H. Gregg's Mills, District No. 11.
July 22, C. J. Otto's, New Germany.
July 23 and 24, G. W. Engle's store, Bittinger.
July 25, Company store, Crellin.
July 26, U. G. Palmer's office, Hutton.
July 29, Merritt Wilson's, No. 8.
July 30, Mrs. Browning's, Gorman.
July 31 and August 1, J. H. Rafter's store, Kitzmillerville.
August 2 and 3, Wm. Moody's Bloomington.
August 5 and 6, Wade H. Lohr's, Swanton.
August 7 and 8, S. P. Specht's store, Deer Park.
August 9, L. A. Rudisill's office, Mt. Lake Park.

The Treasurer's office in Oakland will be closed from July 3rd to August 10th, 1901, inclusive.

N. B.—By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being chapter 560, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the 1st day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof and on all county taxes paid on or before the said 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed; and after the 1st of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid; the Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on all tax bills for county purposes regulating in the manner aforesaid and shall note same upon the receipts given for taxes so paid; but the discount allowed on county tax by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institute unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

WM. M. LOHR,
Treasurer of Garrett county, Md.

Reward for Dynamiters.

Information having reached me that on or about July 26th violations occurred on Savage River against the law forbidding the use of dynamite in taking or destroying fish in any of the streams of this State, I have invoked the aid of the county officials of Garrett to enforce Sec. 108, P. L. L., and to assist me in bringing the guilty parties to justice, and I will pay a liberal reward for any information furnished the State's attorney, any of my deputy wardens or myself that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters wherever they may be found.

JNO. W. AVERITT,
State Game Warden,
Cumberland.

THE GREATEST GIFT.

One man would give his soul for wealth
And one craves manly grace;
One sighs for strength and perfect health,
One for a handsome face;
One longs to have the gift of song,
And one would hear the cheers
Of people as he strides along;
But oh that I might be as he
That puffs himself up foolishly,
Supposing all men stop to see
How splendid he appears.

One risks his life pursuing fame,
One burns the midnight oil
To make his name a deathless name,
And one for love may toil;
One tries to be supreme in art
And one wastes precious years
For power in the busy mart,
But none has gladness such as he
Has in his heart who blissfully
Boasts of himself and cannot see
How foolish he appears.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

AN OLD SONG

By Mrs. Moses P. Handy.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

ALICE FRAZIER was 22 years of age when she married Silas Hopkins; she was 27 when he died, leaving her sole heir to all his wealth. Strictly speaking, it would be more correct to say that he had married her; she had small volition in the matter.

It had never occurred to her to regard Mr. Hopkins as a possible suitor. Almost as old as her father, his hair nearly as gray, he had been the familiar friend of the family ever since she could remember. As a child she sat on his knee, and he brought her toys and candy; as a young lady he kept her supplied with flowers and matinee tickets.

The Fraziers were well off enough to have all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life, but they could not afford superfluities. Mr. Frazier was a director of the Bull Dog Security bank, in which also his moderate fortune was invested; having implicit confidence in the bank, he had not hesitated to trust all his eggs therein.

It was the old story of a bank president and treasurer speculating with the money of the depositors, and when the consequent crash came Mr. Frazier was overwhelmed, not only because of his personal loss, but by a crushing sense of responsibility for the losses sustained by others. He argued that as a director he should have detected and prevented dishonesty before it entailed ruin.

This was why the shock killed him; not instantly, since he lingered for days afterwards, but the news brought on a paralytic stroke from which he never entirely rallied.

Alice was away, visiting a wealthy relative at a fashionable seaside resort, when the calamity befell. It was Mr. Hopkins who sent the dispatch announcing her father's illness; Mr. Hopkins who with his coupe met her at the railway station when she hurried home.

Alice found her father tormented by anxiety, which amounted to anguish, about his wife and daughter. His life was insured for a trifling sum, so small that it was impossible they could live on it even after his death; meanwhile he was helpless and bankrupt.

Then it was that Mr. Hopkins asked Alice to be his wife, saying, simply, that he had loved her for years, but never thought to tell her so. Now he ventured to beg that in her time of need she would give him the right to provide for her and hers. And, without waiting for Alice to answer, he assured her father that to do so would be the greatest happiness which he could ask.

Oh, the look of ineffable relief which came into the face of the dying man! He did not ask if his daughter were willing, but, bracing himself to a final effort, took her hand and laid it in that of his friend. "God bless you both," he murmured, and then, with a smile on his lips, went out into the Great Hereafter.

After this it was more than ever Mr. Hopkins who did everything. Alice felt herself bound hand and foot; although the bonds were of softest silk, they were strong as steel.

How could she tell them about Dick? Dick, who loved her, and whom she loved dearly, but who had nothing but his youth and strength, his manly beauty and his pay as ensign in the United States navy? Dick, for whom she had promised to wait a lifetime, if need be, and who had sailed away on a three-years' cruise the day before Mr. Hopkins' telegram came.

There was a naval station near the watering place where Alice was visiting, and the officers of the man-o'-war in port were coming and going continually. As one of the prettiest girls at the Cape, Alice had been one of the belles of the season. She and Richard Harvie had fallen in love with each other, after the inconsequent manner of young things who take no thought of the future. They had settled it that they were to be married when Dick got his "step;" meanwhile he was to perform prodigies of valor, and it would be happiness to be engaged.

There were moments when Alice felt impelled to tell Mr. Hopkins the story and throw herself upon his magnanimity, which she felt sure would not fail, but refrained for the sake of her mother. Crushed and broken-hearted, Mrs. Frazier had but one joy left, the satisfaction which she took in her daughter's engagement to Mr. Hopkins. When it came to the point, Alice felt that she must suffer anything rather than deprive her of that.

She wrote to Dick and waited feverishly for an answer, her letter being scarcely more than an incoherent appeal for advice. Weeks passed, bringing no reply, and Alice bethought herself bitterly that it had been generally understood at the Cape that Miss Frazier was the only child of well-to-do parents.

She let Mr. Hopkins and her mother fix the wedding day, and resigned herself to the inevitable. It was on her marriage morn that the expected letter came:

"I am deeply grieved to hear of your loss and sympathize with you and your mother. In justice to yourself, since you ask my counsel, I must advise you to accept your wealthy suitor; a poor devil like me cannot expect to count.

"May you have all the happiness you deserve.

"Sincerely yours,
"R. S. HARVIE."

Alice read the note twice, seeing only the sarcasm, and not the pain between the lines. It stung her to the quick, yet she felt relief that he had accepted the situation so quietly. Then she burned the note and set herself steadfastly to forget the writer.

The majority of women are like cats, in that they purr to the hand which strokes them gently and accept life's cream graciously.

Mr. Hopkins adored his young wife and rejoiced to gratify her every whim. Moreover, Alice had always been fond of him, and to her surprise she found herself by no means unhappy. It would be too much to say that she ceased to remember Dick, but that young man was thousands of miles away, and the thinking did no harm, even though, during the Spanish war, she searched the newspapers for news of him, and felt a little thrill of pride and pleasure when she saw that Ensign Richard Scott Harvie had been promoted to a lieutenantcy for distinguished gallantry in action. She could not guess that Dick, pierced to the core by what he considered her mercenary course, had made up his mind to let her see that the loss had been hers.

That was shortly before Mr. Hopkins was taken ill—a long and serious illness—and Alice's wifely anxiety drove everything else out of her mind. Her husband's death was a genuine grief to her, all the greater because she felt that in return for his whole heart she had given him so little of her own. She missed him even more than she had done her father, and fell into a sort of apathy which lasted until she was roused by the discovery that her mother's health was failing.

"It is nothing serious," the doctors told her. "She needs change of air rather than medicine. Take her to Old Point Comfort. This climate is deadly at this time of year."

The change did good to both mother and daughter. Alice soon found herself taking more than a languid interest in life. The proximity of Portsmouth, with its navy yard, made naval uniforms a frequent sight, and revived old memories.

It was scarcely a surprise to her when, as she entered the hotel parlor one evening after dinner, she found herself face to face with Dick Harvie. Involuntarily she extended both hands.

"Oh, Dick!" she exclaimed, and recovered her self-possession almost instantly, feeling the chill of his manner.

Mr. Harvie barely touched her hand with one of his; the other arm rested in a sling. "Mrs. Hopkins?" he said, coolly. "This is an unexpected pleasure."

Alice shrank into herself, like a sea anemone, but she managed to ask, politely: "You have been wounded?"

"Only a trifle. My ship and I are both in dock for repairs. Excuse me," and he left her to join a group at the further end of the room.

Thereafter, although they saw each other almost every day, their intercourse was of the scantiest. Alice was persuaded that Dick wished to avoid her, and kept carefully out of his way. This was not difficult. All the other women lionized him as a hero, and Alice, as befitted her widow's weeds, held herself aloof from gay company. She had no idea that the old wound rankled still in her lover's heart, that he shunned her as a burnt child dreads the fire.

"He despises me too much to notice me," she told herself, bitterly, and devoted herself more tenderly to her mother.

A week went by thus; then fate led Dick Harvie past the door of the music room, where he heard a well-remembered voice in song. He paused behind the heavy portiere in time to hear Alice sing the last line of "Annie Laurie." "How beautifully you sing those Scotch ballads," said one admiring voice.

"Pray don't stop," cooed another.

"You know 'Auld Robin Gray,' do you not, Mrs. Hopkins?" asked the accompanist, a musician in the pay of the hotel. "Pray sing it for us; it is so admirably adapted to your voice," and she played the prelude without waiting for yea or nay.

There was a little tremor in Alice's voice as she began, or at least Dick fancied so, but as she sang it disappeared, and she held her little audience spellbound. Dick, listening behind the curtain, scarcely breathed while the thrilling tones rehearsed the pathetic tale of filial self-sacrifice. It moved him to the depths, and his eyes were moist as she sang the last verse:

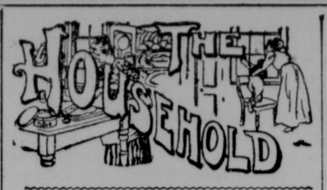
"I gang like a ghaist, and I carena to spin;
I daurna think o' Jamie, for that wad be a sin;
But I'll do my best a gude wife to be,
For auld Robin Gray is a kind man to me."

As the song ended, with a half sob which was the perfection of artistic finish, there was a murmur of applause and earnest requests for more. But Alice excused herself, smilingly; she had already left her mother too long.

As she passed through the portiere, on her way out, her eyes cast down to hide the tears which were ready to start, a hand was laid on her arm, and she lifted her lashes to meet Dick's eyes with the old love-look in them which she knew so well.

"Was that really and truly the way of it, Alice?" he whispered.

And Alice could only sob, under her breath: "Oh, Dick!"

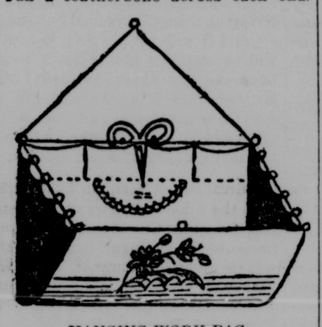


HANGING WORK BAG.

A Great Convenience for a Small Sitting Room When Every Inch of Space Counts.

This work bag was devised for use in a small sitting-room, where space was precious. Hung low enough to be within easy reach of the seamstress' chair, it can be swung wide open for use, or the cord drawn up and slipped over the nail, instantly closing it.

For the foundation cut a piece of dress canvas 16½ inches long by 10 inches wide. Cover with silk and paint or embroider a spray of flowers on the front. Cover inside with silesia of a contrasting shade, and run a featherbone across each end.



HANGING WORK BAG.

For sides, cut two wedge-shaped pieces of silk nine inches wide across top and seven inches deep after rounding off point by a circle two inches in diameter. Line with silesia, but omit stiff interlining. Join to straight portion, having seams outside. Bind seams and all round top with narrow ribbon, stitching on the machine.

Set four pockets across back, slightly fulled, the top drawn with an elastic cord; below them stitch three pinked flannel leaves for needles. Fasten two cloak hooks close together at top, on which to hang scissors. With colored tidy cotton crochet a strip in open chain stitch two inches wide by ten inches long; sew this along its longer edge across front side of bag, half-way up, and run several divisions. Each division forms a pocket for a spool of thread; put end of thread through meshes and a length can be taken off without removing the spool. Make a long, narrow pin cushion and stuff thinly with curled hair; fasten just above spool pockets.

Leave upper part of front plain, so it will close flat. Sew small brass rings along upper edge of sides and at each upper corner. Run one and one-half yards of picture cord through all the rings, slipping on an extra ring at back and front and join. Stretch bag open its full width and tack cord securely to rings at two back corners. Hang up and try if front and back cords are of equal length when bag is closed; if not, lengthen or shorten back cord.—Orange Judd Farmer.

TALK ABOUT FRECKLES.

The Least Offensive of All Skin Blemishes, But the Most Obstinate to Eradicate.

The fact that freckles are the usual penalty exacted by nature for the bestowal of a delicate complexion in no way compensates any daughter of Eve for their unwelcome presence. The poet may call them "the kisses of Apollo," but she prefers to dispense with the attentions of the sun god. Probably the least offensive and disfiguring of all skin blemishes, they are the most obstinate to remove. Dermatologists have tried in vain to compound a remedy which should be a permanent cure. It has yet to be found. True, they may be faded, even removed in many cases, after persistent treatment, but with the advent of the warm spring days and summer winds they are very apt to reappear. The summer girl inclined to freckle who yet justly refuses to be housed when sun, sky and sea woo her, has on hand a perpetual problem.

Freckles are divided into two classes, cold or constitutional freckles, and summer or light freckles. The latter fade gradually, or yield for a time, at least, to mild lotions. The former require almost heroic treatment, which then frequently brings disappointment. It is impossible truthfully to "guarantee" a freckle cure. The very situation of the freckle—below the surface—offers an obstacle. One difficulty in the way of their removal lies in the wide difference in the texture of different skins. A freckle lotion that will have no effect upon one's complexion will irritate and blister that of another.

The chief ingredient which enters into many freckle lotions is acid. An acid will bleach the spots when it reaches them. It must usually have something to draw them nearer to the surface. Ordinary massage of the face will do this gradually, and, by promoting the activity of the skin, in a manner prevent the small deposits of iron. Good facial circulation is a foe to most facial blemishes. The commonest acid and the most effective is lemon juice, pure or diluted, as the skin dictates.—Ledger Monthly.

How to Darken Woodwork.

Ammonia painted over woodwork will darken it.

ODORS OF THE KITCHEN.

By the Exercise of Care and the Adoption of Ventilator the Housewife Can Control Them.

Odors are subtle, withal searching. In dealing with those in the kitchen an ounce of prevention is worth at least a ton of cure. The heavy smell of stale grease, most clinging and most offensive of all, comes more than anything else from slopping or sputtering over, which a very little care in range management prevents. The acrid smell of burnt or scorched things is positively painful—so much so that a cook's first lesson ought to be that fire was given for cooking, not burning. Leaving unwashed pots and stewpans to dry and simmer on the range is a fruitful source of ill odors easily remedied. Dissolve two pounds of washing soda in a gallon of boiling water and keep a bottle of it handy. As you empty cooking vessels pour in soda water an inch deep, shake it well all around the sides and leave until washing time. If the pots and pans keep warm, so much the better—the soda will do its work more perfectly.

Onions, turnips and all the cabbage tribe, which smell to heaven, may have their scent somewhat abated by a little care in the boiling. The odor comes from their essential oils, which volatilize. If the vegetables are prepared some hours before they are wanted and left to soak in weak, cold water, rinsed and put over the fire in fresh, cold water, they throw up this essential oil largely in the form of a scum. Let them come to a boil before putting in the salt, and skim very clean. After the salt is in add a dash of cold water—it will throw up a second scum, which must be removed at once. Cook all such vegetables uncovered. A lid strengthens the odor tenfold and makes it more offensive.

Another preventive is a bread crust, very hard and very stale. Drop it into the water just as it strikes a boil and let it stay ten minutes, then skim it out. Most of the oil will come with it; further, the spongy crust will have kept it from vaporizing. Cauliflower not quite fresh always smells tremendously. The best thing for it is a scald in weak salt water, boiling hot, before the cold soaking. If the heads are big cut them into pieces so as to make sure of removing every bit of discolored curd.

Even when summer heat puts an open fireplace out of commission, a quick fire, as of straw, excelsior, light shavings, even newspapers, will set up a purifying draught and help to free the kitchen of unpleasant odors. Failing an open fireplace the kitchen ought to have a range hood. There are hoods and hoods—at almost any price you choose, from the big burnished copper affairs, in the great hotels, to the modest sheet iron contrivance, which is an integral part of so many among the newest

TRUMPET VENTILATOR.

stoves. There is a movable hood, working up and down like the shutter of rolltop desk, that is in theory all a hood ought to be—with something to spare—but in practice has proved much less satisfactory than the stationary ones.

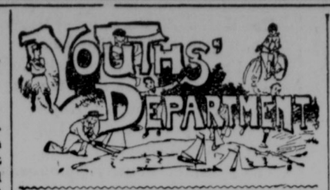
No mechanical contrivance can wholly make up for the lack of care and intelligence in the cook—notwithstanding it is a fact that a hood, well set, in a large measure carries away the fumes of food. The manner of setting wil depend on the size and location of the flue. The lower edge ought to be high enough to be quite out of the way, yet not so high as to either miss or defeat the ascending hot air column. It may seem at first a costly betterment, for no direct material benefit, but a year's use will show the money to have been well spent.

Not to name present and everyday comfort, all things keep much better in a well-aired house. Smells are ner of setting will depend on the size but the cognizable signs of air conditions that breed mold, rust and must. Metal tarnishes and fabrics decay twice as quickly in heavy and musty air as in that which is clean and bracing.

A kitchen with neither hood nor fireplace should at least have a trumpet ventilator. This is only a tin tube with a widely flaring mouth, crooked body and narrow upper end. It should be set in the wall above the range, with the flaring mouth, which curves over and downward, against the ceiling. The narrow end goes inside the flue, projecting just enough to secure a good draught. The efficacy of this device, a makeshift at best, depends mainly upon the size and smoothness of the flaring mouth and the tightness of the setting in the flue.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Bit of Good Advice.

"What would you say," began the voluble prophet of woe, "if I were to tell you that in a very short space of time all the rivers in this country would dry up?" "I would say," replied the patient man: "Go thou and do likewise."



MUD PIES.

Of all the enjoyments under the skies,
There's nothing so jolly as making mud pies.
Prepare a nice shingle, or short, narrow plank.
Lay it carefully down on a bright, sunny bank.
Take the freshest of earth and the cleanest of sand,
And mix them up thoroughly well with your hand.
Add a cupful of water, then stir with a stick—
A little more water if it seems too thick.
Now take up a lump of this beautiful dough,
About just enough for a mud pie, you know;
Roll it softly around and give it a pat,
Don't have it too humpy and yet not too flat.
Lay it down on the board to bake in the sun—
Then make all the others just like this one.
Then sprinkle white sand over each little cake,
And leave them about fifteen minutes to bake.
And when they are done, you'll certainly say:
"That's the most fun I've had for many a day."
—Carolyn Wells, in Youth's Companion.

THIS CAT LIKES WATER.

Pennsylvania Pussy Defies Feline Tradition by Taking a Bath Whenever Possible.

The well-known aversion of the feline race for water has an odd exception in the pet of a family on Friends avenue, above Cooper street, Camden, Pa. This puss is so fond of playing in water that it is sometimes difficult to keep it out of the way. One of the favorite pastimes of this funny little cat is to jump on the kitchen sink when the water is running from the spigots and bat at the stream with its paws. Sometimes it gets in the way and must be pushed down, but at the first opportunity it is back again, seeming to find great sport in

PLAYING IN THE WATER.

watching the spray it makes with its paws. A day or two ago this amphibious pussy came upon a tub partly filled with water in the back yard, and in it jumped, frollicking about with the utmost glee. The owners of the cat can only account for its strange conduct by the fact that when it was very young it fell into a tub of water, and finding it rather pleasant, grew to like it.

BRAVE LITTLE JAP.

He Performed One of the Most Thrilling Deeds of Unselfish Heroism Ever Recorded.

All the war correspondents are one in their enthusiastic praise of the Jap as a soldier, especially in the war with China. Thomas F. Millard recently related a thrilling anecdote regarding the bravery of the Japanese. The force sent to relieve the Christians who were being besieged in Peking had arrived, and it developed on the Japanese contingent to blow in a certain gate. The artillery did some damage, but the breach was not sufficient to admit of a charge upon the enemy. These massive wooden gates, which are sunk deep in the thick 12-foot high walls, are approached by means of a little bridge across the moat that encircles the city. The Jap general decided that a breach would have to be effected by means of dynamite. For this dangerous mission he called for volunteers. A little corporal about four feet six inches in height was picked out. As with utter unconcern he marched briskly over the bridge the enemy potted at him from the top of the wall until he was out of sight in the recess occupied by the gate. Lighting the fuse, he quickly made his way back to his own lines without sustaining a wound. No sooner had he gotten out of the way than a small door set in the large gate was cautiously opened and an almond-eyed face peered out. With his sandaled foot the Chinaman stamped out the lighted fuse. Then he went back and closed the door.

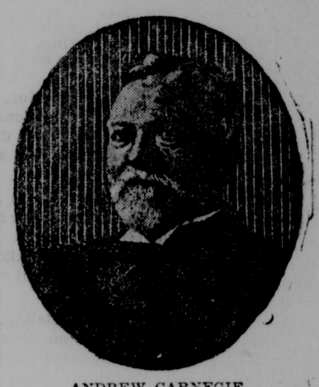
Defying almost certain death, the little corporal bravely started out again, and once more lit the fuse. On the way back he was hit on the shoulder and stumbled to the ground. Then he picked himself up and managed to reach safety. Once more, however, the foxy Chinaman was too quick for the slow fuse. Then the little corporal went pattering back to the half demolished gate, lit the fuse, drew his short bayonet-sword and waited. There was a moment of breathless suspense, then with a frightful roar the old gate was blown to the heavens, and with it went the poor little corporal. It is one thing to risk one's life in the heat of battle, but quite another to face the certain and horrible death from which this subject of the mikado never flinched.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

STEPPED UP, NOT DOWN.

Wonderful Career of Andrew Carnegie Teaches a Lesson Which No Boy Should Ever Forget.

When Andrew Carnegie was ten years old he left his native Scotch town of Dumferline and came alone to America. Reaching New York with one sovereign in his pocket he walked the streets for days trying to get work, and at last went to Pittsburgh, where he found a chance to fire a small stationary engine in a factory cellar.

What do you suppose he thought about, down in that cellar? About the libraries he was going to give away or the gifts to universities he intended to make one of these fine days? My idea, says a writer in the Little Chronicle, is that he thought about firing that engine and did it with all his might until working hours were over. Then he went out and studied



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

the geography of the Smoky city, and it wasn't very long before he knew it well enough so that he could move up out of the cellar into a telegraph office. Only a messenger boy, to be sure, but he could hardly have been the lazy kind we generally read about or the manager would not have taken a fancy to him and begun to teach him telegraphy within a month.

That was about 45 years ago and the dingy little office where he was working at two dollars and a half a week belonged to the Atlantic & Ohio Telegraph company. Andrew Carnegie spent all his spare time in practicing telegraphy, and when he could do as well as the operator at the key (which was surprisingly soon, by the way) he took a place in the telegraph service of the Pennsylvania railroad, then a comparatively humble system, boasting only single track lines.

Here he suggested a method of train dispatching that increased the capacity of the road and shortly after this Thomas A. Scott, whose remarkable career in railroad management was just beginning, took notice of that bright young operator and made him his private secretary. When Mr. Scott was promoted to his vice presidency of the Pennsylvania road, Carnegie became a division superintendent.

Some of his savings were successfully invested in oil lands and in the manufacture of sleeping cars, and now he began to accumulate money. The next door that opened to him, or rather that he opened by being a boy who did, was the opportunity to establish the steel works to which Edgar Thompson, then president of the Pennsylvania, gave his name and much of the capital. Carnegie's ability showed itself at once in building up the mammoth industry which finally became the largest enterprise of its kind in the world. The great factories founded by him, or founded by others and absorbed by him, are scattered through the district of which Pittsburgh is the center and were all finally united under the one corporate ownership, the Carnegie Steel company, which Mr. Carnegie has recently sold to the great combination known as the United States Steel company. During his active years his profits rolled up at a rate that no manufacturer ever equaled before. His business was not only splendidly managed, but was aided by great natural advantages as well as all the forces of invention. To-day he is a multimillionaire, retired from business, and scarcely a month passes without the announcement of a magnificent gift offered some good cause by Andrew Carnegie. He has a handsome house in New York, although of late years he has spent most of his time at his beautiful castle in Scotland, and his own key to the problems he has met through life is engraved above the mantel of his library:

"He that cannot reason is a fool,
He that will not a bigot,
He then does not slave."

Parrots Taught by Phonograph.

The teaching of parrots nowadays is made comparatively easy by the use of the modern marvel, the phonograph. There is a man in London who educates on an average 40 birds a month, and does it entirely by means of the talking machines. The parrots' classroom is divided up into little compartments, which are kept shrouded in darkness. Each bird is placed in a separate "cell," and two or three times a day a phonograph is left with it. The machine is automatic, and when wound up and let loose will grind out and repeat a sentence or a number of sentences over and over again, for hours at a time. It is said the birds very soon are able to imitate the weird mechanical voice which comes out of the darkness. Perhaps they learn quickly in order to be relieved the sooner of the necessity of hearing the same thing over again for hours at a stretch.

Divers Find Rare Statuary.

A number of exceedingly valuable Greek statues have been found by a party of sponge divers off the Island Anticythera. Evidently a ship carrying art treasures from Athens to Rome during the first century foundered there.

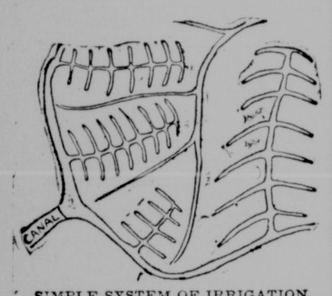
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

WATERING ROUGH LAND.

Simple System of Irrigation Successfully Introduced in the Arid States of the Far West.

Along the line of many irrigation canals, large tracts of land are often found which have a decided fall, or are rolling. Where this occurs in large tracts, the expense of terracing is generally too great for the average farmer, and a system whereby the distribution of water can be assured which is suited to the contour of the ground must be devised. On land sloping similarly as shown by the plan herewith, the water enters the distributing ditches at the upper left-hand corner, and dividing, flows through these into the still smaller ditches, from which it is turned laterally into furrows. Little dams or temporary obstructions of earth check its flow from point to point.

After water flows out upon a field, any surplus is caught by small



SIMPLE SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION.

trenches shown in the figure as trending diagonally toward the right-hand lower corner. From these trenches the water can be turned upon the lower fields so that the excess or seepage is not wasted, but is employed on the less elevated tracts.

Canvas dams are generally employed in checking the waters over the field, as they are most convenient. The following description will enable anyone to construct them, and will also explain their use. The materials used in the construction of a canvas dam are a piece of timber, usually a two by four scantling, long enough to reach across the top of the ditch from bank to bank; a small stick varying in length according to the width of the ditch to be dammed, but no longer than will lie across the bottom of the ditch without leaving any considerable space between the stick and the bottom; a brace or stick about one-third longer than the depth of the ditch and a piece of canvas about one-third wider than the depth of the ditch and as long as the width of the ditch at the upper edge. The canvas is cut into a trapezoidal shape, somewhat resembling but larger than a section of the ditch. The long edge of the canvas is fastened to the scantling first described and the short edge to the small stick. It is well to have a little margin of the canvas below this short stick.

The dam is placed by throwing the scantling across the ditch just below the point at which it is desired to divert the water. The canvas rests in the ditch, with the short stick lying across the bottom, far enough up stream from the location of the scantling to make the canvas nearly tight. The brace is placed with one end against the scantling and the other against the short stick, thus preventing the canvas from being washed back under the scantling.

A little earth is thrown upon the loose edges of the canvas, where it rests against the banks and against the bottom of the ditch, and the water is turned in. The weight of the water presses the canvas against the banks, so that there is scarcely any leakage. In some cases permanent dams with head gates are placed in the ditches, and this is often done where ditches branch and it is desirable to divert the water to one or the other branch.—W. J. Blanchard, in Farm and Home.

Much Depends on Packing.

The package will sell the goods in any market, even if the goods are not of the best, as appearances in market convey the idea of quality. Buyers are not always capable of discriminating between the best and the inferior; hence much depends upon the packing. It is claimed that Danish butter is no better than that produced in American and Canadian dairies; yet Danish butter holds the highest place in the English market because the Danish dairymen use extra care in shipping their butter to market in a manner to attract attention and impress upon the buyer that it is of the best quality.

Only Good Cows Pay Profit.

It is a common error among the unthinking cow owners to try to feed poor cows into a state of profitableness. The writer has known men with a herd of poor cows to try to feed them so as to increase their capacities, but he has never known one to succeed in doing so. It pays to start only with good cows, whether raised or purchased. The good cow begins to pay a profit at once, and she continues it for a long period each year. As a breeder she presents possibilities not discoverable in the poor cow.—Farmers' Review.

Shrubs that bear flowers early in the spring should have the wood of last year's growth pruned before they start to grow in the spring.

WASHING OF BUTTER.

A Delicate Dairy Operation Which Calls for the Exercise of Individual Judgment.

Not many years ago it was generally supposed by dairymen that to make fine butter they must allow but little, if any, water to come in contact with it, but since that time we have learned to wash it in one or more waters, to remove the buttermilk. The question now is, how much washing should be done. There is a great difference of opinion on this matter. Some claim that it should be thoroughly washed, while others say that in doing this the flavor is injured. The latter, no doubt, is correct, while the first may be in a measure. To what extent butter should be washed, I believe, depends on what way it is to be handled in the market, whether consumed at once or to be held in storage. The advocate of thorough washing claims that in no other way can butter be made to keep.

It is my opinion that butter which is thoroughly washed will keep better than if only lightly washed, but I believe that either extreme should be avoided. To wash butter until the water runs off clear, will give us an article that will not decay or turn strong as soon as that not washed so much. But, by tasting of the wash water as it comes from the churn, it will be found to contain a strong flavor of the butter, so it is plain to be seen, that by thorough washing we lose considerable flavor. Then again, while the flavor is enhanced by not washing so much, the buttermilk left in will tend to putrefaction, for, as we all know very well, buttermilk spoils quickly and becomes ill smelling. Then if we undertake to remove all the buttermilk by working, we are apt to work the butter too much, thereby breaking the grain and making it salvy.

My plan of working the butter is to use two or three waters, depending upon quantity of water, temperature of butter and the market. If a nice flavored cream and butter, wash it very little for a high, quick flavor, especially if to be consumed soon. When the flavor is poor I would wash, say in three waters, and whether the flavor is good or bad, I would use a little salt in each washing, and only allow the water to remain on the butter just long enough to give the churn a few revolutions. If the butter is quite soft when it comes, it may be necessary to leave the water on a little time, to harden it. In summer season I prefer to churn at a temperature close down to 50 degrees—say about 52 degrees—and then if other things are favorable the butter will be in good condition to wash at once, with water at about the same temperature as the buttermilk drawn off. There can be no set rules for washing butter, any more than in ripening the cream or working the butter. In this work we have to rely on our judgment. —Ohio Farmer.

TEN VALUABLE HINTS.

If They Are Carried Out Conscientiously by Patrons, Creamery Success Is Assured.

Here is what the buttermaker at the Glenville (Minn.) creamery sent out to his patrons: The following suggestions are sent to all patrons for mutual benefit. If we are to make the best grade of butter that will sell at the highest price we must have only pure, sweet milk; hence it is for your interest that we make a fancy article, and with your cooperation this can be accomplished. Trusting that every patron will unite with us in this effort, we beg to offer the following suggestions:

First—Thoroughly brush the cow's flank and udder before milking.

Second—Strain carefully through wire and cloth strainers.

Third—Don't allow cans to remain in the stable.

Fourth—Don't mix night's and morning's milk before cooling.

Fifth—Keep milk in cold water.

Sixth—Leave covers up until the milk is cooled, then stir and close the covers.

Seventh—Don't leave skim milk standing in cans.

Eighth—Use brush and warm water for washing cans, then rinse with scalding water and stand in the sun.

Ninth—Don't use wooden milkpails.

Tenth—If you know of any patron that is violating the rules of common cleanliness in caring for his milk it is your duty to yourself and your fellow patrons to report the same at the creamery, and such information will be held in the strictest confidence.—Colman's Rural World.

EXERCISE FOR DOGS.

A Trolley Contrivance for Rover That Can Be Used Also for Calves, Colts and Sheep.

Set two posts (a a) of convenient height with braces below the ground to strengthen them. A three-inch

EXERCISE IN CONFINEMENT.

ring (c) is slipped over a wire (b) which is stretched from post to post. To the ring a bar and chain is attached and the chain then made of the right length to reach the dog's collar. The kennel should be very near, or the trolley placed close to kennel. If buildings are handy they can be used instead of setting posts. This plan can be used with the bull, calves, colt and sheep.—B. G. Black, in Farm and Home.

SET PRECEDENTS AT NAUGHT.

Business Women Refuse to be Governed by Axioms and Customs of Trade.

A critic of the new woman—the woman in business—declares that one-half of the members of the class indorse their checks on the wrong end. Some of them, he says, are just as fatally ignorant of laws that the most ignorant man knows as are their sisters who are tenderly kept from contact with this wicked world, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The business woman denies this and pronounces such stories as that one going the rounds of the press about the girl who drew a check on a certain bank to cover the amount that her account was overdrawn in that bank the most preposterous of fakes. It is nevertheless true that a stamp very rarely accompanies the check with which a woman pays a bill; that she is invariably surprised that she has to put one on an express package and not a little indignant at the government for putting her to this trouble and expense.

It is related of one young woman who considers herself quite a person of affairs that when called upon to register at a hotel on a certain occasion she wrote herself down in big black letters as Miss "Pussy" Brown, that being her pet home name. And she moreover invariably hid the key of her room under the carpet in the corridor when she went out, instead of taking it to the office, as the average indivdiual does.

Another woman, this one with a bank account, is strangely averse to paying by check, but will travel all the way into town, a distance of 25 miles, to draw the money for her debts, and will then mail the bank notes to the firms which she wishes to pay. Asked her reason for this vagary, she replies that it would be such a disappointment to people who expect money to open an envelope and find only a slip of paper. Yet she is a clever woman and conducts a poultry farm with marked success.

There are women who never keep a receipt for money they've paid and who have to settle many a bill twice in consequence, and there are those who deem receipts themselves wholly unnecessary and troublesome and are willing to trust to the honesty of human nature. Yet all of these call themselves business women and would be highly indignant if anyone cast an aspersion upon their ability to take care of themselves.

Our Character Shown in Traveling.

Quite without our suspecting it, we show the stuff that is in us when we turn our backs upon home and take the road. Our revelations are entirely unconscious. We display our familiarity with social usages or the reverse, but that is the lesser matter. A novice or a globe-trotter alike lets down the mask which hides the inner self, when fretting over delays, careless of others' comfort, and selfishly monopolizing conveniences intended for the many rather than the one.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Mamma—"How did you know that the lady was not the little boy's mamma, Johnny?" Johnny—"She gave him a second piece of pie, and he did not ask for it, either."—Boston Transcript.

The Teacher Snubbed Miss Corelli.

A good story is being told about Miss Marie Corelli and the proprietress of a seminary for young ladies at Stratford-on-Avon. It is said that when staying on one occasion at Shakespeare's native town Miss Corelli happened to be residing just opposite to the school and found the continual piano practice of the pupils jar on her nerves and interfere with her work. Accordingly she decided to write to the principal and penned a polite note asking that lady if she would kindly order the windows closed when the young ladies were playing, as the music was rather distracting and disturbed her in her composition. It so happened, however, that the good lady was no admirer of Miss Corelli's work and immediately sent a curt reply, saying that if she thought the practicing would stop the composition of another work like "The Sorrows of Satan" she would at once order 20 more pianos.—International Courier.

His Economic Difficulty.

"Did you ever notice how Wabsley hesitated and seemed to grope for the right expression when he is talking?"

"Yes; his supply of words is never equal to his demand.—Chicago Tribune.

An Emphatic Touch.

The man who lives in a flat and is often annoyed by the violent piano playing of his otherwise agreeable neighbor of the floor below remarked to his wife the other day:

"That Smith downstairs would make an elegant carpet beater."

"Why?" asked his wife.

"Oh, he has the regular carpet beater's touch," replied her husband.—N. Y. Times.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-Mark.

Justice Laughlin, in the supreme court, Buffalo, has ordered a permanent injunction, with costs and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the injunction of the court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder to shake into your shoes, now so largely advertised and sold over the country. Allen S. Olmsted, of Leroy, N. Y., is the owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. The decision in this case upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labeled and put up in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trademark and common law rights.

It is an easy step from gossip to lying.—Atchison Globe.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb 17, 1900.

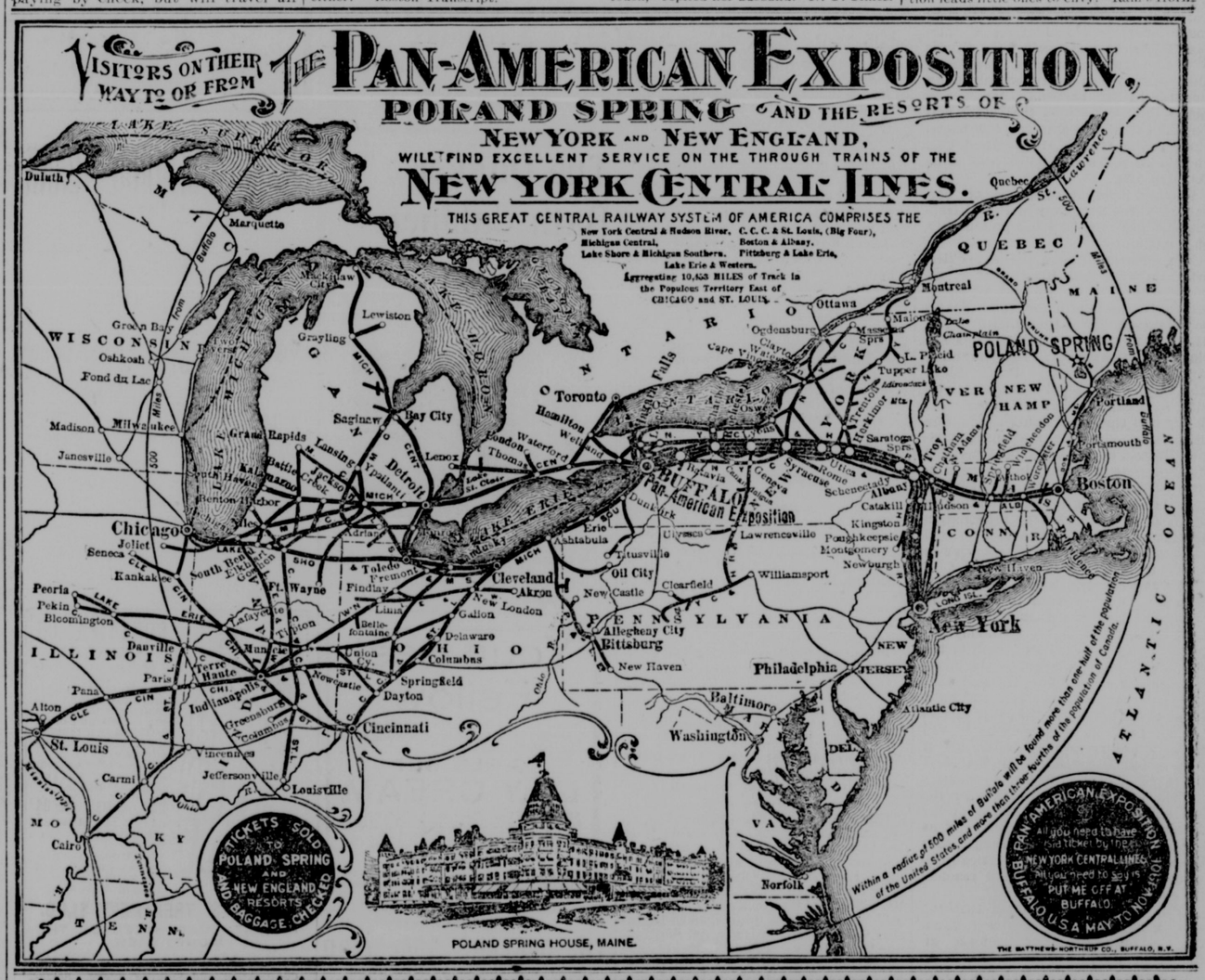
"When was it you first noticed your father's deafness had disappeared?" "Last night. I was singing away when suddenly he clapped his hands on his ears and rushed from the room."—Philadelphia Times.

Hoxsie's Croup Cure

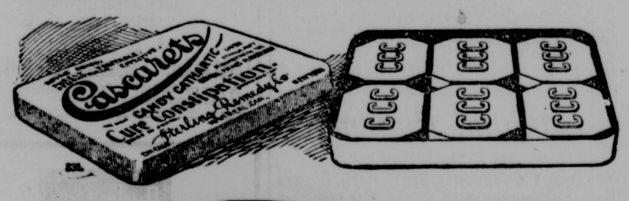
The life saver of children. No opium. 50 cts.

It is wortnier to be honored by the wise few than to be flattered by the foolish many.—Wellspring.

The merit that leads great souls to emulation leads little ones to envy.—Ram's Horn.



Get What You Ask For



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ADULTERATED COFFEE.

GROCER WHITE FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATING OHIO'S PURE FOOD LAWS.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Roasting of Coffee Brought Out by Scientific Experts—Presence of Bacteria.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 3.—The jury in Judge Meck's court in this city has found James White, a local grocer, guilty of selling adulterated coffee. The prosecution was based on a package of Arbuckles Ariosa coffee.

The State of Ohio, through the Pure Food Commission, prosecuted White. The case was on trial for nearly a month and attracted national attention.

The manufacturers of Ariosa coffee conducted the defense for Grocer White. The best attorneys in the country were retained to defend him, but, after a short consultation, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. The State of Ohio considers this a big victory. Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn has been waging a warfare on spurious food articles and the department has been successful.

The complaint of the State of Ohio was that Ariosa coffee was coated with a substance which concealed defects in the coffee and made it appear better than it is. The State charged this coating or glazing was a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria.

Prof. G. A. Kirchmaler, of this city, a well known chemist, was the principal witness for the State. He had made scientific examinations of samples of Ariosa purchased from Grocer White in the open market. He found that each Ariosa berry contained an average of 300 bacteria. Mr. Kirchmaler further testified that other coffees he examined contained few bacteria or none at all. He declared that the glazed coffee was not a wholesome food product.

Chemist Schmidt, of Cincinnati, corroborated the testimony of Prof. Kirchmaler. The State did not present further testimony.

The defense through the Arbuckles, who prepared this glazed coffee, secured some of the most eminent chemists and scientists in the United States to give testimony in their behalf. Prof. H. W. Wiley, of the United States Agricultural Department; Prof. Vaughn of Ann Arbor University; Profs. Bleile and Webber, of the Ohio State University, were called to defend Ariosa. Dr. Wiley had made a careful examination of the method of manufacturing Ariosa. He told of the 19,000,000 eggs used by the Arbuckles yearly in the preparation of this glazing. On this point in cross examination, the State's attorney deftly drew from him the information that these eggs might be kept in cold storage by the Arbuckles for a year or two at a time.

The experts who heard Dr. Wiley's testimony were pleased to be able to "catch" so famous a chemist. The doctor at one point in his testimony explained very clearly how it is that the egg put into the coffee pot by the house wife settles the coffee. He said that the heat coagulates the egg, and as it sinks to the bottom of the pot it carries the fine particles of coffee with it, and thus clarifies the drink. It is the act of coagulation in the coffee pot that does the work. Later on in his cross examination, he had to admit that when the egg was put on Ariosa coffee at the factory it became coagulated, and as egg cannot be coagulated but once, that the coating on coffee was practically no value, as a "settler" when it reached the coffee pot.

Prof. Wiley acknowledged that the glazing might be a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria, although he would not testify positively either way because he was not a bacteriologist.

Prof. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor, also a witness for the Arbuckles, said he found bacteria on Ariosa coffee.

Prof. Bleile, another witness for the defense, found any number of lively bacteria on Ariosa coffee he examined, and he agreed that glazed coffee surely was a more favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria than unglazed coffee.

Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn says: "The State is very much elated over its victory against this corporation. We are now considering the advisability of informing every grocer in the State of Ohio that it is an infraction of the laws to sell Ariosa, and at the same time give warning to consumers that the coffee is an adulterated food article."

The verdict of the jury in this case is of national importance because a great many other States have pure food laws like that of Ohio, and it is natural to suppose that similar action will be taken by other Pure Food Commissioners to prevent the sale of glazed coffees.

Washington's Fastidious Kinsman.

Lawrence, earl of Ferrers, a distant relative of George Washington, had a most tyrannical temper, and one day in a fit of passion he cut down with his sword his steward, an old gentleman named Johnson. The latter had given no provocation for the deed, and the crime was an act of brutality inexcusable save that the earl may not have been well balanced mentally. He was brought to trial for killing Johnson and demanded and received the privilege of being tried by his peers.

The house of lords was thronged during the hearing. The evidence proved to be conclusive, and Ferrers was sentenced to be hanged at Tyburn. Appeals were made to the king for clemency, but in vain. Ferrers met his fate with considerable bravado. He was carefully attired for the occasion and insisted on providing a silken cord for the ceremony. To this whim the executioner agreed, and the earl was turned off otherwise like any other felon.

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and he said 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it is the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by all druggists.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., at Very Low Rates, Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 7 and 25, August 8 and 23, and September 5.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have arranged a series of Popular Seashore Excursions, to be run Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, Aug. 8 and 22 and Sept. 5, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Tickets will be good sixteen (16) days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs will be allowed on the return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to New Jersey resorts, and at Baltimore on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. sep 15

If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Daming, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by all druggists.

Notice.

I beg to announce to the citizens of Garrett county that I have returned to Oakland to locate permanently to practice law, after an absence of several years, during which time I have been engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. I solicit the patronage of clients of the late firm of Veitch & Townshend and that of other citizens as well.

Prompt attention will be given to all business placed in my care.

Offices in the McComas building, Oakland, Md.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
15 6t Attorney at Law.

35th Annual Encampment G. A. R., Cleveland, O., Sept. 10 to 14. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Battlefield Route.

For the Annual Encampment G. A. R., at Cleveland, O., September 10 to 14, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines East of the Ohio River at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Tickets good going on all trains of September 8 to 12, inclusive, good to return until September 15, inclusive, except if tickets are deposited with Joint Agent on or before noon of September 15 and payment of fee of 50 cents, tickets may be extended for return to October 8, inclusive.

Call on agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for tickets and full information.

Special Rates to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Excursion tickets from Oakland, Md., to Buffalo and return via Pittsburg account Pan-American Exposition now on sale at ticket offices Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

SEVEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $13.35.

FIFTEEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $13.35.

SEASON TICKETS—On sale daily, good returning until Nov. 30th, 1901, $19.20.

For full details, time of trains, etc., call on Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. til nov 1

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Lorilla F. Bullard vs. Minnie Hinebaugh et al.

No. 1047 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, dated the 27th day of July, 1901, notice is hereby given to the creditors of Elizabeth Phillips, deceased, to file their claims, duly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county in the above entitled cause, on or before the 16th day of August, 1901, as I will on that day proceed to state an account distributing the funds in the hands of Gilmor S. Hamill, trustee.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Auditor.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new road beginning for the same at the south end of Garrett V. Moon's lane and running thence down Laurel Creek and through the lands of the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company, James L. Harvey and J. B. Lipscomb and along the lines of said Lipscomb and Chas. Cooper and through the lands of the said Mining and Manufacturing Company to the town of Schell, a distance of about three miles.

J. L. HARVEY,
J. O. O'HAVRE,
J. B. LIPSCOMB and others,
22&5t* Petitioners.

In every town and village may be had the

Mica Axle Grease

that makes your horses glad.

Made by Standard Oil Co.

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture.

Iron and Brass Bedsteads,

Linoleums and Oil Cloths,

Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,

16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.

Open—Ready For Use.

A 16-page descriptive catalogue sent free upon request. AGENTS WANTED. Write for terms. Address all letters to

QUEEN CITY NOVELTY CO.,
General Agents, OAKLAND, MD.

Your Best Fellow

Will like you better for having white, smooth hands, free from chaps and such like detracting things—

GIRLS GET LILY CREAM

An article that cures skin—soothes and feels good—dries instantly and is perfectly invisible.

A LOGAN DRUG COMPANY
WHEELING, W. VA.
15 and 25 cents. At your Druggist.

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. F. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the road prayed to be changed, known as the White and King road, and examine whether the said changed road should be located, will meet on the 15th day of July, 1901, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said changed location of said White and King road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM WHITE,
J. B. MEESE,
CHARLES THOMPSON,
Examiners.

Appointment of Judge and Registration Officer to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., July 8, 1901.

Chaddie Hager, appointed Democratic Judge and Registration Officer by this board, at a meeting held June 29, 1901, for Election District No. 12, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead James Bower is hereby appointed, to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Paid Up Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

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C. E. Ellithorp, - Bittinger, Md.
L. E. Friend, - Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
R. E. SLIGER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors. $450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart.
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Storm.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS

cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Burlington Route

It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

Chicago-St. Paul Minneapolis Limited Express

It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

Leaves CHICAGO 6.30 p. m. Daily

We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

H. E. HELLER, District Passenger Agent, 632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Midget Harness Riveter.

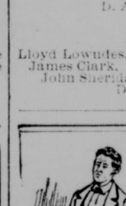
Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.



J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.

Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

153⅝ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅜ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26⅝ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY, ARCHITECT,

Office 7 North Liberty St.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—REPUBLICAN Building.
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OAKLAND, MD
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. fe14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 1y

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice.
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 30-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 18-'99

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county and Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

JONAS C. BEACHY,
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Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily		3.42 A. M
No. 3—Daily		7.35 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		10.01 A. M
No. 55—Daily		4.52 P. M
No. 1—Daily		10.07 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily		5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.52 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily		4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		5.12 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.35 P. M
No. 4—Daily		12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*9 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 51	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv *†7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1901. NUMBER 24.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

Selfish Bosses Denounced and Specific Reforms Promised.

Below will be found the platform unanimously adopted by the Republican State Convention on the 6th instant, in Baltimore. It is a strong presentation of the issues upon which the fight in this State will be made this fall, and deserves a careful perusal by all our readers:

The Republicans of Maryland, in State Convention assembled, reaffirm the National platform adopted at Philadelphia.

Under President McKinley and a Republican Congress, the United States has become a great world power. Industry has revived. Labor is employed at the highest wages. The gold standard is firmly fixed. Our export trade leads the world.

A Republican Congress has just reduced taxes $40,000,000, yet our credit is the highest in the world. Our National Treasury, in place of a Democratic deficit, shows an increased surplus.

In diplomacy the successful management of President McKinley in China has added new glory to the American name. In Cuba the nation's pledge is being faithfully fulfilled. To Hawaii and Porto Rico American administration already brings marvelous progress.

In the Philippines insurrection has been suppressed, and civil government is steadily superceding military control. Under our flag personal freedom and a government of liberty regulated by law are the benificent results fast coming to the people of our distant possessions. We confidently pledge our Republican Senator and our Representatives in Congress to uphold our great President in his successful Administration; to support the Republican insular policy, now sanctioned by the Supreme Court; to maintain the public credit and to guard the protective policy which has brought us such prosperity at home, and an export trade which the world envies.

After a generation of fraud and violence at the polls, Republicans gave our people peaceful, fair and free elections, reassessed property, and equalized the burden of taxation in case of the laborer and the farmer, assessed $60,000,000 additional stocks and bonds, gave free school books to our children, gave Baltimore a modern city charter, refunded the public debt at lower interest, and so reduced the debt that it would have been wiped out in four more years of Republican rule.

The Republican party compelled officials of the Gorman-Rasin administrations to disgorge public moneys, and collected public dues from long-exempted corporations. Republicans first gave, in counties and cities, minority representation in the administration of our schools.

In four years a Republican State administration redeemed every pledge whereon it was elected. In two years the present Democratic administration has broken every pledge whereby Democracy regained power. It promised to pass laws to repress the great and growing evil of trusts. The Democratic Legislature defeated a bill to redeem this pledge, which the Democratic Convention was ashamed even to repeat in this year's platform. It pledged a non-partisan administration to the Police Department of Baltimore and to emancipate the force from partisan control. Instead, the administration of the police law is a sham and a fraud. It pledged reduction of State taxes, yet in the regular session the Legislature was extravagant and corrupt beyond precedent, and in extraordinary session wasted money on a partisan census useless to the State, but valuable to the Democratic campaign workers, at the taxpayers' expense; perpetrated a most unfair gerrymander of Baltimore city districts, and made itself infamous by its unconstitutional disfranchising election law.

It twice defeated the corrupt practices act, which it promised to enact. It promised a non-partisan administration of the public schools, and yet promptly so empowered a partisan Governor that he forthwith turned out every non-partisan board and put the public schools in every county upon a political basis.

The Republican party, which redeemed all its pledges to the people of our State, now gives these new promises, which it will as surely perform:

In the words of our own Declaration of Rights, we reaffirm that "the right of the people to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free government." . . . . . "And every male citizen having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution ought to have the right of suffrage." Therefore, a Republican Legislature will repeal our unconstitional election law, and enact the bill prepared by the same association that formulated the election law of 1896, and restore manhood suffrage in Maryland.

It will enact the corrupt practices bill prepared by the same organization, and thereby decrease or prevent the bribery of voters. It will take out of politics the police of Baltimore city, secure appointments by the merit system, and put an end to promotions and dismissals for political reasons. It will pass a new police bill prepared by the same organization.

It will regulate primary elections. It will adopt a compulsory primary election law, and make the primaries as fair as it has made our general elections.

It will bring the local control of the schools in the counties near to the school district, and yet remove it further from partisan politics.

It never legislates in reckless disregard of business interests, but it is ready by law to curb and defeat organized trusts which stifle competition in trade, and to suppress all combinations which create a monopoly. It passed the only Federal laws against trusts, and in this State will handle these problems with conservatism and courage.

The oyster and crab industries of Maryland give employment and support to a large part of our population. In the packing houses and on board the numerous craft that take oysters from the waters of the State, capital and labor join hands, and any legislation may be declared unwise and hurtful that needlessly hampers the legitimate operations of the one or burdens or curtails the privileges of the other.

We condemn the Democratic State oyster law of 1900, in that it has created a small army of officials selected from the mercantile and other avocations with almost unlimited powers, and has worked great hardship upon both the packer and boatman, and placed burdens upon the whole oyster industry too grievous to be borne.

The oyster beds and bars in some sections of the State are much worn and need replenishing; from these bottoms many thousand sturdy citizens take their livlihood, and bring in large measure to their communities what prosperity they enjoy.

The Republican party, as in the past, pledges its best efforts in behalf of this most worthy class, and favors that legislation which will revive and replenish these oyster bottoms at public expense. All the rights which the oystermen and crabbers have had in the past shall remain to be enjoyed by them, and not pass into the possession of a certain few who are depending upon Democratic legislation to abridge ancient rights and grab public territory.

We appeal to all good citizens to unite in defeating the selfish political bosses in their conspiracy, begun with the extra session, to perpetuate themselves and their methods, by one-sided elections, and to thwart the first purpose of that conspiracy by defeating the election to the United States Senate of the Democratic leader who dictated the disfranchising election law to a servile Assembly. Their victory would again fasten upon our State the reign of corruption and violence overthrown in 1895, and enable them to entrench themselves for a generation behind a far worse disfranchising election law than the un-American law we are pledged to repeal.

If we succeed, we will defeat the election to the United States Senate of a man whose views on tariff and finance fluctuate with political exigencies, who is stable only in unvarying control of the Democratic party machine. If we succeed, we will forever destroy the power of that Democratic city boss who, beyond the average span of human life, has tolled legislation and controlled Baltimore politics for revenue only.

The Deer Park Fair.

Friday of last week the fair under the auspices and for the benefit of the Deer Park Village Improvement Society was held in the grove at the Deer Park Hotel.

The plot of ground upon which the fair was held was an ideal one and was roped off in order that none could gain admittance without paying the requisite fee.

In one portion of the grounds was situated a dairy, presided over by a number of young ladies in peasant costume who dispensed deliciously cool milk and other dairy products. A lucrative trade was transacted here and the investment proved a paying one.

Nearby was a table where ice cream, cake, candy and sweets of all kinds could be purchased. Also, cigars, etc.

The stand devoted to the sale of fancy articles, jewelry, etc., was well patronized and the amount of money realized from the sale of these articles went well toward swelling the exchequer of the society.

At another table were vegetables, fruits, etc., for sale.

The Japanese pavilion was the prettiest and best arranged of the large number on the grounds. The ladies in charge were all tastily arrayed in Japanese costumes.

The grounds and stands were unusually picturesque and the ladies and gentlemen in charge of the affair are to be congratulated upon its success.

The money sealized, which, we understand, was a considerable sum, will be devoted to the furthering of the plans of the association to make Deer Park and its surroundings more attractive.

Developing Coal Lands.

Squire Wm. Birmingham, of Barton, Allegany county, is developing a large tract of coal land underlaid with the upper and lower four foot veins of coal, and the five foot vein, known as the "Split vein" on the Duckworth and Michaels farms, adjoining the Franklin coal mines, known as the Davis Coal company, on Georges Creek. The Squire has options on the principal part of this large tract of coal land.—Piedmont Independent.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

MOUNTAIN TRIOLETS.

IN THE HAYING.

A dainty picture, all will say,
The girls are in the haying:
There's Belle and Maude and Ida, gay—
A dainty picture, all will say—
And how I love to make the hay,
'Tis all such merry playing.
A dainty picture, all will say,
The girls are in the haying.

While bumble bees through August noons
Go booming through the clover,
A scoffing cricket sits and croons
While bumble bees through August noons
Are seeking for the honey-moons
Where Cupid played the rover;
While bumble bees through August noons
Go booming through the clover.

Where fields of buckwheat blooming white
In mountain lands alluring,
'Neath azure skies so deep and bright
Where fields of buckwheat blooming white,
'Tis there sweet Fancy takes her flight
And Hope is more assuring;
Where fields of buckwheat blooming white
In mountain lands alluring.

August, 1901. T. L. L.

THE TOWN OF BABYVILLE.

[Hon. Lou M. Beauchamp, of Hamilton, Ohio, who lectured at the Park at the beginning of the Chautauqua season and recited the poem entitled "The Town of Babyville," of which he himself is the author, created great applause. We have been favored by Mr. Beauchamp with a copy of the poem and publish it herewith.—EDITOR REPUBLICAN.]

It's the dearest town, the fairest town, the prettiest town to me,
Of all the towns in all the lands, this side or cross the sea:
It's sunshine there, and moonshine there, and starlight all the time,
And it's never cold, and none get old, in it's lovely summer clime;
There's never a ghost or a goblin there, and sin was never known,
And no one ever had a pain, or heard a neighbor groan,
And the birds sing always, night and day, in fact they're never still,
In this airy, fairy, darling place, the Town of Babyville.

The stores are full of sweetmeats, and they're sold for just a song,
The hobby-horses in the streets are free the whole day long;
The band plays every afternoon, there's fireworks every night,
And all the babies toddle out to see the glorious sight.
You kiss them as you meet them, and they kiss you when you go,
And clap their hands, and laugh with glee, to see you at their show;
The doctor died last summer, and is resting o'er the hill,
For none get sick, they haven't time, in the Town of Babyville.

The houses are of gingerbread, the fences are of cake;
The river's full of lemonade, and a big panada lake;
You eat whenever hungry, and you drink whenever dry,
And pay your board in kisses,—that surely isn't high;
But if you want to live there you have to pay a toll,
Some pay it very readily, some can't, to save their soul;
It's not in gold or silver, nor yet a paper bill,
It's just to bring a baby to the Town of Babyville.

You can live with us forever, if a baby comes along,
We want another sunny face, another voice in song,
For we all sing in our village, from the book of Mother Goose,
And it takes a babe to teach you how to let your voice out loose;
So if you think of coming, just send your name along,
And tell us when the baby came, and if it's well and strong,
And tell us when to meet you, we'll be waiting by the mill,
And the band will play you welcome to the Town of Babyville.

God bless us all, and keep us, when heavy hearts there'd be
If all these little darlings should be lost to you and me;
There would never be a sunny day in all the wide, wide land,
And all the skies above us, with clouds could but be spanned;
But God is good, stop worrying, and join me in a song,
Here's love, and life, and sunshine to the babies, weak and strong,
Let's cuddle down beside them, and rest content, until
God calls us all to Heaven, from the Town of Babyville.

HOYES.

Weather very warm.

Plenty of rain and the pasture lands are reviving as a result.

Corn is growing finely.

The berry crop is good but the apple crop is quite a failure.

George E. Bishoff is building another silo.

Lorenzo DeWitt and Guy McKeen left last Sunday for parts unknown.

A picnic at Accident on next Saturday will be attended by a number of young people from this section.

Harry Fike, who is employed in the woods by Thomas Flanigan, met with a serious accident recently by which his leg was broken and very badly crushed.

William Sterling, of Elder, died on Monday, after a prolonged illness of typhoid fever. He leaves a wife and two children.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

SCHLEY COUNSEL WANT TO KNOW.

They Want Facts in Purported Howison Interview.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The letter of Admiral Schley inviting the attention of the Navy Department to the interview in a Boston paper in which Admiral Howison expressed certain views very decidedly in favor of Admiral Sampson, and as adverse to Admiral Schley, and asking the department to learn from Admiral Howison if the interview is authentic, was received by Acting Secretary Hackett this morning. Mr. Hackett refused to state what action he had taken, if any. It is a fair inference that Mr. Hackett has consulted Secretary Long and that he will be directed by Mr. Long to forward to Admiral Howison a letter asking categorically if the interview is authentic and seeking to ascertain, if it is not true, why Admiral Howison has not repudiated it long ago.

It was understood at the department when Mr. Hackett announced several days ago, that Admiral Howison had been selected to succeed Admiral Kimberly, who declined to serve, that the Acting Secretary had received from Admiral Howison a letter explicitly stating that he had not expressed an opinion on the Sampson-Schley controversy. It is remarkable that Admiral Howison should have forgotten the appearance of the interview in question, and it is most unfortunate that he completely ignored it in his letter to Mr. Hackett.

A copy of Admiral Howison's reply will be sent to Admiral Schley, whose counsel will then decide on their next step. It must not be understood that Messrs. Wilson and Rayner are protesting against Admiral Howison as a member of the court of inquiry. They were careful to state yesterday in their interview with Mr. Hackett that they regarded Admiral Howison with high respect and that they had all confidence in his integrity. Nevertheless their professional duty to their client, Admiral Schley, compelled them to ascertain if any charge that one of his judges in the coming trial had expressed an opinion harshly adverse to him, was true. Under the regulations governing the procedure in a court of inquiry, the right is reserved to Admiral Schley to challenge any member of the court.

The assurance is given by friends of Secretary Long that he will dispose of this matter himself, and that Mr. Hackett will be merely the public medium. It is stated that if Admiral Howison in his reply to the letter from the department does not repudiate the interview thoroughly and decisively, Secretary Long will forthwith relieve him from duty and appoint another rear admiral whose fairness is beyond dispute, and the name of Rear Admiral Jouett is already mentioned as Admiral Howison's successor.

The department also received this morning the letter from Admiral Schley demanding to be supplied with a copy of the government's list of witnesses. The letter is written in a firm tone and asks this list as the well-established right of their client. Secretary Hackett has referred this letter to Captain Lemly, the Judge Advocate of the Court, who is still out of the city. Captain Lemly will return next Monday, when he will proceed to make up his list and promptly supply Admiral Schley with a copy.

Admiral Schley and his counsel, Captain Parker and Judge Wilson, held another conference this morning at the Shoreham Hotel which lasted until 12 o'clock. Several papers of importance were gone over and a number of points brought out. Mr. Rayner is in Baltimore. He will return to Washington on Thursday, when other developments in the case are looked for. In the meantime, Judge Wilson and Captain Parker are hard at work on the case, outlining the general plan for the conduct of the Admiral's defense and arranging evidence.

Admiral Schley's popularity was never more completely demonstrated than by the enormous amount of mail which has poured into the Arlington since his arrival here. It has been years since a patron of the hotel received so many letters and packages as are being delivered daily to the Admiral. Many of the letters are from strangers, and contain earnest expressions of good will and hope for success. Admiral Schley sees few callers. He still declines to make any statement of his case.

Mr. Hackett's interview with the newspaper men was particularly brief to-day. Yesterday he gave out a carefully prepared statement to the press, telling about the visit of Admiral Schley's counsel to his office and announcing the demand for the government's list of witnesses as the sale purpose of their visit. Some newspaper men, in their dispatches, rather tartly invited attention to Mr. Hackett's ill-advised reticence. Accordingly, to-day Mr. Hackett refused to say a word.

Communicated.

Maryland Agricultural College,
President's Office, July 12, 1901.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Another year has closed upon the work of the Maryland Agricultural College. For the past four years you have given space in your columns to a circular letter, giving an account of the year's work, for the benefit of your rural and urban communities.

The technical nature of the different courses gives an opportunity to fit young men for some special work in life. Our graduates find occupation without difficulty, upon finishing their work with us. Every department is equipped with modern appliances for practical work; each scientific department has its laboratory, and the young man acquires the power to perform a definite work by becoming himself a personal investigator. The only rational method of learning how to do, is to DO YOURSELF.

The year has been a prosperous and satisfactory one. The average attendance for the past seven years has been raised by this year's registry. For the eight years preceding 1892, the average attendance was fifty—since then the attendance has been one hundred and twenty. The grade of the work has been advanced, until to-day the graduates are admitted to post-graduate work in Johns-Hopkins University, or accept positions where special technical training is required. Never in the history of the world has there been a period when qualified men, who can do one special kind of work well, were in greater demand. Think over this statement for your son.

A departure from the usual methods of procedure in certain classes of State and National work, has been welcomed by many who feel an especial pride in the outcome of work requiring for its best execution, special training. There can be little doubt such a policy is the only true one. Bureaus made up of laymen, with no special training to prosecute the work, must necessarily dissipate much of the means appropriated for the specific purpose, in fruitless effort.

The past conception that men of science are necessarily impractical, if ever true, cannot apply to this age. Closely connected with, and animating every agency for the public advencement in this day, should be carefully trained and scientific experts, working out every detail of the problems involved. This policy has been inaugural by the State of Maryland. May its inauguration be followed by the incorporation of the principle as a fixed policy of the State—not only in its material concerns, but likewise in its fiscal and economic problems as well.

The wisdom of such is clearly demonstrated in the work of the Geologic Survey, Weather Service and Highways, under the control of the Johns-Hopkins University and the Maryland Agricultural College. The publications from these sources bearing upon the work under supervision, have not only a State and National reputation, but International as well. Maryland's resources, and the factors entering into making her territory a desirable place of abode, are known over the world as never before, due to these agencies.

The Food and Fertilizer Control, Farmers Institute Department and State Horticultural Department, under the control of the Board of Trustees, have given a character of service which has commanded the confidence of the people of the State.

The growth and development of the College and Experiment Station have spread their influence in every section of Maryland.

As powerful agencies in the uplifting of your State, you are asked to emphasize this work by bringing it to the homes of your constituents.

Very truly yours,
R. W. SILVESTER,
President Maryland Agricultural College.

A Team Runs Away.

The two-horse team belonging to Charles B. Cropp, the Oakland groceryman, ran away at Mountain Lake Park Wednesday of last week. The wagon was loaded with watermelons and was overturned. Mr. Cropp was badly bruised and his son, Hosmer, quite seriously so. The wagon was almost entirely demolished.

SMALLPOX MUCH FEARED.

Conditions Indicate an Epidemic Next Winter—Officers Urged to Act.

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board of Health, which was held in Baltimore Wednesday, was attended by all the members—something which has never before occurred at the August meeting.

The recent outbreaks of smallpox in Washington and Frederick counties were discussed, and it was agreed that the trouble was mainly caused by the negligence of two physicians—one in Maryland and one in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, from which place the disease was imported into this State. Steps were taken to have the Maryland physician presented by the grand jury of his county.

Dr. John S. Fulton, the secretary, was instructed to write a strong letter to each of the local boards of health in the State urging the necessity of advance action to meet an epidemic of smallpox, which, it is feared by medical men, will occur next winter. Dr. Fulton said in explanation:

"The boards of health and medical experts all over the country have agreed with great unanimity that all conditions indicate an epidemic of smallpox all over this country next winter second to none since 1872.

"The reappearance of the disease in any considerable number of cases is about coincident with the beginning of the Spanish-American war. It has now been scattered all over the country, and in practically every State there are a number of small foci for the spread of the epidemic. It first developed in the South, and has been carried northward, mainly by negros.

"The summer is the season most favorable to the spread of the contagion, which is carried by berry pickers, harvesters and other nomads. When winter comes and people are shut up in their houses the disease developes. Preventive measures are less striking in their results, but they are better and more efficient than remedial measures are, and money can be saved by advance action. Thus, contracts for medical attendance and nursing and for ground of pest-houses can be made more advantageously when there is no smallpox about than in the actual presence of danger."

Sparks' Show Coming.

John H. Sparks' New Railroad Shows and Trained Animal Exposition will exhibit in Oakland on Friday, August 30, afternoon and evening. Admission only 10 and 25 cents. This show is known the world over as the largest, grandest and best 25 cent show on the road, with all new, startling, original and up-to-date features. The finest performing lions, wolves and elephants on earth are to be seen with Sparks' big one ring shows, together with a troupe of highly educated horses, ponies, mules, dogs, goats and monkeys, also a fine acrobatic and gymnastic performance and six funny clowns. See Romeo, the largest lion in captivity, and Mary, the smallest baby elephant ever on exhibition. See our grand free balloon ascension, with a parachute jump, also a free thrilling high tower dive from a ladder 80 feet high into a net. This is given free to all from the show ground at 1 and 7 p. m., rain or shine. Don't miss it. It alone is worth going many miles to see and it costs you nothing. Mr. Sparks offers a handsome bedroom suite to any couple that will take a trip in his big bridal balloon and get married. Now is your chance for a big novel wedding and a handsome present, and no danger of any accident at all. There have been hundreds of successful marriages in this big balloon and not a single accident. Now is a chance of a life time. Don't miss it.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a recent meeting of the Oakland Concert Band the following resolutions on the death of Mr. Bert W. Wolf were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from among us our esteemed brother member, Bert W. Wolf, whose death came as a great shock to the members of this organization; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Oakland Concert Band, that in the death of our brother member our loss is keenly felt and we deeply deplore his taking away, but submit to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our sympathy be extended to the relatives of the deceased in this sad hour of their bereavement and loss; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the band and a copy be sent to the mother of the deceased and published in the county papers.

P. E. KIMMELL,
LEO J. RASCHE,
ROY HAMILL,
Committee.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Lizzie Morrison, Geo. L. Long, S. D. Sherrcord, J. C. Browning, L. C. Tabb, Jeff. D. Kisner, R. Vincent, Jr., & Sons.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

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Where Chance Intervened

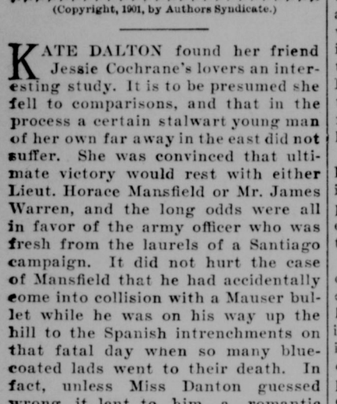
By William McLeod Raine.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

KATE DALTON found her friend Jessie Cochrane's lovers an interesting study. It is to be presumed she fell to comparisons, and that in the process a certain stalwart young man of her own far away in the east did not suffer. She was convinced that ultimate victory would rest with either Lieut. Horace Mansfield or Mr. James Warren, and the long odds were all in favor of the army officer who was fresh from the laurels of a Santiago campaign. It did not hurt the case of Mansfield that he had accidentally come into collision with a Mauser bullet while he was on his way up the hill to the Spanish intrenchments on that fatal day when so many blue-coated lads went to their death. In fact, unless Miss Danton guessed wrong, it lent to him a romantic glamour which was seriously lacking in the person of that unromantic business civilian Warren. Probably the lieutenant was quite unconscious of playing the hero, even though he had a good deal to say about Cuba, but Jessie Cochrane in her imagination dressed him for the part and set him on a pedestal whether he would or not.

When the four of them started on the cog road for the summit of Bear's peak one morning the smiles were for the gentleman with gold buttons, and James Warren was quick to recognize that fact. He was a prosaic man who faced the facts of life, and the one that stood out to hurt him now was the certainty that the scales were dipping in favor of his rival. Yet though he was not enjoying life that morning he showed a wooden, unperturbed face, and forced himself to take part in the gay chat.

After a time they fell to telling stories, and Warren offered as his contribution the well-worn anecdote of the old lady who was riding on the cog road and grew nervous for fear of an accident. She stopped the conductor to ask him what would happen if the coupling pin should break. That official reassured her by explaining about the air brake. And if the air brake gave way? In that case there were other emergency



THE SOLDIER WAS MUCH TO HER LIKING.

brakes which might be relied upon to check the car. But supposing these too broke, what would then become of them? "In that case," the conductor told her, gravely, "it would depend upon the kind of life they had been leading."

The talk drifted to a discussion of the abject terror and panic fear which sometimes sweeps over a crowd at a dangerous moment. The lieutenant believed that such moments were the touch-stones to test the quality of a man; if one flinched then he was a coward, if not he might be said to have won his spurs of manhood. Warren had not much to say about it. He stated that he had never been in a panic, and in consequence he could not tell how he would behave. He supposed he would be in a dreadful funk. He had known men with a good deal of sand lose their nerve at times, and he did not think they were necessarily cowards on that account. The young volunteer officer disagreed with him in toto, and it was plain that Miss Cochrane accepted his decision as final. Indeed, her friend from the east thought she looked Mr. Warren over rather cavalierly and that his defense of the unheroic man had lost him ground in her esteem.

The lieutenant appeared to have much to say to Miss Jessie of a private nature after the party had arrived at the summit of the Peak. The other two divined that they would rather be alone together, and though Warren longed for eyes in the back of his head he did not once let them get within his vision. The way he phrased the situation to himself was that the lieutenant ought to have his chance just as he, Warren, had had his; and if the soldier were more to her liking he hoped he was man enough to take it as a gentleman should.

The soldier was much to her liking that day at all events. They were having the gayest kind of a time, and their gayety had in it the shy ripple of happiness easy to be detected by an interested observer. More than once Miss Danton and Warren passed close to them without being themselves noticed, and both of them were conscious that the affair would reach a crisis before night. The girl from the east liked the imperturbable manner in which the civilian accepted the defeat which was inevitable. It was the way of the Anglo-Saxon, and a good way too, she told herself. She wanted to tell him that some day he would find a good woman to appreciate him, but she reflected that it would be impertinent and refrained.

It was on the way down that chance intervened. The lieutenant and Jessie Cochrane were a little quiet, and when their shy eyes met they did not hold each other long. It was Miss Danton and Warren on the seat behind them who kept the conversational ball rolling as the train moved slowly round the curves of the steep mountain edge. Presently the pace quickened perceptibly. Mansfield, looking for a moment far out of the big windows, drew in his head to say:

"We're going pretty fast. I don't know what the engineer can be thinking of. We are right at the steepest part of the grade, and he ought to go easy instead of sending her along like this."

Still the rate of speed increased ominously. The car swept round a curve at a pace which threatened to hurl it from the track over the precipitous edge of the mountain. The driving rod of the engine had broken by one of those mischances which happen once in a thousand years. Women began to cry out hysterically, wringing their hands and moaning. Men looked at each other with white, frightened faces, then made for the doors and the big windows in panic terror, everything forgotten except the horrible fear of death which was clutching at their hearts. The traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race were ignored, and they were bent on saving themselves, no matter whom they trampled down in their wild rush for safety.

Kate Danton was conscious of no fear, only anger and disgust at the selfishness and cowardice of the men who were intent on getting out at any cost. She saw Jessie Cochrane clutch at the arm of the lieutenant instinctively, and noticed that young Mansfield turned on his sweetheart a face sick with horror. Terror was knocking at his heart and sponging clean the slate of those things a man must remember. Another instant, and he had flung himself out of the window to the mountain slope outside.

James Warren looked into the angry eyes of the young woman beside him, then at the white-faced girl huddled on the seat in front. The one to whom his heart went out in that moment when life and death hung in the balance was the one who needed him most. He rose in the swaying, pitching car, and stumbled forward to the place beside her. Conventions were all forgotten. He remembered only that the woman he loved was close to eternity, and his arm encircled her to ward off harm if might be.

All this was a matter of seconds only. Presently the air brakes caught, the wheels ground into the iron of the tracks, gradually the speed slackened and the train jolted to a halt. There was plenty of excitement. Everybody was talking at once, explaining and questioning. The men who had played the lesser part were showing speciously just why they had jumped. It appeared that they had intended to get at the brakes somehow and that their minds had been full of saving the women, though when it came to details their explanations halted a little. Warren exchanged a grim and cynical smile with Miss Danton at all this voluble talk. One might have noticed that the men were really feeling sheepish and that their eyes met each other only furtively.

As for Lieutenant Mansfield, he offered no defense, but chose the manlier part of bearing his shame in silence. He was white to the lips with his disgrace, and he hated himself with a loathing that was exceeding bitter. He dropped into the seat beside Miss Danton and rode the rest of the way in silence. By tacit consent the accident was a tabooed topic. The young army officer had shown the white feather, and all of them understood that he was prepared to accept as his punishment the loss of his place in the regard of his sweetheart. He was quite out of the running, and he knew it. The day was one long agony of shame to him. It was seared into his consciousness beyond the chance of healing that after he had won his love he had lost by reason of his own cowardice. It did not help matters that he had only done what four-fifths of the rest of the men in the car had done. The point was that he had flinched where Warren had stood firm.

Three months later Miss Danton was chief bridesmaid at the wedding of Jessie Cochrane to Mr. James Warren. The affair passed off with great eclat, but one army officer in the Philippines who read the newspaper account found the reading something less than enjoyable, if one might judge by his white, tense face.

Feminine Charity.

Maude—Young DeAuber was married to that rich Getrox girl last week.

Clara—Why, I thought he claimed to be wedded to his art!

Maude—Well, she's mostly art.—Chicago Daily News.

Just a Hint.

"Let us sit nearer the music," she said.

"But then you can't hear what I am saying to you," he urged.

"Quite true," she admitted, sweetly.—Chicago Post.

Springs of Misconduct.

"You haven't any manners, Jack; why didn't you offer to escort that young woman home?"

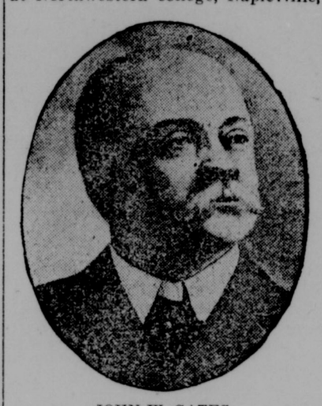
"Oh, I have manners all right; but I didn't have street car fare."—Chicago Record.

WESTERN IRON KING.

John W. Gates, of Chicago, One of the Important Factors in American Business Life.

John W. Gates stands in the foremost rank of iron and steel manufacturers in the country. Business associates say that they have never known him to be wrong on the iron and steel market, and his ability and judgment have placed him at the head of some of the most important enterprises in that industry in the United States.

Mr. Gates was born in Du Page county, Ill., on May 18, 1855, and was educated at the public schools and at Northwestern college, Napierville,



JOHN W. GATES.
(An Important Factor in Western Business Life.)

Ill., from which he graduated in 1873. He entered business as a dealer in grain, and then in hardware. While there he foresaw the possibilities of the wire business, and finally established the firm of J. W. Gates & Co. to deal in wire products. He organized in 1881 the Southern Wire company, and became its president. Three years later he formed the Baddock Wire company, of Pittsburgh, and with his associates became interested in the Iowa Barbed Wire company, of Allentown, Pa., the St. Louis wire mill, and the Baker Wire company, of Lockport, Ill. These companies were combined in December, 1892, into the Consolidated Steel and Wire company, with a capital of $4,000,000.

Mr. Gates resigned as president of the Consolidated Steel and Wire company in 1895, and in that year he became president of the Illinois Steel company. He held that position until September, 1898, when the company was taken into the Federal Steel company. In the meantime the Consolidated Steel and Wire company continued to grow, and in April, 1898, it was combined with other companies into the American Steel and Wire company, and Mr. Gates was elected chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Gates remained in that office for some time after the absorption of the company by the United States Steel corporation this year.

Mr. Gates is traveling abroad now, but has large business interests in Chicago. He and his friends bought the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company recently at an average price of about 50 for the stock. He is largely interested in Port Arthur, Tex.

THOUSANDS OF VIPERS.

Slain Every Year by a Peculiar Official Employed in the Prefecture of Haute, France.

In the prefecture of Haute, Loire, France, according to La Nature, they have an official viper killer. The present incumbent of this important office is a gentleman by the name of M. Courtol, who, judging from the statement that he kills an average of 1,500 vipers a year, and one year killed 2,502, must be pretty expert in the business. He receives five cents a head for all he destroys and makes a tolerably comfortable living out of his employment.

COURTOL, VIPER KILLER.
(On an Average He Destroys 1,500 Venomous Snakes Per Year.)

M. Courtol says the viper when at rest is not easily seen, according to the Philadelphia Times, as it assumes the color of the ground or rocks of the locality, becoming bluish black upon basaltic rocks and reddish upon volcanic scoriae. In addition to this, according to him, the viper chooses its bed before retiring by seeking ground of the same color as its skin.

M. Courtol has utilized 1,800 skins of these snakes in making himself two suits of clothes. One of them, which he is seen wearing in the picture, consists of a pointed cap, jacket, waistcoat and trousers; the other is in the style of Louis XV.

A Western City Sport.

Three bears were killed recently within the city limits of Seattle, Wash.

TRAMPS MADE TO WORK.

Nebraska Farmers Grab Them on Freight Trains and Compel Them to Earn Good Pay for Work.

Owing to the large crops the farmers in Nebraska and Kansas have to use all sorts of ingenious schemes to get harvest hands. Enterprise in this respect lately brought three citizens of Waverley within the grasp of the law, reports the New York Sun.

The three farmers were in the habit of lounging about the railroad station every evening between nine and ten o'clock. About that time a freight train came along and stopped for water. In the Lincoln yards before starting toward Waverley two accommodating brakemen always took great pains to leave one car unsealed. Into this tramps would jump.

When the train stopped for water at Waverley the farmers rushed for the car and seized the lurking tramps. One of the farmers was a justice of the peace. First the tramps were tempted by offers of good wages to work. In case the tramps refused these overtures they were thrown into the stuffy jail and sentenced to a few days' hard labor for vagrancy. The labor consisted in shocking wheat for one of the trio.

The tramps were put to work under close surveillance, and, when they finished their stint were allowed to depart in peace with full stomachs and a small sum of money given to them by the farmers.

Several of the neighbors were jealous of the three farmers because of the success of the tramp scheme and concluded to compete with the originators for some of the pauper labor.

One evening a few days ago the justice and his two associates found two neighbors in possession of a tramp whom they had discovered in the freight car. The vagrant averred that he was from the shady precincts of Chicago and declared that he would not degrade himself with farm labor. The two farmers declared that he must.

The three late arrivals with the justice at their head demanded the tramp. Alexander Farwell and Simon Buskirk, who held the tramp, refused to surrender him. A fight ensued. Farwell, it is alleged, struck the justice. Then a free-for-all fight followed. Farwell and Buskirk tried to defend their tramp. The trio of farmers were bound to get him.

In the melee the tramp delivered a few well-directed but impartial punches at the combatants and made his escape to a lumber yard near by. The justice and his party discomfited the opposition and then captured the tramp. He was sentenced to ten days for disturbing the peace and listed for the wheat fields the next morning.

Farwell and Buskirk were not discouraged. They made their way to the county judge early the next morning and swore out warrants for the three farmers, charging them with assault and battery. The trial will be held after harvest, and in the meantime the unfortunate tramp is the property of the man who can pounce upon him.

THE AMERICAN MAN.

Something About His Physical Condition as Compared with That of Europeans.

The most important, because the most fundamental, of problems concerning the quality of the American man concerns his physical condition as compared with that of his kindred beyond the sea. As to this point the evidence is so clear that it needs little discussion, says the International Monthly. It is evident that the American Indians, a race evidently on the ground for many thousand years before the coming of the Europeans, had found the land hospitable. For savages they were remarkably well developed, and, though unfitted for steady labor, their bodies were well made and enduring. Taking their place, the north Europeans, representing a wide range of local varieties, English, Irish, Highland Scotch, Germans, Scandinavians, Normans, French and many other groups of old world peoples, have, since their implantation 100 years or more ago, shown that the area of the continent from the Rio Grande to the far north is as suited to our kind as is any part of the earth.

This is sufficiently proved by the statistics of American soldiers gathered during the civil war; the American white man of families longest in this country is, on the average, larger than his European kinsman, the increase being mainly in the size of head and chest. It is further indicated by the endurance of these men in the trials of the soldier's life and by the remarkable percentage of recoveries from wounds. This endurance of wounds was regarded by the late Dr. Brown-Sequard as a feature common to all the mammals of this continent, being, as he claimed, on the basis of an extensive experience, as characteristic of American rabbits as of American men. Moreover, the statistics of life-insurance companies doing business in this country appear to indicate that the expectation of life is greater here than in the old world.

Saved by His Ugliness.

One of the conscripts appearing recently before the Nimes (Belgium) board of military examiners was disqualified on account of his extraordinary ugliness, which one of the officers held would make his comrades laugh and thus be subversive of discipline. His ugliness exonerates him from three years' service with the flag.—N. Y. Sun.

HAD FUN WITH THE PARSON.

Incidentally That Functionary Worked Off a Little Jollity on the Cowboy.

A clerical friend of mine told me a capital story of a Yale man who was the stroke ore of his crew, and the chief athlete on the football field, says a writer in the New York Times.

He entered the ministry and spent years in missionary labor in the far west. Walking one day through a frontier town, a cowboy stepped up to him and said:

"Parson, you don't have enough fun. Take a drink!"

The minister declined.

"Parson," said the cowboy, "you'll die if you don't have some fun."

And he knocked the parson's hat off his head and hit him a whack on the ear.

The old athlete's spirit rose; the science which he had learned in the college gymnasium and forgotten for a quarter of a century was aroused, a blow landed on the jaw of that cowboy that sent him sprawling in the street.

The parson walked over him as if he had been a door rug, picked him up and dusted the side of the house with him and then mopped up the sidewalk with his form.

As the ambulance was carrying the cowboy off he raised his head feebly and said:

"Parson, what did you fool me for? You are chock full of fun."

Curfew Law Invalid.

County Judge Smith at St. Paul, Neb., has declared the Nebraska curfew law unconstitutional. A week ago four young women, daughters in each instance of prominent families, engaged in a charivari. All are grown, but of an age which brings them within the provisions of the curfew ordinance. They were arrested and detained for being out late. Habeas corpus proceedings were begun, with the result that the law has been declared illegal, and the girls ordered released. An appeal will be taken to the higher courts.

The Chip Off the Block.—"I can tell you one thing, Maria. If Johnny is like me, he will have good staying qualities, anyhow." "He has them now, John. He'd stay in bed till noon every day if I'd let him."—Boston Traveller.

Not a Congenial Pursuit.—"And will you devote your son to art?" "No. He has too good an appetite."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Muffins with Dates.

Remove the seeds from half a pound of dates, and chop the flesh fine. Beat two tablespoonfuls of butter to a cream, add the dates and two eggs well beaten. Stir all together and add one cupful of milk. Sift three cupfuls of flour with two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt. Mix to the liquid ingredients, pour into well buttered iron muffin pans, and bake half an hour in a quick oven. Good hot or cold; nice for children's lunch.—Ladies' World, New York.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

So Say We All.—McJigger—"You don't mean to say you believe in divorce?" Thingumbob—"Well, I do in the case of the man who is wedded to his opinions."—Philadelphia Press.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

After a railway collision we generally read that "the line was blocked for some hours." If the line had been "blocked" before, the collision would not have occurred.—Ally Sloper.

Relieve Whooping Cough

With Hoxsie's Croup Cure. No nausea. 50 cts.

An Unkind Cut.—Tess—"Do you think the cut of my skirt pretty?" Jess—"Yes, indeed; very." Tess—"Do you, really?" Jess—"Yes; I had two like that when they were in style."—Philadelphia Press.

Any place with just the right pair in it is as much of a paradise as was the Garden of Eden.—Good Cheer.

FRAGRANT

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New Size SOZODONT LIQUID, 25c
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And every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with

Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. This treatment, when followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, is the most speedy, permanent, and economical cure for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair ever compounded.

Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. It unites in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Cuticura THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

HOMELESS CHILDREN.

A Few Illustrative Instances of the Part Played by the Liquor Traffic in Torture of Little Ones.

About two years ago the New Voice, reviewing for its readers the "Committee of Fifty's" book, "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem," emphasized the fact that, according to the statement of that exceedingly conservative work 45 per cent. of the great army of homeless children—an army that in the United States is every year recruited by 16,000 little ones who were abandoned by their parents—that 45 per cent. of these, by the most conservative estimate, are homeless and friendless because of drink.

In the city of Chicago there is an institution that has for its object the care and rescuing of homeless children. It is known as the "American Home Finding association" and is particularly engaged, as its name would indicate, in finding homes for homeless little ones. Naturally this institution has had much observation with regard to the part played by drink in the destitution of children and recently its superintendent was requested by the New Voice to nar-

THE NAMELESS LITTLE SINGER.

rate a few of the instances that he has met.

The association keeps no statistics with regard to the causes of the homelessness of the children for whom it cares, but everyone connected with the institution has a fund of narratives bearing upon the subject. Owing to the fact that many of these little ones are now in comfortable homes where they are loved and cared for, it is, of course, not desirable that their history should be recorded in such a way that in future years it will be remembered. Nor is it wise, sometimes, to publish their pictures for the same reason. A few photographs, however, were secured and the story of many instances was learned.

One of the inmates of the home to-day is a three-months-old baby taken from its drunken father after the death of its mother and after the father, in drunken brutality, had threatened to kill his child. There are two other little ones of whom the record is "mother drunken and dissolute, sunken in the very depths of dissipation."

Two others are a brother and a sister, three and five years old, inmates of the home because their drunken parents cannot care for them. There are two pretty little boys, hardly more than babies, both of them the victims of drunken parents.

One of the interesting cases in the home's history is that of a little girl who, at the age of 11 years, was found singing in the lowest dives of Chicago to earn money to buy drink for her brutal father.

The little boy, Sylvester, was found almost dead from starvation lying by the side of his dead mother, who, abandoned by her drunken husband, penniless and an invalid, had committed suicide in a dingy garret.

Little three-year-old Verna will never see the daylight and is blind because of the drunkenness and indifference of her parents.

Not a few of the cases cared for by the Home Finding association are those of abandoned mothers with their little children and among these cases drink has been a most frequent factor. In the home at the present time are three mothers with their little children, all of whom tell this story, one of them refusing in abject terror to even tell her name for fear its publication might reveal her hiding place to a drunken brute, who once swore to "love, cherish and protect" her.

One of the stories told at the home was that of the rescue of a family of four little children, the youngest two years old and the oldest only ten, who were found in midwinter in a dilapidated house in Chicago, where for 24 hours they had been alone without fire or food with the body of their dead mother. Their father had died a drunkard two years before.

The superintendent of the association, Dr. George K. Hoover, asked for a statement with regard to the percentage of homeless children who are made homeless by drink, said:

"I believe it to be a conservative statement that the drink habit is the cause of bringing more than one-half of the homeless children to homelessness and poverty. In addition to this it must be remembered that the traffic forces thousands of children into an environment whereby they are in the constant presence of dissipation and are of necessity schooled in crime, their lives blasted and society scourged."

TOBACCO A GOOD THING.

How a Preacher Stopped the Mouth and Spoiled the Argument of a User of the Weed.

Some years ago, while laboring as an evangelist in a country community near the city of A, I spoke one evening on the evil of using tobacco. While making calls among the people the next day I visited one of the leading families of the neighborhood. I expressed my pleasure at their regularity in attending the meetings and invited them to continue to come. The man of the house remarked that he didn't just know about that, as he was offended at my remarks about tobacco. I replied that I would be very sorry indeed to have him stop coming to meeting.

He said that he was satisfied that tobacco was a good thing, and he could prove it to me, and added that if I could successfully answer his argument he would continue to attend the meetings.

He had a large family of boys and girls, and it being a stormy day, several of his neighbors had dropped in. I thought, perhaps, a conversation with him on that subject might be profitable to them, so I consented to try and meet his arguments, and asked him to proceed.

"Do you believe that God made tobacco?" he asked. "I certainly do," I replied. "Did He not say that all He made was very good?" he continued. "If tobacco is good it is not therefore an evil thing and consequently it is not wrong for even Christians to use it if they wanted to do so," he said, with a look of triumph.

I answered: "My friend, your argument is the best I ever heard in favor of mankind using tobacco. In fact, I do not believe there is a better one. But it is my turn now to ask questions. You will kindly answer mine as frankly as I did yours." To this he readily consented. "Very well," said I, "did God make wolves?" "He did," he replied. "And did He not pronounce them with the rest of creation, good?" "He certainly did," he answered. "Have you a flock of sheep?" I asked. "I have," he responded. "Well, sir, seeing that wolves are good they must be good for all purposes. Tell me why you do not get one and use him as a sheep dog?" "Why, he would kill my sheep," he exclaimed. "Oh! I see then that according to the nature of the animal it is not good for it to act as a sheep dog. Now, sir, tell me, do you think God made snakes?" "I believe He did," he replied. "And they are, therefore, good?" I asked. "They must be if God made them," he answered. "I see you wear a necktie. Tell me why you do not get one of those pretty, little streaked snakes and make a necktie out of it?"

The boys laughed and the girls shuddered, while the man, seeing the weakness of his argument, blushed and said: "It would not do to use snakes in that way."

"So then, my friend, while it is true that God made wolves and snakes and pronounced them good, He did not mean that they were good for all purposes." "I expect you are right," answered the confused man. "Now, sir, while it is a fact that God made tobacco and saw it was good, do you not see that He did not intend it for all purposes, and that it is good only in the place God intended it to act as a good thing. I know of a few things in which it seems to manifest its virtues. Mountain goats and ugly green worms feed on it. It is certainly good for them. It is also used for dyeing purposes and killing lice on animals; but because it is good for these things is no reason to suppose it is good to be used in a manner by men that makes them filthy, and frequently renders others uncomfortable. It is just as much out of place in a human mouth as a wolf is out of place as a sheep dog or a snake used as a necktie."

After a few words of prayer I bade them a cheerful good morning and passed on my way. He came to the remainder of the meetings.—Earnest Christian.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

The Corean government has promulgated a law enforcing the penalty of death for opium smoking.

There are 28,894 juvenile temperance societies in the British islands, with a membership of 2,536,000.

Mrs. Angeline Ewing, of Toledo, O., has been awarded damages of $100 against August Noethan, saloonist, for selling liquor to her boy.

"Practical Methods of Dealing with the Liquor Traffic," is one of the subjects announced on the programme of the great Ecumenical Methodist conference to be held in London September 4-16.

The new liquor law of North Carolina requires that before application is made for liquor license it is incumbent upon every applicant to advertise the fact of his intention so to do at least 30 days prior to the passage upon said application by the county commissioners.

An empty whisky barrel exploded in New Haven the other day, causing considerable havoc. Here is another strong argument in favor of the proposition to let the whisky barrel remain unemptied.—Chicago Record-Herald. Why not do away with the whisky barrel entirely?

Peers and Public Houses.—A parliamentary return just issued shows the number of licensed houses owned by peers. The list includes the following: Lord Derby, 72; duke of Bedford, 50; duke of Devonshire, 47; duke of Rutland, 37; duke of Northumberland, 36; Lord Dudley, 33; Lord Cowper, 22; Lord Salisbury, 11; Lord Dunraven, 11.—London Tit-Bits.

CLAIMS FOR MANGLE ISLAND.

Sovereignty Over Them and Other Small Islands Asserted by Nicaragua.

The government of Nicaragua has recently put in a claim to sovereignty over several groups of small islands, including the Mangle islands, lying off the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus of Panama, says the Washington Star. The question arose when President Loubet of France recently gave his decision as to the boundary between Costa Rica and Colombia. The decision awarded to Colombia a considerable part of the territory in dispute, including the valuable bay of Chiriqui, on the Atlantic side, and also several groups of outlying islands which were in dispute between the two governments. When the award was made known Nicaragua came forward with a claim of ownership over the small group of islands. It was answered in behalf of Colombia that President Loubet had carefully gone over the records establishing ownership, and that these had failed to disclose any authority on the part of Nicaragua to claim them. The negotiations have not proceeded beyond this point. The islands are rather unimportant except for their strategic location off the easterly entrance to any canal route which may be chosen. For this reason the controversy has received the attention of the isthmian canal commission, which has not, however, had occasion to take definite action on the subject.

An Elevator in the Monument.

Not all of us have viewed the national capital from the top of Washington monument, but it will hereafter be easy to do so if on the spot. The shaft has been equipped with an elevator, and the new "lift," which rises 555 feet to the top, is provided with electrical cut-offs and mechanical grips of every kind so as to insure the safety of the public. In the opinion of the government engineering officers, it would be impossible for the car to fall any distance, no matter what might happen to the machinery. The new car will not be put into service for the public for about a week. In the meantime the machinery will be run daily and the attendants and engineers practiced in its operation. In favorable weather the view from the top of the monument is a magnificent one, comprehending the city and much historic country.

Preventive of Smallpox.

A doctor out west alleges that he has discovered that apple cider vinegar taken in reasonable quantities is a sure preventive of smallpox.

REV. MOLLIE CRAFT.

Mollie B. Craft is the first regular ordained woman minister in the religious work of the colored race. Through her efforts a colored Baptist church has just been organized in one of the suburbs of Chicago. She was ordained in Milwaukee in 1898. She is a graduate of the Howe Baptist theological school of Memphis. Her evangelical work began in the north, much of it being in the mining and lumber districts of northern Michigan. She organized many congregations in those regions. She is well known to all colored church goers from Tennessee to Michigan and Illinois.

CALIFORNIA'S NATURAL SPHINX.

The strange freak of nature here illustrated has recently been found along the boundary line of Los Angeles and Ventura counties, Cal. Scientists who have seen a picture of the strange formation say that there is no other rock in existence that is such a perfect representation of a man's head. The San Francisco Call delights in claiming that California now has a sphinx which is just as imposing as that in far-away Egypt, that it is older than the African handwork and the only perfect piece of statuary in the world thus far discovered, wrought by the hand of the Almighty Himself.

HARSH-VOICED CANARIES.

They Are Not Allowed by German Experts to Stay with the More Promising Singers.

"Moulting is the crucial time for a canary's voice," writes Ida Shaper Hoxie in an article on "The Singing Village of Germany," in Ladies' Home Jornal. "Some birds lose the little that they have; others, of course, blossom out into promising singers. As soon as a harsh tone is heard, out goes that unfortunate bird, for promising singers must never hear a harsh chirp. When I asked what became of the unfortunates I was told by the fanciers: 'Oh, we sell them, of course. You know they can sing in a way, and many people don't know the difference between a good singer and a bad one.' My mind went back to a certain canary I had had to live with once in America! I wondered what percentage of these outcasts, who are huddled together in a cage out of hearing of the more favored birds and allowed to chirp as they please, go to America. One of the men who devotes all his time to the canaries allowed me to spend several hours among his birds. I sat a long while trying to analyze the exquisite sounds that came from a dozen tiny cages with closed fronts hanging high on the wall. I could have gone to sleep had I chosen—the trilling was so soft and sweet, not at all like the songs of the lusty-throated American birds."

The Level of Lake Erie.

Lake Erie is now three and one-half feet below the city base of level, the standard from which the city takes measurements of altitude. What is known to engineers as the "city datum" represents the high water mark of the lake in 1838. It cannot be said that the level of the lake is steadily lowering, as some believe, for the level has risen above and gone below the city datum several times since 1838. It is interesting to note that the greatest depth in Lake Erie directly north from Cleveland is 83 feet. The greatest depth in the lake is more than 200 feet, off Long Point.—Cleveland Leader.

Gambling in Life Insurance.

They gamble in life insurance in England, and anyone who cares to pay the rate may take out insurance payable to them in case of the death of King Edward. The rate charged for a life policy on his majesty is ten per cent., while an accident policy costs 30 per cent. a year.

Conceit.

Ever remark how much you dislike conceit in others? Your conceit is equally unpopular.—Atchison Globe.

FOR FEMININE WEARERS.

Tailor Costumes for the Coming Season—Gowns for Afternoons and Receptions.

The fabrics composing some of the smartest tailor costumes for next season are made of a fine, light quality of French camel's-hair serge. They are silk-lined, but the shapely skirts are merely finished with rows of silk stitching. The little jacket-fronts turn back from a vest of cream satin, showing a simple trimming of gold braid and buttons, tucking, briar stitching, or a dainty arrangement on each side of the front of silk appliques of very delicate coloring, says the New York Post.

En suite with skirt of satin-finished black peau de soie is a new bolero jacket of black velvet, finished around the lower part with scroll-like edges. White satin, covered with guipure—the designs picked out with tiny jet and gold beads—forms the wide collar, revers, and small turn-back cuffs. The vest, with its high stock and full undersleeves gathered into a narrow band of the jet and gold, are of finely-tucked white satin.

One of the pretty toilet accessories (and a most becoming toilet accessory it is) is the ruff of silk, edged with fur, or a narrow line of plain or fancy chenille, round or flat. You purchase about four yards of silk; although of good quality, it need not be expensive. The silk is then cut into whatever width you wish the ruff, and accordion plaited. This done, add to the hem the narrow band of chenille and box-plait the silk through the center of the strip. Deep fringes of chenille may be fastened to the front for stole ends, if desired. Many women wear ruffs of this kind to concerts and at the theaters, instead of a collarette of fur. They are very becoming, to say nothing of the protection they afford, and very often the charitable service they mutely perform for undraped shoulders.

Black-and-white effects will be quite as prominent as ever during the coming season; for youthful wearers, who do not care for this combination, are blue, chestnut-brown, opal-gray, tan and Russian-green covert suitings, with often two vests accompanying the tailor suit selected; one of deep red vesting, with hair-lines of gold or brown, the other of cream-color decorated with scroll and palm patterns in black and gold. When the darker colors are found more becoming, friar's or Oxford gray or deep sable-brown shades of silky English serge or cheviot, are worn with a vest of braided red cloth. Handsome black costumes are being prepared for the coming Lenten season in faced cloth, drap royal, camel's hair, Eolienne, costume satin, and mohair. For general spring wear, all the delicate neutral tones in cloth and soft, light wool take a prominent place among the season's favored materials.

Children's Friendships.

From about the fifth or sixth year children are apt to make firm friendships with their small contemporaries. This should be a watchful period for mothers, for these early friendships have a marked influence on the mind, morals and manners of a child. Nearly every character is molded very largely by early companionship and surroundings. Every mother should take care to be her children's companion as far as possible, for she may be quite sure that if they are left to the care of servants they will at the best only attain the ideal manners and customs of the nursery or servants' hall, which are not quite those of the cultured classes. Children require the companionship of little folks of their own age, and a mother should be so much her children's friend that she knows all their associates and is able to nip in the bud any acquaintance which she thinks undesirable. The mother who, to save herself fatigue, lets her children seek companions among their schoolmates and neighbors without troubling herself to find out whether their influence is likely to be good has only herself to blame if the manners and morals of her offspring are corrupted.—Washington Star.

A Humorist Perhaps.

African Explorer (an Englishman)—You can't imagine the dense ignorance of many tribes I met in the heart of Africa.

Friend—I suppose they had no idea what a missionary was?

"Not the slightest! Why, I questioned one chief, and he said he had an idea a missionary was something good to eat!"—Brooklyn Life.

Bavarian Salad.

Shred very fine two heads of lettuce, chop two onions fine and cut one cold beet into cubes. Make a layer of the lettuce, toss together the beets and onion and pile on the lettuce. Marinate with a French dressing, pour over the top an oil mayonnaise and garnish with sliced olives.—Good Housekeeping.

French Toast.

Beat one egg in a shallow dish, add a teaspoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt and one cupful of milk; soak six slices of stale bread in the custard, drain and brown them on each side on a well-buttered griddle; spread them with jelly or marmalade and pile them lightly on a dish. Serve at once.—Good Literature.

To Clean Alabaster.

Pound pumice stone to a fine powder and mix it with verjuice. Let it remain several hours, then dip in a perfectly clean sponge and rub the marble with it till clean. Rinse it off with clear, fresh water, and rub it dry with a clean linen cloth.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Not Afterward.—"Does it hurt to be lynched?" asked the tenderfoot, timidly. "Not after it's over," replied Lariat Luke, sagely.—Ohio State Journal.

Attorney (for the defense)—"Now, what time was it when you were attacked?" Complainant—"I don't know; ask your client—he took my watch."—Fun.

She—"I love this excessively hot weather! Don't you, Mr. Boreham?" He—"No! I can't stand it. I shall go away if it continues!" She—"I do hope it will!"—Punch.

The Chief Cost.—Askit—"And so you have given up your summer trip to Wetspot-by-the-Sea?" Tellit—"Yes, I had to. I had money enough for expenses, but not enough for tips."—Baltimore American.

Economy.—Mrs. Newbride—"How much are your spring chickens?" Poulterer—"Dollar a pair, ma'am." Mrs. Newbride—"Well—er—I've got to be very economical, so just give me the very smallest pair you have."—Philadelphia Press.

Doctor—"There's nothing serious the matter with Michael, Mrs. Muldoon. I think a little soap and water will do him as much good as anything." Mrs. Muldoon—"Yis, doctor; an' will Oi give it t'him befoor or afther his males?"—Glasgow Evening Times.

Reproving a Toper.—"It is astonishing, Jim Bangs, that you don't know enough to come home before daylight! Why can't you imitate the moon?" "Wha's the matter wiz moon?" "Why, the moon knows enough to drop out of sight when it's full."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Proper Feeling.—Magistrate—"I am told that you have already been convicted 14 times on this same charge. Aren't you ashamed to have to acknowledge to that?" Prisoner—"No, your worship. I don't think no man oughter to be ashamed of 'is convictions." Magistrate—"Two months, without the option of a fine."—Pick-Me-Up.

MONKEY CONGREGATION.

Remarkable Assemblage in the Forest with the Birds Serving as Musicians.

The author of "Sands of Sahara," when visiting the Gorge of Chiffa, came upon a strange ceremonial which, a native assured him, was an unusual one. The gorge itself is like a grand sanctuary, canopied by trees and lighted delicately by the sun filtering through foliage. A remarkable assemblage was there that day—a congregation of monkeys apparently holding some kind of service, to which the birds of the forest gave music.

The monkeys sat in rows upon the broad, outreaching branches of the virgin trees. They were in parties of two, three or four, although one fellow sat alone, like a decorous bachelor. While most of them remained stationary, certain partriarchal fellows passed about the area of assemblage, sitting down for a few minutes on the branches beside different families of the parish, seeming to give them counsel.

The ceremonies were conducted with the greatest propriety. The monkeys seemed to be taking part in a service in which they were deeply interested. When it was over, and they were about to go out into the world, the ruling elders could be seen running about, passing from tree to tree on the interlacing branches; nor did the assembly break up until those evidently respected officials had visited and saluted the entire convocation. Even their departure was made most decorously.

Then, after that serious council had adjourned, the monkeys fell to enjoying themselves. They scampered from tree to tree. They swung from branch to branch. Some hung by their tails, and others, in little coteries, hand in hand enjoyed their mid-air frolic. But the old bachelor did not clasp hands with anybody.

Fast Nine Months Every Year.

A census which has just been completed in British India has brought to light the extraordinary fact that there are in that country 1,416,638 persons who fast and remain entirely idle during nine months of every year. These persons are members of the Jain sect and their homes are in Bengal and in the provinces of Guzerat and Rajputana. Their principal shrine is on the mountain of Parasnath, near Chota Nagpore, and thither they flock every spring, in order to begin the first great fast of the year. A Jain can easily live for six or seven weeks without taking even a morsel of food, and during certain festivals it is customary for all of them to abstain from food for two full months. When they eat they confine themselves to vegetables, for they never kill an animal, even in self-defense. It is their religion which imposes upon them the obligation of fasting, but travelers say that abstinence from food is no penance in their case, and that even if they were all to become converted to some other creed they would still remain idle and lead a severely ascetic life for the greater part of the year.—N. Y. Herald.

Gordon's Bible at Windsor.

In the corridors at Windsor stands a little ebony pedestal, and on it a splendid casket of seventeenth century Italian work, with sides of engraved rock crystal. Within this gorgeous setting lies wide open, on a satin cushion, a little well-worn book. It is Gen. Gordon's Bible, and is open at the Gospel according to St. John. Below a little plate bears an inscription recording the fact that the Bible was presented to her majesty by the sister of Gen. Gordon after his death.—N. Y. Sun.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1901.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
HERMAN S. PLATT,
Of Baltimore City.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
THOMAS PARRAN,
Of Calvert County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator:
ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

For House of Delegates:
PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.
CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

For Sheriff:
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

For Treasurer:
JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 14.

For County Commissioners:
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.
JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

For Register of Wills:
EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

For County Surveyor:
FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

OUR candidates are men around whom any party should be proud to rally and it behooves every lover of Republican principles, every loyal and patriotic son, to buckle on his armor and go forth to battle against the hosts of Gormanites.

WHATEVER may be the main issue upon which the present political contest will be waged, it is the duty of every Republican to rally to the support of the nominees of his party. It would also seem the duty of every man, irrespective of party, to aid in the election of men who will not only guarantee to all men the rights to which they are entitled, but secure to them the highest right man can have, after worshipping God as he may see fit—the free and unrestrained exercise of the right of franchise.

A FEW weeks ago we mailed to all subscribers who were in arrears statements showing their indebtedness to this office. Whilst the responses, in a number of instances, have been prompt and entirely satisfactory, the majority of those owing us have in no manner paid any attention to our call for what is justly and rightly due us. As we are laboring with a limited capital and the aggregate amount owing to us by our friends is quite large, we ask that all who have not paid will do so at once. It is unpleasant for us to ask through these columns for what is due us, but no other remedy seems at hand. If you are coming to court, Sept. 9th, bring the amount due us with you. If you will not be in Oakland at that time, send us a money order or remit by check or registered letter. Any way, let us hear from all who are in arrears.

"WILL the Democrats nominate a ticket for Garrett county?" has been asked times without number recently. The answer has invariably been, "What's the use?"

The Democracy is at its wits end to find candidates who are willing to stand up and spend their money for an empty honor.

An effort has been made to have the talked-of ticket headed by a prominent mill operator. The gentleman has some wealth, and among the leaders it is an open secret that if the aforementioned gentleman can be prevailed upon to accept the nomination his purse strings can be easily loosened and the expense of the entire campaign paid from his plethoric purse, but we give him credit with having more business acumen than to allow himself to be made the paymaster of the Democracy of the county, and with no hopes of being reimbursed for his expenditure.

The Republican ticket is made up of good business men, and if the dissatisfied element of the Democracy desire to render a real service to the people let them cast their ballots for the ticket headed by Senator Ravenscroft.

A Change Time Has Wrought.

According to the official figures, there are in Maryland, of all sexes, 1,188,044 souls, of whom 953,424 are white and 235,064 colored. In other words, only 19.8 per cent. of the whole population is colored. How silly it is, indeed, for General Baughman or any other intelligent man, how downright funny for a great party in solemn convention assembled, to talk of negro domination in a State where whites outnumber the blacks four to one. That General Baughman attempts to wave this red alarm flag before the people of Maryland reminds us of one of the incidental features of a great tragedy of the past.

General Baughman was a soldier in the Civil War. Brave, fearless, earnest and enthusiastic, he fought a good fight for the Confederacy. While we cannot assert it positively, we believe he was among those who used to boast that one Confederate soldier could whip five of his fellow Americans from Yankeeland. That was in 1861-65. How times have changed! Forty years ago General Baughman would have triumphed over five Yankees. To-day he stands in fear and trembling lest one negro triumphs over four white Marylanders. Time works many wonders, but never was marvel greater than the change that has come over General Baughman in the interval between the day when he was a better man than five other white men until now, when he quakes in his boots for fear that he is not as good a man as one-fourth of one lowly negro! Negro domination? Bah! Look at the census figures.

More Advice From Bryan.

The weary, shallow effort, so persistently pursued by Editor Bryan to give the workingman advice on how he should vote, is becoming nauseating. Bryan now has the effrontery to urge the artisan and toiler to pin their faith to the soup house party, his contention being that it is not favorable to trusts. This is the identical gentleman who harangued the people during two well remembered political campaigns from the tail end of a train and here are a few of his prophecies: That a vote for sound money was a vote for ruin and disaster; that hardship and poverty, of which the country was bountifully supplied at that time, could be speedily dissipated by opening our mints to the silver of the world; that a protective tariff was robbery and an insurmountable obstacle in the path of prosperity; that wheat and silver were united in the bonds of commercial wedlock and where the one went the other had to follow.

As a dreamer Col. Bryan has no peer, living or dead. The conditions that he declared ruinous have proved to be the most profitable in the history of the world. Wages, in the aggregate, have never been so great in the United States. The contention between the steel corporation and its employees does not hinge upon the problem of wages, and statistics prove the American artisan leads those of all other nations in this substantial particular.

The American workingman is not devoid of common sense. He will not ally himself with a soup house crew, nor will he put aside remunerative toil to favor an impracticable theorist. The average workingman is better able, through the mediums of his memory, experience and brains, to know what is best for him than is Mr. Bryan. If not, let him recall the conditions that were common some six years ago.

Deceptive Issues.

The Democrats have had their State Convention, and the edict has gone forth from Gorman and Rasin that the "issues" on which the campaign is to be conducted are "negro domination" and alleged "census frauds."

This is evident from the labored editorials in democratic organs.

As though in a State where there are less than 70,000 negros of voting age in a total of 521,903 males of voting age, there is much danger of colored voters dominating! It looks, indeed, to the average Democrat as though a negro voter assumed to be of about eight times as much importance as the voter who is fortunate enough to be the possessor of a white skin.

Did ever a party which boasts of a long line of notable statesmen ever before have so weak a piece of timber as the principal plank in its unique platform?

A greater bugaboo than this of Maryland Democracy never before did duty in a political campaign.

And next to it, as an issue, is the census matter. A handful, as it were, of Federal enumerators, failed to do their duty, as sworn to do. The Administration, of course, as soon as mistakes were pointed out, promptly began an investigation for the purpose of correcting the State's returns and punishing the guilty offenders.

That wouldn't do, of course not! The Democrats must have a census of their own; it would put forty thousand dollars in the pockets of party workers, and, quite as important, furnish desponding Democrats with what they were sorely in need, an "issue." But, happily, the majority of the people of the State are too intelligent to be duped by such claptrap, such cheap humbuggery. It is a weak subterfuge, and too easily seen through to cut much of a figure with the voters of Maryland.

They will remember the numerous and important reforms introduced in the State during the few years the Republicans were in power. They were years of economical administration and good government. Taxes were reduced, former Democratic officials were forced to refund to the State large sums of money wrongfully withheld, schools were improved, and the best election law ever known in the State was placed upon the statute books.

The average voter has a long memory, and if we mistake not the signs of the day, he will in November strongly rebuke the party which is attempting to mislead the people by the false cry of negro domination and the still sillier carping as regards the State's enumeration.

Women as City Improvers.

A writer in a recent number of one of our State papers suggests that women generally ought to interest themselves more in municipal improvement. There is a practical value in beauty which is more apparent to the keener esthetic sense of women than of men, and their energy in banishing ugliness and substituting attraction is a much needed factor in municipal life. The town and village improvement movement, which has already done so much in this direction, owes much of its impetus to women, and it is largely women who belong to these associations and conduct their work.

The home making instinct in a woman of which housekeeping is one of the expressions, is shocked by the sight of dirty, ill-paved, untidy streets, ill-kept public thoroughfares, refuse-laden lots and a generally unkempt condition of municipalities. Then, again, the superior tenderness of the feminine heart recalls the sufferings of man and beast caused by lack of good water in hot weather, and the result of this is an agitation for the drinking fountains with which all cities and towns ought to be liberally supplied, and which go so far towards preserving the public health. The planting of trees, with their beauty-giving qualities and hygienic value, is another work appealing strongly to women, who labor untiringly when they see, in imagination, long, cool, green vistas shading the dusty streets and tempering the glare of the summer sun.

Another great advantage in the public work of women in this regard is that it is carried on wholly without reference to politics. They recognize only beauty's own excuse for being, and they are inclined to regard political expediency as a great hindrance in any sort of laudable work. The education they can give the young by putting this standard of municipal beauty before them, by accustoming them to feasts for the eye, and by their natural influence over children, is of incalculable value. Men are too apt to pass by these improvements as out of practical lines, and do not realize what they mean till they see for themselves the completed effect in the change from bare ugliness to flourishing natural loveliness.

There is a business value in this loveliness. It means smoother streets, greater cleanliness, a higher grade of health, an increase of energy and a better reputation abroad. The beauty spots in our city, the small parks, are not to be surpassed, but the rest of the city should conform to them. Let the women stir themselves and agitate the question. Let them insist on better streets, on more public cleanliness, on a liberal supply of handsome drinking fountains, and they will be surprised themselves at their success in getting them all. From public beauty the desire will spread to beautify private homes, and a smooth bit of grass, a few bright flowers and some delicate vines will transform the lowliest homes. Beauty is so cheap that it is simply extravagance to waste its opportunities. Let our women start the work done so well elsewhere, and the community in which they live, when they see the result, will rise up and bless them.

Grantsville's New Bank.

The stockholders of the First National bank of Grantsville, Garrett county, met in Frostburg and elected these directors: C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton, J. S. Hershberger, Dr. G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton, W. Arthur Hitchins and Frank Watts. The directory has named C. H. Jennings as president and U. M. Stanton vice-president. Real estate has been purchased on the most desirable corner of the town and architects have been asked to furnish plans for a one-story brick building to be occupied by the institution. It is to be equipped with burglar and fireproof vaults and all modern appliances for safety and convenience.

LAST EXCURSION

To Mountain Lake Park—Wednesday, August 28—Grand Army Day.

Always the greatest in the year and this time destined to surpass all previous days in the strength of the program and the enormous company to be present. A glad and happy day for old soldiers, who are this day passed free. See the great program:

11 a. m., lecture, "Thoughts for the Times," Jahu DeWitt Miller, easily the foremost lecturer on the American platform; witty and strong; the most popular man who has ever been at Mountain Lake Park.

1.30 p. m., grand concert, by the Royal Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra.

2.30 p. m., grand concert of war songs.

2.45 p. m., lecture, "The Nation of America," by Senator J. P. Dolliver, acknowledged everywhere to be the strongest and best political speaker our country has had for many years.

5 p. m., reunion of the old soldiers. Time of reminiscence.

7 p. m., grand concert. Dr. Pontius and chorus, assisted by the Royal Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra. The famous Mendelssohn Male Quartet. Miss Donna Adair, the brilliant soprano soloist. Mr. Delmore Cheney, fine basso. Miss Genevieve Wheat, the splendid contralto. Miss Marion Wilson, the renowned character impersonator, with quick change in costume. Rosani, the famous juggler. Making, in all, the most varied and delightful evening program ever offered at the Park.

8.45 p. m., venetian night on the lake. The most brilliant and expensive display of fireworks presented in all the years. Illuminated fleet and many pyrotechnic novelties. It will be worth coming many miles to see.

The last chance for a year to visit this "paradise of the mountains" and enjoy the rare and wonderful program offered.

Excursion trains from Cumberland, Clarksburg, Fairmont and all intermediate points. Plenty of car room, and cheap fare, reaching Mountain Lake Park early in the day and returning after all is over at night. For particulars see hand bills or consult your station agent.

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.

PRESTON LUMBER & COAL CO.,
22 tf Oakland, Md.

SI SUMMERS' LATEST.

This Happened to Him When He was Very Young.

"Fire and tow," said Si. "Did you ever hearn me tell about the big rattler I killed when I was a young feller? Fire and tow! But that was a funny thing that happened that time. Never told you? Well!

"I was walkin' along through some brush, and a-carryin' a good hic'ry stick in my han' and I see the biggest rattler I ever come acrost. I up an' hits at him an' he dodges it an' bit the stick. The nex' time I fetched him over the ears and killed him. Well, I walks along for some time, and by and by I sees that my hic'ry stick was gittin' bigger an' bigger. Fire and tow! In an hour or two that stick—it was green, you know—was swelled right up ready to bust so I couldn't carry it no longer. You know, the rattler pizened it when he struck it. Funny, wasn't it? Fire and tow!"

The Constable Arrested.

Constable Charles Wilson, of Connellsville, Pa., who refused to pay a fee of 50 cents for locking up J. T. Hottle, of Friendsville, this county, who was in his custody for uncoupling a car of an excursion train, was arrested on Saturday and held for court.

Hottle, after his release from the custody of the Pennsylvania officials, came to Oakland and was seen here by one or two parties who recognized him. His whereabouts are now unknown.

George W. Shartzer, who was placed under arrest at the same time with Hottle, charged with pulling the bell cord of the same train and thereby placing the lives of many people in danger, is yet in jail at Uniontown where he will remain until after the charges against him are disposed of by the court which meets September 15th. When Shartzer was arrested he was searched by the officials and upon his person a revolver and a black jack were found. In Pennsylvania the punishment prescribed by law for carrying concealed weapons is a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, with a term of imprisonment besides, in the discretion of the court.

Lutheran Services.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Rev. Dr. J. W. Butler, of Washington, will preach in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church.

Wednesday evening at 7.30 Rev. Wm. C. Stoudenmire, of Baltimore, will preach.

The FARQUHAR PATENT VARIABLE FRICTION FEED

Medal and Highest Award at World's Columbian Exposition.

SAW MILL & ENGINE

BEST SET WORKS IN THE WORLD. Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery, and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at lowest prices. Illus. Catalog.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd., YORK, PA.

Wealth

AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT

100,000 SHARES OF STOCK OFFERED AT 50c ON THE DOLLAR

For the purpose of further developing their holdings the Company has decided to place One Hundred Thousand shares of stock—par value one dollar—at Fifty cents a share. There is no oil proposition before the people to-day that offers such rich returns—with absolute safety of investment.

6 per cent. Guaranteed for 8 Years

The first one hundred thousand shares, besides being non-assessable, are guaranteed to pay 6 per cent. interest annually for eight years. Every single share of the one Hundred Thousand sold will bear the indorsement of The Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco, a trust company incorporated under the laws of California, for Twenty Millions of Dollars, guaranteeing that The Central Pacific Oil Company will pay a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for 8 years.

Read what the Chicbg Western Trade Journal of July 2 has to say editorially:

"Greater fortunes have been made out of oil than any other product Mother Earth has yet given us. Rockefeller could not have acquired his hundreds of millions in a few years through any other source, nor the Standard Oil Company have paid dividends making hundreds and thousands of millionaires out of men who started with but the clothes they wore. California is about to take the lead among its sister states in the production of this great treasure. Such persons as Henry Crocker, Claus Spreckles, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and other multi-millionaires are putting thousands into the newly-discovered oil fields.

Wise ones who get at the start are sure to make fortunes.

This being the situation, the question naturally arises, how and where an investment in oil development stocks should be made. Common justice to our readers requires that we should advise them as to a reliable company, whose stocks are offered on a basis which insures safety and speedy profits. Such a corporation is the Central Pacific Oil Company—611 to 617 Laughlin building, Los Angeles, California—which represents the biggest oil proposition before the world to-day—including, as it does, the consolidation of the cream of the Kern river, Bakersfield, Ventura, Sunset, McKittrick, Tehachapi, Kramer, Newhall, Los Angeles and Fullerton Fields. Each share of this stock will have attached the guarantee of the Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco—with a subscribed Capital Stock of Twelve Millions of dollars—that the Central Pacific Company will pay 6 per cent. interest for 8 years." — Western Trade Journal.

The following is from an article which appeared in the Los Angeles Herald of June 2:

"A large number of land holders have just succeeded in consolidating some of the best oil lands in Southern California, and have incorporated the Central Pacific Oil Company—Capitalized for Five Millions of Dollars. Two millions have been expended in securing proven oil lands. Three million shares have been set aside as treasury stock, which will be used for developing the properties of the monster company. The gilt edge part of the great enterprise is in the fact that all the purchasers of the first One Hundred Thousand Shares will have the right to surrender the same to the company at the expiration of one year and receive in cash the full amount paid for stock, with interest of 6 per cent.—less any dividends that may have been paid on said stock."—Los Angeles Herald.

If you want some of the First One Hundred Thousand Shares of Stock, send your orders to the Secretary of the Company, A. Samuel Parks, or through Wells, Fargo and Co. Express, or to the Broadway Bank and Trust Co., our Los Angeles depository---or direct to

CENTRAL PACIFIC OIL CO.

Rooms 611, 615, 617 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and he said 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it is the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by all druggists.

Fall term CENTRAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Cumberland, Md., Winchester, Va., begins Sept. 2nd. Write for catalog and free lesson in Gregg Shorthand. Scholarship $45.00

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

It Saved His Baby.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by all druggists.

Estray Notice.

Strayed, early the present spring, five ewes, four being yearlings and one older. The sheep each had the top of one ear off and also an undercrop. Information leading to their recovery will be rewarded by the undersigned.

I offer for sale my farm of 146 acres near the Bowers place. The improvements consist of 35 acres cleared, good house, barn and two orchards. Well watered. L. W. Clark, Oakland, Md.

DON'T WAIT.

If you knew how SCOTT'S EMULSION would build you up, increase your weight, strengthen your weak throat and lungs and put you in condition for next winter, you would begin to take it now.

Send for free sample, and try it.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

August more than half gone.

The summer visitor is still in our midst.

Gus. A. Bolden, of Terra Alta, was in Oakland Sunday visiting relatives.

H. C. Sincell left Oakland Tuesday night for New York and Boston on a business trip.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Miss Mary Sloan, of Lonaconing, who visited Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sliger in Oakland last week, has returned to her home.

Mrs. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, was in Oakland and Mt. Lake Park a few days last week visiting relatives.

Louis Eisenger and Miss Della Gotsch, of Washington, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lauer, in Oakland, a few days last week.

Mrs. James J. Reynolds, of Baltimore, who was here several weeks visiting relatives, has returned to her home.

Dr. Green, the dentist, will visit Friendsville on September 17th and remain until the 30th. Teeth extracted without pain. 24 4

The ladies of St. Matthew's P. E. church held a fair and supper in Offutts' Hall on Tuesday night for the benefit of the church at which a handsome sum was realized.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sliger entertained Mr. and Mrs. Duncan R. Sloan, Mrs. John McIndor and Miss Emma Bradley, all of Lonaconing, on Sunday.

Attorney D. Lindley Sloan, of Cumberland, was the guest of Judge and Mrs. David W. Sloan at their residence near Oakland a few days this week.

What most people want is something mild and gentle when in need of a physic. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fill the bill to a dot. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all druggists.

J. B. Fay, Esq., of Washington, came up to Oakland Sunday evening and on Monday, accompanied by Jas. W. Leathers, Esq., drove over to Moorefield to attend the reunion of McNeill's Rangers.

Major W. C. McGrew, of Morgantown, W. Va., who was at the Park several days last week, returned overland to his home Monday in company with Clark Pickenpaugh, who was the guest of Col. and Mrs. A. G. Sturgiss for a week or two.

The Rhoages Store at Deer Park can supply you with groceries, flour, feed, etc., at the lowest prices. Everything in our store is fresh, bought for cash and therefore at a less price than the same goods can be bought by our competitors. Our customers are given the benefit of the reduction.

Herman Creutzburg, the meat market man, has received from the manufacturers a new meat refrigerator which is now being erected in the Bolden-West building on Second street. Mr. C. expects to occupy his new quarters on September 1st.

Rev. W. C. Davis, of Allegheny, Pa., who is here on a visit to his parents, slipped on Friday evening and sustained a painful injury to his right leg which necessitated the attendance of a physician. He was unable to walk for a day or two but is now recovered to some extent.

Rev. F. M. Glenn, formerly of the Loch Lynn circuit, United Brethern church, but now stationed at Myersville, Frederick county, is in this section on a brief visit among his many friends. Tuesday night Mr. Glenn preached at Loch Lynn to an appreciative audience, and on Sunday morning at 10:30 he will preach at Crellin.

Rev. G. W. Kepler, of Parkersburg, W. Va., dropped into Oakland unexpectedly Saturday after having been graduated in Chautauqua work at the Park. Sunday night he preached in St. Paul's M. E. church, much to the delight of his former parishioners. His visit here was a source of pleasure to his friends and we trust also to himself.

A number of inquiries have been recently received by persons in Oakland from parties living at a distance for desirable farm lands and locations for summer residences. The fame of these mountains for home seekers is just beginning to spread and we may look forward at no distant day to see the entire country thickly settled and be made to blossom and bloom as a rose.

Prof. W. H. Johnson, of the Good Roads Division of the Maryland Geological Survey, has been here for a few days on a vacation, and during his stay has visited a number of points in the county inspecting our roads and noting their needs. While Prof. Johnson is at the head of the Highway Commission of the State he is unable to better the condition of our thoroughfares except by an order of the County Commissioners, but he is ready and willing at all times to make suggestions to our road makers which may at least help them in their work.

Editor Litzinger and son, Joe, spent Sunday at Grafton.

School Commissioner George E. Bishoff, of Hoyes, was in Oakland Tuesday.

Circuit Court and the Board of Counts Commissioners will convene on Monday, Sept. 9.

Ex-Sheriff Shaffer, of Preston county, W. Va., was in Oakland yesterday for a few hours.

FOR SALE—One eight year old dark bay horse. 1250 pounds. Will work in all harness. H. CRUTZBURG.

Lawson L. Loar and family, of Grafton, spent a portion of this week in Oakland with relatives.

The Misses Weber, of near Oakland, have as their guests Misses Minnie and Annie Pyles, of Washington, D. C.

Misses Mida Stuck and Hattie Smith, of Newburg, W. Va., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Mason a few days last week.

E. J. Fringer and two daughters, Misses Lulu and Jessie, left Oakland Monday for Moorefield where they will spend a week.

Miss Elizabeth R. Bixler, of Baltimore, arrived here yesterday and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Heindel.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mitchell had as their guests last week Miss Mitchell and her brother Jesse Mitchell, of Listonburg, Pa.

Justice in these times is fully awake, and is striking right and left. A young man in Georgia was fined in a police court lately for singing, with a congregation, out of tune.

Mr. Geo. T. Brew returned to Oakland Saturday evening after an absence of several weeks, which was spent at Ronceyerte, W. Va., where he has a large number of men employed operating a shingle and saw mill.

We regret to learn from Rev. G. W. Kepler that Mrs. Kepler has been quite ill for some time and that for several weeks she was under treatment in a Cincinnati hospital. She is somewhat improved now but still far from well.

Attorney E. H. Sincell, accompanied by Dr. W. H. Bixler, of Baltimore, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Heindel, in Oakland, drove down to the northern end of the county this week on business, returning to Oakland Tuesday morning.

It is said that there will be lots of game this fall. The quail was never thicker and covoys are to be seen in every direction. More will be hatched out before the time for killing them arrives. Rabbits are numerous and the nimrods will have a nice time this fall.

A locomobile, belonging to a Mountain Lake Park summer resident, has made numerous trips to Oakland during the past week and has attracted considerable attention among the young boys and also many of the older ones. The machine is operated by power derived from a gasoline motor.

The Hocking Coal Company will apply to the Governor of Pennsylvania for a charter to do business under the above name. The following compose the firm: John T. Hocking, William G. Hocking and George H. Hocking, all of Meyersdale, Pa. The company owns considerable coal land in this county and will open up a big mine here.

Weimer Brothers, of near Red House, received on Monday a traction engine from the manufacturers which will be used to operate a threshing machine. The engine was fired up at the station here and run out to the farm of Mr. William White, when the first test of the machine was made in threshing wheat. The test was satisfactory.

The Baltimore and Ohio construction forces are doing some extensive work on tunnels along their line. The Hitchcock tunnel, near Swanton, is being enlarged and a new arch is being built. The old arch was only 26 feet wide, while the new one will be 30 feet wide and 25 feet high. It will be high enough to insure perfect safety to trainmen standing erect on the highest box car.

There is now being printed in colors for Harry L. Grant, Oakland's artistic photographer, an edition of 2000 copies of views of the State of West Virginia. The pictures are made from the finest half-tones and will be placed on sale September 10. The book will be 13 by 18 inches and will contain about one hundred views of the magnificent scenery for which West Virginia is noted. The price of the book will be $1.00.

The individual who gets the fewest letters makes the most complaint to the postmaster; the man who never had a good meal at home growls at the hotel accommodations; the man who complains most of his neighbors is the meanest of the lot; the church member who pays the least to the preacher's salary finds the most fault with his preaching, and always complains of the bad management of the church; and the subscriber who is the slowest to pay his subscription finds the most fault with the local newspaper.

One of "Cooney" Whetsell's horses died of general debility Tuesday.

Mrs. Joseph M. Conneway, of District No. 8, is seriously ill of typhoid fever.

Mr. David D. Paugh, of near Deer Park, was a business visitor to Oakland yesterday.

Miss Norene Robinson, of Washington, arrived here Tuesday night to visit the Misses Bartlett for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Felty's little daughter fell at Mountain Lake Park one day recently and broke her left arm.

Miss Sudia Browning, of Blaine, accompanied Miss Mae Hamill home from her recent visit to the former place Saturday afternoon.

The third week of the Mountain Chautauqua at the Park has opened with undiminished crowds of delighted people in attendance.

Dixon & Kelso will pay 75c to 90c per bushel for good potatoes. Have on hand 8 car loads feed and flour to sell cheap. Peaches arriving every day. 23 2*

Mrs. Charles Earl Jaseph, *nee* Miss Bessie Nelson, of Evansville, Indiana, is here on a visit to her mother. Mrs. Jaseph's visit to her old home has been enjoyable to her numerous friends.

Of the one hundred and fifty Chautauquas of the United States none offers a better program than the Chautauqua at the Park. The people appreciate this fact and are liberal with their patronage.

There are many cases of typhoid fever at and near Friendsville, this county. In the town and immediate vicinity three deaths have occurred within the past week or two and there are now a number of patients in a precarious condition.

Rev. S. M. Engle, wife and family will leave next Monday for Falling Waters, near Martinsburg, where he will preach for two weeks. He will preach here next Sunday, and during his absence his pulpit will be filled by Rev. Mr. Edmundson, of Savage. —Piedmont Herald.

The Jennings Bros. railroad, from Niverton, Pa., into Garrett county, is nearly finished. The mill for transporting lumber, from which the road is being built, is partly up at a point near Bevansville. It will be very large.

Mr. Olin F. Durst, of the U. S. Army, arrived in Oakland on last Friday night from Fort Thomas, Kentucky, where he has been stationed, and remained until Sunday morning when he left for his home in Lonaconing. He will return to Fort Thomas to-night.

The following note was picked up in the postoffice a few days ago: "Dear Blanche—The reason I didn't laff when you laffed at me yesterday in the postoffice was because I have a bile on my face, and kan't laff, for if I did it would bust, but I love you, you sweet thing, bile or no bile, laff or no laff, and you know that."

One of the best things that a legislature ever did was the bill passed in Colorado, authorizing a ten minutes' instruction twice a week in the public schools on the subject of humane treatment of animals. This ought to be done by every legislature in the country. And in talks with children at the public schools teachers could do much to inspire a love and understanding toward animals among the children.

A Missouri editor apologizes to his readers for the lack of news, as follows, which shows the trials to which a country editor is often subject: "We expected to have a marriage and a death notice this week, but a violent storm prevented the wedding, and the doctor being sick himself, the patient recovered, and we are accordingly cheated out of both items."

More things enter into advertising than are generally supposed. In fact everything that connects a name and a business in people's minds is advertising. Membership in churches and clubs and societies, the giving of social entertainments, public charities —all these things and more are advertising. But greater and broader and better and easier than all these is newspaper advertising. You may think of that without thinking of the other plans, but no scheme of publicity is complete without the newspaper.

Grantsville, Garrett county, is anticipating a great boom in the not distant future. The town is situated in the midst of an excellent farming region, and a six-foot vein of coal underlies it, so that it has the natural facilities to make an excellent and thriving town. As the people of any community are very largely responsible for the development and progress of their surroundings there is scarcely a doubt that, since they will it so, the enthusiastic residents of Grantsville may realize their fondest dreams as to the future importance of their village. We shall watch her growth from this direction with much interest, and it is gratifying that Frostburg capital has already lent its aid to give Grantsville a new start.—Frostburg Forum.

Roy Hamill was in Cumberland on Monday.

Sheriff Oester was down in District No. 11 yesterday on business.

The apple crop of Garrett county promises to be an abundant one this year.

Mrs. Hester A. Frantz, of Grantsville, has been granted a pension of $2 per month.

Born, yesterday afternoon, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis, a son. Congratulations.

On the docket of the Circuit Court there are something over sixty original cases and a great number of trials.

Senator Ravenscroft and family drove up to Oakland yesterday and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Casteel, near town.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all druggists.

Rev. Asberry Mick, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, preached to the Rowlesburg congregation Sunday morning. His sermon was favorably commented upon by those who heard him.

Mr. John Barnes, one of the pioneer settlers of this county but who has been residing at Barton for a number of years past, is now a patient at the McComas Hospital, suffering with Bright's disease.

Rowdyism at night in Oakland seems to be on the upward move. Hardly a night passes but several fights occur and the following morning the decorated faces of the participants tell the tale.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

The Baltimore & Ohio is sending thousands of box cars to the West to be loaded with grain for the return trip. Hundreds of these cars are being rushed to Chicago and St. Louis over the main line every day. This road is now possessed of excellent equipment for the handling of grain and freight. There is some talk of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio entering into an arrangement for the pooling of freight cars, so as to get the most benefit out of the equipment. Much advantage would result from such an arrangement and the exchange of cars would help out greatly at common centers reached by both systems, such as Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cumberland, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Youngstown, New Castle, Columbus, Chicago and St. Louis.

Ate Toadstools.

Mr. and Miss Unger, Mr. and Miss Ruby and two other members of the Hungarian Orchestra, now engaged at the Chautauqua at Mountain Lake Park, went to the woods Sunday afternoon and gathered what they supposed were mushrooms, but in reality were either toadstools or a fungus growth. They carried them to their hotel and had them prepared. Two of the party ate heartily of the fungi, while the rest of them ate more sparingly. Shortly afterward all of them were taken quite ill and Dr. Henry McComas was hastily summoned. Heroic treatment by the physician resulted in restoring the patients, but two of them had a narrow escape from death.

Hip Broken.

Mrs. Commerford, of Fairmont, W. Va., a summer resident at Mountain Lake Park, fell through a trap door in a store at Loch Lynn Heights one day last week and sustained some very serious injuries, among them being a fracture of the right hip. After the accident she was attended by Dr. Henry McComas, who reduced the fracture and made the injured lady as comfortable as possible.

Mrs. Commerford is quite aged and has been a summer resident of the Park for many years.

Arrested for Disturbing the Peace.

James and Van. Cockran, Elmer, Oscar and William Goss and Parker Nutter, saw-mill hands, engaged in work on a mill along Deep Creek, were arrested Monday by Deputy Sheriffs William Newman and Silas O. Wiley charged with disturbing the peace. The men were brought to Oakland and gave bonds for their appearance before Justice Gonder on Saturday, when they will be given a hearing on the charge against them.

A Robbery.

Harvey Newman, employed as stable boss by the Preston Lumber and Coal Company at one of its camps near Aurora, was robbed Tuesday of $12 in cash and a check for his last month's pay amounting to $37. There is no clue to the thief.

Died.

STERLING.—William Sterling, a young man residing in the vicinity of Friendsville, died Monday of typhoid fever. He leaves a wife and two children.

GEORG.—Mrs. August Georg died yesterday at Accident of cancer of the stomach, after an illness of several months.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand and souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA, COLORADO AND UTAH.

Special low Summer Excursion Rates to all points. Personally conducted Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Personally conducted tour to San Francisco, Cal., account General Convention Episcopal Church. Tickets on sale Sept. 22nd to 27th. Good returning until Nov. 5th, with stop-over privileges.

Quickest and best line to

OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

Only line with Double Daily Through Service. Dining Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Fastest train service to the famous

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, OIL FIELDS.

Through sleeping car from Chicago without change and through sleeping car reservations from Cincinnati via Memphis, Tenn., to

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Special Homeseekers' Excursions to all points South, West and North West.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE GARRETT COUNTY BANK**, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 15th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$152,667 11
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		35 80
Stocks, securities, etc		99,317 87
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		12,782 93
Other real estate and mortgages owned		1,507 66
Due from National Banks		30,020 65
Due from State Banks		5,400 21
Checks and other cash items		169 07
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		157 20
Internal-Revenue stamps		60 00
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$8,763 35	
Legal-tender notes	10,075 00	18,838 35
Total		$320,956 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus fund	10,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,713 12
Due to National Banks	2,432 89
Due to State Banks	1,077 59
Individual deposits subject to check	170,689 93
Time certificates of deposit	107,860 13
Cashier's checks outstanding	233 19
Total	$320,956 85

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1901.

G. A. FRALEY,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
D. E. OFFUTT
G. S. HAMILL
J. M. DAVIS,
Directors.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

THOMAS R. McROBIE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1901.

ELIZABETH McROBIE,
Administratrix,
Beckman, Md.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

By D. A. Chauncey.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

"WELL, it's all off; we win."

The party at the extreme end of the bar turned from their glasses and regarded the newcomer with questioning glances—all but one. The latter, a tall, lanky man with strong features, keen and shifty eyes and a smooth side face with long chin whiskers from the heavy mustache down, gave a swift look about the bar room and then turned to the speaker with something of disgust in his face.

"Haven't you learned yet, Joe, not to talk in a public room? Forget it."

"But—"

"But nothing. Take a drink; the change's not made yet; it will steady your nerve."

The black-haired young fellow who had joined the party, in a state of excitement became a clam and silently threw down the drink handed him by the bar tender.

"Come to my room at nine," said the long man with the chin whiskers in a low voice. Then louder: "Well, good night, boys, I've got to go over that reapportionment bill to-night."

An hour later the same party were gathered in Maj. Franklin's room. They had dropped in one at a time in a quiet way and the major had rung for an ample supply of liquor and cigars.

"Now, Joe, what is it?" asked the major.

"It's all off. The Consolidated Electric people have sent to Washington for Harold Treat, and that means the bill will go through. So I guess we don't lose out on this session."

"Ain't that a sign of weakness?" suggested the heavy-faced man with the gray eyes. "Looks to me like the drowning man grasping at a straw."

"Not on your tintype," replied Joe. "Treat never yet lost a measure when he tried to put it through. Heavens knows what they had to pay him, but it's a sure thing that the bill goes through."

In due time Harold Treat, famed throughout the country as a lobbyist of boundless resource and marvelous tact, arrived at the state capital. He was accompanied by his wife, a woman of great charm of manner and a personality so strong as to win from the start those with whom she came in contact. Treat went to work quietly to round up enough members to pass the Consolidated Electric bill. He first went over the ground carefully and learned what had been done. The newspapers were full of the matter and everywhere, throughout the state, the bill was denounced as an outrage upon the public. The legislators were frightened at the widespread opposition and many who, ordinarily, could have been reached in one way or another, were afraid to brave the storm.

Treat remained cool and confident and within two weeks it was given out quietly that four members had been added to those formerly pledged to support the measure. There was still one vote lacking, and it seemed that it was impossible to get it. Treat smiled imperturbably and said he would. How he expected to do it the oldest politicians at the capital could not guess.

Meantime Mrs. Treat had remained wholly oblivious to the great contest. Her brilliant attainments, her modest demeanor, her charming and ingenuous manner and her pervading personality won her friends everywhere in the society of the capital. She dressed with the most exquisite taste and at once upon her appearance in the functions of "the official set" attracted the attention and admiration of all men. Among those was Henry Raymond, one of the most brilliant and conspicuous members of the legislature; a man of unusual gifts, who had won pronounced success in his profession and who came from a distinguished family. Raymond was classed among the few members who were acknowledged on all sides as being absolutely incorruptible. Possessed of an ample income from his profession, he had accepted the nomination to the legislature at considerable personal cost, solely from a conviction that it was his duty to the state. Back of this there may have been an ambition reaching far out and upwards into the future, but if so his nearest confidants did not know it. In any event, his public career had been dominated by the highest ideals, and he was the boast and pride of the better element among the citizens of his district.

It happened about the time that the Consolidated Electric bills needed only one vote to insure their passage, a veritable battle ensued between this strong, powerful man, and this keen, adroit and resourceful woman. She was the trump card in the hand of her clever and unscrupulous husband. When he had accomplished all that money and an appeal to ambition and a resort to his almost hypnotic power could do, he and she sized up the possibilities and the tremendous potentiality of sexual power was called into play upon some man selected with scientific analysis by these two adepts in the study of human nature.

In this case, with the audacity of genius they selected Henry Raymond as the victim. It was a bold stroke, because, if successful, it would not only give them the result they sought, but would in a measure disarm criticism and lend to their bad cause the great weight and influence of a man who was regarded everywhere as the personification of probity. It would strengthen every purchased vote and rob the affair of half the scandal it was sure to create otherwise.

It was played with all the science of long experience. Mrs. Treat did not throw herself at Raymond nor in any open way lead him into closer relations. But situations occurred and things happened, by the sheerest accident, of course, which threw him more and more into her company, and appealed more and strongly both to his physical and intellectual nature.

The finale came one soft spring evening during a reception at the governor's mansion, when, after a dance and a few moments of sparkling repartee at the refreshment table, they had wandered out under the great trees and among the velvety lawns and fragrant flowers of the great grounds surrounding the house. The affair had begun to be noticed, and many were the whispered wonders that Treat should remain oblivious to the apparent infatuation of Raymond for Mrs. Treat, and the equally apparent acquiescence on her part to his eager pursuit. For Treat, with all his reputation as an unscrupulous lobbyist, carried always the part of a self-respecting gentleman, and it was generally believed that his wife played no part in his political schemes. This was borne out by the child-like ingenuousness displayed by the woman at all times regarding the case in hand. She had time and time again, when talking to the opponents of the Consolidated Electric bill, asked, with eyes filled with wonder and reproach, how it could be that men trusted and honored by their fellow-citizens could think of betraying their trust by voting for such a horrid measure.

Down among the great oaks, through which the twilight struggled with its proverbial seductiveness, and with the scent of the springtime in the air, Raymond paused suddenly in the promenade, and turning impetuously to the woman, cried out:

"I cannot stand this longer. Your presence intoxicates me beyond control. There can be but one meaning to the favors you have shown me—that you are drawn to me, as I am drawn to you. Before I met you I thought I had met many women. Now I know that you are the only woman I ever saw. The rest were shadows. There is nothing in life to me but you. I know you are married. What of it? There is no marriage but the union of kindred souls. I have money. I will sacrifice my reputation, my friends. Come with me to-night—now, this moment! We will go to Italy, to Spain, Patagonia—anywhere, so that we are together. And we will live, live, live—not merely exist. Sinking all else into complete union to ourselves, we will forget the world, its ideals and standards, its condemnation or commendation, and live and love forever."

He had grasped her hand during this passionate speech, and his face was close to hers, and his eyes were looking into hers with an expression so intense that it lacked little of hypnotism. In all her life she never had felt her pulses throb as they did under the spell of this masterful man. In an instant her passionate nature realized the difference between this man and the cold, intellectual personality of Harold Treat. But she was not a creature of impulses, and she recovered herself with an effort.

"Do you love me so entirely?" she asked.

"What more can I do to prove it?" he replied, still retaining her hand. "I am willing to give up friends, ambition, the respect of my people, and the world—all the reputation acquired by the labor of a score of years. No, not ready, but eager. It is all there is in life for me."

"Senator," she said, steadily, "it is of the utmost importance to my happiness that the Consolidated Electric bill is passed. You can accomplish it. Will you do that for me? It is all I ask, and surely so great a love can concede that much." In an instant she realized how cheap a speech it was, and she hid her flushing face in her hands.

Then Henry Raymond rose to the height of the splendid powers with which he was gifted, and which had made him his reputation.

"I see it all," he said. "You think you are a stool-pigeon for Treat. But you are not. You are so much stronger than he is, that there is no comparison. What if I do vote for this infamous bill, and it is passed? You will go on leading a life that is a lie every minute you live. There is nothing in money, excepting what money will buy. I can give you all that—and more, a life of love, instead of one of slavery to a clever and perfectly cold-blooded man, whose only god is money. You are better than you think. Come! we will leave this place. Let the bill meet its fate; let the legislature and the state and all the world go on in their own way. To-morrow we will be on our way to paradise."

She swayed toward him, recovered herself partially, and drew back, then, lifting her eyes to his, caught the spark of passion, and her emotional nature exploded. She fell into his arms.

The next day was the most exciting ever known in the capital. It is doubtful which created the greatest comment, the fall of Henry Raymond or that of Amy Treat. It broke Treat's heart and his spirit. The Consolidated Electric bills failed to pass, and Treat never turned another trick. He spent years in trying to find the runaway pair, swearing he would kill Raymond on sight. It never was known just where they went, but a returned traveler who had "done Europe" in an unconventional way once whispered over his cups that he had met Raymond in an obscure place in Spain, but he never could be induced to give the name of the town.

MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

Capt. Lemly, Judge Advocate of Schley Court of Inquiry.

Has Had More to Do with the Prosecution of Naval Law Cases Than Any Other Officer in the Service.

Capt. Lemly is particularly well fitted for the exacting duties of judge advocate. He is now serving his third term as judge advocate general. He is a civil as well as a maritime lawyer. So far as known he has never expressed an opinion as to the merits of either Rear Admiral Sampson or Rear Admiral Schley. He served with Schley in the Essex on the South Atlantic station, and was a watch officer on board the Thetis, commanded by Capt. Schley, which, with the Bear, formed the Greely relief expedition.

Capt. Lemly says he would feel hurt to have it intimated that he has any personal feeling whatever in the controversy. In all the time he has been at the head of the legal department of the navy, his service dating back to 1892, he has, fortunately, never had occasion to pass upon any question that involved either Sampson or Schley in any personal aspect. He has known both—Schley better than Sampson, perhaps. He was one of Schley's personal friends when he (Lemly) was in active line service. Indeed, he accompanied Schley on the famous Greely relief expedition, and he rendered valuable service to Schley on that occasion, which the senior officer recognized. On the other hand, Capt. Lemly has known Sampson officially in the navy department when the admiral was at the head of the ordnance bureau, and they were thus thrown into close contact in a business point of view at least for several years.

Capt. Lemly had already arranged to depart from Washington on his annual leave on a trip through Canada some time in August. He will arrange to leave on a later date now, in order to be able to study up this

CAPT. SAMUEL C. LEMLY.
(Judge Advocate of the Sampson-Schley Court of Inquiry.)

celebrated case before the court meets September 12.

Meanwhile the clerical force of the judge advocate's department can prepare the mass of documentary evidence necessary for use before the points may be gathered ready for the opening. It should be noted that under the ordinary rules of practice the judge advocate general of the navy is called upon to review the proceedings of court-martials and courts of inquiry. Secretary Long has promised Capt. Lemly that he will be exempted from the duty of reviewing the proceedings of the Schley court.

Capt. Lemly has probably had more experience in the prosecution of naval law cases than any other officer in the navy, and is generally regarded as one of the best equipped officers in the navy for the important duties which will devolve upon him as judge advocate of the court selected to pass upon controversial points resulting from the conduct of the naval campaign in the West Indies.

Prior to his assumption of his duties as judge advocate general of the navy, in June, 1892, he was prominently identified with several of the most important trials and investigations in the recent annals of the navy. As judge advocate and recorder of various courts he traversed nearly all points of the world visited by United States warships, going as far as China and Japan in the prosecution of such work.

He was judge advocate of the court-martial convened in China as a result of the loss of the United States steamship Ashuelot, and was also judge advocate in the court-martial case of Paymaster Watkins, which sat at Yokohama. He was also judge advocate in the court-martial cases appointed for the trial of ex-Surgeon General Wales and ex-Paymaster General Smith. Probably his most important work of this kind, however, was as judge advocate of the court of inquiry which investigated the loss of the Jeannette in the Arctic. That investigation was conducted in Washington and was marked by almost as much acrimony and controversy as the pending Sampson-Schley case.

Naval officers in speaking of the fairness of Secretary Long in selecting the court of inquiry point to the fact that Admiral Kimberly was Schley's commander back in the 70's.

Suffrage Laws in Belgium.

Under the Belgian law unmarried men over 25 have one vote, married men and widowers with families have two votes, and priests and other persons of position and education have three votes. Severe penalties are imposed on those who fail to vote.

A MODERN APOSTLE.

Richard Janasch, a German Enthusiast, Leads a Strange Nomadic Religious Life.

Richard Janasch, the modern apostle, is the latest phenomenon in the religious world which at the beginning of the twentieth century boasts of an endless variety of factions, sects and theories. Richard Janasch is at present tramping through Bohemia, where, during his peregrinations in the cities and villages, he is followed by vast throngs, many of whom believe in him. Here is the doctrine of Richard Janasch in a nutshell:

"Provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in your purses; nor script for

THE MODERN APOSTLE.
(Queer Garb Worn by Richard Janasch, a German Evangelist.)

your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves. Eat no meat and drink no strong drink. Abide in the dwellings provided by the rocks and other elements of nature."

In accordance with these partly Biblical and partly vegetarian rules, Richard Janasch goes about dressed in a single toga and tries in coiffure and other ways to look as much as possible like one of the ancient apostles. He has followed this nomadic life for some time now and, though he adds healing by herbs and natural means to his vocation, he has not been molested by the authorities on the continent.

Janasch is a glassblower by profession. Had he continued at his trade he would have been a physical wreck. He was advised by his doctor to seek some outdoor employment. For farming he was not strong enough, so he entered on the nomadic life in emulation of the ancient apostles of Christ. He is described by the German press as an eloquent preacher who draws great multitudes, especially from the working classes in large centers.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Only Recreation in Which the Lesser Napoleon's Widow Indulges Is Yachting.

One of the most familiar figures in European waters in recent yachting seasons is Eugenie, the ex-empress of France. She is now cruising in the Mediterranean. Her yacht, the Thistle, was once the property of the late duke of Hamilton. To meet the requirements of her majesty the vessel was considerably enlarged. As always, Eugenie is attended by a numerous and stately retinue, for she still

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.
(Napoleon's Widow Now Is a Devoted Yachtswoman.)

enjoys the traditions of a great court following, though her personal attire in these untoward days follows the simplest lines of the tailor's art. One of the best friends of this woman of former majesty is the captain of the Thistle, who, though an Englishman, invariably escorts her from the yacht to the train at the end of a cruise, and, at leave-taking, bends over and kisses her hand with a courtliness worthy of the days of Louis XIV. Though Eugenie is always treated in England with the greatest consideration, her life has been sadly embittered by the long exile from France. Her nearest friends declare that her passion for yachting has been the means of preserving her life through the trying vicissitudes that have followed her through nearly three decades. She still retains traces of the rich Spanish beauty that made her famous in Paris half a century ago, when an emperor sought her hand.

Killing Rats with Gas.

Some interesting experiments have taken place at the London docks to show the effect of a new system for the extermination of rats on board ships. The vessel is charged with sulphur dioxide gas, which apparently has the effect of attracting the rats from their hiding places, and as soon as they breathe the fumes they become suffocated. In the experiments on the steamer Gourkha several hundred rats were destroyed in a few minutes by means of the gas, which has no injurious effect upon the decorations of the saloon.

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION

Encouraging Intelligence Regarding the Successful Treatment of the Grim Destroyer.

An ancient writer tells how Xerxes, after surveying his mighty army of a million men, was moved to tears by the thought that a century later not one of all the million would be alive. A similar thought was in the mind of a great pathologist the other day when he said that 10,000,000 Americans of the present generation are doomed to die of consumption. He based his assertion on vital statistics which show that among civilized peoples over one-seventh of the deaths is due to this disease; but statistics are not unchanging, and happily the most recent figures open up a new world of hope and encouragement, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

The great specialists now predict that the next few years will see the worst enemy of human life numbered among the curable diseases. Already, conservative doctors are holding out hope to patients who come to them in early stages of the malady. Their marked success in these cases, together with the new methods of bacteriological and microscopical research, has given new impetus to the study of the disease. More than that, recent experience has emphasized the vital importance of the earliest possible detection of tubercular tendencies, and progressive medical men all over the land are watching for suspicious symptoms with redoubled vigilance and fighting them with new skill.

One by one the old theories of the disease hae been discredited and new ones have been accepted in their stead. Within the decade the child of a consumptive was regarded as the certain victim of an inexorable fate. The new science brings him new hope—tells him that if he will live as he should the chances are in his favor. Only recently has tuberculosis been proved an infectious disease and treated as such. This discovery alone has saved untold lives, and upon its practical recognition depend millions more.

Infinite pathos lurked in the old idea that for the rich patient, who could seek high altitudes, there was reprieve—for the poor man, death. Nowadays we know that pure air is the curative agent; that the poor man may find as sure a cure upon his own roof or in a near-by suburb as the wealthy one can seek in the tablelands of Colorado. With the open-air treatment is coupled a scientific diet of meat and eggs and other foodstuffs rich in nitrogen, which have the effect of fortifying the system and increasing its resisting power.

Hospital authorities who have kept records of thousands of autopsies say that a large percentage of people, dying from whatever diseases, exhibit more or less evidence of having had tuberculosis at some period of their lives. In many of these cases nature has effected her own cure unassisted, and often without the knowledge of the sick man. It is said upon good authority that the dreaded bacilli at some time obtain entrance into the lungs of every individual. Of say, seven thus attacked four will throw off the bacillus at once; after a longer and more serious struggle two will be eventually cured; the seventh dies.

With the treatment and cure of consumption we have but little intimate concern. That is something that must be left to the doctors. What we should know—every one of us—are the simple precautions which will enable us to escape the disease. One thing is certain: If the tubercular bacilli do not obtain foothold in our systems we shall never have tuberculosis. From this it follows that we should ever keep our bodies in a state of preparedness to resist invasions of the disease to which we are all exposed—that is, we should see to it that we eat pure food, have plenty of exercise and get our fill of sunshine and pure air.

Germany has ever been a leader in this department of medical investigation; but America has kept very close behind, and has even passed her in the practical application of the great principles discovered by her scientific men. In a word, she has done her full share in bringing well-founded hope to the hopeless, and in working out a solution for one of the grim riddles of the ages.

No Deception About It.

There was absolutely no deception about it.

He advertised: "Sure recipe to prevent sunstroke on even the hottest day," and that is just what he furnished.

To all who applied he sent a slip of paper on which the following was printed:

"Swing your hammock in an icehouse and stay in the hammock."

Was it not all that he promised?—Chicago Post.

Mustn't Use Up His Employer's Time.

The Boss—If we are to retain your services, Mr. Lambkin, you must take more care of your appearance. You look as if you hadn't shaved for a week.

The Clerk—But, sir, I am growing a beard.

"That's no excuse. You must do that sort of thing out of business hours."—Glasgow Times.

An Exhibition Stunt.

Mamma—The whipping you got yesterday doesn't seem to have improved you. Your conduct has been even worse to-day.

Willie—That's what I wanted to prove. You said I was bad as I possibly could be yesterday, an' I knew you was wrong.—Philadelphia Record.

FAMED ECHOES OF AMERICA.

Phenomenal Reverberations in Well-Known Buildings and Out-of-Door Spots in This Country.

In this country there are many well-known buildings noted for their echoes, and of these perhaps none is more remarkable than the tabernacle in Salt Lake City. When this hall is empty and quiet, the ring of a pin falling on the floor can be heard from all points and even the feeble, rasping sound produced by rubbing the hands together is perfectly audible from one end of the building to the other, says Pearson's Magazine.

A better known, but really less wonderful, example of audibility within a building is found in the national hall of statuary in the capitol at Washington. The phenomena manifested here, which are genuine and interesting enough, have been somewhat overstated. I have spent a long morning in this hall studying the matter critically and having obtained due permission have questioned the various groups of visitors while being placed in chosen positions by the guides to hear the marvelous reverberations of sound.

The guides certainly make the most of their opportunities for impressing visitors—but when a guide retreats to a distance to whisper you may observe on approaching him with due caution that his whisper is of the "stage whisper" sort and calculated to carry with great distinctness under any conditions. The chief acoustical peculiarities of the chamber are clearly due to the fact that the roof, which is partly domed, is not symmetrical with respect to the floor, so that a complex reverberation is the consequence.

Natural echoes unsurpassed in wonderful effect are not far to seek in America. Probably Irish Killarney itself does not hide away more striking echoes than lurk within the famous Colorado canyon, and it would be rash to assert that these are quite the most wonderful to be found among the rocky retreats of the far west.

Deep ravines being the recognized haunt of echoes, it may be taken for granted that many exist in the great gorge of Niagara, and anyone journeying to the falls by this approach will be well rewarded by stopping at Inspiration point, walking forward to the edge of the cliff, and here waiting till the first train, on nearing the level crossing, blows its whistle. All the deep glen takes up and carries on the warning shriek.

The musical chord blown so constantly by railway engines often meets with a beautiful response from the surrounding country. This is very noticeable round the lake of Geneva, Wis., when the listener is standing on high ground and trains are threading their way through the woodland below. These effects are due to the nearness of extensive pine forests to the railroad tracks.

Many who visited Wadesboro, N. C., to observe the total eclipse of the sun from the observation station there last year noticed that the organ-like piping of the trains, when two miles distant in the broad, wooded valley below, would give place, without sensible break, to an echoing reply, which slowly and softly died away like the wild notes of some gigantic harp.

DON'T BE A PORCHER.

Name for Women and Girls Who Constantly Frequent the Hotel or Cottage Porch.

At every summer hotel there is to be seen an army of women and girls who have been named "porchers." Don't be a "porcher," even though you have to spend your holidays at a hotel. The "porcher"—well, she sits on the porch. That's all, says Ada C. Sweet, in Woman's Home Companion. Perhaps she crochets idly, or dawdles over a bit of lace or muslin which she misnames her work. "Dressed up" and ready for inspection morn, noon and night, the "porcher" sits and rocks in her chair, meanwhile gossiping over the really live people who come and go between her and the rest of the world. My dear girls, run about on the grass, in the woods, along the country roads, afoot, awheel or on horseback; row on lakes, drift on streams and rivers, dip in the salt sea; camp in the pine woods; rejoice in the natural life of the farm; journey the world round, or stay in the sugar-camp cabin with a jolly party of friends, and be happy in whatever you do, finding change, exercise, happy companionship and rest; but never, never be a "porcher!"

Hit the Ball Just Once.

It was Charlie's first game of golf. His patient friend had taken him sadly around the 18 holes and watched him hack the ball into small bits and cut up the green as though it had been plowed by shrapnel. After the game Charley and his patient friend were talking to a few of the golfers on the clubhouse veranda.

"That was a beautiful shot you made this afternoon, Charley," said the patient friend.

Charley brightened up and flushed happily, while the young women looked at him admiringly. "Which one?" he asked, eagerly.

"Why," said the patient friend, "the time you hit the ball."—Chicago Tribune.

Hopeless Case.

Diggs—Say, that dog of yours keeps me awake nights with his howling.

Biggs—Sir, I have no dog. It must be my daughter's singing that annoys you.

"Oh, that's too bad. I suppose you can't very well get rid of her, eh?"—Chicago Daily News.

Particulars Wanted.

She—Hogan has had another addition t' his fambly.

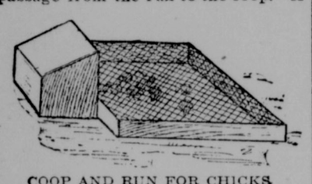
Ryan—Odd or aven?—Puck.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

COMFORT FOR CHICKS.

Coop and Run Which Enables Them to Get Plenty of Exercise and Fresh Food.

I have a coop and covered run which is used both for the setting hens and for the hens with chicks. The coops are about four feet square, and are made very much like portable hen houses, only smaller. They are made so tight that nothing can get in them to disturb the chicks when they are closed. With each coop I have a covered run made by taking some boards about 12 feet long and 12 inches wide and nailing them together in the form of a box 12 by 4 feet, without top or bottom. A piece of wire netting is nailed over the top, and the covered run is completed, except some openings in the sides through which to put feed and water, and to make a passage from the run to the coop. A



COOP AND RUN FOR CHICKS.

small slide door is made on one side of the coop, and the run is placed so the opening in the side comes opposite this door. At night the chicks can be shut in the coop by closing the slide door, and this makes it easy to move them to fresh ground frequently. When the chicks are thus inclosed they are safe from all animals or whatever could harm them. Last year I had a brood of 30, all brooded by one hen, in such a coop and run, and did not lose one of them, while formerly I always lost some of them by the hawks, rats, cats or other animals. I was not bothered with chicks running over the lawn or garden.

The same coop and run were used for setting hens. I used small portable boxes for nests, and when I have a setting hen I move her at night to one of these coops and set her on some old eggs, and when I get three or four hens in a coop setting on old eggs I am ready to put my good eggs under them and at the same time fill the incubator with eggs. They all hatch about the same time, and all the chicks are given to the hens, as one hen can brood from 25 to 30 chicks, if the weather is not too cold. When you set a hen in such a coop, with run attached, she can go out in the run and get her food and water and dust herself. She cannot get away, and there is but little danger of her leaving her eggs. For making the coops I buy large boxes at the stores, and the cost of a coop and run has only been about two dollars when they were made by a carpenter. The wire netting will not cost over 50 cents, and if one does the carpenter work the expense will be small. I would especially recommend this plan of raising chickens to people living in villages.—W. H. Jenkins, in N. Y. Tribune.

THE AMERICAN BREEDS.

Many Promising Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes Are Positively Spoiled by Overweight.

Farm-Poultry, an influential Boston publication, has of late been inviting opinions concerning the proper weight of the American breeds of chickens, among which are the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes. We should say that fully two-thirds of the breeders who have expressed themselves on the subject take the position that the standard weight is too high. It is claimed that the medium-sized birds of these families are almost invariably better layers than those which meet the demands of the standard in regard to weight. One well-known poultry judge, in his contribution to the discussion, says that not more than one Plymouth Rock in 12 which pass through his hands at the shows is up to standard weight. If the men who patronize the shows meet with difficulty in getting their birds up to standard weight, how much more of a task it must be for farmers who, as a rule, can give but a fraction of their time to the study of the problems of the poultry yard? And if this heavy weight is obtained at the sacrifice of the laying qualities why not cut it down? Some advertisers take great pains to have it known that their birds are fully up to standard weight. Farmers should know that they can easily pay more money for that kind of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes than they are worth.

Some Housework Figures.

A Vermont man, with a fondness for figures, has produced the following: "We have often heard of women dishwashing their lives away, but did anyone ever think of the number of times, reduced to actual figures, the table has been spread, cleared of dishes washed and put away during 30 years? A black walnut dining table has been in use in my family for 30 years. In that period this table has been spread 32,850 times, and as many times cleared and the dishes washed. My family averaged five during that time, making 164,250 meals eaten from that table. At the low price of 15 cents per meal these would amount to $24,637.50. These figures are small compared with 60 years of continuous service which sometimes happens, but they show how women cheerfully do their duties from the cradle to the grave."

RHEUMATISM IN PIGS.

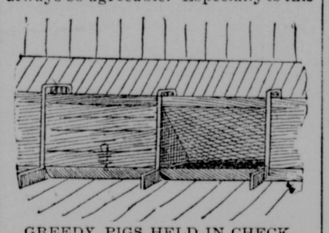
How to Combat This Dangerous Disease Which Is Common Among Young Animals.

This is a very common disease among pigs, especially young ones. It is impossible to say what causes rheumatism in the pig, as it is found under all conditions, where the pigs are well kept, or where they are not. Symptoms: There is lameness in one or more legs, which is more or less noticeable according to the severity of the case. The joints often swell at the fetlocks. When the muscles are affected it may assume the form of inflammatory rheumatism and will cause an elevation of temperature and sickness. In such case the animal will be very stiff and refuse its food, its breathing will be fast and short, and its snout dry, and if the animal is made to move, it may squeal with pain. When the legs are the parts affected, it may shift rfom one leg to the other, but if the joints swell it will likely remain stationary until relieved. Treatment: Keep the animal in a comfortable place, and if it is in good flesh give it a dose of Epsom salts, one to two ounces, or two to three drops of Croton oil in a spoonful of sweet oil, or it may be dropped in the mouth. Croton oil seems to be a useful medicine in rheumatism. Follow this by giving ten to fifteen drops of oil of gaultheria to the adult pig three times a day in a little sweet oil. For pigs two to three months old give half this quantity. I have given iodide and the bicarbonate of potassium in ten-grain doses two or three times a day in a little water with good results; but I have excellent results by giving the oil of gaultheria. Rub the sore, swollen joints with equal parts of oil of turpentine and sweet oil. In cases of inflammatory rheumatism, after giving the physic, give from three to five drops of the tincture of aconite every two hours for the first two days, then give the oil of gaultheria as directed. Young and old pigs are liable to sprains of the ligament at the top of the hoof and fetlock joint, which may be mistaken for rheumatism, as the symptoms resemble it; but as the treatment for rheumatism of the joints will answer the purpose for sprains, it will make no difference if a mistake is made.—Dr. McIntosh, V. S., in Swineherd.

FEEDING THE PIGS.

An Arrangement That Will Be Found of Much Value and an Aid to Cleanliness.

Pigs, being voracious animals, are hogs in every sense of the term, and while it may be a pleasure to administer to their wants when they are small, the feeding of them upon their having attained a good growth is not always so agreeable. Especially is this



GREEDY PIGS HELD IN CHECK.

true if the animals cannot be kept out of the troughs until they are filled.

Hence it is that the arrangement presented in the picture will be found of much value and great convenience. Before pouring in the swill the front end of the pen, in the form of a swinging door suspended from the top, is placed in the position indicated on the right. The trough is then filled and the door allowed to assume its former position, as shown at the left. King Porker thus can easily be held in check until his table is set, and neither he nor his owner be caused any harm thereby.—Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

Goats to Protect Sheep.

The old idea that the goats are all bad and the sheep all good will have to be modified, if the goat proves himself as useful as a southern farmer says he is. After trying in vain to protect his sheep against sheep-killing curs by shooting an occasional cur that presented a good mark, Mr. J. A. Morris, of Atlanta, bought some Angora goats. He found that these animals, while friendly with sheep, fought the stray dogs to a finish. Not only so, but their pugilistic spirit spread to the rams, which had formerly been afraid of the dogs, and so the flock was doubly protected. If this faculty of the Angora goat is general it will be worth many thousands of dollars to the farmers of the southwest, who have in many cases abandoned sheep raising because of the depredations of the worthless, wandering cur. — Rural World.

Cottonseed Meal for Pigs.

We fed cotton seed meal to one lot of hogs that had not done well in another experiment, and they were ready for market, well finished, in 22 days. Cotton seed meal fed in large quantities or for long periods is death to hogs. Fed for a short time in small quantities, it is valuable to put hogs in good condition that are not doing well. We begin by feeding one-fourth pound of cotton seed a day per 1,000 pounds live weight of hogs, and increase each day to ten days, when we feed per day three pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight of hogs, mixing the meal with the other grain. This quantity of cotton seed can be profitably fed three to four weeks.—Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin.

The swarming mania may be prevented by inserting a frame of comb containing young brood.

LEVEL CULTURE BEST.

No Kind of a Season Warrants Ridging of Corn and No Kind of Soil Demands It.

No farm practice is more inimical to intelligent corn culture than that alarmingly common in the corn belt of laying by the corn with large shovels set to throw the earth from between the rows into a ridge centering in the rows. Ridges thus formed increase the exposed surface and hence make possible larger evaporation of moisture. Moreover, they leave the middles hard and compact so that the soil pumps ooze out the water by the ton, and compel the foraging roots of the plants to go straight down for food and moisture, which should be available in the first several inches of soil that has been removed from the middles and thrown about the base of the plants.

Ridging spoils the surface of the ground for pasture and meadow unless it be repeatedly worked. If you should sow clover in the corn and lay the latter by with ridge-forming shovels your clover pasture always would be a series of bumps, which would aggravate the driver of the mowing machine, cause the hay loader trouble and annoy in other ways.

In a rolling country where, strange to say, ridging is commonest, the practice is of greater advantage than in the prairie country, since in the former it furnishes convenient surface avenues for the escape of water, which in a short season transforms them into small ditches and skims off the cream, as it were, of the land and deposits it in the creek or stream, leaving the farmer a veritable new but poor farm.

Level culture is not only easier on the corn, team and workman, but it is decidedly better for the land. It avoids root pruning, aerates the soil and removes weeds. Experiments have shown that it also will give larger yields than ridge culture. Then why ridge your corn?

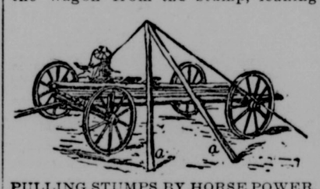
We know one of the principal reasons why corn growers do it: Ridging covers up a large number of weeds growing in the hill and thus makes the field appear clean. We are convinced that the weeds if left uncovered cannot do as much injury to the corn plants as the ridges will inflict. As between the two evils choose the lesser.

Don't ridge your corn. Adopt that saner system—level culture. No kind of a season warrants ridging and no kind of soil demands it—science condemns it, good farming opposes it and you ought to quit it.—National Rural.

TO GRUB OUT STUMPS.

A Comparatively Easy Method of Preparing Old Timber Land for General Cultivation.

The plan herewith shows a method of ridding a field of stumps. Two poles (a a) are placed slanting against a low wheel wagon. They should be 12 feet long and bolted together at the top and placed on opposite side of the wagon from the stump, leaning



PULLING STUMPS BY HORSE POWER.

over the wagon until the top is perpendicular with the side of platform next to stump. I use a platform consisting of two poles of sufficient size to be strong enough to hold up a heavy load, with boards laid between. Place the wagon far enough from the stump or stone to be removed, to allow two or three planks five or six feet long to be set in between stump and wagon with ends resting on platform. Tie a rope 50 or 60 feet long to top of poles (a a) so that there will be at least 15 feet left over on the short end. This short end is tied around the stump. The team is then hitched onto the long end of the rope (b). This is an easy method of drawing out large-sized stumps.—J. A. Moorman, in Farm and Home.

GRADUATES IN DEMAND.

Young Men Educated in the Science of Agriculture Have Bright Future Before Them.

Four or five years ago, says the San Francisco Chronicle, we warned our readers that graduates in agriculture would soon be in greater demand than any other class of educated men, and that young men and women who would at once enter a first-rate agricultural college would find their careers ready for them at the end of their course. That prediction has come true. The department of agriculture is scouring the country for promising young men who have been educated to do its work. We do not suppose that a single one of our readers was led by our prophecy to enter an agricultural course, and we would not now venture to repeat it. The advantage of pioneering is gone. The demand is rapidly producing the supply from the young men of states whose people are better informed and more alert than our own, and students who enter now will probably find themselves at graduation exposed to strong competition which only the fittest can survive, and perhaps no better off than graduates in law, medicine, electricity and the like who are walking the streets in search of a job. But, nevertheless, while the day of the "sure thing" for the graduate in agriculture is past, and his reward not likely to equal those of the most brilliant and successful graduates in other professions, the opportunities, on the whole, are still far better than those in most other lines of achievement.

PACIFIC OCEAN TURNS RED.

A Most Remarkable Phenomenon Is Witnessed Along the California Coast.

Following the earthquake shocks that visited the California coast peculiar phenomena have developed in the Pacific ocean. Within a distance of 65 miles along the Los Angeles county shore line the waters, heretofore clear and of the usual greenish color have become a terra cotta red. This color line extends off shore for several miles, and is so distasteful to the fish family that they have gone far into the ocean to seek clearer waters. At night this colored sea water gives off a phosphorescent light that enables one to read average print.

At a certain point along the beach the water has turned into sweet water that can be drunk. No theory is advanced except that in the Pacific, off the coast, the earthquake opened a fissure that forces fresh water and colored matter to the surface, and the latter is drifting to the shore. A tidal wave followed the earthquake.

They Cry in Tragedy.

Friend—Did you ever shed real tears on the stage?

Actress—Often. It's enough to make even an actress cry to be told right in the middle of a five-act tragedy, that the manager has skipped with the receipts.—N. Y. Weekly.

His Modest Reply.

Diggs—Do you believe there is any truth in the saying that it takes a genius to live with a genius?

Biggs—No, I don't. I never considered my wife a genius.—Chicago Daily News.

"Think of it! Goats on racing yachts as mascots!" "They are certainly no more remarkable than rams on battleships."—Philadelphia Times.

If you cannot keep cool you can keep your temper.—Town Topics.

Impartial.—Tess—"I never see Miss Spinner out wheeling that Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Sprockett are not with her." Jess—"Yes, she's got them both on her string. The girls are calling her 'Miss Tandem.'" Tess—"But she rides an individual wheel." Jess—"Yes, but she's a bicycle maid for two.'"—Philadelphia Press.

An Unlucky Coincidence.—Silas—"How did Ezry Marks come tew lose his farm?" Jason—"He thought his neighbor's fence wuz encroachin' on his land, an' the very fust darn lawyer he spoke tew about it thought so, too."—Boston Traveller.

"It was a marriage of reason." What! With that donkey Todkins? Absurd!" "Not at all. He may be an apology for a man, but as an apology is an excuse, she reasoned he was an excuse for getting married."—Philadelphia Times.

Nell—"Mr. Weston paid me quite a compliment at dinner last evening. He told me I ate like a bird." Belle—"Well, he's a good judge. He runs an ostrich farm, you know."—Philadelphia Record.

Good Advice.—"I'm thinking of doing a little speculating," said the lamb. "What's the best thing to put your money in?" "A safe deposit vault," replied the old bird.—Philadelphia Press.

Miss Pritty—"You'd never dream what a lot of proposals I've had." Miss Jellus—"Perhaps not, but I'll wager you've dreamed most of them."—Philadelphia Press.

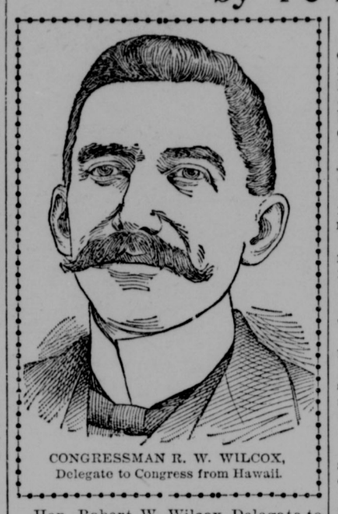
The Widow's Intended.—"Well, Tommy, has your mother told you of my good fortune?" Tommy—"No. She only said she was going to marry you!"—Punch.

A Useless Adjunct.—Ascum—"What's the idea in your new story?" Wright—"Idea? Why, it hasn't any. It's a society novel."—Philadelphia Press.

"He's a regular ward healer." "Why, he looks like a physician." "That's it. He is a hospital doctor."—Philadelphia Times.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM SANDWICH ISLANDS

Cured of Catarrh of the Stomach by Pe-ru-na.



CONGRESSMAN R. W. WILCOX, Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

Hon. Robert W. Wilcox, Delegate to Congress from Hawaii and the Sandwich Islands, in a recent letter from Washington, D. C., writes:

"I have used Peruna for dyspepsia and I cheerfully give you this testimonial. Am satisfied if it is used properly it will be of great benefit to our people. I can conscientiously recommend it to anyone who is suffering with stomach or catarrhal troubles."
—*R. W. Wilcox.*

All over this country are hundreds of people who are suffering from catarrh of the stomach who are wasting precious time, and enduring needless suffering. The remedies they try only temporarily palliate the distress, but never effect a cure. Remedies for dyspepsia have multiplied so rapidly that they are becoming as numerous as the leaves of the forest, and yet dyspepsia continues to flourish in spite of them all. This is due to the fact that the cause of dyspepsia is not recognized as catarrh.

If there is a remedy in the whole range of medicinal preparations that is in every particular adapted to dyspepsia, that remedy is Peruna. This remedy is well nigh invincible in these cases.

Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O., says:

"In my large practice and correspondence I have yet to learn of a single case of atonic dyspepsia which has not either been greatly benefited or cured by Peruna."

No one suffering with catarrh of the stomach or dyspepsia, however slight, can be well or happy. It is the cause of so many distressing symptoms that it is a most dreaded disease. Peruna acts immediately on the seat of the trouble, the inflamed mucous membranes lining the stomach and a lasting cure is effected.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

To Investors Our Wheat Fund produces to investors an average of over 10 per cent. per month. Withdrawal on demand. "Nothing so safe as wheat." For full particulars apply to W. E. DOBSON & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 51 and 33 Broadway, New York. Banking World says: "Their methods are honorable, conservative and open to all."

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 58 S. California Ave., Chicago.

AGENT WANTED GENTLEMAN or LADY, only one in each town, to sell Tea at importer's PRICES. WRITE QUICKLY to HOME TEA COMPANY, 22 Pearl Street, NEW YORK CITY.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS. LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH. WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly. STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

20,000 HARVEST HANDS

Required to harvest the grain crop of Western CANADA. The most abundant yield on the Continent. Reports are that the average yield of No. 1 Hard Wheat in Western Canada will be over thirty bushels to the acre. Prices for farm help will be excellent. Splendid Ranching Lands adjoining the Wheat Belt, will be run from all points in the United States to the FREE GRANT LANDS. Secure a home at once, and if you wish to purchase at prevailing prices, and secure the advantage of the low rates, apply for Literature, Rates, etc., to F. PEDLEY, Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. YOUNG, 315½ State St., Columbus, O., Canadian Government Agent.

EXCURSIONS

☞ When visiting Buffalo, do not fail to see the CANADIAN EXHIBIT at the Pan-American.

ECONOMY CREAM SEPARATOR
Pays for itself in a few days. Separates in 40 minutes automatically and gets all the cream. Only costs a trifle and lasts forever. AGENTS WANTED—Big pay—every farmer buys. Where we have no agent we will send a Separator at agents' prices, to introduce it. Write for catalogue, prices, etc., to ECONOMY SUPPLY CO., 554 Main St., Kansas City, Mo

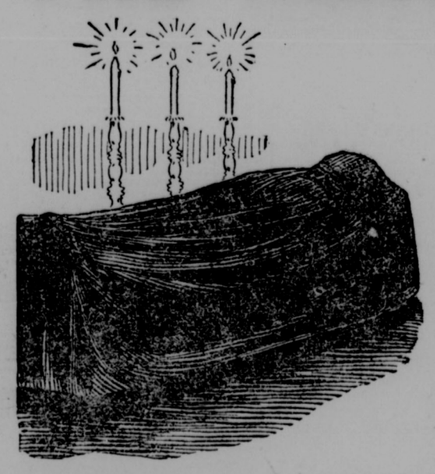
PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

A. N. K.—C 1877

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THE BLACK DEATH

BUBONIC PLAGUE, ASIATIC CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER,



all begin in the bowels. It's the unclean places that breed infectious epidemics, and it's the unclean body—unclean inside—that "catches" the disease. A person whose stomach and bowels are kept clean and whose liver is lively, and blood pure, is *safe against yellow fever,* or any other of the dreadful diseases that desolate our beautiful southland. Some of the cleanest people outside are filthiest inside, and they are the ones who not only "catch" the infection, but endanger the lives of all their friends and relatives. There's only one certain way of keeping clean inside so as to prevent dicease and that is to take *CASCARETS.* Perfect disinfectant and bowel strengtheners. All diseases are

PREVENTED BY Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET.

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

CASCARETS are absolutely harmless, a purely vegetable compound. No mercurial or other mineral pill-poison in CASCARETS. CASCARETS promptly, effectively and permanently cure every disorder of the Stomach, Liver and Intestines. They not only cure constipation, but correct any and every form of irregularity of the bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentry. Pleasant, palatable, potent. Taste good, do good. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. Write for booklet and free sample. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO or NEW YORK. 429

GORMAN USING THE WHIP.

Mayor Hayes, of Baltimore, Must Help the Legislative Ticket.

Mr. Gorman, Chairman Vandiver, of the Democratic State Committee, and other leaders of the party, will confer at Saratoga this week or the week following, and the entire plan of the fall campaign will be mapped out.

With very few exceptions, none but Gorman men are being nominated by the Democrats in the counties, and there are no indications as yet of any formidable opposition within the party in Baltimore city.

Never before has the regular Democratic organization in Baltimore assumed the independent and aggressive attitude which is its policy this year in dealing with its independent and inter-party rivals. It believes that it is so strongly entrenched in its control of party affairs that no quarter should be offered its whilom adversaries, and, what is more, the regulars do not ask for quarter.

Instead of offering the olive branch to Mayor Hayes and his friends, it offers him W. Starr Gephart, his most bitter foe in the Democratic party, as a member of the State Committee. Gephart lives in the same ward in which Hayes lives, and his appointment, therefore, is a home thrust.

Mr. Gorman is apparently not so anxious to conciliate Hayes as he was a month ago. The leader of the regular organization will say to the Mayor's friends that if they do not pitch in and help the legislative ticket in the city the Democrats, should they secure control of the General Assembly, will, in addition to electing Mr. Gorman to the Senate, lop off a year of Mayor Hayes' term by amending the new city charter so as to make the Mayor's term three instead of four years.

The chief battle grounds in the legislative contests in the counties will be Anne Arundel county, Calvert, Caroline, Dorchester, Charles, Frederick, Prince George's, Talbot, St. Mary's, Somerset and Kent.

Chairman Goldsborough, of the Republican State Central Committee, will immediately start the active work of the campaign, so far as the Republicans are concerned, by the appointment of committees on illiteracy and documents, registration and naturalization. The make-up of these committees is left entirely to Mr. Goldsborough and City Chairman Mason.

The Republicans have at this time a superabundance of would-be candidates for the Legislature in the Second and Third districts and the indications are that it will require considerable skill and good management to prevent the wrong set of men from getting on the ticket. The present plan of the leaders is to postpone, if possible, the nominations in these two districts until the Democrats have named their ticket. This plan of procedure may have to be changed if the Democrats hold their legislative district convention too late.

$50.00 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who on the night of July 31, 1901, entered the livery stable of Cora V. Savage, at Deer Park, and maliciously cut and destroyed certain vehicles, harness, bridles, etc.

FRED. A. THAYER,
State's Attorney for Garrett Co.

If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Daming, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by all druggists.

35th Annual Encampment G. A. R., Cleveland, O., Sept. 10 to 14. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Rattlefield Route.

For the Annual Encampment G. A. R., at Cleveland, O., September 10 to 14, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines East of the Ohio River at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Tickets good going on all trains of September 8 to 12, inclusive, good to return until September 15, inclusive, except if tickets are deposited with Joint Agent on or before noon of September 15 and payment of fee of 50 cents, tickets may be extended for return to October 8, inclusive.

Call on agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for tickets and full information.

Special Rates to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Excursion tickets from Oakland, Md., to Buffalo and return via Pittsburg account Pan-American Exposition now on sale at ticket offices Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

SEVEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $13.35.

FIFTEEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $13.35.

SEASON TICKETS—On sale daily, good returning until Nov. 30th, 1901, $19.20.

For full details, time of trains, etc., call on Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. til nov 1

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., at Very Low Rates, Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 7 and 25, August 8 and 23, and September 5.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have arranged a series of Popular Seashore Excursions, to be run Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, Aug. 8 and 22 and Sept. 5, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Tickets will be good sixteen (16) days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs will be allowed on the return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to New Jersey resorts, and at Baltimore on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. sep 15

Order of Publication.

Noah Bowman, Plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth Bowman et al, Defendants.

No. 1118 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this bill is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate of which Samuel Bowman, late of Garrett county, deceased, died seized and possessed.

The Bill states—

1st. That a certain Samuel Bowman was in his lifetime seized and possessed of a parcel of land situated in Garrett county, Maryland, containing about sixty-four and one-half acres.

2nd. That being so seized, the said Samuel Bowman some twenty years ago departed this life intestate, leaving surviving him a widow (who has since died) and the following children, viz., Noah Bowman, Joseph Bowman, Cornelius Bowman and Lydia Bowman.

3rd. That the said Lydia intermarried with one J. H. Pitzer, and some years ago departed this life intestate, leaving surviving her her husband and the following children, viz., Maggie B., who intermarried with W. G. Rogers; Annie, who intermarried with S. J. Neil (the said Annie now being dead, dying intestate, leaving surviving her her said husband and one child, Conova, a minor); Harriet, who intermarried with Alex. McAnear; Frances L., who intermarried with W. W. Brown; Sarah A., who intermarried with L. L. Cooper; Noah C. Pitzer, a minor, and J. R. Pitzer.

4th. That Cornelius Bowman is also dead, dying intestate, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Bowman, and the following children, viz., James F. Bowman, Samuel H. Bowman and Mattie, who intermarried with W. H. Morgan.

5th. That the said Joseph Bowman died intestate some years ago, leaving a widow, Lizzie Bowman, a son, N. E. Bowman, and other children, whose names and ages are unknown.

6th. That the real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury, and that in order to make division thereof the property will have to be sold and the proceeds divided.

7th. The Bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said property and for a distribution of the proceeds, for general relief, and also for an order of publication against the non-residents and unknown heirs.

It is thereupon, this 12th day of August, 1901, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 13th day of September, 1901, give notice to the defendants, the said Elizabeth Bowman, James F. Bowman, Samuel H. Bowman, Mattie Morgan and W. H. Morgan, her husband, J. H. Pitzer, Maggie B. Rogers and W. G. Rogers, her husband, S. J. Neal, Conova Neal, Harriet E. McAnear and Alex. McAnear, her husband, Sarah Cooper and L. L. Cooper, her husband, Noah C. Pitzer, Frances L. Brown and W. W. Brown, her husband, J. R. Pitzer, Lizzie Bowman, N. E. Bowman and the unknown heirs of Joseph Bowman, deceased, of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Mortgagee's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE

By virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from Alfred W. Dennett and wife to James R. Bishop, dated September 24th, A. D. 1895, and recorded among the mortgage records of Garrett county in Liber E. Z. T. No. 27, folio 458, the mortgagors having made default in the observance of the covenants therein upon their part to be performed, the undersigned trustee, assignee of said mortgage, will offer at public sale in front of the postoffice in the town of Oakland, in said Garrett county, State of Maryland, at two o'clock p. m., on

Monday, September 9, 1901,

all that lot of ground situated near Mountain Lake Park, in said county and State, which is described as follows, to-wit: Beginning for the same at the southwest corner of A. C. Brooke lot on the road leading from Mountain Lake Park to Oakland and running thence along said road eight rods, eleven feet and seven inches; thence by a parallel line to that of Jennie Smith and others on the opposide side of the lot 100 rods to the Park alley; thence by and with said alley 34 rods to aforesaid line between Jennie Smith and others and James R. Bishop; thence by and with said line between Jennie Smith and others and James R. Bishop 74 rods, 11 feet and 7 inches to Brooke lot; thence with third line of said Brooke's lot reversed 25 rods, 4 feet and 9 inches; thence with second line of said Brooke's lot reversed 23 rods, 4 feet and 9 inches to the beginning, containing

Seventeen and a Quartar Acres of Land

more or less, and being the same lot of ground that was conveyed to the said A. W. Dennett by deed from James R. Bishop and wife which is duly recorded among the land records of Garrett county, especial reference to which deed is herein made for a more particular description of said lot of ground.

The property is unimproved.

TERMS OF SALE:—CASH.

WILLIAM E. WALSH,
Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 22, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, Sept. 9, 1901,

as required by law, for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

Turnbull's

China and Japan Mattings, all weaves and colorings.

Porch and Lawn Furniture,

Iron and Brass Bedsteads,

Linoleums and Oil Cloths,

Carpetings.

JOHN TURNBULL, JR., & COMPANY,

16, 18, 20 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE

I HAVE PURCHASED
THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Rough, Red Hands

made to look white as the driven snow and so soft to the touch as the skin of a baby—

LILY CREAM

imparts a velvety smoothness to the skin—dries instantly and is perfectly invisible—it is healing, soothing, protecting.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
WHEELING, W. VA.
15 and 25 cents. At your Druggist.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new road beginning for the same at the south end of Garrett V. Moon's lane and running thence down Laurel Creek and through the lands of the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company, James L. Harvey and J. B. Lipscomb and along the lines of said Lipscomb and Chas. Cooper and through the lands of the said Mining and Manufacturing Company to the town of Schell, a distance of about three miles.

J. L. HARVEY,
J. O. O'HARE,
J. B. LIPSCOMB and others,
Petitioners.

22⅝5t*

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

Maryland's School of Technology. Four Courses of Instruction.

AGRICULTURAL — MECHANICAL
SCIENTIFIC — CLASSICAL

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified at once to enter upon life's work; graduates in Mechanical Engineering and Chemistry this year, all secured positions upon graduation. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—bath rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, $154.00 for scholastic year. Catalogue giving full particulars sent on application. Daily visit by physician to college.

Attention is called to the Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture. Particulars sent upon application.

Term commences September 23rd. Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER,
President M. A. C.

Special Examinations.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 12, 1901.

There will be a special examination for teachers held in Oakland on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30th,

beginning at 8 o'clock a. m. The examination for free scholarship to State Normal and other institutions will take place on same day.

By order of the Board
ED A. BROWNING,
Examiners.

23 2

Appointment of Judge and Registration Officer to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., August 14, 1901.

Josias Bittinger, appointed Republican Judge and Registration Officer by this board, at a meeting held June 28, 1901, for Election District No. 12, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Geo. W. Engle is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Paid Up Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

Ed A. Browning, - Oakland, Md.
C. E. Ellithorp, - Bittinger, Md.
L. E. Friend, - Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
R. E. SLIGER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital $100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors.. $450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, — O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, — L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, — A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS

cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Burlington Route

It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

Chicago-St.Paul Minneapolis Limited Express

It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

Leaves CHICAGO 6.30 p. m. Daily

We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

H. E. HELLER, District Passenger Agent, 632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Midget Harness Riveter.

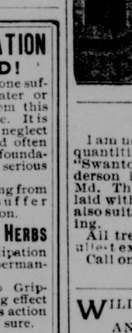
Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. **15c, postpaid.**

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.



J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.

Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

135⅝ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅝ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26⅛ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

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GEO. FLACK SANSBURY, ARCHITECT,

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DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

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Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'96

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Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
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E. J. FRANTZ,
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Residence and P. O. Address,
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ANDREW J HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

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LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

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ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
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Long experience enables me to locate tract and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.30	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 16	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 41	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1901. NUMBER 25.

WITNESSED BY A REGIMENT.

Duel With Revolvers Fought on the Western Plains.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat writes:

"Wm. Balley, the chief lieutenant of the noted guerrilla, Charles Quantrell, during the War of the Rebellion, who has just passed away at the State Insane asylum in this city, a victim of paresis, was one of the figures in a duel fought on the plains of Texas, as he was fleeing with Shelby and a handful of ex-Confederates from the United States, to seek an asylum under the reign of Maximilian in Mexico. After the last remnant of the guerrilla band had been hunted to earth, Halley escaped to one of the commands under Gen. Jo. Shelby, which was then making its way to a point on the Brazos river, in Texas, with the expectation of making a final attack upon Federal forces and supplies at Corsicana.

"Shelby's army was marching toward Austin, near where the duel between Halley, who was then a first lieutenant in one of the companies, and a captain of a company in another regiment, occurred. The duel was witnessed by a number of Shelby's men, who are now residents of this city, and Major Edwards, who accompanied Shelby to the City of Mexico, returning only after the army was disbanded and upon the refusal of Maximilian to accept the Missourians into the service of the empire.

"The duelists—both young men—quarreled about a woman—a fair young thing—who was the captain's by right of discovery, the lieutenant's by right of conquest. At the night encampment she abandoned the old love for the new, and in the struggle for possession the captain struck the lieutenant fair in the face.

"'You have done a serious thing,' some comrade said to him.

"'It will be more serious in the morning,' was the quiet reply.

"'But you are in the wrong, and you should apologize.'

"He tapped the handle of his revolver significantly and made answer: 'This must finish what the blow has commenced. A woman worth kissing is worth fighting for.'

"The name of either duelist has heretofore remained unspoken. Most of the men who witnessed the tragedy have long since passed to their reward, and it is only since the death of Halley in this city that one of his comrades-in-arms, who witnessed the tragedy, has volunteered to give his name. There are those to-day living in Marion county, Missouri, whose sleep in eternity will be brighter and sweeter if they are left in ignorance of how one fair-haired boy, who went forth to fight the battles of the South, found a grave when her battles were ended. The lieutenant challenged the captain, but the question of its acceptance was decided upon before the challenge was received. These were the terms: At daylight the principals were to meet one mile from the camp upon the prairie, armed with a revolver and a saber. They were to be mounted and stationed 20 paces apart, back to back. At the word they were to wheel and fire, advancing or remaining stationary, as they choose. In no event were they to pass beyond a line 200 yards in the rear of each position.

"So secret were the preparations and so sacred the honor of the two men that, although the difficulty was known to 300 soldiers, not one of them informed General Shelby. The General would instantly have arrested the principals and forced a compromise, as he had done once before, under circumstances as urgent, but in no way similar. It was a beautiful morning, all balm and bloom and verdure. Two and two and in groups the men stole away from the camp and ranged themselves on either flank. A few rude jokes were heard, and they died out quickly as the combatants rode up to the dead line. Both were calm and cool, and on the captain's face there was a half smile. Poor fellow, there were already the scars of three honorable wounds upon his body; the fourth would be his death wound.

"They were placed and sat their horses like men who are about to charge. Each head was turned a little to one side, the feet rested lightly in the stirrups, the left hands grasped the reins, well gathered up, the right hands held the deadly pistols, loaded fresh an hour before.

"'Ready—wheel!' The trained steeds turned upon a pivot as one steed.

"'Fire!'

"The lieutenant never moved from his tracks. The captain dashed upon him at a full gallop, firing as he came on. Three chambers were empty and three bullets sped away over the prairie, harmless. Before the fourth fire was given the captain was abreast of the lieutenant and aiming at him at deadly range. Too late! The lieutenant threw out his pistol until the muzzle almost touched the captain's hair, and fired. The horse dashed away riderless, the captain's lifeblood upon his trappings. There was a face in the grass, a widowed woman in Missouri and a soul somewhere in the white hush and waste of eternity. Comrades buried him before the sun rose, before the dew was dried upon the grass, and returned from the scene of combat without a word of comment upon their lips.

"Lieutenant Halley sought his quarters, took a cup of coffee, a short nap and, with his comrades, resumed the march toward the Mexican border. They crossed and went straight to the City of Mexico, engaging in battle at almost every step of the journey, finally to reach their destination and have their proffers of service to an empire rejected. Halley and a few companions organized a band for an early return to the States. He dared not return to the home of his childhood, near Independence, Mo., because a price had been placed upon his head. He was scarcely more than a boy, being then not 21 years of age. After a stealthy call at the home of his sister, at Independence, he left the next day for Salt Lake City, where, for many years he discharged the duties of a peace officer in that wild and unsettled country. Many outlaws fell victims to his unerring aim with the revolver, and in the course of a decade the feeling against him and the guerrillas of the Civil War had so much ameliorated that he returned to Missouri and became an officer of the St. Joseph police force. In his demise passes away one of the characters which the Civil War produced among the boys of Missouri yet in their teens."

If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Daming, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by all druggists.

Grantsville.

It is quite a while since our last batch of items were written for THE REPUBLICAN. Many events have since occurred, contributing both to weal and woe of your readers. Time is truly fleeting, and we have cause to more fully realize the force and truth of the statement as we take a mentally retrospective look. We are hurrying on to the great beyond and to a final restitution, regardless of creed, theory, practice, belief or lack of any belief.

Mrs. Mary Hersberger, wife of Emanuel Hersberger, has been quite ill from a paralytic stroke or threatened apoplexy, but is slowly improving.

Mrs. Elizabeth Beachy, widow of the late Bishop Joel Beachy, was seriously affected with erysipelas of the face, but is also improving.

Charles Wegman, of the Baltimore police force, is at home on a vacation.

H. S. Yoder last week delivered 100 bushels of potatoes, at 83 cents a bushel, to Niverton, Pa., about three miles distant, for S. A. Lichliter, of Elk Lick, Pa.

Jennings Bros. are having a freight warehouse and station erected where their railroad crosses the National road, east of town.

Mrs. McDowell, of Salisbury, Pa., is visiting Miss Maggie Brown.

Alvin Getty and wife, of Cumberland, are visiting their relatives and friends here.

35th Annual Encampment G. A. R., Cleveland, O., Sept. 10 to 14. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Rattlefield Route.

For the Annual Encampment G. A. R., at Cleveland, O., September 10 to 14, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines East of the Ohio River at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Tickets good going on all trains of September 8 to 12, inclusive, good to return until September 15, inclusive, except if tickets are deposited with Joint Agent on or before noon of September 15 and payment of fee of 50 cents, tickets may be extended for return to October 8, inclusive.

Call on agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for tickets and full information.

MOUNTAIN TRIOLETS.

THE MOUNTAIN MISTS.

When the mountain mists are glooming
In a winding sheet of woe,
Then my soul, with dread consuming,
When the mountain mists are glooming,
Sees new terrors darkly looming
On the path I fain would go;
When the mountain mists are glooming
In a winding sheet of woe.

THE NEVER ENDING RAIN.

With the weary, dreary drizzle
Of the never ending rain.
'Til my thoughts are all a-frizzle
With the weary, dreary drizzle
From the skies so gray and grizzle
In a lachrymose refrain.
With the weary, dreary drizzle
Of the never ending rain.

THE HAPPY COOK.

When everything is found just right
Then cooking is a pleasure;
The good wife takes a great delight,
When everything is found just right,
In having meals quite out of sight
And giving ample measure;
When everything is found just right
Then cooking is a pleasure.

August, 1901. T. L. L.

SEPTEMBER TO BE DRY.

Rev. Irl Hicks Tells of Weather Conditions For the Coming Month.

Rev. Irl Hicks, in *Words and Work*, predicts variable weather for September. The autumnal equinox, central on the 22d, covers the whole month with its perturbing influence, he asserts in his forecast, and as a result and changes peculiar to the season are apt to break out at any time and sure to break out at some time during the transition of the seasons to opposite ends of the globe, or in the equinoctial period proper.

Warm and dry periods will prevail throughout September. The first regular storm period will be from the 10th to 13th. "In all probability general rainstorms, gales and changes of weather will visit the interior of the continent at this time, as well as the coast regions."

"The reactionary storm period, central about the 16th and 17th, will bring perceptible changes to storm conditions, but more general energetic disturbances are almost certain to result during the Vulcan storms period, central on the 22nd, coincident with the center of earth's autumnal equinox." The final storm period reaches from the 26th to 30th.

Glancing ahead into the weather conditions of 1902, Rev. Hicks believes that we shall not pass out of this period of "minimum" precipitation with a bound, but that a shortage in general rains to a less destructive extent will be characteristic of the coming year. He believes that the "rain belt" which touched the extreme north in 1900, will advance further southward in 1902, but that the rainfall will not be excessive even there, and that the central and southern parts of the country will have another summer of shortage of rainfall.

Home From a Mountain Drive.

R. F. Hopwood, wife and brother, Frank P. Hopwood, with his wife, returned home Tuesday evening from a ten days' journey over the old National pike and into Maryland. The party drove in a carriage from Uniontown to Petersburg, where they remained over night; from there to Accident and thence to Oakland, where they made their headquarters, taking in Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and other places of note. On Thursday last they had the pleasure of hearing the lectures of General Fitzhugh Lee and Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, who sank the Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago. General Lee's subject was "Our Country in Peace and War," and Lieut. Hobson's was "Our Navy." Mr. Hopwood says 5,000 listened to the lectures.—Uniontown Standard.

Special Rates to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Excursion tickets from Oakland, Md., to Buffalo and return via Pittsburg account Pan-American Exposition now on sale at ticket offices Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

SEVEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $13.35.

FIFTEEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $13.35.

SEASON TICKETS—On sale daily, good returning until Nov. 30th, 1901, $19.20.

For full details, time of trains, etc., call on Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. til nov 1

Died.

ECHARD.—At his home near McHenry on Tuesday of rheumatism of the heart, after a brief illness, Peter Echard, aged about 60 years. The deceased was a Justice of the Peace at the time of his death and also for a great number of years preceding his demise. His funeral will take place to-day. The interment will occur at Thayerville.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

WITH BROWN AT HARPERS FERRY.

Sole Survivor of the Famous Raid in 1859. His Name is Jacob Wildner.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 25.—Approaching the end of his days in an obscure little village in Wisconsin is a man who recently has acknowledged that he was with John Brown at Harpers Ferry as one of Osawatomie's raiders. He escaped at the time of John Brown's capture, but returned in disguise, and was present at the execution of Brown and his companions.

This man is Jacob Wildner, and his home is in New Lisbon. So far as he knows, he is the only survivor of John Brown's party. He lives a quiet and retired life, because of age and poor health, and for many years he concealed the fact of his participation in the Harpers Ferry raid, fearing that it would create a prejudice against him. His mind is as clear as to the stirring events of 1859 as it was at that time, he says, and he gives from memory this account of the attempt to cause a rebellion among the slaves:

"On Sunday, October 16, 1859, John Brown and our men crossed the railroad bridge over the Potomac river, seized the United States arsenal, stopped the railway trains, captured a number of citizens, set free such slaves as they could find and held the town for more than 24 hours.

"The telegraph lines were cut and arms sent to the slaves, with the expectation that they would rise at once, according to their previous agreement; but this, for some reason unknown to me, they refused to do.

"The situation was thus unexpectedly critical for us, and our leader ordered pickets to be established to warn us of the coming of the citizens, who were arming against us. They attacked the arsenal next day. When he saw them coming John Brown gave us positive orders not to begin hostilities, so we held our fire until attacked. The first shots were fired by the mob. We returned the fire, of course, to the best of our ability, and succeeded in holding them at bay for a time. It soon became apparent to us, however, that the building could not be maintained against our assailants, whose numbers were increasing every minute.

"Some of our men lost heart then and attempted to escape. One leaped into the river and swam desperately for the other shore, but before reaching it he was wounded. He managed to scramble out upon a rock in the river, and threw up his hands in token of surrender. A Virginian waded out to him, and while he still had his hands in the air the Virginian shot him in cold blood. It was a cruel deed, and it convinced the rest of us that no mercy would be shown to us if we fell into the hands of the citizens.

"At the suggestion of our leader we then abandoned the arsenal for an engine house that stood near by, taking with us our wounded and the prisoners. We remained there all of Monday and Monday night.

"On Tuesday morning we learned that Col. Robert E. Lee, with a force of marines and some land troops, had arrived, and that, backed by the Virginia militia, he was about to attack us. This information was brought to us by two negro women, who implored John Brown to make his escape. One of them offered him her dress, and suggested that he blacken his hands and face as a disguise, but he told her that he could not go. The other made the same offer to me, and I had only just put on her gown when the attack was made. Brown had told us to do whatever seemed in our judgment to be right, and I did not care to sacrifice my life without an effort to save it. When the attack was made I jumped through a rear window and joined the two negro women, who had preceded me out of the window.

"They led me to a little cave above the ferry, where I was compelled to remain for 17 days, they supplying me with food. At the end of that time they said it would be safe for me to attempt to cross the river and get away. I made the attempt, but my disguise was discovered on the other side, and if I had not had in my possession a few pieces of gold with which to ranson myself I would have been turned over to the Virginians to share the gallows with John Brown."

Mr. Wildner returned to Harpers Ferry disguised as a negro woman, and was present at the execution on December 23 of John Brown and six of his companions. He could do nothing for them, and did not betray his presence to them.

Mr. Wildner is emphatic in his denial that Brown's raid was inspired by Abolitionists in the North or that they had anything to do with it. He insists that John Brown himself conceived the idea of liberating the slaves, and his followers, all strong anti-slavery men, entertained, with him, the belief that the negroes would all rise up at once and with their assistance gain freedom from bondage.

While he does not believe that the famous Harpers Ferry raid was a direct cause of secession and the Civil War, Mr. Wildner says that if it did have an important part in bringing on that struggle, the ultimate emancipation of the slaves brings glory enough for him.

West Virginia Line.

The boundary between Maryland and West Virginia, at the headquarters of the Potomac river, is in an unsatisfactory condition. It has been the subject of dispute and litigation, which has resulted in a suit before the United States Supreme Court. This suit seems to have been entirely lost sight of. The act authorizing the suit against West Virginia was passed by the Legislature of Maryland in 1890. The suit authorized by that act was instituted by Attorney General Whyte in 1891, since which time it has been pending. The surveys and locations were made under the administration of Attorney General Clabaugh. The most important question to be settled by the locations is the initial point or beginning of the line in controversy, which calls to begin at the most western source or first fountain of the Potomac river. Many persons, in both States, have always understood that point to be at the Fairfax stone, but when the representatives of Maryland met in the summer of 1897, to begin the survey they found a spring much larger than the one at Fairfax stone, with a much larger stream also. This stream is to the west of and 1¼ miles distant from the Fairfax spring. The Maryland representatives, after satisfying themselves upon the subject by testimony entirely satisfactory to them, began the line at the spring so discovered by them, which they called Potomac Spring. The disputed territory, as the matter now stands, lies between the parellel lines run from the Potomac Springs and Fairfax Springs, respectively, and embraces a tract of 54 square miles. It is said that West Virginia does not dispute the location seriously, but relies mainly upon her long-continued possession of the land in dispute.

Injured in a Runaway.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Gephart, of Cumberland, who were the guests of Mr. J. R. Joy and family several weeks ago, met with quite an accident on the 8th inst., while sojourning at their farm east of Grantsville. While driving to Grantsville in a buggy, Mr. Gephart got out of the vehicle to fix something at the horse's harness, when he stumbled and fell, which frightened the horse and caused a runaway. The buggy struck a telegraph pole, throwing Mrs. Gephart out of the buggy, dislocating one of her shoulders and bruising and otherwise injuring her. Mr. Gephart was bruised, and both were badly frightened.

The accident occurred near the home of Lewis Diefenbach, whose wife was attracted to the scene of the accident and helped to get the victims of the same to her home, where they were cared for until they could be taken to their farm. The victims of the accident are both very old people, and their recovery is necessarily slow. However, we are glad to say that they expect to be taken to their home in Cumberland, to-day, by Mr. Joy.—Salisbury Star.

Girls to Be Sorry For.

The editor of the Sigourney *News* remarks that he always feels sorry for a girl who is stuck on a fellow who will spend a dollar for ice cream and chocolates and three for a Sunday buggy ride for her on a three dollar a week salary. Somehow we see visions of barefooted children, a frowsy-headed woman over a wash tub, tin cans for dishes on the table, and a combination of a corn cob pipe and a man in the kitchen corner. The young man who lives within his means while single usually has means after he's married.

Married.

LEE—GEORGE.—A verry pretty wedding took place at the residence of Rev. W. E. George, Deer Park, on Sunday morning, August 25. The contracting parties were G. G. Lee and Anna M. George, daughter of Hon. A. F. George. The attendants were J. J. Lee and Miss Pearl George. May they have a happy and prosperous journey through life.

MOUNTAIN TRIOLETS.

A VANISHED ARCADY.

No more we find the nut brown maid
With flushing cheeks and waving tresses;
O'er hill and dale, through glebe and glade,
No more we find the nut brown maid,
She's gone to town—the cunning jade—
To wear the latest dresses:
No more we find the nut brown maid
With flushing cheeks and waving tresses.

No sighing Strephon on the rocks,
His pangs of love complaining;
Unheeded go the wayward flocks,
No sighing Strephon on the rocks—
Discarded now the fustian smocks—
He's gone for higher training:
No sighing Strephon on the rocks,
His pangs of love complaining.

THE OLD HUNTER'S WISH.

I fain would hear the horn again
Go winding on the hill,
The bay of hounds in sweet refrain—
I fain would hear the horn again
Exultant sound with eager strain,
All hurrying to the kill:
I fain would hear the horn again
Go winding on the hill.

Aug. 3, 1901. T. L. L.

DIED IN HIS WESTERN HOME.

Silas Durst, a Former Resident of Garrett County, and For Many Years Lost Sight of, Died in South Dakota.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Over thirty years ago Silas Durst and his cousin, Jacob Durst, sons of twin brothers, Harry and Jacob Durst, left their adjoining homes in New Germany, in Garrett county, for the far west. Their enterprising and energetic natures impelled them to the Rockies. For the first few years they were as close in actions and movements as they were in blood. Still in some strange way in the course of time they became separated and practically unknown to each other. Ere many years passed Jacob died in his far away home. For some years in the beginning of the change of residence a home correspondence was kept up with the family, consisting of a father, mother, half dozen sisters and three brothers. The correspondence, ere many years passed, between the wandering son and the home people came to an end and no one knew the real cause. The good parents, brothers and sisters all believed the absent son to be dead; at least his whereabouts were unknown. The far away son through a strange imagination believed himself to have been forgotten or forsaken by the dear ones at home, hence he wrote no letters home for many years. More than a dozen years ago Jacob Durst, the father, died leaving a considerable estate, which in due time was settled up and Silas treated as a dead heir, and in legal contemplation he was so, as he had not been heard from within the time—seven years—which causes the presumption of death. But to the surprise and gratification of many about seven years ago he was discovered by a former near neighbor at the Black Hills, South Dakota, busily and prosperously engaged in mining. The home situation was explained to him by his discoverer. He at once declared his intention to return to his old home to see the remnant of his family. He occasionally wrote home promising a return, but there was always something to prevent it.

He continued at his prosperous business—mining copper principally—with the standing promise to return, but instead of that realization about the middle of July past several telegrams came from Rapid City, S. D., announcing his sudden death at a hotel in that place among strangers. He was buried at his home or place of business in Hill City with all proper respect and attention. Quite a tribute was paid him by a newspaper of that place.

He was credited with being one of the locaters of the famous Blue Lead Copper Mine, said to be the earliest of that country. It is said he labored and toiled there for about twenty-five years in the face of many difficulties, but he helped to make it a success while he yet lived. He left a considerable estate. No children; never married. His heirs are his brothers and sisters. His age was in the neighborhood of 55 years. His brother, William Durst, has gone or will go to Hill City to look after the estate. He is said to have been well thought of in his remote place of abode and death, and he will certainly be kindly remembered by the few who once knew him well.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

August 24, 1901.

$50.00 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who on the night of July 31, 1901, entered the livery stable of Cora V. Savage, at Deer Park, and maliciously cut and destroyed certain vehicles, harness, bridles, etc.

FRED. A. THAYER,
State's Attorney for Garrett Co.

THE REPUBLICAN

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COMPENSATION.

I sit alone with my heart to-night
Where the gloom is dark and deep,
Across the portals the shadows fall,
And here with my grief I weep;
But over my sad heart's darkness
Steals a radiance rich and rare,
For long ago, when a child at play,
I hid a sunbeam there.

The harp is silent, the chords are dead
Whose music was all too fleet,
And I listen in vain for the silver strain
That made my life complete;
But long ago, when a care-free child,
With no thought of sadder things,
I nestled a song-bird to my breast,
And there it sings and sings.

The garlands are faded and old and sear,
And the laurels that came with the years
Have gone with the dreams and the perished hopes—
I buried them all with tears;
But out in the garden of my soul
The roses bloom so fair,
For long ago, when a little child,
I planted a rose tree there.
—Muriel Strode, in Chicago Evening Post.

The Robber's Cross

By David Ker.

"THEY call Spain the land of adventure," muttered Harry White, as he strolled before breakfast around the outskirts of a small Spanish town on the southern slope of the Sierra Morena; "and I've been in it three weeks, and not had one adventure yet. A man gets no show at all in traveling nowadays. Hello! here comes somebody in a hurry!"

Very much in a hurry, certainly, seemed the sturdy Spanish peasant who had just appeared on the top of the steep ridge above the boy's head, for he was leaping from crag to crag as recklessly as a wildcat, and at times even swinging himself over some deep cleft by the bough of a tree, as if in such haste that he had no time to think of such a trifle as the chance of a broken neck.

But in this case it was "most haste, worst speed," for all at once a large stone gave way beneath the Spaniard's feet, and he came tumbling headlong down into the road amid a whirlwind of dust.

Harry—whose sympathies were already enlisted in favor of a man capable of such feats of strength and daring—flew to the spot, feeling as if he had really met with something like an "adventure" at last. But when he reached the fallen man he stopped short in sheer amazement.

And well he might. The man whom he had seen bounding along the ridge had had long gray hair and beard; he was quite sure of that for he remembered wondering that an old man

LED HIM UP A STEEP ZIGZAG PATH.

should be so active. The hair of the man before him was short, thick, and black as night, and he had no beard at all.

Meanwhile, the stranger had managed to sit up, and was wiping the blood from a bad cut on his forehead. In doing so, he discovered the loss of his false hair and beard, and met Harry's eyes fixed wonderingly upon him.

"Well," asked he, fiercely, answering the boy's glance with a defiant stare, "do you know me?"

"No, and I don't want to know you," said Harry, in broken Spanish, rather nettled at the man's imperious tone. "I suppose you're a smuggler by your disguising yourself that way."

"Yes, I am," replied the other, with a strange smile. "Are you going to give me up to the police?"

"Not I!" cried Harry. "It's not the style of us Americans to give away a man who can't stand up for himself."

"Ah, you're an American, then?" said the smuggler, looking curiously at him. "Well, if you are willing to help me, I'll tell you how you can do it. Give me your arm as far as the chapel of St. James, about half a mile down the road—for I find I've sprained my ankle too badly to walk alone—and then I'm all right."

"Come along, then," rejoined Harry, offering his arm.

And the strangely assorted pair set forth.

On the way our hero told his new friend, who seemed in too much pain to talk himself, that he was traveling through Spain with his father, that he had picked up in Mexico what little Spanish he knew; that his tour had hitherto been provokingly bare of adventures, and that the one thing in the world which he most desired was to fall in with a gang of real Spanish brigands.

At last they reached the chapel, and then, at a peculiar whistle from the smuggler, five wild looking horsemen, with long guns on their shoulders, started out of the encircling thickets, one of whom led by the bridle a fine black horse, on which they at once mounted the crippled Spaniard, not without casting more than one puzzled and suspicious look at the wondering boy.

"Take this for your good deed," said the tall smuggler, taking a small silver cross from his neck and giving it to Harry. "It may be of use to you if ever we meet again. And, as you seem anxious to meet with some Spanish brigands, it may please you to learn that you have seen half a dozen of them to-day."

So saying, he spurred his horse and vanished into the forest with his grim comrades, while Harry turned slowly back to the town, hardly knowing whether he was awake or only dreaming.

"Just like my luck! I've lost my way, sure enough! And this strikes me as the very place to fall in with that nice man, Pedro Gonsalvez, the brigand captain, who seems to be terrorizing the whole country at this time."

The speaker was no other than our friend, Harry White, now grown into a tall young man, and revisiting, after a five-years' absence beyond the Atlantic, his former haunts in southern Spain.

He had certainly good cause to feel uncomfortable just then. To lose one's way in a gloomy forest, among the Spanish mountains, with night at hand and a storm coming on, is not a pleasant experience in any case; but when to all this is added a very strong probability of falling in with a band of robbers, whose usual mode of demanding ransom for a captive is to mail his ears or nose to his anxious friends as a hint that "speedy payment is requested," he must indeed be a brave man who can face the situation without flinching.

What Harry feared came only too soon. A hoarse shout was suddenly heard among the bushes, and before he could draw his revolver he was surrounded by a gang of fierce-looking men, whose grim, ruffianly faces and scowling eyes boded him no good.

A smart stroke from the butt of Harry White's heavy whip felled the foremost man, but the rest at once dragged him from his horse, and, in spite of his furious struggles, bound him hand and foot.

"Let me kill the dog!" roared the injured robber, whose head was bleeding freely. "He shall never strike a Spaniard again!"

"Not so fast, Brother Juan," said another. "He looks like an Englishman, and the English are all rich. We'll make him pay a fat ransom."

"And if he don't pay it quickly," put in a third, with a significant whisk of his knife, close to the prisoner's ear, "his friends won't find him quite so handsome the next time they see him."

Harry shuddered at the horrible threat and the roar of brutal laughter that followed. He was not completely disenchanted, for the brilliant and chivalrous bandits of his boyish dreams were utterly different from these ragged, hangdog ruffians, who almost choked him with the stifling odor of garlic and bad tobacco.

Then his horror turned to rage at the thought of being plundered and insulted by these brutal rascals, and he inwardly vowed that when he did get free he would spend all the money he had in hunting them down. But, as we shall see, he never got the chance of doing so.

The robbers laid their prisoner on the horse and led him up a steep, zigzag path to a kind of rocky platform, walled in on three sides by unscalable cliffs, while on the fourth lay a precipice of several hundred feet.

Here about 20 more brigands were encamped; and Harry White, suddenly remembering his silver cross, looked eagerly to see if the man who had given it to him was one of the band; but he could see no one in the least like him.

"Has Capt. Gonsalvez come back yet?" asked one of his conductors.

"No," was the reply, "but we are expecting him every moment."

Just then a hasty step was heard below, and a tall, dark figure, springing up the rocks as nimbly as a mountain goat, came bounding on to the platform.

"Up with you, comrades!" shouted the newcomer, who was no other than the formidable Pedro Gonsalvez himself. "We have been betrayed, and all the soldiers from La Redonda are upon our trail. We must retreat at once. Ha! who is this—a prisoner?"

"We took him in the valley yonder, and have kept him for ransom," replied one of the bandits.

"There is no time to think of ransoms now, when our very lives are at stake," said the robber chief, sternly. "Take what money he has on him, and then fling him over the precipice."

Instantly a dozen eager hands were rifling Harry's pockets, and the brave youth, giving himself up for lost, prepared to die like a man. But, as his watch was dragged forth by the robbers, the silver cross that hung to its chain caught the eye of Gonsalvez, who sprang forward and asked, hurriedly:

"Where did you get that cross?"

"It was given to me five years ago by a smuggler of these parts, whom I helped to escape when he was crippled by a fall," replied Harry, looking fixedly at him.

"And I am the man who gave it," said Gonsalvez, grasping his hand warmly; "and for that good deed you shall depart free and unharmed. Comrades, give him back all that you have taken. Follow that path, Senor Amerleano, which will lead you to the village of San Tomas; and when you tell this story to your friends, tell them also that kindness is never thrown away, even upon a brigand."—Golden Days.

PATENTS IN ENGLAND.

They Are Easily Obtained, Nor Is There Any Attempt to Rule Out Impracticable Ideas.

The English patent office does little with an application except to put it on record. Nearly every request is granted. There is no previous examination of files to ascertain whether the invention for which a patent is sought is original, as is the case in America. Nor is there any attempt to rule out impracticable ideas. Almost any "crank" can get a patent in England. About a dozen patents on perpetual motion are issued every year there, and twice as many are granted for flying machines. At Washington, when an application is made for a patent on a device which the examiner believes will not work, he demands a working model, which ordinarily is not required. If the applicant cannot show a machine in actual operation which will do what he pretends his application is rejected.

The examination made here to ascertain the novelty of an invention gives a greater value to an American patent than is possessed by the British. For this reason experts often advise an Englishman to apply for a patent in the United States as well as at home, not so much to protect his rights abroad as to find out whether the idea is original or not. An official in England recently said on this subject:

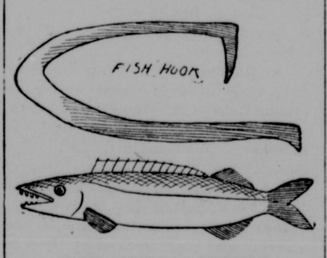
"The American fees are low, and the presumption of novelty which an American patent carries is cheaply bought, even if only for the moral effect in Great Britain, and when the possible realization of profit in America for any invention of considerable intrinsic value is added, the paying of the United States fees would seem to be a highly promising investment. When foreign inventors realize this we may expect to see them seeking American patents in greater numbers. Indeed, this mode of obtaining guarantees of presumptive novelty would seem to be cheaper and perhaps every way as satisfactory as could be found in any change in the British patent office practice."

HAS CANINE TEETH.

Remarkable Fish Discovered by a German Scientist Near One of the Gilbert Islands.

One of the strangest fishes in the world has been discovered near the Gilbert islands. Dr. Augustin Kraemer, a well-known scientist, obtained a few fine specimens of it during a recent fishing excursion which he took near Butaritari.

"I wanted to get some specimens of another curious fish, known as ika ni peka," he says, "but as I was unable I went during the full moon in a small sailboat to Makin, a coral island, which lies east of Butaritari, and there I found a German trader and two Chinese, who in return for some medical



FISH WITH DOG'S TEETH.

assistance which I was able to give them, were quite willing to help me in my search for strange fish. When I told them that I was looking for ika na peka, they replied that they would first have to get some bait, and to my surprise the bait which they got was this extraordinary toothed fish.

"I examined it, and found that it belonged to the family of the Trichiurides, and that it was as thick as my arm, 75 centimeters in length, and very scaly. The most remarkable feature about it, however, was the fact that it had three pairs of long canine teeth in its upper jaw and one smaller pair in its lower jaw. I noticed, too, that it had no fins on its belly."

Either flying fish or crabs are used as bait for the purpose of catching them, and, when they are caught, they in turn serve as bait for catching other fish. The hooks used on such occasions are of a primitive kind, and can be found nowhere except in the Gilbert islands.

This toothed fish is only found at a great depth, and it generally makes its home near precipitous rocks, which it is dangerous for fishermen to approach.

Herd of White Rhinoceroses.

All have heard of white elephants, but few know that there are also in existence white rhinoceroses, constituting a distinct species. These are almost extinct, and probably not more than a dozen or so are left. The Revue Scientifique says, of a small herd of these animals in Natal, that fortunately they are protected by law and, fortunately also, the party that met the animals included the governor of the colony, otherwise the species might have been now more nearly extinct than ever before, for hunters are not scrupulous in such matters.

DISINFECTING LAMP.

Easily and Economically Managed and Suitable for Greenhouse or Household Use.

Dr. J. W. M. Kitchen, of East Orange, N. J., who has had a good deal of experience with orchids, and the pests which affect them, describes in the Medical Record a lamp which he employed in destroying insects and bacteria. The substances which he uses in fighting these creatures are poisonous to man as well as to microbes and bugs. The most potent are hydrocyanic acid gas and nicotine. What seems to Dr. Kitchen as the most effective way to dispose of any pest is to dip it into water that has been tinctured with the poison. But this is less convenient than to diffuse the deadly agent

DISINFECTING LAMP.

through the air in the form of gas or vapor. Hence the latter method is the one which Dr. Kitchen follows. He says:

"I have found that the effectiveness of vapors and gases thus generated was largely controlled by the distance from the source of generation of the germ or insect treated. These gases and vapors were also effective in proportion to the quickness of generation and their consequent concentration. Vapors are more effective than dry gases, and they are more effective if applied to dry areas. Moist atmosphere surrounding an insect or germ seems to tend to protect it. I found that many escaped by hiding in the moisture holding peat and moss above referred to. I used all sorts of apparatuses to generate vapors, commencing with large, costly and complicated forms, and gradually evolving downward into the simple, inexpensive and uncomplicated form of a number of small generating devices.

"I found that the greater the number of points of generation of the destructive vapors I used the greater was the success, and this brings me to the point of my communication, viz., that in order to secure the best effect in methods of disinfection, a large number of points of generation and a quick liberation or formation of the disinfecting vapor should be used. In my greenhouse work I use a number of small generators, such as is outlined in the accompanying cut, distributed around the area of the house operated on. A little wood alcohol is placed in the generator lamps and lighted. The disinfecting material is put in the superimposed evaporating pan, and the apparatuses are left to do their very perfect work. It is obvious that the same method can be applied to house disinfection. Small generators can be placed in the several parts of a room, in corners, in closets and under beds, and will produce very much more germicidal effect, and at much less expense and labor, than in using one large apparatus, the vapor from which may be, perhaps, applied through a keyhole. By using this diffuse method of generation, of course, any degree of concentration and strength of disinfecting vapors can be obtained by merely multiplying the numbers of generators."

Streaks on Planet Neptune.

Neptune, the most distant known planet of the solar system, presents to the telescope only a small, greenish disk on which no distinct markings are visible. But during the past year the great telescope of the naval observatory at Washington has revealed indications of the existence of streaks on Neptune bearing a resemblance to the belts of Jupiter. A few years ago similar streaks were seen on Uranus. Saturn also possess them, so that it may be said that cloud-like belts are a feature common to all the four great outer planets.

Maximum Heat of Water.

Water boils at a temperature of 212 degrees, but having been brought to that temperature, it can not be made any hotter. The reason of this is not generally understood, and yet it is quite simple. Boiling is only another name for steam-making, the agitation and bubbling being caused by the escape of the steam into which the heat has converted the particles of water. It is the escape of the steam that prevents the water from getting any hotter than 212 degrees, for it takes heat away with it, thus keeping the temperature from rising.

Mechanism of Flying Fish.

Flying fish, called by naturalists "Exocaetus," is a common sight to all voyagers in tropical and subtropical seas. Their usual length is from 10 to 12 inches, though one 18 inches long has recently been described. They are enabled to execute flying leaps by means of the great development of their forward or pectoral fins. During the flight the fins are kept quietly distended, without any motion. Their flight is rapid, greatly exceeding that of a ship going ten miles an hour.

MEASURING BY FAULTS.

A Little Incident Which Proves That a Habit, Whether for Good or Evil, Is Never Trivial.

It was a meeting of a girls' society, a society organized with large purpose and high ideals. But it was necessary that it should grow to strength in numbers and working power before much could even be begun; therefore some of the most farsighted were working first for increased membership, and a score of new faces was in the room that afternoon. As soon as the meeting was opened, one of the charter members hurried over to the president. She was a beautiful girl, noticeable among all the rest for a certain exquisite daintiness which meant something more than rich clothing, for one felt that her "atmosphere" would have been exactly as fine and delicate had she worn a cotton gown. Her face was full of dismay.

"O Miss Yates!" she cried, "don't you think we ought to have strict membership rules, and let no one join unless by unanimous vote? There is one girl here this afternoon who is so untidy! We don't want girls like that."

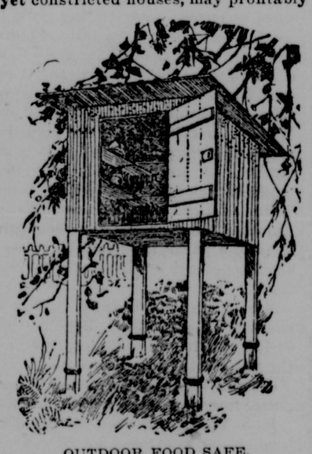
There were two sides to the little incident. The girl who was "untidy" might prove to have splendid executive ability, or talent that could ill be spared, for hasty judgments are blundering things. Who of us would not resent being measured by our faults alone? But, on the other hand, what a commentary upon the effect of a bad habit. Doubtless her carelessness about her appearance seemed to that girl a trivial thing; yet day by day that one fault was making her lose untold opportunities for happiness and usefulness. It is safe to say that a habit, whether for good or evil, is never trivial.—Wellspring.

FRESH-AIR FOOD SAFE.

The Outdoor Pantry of the Southern States Is a Device That Is Well Worth Imitating.

Pantry requirements are a trifle paradoxical, in that they are air and light and darkness. A pantry window is essential, even if it be no more than a tiny two-light sliding sash, set anyhow in the outer wall. A regular window is much better. It need not waste wall-space-shelves, but can be so placed across it as to admit its working. But if a pantry can be allotted as much as six feet of house wall, it is better to have the window set crosswise, with the lower edge a little more than breast high. Then, by making one sash of glass and filling the other with wire gauze, the pantry can have a handy outdoor closet. Have a tight deal partition running out from the sash division, as far as the space permits. Put shelves around three sides of the two compartments thus formed and close them with tight light deal doors. Thus the indoor pantry can subserve its proper purposes and the outside closet banish the iceman for six months in the year.

People with plenty of ground space, yet constricted houses, may profitably



OUTDOOR FOOD SAFE.

take a leaf from the book of south country household economy. It is common there for country folk to have a sort of outdoor fresh-air closet, a small detached structure set in the shadiest place possible, standing upon four tall legs, with a flat shingle roof of barely enough pitch to shed rain. The floor is at least four feet from the ground, and the whole structure only big enough to reach well across. There are shelves all around and the weatherboarding up next the roof is full of tiny auger holes. The door fits tight and fastens with a lock. Around each of the four legs is commonly a tar bandage applied six inches above the ground. This traps venturesome ants, spiders and their kidney, thus keeping the inside clear. The structure is whitewashed inside and out twice a year. In hot weather floor and shelves are washed every morning and scoured twice a week. Such a fixture should not cost over three or four dollars, even if one hires it built, and it is certainly among the handiest things one can have about the house or yard.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Vinegar as an Absorbent.

A little vinegar kept boiling on the stove while cooking cabbage, onions or cauliflower will prevent much of the odor from these vegetables escaping through the house.

ADJUSTABLE MIRROR.

A Toilet Room Convenience That Is Easily Arranged and Placed in Any Needed Position.

The illustration shows a method of arranging a small mirror in the lavatory room so as to be adjustable to different heights. The mirror may be as easily arranged this way as hung stationary, and is much more convenient. Make two small wooden pulleys about one inch in diameter and one-fourth inch thick, cutting a shallow groove in the edge or face of each. Small flat spools, such as are used for silk twist, will answer very well. On the wall, directly above where mirror is to be suspended, place one of the pulleys, holding it in position by a small wire nail which serves as an axle. To the right or left of this pulley, at any required distance, arrange the other pulley, in the manner indicated. Procure a stout cord, and fasten one end to a weight just as heavy as the mirror—weights and cord from one of the old-fashioned mantel clocks may be found in many households, and will be about right for the purpose. Bring the cord up over outside pulley and down over the pulley above mirror, where it is conducted through a small staple and tied to a small hook

ADJUSTABLE MIRROR.

made from a piece of heavy wire. Place a small staple in top edge or back of the mirror frame and hang it on the weighted cord. The mirror and weight will now be in equilibrium, and mirror may be raised or lowered and will remain at point desired. When desired to remove the glass from the cord, raise it up till the hook is stopped by the staple in the wall before lifting the mirror off its hook. If possible, have the weight operate behind some piece of furniture, such as a cupboard, towel rack, or the like, so as to be out of sight, and to effect this improvement any length of pulley may be used to conduct the cord to the required point.—J. G. Allshouse, in Ohio Farmer.

THE MECHANICAL FAN.

Clever Duplication of the Electrical Air Stirrer to Work by Simple Hand Pressure.

Sentiment needs now to defend one of its last devices—the fan in the hands of the pretty girl. Behold, the spirit of utility, seeking new fields for the exercise of its powers, has invaded the field of the fan. It has set up as a rival of the lacy, silken implement of feminine hypnotism, that has served the gentler sex through untold ages, a mechanical device of brass, steel and wood—a thing that to the accompaniment of a low buzzing provides a gratifying and steady draught of cool air, and bearing the name of the "cold air fan."

The cold air fan physically suggests a cross between an egg-beater and a machine for strengthening the hands of a pugilist. One might almost suspect that the inventor had set out to make an egg-beater and been diverted, as an after-thought, to the fan idea by the prospects of greater financial gain in that direction.

Putting aside as intolerable the suggestion that this thing of wheels and levels—light and easy running though it be—can ever be a real competitor with the palm leaf and the great variety of daintier fans, the fact remains that the newcomer is sure to find an infinity of uses. For example, what could be more satisfactory to the patron of a country barber shop, where compressed air plants are as yet impossible luxuries, than this small, cheap creator of a cool breeze? Manifestly, nothing.

The makers say it will throw a current of air as far as an electric fan of like size, which is easily credible when they add the further information that the blades of the wheel can be made to reach a speed of 4,000 revolutions a minute. It works by compressing in the hand the handles of the scissors-like arrangement that forms its framework. A ratchet and a couple of cog-wheels transmit the motion to the fan, both blades of which are detachable, in order to be packed in small compass. —Chicago Record-Herald.

GIFTS FOR TRAVELERS.

Useful Embroidered Bags Nowadays Constitute an Important Part of a Tourist's Outfit.

A novel and useful gift to anyone going on a traveling tour or long journey comprises a set of bags made of embroidered linen or sateen. There should be a bag for soiled clothes, one for handkerchiefs, one for shoes, a nightdress case and a sponge bag.

The boot and shoe bag in these days is decidedly more attractive than the time-honored combination of brown holland and scarlet braid which one associated with this purpose in the past.

The soiled clothes bag is no longer an eyesore in cretonne of a "green and yellow melancholy," but in its pleasing form is made of dark blue linen worked in washing silks or flax or thread, with tufts of mimosa in natural coloring. A light, graceful pattern is darned in with pale china blue, and the design is lined off at the top with a straight border of either yellow or blue cord.—N. Y. Tribune.

RICH IN RESOURCES.

Congo Free State Soon to Be Annexed to Belgium.

Country Now the Personal Property of King Leopold—Produces Rubber Enough to Supply the World.

[Special Correspondence.]

"TALL trees from little acorns grow." England has demonstrated that a country limited in area may be of great consequence in the map-making of the world. Belgium has always been of considerable diplomatic importance, and probably will soon rank among great colonial nations. The Congo Free State will be a center of political interest within a short time. If it be annexed to Belgium as a colony, as existing conditions would seem to indicate, it will mean much, not only to the peoples directly concerned, but other nations as well. When the Belgians first explored the country, cocoanuts, ivory and palm oil were the only products exported. Many other articles are now added to this list, and a newly-completed railroad will ship at low rates.

The rubber trade has been carried on for about 40 years, but it first attracted the attention of the Belgians a few years ago. Now it is prophesied that it will furnish the great future wealth of the state, as it has developed so rapidly that among the rubber producing countries of Africa the Free State now holds the first place, annually furnishing to the world more than 3,000 tons. During the time of his first expedition, Stanley said that on the islands of the Congo river alone enough rubber could be secured in a year to pay the expense of a railroad. There are several varieties of rubber in the Free State.

It also ranks first among the countries from which ivory is exported. About 700 tons of ivory are annually produced in the world. Of this 600 tons come from Africa. The African ivory is considered far superior to that produced in Asia, on account of its greater density and waxy softness. A small stock of fossilized ivory comes

A CONGO CHIEF AND HIS TWO WIVES.

from India and Siberia. According to Holtzapffel, fossil tusks from the north Siberian rivers have weighed 186 pounds. The average in Africa is said to be from 20 to 50 pounds. Those from the Congo are very large, weighing on an average 60 pounds. A pair, each weighing 156 pounds, were shown at the Brussels exhibition.

In the dense, almost unexplored, forests of the central Congo many herds of wild elephants are still roaming. These are hunted by the natives for their flesh, which they prize much more highly than they do their tusks. But what they term "dead ivory" forms the greater proportion of what the Free State sends out annually. The natives have collected elephants'

CONGO NATIVE IN HIS CANOE.

tusks for hundreds of years for purposes of exchange, considering them of little value. In the Upper Nile region, the Khartoum merchants first discovered an accumulation of these treasures. Dealers finally advanced to Katanga, thence to the Congo, after which the ivory trade steadily increased. On July 31, 1888, an ivory market was started in Antwerp, selling 15 tons. In 1890 its sales exceeded those of the Liverpool market, and in 1895 those of London. In February, May, August and November of each year, great sales are held there. There were sold in Antwerp, in 1899, 21,446 tusks from the reserves and only 8,539 from newly-killed animals. The government confiscates all carcasses of elephants killed without especial permission.

The latest methods of treating the natives of the Congo Free State have brought out the fact that by proper management they may be utilized successfully as laborers. This means the possibility of a rapid development of the country. The building of the first 85 miles of railroad from Matadi to Leopoldville required five years. The negroes were treated like slaves, the Belgian overseers whipping them unmercifully. The results were so disappointing that they were afterward employed like the Belgian laborers and paid in accordance with the amount of work performed. They were so impressed by the fact that increased effort brought payment in proportion that the remainder of the road, 216 miles, was completed in four years, proving that "a man's a man for a' that."

Their being amenable to religious teaching to a remarkable degree goes to prove that the members of the Congo tribes may yet be made useful members of society. People who have inherited their Christianity might even profit by their example. A missionary states that in one of their villages a school had been formed and they had erected a church. They so rejoiced in their newly-found religious experiences that they began to consider the condition of their regenerate neighbors, of the heathen natives across a great river who had not, like themselves, been blessed by Christian teaching. They said: "Those people know nothing of Jesus, while we are saved. What shall we do?" In order to find a fitting answer to this query they held a special meeting and gave the matter long and careful consideration. The river was full of crocodiles, the crossing dangerous, the distance too great for an easy return journey. Several days must be spent among those "heathen" who would, very likely, treat them with great violence. Yet 50 Congo church members crossed the river and preached during three days so earnestly that they left converts behind them on their return. Now a church of 20 members is established in that village, who are working with excellent results among their neighbors. The negro temperament is emotional and responds quickly to religious teaching. The railroad experience seems to indicate also that they are not indifferent to the "main chance." But it would take a long and optimistic look into the future to discern in them theologians, financiers and politicians.

It is very hard to obtain anything approximating correct figures regarding the population of this territory, which possesses a five times larger area than France. The number of inhabitants was estimated by Stanley to be 29,000,000. That this is a minimum is the opinion of Gov. Gen. Wahis, who visited the Upper Congo and obtained statistics from government agents stationed there. The people are unevenly distributed. Tracts almost destitute of population are adjacent to crowded districts. The largest village in the Free State is Nmtomba, with a population of 10,000. The general preference seems to be for the forests rather than the river banks as dwelling places.

During its course the Congo river changes its name many times, but Mr. Stanley traced and identified it all the way. The Lualabo-Kongo, interrupted by cataracts and rapids, flows northward from the lake region to about two degrees north of the equator, where many islands stud the broad stream, ten miles wide. Then its course changes many times. In the great basin between east longitude 26 degrees and east longitude 17 degrees, through which it flows, the river has an uninterrupted course of 1,400 miles, with magnificent affluents. From here it descends by about 30 falls and flowing rapids to a great river between the falls of Yelala and the Atlantis. From the Chibalo mountains to its mouth the length is 2,900 miles. Stanley states that by its numerous great tributaries it drains 1,300,000 square miles. It has no delta and but one mouth. Only the Amazon exceeds the volume of water it brings down. A steamer drawing 12 feet can steam 110 miles from its mouth, where it is nearly ten miles wide and 160 fathoms deep.

The Free State is now the personal property of King Leopold of the Belgians, and an absolute monarchy. This form of government is, however, only temporary. Belgium has had the right to annex the state since 1890. It is well known that King Leopold, in making his will, instructed that the state become the property of Belgium in the event of his death before its annexation was finally voted upon by the Belgian parliament. It seems outside the limits of possibility that such a magnificent gift will be refused, but in such an event it can be bequeathed to anyone whom the king desires to name as his legatee. His successor, however, must, before accepting the gift, be authorized to do so by parliament. The king's nephew, Prince Albert, son of the count of Flanders, will probably succeed him on the throne.

EDWARD JULIAN.

Made Hay by Moonshine.

Down in New Jersey the farmers have been making hay while the moon shines because the sunshine is too hot.

RARE ART TREASURES.

Exquisitely Carved Jars Unearthed in the Ruins of an Ancient Palace in Crete.

The recent unearthing by Mr. Arthur Evans of the famous palace of King Minos, with its mysterious labyrinth and chambers, on the ancient site of Knossos, in the island of Crete, has brought to light some wonderful art treasures. King Minos, it will be remembered, was the wise ruler and inspired lawmaker. He is styled the Cretan Moses, who every nine years repaired to the cave of Zeus and received from the God of the Mountains the laws for his people.

The astonishing feature of these finds, says the New York Herald, is the revelation that long before the

MINOS' TREASURE JAR.
(Recently Found in the Ruins of a Palace in Crete.)

appearance of the rudest form of Greek art a mysterious and highly cultured civilization, at the early age of 3,000 B. C., was in existence. It is now thought that the unknown cradle of Greek civilization has been pointed out by these remarkable art objects.

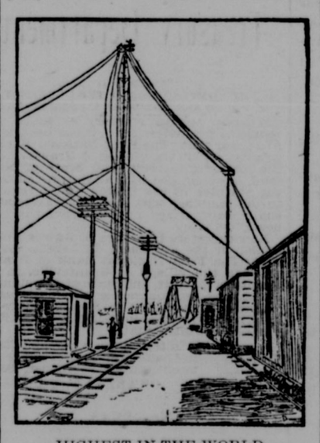
Exquisitely carved treasure jars found in the palace strikingly illustrate the bold and artistic creations of this prehistoric period. Mr. Evans has uncovered a large portion of the palace area. By an extraordinary piece of good fortune the remains of walls began to appear only a foot below the surface. This dwelling had been overwhelmed by a great catastrophe. Everywhere on the hilltop were traces of a mighty conflagration. Burnt beams and charred wooden columns lay within the rooms and corridors. There was here no gradual decay.

On the floor of one of the magazines were found huge store or treasure jars. One of these, found in a small, separate chamber, which is shown in the illustration, was nearly five feet in height. Only a few of the jars were opened. They proved to be empty. The jar was profusely ornamented with decorative designs, and the colors were almost as brilliant as when first laid down, over 3,000 years before. Excavations are still in progress in the palace grounds, and additional finds will undoubtedly be brought to light in the near future.

HIGH TELEGRAPH POLES.

Erected at Beaumont, Tex., on Opposite Banks of the Sometimes Turbulent Neches.

The highest telegraph poles in the United States have just been put up in Beaumont, Tex. So far as known, they are the highest of any in the world, the top being 150 feet above the ground. They were erected on the opposite banks of the Neches river by the Western Union Telegraph company, in order to string its cable across



HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.
(Telegraph Poles at Beaumont, Tex., 150 Feet High.)

the stream. The span is 144 feet in length. This height is necessary to admit the passage of ships through the drawbridge, their masts being 100 feet tall and more.

This aerial span was preferred to laying a submarine cable, for it is expected that congress may at some future day have the Neches river dredged, and this would ruin the cable. It is also much cheaper.

Autocars for Paris Police.

Autocars are to be utilized by the police in Paris to overtake cars driven at excessive speed. Several policemen are now being trained to drive the motor cars.

Most Intricate Game Known.

Japanese chess is the most intricate game in the world. The board has 81 squares, 20 pieces are used, and the pieces change in grade when they arrive at a certain position on the board.

Field for Young Lawyers.

There are 40 counties in Texas which have to seek legal advice outside their limits, as they have not a single attorney of their own.

A LIGHTNING RECORDER.

Ingenious Invention of a Cleveland Priest Performs Scientific Wonders.

A very important achievement has been added to the recent developments of electrical and meteorological science by Father Odenbach, of St. Ignatius college. This Cleveland priest has long been recognized as occupying a foremost place among American scientists, and his latest invention will be noted with great interest both in this country and in the scientific circles of Europe, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the meteorological observatory on the tower of the college building in Jersey street, Father Odenbach has set up an instrument which records every flash of lightning within a radius of nearly 100 miles. The apparatus is extremely complicated and not easy of comprehension to one who has not a scientific education. The theory, however, is the same as that of the Marconi wireless telegraphy. The electric waves, coming from a great distance or from near at hand, are collected and brought through a series of delicate appliances to a recorder, which notes each impression with a distinct click, similar to the click of a telegraph instrument.

The tower of St. Ignatius college is roofed with plate copper. This forms an excellent "collector" for the electric rays. Connected with this copper roofed tower is the lightning rod, which is a copper cable. When Father Odenbach first conceived the idea of working out his theory he noted that the tower was just suitable for his purpose. He accordingly had the lightning rod cut off and directed through the observatory instead of leading to the ground. On this rod he fixes his delicate recording instruments, and was highly pleased to note that they worked exactly as he had expected.

Father Odenbach was not entirely satisfied, however, as in case of a bolt striking the lightning rod it would be conducted directly through the observatory, destroy all the apparatus and probably kill whoever was present. He accordingly reset the lightning rod, and conducted only a small thread cable through the receiving and recording apparatus. He found that this worked exactly as well, and also obviated all danger of acident.

One day lately Cleveland was visited by its first electric storm of the season. Hours before the storm broke, when the sky was absolutely clear and no sign of lightning anywhere to be seen, the instrument was busy clicking off its record of flashes from distant clouds. During the approach, duration and recession of the storm the record continued accurate and unbroken, every flash being instantaneously recorded, and the records continuing after the flashes had become too distant to be visible. All day the instrument was busy with its recording, although scarcely a flash was visible.

Father Odenbach's invention is absolutely unique in America, and the first lightning recorder ever devised or set up on this side of the Atlantic. An Italian named Boggio has worked out a scheme for the same purpose, but in practical working the instrument of Father Odenbach's is far superior in every respect.

Father Odenbach believes that a lightning recorder will become an important instrument for meteorological offices. It will enable observers to note with certainty the approach of thunderstorms and squalls, local disturbances which it is impossible for any forecaster to predict with accuracy.

The instrument as at present arranged records by sound only. Father Odenbach is at work upon a mechanical appliance by which the record will be automatically placed on paper, thus rendering it unnecessary to watch the instrument in order to get continuous observations.

Sculptor of Great Men.

Hamo Thornycroft is a sculptor of heroes. He is at present engaged on the statue of Mr. Gladstone, which is one day to adorn London. The Cromwell statue at Westminster, which, in spite of the controversy over it, is one of the finest monuments of the metropolis, is also his. Gen. Gordon in Trafalgar square is Mr. Thornycroft's work, and the statue of Earl Granville in the houses of parliament was carved by his hand. John Bright at Rochdale is another of Mr. Thornycroft's statues, and his work is known, indeed, all over the kingdom and the empire. There are a Gordon statue from his studio in Melbourne, a statue of Sir Steuart Bayley in Calcutta, and others in several towns in the United Kingdom.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Plain English in Decisions.

Some of the young gentlemen now busy over their books in the law schools or law offices will be delivering the opinion of the court long before the clock strikes 1950. This is an additional reason why all those young gentlemen (since the wisest of us cannot pick out the future judges now) should be incited and required to study two or three (at least) of the John Marshall decisions, for the style no less than for the matter. He said what he had to say in simple, straightforward English—every time. The ability to do that is worth having, and it is much rarer among the eminent occupants of the bench than it ought to be.—Hartford Courant.

As She Understood It.

Harold—My dear Tessie, you look good enough to eat.

Tessie—Thanks; I am a trifle hungry. Suppose we try that restaurant just across the street.—Chicago Daily News.

THE THIRSTY MAN.

Little Charley Leads Him to the Fountain and Starts a Reformation.

"Mother," said Charlie, as he nestled lovingly by her side, "nurse knows such a funny man. At least, she knows his wife. I heard her telling cook last night, when they thought I was asleep. 'Poor Harriet,' she said, 'I am so sorry for her. Night after night her husband goes to the "Castle and Banner," and stops there drinking and drinking instead of going home. And she and the children never have enough to eat, and are always hungry, because he spends such a lot of money on drink.' Nurse and cook seem to think he must be a dreadful bad man, But I feel sorry for him, 'cause he must be always so very thirsty to drink so much as that. But why does he spend money for drink? Do you s'pose he doesn't know about water; and hasn't ever seen that new fountain in the square? What do they drink at the 'Castle and Banner,' mother?"

His mother sighed as she held her little son closer to her. For it is a hard task, and thankless, to open the eyes of our children to the knowledge of good and evil.

As Mrs. Russell was sitting alone on the evening of the same day the room door opened and nurse appeared, her face white and anxious.

"If you please, ma'am," she said, "I can't find Master Charlie anywhere. He was playing in the day nursery when I went to put baby to bed, and when I got back he was gone. His hat was gone, too, so I thought he must be in the garden, but I've hunted everywhere and can't find him. I

IT WON'T MAKE YOU SILLY.

never knew him do such a thing before, ma'am."

And nurse began to cry.

Mrs. Russell rose hastily from her seat.

"Why! whatever can have happened to the child!" she cried. Then, like a flash, the memory of the morning's conversation came to her.

And hastily donning a simple sailor hat, she sallied forth.

About ten minutes before this a tall man, shabbily dressed, yet with the look of one who had seen better days, was entering the "Castle and Banner," when he was startled by a clear, childish voice addressing him.

"If you please, sir, are you very thirsty?" it said, "because there is such a nice fountain in the square, and you can have as much drink as you like there for nothing, and it won't make you silly, and you won't have a headache to-morrow."

The man looked down angrily, but his face softened as he met the gaze of Charlie's innocent eyes.

"Who sent you to tell me that?" he said, gruffly.

"No one sent me," said the child, "but I felt sure that nobody would be so silly as to drink the nasty stuff they sell in here if they knew there was water. So I came to tell you."

The man was evidently of a far better class than the ordinary frequenters of a public-house. And something in the situation seemed to appeal to his sense of humor. He smiled grimly as he spoke again.

"I have heard of water, my little man; but somehow or other I like this best."

"Oh, do you?" said Charlie, wistfully; "then doesn't it ever make you silly?"

A hot, painful flush spread duskily over the man's face.

"Sometimes it does; not often," he said.

"Water never does," said the child, eagerly. "Oh, please, sir, let me show you the fountain."

"Well, all right," said the man, half reluctantly. "I can call in here on my way back," he muttered to himself.

"Oh, thank you!" cried Charlie, delightedly, and slipping his little hand into the man's, he turned to go.

But the hand he clasped was drawn away.

"Don't do that," said the man. "Your mother wouldn't like to see you holding my hand."

"Oh, yes she would," he said, in surprise; "why shouldn't she?"

"Because I am poor and wear old clothes," the man replied, "and have been a bad man, too."

"I'm a bad boy sometimes," said Charlie, confidingly, "and I wear very old clothes when I'm playing in the garden. I like to hold your hand, 'cause I think you're a nice man. Mother says we ought to love everybody, 'cause God is our Father and loves us all. P'raps you've got a little boy at home about as big as me. If you have you know how God loves you, by how you love him."

"I've got a little boy at home," said the man in a subdued voice, "but he isn't as big as you; he's only eight years old."

"I'm only eight years old, too," said Charlie. "P'raps your little boy isn't so big as me because he doesn't have enough to eat. Nurse says she knows a man whose little boys don't have enough to eat because he is thirsty, and spends almost all his money on the nasty stuff to drink. I expect your little boy will grow bigger now you're going to drink water, don't you?"

The man's face was pale with emotion, the child's innocent chatter had touched his heart. But they had reached the fountain, and he was thus spared the necessity of replying. It was growing dusk; a man was lighting the lamps round the square. To his dying day Roger Carter never forgot the scene or the bright, earnest little face of the boy as he filled the drinking cup with water and handed it to him. He drained it eagerly, for he was really thirsty, and with the taste of the pure, cool water old memories rushed back to him. Once again he saw himself an innocent child like the boy before him. He thought of his own boy at home. Would he grow up like his father? God forbid!

"Well," he said, "that's the first drink of cold water I've had for many a long day."

"There," said Charlie, triumphantly. "I was sure you'd forgotten all about it. Have some more, do. It won't make you silly, and you won't have a headache to-morrow. I know, because I drink it myself. And there's nothing to pay for it, so you will have more money to take home for your little boy to-night, won't you?"

It was at this juncture that Mrs. Russell found them. She was not at all surprised to find her son conversing with a disreputable-looking man, but she was surprised to find in that man the husband of an old schoolfellow of her own, whom she had not seen for years.

The recognition was mutual, but while Roger Carter hung his head and tried to slink away, she came forward with outstretched hand and a bright smile of welcome.

"This is indeed a pleasure," she said. "It is a long time since we met. And how is Myra, Mr. Carter?"

"I have lost her," said the man. "She died two years ago, and since that time I have been going steadily downhill. I am ashamed for you to see me, Mrs. Russell."

"He'd forgotten about cold water, mother," piped out Charlie. "And he was very thirsty, so he had to drink the nasty stuff. But he's always going to drink water now, and then his little boy will have plenty to eat, and grow as big as me. You are, aren't you?" he went on, "now you know how nice it is?"

"I am, God helping me," said Roger, earnestly. "You have cured the thirsty man, Charlie, because you cared. Plenty of people have preached at me, but no one ever really cared before."

So there was something that even a little boy could do—Randall Chetwynd, in National Advocate.

PUNISHING HIMSELF.

Remorse and Self-Affliction Could Not Restore Lost Fortune of Drunken Miner.

A curious story is told of an acquaintance by an American miner. He says that the man was known in the camp as a quiet but determined man. He was well liked by the men who knew him, but he was averse to the dissipations common among the miners of the district.

While working at a place called Cripple Creek, several miles from Denver, he made a strike of several thousand dollars. He took his haul to Denver, and there, contrary to his usual habit, he succumbed to temptation and engaged in a prolonged debauch. He did not become sober until all his money was gone. Then he realized his folly and was exasperated at the besotted idiocy by which he had lost a fortune in a few days.

Money was offered him to pay his way back to the mines, but he refused to borrow a cent. He set out to walk the whole distance. A man who was driving a team in the direction he was going overtook him and offered him a ride, but the miner refused it. He trudged along doggedly, and the teamster overheard him muttering to himself: "Walk, walk, you miserable fool! Drink and gamble, will you? Then walk—it'll do you good. No, you needn't stop at a spring; go dry, you sot, you've drunk enough. Go on and walk—it serves you right. Walk—walk!"

And the man did walk until he reached his shanty, and sullenly resumed his work. Doubtless the self-inflicted suffering was a vent for his remorse, but it could not restore his wasted fortune.

PROGRESS.

The Michigan legislature has passed the Humphrey bill, which will practically require liquor-selling druggists to take out a saloon license.

Superintendent Richardson, of the United States insane asylum at Washington, puts the liquor-produced insanity of the United States at 55 per cent.

Judge Cornish, of Lewiston, Me., has rendered a decision to the effect that medicine composed of 23 per cent. of alcohol cannot legaliy be sold in the state.

Georgia will make prohibition of the liquor traffic the principal issue in the next political campaign. Ex-Gov. Northen is leading the temperance forces.

Pennsylvania has passed a law prohibiting the sale of beer or other liquor to women to be carried home from the saloon in a bottle or other receptacle.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1901.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
HERMAN S. PLATT,
Of Baltimore City.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
THOMAS PARRAN,
Of Calvert County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator:
ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

For House of Delegates:
PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.
CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

For Sheriff:
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

For Treasurer:
JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 14.

For County Commissioners:
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.
JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

For Register of Wills:
EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

For County Surveyor:
FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

THE "Man from Laurel," now sojourning at Saratoga, in prescribing for Maryland and National Democracy, urges that time-honored remedy, "Harmony." But even with this sugar-coated preparation to tickle the palate, Terrapin State Democrats cannot swallow another dose of Gorman. Of him they have had their fill.

Gorman's Ratio.

The Gorman-Smith disfranchisement law will rob thousands of worthy and unfortunate white citizens of manhood's right of suffrage. But the Gormanites care nothing for that so long as more colored voters are deprived of their votes. Referring to the proportion of white and colored voters likely to be disfranchised the *Peninsula Democrat*, the leading Democratic paper in Talbot county, says:

"Mr. Gorman has placed a valuation on the white man as compared with the negro. This ratio has been in dispute for ages. Mr. Gorman, the self-constituted representative and champion of the so-called white man's party, has at last settled this disputed question and fixed the ratio at 1 to 2.

"Think of it! After all these years of our boasted moral, mental and social superiority, we are bluntly told, by the great advocate of white man supremacy, that as the crows fly and the coons run one white man is only worth two negroes. This is not a ratio based on international agreement, but a ratio fixed on an independent Gorman basis, without the consent of any other nation.

"Hence, Mr. Gorman has traded 15,000 white voters for 30,000 negro voters, or at the ratio of 1 to 2, in the hope of reaching—Washington. The hope is as wild as the trade. The loss of white voters will amount to more than 15,000, through disgusted relatives, friends and neighbors of the disfranchised whites. And how about the 30,000 negroes? Is not that an uncertain quantity?

"The election returns will tell the sequel of the story."

Causing Alarm.

The splendid ticket nominated by the Republicans is spreading alarm throughout the element in the Democratic party, known as the Gorman Ring. The ticket will poll the full party strength. That is everywhere admitted and that means success. But in addition the ticket will draw all good citizens to it. The high character of the gentlemen upon it is a pledge to the people that honor and justice will be their watchword if elected to the offices to which they aspire, and it also is assurance that the Republican party is only anxious to do good.

The fact is prominent and undeniable that the candidates are particularly well fitted to discharge the duties of the various offices, and are pledged to do the very best for the public. Another fact is also very notable and very worthy of consideration and that is, not a single delegate on the Republican ticket will vote to return A. P. Gorman to the United States Senate. Every citizen therefore who does not want to see Mr. Gorman placed at the head of the Democratic spoils gang again will make a move to prevent it by voting to send the Republican candidates to the legislature.

There are other cogent reasons why the Democratic ring is terrified, and the evidence of it is that its organs have begun to falsify and misrepresent to ward off the logic of the fine nominations and enviable record of the Republican party.

In due time the falsity of all the utterances by the minions of the Gorman Ring will be shown. The issue is between good government in the State, county and city as represented by the Republican party and Gorman rule and ruin as represented by the Democtatic machine.

Democracy and Prosperity Antipodes.

Labor in this country sought to improve its condition in 1892, when employment was general and wages fair, by using the ballot to entrust power in the hands of the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland went the second time into the presidency and a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress was chosen with the expectation that better times would follow. Can any Democrat aver, with sincerity, that the succeeding four years furnished any evdence that Democratic theories were conducive to the welfare of the laboring, farming, or any other interest of the country? Is it not true that Mr. Cleveland's second term was fraught with disaster to every interest except, possibly, that of the money lender? Labor was idle, capital was unemployed, farm products were lower in price than ever before or since, the goods of merchants lay unsalable on their shelves and general financial disaster marked the period.

This condition was relieved when such a change occurred in the use of the ballot, as substituted, in 1896, a Republican President and Congress for the Democratic Executive and Legislative departments of the previous four years. Of that there is no manner of doubt, since a period of unexampled prosperity has followed the change. Labor is generally employed and at very decidedly more remunerative wages than marked the time of Democratic sway, farm products command fair prices, manufactures flourish and all classes are prosperous.

The difference in conditions in the two periods referred to has not been accidental. It is the result of well defined causes. Under the Democratic administration manufactures languished because manufacturers feared to venture into an unprotected field. Labor was underpaid because labor was not in demand. Farm products were reduced in price because many of the people were idle and were forced to economize in the consumption of such products, and merchants were unsuccessful because the people were without money to buy their wares.

When Democratic newspapers, therefore, advise labor to employ the ballot to right inequalities in wages—meaning that this can be accomplished by investing the Democratic party with political power—it is only necessary to contrast the condition of labor under the rule of the two parties during the last decade. If Democratic rule wrought disaster not only to labor, but to every other interest of the country, and Republican policy brought prosperity to the laborer, the farmer, the manufacturer and the merchant, it would be the height of folly to return to the state which brought the former condition into existence. Democratic success and prosperity do not go hand in hand in this country.

This is the logic of fact and it is true. Why then should the people strengthen the hands of Democracy by investing them with power in local and State affairs? And then, too, there is not a local interest in Maryland that did not receive more valuable assistance when the Republicans were in power, for a short period, than it is experiencing from the party now in the ascendency. The best interests of the people were promoted by Republican success, in State and Nation, and it would be the part of wisdom to keep that party in power in the Nation and to restore it to power in the State.

Henry Fresh the Manufacturer of a Good Article.

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. Henry Fresh, the genial manager of the Elk Lick Supply Company's large department store, is the manufacturer of a most excellent medicine, known as Fresh's Hoof Oil. Many who have tried it pronounce it the best medicine for the uses it is intended that they have ever tried. For horse's hoofs it is said to have no equal, and for inflamed sores, swellings, bruises, burns and many other things, it simply cannot be beaten. Furthermore, it works as well on hman flesh as on horses and cattle.—Salisbury Star.

Our Fifteen Most Mortal Maladies.

General surprise is expressed at the census figure on the comparative fatality of different diseases. The common belief that consumption leads all other causes of death in this country is shown to be unfounded.

Pneumonia, according to the census of 1900, is now the most fatal of American diseases, 191.9 per 100,000 of all deaths being attributed to it. Consumption is a close second, with 190.5 in every 100,000 deaths credited to it. Heart disease stands third on the list of our deadly enemies, with a record of 134 in every 100,000 deaths. After these three leaders the census report names 12 other principal causes of death, and in the order of their importance they are as follows: Diarrhoeal diseases, kidney disease, apoplexy, cancer, old age, bronchitis, cholera infantum, debility, inflammation of brain and meningitis, diphtheria, typhoid, premature birth.

It is interesting to note that 54 in every 100,0000 deaths in the entire country are not caused by any disease at all, but simply by "old age"—the natural running down of the human clock. And it is a striking proof of the progress we are making in our fight with consumption that it shows the astonishing decrease of 54.90 per 100,000 deaths since 1890, in which year it led the whole list of mortal maladies.

Bullet Whizzed by Mr. McComas' Head.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., August 25.—Senator L. E. McComas, who left here the other day for Bedford Springs to rest and recuperate, had an experience with a man with a gun which he will not soon forget. The incident occurred while Senator McComas was on a bass-fishing trip on the Potomac river, about a mile above this place, recently, but the details have just become known. Senator McComas was accompanied by Mr. N. B. Scott, of Hagerstown, on the trip, and they were fishing from a boat in midstream near Spring Culvert, when, without warning, a rifle bullet sped from the canal bank and struck the water only a few feet from the end of the boat in which Senator McComas was sitting.

The occupants of the boat were startled by the shot, and instantly made known their presence. While scanning the bank to locate the person who fired the shot a man emerged from the bushes with a rifle in his hand. Senator McComas, who was very indignant over the recklessness of the man's aim, asked for an explanation of his conduct. He said he was not aware of the presence of the fishermen, and hastily departed before the occupants of the boat could get to the shore. Senator McComas said, in relating the incident, that he was not frightened by the shot, but roundly denounced the carelessness of people who handle guns and place the lives of others in peril.

A New Corporation Formed.

An application for a charter has been made (under the laws of West Virginia) for the Garrett Water and Light Company with a capital stock of $100,000. The object of this corporation is to supply Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn with water and electric or gas light. The charter also includes the right to build and operate an electric railroad between Deer Park, Loch Lynn, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland. The incorporators are Geo. C. Sturgiss, Esq., of Morgantown, W. Va.; F. T. Martin, Esq., of Fairmont, W. Va.; F. A. Thayer, Esq., of Oakland; L. A. Rudisill and P. T. Garthright, of Mountain Lake Park.

L. A. Rudisill was appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for stock in the company. It is expected that the electric plant will be inaugurated this fall, as well as the inauguration of a water system.

A special meeting of the citizens of the Park will be held Sept. 10th, at which time an application will be made for a franchise in the Park. A meeting of the board of directors of the Association will be held at the same time.

Missouri Lutheran Church Burned at Accident.

The spire of the Missouri Lutheran church at Accident was struck by a bolt of lightning on Friday afternoon last about six o'clock and the building set on fire, completely destroying it and the furniture contained therein, with the exception of the organ, as well as the vestments of the pastor. The church was built many years ago and was situated at a point somewhat remote from the town proper and was a landmark of that section of the country.

In the tower of the church were two bells of more than ordinary sweetness of tone, having been cast in Holland expressly for the building. These bells were melted during the course of the fire and of course rendered useless.

The congregation, of which Rev. G. Blievernicht is pastor, will at once begin the erection of a new church and until it is completed the other churches of the town will be at the disposal of the congregation. The church was uninsured and the loss is total.

The Machine Ran Away.

Mr. Cormay's locomobile which, by the way, was the first machine of its kind seen in this section, is with us no more. It is now in a repair shop or maybe a scrap heap somewhere. Sunday afternoon the owner, accompanied by a friend, attempted to mount Loch Lynn with the machine. As is usual in such cases the machine balked when about half way up the precipitous incline. The driver reversed the machinery hidden in the depths of the box intending to back down and take another start. This undone the operator and incidentally, also, the machine The gear chain slipped from the sprocket wheels and a mad race down the roadway, backward at that, took place. Fate handicapped the race as a deep ditch was encountered into which the 'mobile piled upsetting it and knocking it into smitherens. The occupants were not seriously injured. The machine was loaded on a car Monday and sent east.

Prizes Awarded.

At the Deer Park Bazar, or fair, held recently at Deer Park under the auspices of the Deer Park Village Improvement Society, prizes were awarded as follows:

To Mrs. Walters, for the prettiest basket of flowers; to Mrs. Sara Laughlin, for the prettiest front yard; to Mrs. Benjamin Thrasher, for the best display of vegetables; to Howard Thrasher, for mechanical work; to Scott Shreves, for live fowls; to Mr. Brashears, for dressed chickens, dry picked.

Garrett Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Preaching Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, September 1st, 1901, by Rev. W. C. Flournay, of Farmville, Virginia. All are cordially invited to attend.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned desire to return their sincere thanks to all our friends and neighbors for the extreme kindnesses shown since the death of our son.

MR. AND MRS. WM. KILDOW.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. W. R. Davis, Mrs. Fannie Terrell, Mrs. L. L. Thomas, Mrs. Dinah Cole, Miss Carrie Broadwater, R. L. Clark, Jessie Williams, Jas. W. Michael, Grant Lipscomb.

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.

PRESTON LUMBER & COAL CO.,
22 tf Oakland, Md.

FOR SALE.—$125 cash, horse, phaeton and harness complete; attractive outfit; gentle family horse. Apply to Dr. J. S. Stone, Mt. Lake Park. 1*

Dixon & Kelso will exchange peaches for potatoes, to be delivered about October 15. Will sell Mason quart fruit jars at 65c, ½ gallons at 85c; best white stone ware at 8c gallon. 2

PERCY H. VEITCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

General practice in all the Courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Money loaned on Mortgage.
Special attention given to sale of real estate, investigation of titles, conveyancing and preparation of legal papers.
Agent for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
☞Offices in McComas Building, opposite Garrett County Bank.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1901.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEAL — In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this twentieth day of August, 1901.

(Signed) CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

oct 31 **No. 5943.**

Special Examinations.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 12, 1901.

There will be a special examination for teachers held in Oakland on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30th,

beginning at 8 o'clock a. m. The examination for free scholarship to State Normal and other institutions will take place on same day.

By order of the Board
ED A. BROWNING,
23 2 Examiners.

Appointment of Judge and Registration Officer to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., August 14, 1901.

Josias Bittinger, appointed Republican Judge and Registration Officer by this board, at a meeting held June 29, 1901, for Election District No. 12, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Geo. W. Engle is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

C. E. BLLITHORP, President.

Wealth

AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT

100,000 SHARES OF STOCK OFFERED AT 50c ON THE DOLLAR

For the purpose of further developing their holdings the Company has decided to place One Hundred Thousand shares of stock—par value one dollar—at Fifty cents a share. There is no oil proposition before the people to-day that offers such rich returns—with absolute safety of investment.

6 per cent. Guaranteed for 8 Years

The first one hundred thousand shares, besides being non-assessable, are guaranteed to pay 6 per cent. interest annually for eight years. Every single share of the one Hundred Thousand sold will bear the indorsement of The Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco, a trust company incorporated under the laws of California, for Twenty Millions of Dollars, guaranteeing that The Central Pacific Oil Company will pay a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for 8 years.

Read what the Chic bg Western Trade Journal of July 2 has to say editorially:

"Greater fortunes have been made out of oil than any other product Mother Earth has yet given us. Rockefeller could not have acquired his hundreds of millions in a few years through any other source, nor the Standard Oil Company have paid dividends making hundreds and thousands of millionaires out of men who started with but the clothes they wore. California is about to take the lead among its sister states in the production of this great treasure. Such persons as Henry Crocker, Claus Spreckles, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and other multi-millionaires are putting thousands into the newly-discovered oil fields.

Wise ones who get at the start are sure to make fortunes.

This being the situation, the question naturally arises, how and where an investment in oil development stocks should be made. Common justice to our readers requires that we should advise them as to a reliable company, whose stocks are offered on a basis which insures safety and speedy profits. Such a corporation is the Central Pacific Oil Company—611 to 617 Laughlin building, Los Angeles, California—which represents the biggest oil proposition before the world today—including, as it does, the consolidation of the cream of the Kern river, Bakersfield, Ventura, Sunset, McKittrick, Tehachapi, Kramer, Newhall, Los Angeles and Fullerton Fields. Each share of this stock will have attached the guarantee of the Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco—with a subscribed Capital Stock of Twelve Millions of dollars—that the Central Pacific Company will pay 6 per cent. interest for 8 years." — Western Trade Journal.

The following is from an article which appeared in the Los Angeles Herald of June 2:

"A large number of land holders have just succeeded in consolidating some of the best oil lands in Southern California, and have incorporated the Central Pacific Oil Company—Capitalized for Five Millions of Dollars. Two millions have been expended in securing proven oil lands. Three million shares have been set aside as treasury stock, which will be used for developing the properties of the monster company. The gilt edge part of the great enterprise is in the fact that all the purchasers of the first One Hundred Thousand Shares will have the right to surrender the same to the company at the expiration of one year and receive in cash the full amount paid for stock, with interest of 6 per cent.—less any dividends that may have been paid on said stock."—Los Angeles Herald.

If you want some of the First One Hundred Thousand Shares of Stock, send your orders to the Secretary of the Company, A. Samuel Parks, or through Wells, Fargo and Co. Express, or to the Broadway Bank and Trust Co., our Los Angeles depository---or direct to

CENTRAL PACIFIC OIL CO.

Rooms 611, 615, 617 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running ofi so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and he said 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it is the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by all druggists.

Fall term CENTRAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Cumberland, Md., Winchester, Va., begins Sept. 2nd. Write for catalog and free lesson in Gregg Shorthand. Scholarship $45.00

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

It Saved His Baby.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by all druggists.

Estray Notice.

Strayed, early the present spring, five ewes, four being yearlings and one older. The sheep each had the top of one ear off and also an undercrop. Information leading to their recovery will be rewarded by the undersigned.

I offer for sale my farm of 146 acres near the Bowers place. The improvements consist of 35 acres cleared, good house, barn and two orchards. Well watered. L. W. Clark, Oakland, Md.

DOCTORS

say "Consumption can be cured." Nature alone won't do it. It needs help. Doctors say

"Scott's Emulsion

is the best help." But you must continue its use even in hot weather.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
[illegible] Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggist.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

D. E. Bolden, Esq., was in Cumberland Monday on business.

Mrs. Albert Bush, of Grafton, is the guest of the Misses Fringer this week.

Mrs. John Fox and daughters, of Pittsburg, are in Oakland visiting friends.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

C. Felty, Esq., after being housed up several days with an attack of illness, is out again.

Miss Jennie Johnson entertained a few friends at progressive euchre on Tuesday night at her home.

Miss Stella Goodwin, of Baltimore, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Creutzberg, on Second street.

Senator Ravenscroft and family, after spending a few days in Oakland, returned home Friday afternoon.

Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., of Cumberland, was in Oakland one or two days this week on professional business.

Mr. Geo. T. Brew returned to Ronceverte, W. Va., Tuesday morning after having spent a week in Oakland.

Dr. Green, the dentist, will visit Friendsville on September 17th and remain until the 30th. Teeth extracted without pain. 24 4

Mr. James W. Leathers, who attended the reunion of McNeill's Rangers at Moorefield last week, returned to Oakland Friday.

Miss Nettie Michaels left yesterday morning for Baltimore, where she will remain during the coming fall and winter.

His Honor Judge Edward Stake was in Oakland last Thursday night and a portion of Friday, when he heard arguments in a case.

Miss Lulu Murphy, of Keyser, has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. M. Coddington, in Oakland, for some days.

Dixon & Kelso will pay 75c to 90c per bushel for good potatoes. Have on hand 8 car loads feed and flour to sell cheap. Peaches arriving every day. 23 2*

Representative George A. Pearre visited Mountain Lake Park Tuesday on business. He is suffering from a sprained knee and walks with the aid of a cane.

Monday next has been proclaimed a legal holiday (it being Labor Day) by Governor Smith, in consequence of which the banks will be closed that day and the postoffice will observe the regular holiday hours.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

C. A. Bolden, Esq., of Meyersdale, Pa., spent a few days in Oakland last week. He was accompanied home Monday by Eugene Hart, who expects to remain at Meyersdale until late in the fall, when he will return to Oakland.

Dr. W. L. Davidson, superintendent of the Chautauqua at the Park, left that place yesterday afternoon for New York where he will take a steamer to-day for London to attend the Ecumenical Conference as a representative of the National University.

Lemuel Sanders, of Crellin, who recently underwent an operation for a cataract of the left eye, at the McComas Sanitarium, was in Oakland Tuesday. The removal of the cataract has restored Mr. Sanders' sight to some extent and it is thought by his physician that as soon as the inflammation recedes his sight will be wholly restored.

Assemblyman Patrick E. Finzel, of this county, who has been nominated by the Republicans for the House of Delegates, will make a fight for the Speakership of the House should the Republicans have a majority in that body. Mr. Finzel's experience in the House two years ago and also at the extra session has given him considerable insight into the workings of parliamentary law.

Farmer James Andrews exhibited to us on Monday a twig of a plum tree about fifteen inches in length and less than half an inch in diameter upon which forty well developed plums were attached. The fruit was in clusters and reminded one of bunches of grapes so thickly were they growing. All the plums were healthy looking and fully developed, the average size being about one inch in diameter.

An Italian foreman of a gang of his countrymen engaged in railroad construction work near Terra Alta received from the railroad company several days ago checks amounting to nearly three thousand dollars with which to pay the men for their labor. Instead of distributing the checks, however, the Italian mysteriously disappeared and has not been seen since. The men under him were left without the means of support and their previous month's bills unpaid. One of Oakland's business men lost about $50 as a result of the rascally actions of the dago.

Postmaster W. A. Smith, of Hoyes, is in Oakland to-day on business.

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord has gone to Hamilton, Ohio, on business.

FOR SALE—One eight year old dark bay horse. 1250 pounds, Will work in all harness. H. CRUTZBURG.

Mr. E. J. Fringer and daughters have returned from their visit to Petersburg and Moorefield.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Moore, of Coketon, are here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Kildow.

Miss Sadie Offutt, who has been visiting in Oakland, returned to her home in Cumberland on Monday.

Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, of Bayard, was a business visitor to Oakland Friday of last week.

WANTED.—A few shares of First National Bank stock. State price and number of shares. Address A, Lock Drawer 2, Oakland, Md. 1

Mr. Charles Falkenstine, wife and mother, of Cranesville, W. Va., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Falkenstine in Oakland.

Dr. W. H. Bixler suffered a severe sprain of his ankle one day this week and is effectually "housed" as a result.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all druggists.

Benj. Billmire, Esq., of Baltimore, who with his wife spent some weeks in Oakland with relatives, returned to Baltimore Sunday. Mrs. Billmire will leave Saturday morning.

Mrs. Whitall and her son, Mr. Louis Whitall, who have been spending some time in Oakland, returned to their home at Ft. Meyer, Virginia, this morning.

A. S. Ingles has returned from Mt. Lake Park where he spent a month. He had a delightful outing and says the season up there is one of the best ever had.—Uniontown Standard.

What most people want is something mild and gentle when in need of a physic. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fill the bill to a dot. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all druggists.

A small sized cloud burst took place at a point near Swanton last Friday evening and flooded the tracks of the B. & O. to the depth of two feet or more. Trains were delayed a few minutes as a result.

Mr. U. M. Stanton, of Grantsville, was in Oakland a day or two last week. Mr. Stanton is quite enthusiastic over the development of the country surrounding Grantsville as a result of the railroad now building through that section.

The continuous rains of the present month have greatly interferred with the farmers in harvesting their oats crop, many of whom cut and shocked the grain early in the present month, but much of which still remains in the fields and has been materially damaged.

The chestnut crop this year will be light, if any at all. During seasons when the crop is good tons are shipped from this and adjoining points to the the markets both east and west. The revenue derived from the chestnut crop is immense and the loss to our people over the failure this year will be keenly felt.

Indications point to a large yield of buckwheat this year. The acreage of this staple production of our farms is far in excess of former seasons. The grain will mature earlier than in former years and in consequence there is little danger of frost hurting it. The fame of the buckwheat grown on our hills and ground in our mills has always held the front rank.

Mr. M. S. Tucker, passenger engineer on the First district of the Baltimore and Ohio, had his right arm severely hurt in a peculiar manner at Frankville last Thursday morning. Mr. Tucker was going east on train No. 2, and when approaching Frankville he reached in his pocket to get his watch when his elbow, which projected from the cab window, struck a mail crane. Mr. Tucker had to have medical attention and will be off duty for some time.

A strike of small proportions was inaugurated here on Monday when the stone cutters and masons engaged on the new Catholic church asked for a nine-hour day with pay for ten hours. The increase was denied them and for a day or two no work was done on the church. Since the strike, however, a number of the workmen have resumed at the old rate of pay and it is expected that in a few days an additional force of men will arrive here.

In our advertising columns to-day will be found the notice of Comptroller of the Currency Dawes authorizing the First National Bank of Grantsville to begin business. The parties interested in the bank have secured as a site for the building a corner lot near the residence of Dr. G. C. Keller, in Grantsville. The erection of the building will be commenced soon and it is thought that by November 1st the bank will be in operation. Mr. John O. Getty will probably be the cashier.

Mr. M. N. Wilson spent a day or two at Oakland and Mountain Lake Park this week.

Miss Mamie Cecil, of Cumberland, was the guest of Miss Annie Grant a few days last and this week.

Mr. Charles Brown, of Grantsville, was a business visitor to Oakland last Thursday.

Creutzberg's meat market is now located in the new Bolden-West building, corner Second and Liberty streets.

The funeral of the late Albert O. Evans will take place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.—Uniontown Standard.

Mrs. Chas. Jaseph, who has been in Oakland on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Anne Nelson, returned to Evansville, Ind., this morning.

Mr. Will Roberts, of Baltimore, who has been at Oakland and Mountain Lake Park for several weeks, returned home Tuesday evening.

Rev. J. Ed. Kildow, of Thomas, was here Sunday attending the funeral of his nephew, an account of whose death appears elsewhere in these columns.

The postoffice at Schell, Mineral county, W. Va., has been discontinued. Mail intended for that place should be addressed hereafter Wallman, Maryland.

Rev. George I. Uhler will return to Oakland from his visit to Easton and other points in Pennsylvania this week and will conduct preaching services in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church on Sunday, Sept. 1st.

Harry Fike, of Friendsville, was received at the Cottage State Hospital yesterday evening. He was employed by a lumber company there, and a falling log fractured his arm.—Uniontown Standard.

A boy's worst friend is his mother, when she indulges him in idleness and is blind to his vices, says an exchange. The best friend a boy can have is a dad who will escort him out to the woodshed, and, with a strap, convince him of the error of his ways, and indelibly impress upon his anatomy that the way of the transgressor is hard.

A medical writer contends that a person's body is his most valuable property, and often gets the worst treatment of all belongings. "Let a man once get the idea," he says, "of classing his body along with the rest of his possessions, and it is only reasonable to suppose that he will at least take as good care of it as his cat, his hat, his horse or his dog."

A western editor has made the discovery that his town would soon have a population of 10,000 if the people would burn their catalogues, kill all peddlers and patronize home merchants. And, then, if home merchants would advertise one-half as assiduously as the catalogue houses do, nearly all the mail orders would remain at home. People will patronize those who get out after trade.

It is currently rumored that the Baltimore and Ohio will change the end of several divisions and that Martinsburg and Keyser will again become division stations, and that Fairmont will take that honor from Grafton. These changes may not be made until the Potomac cut-off is completed and the new line built down Fish creek to the Ohio river. The latter improvement will shorten the line 17 miles and greatly reduce grades and curves.

It is the opinion of the *Grocery World* that advertising is news, since it tells the people of the existence of some desirable article and from whom and at what price said article may be obtained. As news the proper place for advertising in the newspaper; and it is to the newspaper that people look for it. While advertising does not create needs it does often make people aware of their needs. The news which calls attention to an article also makes the reader realize that he wants it.

The price of soft coal from the regions east and west of Oakland has advanced from fifty cents to one dollar per ton owing to the additional rate of freight charged by the transportation company. As a result of this advance our local mines have resumed operations and the outlook for the sale of the entire output for local consumption was never better. Teamsters of town as well as the mine owners will be thereby benefited and the money otherwise sent from this section to outside parties will be kept in circulation at home.

Mr. Charles Mason and his estimable lady spent several days here with Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Mason. Charley is one of those big hearted men, everybody's friend and makes friends wherever he goes. Raymond and Charles Mason are all that is left on the earth side of Dr. Cal. Mason's family, all of whom have gone to the other world, except these two brothers. They had not met for some years until this August. When a person looks from a religious point of view at the joy there was in the meeting of these brothers, and the weeping as they separate, how precious would the thought be of meeting where they part no more.—Albrightsville corr. Kingwood Argus.

KILLED AT COKETON.

John Edward Kildow Meets With a Sudden Death.

John Edward Kildow, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kildow, of Oakland, met with a mishap at Coketon, W. Va., on last Friday morning which terminated his life. He was engaged as a brakeman on the logging train of the Rumbarger Lumber Company and upon approaching Coketon he jumped from the moving train in order to turn a switch. It is thought by those who witnessed the accident that he either slipped and fell backward under the trucks or that a piece of timber upon which he was standing gave away and precipitated him upon the rails. The truck passed over him with the result above stated.

His remains were conveyed to Oakland Saturday afternoon and taken to his late home and on Sunday afternoon at 2.30 the funeral services were held at the residence by Rev. Asberry Mick, of the M. E. church. The interment was made in the Oakland cemetery and was witnessed by a large concourse of friends and relatives. The floral tributes by the friends of the deceased were magnificent and numerous.

The body was accompanied to Oakland by Messrs. L. A. Crowl, Frank Blackwood, Robert Hoover and A. C. Barnaby, all of Coketon, who, with Charles Liller and Lee Mason, of this place, acted as pall bearers at the funeral:

The age of the deceased was 18 years, 9 months and 23 days.

Close of the Chautauqua.

Yesterday witnessed the close of a most flattering season for the Mountain Chautauqua at Mountain Lake Park. The great crowd of people present to hear Senator Dolliver lecture was never excelled at the Park. The immense auditorium was literally packed and the speaker was listened to with rapt attention by the thousands who went to hear him. One excursion train from the east and two trains from the west were run on the Baltimore and Ohio. These trains consisted of about twenty-five coaches and they were filled to their capacity. Added to this the thousand or more of our own people who went in buggies, carriages, etc., and one may judge the size of the audience.

At night a concert by the Assembly talent was given. The entertainment at the auditorium closed with an exhibition in jugglery by Rosani. At the lake beautiful fireworks were exploded and then the people went home.

Killed On the Grade.

Harry C. Leiben, 34 years of age, unmarried, a bricklayer by trade and employed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Hitchcock's tunnel, on the seventeen mile grade, was killed near that point Saturday night by falling from a moving freight train. The body was brought to Oakland Sunday morning on train No. 3 and taken to Bolden & Co.'s undertaking rooms where it was prepared and encased in a casket and sent to Baltimore, the home of the deceased, for burial.

The unfortunate man had gone to Piedmont on Saturday from the tunnel and was returning on a flat car of a freight train to his place of employment. It is presumed that he fell asleep and rolled off the car with the result as above stated.

Died in Nebraska.

W. R. Sollars, father of Edward E. Sollars, Esq., of Oakland, died on Thursday of last week at his home in Schuyler, Colfax county, Neb., after an illness of one week. His death was preceded by a stroke of paralysis, which he suffered on the 17th inst. He was aged 87 years and leaves two sons and four daughters, all of whom with the exception of Edward E. reside in the west. During the civil war Mr. Sollars lived on the Swan Meadows farm near Oakland and moved to the west many years ago.

Garrett a Peach Producing County.

Recently Ami Rodeheaver, residing a few miles west of town, brought to Oakland some fine peaches which he had grown on his place. For years past numerous attempts have been made to grow peaches to perfection in this section of the county and at last success seems to have crowned the efforts of our husbandmen. Lower down in the county peaches have been grown every year and are of a delicious flavor.

Republican Headquarters to Open.

Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, Dr. J. W. Laughlin, has secured a suite of rooms in the Ravenscroft building, Second street, as Republican headquarters for the campaign this fall. The rooms will be open every Saturday for the present. During court the headquarters will be open at all times.

Important Church Notice.

The last quarterly conference for this year will be held in St. Paul's M. E. church on Friday evening of this week at 8 o'clock.

The Holy Communion will be administered in this church next Sunday at 10.30 a. m.

All cordially invited.

ASBERRY MICK, Pastor.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring.) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring.) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA, COLORADO AND UTAH.

Special low Summer Excursion Rates to all points. Personally conducted Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

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For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GARRETT COUNTY BANK, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 15th, 1901.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$152,667 11
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		35 80
Stocks, securities, etc.		99,317 87
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		12,782 93
Other real estate and mortgages owned		1,507 66
Due from National Banks		30,020 65
Due from State Banks		5,400 21
Checks and other cash items		169 07
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		157 20
Internal-Revenue stamps		60 00
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$8,763 35	
Legal-tender notes	10,075 00	18,838 35
Total		$320,956 85

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus fund	10,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,718 12
Due to National Banks	2,432 89
Due to State Banks	1,077 59
Individual deposits subject to check	170,639 93
Time certificates of deposit	107,860 13
Cashier's checks outstanding	233 19
Total	$320,956 85

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1901.

G. A. FRALEY,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
D. E. OFFUTT
G. S. HAMILL
J. M. DAVIS,
Directors.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

THOMAS R. McROBIE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1901.

ELIZABETH McROBIE,
Administratrix,
Beckman, Md.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

The Devil's Demise

By Snowden King.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

TWO HOURS ago Otis Macmanara had received the disappointment of his life—a woman's "no!" He had been trampling the streets of Louisville ever since, smoking a number of cigars and wondering what he should do with the rest of his life.

Common sense kept whispering that Grace Langdon was not the only woman in the world, and that he, Macmanara, was young, handsome, and wealthy, but his heart was beating to another tune, and he knew it would keep to that same tune until life was put away.

As the gas and electric lights began their rivalry, common sense gained the supremacy so far as to cause the young man to buy a book and tell himself he would go home and try to read it. He had just come out of a book store and was turning the storm collar of his coat up against the driving snow, when a voice very low and very clear, and also very close said: "It is warm in my home."

"Did you speak to me?" Macmanara asked of a gray shadow leaning against a lamp-post.

"I said it is warm in my home."

Macmanara laughed. "There is nothing so very novel in that fact, my good fellow; there are millions of homes tonight as warm as the tropics, in spite of the weather outside—my own, for instance, to which I am going now."

"Are you going?" It was not the question only; the voice held a soft, enchanting cadence that fascinated Macmanara.

"Well, yes, I am sure I shall start for home as soon as my car turns the corner."

"And I am as equally certain you will go with me."

"Since you are so sure of it will you tell me the name of my would-be host?" and Macmanara listened somewhat eagerly for the answer which came without hesitation.

"I am the Devil."

"This is interesting. I have had numerous indirect invitations to visit you, Mr. Devil, and a number of my friends have predicted that my final resting would be with you, but I never expected you to step up in the flesh and invite me, and the fact is, I never in all my life felt so much like going to you as I do to-night."

At that moment a carriage stopped outside the curbing, and the coachman came down to examine the harness. The carriage door opened and one of the occupants asked the cause of the delay. Macmanara caught sight of the face that had caused both his joy and his sorrow. When the carriage moved, a delicate lace handkerchief gleamed white beneath the gas light. Only an instant it lay there—the next it was reposing in Macmanara's coat pocket.

The name daintily written in one corner of the handkerchief was "Gracie."

"Good night, Mr. Devil—I really must be going. If you will take my advice you will go back to that very warm home of yours and stay there until spring, for, as one who knows his world, I can tell you the weather here is going to be very much worse before long."

The gray shadow stepped out into the full glare of the flickering light, revealing a handsome young man dressed in a stylish suit of gray.

"I am disappointed," and Macmanara whistled. "Why, you are a young man and I thought the Devil was as old as the world. A young man with a blond mustache and no horns! If you want to masquerade as the Devil—why don't you make up for the part?"

The self-confessed Devil doffed his hat. "Feel," he said.

In striking contrast to a fair, almost womanish complexion and a blond mustache, his hair was black as night. Macmanara's hands glided slowly over the bowed head in search of the horns. They were there, and a thrill crept down Macmanara's spine as he touched them. He had jested with the man, believing him to be a crank, but now, for some reason, he did not understand. He was startled.

"You are convinced, and will go with me?" Always soft and low, yet very clear, the Devil's voice was a melody.

Macmanara looked up. A pair of clear blue eyes, behind which there seemed to burn a flame—eyes unlike any he had ever seen before, looked straight into his own. The Devil had possession of his man in a moment, but even with his sense enthralled Macmanara shuddered as he asked: "I must die first?"

"No," the Devil answered, emphatically, "I want you to go with me and see and feel the beauty, comfort and happiness in my home and then come back to the world in the flesh and tell how basely I have been maligned."

While the Devil was speaking they were moving straight toward the river, and when they reached it he unlocked a skiff and invited his guest to step in. As the boat went scudding down the river Macmanara wondered where the Devil had learned his stroke. The Falls City quickly faded from view—a mere speck in the distance. Macmanara had taken many a row on the Ohio, both as boy and man, but never any like this. An hour ago he was the most miserable man on earth, now he was perfectly happy; there was nothing left for him to wish for.

The boat was drifting now, and at a place where the rocks shelved over the bank it stopped suddenly. The Devil whistled, waited a moment, then whistled three times in rapid succession. It seemed to Macmanara that the whole side of the cliff opened to them and gave forth a light so dazzling in its brightness that he had to close his eyes. The Devil picked him up and carried him into a richly furnished room and put him down on a couch piled with cushions. There were ribbons, laces, satins and silks, in chairs, on tables, everywhere in elegant profusion and confusion, but what impressed Macmanara most and what he could hardly take his eyes from was a table in the center of the room on which was piled, as generously as pebbles on the beach, every known gem. Diamonds, rubies, opals and pearls threw a shade over their smaller sisters and tried hard to outshine each other in their fascinating glow and glitter.

"My angels are out to-night on other missions, but I shall do my best to entertain you, and shall be more sorry than I can say if I fail," and the Devil bowed courteously to his guest.

While he was speaking he placed a diamond scarfpin and opal ring on the table. They immediately began to sparkle a challenge to their neighbors. What a familiar look they had to Macmanara! The Devil drew a chair close to the couch, picked up a guitar, and the last thing Macmanara remembered was hearing a rich tenor voice singing a popular melody.

The next morning when Macmanara awoke he was in his own room. The fire in the grate was burning cheerily, and through the open door he could see his valet preparing his bath. Outside the sun was shining brightly, taking away the snow as fast as it had fallen the night before.

"What a dream!" Macmanara thought, as he sprang out of bed. His clothes were hanging on the back of a chair, and there were tiny rivulets where they had dripped the melted snow. He went through his pockets and his face fell. Yesterday he had drawn $2,000 from the bank, vowing in his heart to go as far from Louisville as the money would take him. This morning there was not a dollar in his pocket—not even the little pearl-handled knife he had carried for years.

When he went down to breakfast his aunt, who was also his housekeeper, looked beyond him after saying good morning, evidently expecting to greet some one else.

"How mistaken one can be, Otis," she said. "I expected you to bring company down to breakfast this morning, for when I heard you come home last night I was sure some one was with you."

"Maybe there was, and maybe there wasn't. What would you say, aunt, if I were to tell you I don't know?"

"If you were anyone else but Otis Macmanara I would say you were drunk, but as you are Otis I shall say you are poking fun at your old aunt."

When the papers were brought in Macmanara glanced over the headlines of the Courier-Journal, as was his custom, and the following fastened his eyes:

"AT THE MORGUE."

Found drowned in the river at two o'clock this morning, the body of a young man of medium size, fair complexion and a blond mustache. A lace handkerchief marked "Gracie" was all that was found in the dead man's pockets.

"That's the Devil!" and with the exclamation Macmanara rushed for his hat and overcoat, leaving his startled aunt to think he had gone insane.

"Yes," the morgue keeper replied to Macmanara's eager questions, "the poor fellow was brought here at an early hour this morning. This handkerchief was the only thing about him that may lead to his identity, and that has only one chance in a thousand. If his sweetheart reads the morning papers—and of course the handkerchief is his sweetheart's—she will be here in a short while, and, if she doesn't read them, he may go to his grave unnamed."

Macmanara examined the features of the dead man closely. It was his Devil of the night before, minus the black hair, in place of which there was a closely-cropped blond head. As Macmanara was leaving the morgue he almost ran over Grace Langdon, who caught his arm and cried out:

"Oh, Otis, it is really you, and you are not drowned, with my handkerchief in your pocket? I was going to the opera," the little lady explained, "and something got wrong with the horses as we were leaving Chestnut street, and the coachman stopped to see what it was. My escort opened the carriage door for the same purpose, when I saw you and dropped my handkerchief to see if you would pick it up, and the way you pounced upon it kept me happy for the rest of the evening. I lost my opal ring, too, but I don't care, for it was always bringing me bad luck."

Macmanara thought of the ring as he had last seen it flash by the side of his scarfpin on a table with thousands of other jewels, but he did not tell his wife-to-be of his adventure with the Devil. He asked instead:

"Gracie, why is it a woman will tell a man no, make him feel all the misery of hades, when in her heart she means yes?"

"I don't know, Otis, unless it is to make him understand how much he cares and give him the pleasure of proposing over again," she answered, happily.

It Answered the Purpose.

"I can't see," said the visitor, "why you have your genealogical chart hung so high. Such things are extremely interesting, but no one can examine it where it is."

Here Mr. Porcine took him gently by the arm and led him into the library where they could be alone.

"Mrs. Porcine," he explained, "was bound to have one of them things, and as we didn't have one right handy I just framed my prize greyhound's pedigree and hung it high."—Chicago Post.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT

TWO STUDENTS.

A little boy sat on the shore of a pond
While a bullfrog sat in the pool;
And each one gazed on the other one,
Like scholars in a school.

Then at last the little boy spoke and said:
"Why, Frog, do you gaze at me?
Pray swim or jump, that I may learn
Some Natural History!"

The frog he croaked out this reply:
"That's what I'm here for, too.
I'm studying Boys, and their curious ways,
For I've nothing else to do!"

Then the boy he turned and went away,
And the frog he sank below;
While circling ripples on the pool
Were all that was left of the show.
—Benjamin Wesbetr, in St. Nicholas.

OSTRICHES IN HARNESS.

A Queer Team Seen by a Traveler from the East on a Road in Southern California.

Charles F. Holder, under the title "Queer Steeds," describes in St. Nicholas some very odd rides and drives.

"Whoa, chick! Whoa, bird!" somebody was saying.

A stroller along a road in southern California heard the words and wondered at such unusual terms for horses. The road led out of a little village into the country, and was lined with golden poppies, while here and there brown-backed violets peeped through the green grain that, dropped from some hay-wagon, was now springing up all along the wayside.

The stroller was observing the flowers intently, so did not look around until "Whoa, chick! Gently, bird!" came right over his shoulder, so near that he sprang to one side, turned quickly, and in much astonishment stood facing the queerest team ever seen by anybody anywhere. Standing so close to him that one of the steeds reached over to peck at a flower in his hat, were two fuzzy, grotesque birds of gigantic size, in fact the largest birds in the world—ostriches—harnessed side by side to a curious, sulky-like vehicle that had three wheels like a tricycle. On the seat, holding the reins, sat a young man with a pleasant smile on his face, which broadened into a laugh as he saw the evident surprise of the startled observer.

"They're a little kittenish and skittish yet," he said, as one of the birds leaned over and pecked violently at the flower in the stranger's hat. "They can't kick, but they will eat anything in sight. Whoa, chick! Whoa, bird!" —as the birds made a joint effort to reach the bearer of the flowers, who

CALIFORNIA OSTRICH TEAM.

now, laughing, backed out of reach of the strange team.

"Don't be afraid," said the driver, touching the bird-horses with his whip as they made another convulsive effort, lunging heavily toward the poppies. "They can't bite you; see, they're muzzled." And then the man with the flowers noticed the clever way in which the birds were harnessed. Around their necks was a strap, while another strap held their beaks together so they could not bite.

"We have to muzzle them," continued the communicative driver. "They'll eat anything—from nails to oranges. Last week one bird swallowed a pipe—and lighted, at that; just snatched it out of a man's hand. But that isn't their steady diet; no. They live on alfalfa grass and vegetables and ground shells and pebbles."

The birds were harnessed not unlike horses. Heavy leather collars fitted the lower part of their necks, forming breastplates that were attached to the end of the wagon-shaft and to each other; leading backward were traces that passed beneath the wings. The reins were not attached to their heads, but to their backs.

"They're just broken in," said the driver, "but they travel pretty well;" and he touched the birds with the short whip and spoke to them. They looked around with their great black eyes, and then, as though what he wanted had suddenly occurred to them, started, gradually settling into a very moderate trot, turning easily and coming back up the road again.

The Angel's Effective Weapon.

An Augusta Sunday school class had been talking of Adam and Eve and their expulsion from Paradise, and the angel with the flaming sword in hand to prevent their return. The teacher asked what it was the angel had in his hand to keep out intruders. The question was directed to one little boy who remained in deep thought for a moment and then said: "He had a contribution box."—Lewiston Journal.

MARY IN THE WELL.

Little Pennsylvania Girl Knows How It Feels to Fall Into Ten Feet of Cold Water.

Little Mary Sunberry, of Shamokin, Pa., can tell how it feels to fall 31 feet down a well and land in ten feet of water. Mary is 11 years old and small for her age, but she is plucky and can shout as loud as most anyone.

At the back of Mary's father's house is an old well boxed up to the height of four feet. In order to draw water from the well it is necessary to throw in a bucket to which is attached a rope, and then, the bucket filled, to pull it hand over hand to the top of the box, out of which it must be lifted. This is no small task for a grown person, and for such a

MARY AND THE WELL.

little girl as Mary it is very nearly impossible.

However, Mary is not the kind of girl who says she "can't". She just tries with all her might. In this case she had succeeded in getting the bucket up to the ledge and was just about to lift it over when it slipped and dropped back into the well. Determined not to give up, Mary hung on, raised herself on her tiptoes and leaned over into the well. Probably she leaned too far—no one knows quite how it was—but the first thing Mary knew she was floating about on the water in the bottom of the well. Away up above her she could see the sunshine, but down in the well it was dark and cold. When Mary shouted she could hear a great roaring noise, and this she thought would certainly be heard at the house. It did not occur to her that the sound was all in the well and that in all probability the people at the house would never hear her. Indeed, it is doubtful if Mary knew this, for she has not yet reached the high school and the study of physics.

When she first fell into the well her skirt blew out like a parachute, and, filling with air, rested on the surface of the water, where it acted as a life preserver. But as soon as the cloth, which was calico, was wet through she began to go down, until finally just the tip end of her nose was above the surface of the water. Then, acting upon an impulse to save herself, Mary caught the rough stones of the wall and began to pull herself up. This was successful for a time, but when she was fairly out of the water she lost her footing and slipped back. This time her whole head went under water, and quick as a flash she thought "this is drowning."

It was only for a moment, however; then her nose poked its way out of the water, as before, and when she had taken a good, deep breath she again tried to draw herself up on the stones. Again she fell and again she tried to save herself, only to fall back a third time. Just then some one heard her calling and came to look down into the well. Mary was then making her fourth effort to climb up the wall of her prison. Hurriedly a bucket was thrown down to her and into it she climbed, tired and frightened enough.

Needless to say, Mary is the heroine of the town, and she has told her story as many times as there are boys and girls in Shamokin. Mary herself does not think she was so very brave, and she tells her story in a most matter-of-fact way.

"I was drawing water," she says, "and I had the bucket almost up to the top when all at once everything seemed to go round and round, funny. The pail slipped back and I tried to get it, and—and—and I fell in. It was so funny, I didn't know I was falling into the well at all; I just heard a funny sound, like a big bee buzzing; and when I saw where I was I was floating round on the water, ever so far down. It was dark, and so cold, and I just yelled, but nobody came!

"I don't know how I got hold of one of the stones on the side of the well, and I climbed up like we do in the barn. I'd have got on all right, too, if it hadn't been for being so wet, but that made my foot slip and I fell down again—oh! my nose went under the water and everything! I thought I was drowning, but I didn't, and so I tried to climb again, and I kept on, and by and by they came and got me out. I wasn't so scared till I got up—but I wouldn't like to fall in again, it's so cold."

And, indeed, who would want to fall 30 feet into a well?—Chicago Chronicle.

Prayer with a Proviso.

"Now, Mabel, when you say your prayers be sure to ask God to help you not to be a naughty little girl." Mabel promised that she would add this petition to her prayers, so when she had finished her usual form she spoke as follows: "And now, O God, please keep Mabel from being a naughty little girl." There was a pause, then she concluded: "Nevertheless, Thy will, not mine, be done!"

FUNNY FOLKS

Strange, Is'nt It?

"Queer she never got married. She's so capable and resourceful a woman—so earnest and forceful."

"Is she?"

"Oh, yes, indeed. She's the kind of a woman who can look out for herself. Why, she knocked a man down once when he tried to flirt with her, she took a horsewhip to a fellow who spoke of her in a derogatory manner and she drove a peddler four blocks with a mop."

"Yes, yes," he returned, thoughtfully; "it is strange that no one ever has seemed to want her for a wife, isn't it?"—Chicago Post.

Beginning to Doubt.

"Do you believe in the study of the dead languages?"

"I used to be devoted to the classics," answered the thoughtful looking man. "But I have lately begun to wonder whether it wasn't a mistake to spend so much time on Latin and Greek, instead of studying slang, so that we may be able to clearly understand the conversation of our contemporaneous fellow man."—Washington Star.

Secret of It.

"Why do you go away for the summer? You have a nice home near the lake with a big porch and everything possible to make you cool and comfortable."

"That's just the trouble. In the summer we must have some hardships and discomforts in order to make us think we are having a good time. And, besides, they are necessary to make us appreciate home at its true value in the fall."—Chicago Post.

His Dread.

"Wh-wh-at is that noise?" gasped Mr. Dunne, sitting bolt upright in bed with terror portrayed on his countenance.

"O Henry!" whispered his wife, "it is a burglar! I know it is!"

"That's very comforting news, my dear," said Henry, relieved, as he lay down; "I thought perhaps it might be the ice collector."—Ohio State Journal.

Blessed Ignorance.

"One half the world don't know
How the other half lives;" I laugh
When I think this refers to the wife
In regard to her better half.
—Harlem Life.

REASONABLE EXPLANATION.

He—Why does a woman always hold up her skirt in that manner when out walking?

She—Because she has no trouser pockets, I suppose.—Chicago Daily News.

The Annual Fool.

He took the old musket corroded,
And no thought of danger foreboded,
He said with a scoff
That it couldn't go off,
And found out too late it was loaded.
—Judge.

Reason for Doubt.

"I'm suspicious of this dish," he said as he helped himself sparingly. "I believe it's an experiment and not properly prepared at that."

"Why?" she asked.

"Well, I understand it was prepared by a woman who spends her time writing receipts at the rate of a dozen a day for a household magazine."—Chicago Post.

A Full Meal.

"O'Hara wor th' greatest actor Oi iver saw."

"He wor?"

"We wor, indade! Phwat did he say whin th' audience bombarded him wid cabbage?"

"Pfwat did he say?"

"He towld thim to throw corn bafe th' nixt day awn he'd hov a good meal."—Chicago Daily News.

They Could Use Him.

Farmer Krick—Henry writes fer more money; says he wants to take fencin' lessons.

Mrs. Krick—Well, fer goodness sake, send it to him, Hiram! It's the fust useful thing he's wanted to study sence he went to college. When he comes home ye kin jes' set him to work puttin' a new fence front o' the house.—Judge.

Knew Her Business.

Uncle George—Clara, if you are wise, you will drop that young Scattergood. He's a spendthrift by instinct, and you never can count upon his taking care of his money.

Clara—Don't be alarmed, Uncle George. If I can keep the engagement running for another year he won't have any money to take care of.—Boston Transcript.

What Happened.

The Bachelor—I was at a dinner once at which there were 13 at table.

She—Did anything happen?

The Bachelor—Yes; two of them were married within a year.—Puck.

Men's Ingratitude.

Tramp—I'm not an idler, mum; I'm unfortunate.

Housekeeper—Humph! Did you ever work for a living?

Tramp—Yes, mum. I used to be a salesman fer Dr. Wigg's gold medal hair restorer, mum; an' I worked hard an' faithfully fer him, mum, that he discharged me.

Housekeeper—Nonsense! Why should he?

Tramp—You see, mum, the worry an' overwork tryin' to do a big business fer him made me prematurely bald, mum.—N. Y. Weekly.

Unrecognized.

The wise look dismal, I surmise,
Because folk won't believe they're wise.
—Puck.

NOT WHAT IT WAS MADE FOR.

Chatterton (sourly)—Why don't you go into the water?

His Wife (naively)—Would you have me take all the starch out of the collar and cuffs of my bathing suit?—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Doublet.

Dar's de dubble-breasted jacket,
De dubble-breasted sack;
Dar's de dubble-breasted mackintosh
Dat keeps de watah back;
Dar's de dubble-breasted obercoat,
De dubble-breasted vest;
But a dubble-breasted chicken
Wud suit dis chile de best.
—Arkansaw Thos. Cat.

Heartlessness of Politics.

"It's a mean thing to do," said the politician, "but I've got to shake the public confidence in this opponent of mine somehow."

"But there is no use of abusing him."

"No. I'll awaken distrust by more insidious methods. I will have him called 'the silver-tongued orator.' If that name ever fastens to him, his finish is in sight."—Washington Star.

Came To at Once.

Laura—I hear Lulu fainted while shopping the other day.

Lillie—Yes; fainted right on the street.

"What in the world did they do?"

"Carried her into a store."

"Threw water on her, I suppose?"

"No; it wasn't necessary; it was a millinery store they happened to carry her into."—Yonkers Statesman.

Curiosity Punished.

Fuddy—Did you hear Fred's wife telling her little boy to stop asking questions, or she'd punish him? Rather unjust that, eh?

Duddy—May be; but the woman is consistent. Just see how she has punished Fred for asking that momentous question that made them husband and wife.—Boston Transcript.

The Power of Reiteration.

When first a man his greatness tells,
The world with doubt receives him,
But if he tells it loud enough,
The world at last believes him.
—Washington Star.

NO USE IN SOARING.

"I am very sorry, Marie, that your mind is concerned always with such trivial things! You seem to have no thought for anything better than a new hat!"

"What's the use? If I wanted an entire costume you wouldn't buy it for me!"—Heitere Welt.

From Our Own Omar.

This rose may once have been a maiden's heart
That had its blissful beat, its bitter sm
This thorn may once have been one of teeth
With which she tore dry meat and bone apart.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Mrs. Dorcas—What does your husband do during the summer?

Mrs. Gayboy—That depends on whether I stay at home or go away to the country.—Judge.

But Not Her Face.

Gussie Gush—Do you know I paint?

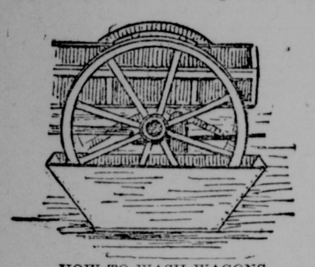
Willie Softleigh—Aw—weally, Miss Gush, I nevah noticed it.—Ohio State Journal.

THE FARMING WORLD

WASHING FARM WAGONS.

A Simple Device Which Not Only Lessens Labor, But Does the Work More Thoroughly.

Anything tending to lessen labor and yet, withal, which will admit of being performed just as well as or better than if done bodily, by brute force, should always be recommended and approved of. There are, indeed, many things to which this golden rule applies, not the least important and



HOW TO WASH WAGONS.

beneficial of which is the device shown in the accompanying illustration for washing farm wagons; in fact, it is an economizer of time.

As can be seen, it consists simply of a narrow watertight box, which is slipped into position under the wheel after it has been "jacked" up. A pail of water is then poured in and the wheel revolved. Are not the results apparent? Ah! the dirt can thus be removed speedily and by far more readily than when a pail is used to hold the water. Let anyone try it and see.—Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

LINSEED MEAL GRUEL.

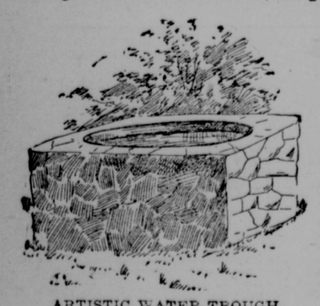
It Is Declared to Be an Excellent and Nutritious Milk Substitute for Calves.

We are often asked for advice as to the best substitute to use when there is not a sufficiency of fresh new milk to be given to calves, says Dairy and Creamery. In our own experience we have not found anything better than a mucilage or soup made up of linseed meal or ground linseed cake, with the addition of a little flour and pea meal. An American breeder, in the course of a communication to one of our contemporaries, claims to have obtained excellent results from the use of a preparation made by slowly boiling one pound of fresh sweet hay in six quarts of water for about an hour, and straining the decoction so obtained into a bucket to cool. A handful of oil cake and a similar quantity of fine oatmeal is stirred into half a gallon of boiling water and allowed to simmer for the same length of time that the hay is stewing. At the end of that time this mixture is added to the hay tea, and the whole given to the calf along with a little milk. The "tea" should be given warm at first, but after awhile, when the calf becomes accustomed to it, it may be given quite cold without any injurious results. The allowance of oil cake may be increased as age progresses. The writer in question claims that calves so reared are in every way as good when four to five months of age as if they were getting whole milk right through.

NEAT WATERING PLACE.

An Ornament to a Roadside and a Convenience That Everybody Will Appreciate.

An old iron kettle, even if it has a hole in the bottom, can be utilized in the manner shown in the cut. A wall of rough stones is laid under it, using



ARTISTIC WATER TROUGH.

sand and cement mortar, and smoothly filling any break in the kettle with the cement. The water can be brought into the kettle in a pipe over the top or through a hole drilled in the side. Such a watering place is an ornament to a roadside, as well as a great convenience.—Orange Judd Farmer.

The War Against Weeds.

How about the noxious and poisonous weeds? Are there any growing along the roadside or the fencings of the farm? If so, it will be time and labor well spent to see that they are mowed down closely about this time of year, or before they have time to go to seed. The last half of July and during the month of August, in this latitude, is the period during which one mowing of these enemies of the thrifty farmer will come nearer rendering them harmless for the year than any other. If you cannot afford to mow them down twice or more during the year, give them at least one good battle while the scorching sun and midsummer drought are your allies.—Chicago Sun.

RASPBERRY CULTURE.

Valuable Suggestions for Those Who Intend to Engage in the Business Next Year.

Select a piece of ground with good surface drainage, facing east or south. The soil should contain a good amount of humus. A good clover sod which had a crop of potatoes taken from it the year before planting berries, would be my ideal. During winter or in early spring give it a liberal dressing of stable manure—about 8 to 12 tons per acre. Plow under in early spring but be careful not to plow when the ground is too wet. I prefer plowing 7 or 8 inches deep.

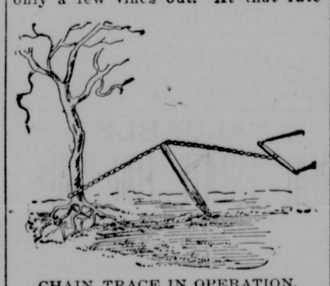
Pulverize ground thoroughly; mark out with single shovel plow about 5 inches deep; rows 3½ feet apart. Plant every other row to potatoes, then plant your berries in the remaining rows. Now we want good thrifty, well-rooted plants. When we have to purchase them or have to transport a considerable distance we want them in a dormant state, but when plants can be got on an adjoining plantation I prefer to have plants well started, say tops 6 inches high, taking them up with all the soil that will adhere to roots, only taking about 3 or 4 dozen at a time and planting them 3 feet in row, running the shovel plow through the row just before planting so the soil is fresh and moist. As soon as they are set start the cultivation to form an earth mulch and arrest the evaporation from the surface of moisture brought up by capillary attraction; also to kill all weeds. Keep cultivating all summer and keep clear from weeds. The potato crop will pay for the work and the use of the land. Do not prune the first season. In the following spring prune the laterals back to 10 or 12 inches. After fruiting remove all old canes, and all new canes except 3 or 4 of the strongest, in August or September.

I take one horse to a breaking plow and plow the soil up to the row of plants, forming quite a ridge. The reason I do this is, it braces up the plants and keeps them from being blown over; also it drains the surface water from the plants and keeps them from heaving out the following spring. I prune all laterals back to 8 or 12 inches. The reason of so close pruning is it preserves the vitality of plants. Also it makes them set less fruit, but it will be of finer and better quality and just as many quarts. I cut the top bud out of all canes when 2½ feet high so that they will form laterals. After the second year cultivate with a double shovel plow and five-tooth cultivator. My first plantation has fruited four crops and this spring has a fine set of canes for fifth crop and from appearances will produce paying crops for three years or more in the future. I attribute this success to close pruning.—George Wyler, in Ohio Farmer.

PULLING GRAPEVINES.

Chain Trace Worked by One Mule Does the Work Neatly and in Less Than No Time.

Owing to a change in the plans of a fruit farm in a neighboring county, it became necessary to pull up two acres of a vineyard. The owner ordered his men to grub out the vines. They went at it with spade, ax and grubbing hoe, and at the end of the first half-day had only a few vines out. At that rate



CHAIN TRACE IN OPERATION.

they had a week's hard work on hand. A Yankee neighbor happened to visit the farm, and after watching the men for awhile told one of them to go to the barn and harness a mule and bring him with a ten-foot chain. Then he set the men to digging around the vines and cutting the main roots. When the mule and chain came he made a half-hitch with the chain around a vine near the ground, and attached it to the mule's whiffletree. Then he took a piece of 2x4 about four feet long, placed one end on the ground and the other under the chain, leaning at an angle of 45 degrees toward the vine. The mule was started and the vine lifted out of the ground. The chain was unfastened and hitched to the next, and so on. The whole job was done with the mule, and was an easy and speedy one. The same plan will work with all grubbing where the roots are not too large. Fence posts can also be pulled up in the same way.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Worst Enemies of Butter.

Two of the strongest enemies of butter to-day are oleomargarine and the preservatives. Both are of the same general character, for they depend on the greed of men for their very existence. Both exist in the darkness and masquerade under other than their true characters. Oleomargarine can be profitably sold only when it is sold for butter. The preservatives are sold by being proclaimed as perfectly healthful drugs. The ignorant and vicious buy the chemicals. The ignorant principally buy the bogus butter products, or at least most of the consumers are ignorant. In either case a dissemination of knowledge is necessary to destroy the enemy.—Farmers' Review.

SELF-IMPOSED TAXES.

Hills, Corners, Mud and Fences Cost the Farmers Hundreds of Millions Every Year.

Among the taxes which the farmers pay there are some that are unavoidable, and these it is useless to talk about. There are others which farmers impose upon themselves, which they hesitate to share with others, which they submit to without a protest, and even cling to when they are being removed. These taxes we cannot talk about too much. These are taxes, too, which bring no useful revenue, nor even support a tax gatherer; they are burdens as needless as the traditional stone which balanced the grist on the way to mill.

Through the failure of the government in the original surveys on the public lands to lay out a scientific system of roads, and divide the lands accordingly, farmers have been left to lay out the roads for themselves, and generally they have put them on farm lines, going over all the hills that come in their way. The result of this is the hill tax in hilly regions and what may be called the square corner tax on the prairies.

The amount of hill tax I have estimated in one county in New Jersey, and found that needless hills double all the cost of hauling in the county, making practically a money tax of $10,000 annually to the township. The people have paid this tax for 100 years, and yet they wonder why they are poor. In the prairie regions, for want of the diagonal roads which the government should have laid out, the farmer, to reach a point ten miles to the northwest, for instance, travels seven miles north and seven miles west, adding 40 per cent. to his distance, or, for the average of all travel, 20 per cent. This is the square corner tax.

The mud tax is probably about equal in total to the hill tax, and this, again, doubles the cost of all wagon transportation; yet many farmers are opposed to stone roads.

However, the farmers themselves are doing away in many places with the enormous burden of the fence tax, and with it will go the snowdrift tax and the waste land on the roadside. They are slowly abandoning narrow tires and tracking wheels. Moreover, many of them begin to realize the enormity and absurdity of the hill, mud and square corner taxes, and we may yet hope in time to see in this country, as we do in France, beautiful hard roads everywhere, winding through farms, with crops growing close to the wagon tracks and the roads serving perfectly every purpose of public use and private convenience.

You ask how all this can be accomplished without a burden of taxation which will neutralize its benefits. I answer that it is all being done to-day in a hundred places in the United States, and there are farmers who acknowledge that they are getting rich in these hard times solely by reason of the improved roads which have been forced upon them, and are paying with perfect ease any additional tax they impose. These improved roads are being built in many ways and in various forms of construction, and every year's experience reduces the cost and brings about an easier providing of the necessary means.

It would be a very long story to go into the details in this direction, and I would not be prepared to say which is the best of the many methods of construction and of payment. Both need to be greatly varied to meet the conditions in the various states, and a careful study of local legislation is necessary; but the vital question is for the farmers themselves to settle generally whether they want good roads, and whether they will accept the help of those who are willing and anxious to join in paying the cost of road improvement. If they will take up the subject in all their organizations and appoint active working committees to visit the nearest accessible localities where good roads prevail, and to urge such legislation as will make them attainable everywhere, the work will soon reach a point where its own momentum will carry it forward.

The estimate of your able secretary that $600,000,000 is wasted annually in this country through bad roads is supported by that of other statisticians, and from this it appears that the tax they impose takes one-quarter of the whole value of all farm products in the United States. To abolish this tax is a reform great enough to engage the best attention of this congress. It is a practical and practicable field for its energies. What the congress says on this subject will be listened to everywhere, while what it says on other subjects may fall on deaf ears.—Gen. Roy Stone, at Parkersburg, W. Va.

Growing of Forest Trees.

Those who desire to grow forest trees of any kind for shade or ornamental trees should remember that there is no better time to gather the seed than when it ripens upon the tree, and no better time for sowing it than that when it would be self sown by falling from the tree. That is, if the tree is a native of the place where it is to be grown. If from a warmer climate it may be necessary to start the seed under glass, and protect it in some way during a few of the first winters while it is small. At the Arnold Arboretum by this method they have acclimated and grown in this way some trees and shrubs that are not native here, and seldom found north of Mason and Dixon's line. The seeds from these plants are more hardy than those from southern plants and thus they can be made to endure our colder northern climate, and the northern limit of their growth is gradually being extended.—American Cultivator.

EXACTED STRANGE OATHS.

Odd Marriage Ceremony Performed by an Early Montana Magistrate.

George Hazel, of Helena, Mont., in speaking of the formerly great influence wielded by the justices of the peace on the frontier, told the following story, says the New York Tribune:

"In the prestate day of Montana the justices of the peace reigned supreme in the land. They joined men and women in life, buried them in death, and were general peacemakers to the community at large, and judges of dog fights. Their position in western communities was unique, and the stories that have been told about them have been innumerable. One of the most peculiar characters to be found in Washington, however, was one Reed, J. P., who ruled over the town of Belknap, Mont., since deceased in the early '70s.

"He performed at Belknap in the winter of 1878 a marriage ceremony that is classic in western annals. He made the bride swear that she would support the constitution of the United States and the organized acts of the territory of Montana; that she would be ever loving, faithful and true, and would be ever willing to defend—with her life, if necessary—the honor of her God, her country and her flag. The bridegroom was compelled to swear that he would split the wood, carry the water, shovel the snow, build the fire and under any and all circumstances try to be a perfect gentleman. Instead of returning her devotion with slurs and scowls he would repay it with a kiss and kind words. If he ran shy of kisses he was to call on the justice of the peace, who was long on kisses, but short on girls. Reed wound up this unique ceremony by making the couple recite the Lord's prayer in unison. And the ceremony ended with the crack of a revolver and a pop of beer corks."

Do not hope to get rid of fools; too many of them.—Atchison Globe.

"Spain is to have a new navy." "For how long?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gratitude is the memory of the heart.—Massieu.

The only way you can get along with some people is by jollying them.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

The secret of some men's success lies in doing a thing first and talking about it a few days later.—Chicago Daily News.

"Is your new household help tidy?" "If anything, too much so. The other day I found her washing the faces of the goldfish in the aquarium."—Philadelphia Times.

Wilton—"They say Hitnaught is a 'dead game sport.'" Hilton—"He is. He buys a lot of bears and bucks from the guides and tells the people down home that they are the trophies of his prowess."—Philadelphia Press.

Darkens His Life.—Askit—"Why does Writem, the great author, wear such a look of constant fear?" Tellit—"He wrote the class song when he graduated, and his enemies are constantly threatening to make it public."—Baltimore American.

"Johnny," said the little fellow's mamma, "I want to give you a piece of cake, but I can't find the key to the pantry." "That's all right, mamma," replied bright little Johnny. "I know how to get in without a key." "That's all I want to know," she said, as she reached for the slipper.—Glasgow Evening News.

Cause and Effect.—"He's quite a prominent politician here, is he not?" inquired the visiting Briton. "Oh, no, he's a statesman!" replied the native. "Well, what's the difference?" "A statesman, my dear sir, is one who is in politics because he has money. A politician is one who has money because he is in politics."—Philadelphia Press.

ROMEO USED TO THE CITY

Full Grown Sheep Which Follows New York Man Around Crowded Streets Like a Pet Dog.

A young man with a sheep that followed him like a pet dog attracted attention on Broadway, near Forty-second street, New York city, the other afternoon. The sheep, which was full grown, wore a collar, and, although undismayed by the crowds, seemed to take considerable interest in his surroundings. The young man and his novel pet walked down to Thirty-fourth street and turned across toward Eighth avenue. The sheep was evidently used to the bustle and confusion, and deftly picked its way through the mass of cable cars, carriages and other vehicles with as much unconcern as a dog would have done. The young man said:

"I am much attached to Romeo, who is faithful and accompanies me wherever I go. I raised him myself, and I would not part with him for anything. I live in a flat up town, and the neighbors are used to Romeo and think almost as much of him as I do."

A Joke on the Doctor.

Going into the free dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women one afternoon a physician found three or four little girls who, while awaiting treatment, had evidently made friends, and were huddled together on one bench, eagerly discussing something of great interest, which on investigation proved to be a much handled "chunk" of candy. In astonishment he inquired what they were doing. Some questioning finally elicited an explanation that "de one what tells de biggest lie wins it." "Oh," said the doctor, "I am ashamed of you. When I was little like you I never told lies." A slight pause, then from the smallest girl: "Give him de candy."—N. Y. Tribune.

Had the Tools.

"I just dropped in to see if you wanted any of your wise saws sharpened," said the funny man.

"No, we use our own files for that," replied the editor.—Philadelphia Press.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Mistake.

"The owl, you know, was Minerva's favorite bird—"

"Minerva? Thought it was Bacchus."

"Oh, no! You must be thinking of a boiled owl!"—Puck.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Addgess B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 887, and one will be sent you free.

A Charitable Bore.

Mrs. Widder—My first husband always worried over the ice bills.

Mr. Widder—Well, let us hope he is where he has none to bother him now.—Baltimore American.

Check That Ugly Cough

With Hoxsie's Croup Cure. No opium. 50 cts.

Don't swear at the mercury. May be it has been climbing up to find a cool place.—Indianapolis News.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Self-respect ought to mean something more than a comfortable sense that you have not been found out.—Town Topics.

A man is never so wretched that he forgets his bad habits.—Atchison Globe.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

20,000 HARVEST HANDS

160 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Required to harvest the grain crop of Western CANADA. The most abundant yield on the Continent. Reports are that the average yield of No. 1 Hard Wheat in Western Canada will be over thirty bushels to the acre. Prices for farm help will be extra. Splendid Ranching Lands adjoining the Wheat Belt. EXCURSIONS will be run from all points in the United States to the FREE GRANT LANDS. Secure a home at once, and if you wish to purchase at prevailing prices, and secure the advantage of the low rates, apply for Literature, Rates, etc., to F. PEDLEY, Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to JOS. YOUNG, 515 State St., Columbus, O., Canadian Government Agent.

☞ When visiting Buffalo, do not fail to see the CANADIAN EXHIBIT at the Pan-American.

WANTED GENTLEMAN or LADY AGENT, only one in each town, to SELL TEA at importer's prices. WRITE QUICKLY to HOME TEA CO., 32 Pearl Street, New York.

RHEUMATISM Yan Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Pastexperience speaks for itself. Depot, 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

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PENSIONS on age, disability and Widowhood; P. L. PENSIONS or any U. S. Service. LAWS FREE. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, Cincinnati, O.; Washington, D. C.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

A. N. K.—C 1876

SOZODONT for the Teeth and Breath 25c

At all Stores, or by Mail for the price. HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

SUNSTROKE

The summer's awful heat will kill those not fit to resist it—those whose bodies are full of poison because they have neglected their bowels.

The victims of sunstroke, or of any of the other terrible dangers of summer—diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus—are always those who have been careless about keeping clean inside, and as a result have their blood full of rotten filth breeding disease germs and their bodies ready with weakness to succumb to the hot spell. Dizziness, heat headaches, sick stomachs, sticky oozing ill-smelling sweats, restless nights, terrible pains, gripes and cramps in the bowels, sudden death on the street, all result from this neglect.

Keep yourself clean, pure and healthy inside, disinfected as it were, with CASCARETS CANDY CATHARTIC, the greatest antiseptic bowel tonic ever discovered and you will find that every form of summer disease will be effectively

PREVENTED BY Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET.

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

CASCARETS are absolutely harmless, a purely vegetable compound. No mercurial or other mineral pill-poison in CASCARETS. CASCARETS promptly, effectively and permanently cure every disorder of the Stomach, Liver and Intestines. They not only cure constipation, but correct any and every form of irregularity of the bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentry. Pleasant, palatable, potent. Taste good, do good. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. Write for booklet and free sample. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO or NEW YORK. 430

KEPT TALLY ON FIBS.

THE ASTONISHING RESULT OF ONLY ONE DAY OF COUNTING.

An Investigator's Discovery of What an Enormous Bouquet of the Flowers of Fable Adorns the Daily Speech of the Average Mortal.

"Do you know that the average American is a hopeless and incorrigible and unmitigated liar?" said an amateur cynic of Baronne street. "I don't mean he lies viciously, but suave mendacity glides off the end of his tongue as easily as molasses flows from a spigot on a warm day in summer. He does it unconsciously, habitually, automatically—just as his lungs expand and his heart palpitates and his hair grows, without any special attention from the rest of his system. He does it because he can't help it. The thing has become a second nature.

"I had all this brought home to me," continued the amateur cynic, "by a very simple little experiment which I tried on myself and a few others no longer ago than yesterday morning. Did you ever see a pocket counting machine? Well, it's a little device shaped like a watch. Whenever you press the stem the needle on the dial jumps a point, and it registers in that way up to several thousand on the principle of a cyclometer. They are used by anybody making long counts and are very handy, because they never forget where they leave off.

"But, to come to the point, something happened to remind me of our national vice of untruthfulness as I was getting up yesterday, and I determined to 'keep tab' on myself and ascertain, if possible, how many actual, out and out lies I put into circulation in the course of the day. I chanced to have one of the little counting machines I have just mentioned, so I slipped it into my pocket and started out.

"The first lie I told was right at the door. Smithson was passing and stopped to shake hands. 'Hello, old man!' said I. 'Delighted to see you,' when as a matter of fact I was deuced sorry to see him, because I owe him ten. I gave the counter a squeeze and hurried on, but before I got to the office I had jogged it nine times.

"What did I jog it for, did you ask? Oh, trivialities, mere trivialities, but at the same time point blank lies, every one of 'em. Whenever I opened my mouth out dropped some confounded hyperbole. I told Jones the joke he insisted in springing on me was the 'best I ever heard' and then made a double tally in assuring his wife she was looking remarkably well when she was looking exactly like a scarecrow. I told another friend I never laughed so much in my life as I had at something or other, I don't remember now what, and still another that I hadn't slept a wink for three nights when I had neuralgia lately—all lies, bald lies, in spite of their harmlessness.

"When I reached the office and looked at the dial, I was horrified. 'Good heavens!' I said to myself. 'It seems to be physically impossible for me to speak the plain truth in the paltriest matters. I'll just remain perfectly quiet for half an hour and keep check on Boggs.'

"Boggs is our head bookkeeper and a pillar in one of the suburban churches," continued the amateur cynic. "He wears rubber overshoes in wet weather, cultivates sandy side whiskers, carries a gingham umbrella, belongs to a building and loan association and has all the other marks of severe respectability. I had supposed him to be the quintessence of cast iron veracity, but when I sat down in cold blood to put him on record I was astounded at the blase fashion with which he frivoled with the truth. I pushed the button on him 15 times in 27 minutes; then he got into a whispered conversation with a caller, and I lost the thread of his remarks. But I am certain if I had been in earshot the counter would have had hard work keeping up with the procession.

"That relieved my mind somewhat, and later on, when I made a quiet test of several of the other fellows in the office, I came to the conclusion that I was no worse than the average, but the average was pretty tough. As far as my investigations went, the invoice clerk held the record. He is a guileless sort of chap, with modest manners and a freckled nose, and I never supposed he had any imagination concealed in his peg topped cranium, but he forced me to push the indicator up exactly 22 times in 15 minutes. During the last part of the stretch, however, he was trying to trade off a secondhand bicycle, and that naturally swelled the returns.

"Of course I soon realized that the idea of keeping count on my own mendacity was entirely impractical and abandoned the effort, but the other data has furnished me with abundant food for thought. My brother-in-law, by the way, insists that we would make a great mistake in trying to weed these flowers of fable out of our daily speech. He says we lie continually and systematically because everybody else lies, and a man who would start out to tell the plain, cold, raw, rectangular truth about everything in life would be little better than an anarchist. He would upset all established standards of value and make it necessary almost to recast the language. Besides, nobody would believe him. But my brother-in-law is a doctor," added the amateur cynic thoughtfully, "and maybe that makes a difference."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Chinese Era.

The "Chinese era" begins B. C. 2697, with the accession of the Emperor Yao, who first devised a calendar for the Chinese dividing the year into 365 days with an extra day every fourth year.

SARAH AND THE "INDIANS."

Bernhardt Played Fedora For Them at 35 Cents a Head.

Sarah Bernhardt, the great French actress, once played in Sullivan, Ind., at 35 cents a head.

It was many years ago, and Bernhardt was making a tour of the country. On the way from Louisville to Indianapolis the train was stopped at Sullivan by the news that a serious freight wreck had occurred a few miles up the road completely blocking the tracks and making progress to Indianapolis impossible until the next day.

"Very well," said the manager in excellent French and with forced calmness. "Since we cannot leave town we will give a performance here."

"Impossible," said Mme. Bernhardt, also in French. "Quite impossible."

"Not a bit," said the manager, and he went about it. The divine Bernhardt, being under contract to play a certain number of nights, was induced to consent. There was no "opera house" in Sullivan, but the Masonic hall was rented, and some of the scenery was crowded into it. The local job office got out a lot of handbills in a hurry, and messengers were dispatched to the adjoining towns to spread the glad news that Bernhardt, the divine Sarah, was to play in Sullivan that night and that admission would be 35 cents.

"No use trying to charge metropolitan prices here," said the manager to the treasurer, and that gentleman sighed and said he supposed not.

In the early evening there began to come into town long lines of green farmer wagons, each holding a family party. When the house was full, the great Bernhardt cautiously took a peep at it from behind the flimsy curtain.

"Mon Dieu!" she cried, raising her jeweled hands. "Look at the Indians!"

But she played Fedora for them, and she played until 11 o'clock.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

HE USED THE SALT TEST.

An Old Apache Chief's Knowledge of the Human System.

In the early days of Union Pacific railroading Victoria, Nana and Geronimo, the three chiefs of the Arizona Apaches, with 100 of their best bucks, came through to Green River, Wy.

They had heard of the "heap wagon and no hoss" and had come to stop the train. They made a lasso of rawhide, and 50 men on each side held on to the rope as the freight came down the Wasatch divide. The engineer saw when several miles away what the Indians were up to, so he whistled "off brakes" and, opening his throttle, let her loose. The cowcatcher struck the rope and hurled the Indians in all directions, literally tearing them to pieces, headless, armless and legless. The three chiefs went south to their cactus plains very crestfallen.

Before they selected these men the old Chief Victoria had them all eat a piece of rock salt about as big as a pecan, run swiftly about 100 yards, sit down on a log or rock and cross their legs. Then he watched the vibration of the feet, which were crossed. The feet which vibrated the longest or had the longest strokes he declined to accept for a severe duty or a dangerous trip or for one that was at all hazardous, but he accepted the feet which vibrated short, distinct and regular strokes.

Now, what did the old chief know about pulsation of the arterial system or of heart action and indeed about salt in the system? I have lived near to Indian reservations and have had occasion often to survey over their lands for railroads and other objects, and I have wondered where old Victoria got his idea. Is not the child of the sagebrush plains better posted than his paleface brother?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Love Letter of Prince Bismarck.

"On my window sill, among all sorts of crocuses and hyacinths, stand two camellias which always inspire me with strange thoughts. One of them, slender and pretty, with its ornamental crown (top) and soft, pale—very pale—pink blossoms, but little foliage and only two buds, transports me to Reddetin, holds itself rather stiffly and lisps English. The other makes far less impression of beauty as you look at it, and its stalk betrays in its gnarled twisting lack of care in its pruning. From the midst of the foliage looks out a dead branch, but the crown is rich in leaves, and the foliage is greener than that of its neighbor. It gives promise of abundant blossoming in its eight buds, and its color is deep dark red and white in irregular gay variegation. Do you take the comparison amiss? It is a lame comparison, moreover, for I do not love camellias, because they are without odor, and you I love precisely on account of the fragrance of the flower of your spirit, which is white, dark red and black."

Here is a picture of the Man of Iron with his armor doffed.—Harper's Magazine.

Luck and Pluck.

Two clerks named Thomas and Clarence were in the employ of a wealthy merchant. Thomas was always an industrious lad, but Clarence was much given to frivolity and was extravagant in his habits. In after years Clarence married his employer's daughter and was made a partner in the business. Thomas continued to be an honest, industrious clerk all his life, and his services were much appreciated by Clarence and his father-in-law.

Moral.—There is no royal road to success.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Not Fatal.

Willie—I think I could die listening to Miss Triller sing.

Cy Nick—Oh, you may feel like dying, but you'll pull through. I've been through it often.—Ohio State Journal.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Makes short roads. And light loads. Good for everything that runs on wheels.

Sold Everywhere.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new road beginning for the same at the south end of Garrett V. Moon's lane and running thence down Laurel Creek and through the lands of the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company, James L. Harvey and J. B. Lipscomb and along the lines of said Lipscomb and Chas. Cooper and through the lands of the said Mining and Manufacturing Company to the town of Schell, a distance of about three miles.

J. L. HARVEY,
J. O. O'HAVRE,
J. B. LIPSCOMB and others,
Petitioners.

22x5t*

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Attention is called to the Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture. Particulars sent upon application.

Term commences September 23rd. Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER,
President M. A. C.

Order of Publication.

Noah Bowman, Plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth Bowman et al, Defendants.

No. 1118 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this bill is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate of which Samuel Bowman, late of Garrett county, deceased, died seized and possessed.

The Bill states—

1st. That a certain Samuel Bowman was in his lifetime seized and possessed of a parcel of land situated in Garrett county, Maryland, containing about sixty-four and one-half acres.

2nd. That being so seized, the said Samuel Bowman some twenty years ago departed this life intestate, leaving surviving him a widow (who has since died) and the following children, viz., Noah Bowman, Joseph Bowman, Cornelius Bowman and Lydia Bowman.

3rd. That the said Lydia intermarried with one J. H. Pitzer, and some years ago departed this life intestate, leaving surviving her her husband and the following children, viz., Maggie B., who intermarried with W. G. Rogers; Annie, who intermarried with S. J. Neil (the said Annie now being dead, dying intestate, leaving surviving her her said husband and one child, Conova, a minor); Harriet, who intermarried with Alex. McAnear; Frances L., who intermarried with W. W. Brown; Sarah A., who intermarried with L. L. Cooper; Noah C. Pitzer, a minor, and J. R. Pitzer.

4th. That Cornelius Bowman is also dead, dying intestate, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Bowman, and the following children, viz., James F. Bowman, Samuel H. Bowman and Mattie, who intermarried with W. H. Morgan.

5th. That the said Joseph Bowman died intestate some years ago, leaving a widow, Lizzie Bowman, a son, N. E. Bowman, and other children, whose names and ages are unknown.

6th. That the real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury, and that in order to make division thereof the property will have to be sold and the proceeds divided.

7th. The Bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said property and for a distribution of the proceeds, for general relief, and also for an order of publication against the non-residents and unknown heirs.

It is thereupon, this 12th day of August, 1901, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 13th day of September, 1901, give notice to the defendants, the said Elizabeth Bowman, James F. Bowman, Samuel H. Bowman, Mattie Morgan and W. H. Morgan, her husband, J. H. Pitzer, Maggie B. Rogers and W. G. Rogers, her husband, S. J. Neal, Conova Neal, Harriet E. McAnear and Alex. McAnear, her husband, Sarah Cooper and L. L. Cooper, her husband, Noah C. Pitzer, Frances L. Brown and W. W. Brown, her husband, J. R. Pitzer, Lizzie Bowman, N. E. Bowman and the unknown heirs of Joseph Bowman, deceased, of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 22, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, Sept. 9, 1901,

as required by law, for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

What it Cures

COUGHS. BRONCHITIS, RAWNESS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, SORENESS, HOARSENESS, LARYNGITIS, TICKLING.

PINE AND TERPIN COUGH SYRUP

Is the new remedy that is astounding the medical world with the rapidity and permanency of its cures—it never fails—one dose relieves while a few more cures—price, 25 cents a bottle.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
At all Druggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

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U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
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CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

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A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

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It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

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Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

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Cheapest place to buy MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Call on or address:
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Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to
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Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

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Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows.

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	
6 51	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	
6 39	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M. A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager.
G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

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ENDOWED IN EXPERIENCE.

But the Cash Returns of the Garrett County Miners Was Not So Liberal.

On the sixteenth of June last a sextet of Garrett county citizens, comprising Messrs. Lawrence E. Compton, Michael Nathan, M. M. Ashby, John Shartzer, Richard Browning and Charles Beachy, took their departure for Nome, Alaska, laboring under the impression that "pay dirt" could be had in that locality in any desired quantity. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Compton, has returned with his mind thoroughly disabused of that idea, and his five companions, also en route home, entertain the same belief.

Mr. Compton, who arrived in this city on a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train yesterday and spent the day as the guest of his uncle, Jacob Brown, Esq., "the nestor of the Allegany county bar," was called upon by a *Daily News* representative in relation to his journey to the gold fields.

"The exodus from Nome has assumed the magnitude of a stampede," remarked Mr. Compton in the course of his conversation, "and probably not more than one thousand people will winter there. You will readily perceive what a rush this implies when I tell you that Nome in the zenith of her fame had a population of 40,000. During those boom days real estate and mining claims commanded fabulous sums, but there has been a very decided depreciation in both. For instance, I know of a Maryland woman who owned a lot in Nome for which she was offered $20,000 and would now be glad to sell for one-fiftieth of that sum. There are a number of substantial buildings in the town which have taken the place of canvas tents and shacks, and the residents are more comfortably sheltered than ever in the history of the town. The saloons are abundantly in evidence and command the balance in trade. Supplies, such as provisions, clothing, fuel, etc., are as cheap as in Seattle, because the market is overstocked. Labor no longer commands the princely compensation it once did and no one but a skilled artisan receives more than five dollars per day. The cost of living has also been correspondingly reduced, but the demand for labor has fallen off until there is forty applicants for one job.

"This summer has not in any sense been adapted to the wants and needs of the miners and has contributed in a great measure to the enforced idleness and consequent exodus. The beach and gravel along the creeks has remained frozen and one of the claims located some fifty miles from Nome was found to be covered with a ten foot accumulation of ice, rendering it impossible to mine the gravel. The beach, which once yielded large returns, is no longer a source of revenue, as the thousands of miners have washed out every particle of gold. Some of the large mining companies have been fairly successful on Anvil creek and its tributaries, but the export of gold from Nome and vicinity will be a mere bagatelle compared with that of last and the previous summer. Many miners from Dawson and the bonanza region came to Nome but quickly perceiving that every claim had been taken, departed as precipitously as they had come.

"This far, in the Klondike region and in Nome, only free gold has been discovered and the mining is purely of a placer character. It is fully agreed that lodes of quartz are to be found and a search is being made for them.

"Personally I am glad to get home and I know my companions are, although they concluded to prolong their stay in Alaska two weeks after my departure. While we are not over-burdened with wealth as the result of our journey, we return rich with experience.—Cumb. News.

HOYES RUN.

I thought a few items from this point might be of some interest to your many readers, hence these lines.

D. M. Loraw, foreman at C. C. Wilhelm's mill, is putting in a cut-off saw at the above mill. Mr. Wilhelm is doing a big business.

F. F. Goss is logging for A. Knabb & Co.

The young people of our town become quite noisy these evenings, but you cannot expect anything better from children.

Ed. Roth is hauling lumber for C. C. Wilhelm.

Dock Shank was in our vicinity one day this week.

Politics! There are no politics in this community. Everything is Republican this year.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

MOUNTAIN TRIOLETS.

TWO PORTRAITS.

The summer girl is off for town—
Good-by to flirting and to folly;
But woful is the country clown,
The summer girl is off for town,
She left him feeling rather brown,
A prey to melancholy.
The summer girl is off for town—
Good-by to flirting and to folly.

THE OTHER ONE.

The summer girl is off for town
Quite dazed with all her folly;
Upon her brow a puckered frown—
The summer girl is off for town,
The country bumpkin turned her down
And wed his buxom Molly.
The summer girl is off for town
Quite dazed with all her folly.

DIVORCES NEEDED.

When love is bought and sold for cash
Divorces then are needed:
'Tis all the go to cut a dash
When love is bought and sold for cash—
The devil take the after smash
Of marriage rites unheeded;
When love is bought and sold for cash
Divorces then are needed.

Jackson Park, Aug. 26, 1901. T. L. L.

WILD RIDE FOR A BRIDE.

Harry Hardie and Miss Myrtle Shaffer, of Terra Alta, Married Under Difficulties.

That the course of true love never did run smooth and that where two souls have but a single thought and two hearts beat as one there's no use for paternal or other interference was clearly and convincingly demonstrated Sunday night and Monday by a Preston county pair, who outwitted the fond father so badly that he is said to look worse than 30 cents in Chinese coin ever since.

For more than a year Harry Hardie, the hustling proprietor of the Racket Store at Terra Alta, and Miss Myrtle Shaffer, the handsome 18-year old daughter of John R. Shaffer, a wealthy farmer living three miles from Terra Alta, have been ardently enamored of each other, but paternal objections, owing to the girl's tender age, were furiously and fastly filed. Some weeks ago the young lady was allowed to come to Oakland to visit friends and last week went to Terra Alta, where it is understood an elopement of which the old gentleman got wind was planned. So bright and early Sunday morning Mr. Shaffer drove up to the door of the house in which Myrtie was domiciled in Terra Alta, and demanded that she don her attire with all haste and hie away with him to their old homestead. This the girl flatly refused to do and her father went to her room and by force succeeded in encasing her, not any too neatly, in her clothes, and tying her hands so as to check her resistance carried her to the wagon which was in waiting, and drove away with his captured daughter. After getting out of town he released her hands and compelled her to drive while he held on to his captive. Hardie hearing of these exciting proceedings, hastened to secure the fastest team in town and by the time Mr. Shaffer had driven half way home Hardie dashed up beside the wagon and told the girl to jump, which she did with more than due haste and after a chase several times around her father's wagon jumped into her sweetheart's buggy with her father at her heels. Hardie gave the horses a cut and they dashed away closely followed by the father's team. Mile after mile the teams rushed, urged on by the lashes of their drivers, but Hardie managed to give his prospective father-in-law the slip when they reached Oakland, a distance of ten miles, and hurried on to Deer Park, six miles farther, where they took train No. 12, arriving at Keyser at 10 o'clock that night, hatless, beltless, bespattered with mud and otherwise demolished. There Hardie attempted to secure a license, but failed on account of the girl's age. They returned to Oakland on No. 7 and secured a license and were married about 8 o'clock Monday morning, Mr. Shaffer having given up the chase soon after midnight. By 10 o'clock Monday Hardie was back in his store selling goods. Mr. Shaffer called in the afternoon and gave his son-in-law the glad hand, declaring that he had never been beaten out before in his life and that the man who could do so was a dandy and good enough to be his son-in-law.

Special Rates to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Excursion tickets from Oakland, Md., to Buffalo and return via Pittsburg account Pan-American Exposition now on sale at ticket offices Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

TEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $13.35.

FIFTEEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $16.80.

SEASON TICKETS—On sale daily, good returning until Nov. 30th, 1901, $19.20.

For full details, time of trains, etc., call on Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. til nov 1

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

Changes It Wrought In Improving a Village.

When the ladies seriously take hold of a project it is pretty safe to assume that they will succeed. But it is as village improvers that they have never been known to fail when once they started in. A case in point is the transformation of Oxford, an old town in the interior of New York.

Three parks were set apart by the pioneers originally, but after 100 years they were little regarded by the people then living within sight of them. They were overrun with weeds and brush. Trees began to grow promiscuously in one, while the lines of another were broken down, and it became a mud hole.

One afternoon two women were looking out on the plot called Lafayette square. A little stream was stagnating through its center. Drivers and pedestrians had no consideration for the struggling grass.

The two talked with other women, and a meeting of women was called to devise ways and means of improving the village. A permanent organization was formed, and a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary were elected. A board of directors and an executive committee were elected, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted.

Organization was perfected in September, the objects of the society were made known throughout the community, and the work of improving the village began at the home of each of the 20 members. The majority of the people said, "You can never accomplish anything." But the women entered enthusiastically upon their enterprise. They wrought changes in their own dooryards. They exchanged "slips" of hardy plants, purchased the roots of inexpensive but pretty shrubs. By ordering together and purchasing at wholesale they were able to save much. All orders were shipped to the president of the society, and the expressage on individual packages was saved for the purchase of more shrubs.

It was an aggressive campaign. The rubbish which had accumulated in the corners of the fences was cleared away. Old fences were replaced by new ones or repaired or removed entirely. The women made beautiful lawns about their homes and planted vines to spread over walls and fences. Ornamental shrubbery was set out; pretty evergreen or deciduous trees were procured from the forest near by and set in rows where the crumbling fences once stood. New sidewalks were laid. As the village was noted for its deposit of bluestone, handsome stone walks were procured cheaply. As soon as these were laid it was seen to be essential that wide gutters should be made, and with the gutters came grading the streets and removing weeds and stones. Attention was given to back door yards that faced the railroad. Weeds and brush had overrun them, and they had become a dumping ground. Back doors and barns which had never known a coat of color were painted, and the weather beaten, tumble down board fences were replaced by neat white pickets.

A subscription was finally started for funds to restore the parks. People were asked to give anything from a cent up. A New England supper was given, and it proved to be so pleasant and successful that it has been repeated annually. The society was able to swell the contributions by the proceeds from a series of entertainments, embracing concerts, theatricals and lectures, which found ready favor. These also were found so profitable in every sense that they have been continued.

The money having finally been raised, a committee of three was appointed to arrange for grading and curbing Lafayette square, the dimensions of which were 180 by 62 feet. A handsome fountain was given as a memorial to a former resident by his sons at a cost of $1000 and was formally dedicated to the village. The expense of the grading, curbing, setting the fountain and the village.

Washington park was then made delightful. Graveled walks were wound through it, in place of aggressive weeds lawn grass seed was sown, ground was spaded up and cultivated plants set out; mountain ash, weeping willow and balsam trees were placed here and there, and wild clematis and ampelopsis were so planted that they would in time overrun the tops of these trees. Hollyhock trees were secured, and asters, hydrangeas and wild roses were arranged in pretty vistas. Finally fallen and decayed timber, stumps, weeds and rubbish were taken from Fort Hill park, which was covered over with rich soil and seeded down and is now an attractive green plot of three-quarters of an acre surrounded by a fine curbing. The three parks are cared for at comparatively small expenditure.

In a forgotten cemetery on a side street near the heart of the village the few remaining slabs had been leveled by the frosts of many years. Wild apple trees grew and bore fruit, which was harvested only by the small boys. Old rosebushes ran wild and mingled with briers, burdocks, milkweed and goldenrod. Many old cans and pails had been thrown into the inclosure. The grass was never cut, and the grounds were fast becoming impenetrable. The women got to work, cleared the old cemetery of debris and reset the ancient shafts, removing the ashes of some of the forefathers of the hamlet to the new and handsome burial grounds on the hill across the river. The grass is now mowed regularly, the wild brambles are subdued, and the place is honored as it should be.

Hicks' Weather Forecasts For September.

In all probability a general storm disturbance, central the last two days in August, will still prevail in the middle and eastern parts of the country during the first day or two of September. The moon is full on August 29th, is on the celestial equator on the 30th, the central day of a Vulcan storm period, and in perigee on September 1st. We have before admonished our readers that these facts point to the probability of equatorial storms to the southward as we pass from August into September. We do not affirm that they must or will come but there are sufficient reasons to apprehend them, and to make a prudent watch on all marked indications the right thing. If such barometric depressions do not appear in and around the regions of the gulf by September 1st, the weather over the interior will remain warm and dry until we approach the great equinoctial perturbations sure to develop later in the month.

About the time of the moon's last quarter or extreme north declination on the 5th, reactionary disturbances will show themselves, when new storm areas will appear, or general storms, which may be advancing from the equator, will become more pronounced. The Mercury period is central on the 8th, extending its influence from the 1st to the 15th. At the same time the autumnal equinox, being central on the 22nd, covers the whole month with its perturbing influence. This does not imply that storms or other disturbances must be taking place all the time; but the relations of the earth to the sun are storm and weather "breeding" energies are entering and impregnating and intensifying the elements of the atmosphere and earth all the time, and as a result of these things storms and changes peculiar to the season are apt to break out at any time and sure to break out at some time during the transition of the seasons to opposite ends of the globe, or in the equinoctial period proper. One hundred to one, the accompanying storm diagram for September, and the abutting periods in August and October storm charts, will point out the centers of all the great disturbances and changes incident to the autumnal equinoctial term. Watch and see and say for yourself.

As we enter the regular storm period, central on the 10th, we may expect a very warm spell in most parts. From about Monday, the 9th, to Friday, the 13th, barometric readings will become disturbed, and dangerously low depressions will admonish of possible violence. Storms of this period are apt to reach a crisis on and touching the 10th, 11th and 12th. Tidal waves in the gulf and around the coasts will be abnormally high and fierce about the 12th and 13th. In all probability general rain storms, gales and changes of weather will visit the interior of the continent at this time, as well as the coast region. The magnetic and electric forces that normally lie dormant in our globe and atmosphere, as a rule, reach a maximum state of unrest and activity about September 11th. This is often manifested by earth currents and illuminating the north sky.

In all the foregoing forecasts we have said that there were strong probabilities of storms and storm phenomena. We insist that this view of the subject is reasonably correct. But if high barometric pressure should stubbornly dominate the gulf regions up to the middle of the month, it will remain hot and dry over most of the country until that condition breaks down, letting the heated, effected atmosphere flow down across the equator, and opening the doorway for autumnal storm and change. The ruling probabilities, however, as we figure them, are that storms and changes will come with the early storm periods of the month, and that very marked drops of the temperature, even to frosts in northern directions, will be reached before the middle of September.

The reactionary storm period, central about the 16th and 17th, will bring perceptible changes to storm conditions—changes to warmer, falling barometer, growing cloudiness and precipitation; but more general and energetic disturbances are almost certain to result during the Vulcan storm period central on the 22nd, coincident with the center of earth's equinox. It will be seen in the storm chart that the Mars perturbation unites with all the other causes of storms during much of this month, say from the 11th to the end. Ordinarily about Saturday, the 21st, to Tuesday, the 24th, would be the danger days of this period; but we figure that equatorial or West India storms will be more probable and violent from about the 27th to the 30th. During these last days moon is on the equator on the 27th, full on the 28th and in perigee on the 29th. Tidal waves will rise to a maximum in many parts of the earth during this period, central on the 28th and 29th. If a touch of frost, snow and early winter visit regions northward at the close of these disturbances, readers well up in our theory and forecasts will not be surprised or caught napping.

Giving a very brief look into the coming year and season, we can only hint in general terms at what we believe is in store in the way of weather and general seasonal conditions. We are carefully going over this ground in our 1902 almanac, our full calculations and deductions not yet being complete. We believe that we shall not pass out of this period of minimum precipitations with a bound, but that a shortage in general rains, to a less destructive extent, will be characteristic of the coming year. We believe that the "rain belt" which touched the extreme north in 1900, and moved further south in 1901, will advance further southward in 1902, but that the rainfall will not be excessive even there, and that the central and southern parts of the country will have another summer of shortage of rainfall, better, but not enough.

Two years ago called attention to the "slipping on" of the rain belt of the north side of our continent and the "slipping off" of the floods and rains in the extreme south in 1901. We also said that rains would relieve the drought on the Pacific coasts, beginning in 1900, and that rains would be more frequent along the Atlantic coast states this season. Let those who know the facts say whether we were correct.

New Germany Sunday School Picnic.

The Sunday school picnic held at New Germany on last Friday was a great success from every point of view.

The picnic was held in the grove adjoining the German Reformed church where a short program of song, prayer and an address was rendered. A free dinner followed, of which all present partook. The Lonaconing band was present and played many select airs for the occasion.

The picnic was given gratuitously by the citizens of the community and the delicious viands prepared by them was highly enjoyed by the partakers therof. In the afternoon ice cream was served by the ladies of the M. E. church. Some of the young men sold confectionery for the benefit of the church and from these sources the sum of $63.09 was cleared which will be applied to the debt of the church.

He Owes His Life to the Forethought of a Companion.

While on a camping trip in Webster county, Mr. S. I. Stump, of Normantown, W. Va., had a severe attack of bloody flux. He says, "I firmly believe I owe my life to the forethought of one of the company who had taken along a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Moral.—Procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. It cannot be obtained when on a hunting, fishing or prospecting trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and at such times and places it is most likely to be needed. The safe way is to have it with you. Thousands of travelers never leave home on a journey without it. For sale by all druggists.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. C. J. Rodeheaver, Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchins, Mrs. R. E. Bier, Miss Dessie Nestor, Miss Annie Myers, Miss Edith Folkerth, Miss Lucy Davis, Miss Minnie Bucklew (2), Miss Carrie Broadwater, Rev. J. M. Miller, John Spindler, Frank Petz, W. Ulrich, James Upole, Anson B. Campbell, Jr., Walter Clem.

NEW COURSE OF STUDY

To Be Adopted in the Public Schools of Maryland.

The new course of study adopted by the State Board of Education on July 2 will, by order of the board, go into effect in all of the schools of the counties of Maryland September 1. The schedule has been in the hands of the teachers for several weeks that they might become acquainted with its provisions before they begin the work of the new scholastic year. The school authorities do not anticipate any great difficulty in having its features engrafted in the work of the school room and are satisfied its complete adoption will be a question of a short time. While the number of grades has been increased from nine to ten, the additional grade is the outgrowth of better apportionment of the work rather than additional text-book matter. With its old schedule of grades the teachers found it necessary to divide at least one of the grammar school grades, thereby necessitating an additional year.

In arranging the work of the new course the report of the committee of fifteen of the National Educational Association on the correlation of studies in elementary schools was considered, and its recommendations were adopted as far as school conditions in Maryland would permit. The report was looked upon as most helpful of all American educational classics.

Mr. M. Bates Stevens, State Superintendent of Public Education, said: "From the standpoint of actual school work there seems to be a natural, logical and practical grouping of studies, which has been followed in our system of grades under the following headings or co-ordinate groups:

"(1) language literature, (2) mathematics, (3) science, (4) conduct, (5) art. There is a classification of branches of each group, and the teacher is thereby assisted in the correlation of studies and given a general idea of the relative importance of each group. Following a general summary of each grade's branches is a brief outline of work for the grade divided into half-year's work to correspond with the requirement of the school law that semi-annual examinations of pupils be held in all schools.

"One distinguishing feature of the new course is greater flexility, allowing the teacher to do the most possible for that portion of our pupils, very much larger in some localities than others, which goes out of school before the elementary has been completed. These is an enrichment of the course, especially in the lower grades. In the matter of arithmetic the work has been somewhat abridged, so there may be more exercises in simple calculations. Accuracy and rapidity are aimed at in this branch, while less attention will be paid to those difficult portions of arithmetic in which problems exhaust the mental energy of the pupil rather than develop it.

"Another feature of the course is a greater amount of supplementary work. The grading has a greater lateral movement than the old system. It may not escape altogether the criticisms of being 'wooden' in some of its recommendations, nor can we get entirely away from the wooden system until all our teachers are trained and experienced. It takes into account the needs of the important interests of the pupil and embodies in its place suggestions and outlines of work to regard and develop such interests. The striking difference between the old and the new education is concisely stated when we say the 'three h's' have taken the place of the 'three r's' as the distinguishing mark. That system of teaching which will reach and harmoniously develop the head, the heart and the hand for the ends of complete living will perhaps accomplish most for the individual and most for the State.

"The conduct and art groups of study are emphasized in the new course. Larger provision has been made to inculcate good habits and teach moral lessons, while the subject of manual training will not be taught except in our high schools; drawing, cardboard construction, scissors-work and paper-folding can be introduced with profit into every school. The provisions of the new course will be discussed in the teachers' institutes, the majority of which this year will be held during the months of September and October."

Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so you will be benefited by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching and sour stomach. They regulate the bowels too. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

A QUEST.

Long since, there lived a man reputed wise
(Some better things were said of him, some worse),
Who made his life a tireless quest to know
The Why and Wherefore of the universe.

He wandered through solutions intricate,
And old and new philosophers he read;
This one converted, but another spake
And made his faith apostasy instead.

A paladin of atheism first—
But soon he dared to wonder how to-day
Existence universal was explained
By saying it existed yesterday.

So swerved away unto the other pole,
Hypothesis theistic, and would fain
Have found a cause without a prior cause—
But all his years of searching were in vain.

Thus all his fond illations turned to dust;
Some things he learned are not revealed to man;
What solace that he knew the essence of
All creeds religious since the world began?

His life was girt by vain analysis,
And subtile disputations held in thrall
His soul, that wildly dreamed to overleap
The mystery Life offers to us all.

But when Age left him twisted, gray and worn,
He felt the barren purpose of his quest,
And longed to quite forget his mocking doubts
And live his last, few, trembling days at rest.

But Death had watched him with a cynic's eye—
Had marked his shuffling steps, his sight grown dim,
And one still evening stood before his chair,
And smiled, half kindly, as he beckoned him.

One passing through a certain field of graves
May find a stone of rather ancient date,
Which bears these words, the last philosophy,
Of him whose life they thus commemorate:

"Here sleeps a man who sought to question God—
Who conjured with the everlasting Why;
Delved deeply into science, creeds and schools,
And learned this truth—that Man is born to die."

—N. Y. Sun.

KITTY'S COOL WHITE ROOM

By Carolyn Wells.

"O DEAR," sighed Mrs. Curtis, as she entered the dining-room, where her husband and her daughter were at breakfast one August morning; "I wish the weather would turn cooler. What does the paper say, John?"

"'There is no prospect of a cool wave.' That isn't very encouraging, my dear. I wish I didn't have to go down to the office."

"I wouldn't mind the heat," Mrs. Curtis continued, "but the St. Clairs are coming out from New York to lunch with us, and it is so trying to have company this awful weather."

"Well," said Kitty, philosophically, "we can't help it; we'll do the best we can and they won't suffer any more than we do ourselves."

"Well, good-by, dears," said Mr. Curtis; "give my regards to your friends, and if I don't come home to-night it will be because I've melted away. Hello, here comes Tom to mow the grass. Kitty, won't you run down cellar and unlock the door so he can get the lawn mower?"

Kitty went down the cellar stairs with a hop, skip and a jump, and opened the door for Tom. Then she started to go back, but paused for a moment in the cool, damp cellar, and it was then that her bright thought struck her.

She stood still, looking round her, and as her plan grew in magnificence her eyes danced with glee, and she ran upstairs calling:

"Oh, mamma, I've thought of the loveliest scheme for to-day. We can make a parlor down cellar that will be just beautiful."

"O, child, you're crazy. The cellar is damp and dark and Mrs. St. Clair would be mortally afraid of rheumatism; and, besides, I don't propose to entertain city company in the cellar!"

"But, mamma, I mean to make it all pretty and attractive. Just come down and look at it."

Unwillingly Mrs. Curtis let herself be dragged down by her energetic daughter, and when she felt the cool, moist air, she began to think there were some possibilities in her daughter's plan.

"Now, you go upstairs, mamma, and don't bother or think about this and when it's all done I'll call you."

Then Kitty told Tom of her enterprise and the handy man-of-all-work entered into the spirit of it with great enthusiasm.

The part of the cellar which Kitty proposed to utilize was directly under the parlor and of the same size and shape. It was scrupulously clean, with a hard cement floor and whitewashed brick walls, and had a large bay window.

As a safeguard against rheumatism Tom brought a great pile of old newspapers and laid them thickly over the floor. Then he spread down the white linen crash that just fitted the parlor floor for dances and secured it by heavy weights in the corners. Then, following Kitty's instructions, and aided by her willing and energetic self, he brought down wicker chairs and tables and the rattan couch from the veranda, which Kitty covered with a large white linen sheet, draping it prettily at the corners and adding several white pillows.

Then she asked Tom to bring down from her own room two large, cool-looking etchings in white frames and hang them on the cellar walls. Further decorations were two or three pale colored posters representing sea views or mermaids, and here and there a Japanese fan.

The windows were high and small, with iron gratings. These were easily arranged with fresh sash curtains of dotted swiss. The ceiling was the worst, for it was of rough, brown rafters, but with a little thought and some trouble it was canopied with four sheets, which added greatly to the white effect Kitty was striving for. Also an unsightly post which held up a beam was twisted with white cheese cloth, with sprays of green asparagus pinned on, and a palm in the green jardiniere was set against it.

On the wicker table she placed some fans, magazines, one or two white bound books, and a glass bowl of white peonies, surrounded with cool, green leaves.

Then, still mindful of Mrs. St. Clair's possible rheumatism, she spread a green and white Japanese rug beneath the most comfortable rocker, and another before the white-draped couch. Finally she stepped into the adjoining room, which was the laundry, to wash her hands, and all at once she had another brilliant idea.

Why not lunch in the laundry? The dining-room was so sunny and there could be no comfort in eating the dainty luncheon mamma had ordered if the guests were to be sunstruck during the meal.

After a short consultation with the cook, Kitty and Tom went to work again. It was easier this time, for the laundry was plastered and ceiled; the stationary tubs, when covered with a tablecloth, made a fine sideboard, and the laundry table did very well for four people to eat from, while spotless, shining damask and fresh white flowers quite disguised the lowly piece of furniture. Chairs were brought from the dining-room and a few rugs and decorations were quickly put in place. Then Kitty flew upstairs to dress.

"Wear a white gown, mamma," she said, "and haven't you a white dressing sack that you can lend to Mrs. St. Clair, for she can't go into my white parlor in a dark dress?"

When Kitty appeared again, in a thin white muslin dress, with pale green ribbons, she found the newly-arrived guests in her mother's room.

"O," exclaimed Mrs. St. Clair, "if I had been anywhere else but here I wouldn't have come. I'm nearly dead. The cars just crawled, and the sun fairly burned through the windows. Ethel could dress more coolly, but I had to wear this black silk, and I feel as if I should suffocate."

"Won't you lay aside your wraps?" said Mrs. Curtis, "and wear this white lawn sack? There are no other guests, and you will be cooler and more comfortable."

DECORATING THE CELLAR.

"Oh, thank you!" said Mrs. St. Clair, gladly; "indeed I will."

Then the party went down to the parlor.

"Dear me!" said Ethel, "it's no better downstairs than it is up, is it? But perhaps if we sit down and fan awhile we'll feel cooler."

The city child really looked pale and drooping.

Then Mrs. Curtis said: "It is not usual to entertain guests in the cellar, but Kitty insists that it is much cooler there; so, if you are willing, suppose we go down and try it?"

"Yes," said Mrs. St. Clair, catching at any chance of relief, "do let us go. I'd be willing to sit on a potato barrel or a wheelbarrow if I could get away from this heat."

So Kitty led the way, and when her mother and the visitors saw the "white room" they expressed the most amazed delight.

"Oh!" exclaimed Mrs. St. Clair, taking the comfortable chair which Kitty offered her. "How perfectly lovely this is! I think I shall stay right here until October."

"'Saved! I have fallen into a grotto,'" cried Ethel, quoting Jules Verne's hero, as she threw herself on the couch and looked as contented as she had previously looked miserable.

Kitty's head was nearly turned with the compliments paid to her cleverness and ingenuity, and when luncheon was announced and another surprise awaited the guests in the cool, pretty laundry, their delight knew no bounds.—Boston Globe.

Baby Talk.

She—Did it ever occur to you what poor talkers the men are?

He—Did you ever consider that it is the women who teach babies to say things?—Boston Transcript.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE.

A Lady of the Mountains Who Is Handsome and Superior to Her Neighbors.

One of the rare things to be met with in the mountainous regions of Kentucky, West Virginia and the adjoining states is a really pretty woman, unless of imported stock. Indeed, so prevalent is the tall and angular, saffron-skinned, slabsided lady that the traveler, wondering why that one thing woman most craves has been denied her sex in the mountains, lays aside his sense of beauty as something not needed and goes about quite oblivious of the fact that there are pretty women in the world, says a writer in the New York Herald.

Under such circumstances, when he does happen upon a handsome mountaineeress his surprise and delight are that much greater. It was my luck on one occasion to meet such a woman at a farmhouse in the valley of the upper Cumberland. Possibly she might not have so impressed me if I had seen her among the beauties of the metropolis, but out there in the wilds she was so unlike anything else I had seen that when she came out of the house in response to my "Hello!" and fairly burst upon my astonished vision I actually sat on my horse and stared at her in speechless admiration. I fancy she must have been used to it, for she appeared to take no notice.

"I beg your pardon," I managed to stammer after a moment, "can you tell me where I can get something to eat?"

"Hit's a mite airly fer dinner," she said, looking at a shadow across the porch, "but ef you'll 'light an' come in you kin git a bite here in half an' hour er sich a matter."

That suited me exactly, and I didn't care if it was two hours until dinner time so long as she was around, so I "lit" and went in. Naturally enough I talked to her, and it wasn't long until I was flattering her, just as all men flatter pretty women.

"Don't you find it rather lonesome living so far from the main road?" I asked after a few desultory remarks. The house was about half a mile up the hollow.

"'Twuz at fust, but I'm used to hit now," she responded with a philosophic smile.

"Haven't you any children?"

"Two, but they air at school an' don't git home till evenin'."

"Your husband is some company, I suppose?" I ventured.

"I hain't got no husband."

That rather startled me, and I paused a moment.

"My old man," she continued, "was killed by a saw log fallin' onto him about four ye'r ago. Him an' me come here from Virginny about a ye'r afore hit happened."

"Well, you are a mighty handsome woman to be a widow," I said, impulsively.

"That's whut the men folks in this neck uv woods is al'ays tellin' me," she laughed.

"Oh," I followed, "they recognize a superlative when they observe it, do they?"

"They know a good thing," she snickered softly in affirmative as she spread out the tablecloth.

"Well, why the mischief don't you marry one of them?"

"I reckon I'm a leetle like they air, mister," she explained.

"How do you mean?" I asked, not quite comprehending.

"I know a good thing when I see hit," she laughed.

"Oh, I see," I said, "and they are"—

"'Tain't fer me to be talkin' about my neighbors, mister," she interrupted. "Dinner's ready; pull up yer cheer."

Another Milk Adulterant.

Viscogen is the latest milk adulterant discovered by the inspectors of the state dairy and food department. For some time the department kept getting samples of milk apparently above the legal standard which, on being tested, were found to be far below. The cause was a mystery until, by a shrewd piece of detective work, the reason was discovered and a sample of viscogen was obtained. The stuff is a sirup composed of sugar, lime and water, about the color of water, and is used chiefly to make the milk appear richer than it really is. When viscogen is placed in milk or cream the lactic acid turns lime in the fluid into a white, thick substance, which, assimilating with the milk, gives it the appearance and taste of great richness. It is possible through its use to palm off upon customers milk and cream which is far below standard. While viscogen is not injurious to health, its use is fraudulent and will be stopped by the dairy and food department. Viscogen is so little known that the practice among dairymen is very limited.—Pioneer Press.

Fallacies About the Negro Race.

In the long continued discussion of the negro problem no solution has been offered that is more fallacious than that the negro will gradually die out. The census reports show that during the last ten years the negro population has increased by 21 per cent. Another theory on the race question advanced by Booker Washington to the effect that the tendency of the negro is to remain upon or migrate to the farm, has been exploded by the late census. It shows that the negro has a growing fondness for the town.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Honors Even.

The Summer Girl—I am told to beware of a sailor; that they have a wife in every port!

The Yachtsman—And I have been warned to beware of a summer girl; that they have a fiance in every summer resort.—Judge.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Vangingerbilt—"I say, old man, give me a good disguise for the fancy ball." Balkinghorse—"Chalk your nose and go sober."—The Schoolmaster.

"No," said Mr. D. Spepsia to the restaurant keeper, "I didn't say the rare roast beef was good; I said good roast beef here is rare."—Indianapolis News.

Too Much Work in That.—"He says the world owes him a living." "Well, so it does. All he has to do is to go to work and collect it."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Beenaway—"And what of Willie Puttipate, whose mother considered him a budding genius?" Staidhome—"Oh, he turned out to be a blooming idiot!"—Smart Set.

"I've called," said the patient, "to see what you would give me for an attack of rheumatism." "Nothing," snapped Dr. Crotchet, "I've got an attack myself that I'd like to give away."—Philadelphia Press.

Entitled to It.—Client—"By what right are you keeping that $5,000 damages you recovered for me?" Lawyer—"Didn't you tell me in the first place that all you wanted was satisfaction?"—Ohio State Journal.

"I wonder if there'll be much of a fight," mused the funny man as he paced the promenade deck with his wife. "Much of a fight?" she queried. "How? When?" "When they set the dog watch on this ocean greyhound."—Philadelphia Record.

The Latest Fad.—Mrs. Nebb—"I am going to an observation party this afternoon, dear." Husband—"An observation party? What sort of a party is that?" Mrs. Nebb—"Mrs. Quizzer's next door neighbor is moving, and Mrs. Quizzer has invited a few friends to watch through the windows and see what they have."—Boston Traveller.

A MISCALCULATION.

The Old Doctor Didn't Stop to Consider That His Horse Could Be Beat.

When there is told a real-thing horse-race story, out of the common, it is orthodox and traditional to introduce a deacon. This being a true story, based upon the veritable information of a breeder and owner in attendance upon the Blue Ribbon meet, it is obligatory to cut out the deacon, remarks the Detroit Free Press.

In a little Pennsylvania town there were two doctors. By a judicious combination they might have coined money, but they were rivals. Each was a horse fancier and they pleased their bucolic constituency by having one or more entries at the county fair races, where the local flyers tried conclusions over a quarter-of-a-mile track; four times around and an eighth of a mile extra before the foaming chargers could be halted.

One year the doctors got into a wrangle over their respective steeds and reached a point in their howling debate where nothing but money could talk.

"Say," announced the younger doctor, who had only been in the community two years, "your horse is a pacer, mine a trotter. That calls for a time allowance."

"Not from me," shouted the old doctor, who had helped plat the town. "You've been making your cracks that you have a faster critter than I have. Here's a hundred dollars that says you haven't, and no gait is barred."

"Well, I'm not the man to weaken," declared the younger one. "'No gait barred' seems to be in your favor. Even up by adding that no horse owned by either of us is barred."

This was done. The old doctor appeared with his famous pacer and the young one with what looked like a compromise between a greyhound and a wild Texas steer. The first score was good and the doctors got away amid the wildest excitement. The pacer settled to his work like a clock. The nondescript made a few kangaroo jumps and was then off with the low, level leaps that would win a derby. The pacer got the flag and the old doctor kicked in vain, for "any gait" went. A year later the old man was running a truck farm and the younger one was a monopolist.

Called Down by Lillian.

Lillian Russell has never made any great fame for vivacity on the stage, but this has not been from any want of a feeling for the humorous side of things, and she has often flashed out a caustic bit of reply when an opening was presented. Not long ago she was a guest at a banquet given to a certain Russian noble, a small gathering, and the noble and Lillian happened to be placed side by side. He was a rather bumptious fellow, with a supercilious sniff at everything American. In his estimation Americans are little better than savages. He found fault with the various dishes served, went near to declaring the cooking outrageous, and made himself generally disagreeable. "Is it possible you eat that stuff?" he asked, when some corn was served. "Why, in my country we feed that to the hogs." "Help yourself, count," said Lillian, quietly, sliding the dish toward him. He is believed to have "tumbled."—Chicago Journal.

Veiled Sarcasm.

Customer—Say, I thought you told me that parrot I bought of you last week was highly educated?

Dealer—Yes, so I did.

Customer—Well, all I've got to say is that he must have been educated in the attic of a deaf and dumb institution.—Chicago Daily News.

A Friendly Tip.

Biggs—I wonder what makes my eyes so weak?

Diggs—I don't know—unless it's because they are in a weak place.—Chicago Daily News.

THE CURING OF DRUNKARDS.

Dr. August Forel Tells His Reasons for Becoming a Total Abstainer.

Some time ago Dr. August Forel was asked how he became a total abstainer. This is what he replied:

For thirteen years, while at Munich as well as at Zurich, as director of the insane asylum, I had a great number of alcohol patients, some afflicted with delirium tremens and others not so seriously afflicted. I had never seen a single one cured. When the delirium had passed they all began to drink again. I felt for a long time that there was a fault somewhere, but I did not find the remedy. In 1881 a drunkard of the worst type had had four attacks of delirium in one year, and each time after recovering he began to drink again, beating his wife, etc. I pronounced him incurable and advised his wife to secure a divorce. She took him to a little asylum of the Croix Bleu at Bale. Here he was cured and became the agent of the Croix Bleu at Paris.

He sent me his thanks, not without irony, for my good care of him. From that time I understood more and more that the treatment of alcohol patients consisting of the desire to bring them back to moderate drinking, rested upon a profound error. I endeavored to compel my drunkards to total abstinence, but without the least success. I sought a total abstinence society, but found none.

In 1884 a shoemaker in the neighborhood of my asylum came to take my measure for a pair of shoes. He refused the glass of wine that I offered him according to the custom well known in Switzerland. I discovered then that he was at the head of a little temperance society. Delightedly, I asked him if he would take my drunkards into his society. "With great pleasure," he said, "send them all to me."

From that day I sent him my drunkards, with attendants to care for them. With exemplary patience and devotion he labored with them and took them into his society. And then, for the first time in my life, I saw my drunkards cured—not all, but a goodly number.

I had, however, the feebleness to still await 18 months observing. I said to the shoemaker one day: "My dear sir, for 1½ years my drunkards, hitherto incurable, are being cured. One thing becomes more and more clear to my mind, and that is that it is you alone who cure them and not I. How is this? It is truly a shame for me, a physician and specialist, paid by the state, to have patients cured by a poor shoemaker who receives not a cent therefor, and to feel myself incapable of doing this."

"This is, however, very simple," replied the shoemaker, smiling somewhat archly. "I am a total abstainer and you are not. We make no one a total abstainer without giving the example ourselves."

"You are right," I replied. "For a long time I have felt this to be so, and I do not understand why I have waited thus. But from to-morrow I shall be a total abstainer."

This was in 1886, at the beginning of the year, and since then I have remained a total abstainer, and I have cured hundreds of drunkards with no further need of the shoemaker. My shoemaker, Mr. Bosshart, has become through my influence the deservedly honored manager of the asylum for drunkards at Ellikon.

Until 1892 I still had the weakness to offer wine to my guests and friends whilst my wife, my children and myself were total abstainers, to our great advantage as regards health and labor. This troubled my conscience, but I had not yet the courage to overcome custom. In 1892 my entrance into the order of Good Templars relieved me of my wine and of this painful burden. From that time I have felt entirely free and have broken the ties with alcohol.—Translated from La Source Organe de l'Union Francaise by Caroline R. Humphrey, in Union Signal.

Saloon Coffee.

An interesting temperance measure was presented in the New York legislature, recently adjourned, but failed of passage. Its purpose was to oblige all saloonkeepers to sell tea, coffee, milk and chocolate as well as intoxicants. The theory of those who drafted it was that many men who seek the saloons for warmth and light and sociability, and drink from a sense of obligation, would be content with temperance beverages, and perhaps prefer them if they were to be had. The opponents of the bill argued that the saloonkeepers might easily defeat its purpose if they wished by serving tea and coffee of so poor a quality that no one would drink it; but a plan similar to that provided for in the bill has been tried in certain saloons in England, and with considerable success.—Chicago Excelsior.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

In New York a quick-witted toper went into a barroom and called for something to drink. "We don't sell liquor," said the law-evading landlord, "we will give you a glass, and then, if you want a biscuit we'll sell it you for sixpence." The "good creature" was handed down and our hero took a stiff glass, when, turning round to depart, the unsuspecting landlord handed him the dish of biscuits with the remark: "You'll buy a biscuit?" "Well, no, I think not; they are too dear. I can get lots of 'em five or six for a penny anywhere else."

DOG SAVES LIVES.

Big St. Bernard Who Devotes Himself to Piloting Intoxicated Soldiers Across Tracks.

A large St. Bernard dog owned by Abraham Zimmermann, who conducts a hotel near the national military home at Marion, Ind., has attracted a great deal of attention recently by his marvelous conduct.

The hotel is situated in an out-of-the-way place, surrounded by woods, about one mile from the headquarters of the home. The place is frequented by veterans who congregate there to drink and spend their time. To reach the place it is necessary to cross the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad. At this point a number of veterans have been killed who were returning to the home in an intoxicated condition.

It seems that the dog has assumed the responsibility of taking care of the veterans that frequent the place and become intoxicated. He begins to manifest an interest in an old soldier as soon as the veteran shows the effects of too much liquor and instinctively commences to keep a watch on him and his movements. When the veteran starts for home the dog accompanies him to the railroad crossing and runs in advance to see if a train is approaching. If one is in sight he returns to his intoxicated charge and places himself in front of the veteran and by barking notifies the soldier of the approaching danger. If the man then attempts to approach the railroad track the dog will seize him by the clothing and prevent him from doing so. After the train has passed he will then pilot him across the tracks and sit and watch him until he has entered the home grounds before returning to the hotel to look after another charge.

FOUND OLD VETERAN LYING IN THE SNOW.

The big fellow was making his usual rounds of inspection in the woods one day when he found an old veteran who was lying in the snow in an unconscious condition. He attempted to arouse him by pulling at his garments; failing in this he went to the hotel, where he attracted the attention of the landlord and a number of veterans by his queer actions. They followed him to the woods, where they found the unconscious man almost frozen. The rescue party picked him up and carried him to the home hospital, preceded by the faithful dog, who showed by his actions that he was grateful to the rescue party for their assistance and that he was also an important factor in the matter.

The dog has positively saved the lives of four veterans. His actions are purely from instinct, as he has never been trained to do the work. He takes no interest in a civilian, but devotes himself exclusively to those who wear the blue uniform of the government.—National Advocate.

FACTS.

There are 28,894 juvenile temperance societies in the British islands, with a membership of 2,536,000.

The number of retail liquor dealers in the United States at the close of last year was 206,000. The total vote of the prohibition party in the election of the same year was 209,000.

For continuous beer drinking, so to speak, Egypt holds the record among nations. In Egypt beer has been drunk for 5,000 years, and the "busa" of the fellahs of to-day is made by a process almost identical with that described by Herodotus, mentioned in hieroglyphs and depicted in sculpture as old as 3000 B. C.

Fifty counties of Alabama, 50 of Arkansas, 30 of Florida, 133 of Georgia, 90 of Kentucky, 20 of Louisiana, 15 of Maryland, 84 of Missouri, 60 of North Carolina, 70 of Tennessee, 120 of Texas, 55 of Virginia and 40 of West Virginia have adopted temperance regulations which prohibit the sale at retail of liquor within their territory, save on medical prescriptions.

The Treat Habit.

Americans spend $175,000,000 a year on books, magazines and newspapers. This is between two and three dollars a year to the head of population, and would seem to show that we are a literary nation. On the other hand, Americans spend $1,250,000,000 a year, or over $100,000,000 a month, on alcoholic stimulants, nearly as much a month for liquors as a year for literature. The treating habit has something to do with this. Men do not say to one another: "Come and have a magazine with me," and if by any chance such a thing should occur, the other man would not come back with the invitation: "Now have a novel on me." The treating habit is one of the worst faults of the American people.—Arizona Republican.

EDWARD IS POPULAR

All Classes of English Society Adore Their New King.

Was a Bon Vivant as Prince of Wales, But Now Is Sober and Sedate—His Coronation to Occur Next June.

[Special London Letter.]

WHEN King Edward VII. was Prince Albert Edward of Wales, he was considered the most democratic prince in Europe. Why, it would be hard to say. The people of England, as well as the masses of of other countries, raise up idols—sometimes because they are too stupid to comprehend the motives of their so-called superiors, at other times for the sole purpose of knocking them down.

As prince of Wales, the reigning British sovereign, who, by the grace of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is soon to be made "British emperor," was a liberal patron of the turf—an institution far dearer to the average cockney than the established church. He appeared in person at every meet of importance, his horses contested for purses and his representatives were central figures in the betting ring. Among his associates he was noted as a gambler of nerve, and scandal ventured to assert that young and inexperienced men with money in their purses were plucked like geese in the august circles patronized by the prince. His love for beautiful women was proverbial, not only at home, but also in Paris and Homburg. Had he belonged to a somewhat lower stratum of society he would have been called a sport and a rake, but being heir presumptive to the throne, the sycophants who surrounded him dubbed him "perfect gentleman and prince of good fellows."

But the transition from second fiddle to first violin wrought a change in Albert Edward which frightened his old intimates and filled the hearts of the old-fashioned aristocracy with joy. Hardly had he been proclaimed king when his character and disposition changed radically. He was no longer anybody's chum—he was everybody's sovereign. He ceased to be a patron of the turf, stopped gambling, resented familiarity and reestablished customs which his venerable mother had permitted to pass into what Grover Cleveland would have called "innocuous desuetude." Instead of "liberalizing" royalty, he issued edicts recalling to life usages which had been forgotten even by the heads of the various red-tape departments of court officialdom.

Yet, in spite of these reactionary measures, his majesty is more popular than ever before; and this only goes to show that the masses are not only fond of display, but that the "divinity that doth hedge a king" still is a tangible something in the public mind. Many a revolution has been avoided in past ages by royal display. By the same means dissatisfaction has been changed into adoration. When the present German emperor ascended the throne, he was not a popular monarch. He was antagonized in parliament and out of it. The people called him young and inexperienced; the nobility cold and unreliable. He made a few bellicose speeches and arranged a succession of gorgeous pageants. Wherever he appeared he was "it," and very soon the factions which had abused him most became his blindest admirers.

Whether the erratic William gave his British uncle a few private lessons in statecraft, as some waspish writers have had the hardihood to assert, will probably never be known. Certain it is, however, that King Edward has succeeded in winning over to his side the high aristocracy and the middle-class nonconformists, two elements which, no longer than a year or two ago, pronounced him unfit to succeed the good Victoria as ruler of a great Christian nation.

Although the coronation of the king will not take place until next June, it is the paramount topic of conversation in the English metropolis; and everybody seems to delight that the celebration is to be conducted upon a scale of magnificence unparalleled in modern history. The costermongers seem to be quite as joyful over the coming event as the aristocratic ladies who will participate in the services at Westminster abbey. It is to be an all-around "by-the-grace-of-God" affair, in which everybody can take a part—the nobility by exhibiting rare family jewels, the rabble by shouting, and rich Americans by paying exorbitant prices for windows along the line of the royal procession.

The coronation of an English king is a mediaeval ceremony of so much interest that a short description of it may be welcomed by many American readers.

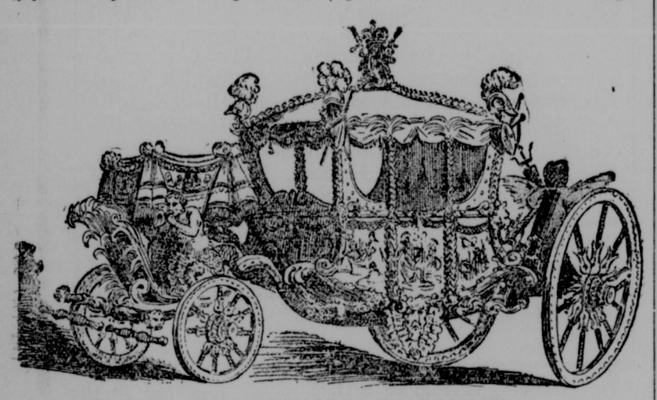
The king and his consort, accompanied by the princes and princesses of blood royal and attended by the highest household and military officers and crack military organizations, proceed from the palace to Westminster abbey, at the entrance of which the sovereign is received by the great officers of state and the noblemen designated as bearers of the royal insignia. He is conducted to the robing chamber where he is clothed in surcoat of crimson velvet with a mantle and hood of the same material, trimmed with ermine and bordered with deep gold lace. After the cap of state has been placed on his head, he advances up the nave into the choir, the choristers immediately beginning the anthem. The sovereign moves to the south side of the throne and passes to a chair of state called the recognition chair, where for a few moments he gives himself up to private devotion. The archbishop of Canterbury, standing near the king, then says to the lord chancellor, the lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable and the earl marshal, who stand, respectively, in the east, west, north and south side of the abbey: "Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted king of this realm; wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?" The sovereign stands while east, west, north and south respond in union. This is the recognition, after which the king passes to the altar, where he offers to the archbishop an altar cloth of gold and an ingot of gold weighing one pound, called the sovereign's offerings. After that follows communion, and then the oath is administered to the king. Thereupon the archbishop anoints the royal head and hands in the form of a cross, with consecrated oil. Next he is presented with the royal spurs of gold, the royal sword, the imperial mantle of cloth of gold, the orb, the ruby ring, the scepters of the two kingdoms, the scepter royal and the scepter with the dove. One represents kingly power and justice, the other equity and mercy. Then follows the actual crowning. The crown is consecrated by the archbishop who places it on the royal head. This is the signal for all the peers and peeresses to put on their coronets, the bishops their caps and the kings-of-arms their crowns.

Simultaneously the royal salute is fired and there is a loud blast of trumpets, and all the world knows that the king is crowned. At this juncture the treasurer of the household distributes the medals struck to commemorate the occasion. The administration of the sacrament and the benediction conclude the religious ceremony, which occupies several hours.

The king then exchanges the robe of state for the royal robe of purple velvet, and the orb and scepter royal are placed in his hands. He is conducted out of the abbey and returns to the palace in the same great state as in the triumphal progress to old Westminster.

Whether King Edward will have a coronation banquet is not yet known. William IV. and Victoria omitted this part of the ceremony. Should the new king conclude to have one it will revive many old customs, among them the mummery of the "champion of England." This champion is a knight dressed in mediaeval panoply of war who makes his appearance at the coronation banquet at Westminster hall and challenges to mortal combat any who may deny the title of the monarch just crowned. Should no one answer after the third defiance, the champion will approach the kng, and his majesty will drink to him from a gilt cup, which he then presents to his gallant defender. The office of champion is an ancient one, and is supposed to have been brought to England by William the Conqueror. Since the time of Richard II. it has remained in the Dymoke family, of Scrivelsby manor, Lincolnshire, the present head of which is Sir Francis Dymoke, an unpretentious country gentleman of peaceful habits and very small stature.

WILLIAM WALTER WELLS.



THE ROYAL STATE CARRIAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE KING'S CHAMPION.

City of Electric Roads.

Montreal has over a hundred miles of electric road.

QUEER FRONTIER EXPERIENCE

Why a Western Pioneer Family Had to Pick Their Wheat Over, Kernel by Kernel.

In narating the frontier experiences of "The First White Baby Born in the Northwest," in the Ladies' Home Journal, W. S. Harwood tells of a queer experience that befell the family in the first year after settling on a farm far removed from the settlements. "The winter had been unusually long and severe, and their store of provisions ran low. It was a long distance to the nearest base of supplies, and communication with the outside world had been cut off. Indians in the neighborhood one night broke into the granary where the wheat was stored and stole a quantity. In doing this a large amount of broken glass became mixed with the wheat which the Indians left, so for many days, amidst much merry story telling and many a joke and laugh, in spite of the serious situation, the family gathered about a large table in their living room and spent the short winter days picking over the wheat, kernel by kernel, in order to free it from the pieces of glass. For this wheat stood between them and starvation, and none of its precious kernels must be lost. Their stock of flour had long since wasted away, as had most of their food supplies, so they boiled and ate the wheat without grinding. Relief reached them just in time to prevent a sad ending to the experience."

MISS RUTH HANNA.

Among the many charming girls in Washington's official society none is more popular than Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of Senator Marcus Aurelius Hanna, of Ohio. She has been designated by the officials of the navy department to name the new United States cruiser Cleveland, and her appointment has pleased the people of Washington quite as much as her old Cleveland friends. Miss Hanna states that in naming the new ship she will not make use of the proverbial bottle of champagne, but will, instead, use Lake Erie water. This decision has been enthusiastically applauded by temperance people everywhere.

BILL BOARDS ON MONT BLANC.

There Is No Escape for Tourists from the Wiles of the Advertiser.

The agitation in France against the disfigurement of country landscapes by flaring advertisements still proceeds, but it appears with doubtful success, owing to vested interests. The country people whose land lies alongside the lines of railway are readily tempted by the offers of the advertising contractors from whom some of them reap quite a respectable income from displaying posters which puff soup, chocolate, drinks, etc. It is said that an agent of one firm is now starting on a journey through 36,000 communes, in each of which he is to arrange for the erection of a painted board. This is to be done in time for the tourist season, says the aris Messenger. The notice boards already arranged for and erected by this agent cost him no less than 14,000 francs a year.

The correspondent of a French paper states that this system of advertising has been carried to its height in Switzerland, where, on the very summit of Mont Blanc, the first thing to meet the Alpine climbers' eye is a flaring advertisement.

TIMBER FLUME IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The flumes which are used to float logs and hewn timber from the mountains to the sawmills are fed by mountain torrents, and are in some cases between three and four miles long. The lumbermen, after their week's work in camp, save a tedious journey by constructing a rough wooden skiff and using the waterway, traveling at times at the rate of a mile a minute. A gaff is used as a brake. The tenderfoot who makes this trip for the first time can consider himself lucky if he does not arrive at the bottom thoroughly seasick and with hair standing on end.

ENJOYED THE FIGHT.

"Polly's" Comment on an Engagement Between Wild Cats in Close Quarters.

The two wildcats in a box in a baggage-room at the Union depot had glared at each other for a couple of hours before the trouble began, says the Denver Republican. All the afternoon they had growled, and the supposition is that they had said things to each other that were not complimentary. The larger of the two had spilled the water belonging to the smaller one. He had switched his tail into the other's face, and in various ways had given the youngster to understand that there was apt to be trouble. Toward evening the two sat in opposite corners and glared at each other. The larger animal about eight o'clock thought it was about time to make the interior of the box interesting to one of the occupants. He was successful.

No sooner had the big cat attacked the smaller one than the latter was ready for business. There was a mass of tangled fur inside the box, the sides of which groaned with the struggle. Growls and flying fur came out from between the cracks, and those who were looking on could not tell which was the winner. Several of the baggagemen caught up sticks and through the slits in the box succeeded finally in poking the beasts into submission. As the two wildcats cowered down in opposite corners a South African parrot swinging in a cage near by called out:

"Let 'em fight! It's a peach!"

Doesn't Like the Auto.

A newspaper published in Nice, France, loudly declares against the arrogant and ill-smelling automobile. It says: "These vehicles are bringing about the complete ruin of the coast as well as of all the watering places, by taking possession of the principal roads and driveways and speeding over them. Persons who walk on the roads or who ride in other carriages are virtually taking their lives in their hands. The so-called automobile week which we have just had at Nice has been a veritable scandal. During whole days the public was debarred from the Promenade des Anglais. More than 100,000 persons were affronted in order that a few millionaires might be satisfied."

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WORK OF THE WORLD

All People, Rich and Poor, Should Do Their Share of It.

California Judge Declares It Is the Duty of a Wife to Bear Some of the Financial Responsibilities of the Home.

Judge Waldo M. York, of Los Angeles, Cal., is not the most popular man in southern California just now. He has brought down wrath upon his head by declaring from the bench that women should have some of the responsibility of the support of the family, and that the husband's failure to support the wife was not necessarily valid grounds for divorce. This is the judge's ruling:

"A wife might easily earn enough to support both herself and husband. I believe that women should bear some of the responsibility of the support of the family upon their own shoulders. We ought all of us to work and do something to keep the world going. The mere fact that this woman and her daughter have had to help support the family is not in itself sufficient grounds for divorce."

The decision, which is holding first place with the weather and other topics of conversation, was in the divorce suit of Mrs. Flora E. Stephens against Henry G. Stephens, which was decided in favor of the plaintiff. Mrs. Stephens brought action for freedom from her husband on the ground of cruelty and nonsupport, and told a pitiful story.

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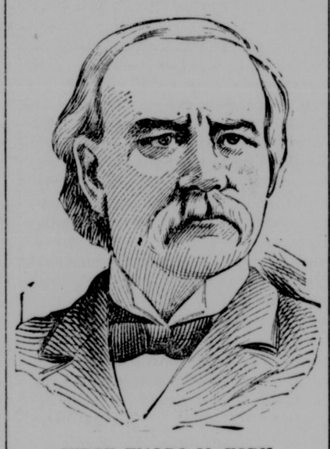
Before the Stephens family moved to Los Angeles they resided at Pomona, where the husband's neglect of and cruelty toward his family aroused such indignation that the citizens threatened to tar and feather him if he did not leave town. The man has no trade, and, according to the woman's story, no ambition and no inclination to work. Since leaving him Mrs. Stephens has been compelled to take in washing in order to support the family.



JUDGE WALDO M. YORK.
(He Thinks a Wife Should Help Support a Family.)

Although poor, the plucky little woman is ambitious for her children, and is putting one son through a college at Healdsburg. The boy, unlike his father, is energetic and a hard worker, and he is paying a part of his tuition by working before and after school hours. The oldest son, Amos, has a situation in Riverside county, but does little toward the support of the family. The oldest daughter, Mrs. Myrtle Woolacott, is happily married and does much to assist her mother. The youngest is a child of eight.

After these facts had been proved to the court, Mrs. Stephens' attorney, Charles Lantz, submitted the case, and Judge York rendered his decision. Touching upon the matter of nonsupport, the judge said:

"A wife might easily earn enough to support both herself and husband.

"The fact that the husband has not contributed to the support of the family without proof of his ability to do so, or proof of his neglect to do so by reason of his idleness, profligacy or dissipation, is insufficient to justify a divorce. Besides, the law does not contemplate that a poor man, relying solely upon his labor for support, should be the only laborer in the family. In this case the wife and her daughter, by honest and honorable employment, were able to earn a living and had the courage to do so. Their work was no harder than that ordinarily done by laboring people, and for aught that appears the husband may not have been able to find employment, and, if able to find employment, may not have been physically able to labor. All people, rich or poor, should do their part of the work, and not be drones, whose existence is useless.

"But it does appear in this case that the husband, prior to the separation, was extremely cruel to his wife in many ways, and that without cause he inflicted upon her grievous mental suffering and physical injuries, and upon that ground she is entitled to a divorce.

"I do not look upon this mattetr of women helping to support the family as such an extraordinary state of affairs as to warrant anybody applying for legal separation upon that ground."

PORCUPINES IN WISCONSIN.

The Destructive and Obnoxious Creatures Protected by a Queer Law of the State.

Suppose you took your gun and your dog and went into Wisconsin on a hunting and fishing trip. Suppose you saw more porcupines, of the common hedgehog variety, than you did game. Suppose one of them sneaked up behind your camp, and made off wth the string of black bass that was all you had for dinner. Suppose your $15c dog made a dash at the thief, and came back with his nose so full of quills that you had to sit down and pull them out by main force, while he howled loud enough to be heard in the next county, writes John Dickinson Sherman, in Youth's Companion.

Then you would probably pick up a club and start for that porcupine, determined to send him where there are no black bass to steal, and no huntng dogs to maim. And suddenly your guide seizes you and prevents you by main force. In answer to your argument that a porcupine is of no use on earth, he tells you that it is against the state law of Wisconsin to kill one. Wouldn't you think that law was a queer law?

And suppose you saw acres of dead basswood and birch and maple trees that the porcupines had killed. Wouldn't you be inclined to think that the people of Wisconsin were crazy to keep such a law on the statute books and enforce it? And wouldn't you think Wisconsin should be called, instead of the "Badger State," the "Hedgehog State," or the "porcupine paradise?"

This queer Wisconsin law, the like of which exists nowhere else in the United States, is apparently designed to establish the right of the porcupine to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness within the state boundaries. It has been on the statute books ever since there have been any such volumes, and there nas never been an effort made to repeal it. Of course it is often violated, but nine out of ten country justices of the peace will inflict the full penalty under ordinary circumstances. This is severe: the law provides a heavy fine or imprisonment for the killing or snaring of a porcupine.

At first glance, one of the queer things about this law is the fact that no effort has ever been made to have it repealed. One would suppose that the lumbermen would have had it scratched off the books long ago. Lumbering is one of the principal industries of the state, and the lumbermen naturally have considerable influence in the legislature. Now, the lumberman does not love the porcupine; on the contrary, he holds him in undying hatred. The animal ruins thousands of dollars' worth of timber every year, and the agrregate of the damage it has inflicted is almost beyond computation.

Of course, the porcupine does not go about killing trees for fun; but nature has given him an insatiable appetite for the inner bark and tender buds of the basswood, the birch, the maple and other forest trees. He picks out a good-looking tree, begins at the top and ends at the bottom. When he gets through with that particular tree, there is nothing left but the bare trunk and the stripped limbs. Then he picks out another maple or birch, and repeats the performance. Meanwhile, his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, to say nothing of the male relatives, are doing the same thing all round him. So it is easy to see why the lumberman does not love the porcupine.

Why, then, does the law of Wisconsin protect the animal? This is the reason: The porcupine is a life-saver. Nature seems to have designed him as a food supply for lost and unarmed and starving men. Wisconsin forests are vast, and human habitations in certain parts of the state are few and far between. But no man need starve to death while the porcupine flourishes.

For the animal is everywhere, waiting to be killed and eaten. He cannot escape if he would, and he does not try. He curls up into a ball and fancies himself secure, but a blow from a club will kill him easily. In short, the porcupine is the only eatable animal that an unarmed man can catch and kill. Every year many a lost and hungry man in the pathless forests of Wisconsin has dined heartily on roast porcupine and come out alive and unharmed, whereas otherwise he would have chewed his belt and boots, gnawed bark and died.

The porcupine is a princely banquet to a starving man, even when roasted over an open fire without salt, and indeed, he is as delicious as a 'possum. His bones are small, his flesh tender and his flavor good. The bark and buds on which he lives give him a wild taste that is decidedly appetizing.

So the porcupine flourishes in the Wisconsin forests. Wild animals cannot harm him, the farmer's dog has learned by experience to let him alone, and man is forbidden by law to molest him. The animal breeds by the thousands and lives a long life of ease. He does thousands of dollars' worth of damage every year to the forests. But every year the porcupine makes return, giving up his life that some human being may live. It will be many a year before Wisconsin repeals its porcupine law.

Just the Fellow.

"They say that Mulligrubs edits the Women's Corner in the Morning Growler."

"Why, he's a regular woman hater."

"That seems to make it all the more appropriate."

"How?"

"For a woman scorner to edit a woman's corner."—Judge.

EDWARD IS POPULAR

All Classes of English Society Adore Their New King.

Was a Bon Vivant as Prince of Wales, But Now Is Sober and Sedate—His Coronation to Occur Next June.

[Special London Letter.]

WHEN King Edward VII. was Prince Albert Edward of Wales, he was considered the most democratic prince in Europe. Why, it would be hard to say. The people of England, as well as the masses of of other countries, raise up idols—sometimes because they are too stupid to comprehend the motives of their so-called superiors, at other times for the sole purpose of knocking them down.

As prince of Wales, the reigning British sovereign, who, by the grace of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is soon to be made "British emperor," was a liberal patron of the turf—an institution far dearer to the average cockney than the established church. He appeared in person at every meet of importance, his horses contested for purses and his representatives were central figures in the betting ring. Among his associates he was noted as a gambler of nerve, and scandal ventured to assert that young and inexperienced men with money in their purses were plucked like geese in the august circles patronized by the prince. His love for beautiful women was proverbial, not only at home, but also in Paris and Homburg. Had he belonged to a somewhat lower stratum of society he would have been called a sport and a rake, but being heir presumptive to the throne, the sycophants who surrounded him dubbed him "perfect gentleman and prince of good fellows."

But the transition from second fiddle to first violin wrought a change in Albert Edward which frightened his old intimates and filled the hearts of the old-fashioned aristocracy with joy. Hardly had he been proclaimed king when his character and disposition changed radically. He was no longer anybody's chum—he was everybody's sovereign. He ceased to be a patron of the turf, stopped gambling, resented familiarity and reestablished customs which his venerable mother had permitted to pass into what Grover Cleveland would have called "innocuous desuetude." Instead of "liberalizing" royalty, he issued edicts recalling to life usages which had been forgotten even by the heads of the various red-tape departments of court officialdom.

Yet, in spite of these reactionary measures, his majesty is more popular than ever before; and this only goes to show that the masses are not only fond of display, but that the "divinity that doth hedge a king" still is a tangible something in the public mind. Many a revolution has been avoided in past ages by royal display. By the same means dissatisfaction has been changed into adoration. When the present German emperor ascended the throne, he was not a popular monarch. He was antagonized in parliament and out of it. The people called him young and inexperienced; the nobility cold and unreliable. He made a few bellicose speeches and arranged a succession of gorgeous pageants. Wherever he appeared he was "it," and very soon the factions which had abused him most became his blindest admirers.

Whether the erratic William gave his British uncle a few private lessons in statecraft, as some waspish writers have had the hardihood to assert, will probably never be known. Certain it is, however, that King Edward has succeeded in winning over to his side the high aristocracy and the middle-class nonconformists, two elements which, no longer than a year or two ago, pronounced him unfit to succeed the good Victoria as ruler of a great Christian nation.

Although the coronation of the king will not take place until next June, it is the paramount topic of conversation in the English metropolis; and everybody seems to delight that the celebration is to be conducted upon a scale of magnificence unparalleled in modern history. The costermongers seem to be quite as joyful over the coming event as the aristocratic ladies who will participate in the services at Westminster abbey. It is to be an all-around "by-the-grace-of-God" affair, in which everybody can take a part—the nobility by exhibiting rare family jewels, the rabble by shouting, and rich Americans by paying exorbitant prices for windows along the line of the royal procession.

The coronation of an English king is a mediaeval ceremony of so much interest that a short description of it may be welcomed by many American readers.

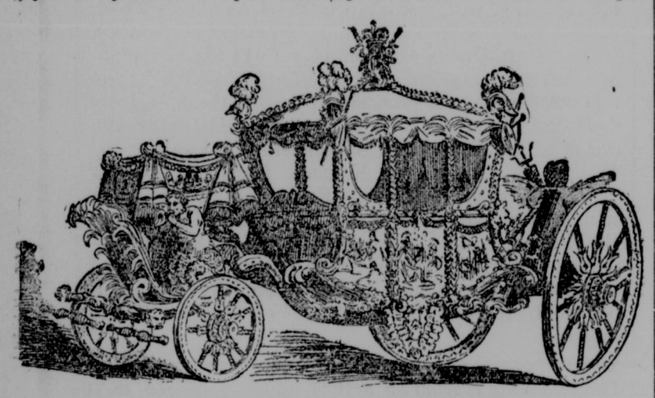
The king and his consort, accompanied by the princes and princesses of blood royal and attended by the highest household and military officers and crack military organizations, proceed from the palace to Westminster abbey, at the entrance of which the sovereign is received by the great officers of state and the noblemen designated as bearers of the royal insignia. He is conducted to the robing chamber where he is clothed in surcoat of crimson velvet with a mantle and hood of the same material, trimmed with ermine and bordered with deep gold lace. After the cap of state has been placed on his head, he advances up the nave into the choir, the choristers immediately beginning the anthem. The sovereign moves to the south side of the throne and passes to a chair of state called the recognition chair, where for a few moments he gives himself up to private devotion. The archbishop of Canterbury, standing near the king, then says to the lord chancellor, the lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable and the earl marshal, who stand, respectively, in the east, west, north and south side of the abbey: "Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted king of this realm; wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?" The sovereign stands while east, west, north and south respond in union. This is the recognition, after which the king passes to the altar, where he offers to the archbishop an altar cloth of gold and an ingot of gold weighing one pound, called the sovereign's offerings. After that follows communion, and then the oath is administered to the king. Thereupon the archbishop anoints the royal head and hands in the form of a cross, with consecrated oil. Next he is presented with the royal spurs of gold, the royal sword, the imperial mantle of cloth of gold, the orb, the ruby ring, the scepters of the two kingdoms, the scepter royal and the scepter with the dove. One represents kingly power and justice, the other equity and mercy. Then follows the actual crowning. The crown is consecrated by the archbishop who places it on the royal head. This is the signal for all the peers and peeresses to put on their coronets, the bishops their caps and the kings-of-arms their crowns.

Simultaneously the royal salute is fired and there is a loud blast of trumpets, and all the world knows that the king is crowned. At this juncture the treasurer of the household distributes the medals struck to commemorate the occasion. The administration of the sacrament and the benediction conclude the religious ceremony, which occupies several hours.

The king then exchanges the robe of state for the royal robe of purple velvet, and the orb and scepter royal are placed in his hands. He is conducted out of the abbey and returns to the palace in the same great state as in the triumphal progress to old Westminster.

Whether King Edward will have a coronation banquet is not yet known. William IV. and Victoria omitted this part of the ceremony. Should the new king conclude to have one it will revive many old customs, among them the mummery of the "champion of England." This champion is a knight dressed in mediaeval panoply of war who makes his appearance at the coronation banquet at Westminster hall and challenges to mortal combat any who may deny the title of the monarch just crowned. Should no one answer after the third defiance, the champion will approach the kng, and his majesty will drink to him from a gilt cup, which he then presents to his gallant defender. The office of champion is an ancient one, and is supposed to have been brought to England by William the Conqueror. Since the time of Richard II. it has remained in the Dymoke family, of Scrivelsby manor, Lincolnshire, the present head of which is Sir Francis Dymoke, an unpretentious country gentleman of peaceful habits and very small stature.

WILLIAM WALTER WELLS.



THE ROYAL STATE CARRIAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE KING'S CHAMPION.

City of Electric Roads.

Montreal has over a hundred miles of electric road.

QUEER FRONTIER EXPERIENCE

Why a Western Pioneer Family Had to Pick Their Wheat Over, Kernel by Kernel.

In narating the frontier experiences of "The First White Baby Born in the Northwest," in the Ladies' Home Journal, W. S. Harwood tells of a queer experience that befell the family in the first year after settling on a farm far removed from the settlements. "The winter had been unusually long and severe, and their store of provisions ran low. It was a long distance to the nearest base of supplies, and communication with the outside world had been cut off. Indians in the neighborhood one night broke into the granary where the wheat was stored and stole a quantity. In doing this a large amount of broken glass became mixed with the wheat which the Indians left, so for many days, amidst much merry story telling and many a joke and laugh, in spite of the serious situation, the family gathered about a large table in their living room and spent the short winter days picking over the wheat, kernel by kernel, in order to free it from the pieces of glass. For this wheat stood between them and starvation, and none of its precious kernels must be lost. Their stock of flour had long since wasted away, as had most of their food supplies, so they boiled and ate the wheat without grinding. Relief reached them just in time to prevent a sad ending to the experience."

BILL BOARDS ON MONT BLANC.

There Is No Escape for Tourists from the Wiles of the Advertiser.

The agitation in France against the disfigurement of country landscapes by flaring advertisements still proceeds, but it appears with doubtful success, owing to vested interests. The country people whose land lies alongside the lines of railway are readily tempted by the offers of the advertising contractors from whom some of them reap quite a respectable income from displaying posters which puff soup, chocolate, drinks, etc. It is said that an agent of one firm is now starting on a journey through 36,000 communes, in each of which he is to arrange for the erection of a painted board. This is to be done in time for the tourist season, says the aris Messenger. The notice boards already arranged for and erected by this agent cost him no less than 14,000 francs a year.

The correspondent of a French paper states that this system of advertising has been carried to its height in Switzerland, where, on the very summit of Mont Blanc, the first thing to meet the Alpine climbers' eye is a flaring advertisement.

ENJOYED THE FIGHT.

"Polly's" Comment on an Engagement Between Wild Cats in Close Quarters.

The two wildcats in a box in a baggage-room at the Union depot had glared at each other for a couple of hours before the trouble began, says the Denver Republican. All the afternoon they had growled, and the supposition is that they had said things to each other that were not complimentary. The larger of the two had spilled the water belonging to the smaller one. He had switched his tail into the other's face, and in various ways had given the youngster to understand that there was apt to be trouble. Toward evening the two sat in opposite corners and glared at each other. The larger animal about eight o'clock thought it was about time to make the interior of the box interesting to one of the occupants. He was successful.

No sooner had the big cat attacked the smaller one than the latter was ready for business. There was a mass of tangled fur inside the box, the sides of which groaned with the struggle. Growls and flying fur came out from between the cracks, and those who were looking on could not tell which was the winner. Several of the baggagemen caught up sticks and through the slits in the box succeeded finally in poking the beasts into submission. As the two wildcats cowered down in opposite corners a South African parrot swinging in a cage near by called out:

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MISS RUTH HANNA.

Among the many charming girls in Washington's official society none is more popular than Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of Senator Marcus Aurelius Hanna, of Ohio. She has been designated by the officials of the navy department to name the new United States cruiser Cleveland, and her appointment has pleased the people of Washington quite as much as her old Cleveland friends. Miss Hanna states that in naming the new ship she will not make use of the proverbial bottle of champagne, but will, instead, use Lake Erie water. This decision has been enthusiastically applauded by temperance people everywhere.

TIMBER FLUME IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The flumes which are used to float logs and hewn timber from the mountains to the sawmills are fed by mountain torrents, and are in some cases between three and four miles long. The lumbermen, after their week's work in camp, save a tedious journey by constructing a rough wooden skiff and using the waterway, traveling at times at the rate of a mile a minute. A gaff is used as a brake. The tenderfoot who makes this trip for the first time can consider himself lucky if he does not arrive at the bottom thoroughly seasick and with hair standing on end.

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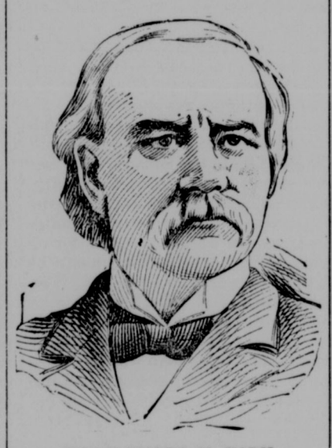

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For the animal is everywhere, waiting to be killed and eaten. He cannot escape if he would, and he does not try. He curls up into a ball and fancies himself secure, but a blow from a club will kill him easily. In short, the porcupine is the only eatable animal that an unarmed man can catch and kill. Every year many a lost and hungry man in the pathless forests of Wisconsin has dined heartily on roast porcupine and come out alive and unharmed, whereas otherwise he would have chewed his belt and boots, gnawed bark and died.

The porcupine is a princely banquet to a starving man, even when roasted over an open fire without salt, and indeed, he is as delicious as a 'possum. His bones are small, his flesh tender and his flavor good. The bark and buds on which he lives give him a wild taste that is decidedly appetizing.

So the porcupine flourishes in the Wisconsin forests. Wild animals cannot harm him, the farmer's dog has learned by experience to let him alone, and man is forbidden by law to molest him. The animal breeds by the thousands and lives a long life of ease. He does thousands of dollars' worth of damage every year to the forests. But every year the porcupine makes return, giving up his life that some human being may live. It will be many a year before Wisconsin repeals its porcupine law.

Just the Fellow.

"They say that Mulligrubs edits the Women's Corner in the Morning Growler."

"Why, he's a regular woman hater."

"That seems to make it all the more appropriate."

"How?"

"For a woman scorner to edit a woman's corner."—Judge.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1901.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
HERMAN S. PLATT,
Of Baltimore City.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
THOMAS PARRAN,
Of Calvert County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator:
ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

For House of Delegates:
PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.
CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

For Sheriff:
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

For Treasurer:
JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 14.

For County Commissioners:
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.
JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

For Register of Wills:
EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

For County Surveyor:
FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

The Smallpox Danger.

The health officials all over the country are calling the attention of the people to the danger from the spread of smallpox. It is a cold weather disease. In summer, when there is free circulation of air, a spread of the disease is not to be greatly feared, but when cold weather comes, and the houses are closed, the conditions are favorable for development. Experience has shown that smallpox is persistent, and needs watching all the year.

There is no occasion for alarm about smallpox, diphtheria or any other contagious or infectious disease in Oakland. The death list shows that this is healthy county. But it will not do to attempt to fight a contagious disease after it makes its appearance. The proper course is that now being pursued by the Health Board—that is to have the conditisns such, by means of wholesale vaccination, that smallpox can take no hold in the State next winter. It is the duty of every good citizen to co-operate in every possible way with the Health Board in this matter.

The Country in Autumn.

The season is at hand when nature may be enjoyed at her best in the country. In this latitude the transition from summer to autumn and from autumn to winter is so gradual the seasonsmerge imperceptibly into each other. From now until nearly Christmas good weather may be expected. More rain has fallen this year since May than is usual, but of all seasons, the autumn is the most constant. The days are bright, pleasantly warm in September and October, followed by cool nights, insuring good rest.

Riding, driving and walking in the country are most enjoyable in the autumn. The season for hot, sticky days and thunder storms is past; the air is cool and bracing, and man and beast take delight in living. The changing colors of flowers and leaves, the fine sunsets and beautiful moonlight nights in the country, where the eye can sweep for miles with no rows of dwelling houses or tall skyscrapers to arrest vision; the quiet that attends life in places remote from the noise of the city—these and other conditions, which the dwellers in crowded centers can only feebly appreciate, make living in the country a positive pleasure.

Of late years the preference for the country, or at least a combination of city and rural life, has become marked in American cities. The trend has been toward the mountains and within a few hours' ride of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on the East and Cincinnati, Columbus and other large centres of population on the West in the community surrounding Oakland can be found more attractive residences than any other section of the country. At our doors the country is diversified. Here is an eminence overlooking the country for miles, there a beautiful rolling plateau leading gently down to the lower levels of the country through which a mountain stream is quietly wending its way to join the mighty deep. The convenience of the telegraph and of the telephone and of the good markets have changed many things in the past twenty years. The advantages of living in the country from the standpoint of health, particularly in ths spring, summer and autumn, are self-evident. For the children the country is the ideal place for development.

A Diplomat From Maryland.

In these days when so many hasty and even reckless assertions are made respecting politics, and leading politicians, it is good to meet a man who speaks with caution. Take a case: Colonel Baughman, of Maryland, was in New York on Wednesday, and asked as to the political situation at home, said in reply:

"The Maryland Democratic State committee will meet in Baltimore on September 3, and Mr. Gorman, I am advised, will be a candidate for election to the Senate."

Mark the reference to Mr. Gorman, and consider the man who made it. Colonel Baughman is one of the leading Democrats of Maryland, and one of Mr. Gorman's closest friends. He knows, if anybody does, what is going on in Democratic circles, and he has been particularly active this year. He is working for Democratic success, and expects it. He was a prominent figure at the recent State convention at Baltimore, and since then has been busy looking after party matters in his section of the State. His presence in New York the other day was for the purpose of meeting Mr. Gorman and reporting on affairs up to date. So that when the New York reporter tackled Colonel Baughman about Maryland politics he tackled a man who had information to burn.

As to Mr. Gorman's candidacy for the Senate, that has been an open secret for a long time. In fact his friends practically announced his candidacy the day after it was definitely known that a Republican would succeed him in the Senate. He was the leading man in his party in Maryland then as he is now, and the issue in Maryland this year is Mr. Gorman's ambition to return to the forum where for years he was a prominent figure. He would not—probably from recognizing the superfluousness of such a proceeding—permit the State convention to instruct for him for the Senate, but every man who is working for Democratic success well understands that if success is achieved Mr. Gorman will be the chief beneficiary.

Still, when Colonel Baughman, intimate as he is with Mr. Gorman and with all the details and purposes of the present campaign, is interrogated as to matters at home he answers somewhat guardedly. He does not tell the reporter, as he might have done, and as so many men would have done, that Mr. Gorman is a candidate for the Senate, but that he is "advised that Mr. Gorman will be a candidate for the Senate." He gives the impression of having received the information in a casual or roundabout way, and as recognizing the necessity of repeating it with care. It is a nice point, made in the colonel's own way, and in this day of cocksureness and overemphasis it cannot be too highly praised.—Washington Star.

Democrats Despondent.

The leaders of the Democratic machine having conferred together on the political situation in this State, and having received the latest advices, instructions and encouragements from the "Big Boss" at Saratoga, are of the opinion that the outlook this fall is anything but promising for their machine. The condition of affairs in Baltimore is such that they realize that it is absolutely hopeless and they scarcely deem it worthwhile to try to carry the city, the prospects being so uninviting. They will doubtless turn their attention to the counties as they did in '97, but there are good people residing in the counties as well as in Baltimore, who do not propose to allow the Democratic ring to regain control of this State or to allow Mr. Gorman to go back to the United States Senate. This will make his fight as difficult as any he has ever had. Taking the situation as a whole, there is nothing pleasing or agreeable about it for the Gormanites. The Democratic ring leaders are anything but happy. The word is being passed along the line for every one to "pay up, pay up." Money is needed, and lots of it, for this is to be a tight fight. If corruption is to win it must have the means by which it can debauch the ballot and corrupt the voter. No one will be placed upon the Democratic ticket unless he can make a satisfactory contribution. The candidates for nomination offering the biggest piles will get the places. Where there are none who want the nominations, of course the ring will force persons to take them. However, when two or three are striving for a nomination the "ring" says "pay up, boys," and the man who has the biggest wad is to get the prize.

But still, even with the vast sums hoped to be raised in this manner, the ring leaders are very despondent and have no hope of carrying the State. Their party is divided within itself, the heelers and ring workers are snarling at each other's throats, and the greater portion of the better element, the citizens who are for good government and against corruption, have declared themselves as utterly opposed to the ring and its tactics. The condition is one that ex-Senator Gorman and all his slick, smooth, oily lieutenants will find impossible to overcome, and to-day the outlook for good government is bright. All good citizens have reason to feel encouraged.

To the Local Board of Health.

For the past three years Maryland has been constantly threatened with serious invasion of smallpox. In that time 17 out of the 23 counties of Maryland have been invaded by smallpox. There have been 41 outbreaks, and in 30 instances the disease was confined to the house in which it was first discovered. The exact number of cases which occurred in these 41 outbreaks is not known, but it is known that the eleven instances in which the disease was permitted to spread beyond the house first infected gave rise to more than three-fourths the total number. In Baltimore city during the same period the disease has in no instance spread beyond the house first infected.

During the three years there have been in the counties over four times as many cases of smallpox as in the city of Baltimore. One county had seventy odd cases of smallpox in one year against Baltimore's 48 cases in three years. It cannot be said that the State as a whole has done very badly. A few of the county outbreaks have been as well handled as those in Baltimore city. If we should compare our records with those of neighboring states we might plume ourselves on the results of our efforts, but the State has not done as well as is easily possible, nor as well as public safety and business interests demand.

The approaching winter promises a wider prevalence of smallpox in the United States than the country has experienced in thirty years. All the signs point that way, and it is therefore important for all the local boards of health to consider the prospect, make sure of their defenses and prepare in advance a definite plan of action. After invasion occurs it is not easy to get land for an isolation house, nor to make reasonable contracts for medical attendance, nursing and supplies. Among the local health officers there may be some who have accepted office believing that during their terms no smallpox would appear. The contract with local officers does not include medical attendance on cases of smallpox, no local board of health can expect its officer to render such service unless he is fairly paid. The local boards of health have a right, however, to expect their medical officers to investigate outbreaks of smallpox, and this will include the visiting of infectious cases whenever the matter of diagnosis is in question. There will be no room in Maryland this winter for a local officer who is unwilling to see a case of smallpox. The local boards should come to a definite understanding with their executive officers on these points. Vaccine physicians should be instructed to visit the schools on the opening day and vaccinate all who need it. The school boards should be advised that there is urgent need of rigid enforcement of the vaccination law so far as it relates to school children.

To take counsel upon this subject at the present time is but ordinary prudence. To postpone consideration until smallpox appears may mean that you will take counsel of foolish, unreasonable alarm.

Yours very truly,
JOHN S. FULTON, Sec'y.

He Wants a Pardon.

Lupton Frantz, formerly of Friendsville, this county, and at one time a policeman in the Meyersdale (Pa.) borough, but who is now serving a sentence of three and one-half years in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania for stabbing Henry Wilt at Scottdale last fall, is seeking a pardon. His friends have commenced the preliminary work. It is said that the woman with whom he was living at the time he did the stabbing is very active in the work.

Estray Notice.

Estrayed, from the farm of the undersigned about May 25, a light red, white spotted, dehorned heifer, with slit in right ear. Reward will be paid for her return.

UPTON CUPPETT,
26 3t* Thaverville, Md.

A Degenerate Race.

A man who can sit at a chess board for three hours without moving a muscle, or on the bank of a creek for half a day waiting for a bite, can't sit still 30 minutes in church without feeling that he has done enough work to kill a hired man.

THE CAMPAIGN IS OPENED.

Republicans Fear More Democratic Tricks Under Gorman's Leadership.

The Maryland Republicans have opened the compaign, and the fight against the Gorman machine has been renewed in earnest. Gorman has returned from New York, and Monday met the chairmen of the Democratic county committees in a secret conference and instructed them in methods of registration work and plans for controlling the vote and barring the colored man under the new election law. The Republicans suspect a Democratic scheme of shutting out white as well as colored Republicans from the registration lists.

Chairman Goldsborough of the State committee has sent a letter to Governor Smith asking that a copy of the new State census list of "registered voters not in precincts" and of "men not registered" be furnished to him. If the Democrats, who absolutely control the Gorman census lists, furnish the above information, the Republicans will look up the men and see that they are registered.

Mr. Goldsborough, in speaking of the matter, said:

"The object of this letter is simply this: I believe the census was taken for the benefit of the whole people of the State and I suppose Governor Smith is interested in having the names of persons not entitled to be registered stricken off the books and the lists purged. Therefore, I have asked him to give us access to these lists and presume he will do so. The people of the State ought to have access to the returns of the State census."

A leading Democrat, discussing Mr. Goldsborough's letter to Governor Smith, said that the Republican chairman has overlooked the fact that the papers are not the property of Governor Smith, but belong to the Legislature of Maryland and must be returned to that body. The Governor is only custodian until the General Assembly shall meet, and that is the body to which Mr. Goldsborough should apply for the information he desires.

Republican State headquarters were opened Monday. United States Senator McComas will personally direct the Republican campaign, and Mr. Gorman will manage the Democratic organization in the political fight of his life.

Chairman Goldsborough has announced the chairmen of the campaign committees, upon whom most of the work will devolve, as follows:

Registration—Jas. E. McClelland.
Illiteracy—Wm. M. Stewart.
Naturalization—Chas. H. Roberts.
Meetings—William M. Byrne.
Special City Committee—George F. Jones.

These are all city committees, appointed to work in the city only.

The two State committee chairmen are:

Illiteracy and Documents—John C. Simmering, of Baltimore city.

Registration—Zebedee Householder of Baltimore county.

Mr. Goldsborough stated that each committee would consist of about five members, it being considered that more effective work can be done with a small force.

Estray Notice.

Strayed, early the present spring, five ewes, four being yearlings and one older. The sheep each had the top of one ear off and also an undercrop. Information leading to their recovery will be rewarded by the undersigned.

I offer for sale my farm of 146 acres near the Bowers place. The improvements consist of 35 acres cleared, good house, barn and two orchards. Well watered. L. W. Clark, Oakland, Md.

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Thirty Years of Suffering.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Halloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer I have. For sale by all druggists.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

35th Annual Encampment G. A. R., Cleveland, O., Sept. 10 to 14. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Rattlefield Route.

For the Annual Encampment G. A. R., at Cleveland, O., September 10 to 14, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines East of the Ohio River at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Tickets good going on all trains of September 8 to 12, inclusive, good to return until September 15, inclusive, except if tickets are deposited with Joint Agent on or before noon of September 15 and payment of fee of 50 cents, tickets may be extended for return to October 8, inclusive.

Call on agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for tickets and full information.

Wealth

AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT

100,000 SHARES OF STOCK OFFERED AT 50c ON THE DOLLAR

For the purpose of further developing their holdings the Company has decided to place One Hundred Thousand shares of stock—par value one dollar—at Fifty cents a share. There is no oil proposition before the people to-day that offers such rich returns—with absolute safety of investment.

6 per cent. Guaranteed for 8 Years

The first one hundred thousand shares, besides being non-assessable, are guaranteed to pay 6 per cent. interest annually for eight years. Every single share of the one Hundred Thousand sold will bear the indorsement of The Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco, a trust company incorporated under the laws of California, for Twenty Millions of Dollars, guaranteeing that The Central Pacific Oil Company will pay a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for 8 years.

Read what the Chic bg Wes tern Trade Journal of July 2 has to say editorially:

"Greater fortunes have been made out of oil than any other product Mother Earth has yet given us. Rockefeller could not have acquired his hundreds of millions in a few years through any other source, nor the Standard Oil Company have paid dividends making hundreds and thousands of millionaires out of men who started with but the clothes they wore. California is about to take the lead among its sister states in the production of this great treasure. Such persons as Henry Crocker, Claus Spreckles, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and other multi-millionaires are putting thousands into the newly-discovered oil fields.

Wise ones who get at the start are sure to make fortunes.

This being the situation, the question naturally arises, how and where an investment in oil development stocks should be made. Common justice to our readers requires that we should advise them as to a reliable company, whose stocks are offered on a basis which insures safety and speedy profits. Such a corporation is the Central Pacific Oil Company—611 to 617 Laughlin building, Los Angeles, California—which represents the biggest oil proposition before the world to-day—including, as it does, the consolidation of the cream of the Kern river, Bakersfield, Ventura, Sunset, McKittrick, Tehachapi, Kramer, Newhall, Los Angeles and Fullerton Fields. Each share of this stock will have attached the guarantee of the Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco—with a subscribed Capital Stock of Twelve Millions of dollars—that the Central Pacific Company will pay 6 per cent. interest for 8 years." — Western Trade Journal.

The following is from an article which appeared in the Los Angeles Herald of June 2:

"A large number of land holders have just succeeded in consolidating some of the best oil lands in Southern California, and have incorporated the Central Pacific Oil Company—Capitalized for Five Millions of Dollars. Two millions have been expended in securing proven oil lands. Three million shares have been set aside as treasury stock, which will be used for developing the properties of the monster company. The gilt edge part of the great enterprise is in the fact that all the purchasers of the first One Hundred Thousand Shares will have the right to surrender the same to the company at the expiration of one year and receive in cash the full amount paid for stock, with interest of 6 per cent.—less any dividends that may have been paid on said stock."—Los Angeles Herald.

If you want some of the First One Hundred Thousand Shares of Stock, send your orders to the Secretary of the Company, A. Samuel Parks, or through Wells, Fargo and Co. Express, or to the Broadway Bank and Trust Co., our Los Angeles depository---or direct to

CENTRAL PACIFIC OIL CO.

Rooms 611, 615, 617 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

How To Gain Flesh

Persons have been known to gain a *pound a day* by taking an ounce of SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking

Scott's Emulsion

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

General practice in all the Courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Money loaned on Mortgage.
Special attention given to sale of real estate, investigation of titles, conveyancing and preparation of legal papers.
Agent for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
Offices in McComas Building, opposite Garrett County Bank.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1901.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEAL

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this twentieth day of August, 1901.

(Signed) CHARLES G. DAWES,
oct 31 Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 5943.

FOR SALE.—$125 cash, horse, phaeton and harness complete; attractive outfit; gentle family horse. Apply to Dr. J. S. Stone, Mt. Lake Park. 1*

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Bright Lights Friday night.

Mr. Fred Allen and Mr. Granan, of Grafton, spent Sunday here.

Rev. and Mrs. George I. Uhler returned on Saturday from a visit to relatives in Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gerkin, of Lonaconing, were visiting relatives in town a day or two this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. White and children, of Hutton, were the guests of friends in Oakland Thursday last.

Miss Bessie Littman has opened a school for primary scholars in the Little building on Third street.

Will Browning and Thos. Martin, Jr., went to Clarksburg, W. Va., yesterday to attend the fair.

Messrs. R. I. Anderson and J. B. Vansant spent yesterday at Kingwood on business.

One-half bushel peaches and a large watermelon for 70 cents at C. B. Cropp's 26 2t

Hardware Merchant Chas. S. Davis will leave to-night for a business trip to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Dr. Green, the dentist, will visit Friendsville on September 17th and remain until the 30th. Teeth extracted without pain. 24 4

Miss Sudia Browning, of Blaine, who visited Miss Mae Hamill for some days last week, returned home on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Felty and family, of Connellsville, Pa., who spent the summer in Oakland, returned to the above place Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Clement and daughter, of Hepburn, O., who spent some weeks at the Park, will return home to-day.

Mr. Christian Kimmell left Tuesday for Westernport to be at the bedside of his brother, Joseph Kimmell, who is dangerously ill.

Preaching services will be held on Sunday morning and evening in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church by Rev. George I. Uhler, the pastor.

A syndicate of citizens of Morgantown, W. Va., has purchased the plant of the Morgantown Electric Light and Power Company for $14,000.

A company of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, will be instituted at Gormania in a few days by Col. Maner Jenkins, of Piedmont. A company is also being organized at Davis.

John O. Michaels went over to Kingwood yesterday to appear before the board of pension examiners, whence he was ordered by the Pension Bureau.

Don't forget when you come to court next week that the latchstring at this office is always out. We will be glad to see any or all of our friends and patrons. The office will be open from 7 a. m. until 10 p. m.

A forty room addition has been planned for the Loch Lynn Hotel next year and an addition of twenty-four rooms will be added to Hotel Chautauqua. The Mountain Lake Hotel will also be enlarged.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Prof. A. W. DeWitt, of Frostburg, who has been employed as principal of the Oakland Public School, is in Oakland this week looking for a suitable dwelling for his family, who will move here as soon as the house is secured.

Mr. Henry Beckman, Garrett county's foremost stock breeder, went out to Clarksburg, W. Va., yesterday morning to attend the fair now being held there and also to inspect some Hereford stock which he may buy for breeding purposes.

Major Burns and family have returned from Mountain Lake Park where they have spent the summer. Every one is glad to see them back again. The Major has entirely recovered from the effects of the accident in which he was shot last summer.—Morgantown Dominion.

Judge Sloan and Attorneys Thayer, Heindel and Sincell drove up to Allegany Heights Tuesday, from which eminence they "viewed the landscape o'er." His Honor enjoyed the trip immensely, but not more so than the supper of buckwheat cakes, country cured ham and all the fixin's he devoured before the journey homeward was undertaken.

The oats crop, harvested during the early days of August and shocked in the fields, could not be moved to the barns owing to the wet weather prevailing after the harvest. As a result much of the crop has been ruined. In some instances the grain was moved from the fields to the barns before it was thoroughly dry and there become heated. Fearing fire from spontaneous combustion some of the farmers were compelled to haul the grain out into fields again, while others cut holes through the sides of their buildings in order to afford ventilation and thus lessen the danger of fire.

Mrs. Louis Bush, of Eglon, is in Oakland visiting relatives.

Editor Litzinger is spending this week in Washington, D. C.

Miss Tina Connell spent Saturday last with friends in Oakland.

Mrs. E. M. Spedden and children, of Crellin, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer on Alder street.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Mr. Thos. C. Bradshaw, of Columbus, Ohio, spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland.

Mr. A. C. Walls, of Keyser, spent Sunday in Oakland the guest of relatives.

J. Russell Browning, of Blaine, was a visitor to Mr. M. R. Hamill's family in Oakland last week.

Farris Bosley returned to Wilmington, Del., on Saturday night where he will again enter school.

Mrs. R. A. Orcutt was called to Grafton Monday by the serious illness of a relative.

Miss Ethelyn Houghton, of Washington, is the guest of Miss Orlie Dunham at her home on Centre street.

There will not be many old soldiers of this community who will attend the reunion at Cleveland, Ohio, this month.

Mr. S. F. Cuppett, of Elder, was in Oakland one day last week on business. While here Mr. Cuppett made this office a brief visit.

The new water company organized at Mountain Lake Park is receiving liberal encouragement by the residents of that place.

"Bonnie," the little black mare belonging to Mr. Wm. Hocking at the Park, died one day recently. The animal was highly prized by Mr. Hocking and his family.

Mrs. Rosenheim and her daughter, Mrs. Marcus, of Parkersburg, who have been in Oakland the greater part of this summer, will return to their home this evening.

The Oakland District Conference, in session at Mountain Lake Park, is largely attended by ministers as well as laymen. The sessions of the conference are being held in the new M. E. church.

Mrs. L. Frank, of Toledo, O., who spent the summer at the Oakland Hotel, went to Parkersburg on Monday, where she will remain a few weeks before returning to her home at Toledo.

Mr. W. T. Ravenscraft, of Fairmont, was in Oakland a day or two this week on business. Mr. Ravenscraft, owing to the ill health of his wife, will leave Fairmont shortly and locate at some point in Colorado.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections will meet at their office in Oakland Saturday for the purpose of appointing additional election officials. The list of appointments will appear in these columns next week.

Court convenes in Oakland next Monday. Judge Sloan will preside, his health having improved to such an extent as to allow him to do so, which is highly gratifying to his numerous friends in this county and the Judicial Circuit.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by all druggists.

Jerry Stanton has closed out his confectionery store and news stand to a Mr. Baumgardner, of Baltimore, who will take charge on Monday next. Mr. Baumgardner is known to many people here, having married Miss Lizzie Little, formerly of Oakland, a few years ago.

At Hagerstown on Monday Judge Stake stopped William Witmer and family from giving an exhibition of rattlesnakes. Witmer lives in the mountains near Cavetown. He has a collection of twenty rattlesnakes and claims to be a snake "charmer" and is proof against snakebites.

A corporation for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale grocery business at Piedmont has been formed. Mr. Scott T. Jones, of Oakland, and Mr. W. T. White, of Terra Alta, are interested in the venture. Mr. N. J. Crooks has been elected general manager by the stockholders.

The good politician never stops working until the polls are closed and the wise advertiser takes reckoning of his goods long after they have been sold and paid for. The day upon which a pair of his shoes is discarded is as important in his eyes as the day upon which they leave his store, for upon that day his business reputation is put to the tensest strain.

Manager Rudisill returned to the Park Tuesday afternoon from Montgomery county where he attended a Quaker convention for a day or two endeavoring to have the next meeting of that body assemble at the Park. The project was defeated, however, by a close vote, the majority of the delegates voting in favor of Asbury Park.

Elias Brown, of Accident, has been granted a pension of $6 per month.

Mr. William Miller, of Accident, was in Oakland and Mountain Lake Park Tuesday on business.

Miss Mollie Wheeler and niece, of Rowlesburg, were here a few days last week visiting Mrs. Loar and family.

Miss Lizzie Shrader, of Independence, W. Va., is visiting in Oakland as the guest of Miss Effie Orcutt.

M. E. Frantz, Esq., of Selbysport, has gone to Ada, Ohio, and entered school for the fall and winter term.

S. H. Jolliffe's Bright Lights will be at the opera house in Oakland Friday night.

FOR SALE—One eight year old dark bay horse. 1250 pounds. Will work in all harness. H. CRUTZBURG.

Candidate Chas. A. Ashby, of Crellin, was in the city yesterday on business.

Louis Littman, Esq., of Swanton, spent Sunday in Oakland with his family.

Mrs. Alvin F. Getty, of Cumberland, is in Oakland visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kepner, her parents. Mr. Getty spent Sunday here also.

Mr. J. W. Skiles and daughter, of Accident, were Oakland visitors last Saturday. We acknowledge a visit, brief, though pleasant, from them.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Rush, two children and niece, of near Accident were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dunham in Oakland a few days last week.

When you want a pleasant physic try the new remedy, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at drug stores.

The masons and stonecutters on the new Catholic church have all resumed work at the old rate of wages. A full force is now employed and the work is progressing rapidly.

Mrs. John Fox and daughters, who visited the family of Mr. George Fulmer, returned to their home in Pittsburg Saturday, accompanied by Miss Florence Fulmer.

Mr. John T. Hoffman, "the human bird," who played a trombone in the Morgantown orchestra at the Oakland Hotel part of the summer, was a visitor to Oakland Sunday.

If you want to buy books and stationery of the latest issues visit the book room at Mountain Lake Park. The stock will be closed out on Saturday and Monday next at greatly reduced prices. Be sure to go and look over the bargains at Room 2, old Auditorium, Mountain Lake Park.

Tickets for Buffalo from Oakland can now be bought for thirteen dollars and a quarter, good for ten days. This is the same price that had to be paid until within the past few days for a seven day ticket. Probably the rates will be somewhat lower before the show is over.

The summer people are leaving the mountains by the train-load. On one train last Thursday about one hundred people left the Park. Since that time they have been leaving steadily but in lesser numbers. There have been few departures from Orkland as yet. Many will remain here until in October.

Yesterday Mr. George E. Bishoff and Judge Daniel Wilson received by express at Oakland two thoroughbred short-horn Durham bull calves. The animals were shipped to this point by a brother of Mr. Bishoff who resides in Missouri. The calves were taken to the farms of the respective owners last night. The animals were admired by many who saw them.

Nearly every day hundreds of baskets of peaches are unloaded in Oakland from express trains and sold to the citizens of Oakland and adjoining towns. The fruit is of a delicious flavor, juicy and not overly ripe. One merchant in Oakland has handled thus far during this season upward of five thousand baskets and crates.

James Andrews, Esq., has sold his farm south of town to Messrs. Jonas and Daniel E. Orendorf, of near Grantsville. The new owners of the farm will take possession about Nov. 1st, at which time Mr. Andrews will leave here and locate at Lonaconing where he will engage in the meat and grocery business. While the people of the community regret the departure of Mr. Andrews and his family they none the less bid the Messrs. Orendorf a hearty welcome. Both are progressive farmers and good citizens.

The science of advertising is in its infancy. It is growing in importance and efficiency every day. It used to be a speculative venture. Now it is a science. Speaking of Bloomingdale Bros., I understand that during the first week of a certain "sale" they had recently, they spent $15,000 for advertising, and that the estimated profits on the week's business were $25,000. Bloomingdal's wasn't always a big store. The brothers are both young men. The business has been built within twenty years; built by judicious, persistent, truthful advertising, just as any other business be built. Advertising is merely telling people in a telling way what you can do them. If you tell them often enough and in the right way, there is no possibility of failure.

Farm House Burned.

Considerable excitement was caused in Oakland on Friday night when an alarm of fire was sounded by the whistle at the electric light plant and the reflection in the northeastern sky of an apparently big fire was seen by the citizens of town. At first glance the fire seemed to be at the summer home of Mr. T. A. Lambert, on the Deer Park road, but it was found to be the old farmhouse on the T. W. Casteel farm about a mile from town, which was occupied jointly by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Casteel and David Delawder and family. The building was erected prior to the Civil War and was among the first substantially built farmhouses of this entire section. When it was a comparatively new house the late Nathan Casteel moved into it where he spent the remainder of his life.

The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but it is thought that the blaze originated somewhere in the vicinity of the kitchen chimney and from that point it spread to every part of the house with great rapidity.

Nearly all the furniture was saved except a few pieces in the upper story. There was no insurance and the loss will amount to something over a thousand dollars.

A big crowd of men and boys from town went out to the scene of the fire during its progress and assisted in carrying the furniture saved under shelter.

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.
PRESTON LUMBER & COAL CO.,
22 tf Oakland, Md.

Another Company.

It is reported to-day that another water, light and power company was organized yesterday for the purpose of furnishing water, electric or gas light and to supply power for an electric railway operating between Oakland, Deer Park and Mountain Lake Park.

The prime movers in the new company are reported as being L. D. Yoder, Mr. McKee and a few others. Mr. Yoder now owns the plant supplying water and light at the Park. The privilege granted Mr. Yoder some years ago by the Community of the Park to instal water works is still in force, but it is alleged that he has violated his contract and that since last Friday no water of any consequence has been at the disposal of the consumers. This is caused by a breakdown at the pumping station. The service, however, all summer has been entirely unsatisfactory and much complaint has been made. In consequence of the unsatisfactory service water takers have been dictating to the company their own terms of settlement for water consumed this season. Some have settled at 50 cents on the dollar, while others have paid the full amount demanded.

A meeting of the community will be held on Tuesday when it will be decided which of the recently organized companies will be granted the exclusive franchise of furnishing water in the future. A stiff fight will be put up by both companies for the privilege and the matter in all probability will end in the courts.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Great Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures make it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists.

Released From Custody.

Yesterday morning George Shartzer returned from Uniontown, Pa., accompanied by his son George W. who was tried in court there this week on the charge of carrying concealed weapons and for boisterous conduct on a Baltimore and Ohio excursion train.

On the charge of carrying concealed weapons he was found guilty but sentence was suspended upon payment of costs and he was released. The charge of boisterous conduct on the train was not pushed.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., at Very Low Rates, Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 7 and 25, August 8 and 23, and September 5.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have arranged a series of Popular Seashore Excursions, to be run Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, Aug. 8 and 22 and Sept. 5, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Tickets will be good sixteen (16) days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs will be allowed on the return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to New Jersey resorts, and at Baltimore on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address, nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. sep 15

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 1 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA, COLORADO AND UTAH.

Special low Summer Excursion Rates to all points. Personally conducted Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Personally conducted tour to San Francisco, Cal., account General Convention Episcopal Cuhrch. Tickets on sale Sept. 22nd to 27th. Good returning until Nov. 5th, with stop-over privileges.

Quickest and best line to

OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

Only line with Double Daily Through Service. Dining Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Fastest train service to the famous

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, OIL FIELDS.

Through sleeping car from Chicago without change and through sleeping car reservations from Cincinnati via Memphis, Tenn., to

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Special Homeseekers' Excursions to all points South, West and North West.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Special Examinations.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 12, 1901.

There will be a special examination for teachers held in Oakland on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30th,

beginning at 8 o'clock a. m. The examination for free scholarship to State Normal and other institutions will take place on same day.

By order of the Board
ED A. BROWNING,
232 Examiners.

Appointment of Judge and Registration Officer to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., August 14, 1901.

Josias Bittinger, appointed Republican Judge and Registration Officer by this board, at a meeting held June 29, 1901, for Election District No. 12, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Geo. W. Engle is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.
C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

THOMAS R. McROBIE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1901.

ELIZABETH McROBIE,
Administratrix,
Beckman, Md.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

Fall term CENTRAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Cumberland, Md., Winchester, Va., begins Sept. 2nd. Write for catalog and free lesson in Gregg Shorthand. Scholarship $45.00

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Bright Lights Friday night.

Mr. Fred Allen and Mr. Granan, of Grafton, spent Sunday here.

Rev. and Mrs. George I. Uhler returned on Saturday from a visit to relatives in Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gerkin, of Lonaconing, were visiting relatives in town a day or two this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. White and children, of Hutton, were the guests of friends in Oakland Thursday last.

Miss Bessie Littman has opened a school for primary scholars in the Little building on Third street.

Will Browning and Thos. Martin, Jr., went to Clarksburg, W. Va., yesterday to attend the fair.

Messrs. R. I. Anderson and J. B. Vansant spent yesterday at Kingwood on business.

One-half bushel peaches and a large watermelon for 70 cents at C. B. Cropp's 26 2t

Hardware Merchant Chas. S. Davis will leave to-night for a business trip to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Dr. Green, the dentist, will visit Friendsville on September 17th and remain until the 30th. Teeth extracted without pain. 24 4

Miss Sudia Browning, of Blaine, who visited Miss Mae Hamill for some days last week, returned home on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Felty and family, of Connellsville, Pa., who spent the summer in Oakland, returned to the above place Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Clement and daughter, of Hepburn, O., who spent some weeks at the Park, will return home to-day.

Mr. Christian Kimmell left Tuesday for Westernport to be at the bedside of his brother, Joseph Kimmell, who is dangerously ill.

Preaching services will be held on Sunday morning and evening in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church by Rev. George I. Uhler, the pastor.

A syndicate of citizens of Morgantown, W. Va., has purchased the plant of the Morgantown Electric Light and Power Company for $14,000.

A company of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, will be instituted at Gormania in a few days by Col. Maner Jenkins, of Piedmont. A company is also being organized at Davis.

John O. Michaels went over to Kingwood yesterday to appear before the board of pension examiners, whence he was ordered by the Pension Bureau.

Don't forget when you come to court next week that the latchstring at this office is always out. We will be glad to see any or all of our friends and patrons. The office will be open from 7 a. m. until 10 p. m.

A forty room addition has been planned for the Loch Lynn Hotel next year and an addition of twenty-four rooms will be added to Hotel Chautauqua. The Mountain Lake Hotel will also be enlarged.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Prof. A. W. DeWitt, of Frostburg, who has been employed as principal of the Oakland Public School, is in Oakland this week looking for a suitable dwelling for his family, who will move here as soon as the house is secured.

Mr. Henry Beckman, Garrett county's foremost stock breeder, went out to Clarksburg, W. Va., yesterday morning to attend the fair now being held there and also to inspect some Hereford stock which he may buy for breeding purposes.

Major Burns and family have returned from Mountain Lake Park where they have spent the summer. Every one is glad to see them back again. The Major has entirely recovered from the effects of the accident in which he was shot last summer.—Morgantown Dominion.

Judge Sloan and Attorneys Thayer, Heindel and Sincell drove up to Allegany Heights Tuesday, from which eminence they "viewed the landscape o'er." His Honor enjoyed the trip immensely, but not more so than the supper of buckwheat cakes, country cured ham and all the fixin's he devoured before the journey homeward was undertaken.

The oats crop, harvested during the early days of August and shocked in the fields, could not be moved to the barns owing to the wet weather prevailing after the harvest. As a result much of the crop has been ruined. In some instances the grain was moved from the fields to the barns before it was thoroughly dry and there become heated. Fearing fire from spontaneous combustion some of the farmers were compelled to haul the grain out into fields again, while others cut holes through the sides of their buildings in order to afford ventilation and thus lessen the danger of fire.

Mrs. Louis Bush, of Eglon, is in Oakland visiting relatives.

Editor Litzinger is spending this week in Washington, D. C.

Miss Tina Connell spent Saturday last with friends in Oakland.

Mrs. E. M. Spedden and children, of Crellin, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer on Alder street.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Mr. Thos. C. Bradshaw, of Columbus, Ohio, spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland.

Mr. A. C. Walls, of Keyser, spent Sunday in Oakland the guest of relatives.

J. Russell Browning, of Blaine, was a visitor to Mr. M. R. Hamill's family in Oakland last week.

Farris Bosley returned to Wilmington, Del., on Saturday night where he will again enter school.

Mrs. R. A. Orcutt was called to Grafton Monday by the serious illness of a relative.

Miss Ethelyn Houghton, of Washington, is the guest of Miss Orlie Dunham at her home on Centre street.

There will not be many old soldiers of this community who will attend the reunion at Cleveland, Ohio, this month.

Mr. S. F. Cuppett, of Elder, was in Oakland one day last week on business. While here Mr. Cuppett made this office a brief visit.

The new water company organized at Mountain Lake Park is receiving liberal encouragement by the residents of that place.

"Bonnie," the little black mare belonging to Mr. Wm. Hocking at the Park, died one day recently. The animal was highly prized by Mr. Hocking and his family.

Mrs. Rosenheim and her daughter, Mrs. Marcus, of Parkersburg, who have been in Oakland the greater part of this summer, will return to their home this evening.

The Oakland District Conference, in session at Mountain Lake Park, is largely attended by ministers as well as laymen. The sessions of the conference are being held in the new M. E. church.

Mrs. L. Frank, of Toledo, O., who spent the summer at the Oakland Hotel, went to Parkersburg on Monday, where she will remain a few weeks before returning to her home at Toledo.

Mr. W. T. Ravenscraft, of Fairmont, was in Oakland a day or two this week on business. Mr. Ravenscraft, owing to the ill health of his wife, will leave Fairmont shortly and locate at some point in Colorado.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections will meet at their office in Oakland Saturday for the purpose of appointing additional election officials. The list of appointments will appear in these columns next week.

Court convenes in Oakland next Monday. Judge Sloan will preside, his health having improved to such an extent as to allow him to do so, which is highly gratifying to his numerous friends in this county and the Judicial Circuit.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by all druggists.

Jerry Stanton has closed out his confectionery store and news stand to a Mr. Baumgardner, of Baltimore, who will take charge on Monday next. Mr. Baumgardner is known to many people here, having married Miss Lizzie Little, formerly of Oakland, a few years ago.

At Hagerstown on Monday Judge Stake stopped William Witmer and family from giving an exhibition of rattlesnakes. Witmer lives in the mountains near Cavetown. He has a collection of twenty rattlesnakes and claims to be a snake "charmer" and is proof against snakebites.

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If you want to buy books and stationery of the latest issues visit the book room at Mountain Lake Park. The stock will be closed out on Saturday and Monday next at greatly reduced prices. Be sure to go and look over the bargains at Room 2, old Auditorium, Mountain Lake Park.

Tickets for Buffalo from Oakland can now be bought for thirteen dollars and a quarter, good for ten days. This is the same price that had to be paid until within the past few days for a seven day ticket. Probably the rates will be somewhat lower before the show is over.

The summer people are leaving the mountains by the train-load. On one train last Thursday about one hundred people left the Park. Since that time they have been leaving steadily but in lesser numbers. There have been few departures from Orkland as yet. Many will remain here until in October.

Yesterday Mr. George E. Bishoff and Judge Daniel Wilson received by express at Oakland two thoroughbred short-horn Durham bull calves. The animals were shipped to this point by a brother of Mr. Bishoff who resides in Missouri. The calves were taken to the farms of the respective owners last night. The animals were admired by many who saw them.

Nearly every day hundreds of baskets of peaches are unloaded in Oakland from express trains and sold to the citizens of Oakland and adjoining towns. The fruit is of a delicious flavor, juicy and not overly ripe. One merchant in Oakland has handled thus far during this season upward of five thousand baskets and crates.

James Andrews, Esq., has sold his farm south of town to Messrs. Jonas and Daniel E. Orendorf, of near Grantsville. The new owners of the farm will take possession about Nov. 1st, at which time Mr. Andrews will leave here and locate at Lonaconing where he will engage in the meat and grocery business. While the people of the community regret the departure of Mr. Andrews and his family they none the less bid the Messrs. Orendorf a hearty welcome. Both are progressive farmers and good citizens.

The science of advertising is in its infancy. It is growing in importance and efficiency every day. It used to be a speculative venture. Now it is a science. Speaking of Bloomingdale Bros., I understand that during the first week of a certain "sale" they had recently, they spent $15,000 for advertising, and that the estimated profits on the week's business were $25,000. Bloomingdal's wasn't always a big store. The brothers are both young men. The business has been built within twenty years; built by judicious, persistent, truthful advertising, just as any other business be built. Advertising is merely telling people in a telling way what you can do them. If you tell them often enough and in the right way, there is no possibility of failure.

Farm House Burned.

Considerable excitement was caused in Oakland on Friday night when an alarm of fire was sounded by the whistle at the electric light plant and the reflection in the northeastern sky of an apparently big fire was seen by the citizens of town. At first glance the fire seemed to be at the summer home of Mr. T. A. Lambert, on the Deer Park road, but it was found to be the old farmhouse on the T. W. Casteel farm about a mile from town, which was occupied jointly by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Casteel and David Delawder and family. The building was erected prior to the Civil War and was among the first substantially built farmhouses of this entire section. When it was a comparatively new house the late Nathan Casteel moved into it where he spent the remainder of his life.

The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but it is thought that the blaze originated somewhere in the vicinity of the kitchen chimney and from that point it spread to every part of the house with great rapidity.

Nearly all the furniture was saved except a few pieces in the upper story. There was no insurance and the loss will amount to something over a thousand dollars.

A big crowd of men and boys from town went out to the scene of the fire during its progress and assisted in carrying the furniture saved under shelter.

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.
PRESTON LUMBER & COAL CO.,
22 tf Oakland, Md.

Another Company.

It is reported to-day that another water, light and power company was organized yesterday for the purpose of furnishing water, electric or gas light and to supply power for an electric railway operating between Oakland, Deer Park and Mountain Lake Park.

The prime movers in the new company are reported as being L. D. Yoder, Mr. McKee and a few others. Mr. Yoder now owns the plant supplying water and light at the Park. The privilege granted Mr. Yoder some years ago by the Community of the Park to instal water works is still in force, but it is alleged that he has violated his contract and that since last Friday no water of any consequence has been at the disposal of the consumers. This is caused by a breakdown at the pumping station. The service, however, all summer has been entirely unsatisfactory and much complaint has been made. In consequence of the unsatisfactory service water takers have been dictating to the company their own terms of settlement for water consumed this season. Some have settled at 50 cents on the dollar, while others have paid the full amount demanded.

A meeting of the community will be held on Tuesday when it will be decided which of the recently organized companies will be granted the exclusive franchise of furnishing water in the future. A stiff fight will be put up by both companies for the privilege and the matter in all probability will end in the courts.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Great Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures make it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists.

Released From Custody.

Yesterday morning George Shartzer returned from Uniontown, Pa., accompanied by his son George W. who was tried in court there this week on the charge of carrying concealed weapons and for boisterous conduct on a Baltimore and Ohio excursion train.

On the charge of carrying concealed weapons he was found guilty but sentence was suspended upon payment of costs and he was released. The charge of boisterous conduct on the train was not pushed.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., at Very Low Rates, Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 7 and 25, August 8 and 23, and September 5.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have arranged a series of Popular Seashore Excursions, to be run Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, Aug. 8 and 22 and Sept. 5, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Tickets will be good sixteen (16) days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs will be allowed on the return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to New Jersey resorts, and at Baltimore on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address, nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. sep 15

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring.) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA, COLORADO AND UTAH.

Special low Summer Excursion Rates to all points. Personally conducted Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Personally conducted tour to San Francisco, Cal., account General Convention Episcopal Cuhrch. Tickets on sale Sept. 22nd to 27th. Good returning until Nov. 5th, with stop-over privileges.

Quickest and best line to

OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

Only line with Double Daily Through Service. Dining Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Fastest train service to the famous

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, OIL FIELDS.

Through sleeping car from Chicago without change and through sleeping car reservations from Cincinnati via Memphis, Tenn., to

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Special Homeseekers' Excursions to all points South, West and North West.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Special Examinations.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 12, 1901.

There will be a special examination for teachers held in Oakland on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30th,

beginning at 8 o'clock a. m. The examination for free scholarship to State Normal and other institutions will take place on same day.

By order of the Board.
ED A. BROWNING,
232 Examiners.

Appointment of Judge and Registration Officer to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., August 14, 1901.

Josias Bittinger, appointed Republican Judge and Registration Officer by this board, at a meeting held June 29, 1901, for Election District No. 12, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Geo. W. Engle is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.
C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

THOMAS R. MCROBIE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1901.

ELIZABETH MCROBIE,
Administratrix,
Beckman, Md.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

Fall term CENTRAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Cumberland, Md., Winchester, Va., begins Sept. 2nd. Write for catalog and free lesson in Gregg Shorthand. Scholarship $45.00

Tom Cornwiler's A Tumble

By L. G. Bates.

"I BELIEVE that boy has climbed every tree in the township, leastwise the worst ones," said Mrs. Cornwiler.

"Deary me! I should be afraid he'd break his neck," said Mrs. Millwaite.

"I don't see where he got it," said Mrs. Cornwiler.

"He got it from you, that's plain," said Mr. Cornwiler, boldly.

"From me! Why, just climbing a fence makes me almost dizzy!"

"Your father was a sailor," said Cornwiler, "and his father was topman in the navy under old Commodore Preble. Tom's inherited their climb from you."

While this discussion was going on indoors Tom was going off outdoors. Mrs. Millwaite's visit gave him a chance to go fishing. He put a hook and line in his pocket, intending to cut a fishpole on the way, and trusting to find fat, white bait grubs in old logs. He owned a sharp one-hand hatchet, which he thrust under his buckskin belt.

A quarter of a mile from the river he came to a familiar tree-stub. It had been a forest giant, but some storm had broken off its top, leaving its great trunk 30 feet high. Forest fires had consumed the fallen top and deeply charred the huge trunk. Tom struck it with his hatchet head. To his surprise it sounded hollow—a mere shell. He was immediately curious to know if it was hollow all the way up, and the only way to ascertain was to climb it.

A more uninviting stub to climb could not be found. It was very grimy, and too smooth and large to be clasped by either arms or legs; but Tom sought a thicket and cut the largest tough withe he could find. He wrapped this about the stub and fastened its two ends securely to his belt with strips of strong bark, making a hoop somewhat larger than the tree. Leaning well back, he walked his moccasined toes right up, raising the hoop by quick jerks.

The tree was hollow. Tom sat on the edge, with his feet dangling outside, as steady of nerve as if upon the ground. When his curiosity was satisfied he slipped off the hoop to retie it more to suit him. An incautious movement broke a bit of the edge and disturbed his balance. He made a violent move to recover himself. More edge crumbled inward, and down he went inside, head and heels together, like a shut jackknife. One hand held to the hoop, pulling it after him. Head, back, hips and legs scraped down the long tube, carrying fragments of rotten wood and a dusty cloud.

Tom struck on a deep, soft pile of debris, into which his doubled-up body plunged breast and knee-deep. The concussion shocked him breathless and set his nose bleeding copiously and the dust and blood hindered the recovery of his breath. Although he was not quite unconscious, it was long before he stirred. The back of his head had been severely raked and rotten wood was ground into all his lacerations.

When at last he began to try to move he found himself wedged in. Vainly he wiggled; he could hardly stir, and could neither lift himself nor get his legs down. His hips, back and all the muscles of his legs ached and prickled intolerably from strain and checked circulation.

He could not resist crying; but, being a lad of good courage, endurance and resource, he soon began a systematic effort for release, packing the loose debris down as firmly as he could with his hands, at the same time pressing it away all around with his body. This exertion caused greater ache, but he persisted resolutely. By and by he got his hatchet out of his belt, and struck it, after a dozen efforts, so firmly into the wooden wall that he could hang his weight to it with one hand while he worked the debris under him with the other. He gradually enlarged his space sufficiently to allow the bending of his knees. After that he was not long in getting his body up and feet down, so as to sit cramped on one hip, with both feet nearly level.

Exertion, pain and the pressure of returning circulation made his pulses throb and his head swim, and he lapsed into semiconsciousness. How long this lasted he knew not, but when he began to struggle again he was in black darkness. A few stars shone calmly down his wooden well, but he could work only by feeling about with his hands. He felt exhausted, hungry and weak, but he kept on working until he managed to stand erect. Then, after feebly kicking and pushing debris to fill up the hole where he had been, he curled himself as comfortably as he could and slept a blessed though troubled sleep.

After a long time he stretched out. His sore heels hit one wall, his sore head the other. This time the pain roused him to a renewed sense of his situation. He sat up, stiff, lame all over, weak, gnawed by hunger and thirst, but still undismayed and resourceful. A little thought and a trial convinced him that, weak and sore as he was, it would be a vain waste of strength to try to climb up the difficult inside of his prison.

"There's always more than one way to skin a cat," he reflected. "I've got to get out of this somehow; that's all there is to it." He ran a thumb over the edge of his hatchet. "Pretty sharp yet. Too light to chop easy, and no room to swing it, but it'll cut a hole, give it time."

Scraping away the rotten wood, he selected a place where the wall seemed thin, and began hacking. Progress was slow. At first his stiff muscles and sore body hurt acutely, but this pain wore away as he went on. The wood, charred outside and very dry, was hard and tough. Although it was a sunny day and his eyes had adjusted their vision to the dimness of his pit, he could hardly see where to strike. He dared not pry out large slivers, for if the edge or handle of his hatchet should break he might never get out. His awkward position and the one-hand work tired him rapidly, and he suffered occasional cramps.

During one of his frequent rests he heard Ban barking loudly outside.

"Good dog! I'm coming!" he shouted.

When Tom did not appear for supper, Mrs. Cornwiler began to fret, but not much, for he was often late. After supper, with no Tom to do the chores, Mr. Cornwiler grumbled, but did them himself, saying:

"Come, now, wife, the boy probably has a good excuse. He's pretty regular, considering."

By bedtime Mrs. Cornwiler was anxious.

"I'm sure he's lying hurt somewhere in the woods, fallen from a tree; or maybe he's got lost."

"Pshaw, now, Edith! Tom couldn't lose himself anywhere in this county the darkest night that ever was; and he doesn't know how to fall from a tree. He'll be home all right pretty soon. Likely he's hindered by something he thinks important."

At ten o'clock Mrs. Cornwiler was insistent and Cornwiler less confident. He proposed to take the dog and search.

Ban, being told to "Go find Tom!" set off joyfully, wagging his tail. He led Cornwiler straight to the charred stub and barked, leaping against it. Cornwiler looked the stub all over. There were no signs of Tom. He called, and fired his rifle. There was no reply. He supposed the stub solid, but thumped it. Unfortunately the blow struck where the shell was thick and where Tom had packed the debris hardest inside. It sounded solid. Mr. Cornwiler thought that Ban had foolishly tracked a squirrel up it, or perhaps a coon had been there and gone. He dragged the dog away, ordering him again to "Find Tom!" Ban instantly ran back to the stub and whined and scratched, but Mr. Cornwiler pulled him away.

Mr. Cornwiler searched a long time, but found no trace of Tom, and Ban seemed puzzled and not much interested. After midnight Cornwiler began a terribly anxious inquiry, rousing neighbor after neighbor. No one had any tidings. Mr. Millwaite dressed, took his rifle and accompanied Cornwiler. Mrs. Millwaite, notwithstanding her depreciation of Tom, went to cheer and comfort his mother all she could.

Millwaite suggested going first to the charred stub. "You know Tom's been there," he said, "and it's the right point to start from." As soon as they arrived Ban began whining and scratching about the stub. Cornwiler sternly ordered him off, and the poor dog, probably supposing it was all right, reluctantly obeyed. Both men believed the stub solid, and that Tom had merely come and gone. The news of the lost boy spread, and by sunrise a dozen men and boys were scouring the woods.

After getting breakfast and doing the housework, Clara Millwaite, who had been thinking, concluded that Tom must, after all, be at or near the charred stub. "A dog never mistakes in such matters; men do," the sensible girl reasoned. She would go and take a look for herself.

"If Tom is there he'll be hungry and thirsty," she thought, so she put a generous breakfast and a bottle of new milk in a bark basket.

Thinking Ban of no service, Cornwiler left him at the house, and the dog immediately returned to the stub and resumed his barking. Clara heard him and hurried to reach the spot and judge for herself of the dog's behavior. She arrived just as Tom drove a long sliver through, and put out his fingers for Ban to lick.

In a few moments more he had the aperture sufficiently enlarged for Clara to pass in the bottle and slices of food. Tom drank first—a long, thirsty pull. Then how he did eat! with the appetite of a starved wolf and the gratitude of a generous-minded boy. Clara bade him give her the hatchet, and while he ate she hacked with the skill and strength of a pioneer girl. As the wall was now pierced they could chop the edges of the shell and make faster progress. In half an hour Tom was able to squeeze through.

What an object he was! Bloody, grimy and covered with rotten wood from head to heels! Even his hair was plastered with gore and dust. Clara gathered leaves and helped him clean it off as well as he could, but it would require several severe scrub baths and a week's healing to make him presentable.

While they walked home she rallied him about his appearance, suggesting that half the township, especially the ladies, would be on hand to meet him. But Tom said he guessed that as long as she had seen him in this condition, he could stand being looked at by the other ladies.

As for Ban, he was so absorbed that evening with the unusually large bone given him that he quite failed to hear Mr. Cornwiler's compliment.

"I allow," said Mr. Cornwiler, "that when it comes to woodcraft, I haven't got half the sense of that dog."—Youth's Companion.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

Pretty Adjuncts to the Up-to-Date Summer Costumes—Dainty Trifles, Etc.

Broad-shaped collars are worn with many thin gowns, says the Chicago Daily News.

Good advice to the woman who wants variety at little outlay is to lay in a stock of lawn, lace and embridery collars in white, black, coffee and ecru.

Red parasols sing such a gay note along the highways and byways of summer resorts that they are chosen by many because of their decorative possibilities.

Belt buckles are pointed downward to give the fashionable long waist effect. Some belts of stitched satin have small buckles in the back also, by way of variety.

An excellent way to bring skirts up to date is to flounce them with shaped flounces up to the knee. Cloth may be flounced with glace silk or vice versa. For evening wear black pin-spot net, chiffon or net may be used.

There is a fad for some very elegant white suede shoes, but it is ever a dangerous thing to play with footgear; dark brown and black are always safe. There is a tendency also for the high-heeled shoe with a big tongue, a compromise between the Cromwellian and the Louis XV. shapes.

There are seen any quantity of black suede gloves, though black glace kid gloves are distinctly out of favor. White kid are immensely smart for many occasions, especially in the country, as well as thick white suede. White suede are also used for evening, as well as every shade of gray and other pale tints.

Less gold is seen on millinery and dresses, but evening dresses glitter with sequin and paillette embroidery and the new colored Roman pearls. Pearl pear drops are used to finish off lace ends, ribbons, etc. Ribbons play a part in ball dresses, the loveliest of gauze ribbon, shot with gold and embroidered with colored silks.

Tussah silk, which is wide and costs only $1.25 a yard, is a silk which promises to be serviceable, and it is stylish and attractive in appearance. It has something the appearance of pongee, but it is rather darker in color and of a different weave. Trimmed with plain linen laces or linen laces combined with colors it is very stylish, and will make useful and economical frocks.

WOMEN OF POISE.

They Indulge in Few Exclamations and Are Never Given to Gushing.

The dictionary defines poise as "the state or quality of being balanced; equilibrium; equipoise; hence, figuratively, equanimity; rest." Poise instills grace and symmetry into the workings of the mind, just as physical exercise does into the movements of the body. It is rarely a natural endowment, but may be cultivated to the point where it becomes second nature. Poise always carries with it a suggestion of reserved force, and the woman who wishes to acquire it must learn to husband her energy as well as her time; she must not fritter away words, moments or emotions, writes Ina Brevoort Roberts, in Woman's Home Companion.

The woman of poise indulges in a few exclamations or superlatives, and does not waste enthusiasm over trifles. She is gracious, but never gushing, and she has acquired the habit of listening attentively, not awaiting with ill-concealed eagerness a pause in the conversation to enable her to rush in and take the floor. The woman of poise never lingers after her good-by is spoken; never, in fact, under any circumstances, talks long while standing. She does not experience the difficulty too many people have of taking leave gracefully. She says good-by, gives you a bright smile, and is off to the pleasure or duty that awaits her. You do not find out all there is to know about the woman the first time you meet her; you become acquainted with her by degrees, and grow gradually into her friendship.

Why Some Children Are Timid.

How many children have been terrified by stories of the "Bogy Man," of "the wolf that will come and eat them," of "the policeman who will put them in the lockup," till their fear of the dark amounts to a positive agony. Bedtime should be an hour inseparably associated with the prayer at the mother's knee, followed by a quiet talk, after which the little one settles down to a restful sleep. But instead how often does it happen that the child is tucked in bed with the admonition: "Now go right to sleep, like a good boy, for if you don't there's a big dog over there in the corner that'll come and bite you!" Go to sleep! Sheer nervous terror keeps the child awake. How can he be expected to grow up anything but timid?—Arthur W. Yale, M. D., in Woman's Home Companion.

Snow Pudding.

Make lemon jelly with one-fourth box or one slightly rounded tablespoonful granulated gelatine soaked in one-fourth cupful cold water, dissolved in one cupful boiling water, one cupful sugar and one-fourth cupful lemon juice; strain and cool; beat whites of three eggs very stiff, and when the gelatine begins to thicken combine the two, and beat with a perforated wooden spoon in a large bowl to give wide sweep to each stroke, till very light; pour into a wet mould or into a pretty glass dish. Serve with boiled custard, poured around if moulded, or from a pitcher if not moulded.—People's Home Journal.

WATERMELON LORE.

Proper Way to Serve to Have the Melon at Its Best—Preserving Rind, Etc.

Southerners declare that people of the north spoil watermelons by too much chilling; that, like strawberries, they need the warmth of the sun in them; but the weight of opinion seems to be on the side of the ice box, says the Washington Star.

A novel way to chill a melon is to cut a ripe one into halves and scoop out the pink flesh, rejecting all seeds. Lay on a platter, and, with a silver fork, break into small pieces. Add one-half pound of powdered sugar and the juice of a lemon. Turn into a freezer, pack with ice and salt and turn slowly for 15 or 20 minutes until the mixture is mushy. Serve in glasses, with the addition of a teaspoonful of sherry to each glass if desired.

It is now considered a violation of the canons of good taste in table service to offer watermelons with the rind on. Split the melon in two, lengthwise, and with a large spoon and a rotary twist of the wrist scoop out the luscious pink flesh in cone-shaped pieces. Arrange on a bed of green leaves or cracked ice and you will have a picture for the eye as well as a delight to the palate. Cut in this way, which gives no waste, a good-sized melon will serve 15 or 20 people.

Watermelon rind preserved, and then dried out in the oven, is quite as good as citron for cake, mince pie, plum pudding and tutti-frutti ice cream.

In preserving watermelon rind, peel off the green part and cut in thin strips. For five pounds of rind put one quart of water and a pint of vinegar over the fire. When it comes to a scald add the rind, boil ten or twelve minutes, remove with a skimmer and drain. Have ready a sirup, allowing three and a half pounds of sugar to a pint of water. Let it come to a good boil, skim and add the strips of melon with two ounces of green ginger cleaned and sliced. Cook about three-quarters of an hour, or until tender enough to pierce with a straw. Remove the melon strips with a skimmer and lay on a platter. Continue boiling the sirup until reduced to one-half. Put the melon in a glass jar, excepting what you wish to dry to use in place of citron, and fill the jars to overflowing with the boiling sirup.

Watermelon rind is excellent made into a sweet pickle. Cook the strips of melon in clear water until nearly tender, then remove with a skimmer and drain. Make a spiced pickle, allowing to every eight pounds of melon a pint of vinegar and three pounds of sugar. Mix together a half teaspoonful each of ground cloves and mace and a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, ginger and allspice. Tie in a cheesecloth bag and add to the sirup. Cook the melon in the sirup until perfectly tender; remove the melon and cook the sirup until reduced down to one-half. Put into jars and seal while still scalding hot.

While it seems quite as wasteful and ridiculous an excess as painting the lily or throwing perfume on the violet to attempt any improvement upon the watermelon au naturel, a change from the stereotyped way of doing things is sometimes desirable. At a recent luncheon the first course was chilled melon, which had been prepared in this wise: All the center of the melon was scooped out, rejecting the seeds. This was broken with a silver fork into small pieces, then put into a freezer with the addition of half a pound of powdered sugar and the juice of a lemon. The freezer was packed in salt and ice and turned slowly for 15 minutes until a mush-like consistency was obtained. This melon frappe was served in glasses with a teaspoonful of sherry added to each glass.

Fish Raised by Hand.

At last the common sole has been reared at the Concarneau laboratory from the egg of the mature size. The crucial stage had hitherto been the post-larval some six or eight days after hatching out, but this has now been successfully passed by the system of artificial nourishment before the absorption of the yolk sac, the water being also continually stirred on the principle adopted by the Plymouth laboratory. As only such comparatively unimportant species as a blenny and bullhead, and in one instance a herring, had hitherto been reared through all their stages in the aquarium, this achievement at Concarneau is one of which MM. Bietrix and Fabre-Domergue may well be proud.—London Times.

An Elevator Disease.

Some physicians, in making examinations for life insurance companies, think that they have discovered a marked tendency to heart trouble and premature degeneration of the arteries in men and boys who run elevators and in others that make many trips a day. They do not yet know to what to ascribe it. Perhaps it may be due to changes in atmospheric pressure in passing from basement to roof and down again, or to the sudden starts and stops and the rapid descent. On the other hand, it may be the result of causes that they have not yet been able to discover.—Chicago Chronicle.

Black Currant Pudding.

Stew your fruit and top them. Line a basin with a light paste, strew sugar over it, then put in your black currants, add more sugar and a teacupful of cider, or an apple or two sliced thin; cover with a top crust, tie a cloth over it and boil for two hours.—Ladies World, New York.

WILL COST FORTUNE.

Schley Inquiry Has Serious Financial Side to It.

Expense Will Not Be Considered, However, by the Navy Department, Which Wants the Controversy Settled Forever.

Now that an official investigation of the Sampson-Schley controversy has been ordered no expense will be spared, as it is the purpose of the secretary of the navy to get every possible fact having any bearing on the Santiago campaign over which disputes have arisen before the court of inquiry.

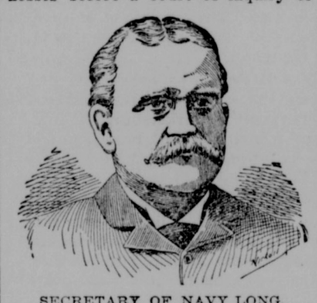
Every officer whose testimony will be of the slightest value will be summoned to Washington whether on duty on the Asiatic station or in Europe.

The meetings of the court, says the New York World, are to be held in the most richly appointed apartment of the navy department, the floors of which are covered with expensive carpets, the walls elaborately decorated and hung with valuable paintings of former secretaries, and which is furnished with manogany tables, settees and big easy chairs upholstered in leather.

The naval regulations provide that officers of the navy traveling under orders in the United States shall be allowed eight cents per mile while so engaged in lieu of their actual expenses.

Officers traveling to the United States from a foreign station will receive subsistence pay at the rate of from 80 cents to one dollar per day if traveling on a naval vessel or on any army transport. But as very few of the officers summoned from foreign countries can travel on government vessels actual traveling expenses will be allowed for the sea voyage, and eight cents per mile for such part of the journey as is made by rail. A naval officer coming from the Philippines to San Francisco on a merchant vessel would receive about $300 for the sea voyage, $250 for the journey from San Francisco to Washington and the same returning to his post.

Officers ordered to appear as witnesses before a court of inquiry or



SECRETARY OF NAVY LONG.
(The Man Who Ordered the Sampson-Schley Inquiry.)

to serve as members of a court receive no extra compensation. Retired officers ordered to duty on a court of inquiry will receive full active pay for the time employed. All officers whose presence will be required in Washington, except those on duty there, will receive commutation of quarters while there at the rate of $12 a room per month, and are allowed a number of rooms according to rank.

The principal witnesses to be called before the Schley court of inquiry and their present stations are as follows:

Capt. Cook, of the Brooklyn, at Annapolis; Capt. Clark, of the Oregon, League Island; Capt. Chadwick, of Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, Newport; Rear Admiral Evans, of the Iowa, Washington, at present on a yachting trip; Rear Admiral Higginson, of the Massachusetts, now in command of the North Atlantic station; Lieut. Commander Wainwright, commander of the Gloucester, now superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis; Lieut. Sharp, of the Vixen, on duty on the training ship Hartford, somewhere off the coast of Sweden; Admiral Sampson, Boston; Lieut. Staunton, Sampson's flag lieutenant, now in command of Yankton in Porto Rican waters; Lieut. Commander Sears, Schley's flag lieutenant, hydrographic office, New York; Lieut. Wells, Schley's secretary, on the Kearsarge; Lieut. Marsh, Sampson's secretary, on the Mayflower; Lieut. Hodgson, navigator of the Brooklyn, Newport; Lieutenant Commander Seaton Schroeder, executive officer of the Massachusetts, naval governor of Guam; Executor Officer Harbor, of the Texas, naval attache at Paris or St. Petersburg.

How many of the subordinate officers will be summoned is yet to be determined. It is probable that when the list of witnesses is completed as many as ten will be called from the Asiatic station, and if no warship or government transport is available in time they will be directed to come on merchant vessels from Hong-Kong. Should ten officers come on merchant vessels from the far east that alone would entail an item of $5,000.

In addition to the expense of bringing witnesses there are the running expenses of the court. Stenographers and a clerical force are required, while the item of stationery will not be inconsiderable.

The inquiry will doubtless last a month, if not two months.

But Few Ever Get There.

When a woman has no excuse for being jealous she comes dangerously near being perfectly happy.

EXTRAORDINARY PLANT.

It Devours Animal Food Greedily When Given to It in Small and Tasty Morsels.

We all know that certain plants absorb and live on insects, but it has only recently been discovered that there are some curious species of plants that actually devour animal food when given to them in small morsels.

The leaves of these queer plants appear in doublets, like oyster valves. This double leaf is closed up from its base to within about three-quarters of its entire length. In the front part it is detached, the two pointed tops forming, as it were, a pair of lips, or a mouth, which the plant can open at will.

Inside this mouth is a kind of a passage or throat which extends toward

MEAT-EATING PLANT.
(Devours Animal Food When Given to It in Small Morsels.)

the body of the plant. This passage has a number of hairy bits about it, which are very fuzzy, and at the end of each bit there is a sticky substance.

When the plant opens its mouth it is evident that the trap is then set, for upon any insect entering it the lips close upon it at once, forcing it to the gummy substance of the throat. This substance has properties similar to those contained in the gastric juices of the human stomach, which help to decompose and digest the food. When so digested the food resolves itself into a liquid which is carried all over the plant to nourish and revive it.

The most marvelous thing about this newly-discovered species, says the New York World, is that it can digest such food as small morsels of beef, fish and egg gelatine, some of which, dropped into the open leaf, were retained and apparently digested. At the same time anything of a starchy or fatty substance the leaf or plant is not able to retain. It does not, therefore, close its lips upon it, and if allowed to remain in the mouth the plant will decay.

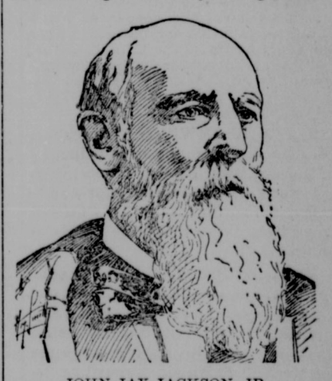
FORTY YEARS A JUDGE.

John Jay Jackson, Jr., of West Virginia, Has Sat on Bench Longer Than Any Other Man.

Judge John Jay Jackson, Jr., of Parkersburg, W. Va., celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his appointment as judge of the United States district court of West Virginia on August 3. He has sat upon the bench longer than any other judge, either federal or state, in the history of the United States.

Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Field and others sat over 30 years upon the bench, but no one has come within four years of the length of Judge Jackson's term of service.

Seventy-seven years of age, Judge Jackson might several years ago have



JOHN JAY JACKSON, JR.
(Virginia Jurist Who Has Sat on the Bench for Forty Years.)

retired, but he expects to die in the harness, and to judge by his present vigor it will be many years before he does. For he is to-day one of the most energetic of all the federal judiciary and his opinions are noted for their strength and vigor. During his term of 40 years of continuous service on the bench Judge Jackson has missed but one term of court, and that was when the confederate troops under Gen. Loring were in possession of Charleston.

Robinson Crusoe's Musket.

A Philadelphia firm of auctioneers recently offered at one of its sales Robinson Crusoe's musket. It was a fine old flintlock. It was in the possession of a grandniece of Alexander Selkirk, and its pedigree is much more uncluded than is usually the case with objects of this kind.

Wears a Copper Dress.

The bride of William A. Clark, Jr., the son of Senator W. A. Clark, the copper king, has a dress in her trousseau made of hairlike copper wire that was created in Paris especially for her. The effect is said to be unique.

Dainty Menu for Servants.

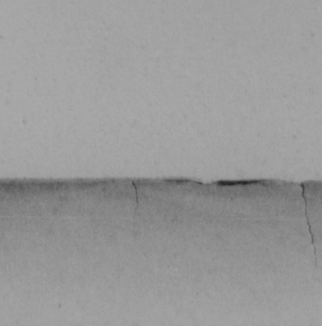
King Edward of England has ordered that the lower servants shall have in future not only joint for dinner, but also on alternate days a first course of fish or soup.

A CHECK ON BULLS.

Improvement on an American Device Suggested by South Australian Experimenters.

The Australian Leader suggests this improvement on a device to prevent bulls from breaking fences which was published years ago in the Country Gentleman—devised by the South Australian department of agriculture. It is described as follows:

"A block of wood is screwed on to each horn, and a wire stretched from block to block and also to the nose



CHECK ON UNRULY BULL.

ring, as shown. So long as there is no pressure on the wires between the ring and the horns, the nose ring is simply held upwards without any discomfort to the animal. Should the bull rush any other animal, or attempt to get through any fence, the pressure pulls the nose ring upwards, causing considerable pain. It requires very few experiences to teach the animal that any misbehavior on his part is attended by suffering to himself. One prominent breeder says even the fiercest of bulls is quickly tamed by this device. In place of the blocks on the horns, the latter are sometimes bored through near the point and the wires secured. The blocks may also be put on in different ways, the object being to bring the wires from the horns to the nose away from the head and face."

KOCH ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Recent Statements of the German Pathologist Should Be Taken with a Grain of Salt.

London dispatches state that Prof. Koch, the German pathologist, who is attending the British congress called to consider means for the prevention of consumption, in the course of an interview with a newspaper reporter authorized the statement that he has demonstrated that the meat and milk of cattle infected with tuberculosis may be consumed with impunity. To the newspaper correspondent he is reported to have said: "You may say substantially that I have reached the conclusion that mankind's fear of contact with tuberculosis-infected flesh and fluid is unnecessary and unfounded. I arrived at the discovery through what I consider practically indisputable tests. These experiments lead me to believe that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis are two entirely distinct species. I have found the human tuberculon incapable of inoculation into the animal system. Proceeding from that premise, I am prepared to show that humanity's far-reaching precautions against infected cattle may once for all be abandoned."

The results which Dr. Koch is credited with securing are not in accord with those which have been the product of similar tests made by many pathologists of this country and Europe, and before accepting these statements at their face value we shall await further particulars.—Farmers' Review.

A Comfortable Possibility.

Never hesitating to slur the plain farmer, some of the big city dailies are cartooning the proposition advanced in a western state to establish steam laundries and bakeries in well-populated neighborhoods. Whether feasible or not, the inspiration is a good one. The hard-working farmer's wife has never been able to share very much in the labor-saving machinery and implements employed on the farm, and her position has been one of hand to hand contact with the pressing work which must be accomplished 365 days in the year. Not impossibly these enterprises could be successfully run by farmers on the cooperative plan, affording needed relief to the overworked helpmate who does so much toward the permanent success of the farmer's business and toward his comfort.—Farm and Home.

The Cows in Fly Time.

Here is something that should be preserved by every reader that owns cows, especially, and good for other cattle also in fly time. The Country Gentleman gives it from its veterinary editor, who says it is a cheap, reliable remedy used on his cows for years, and found to be lasting in results, easily used and such a comfort to the animals that they could stand and be milked in the field, if necessary. Pine tar, one pound; lard, six pounds. Melt the lard and stir in the pine tar. Keep an old sponge in the pail, and smear a little on the back of the cow's head, along the spine and on brisket twice a week, or when necessary.

UNPROFITABLE TREES.

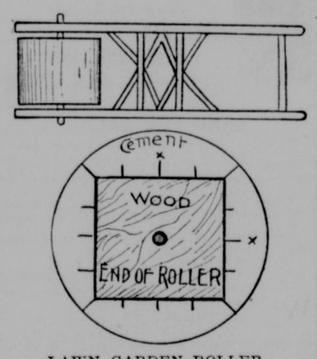
Some Reasons Why the Fruit Crop of Many Orchards Is Not What It Should Be.

In some cases it will be found that old fruit trees, though profitless at present, consist of good salable kinds, and the question is: By what means can such trees be brought into fruitful or profitable condition? A fruit tree of this kind need not necessarily be unprofitable because it is old, though if it is old and has been neglected it must be. We find that many of this class of tree are what they are through neglect. The heads have for years been allowed to become a tangled mass of growth. The head wood has become crowded, so that too many fruits set, and in the end do not come to a salable size, neither do they color up as they should do. In such cases the remedy is simple. The old, dead growth must be cut out thoroughly. The moss-covered boughs must be cleaned. All branches that cross and rub against each other must be regulated by removal, and generally the pruning out process must be carried out in such a way that when finished the heads of the trees will be open and airy, which will insure a free crop of the best fruits. If anyone will look into the matters with which we deal they will find that the majority of the profitless fruit trees we refer to are planted in grass land. The fact is instructive, and it justifies in the most emphatic manner the denunciations that we have launched against the system for years. It is utterly impossible to grow the best apples and pears in grass land—there can be no doubt about that. If we pay a visit in the fruiting season to the fruit trees set in grass we shall be struck with the small size of the fruits the trees usually bear. There may be plenty of apples or pears, but there will be few good-sized fruits to be seen among them. Tillage is of the utmost importance to fruit trees, but this important operation cannot be carried out when the trees are surrounded with grass. Aeration, so necessary in the production of large-sized fruits, becomes impossible, and the fine surface tilth that is so needful under good culture cannot be produced unless the land is open and uncropped by grass or any crops growing right up to the stems of the trees.—London Globe.

CHEAP GARDEN ROLLER.

Can Be Made at a Trifling Cost and Is as Useful as a More Expensive Article.

Procure a ten-gallon oil or carbide can, cut out the top and bottom smoothly. Next make a square box of inch boards. This box makes center of roller. Stay this in can by means of long nails. Set the can and box on a wide board and fill the space with



LAWN GARDEN ROLLER.

one part Portland cement and three parts sand, put in enough water to make it thin enough to pour, being careful to keep can round. After drying out well center ends and bore holes size of rod or broomstick and mount in a frame as shown in the illustration, made of one-inch boards four inches wide, braced well. The diameter of the box regulates the weight of roller. If not heavy enough weights can be put on the frame in a shallow box. All this costs but little. The one I made cost not to exceed 50 cents.—J. O. Peeks, in Agricultural Epitomist.

The Largest Peach Tree.

The largest peach tree in the United States, if not in the world, stands in an orchard in Kent county, Maryland. It is about the size of an ordinary kerosene barrel, measuring 78 inches around at the base, or nearly 26 inches through. One foot from the ground it is 58 inches around, and at two feet it is 56 inches. The crotch is 56 inches, while the four primary limbs are from 25 to 32 inches in circumferences. There is also one secondary limb as large as a ten-year-old tree. This mammoth specimen is 28 years od, and has never missed a crop. It frequently overbears, and then the wood breaks badly, for it is very brittle. The big tree is one of the survivors of a large orchard planted at the same time, some trees of which measure four or five feet in circumference.

Soil for a Peach Orchard.

J. H. Hale says: The soil for a peach orchard is a warm, loamy soil, yet any soil except a strong clay will give good results. I used to apply commercial fertilizers freely, but have learned that they are not necessary in many instances, providing sufficient culture is given to the orchard. I am reclaiming abandoned farms; clearing up tracts of land covered with brush and other rubbish, and am planting them to peach orchards, clearing up the rocks, etc., at considerable expense. It will pay to use a subsoil plow before planting peach trees except where lands have sandy or gravelly subsoil. Do not plant the trees until your land is well subdued.

GOOD ROADS TRAINS.

They Carry Machinery and Good Speakers and Will, No Doubt, Prove Very Helpful.

To State Senator Earle, of Michigan, belongs the credit of suggesting the actual demonstration of good roads by sending a good roads train about the country to show the people how to build roads. If he had not been actively engaged in his legislative duties his train would have been started long ago, but owing to this fact others have appropriated the idea and started a good roads train ahead of his own. The senator expresses pleasure that the idea has been copied, and hopes that still others will take it up, for all that he desires is the rapid dissemination of the "gospel of good roads," and he thinks the good roads train affords the most effective method.

Senator Earle's train will leave Detroit equipped with all the modern machinery used in the construction and maintenance of good roads. The most convincing speakers will accompany the train, and they will preach the gospel of better highways wherever the train goes. These advocates understand that Rome was not built in a day, and that neither were the splendid highways of Europe constructed in a year. But they maintain that now is the time to begin a systematic improvement of the roads of the United States. There is only one thing lacking to a general bettering of the present deplorable condition of the common dirt roads, and that is the will of the people. The Yankee spirit which dominates the American people enables them to appreciate a good thing when they see it, and therefore it is expected that the good roads train will make more converts and produce better results than anything else which could be done.

A good sized train, which will include ten carloads of machinery, is already made up, waiting for the signal to start. A corps of expert road builders will be included in the outfit, which will insure the construction of the sample of road on scientific principles.

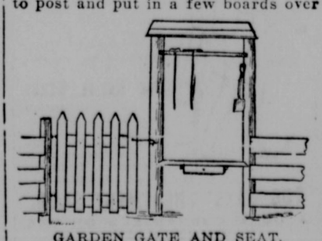
Canada has a train in preparation, but with greater advantages, inasmuch as the government has appropriated $1,000,000 to be expended in bettering the roads of that region. Thus far the United States government has not done anything worthy of mention in this direction; in fact, it may be said, to its shame, that the officials in charge of the department for the improvement of roads in this country have been obliged to rely almost wholly upon their own resources or generous-hearted philanthropists in promoting the work. Senator Earle thinks the time is ripe for this great republic to make a liberal appropriation to the cause of good roads, and he expects to bend all his energies in the attainment of this end, but he strongly hopes and asks for the hearty cooperation of all people who may be in sympathy with the movement.

It is the earnest hope of Senator Earle that the good roads movement will be enthusiastically taken up by every state in the union. And there is much evidence in support of the belief that his hope will be fully realized. Nineteen states have either held or are to hold state conventions to boom the movement for good roads during the year 1901. State Engineer Bond, of Albany, N. Y., has suggested to the managers of the Pan-American exposition that they do something for the cause. Accordingly, arrangements for another national gathering, to convene at Buffalo some time in September, are being rapidly perfected. This monster national mass meeting will in no way interfere with the work being done by either the state or national good roads associations. Much thought and attention is being given to that portion of the programme which deals with modern road making machinery, and it is expected that there will be the largest exhibition ever known of this kind of machinery at the Pan-American in connection with this meeting. The Charleston exposition, which will open in December, will do much to further the cause in the south. The managers are making strenuous efforts to have the good roads feature among the most prominent and helpful.—Municipal Journal.

GARDEN CONVENIENCES.

Gate and Seat Which Contribute Materially to the Comfort of the Farmer and His Wife.

Set a couple of posts eight feet high in the fence near the garden gate and the kitchen door. About 15 inches from the ground make a mortise in each post and put in a 12-inch plank for a seat. About eight inches from the top nail a board across from post to post and put in a few boards over



GARDEN GATE AND SEAT.

the whole for a roof. This will be a good place to hang your hoe rake, etc., where they are handy to get when garden work is taken up for a few minutes. Then if a small cupboard is rigged on one of the posts or a drawer under the seat, garden seeds might be brought out there in the spring time, and the packages would then be as handy as the tools.—J. R. Patterson, in Orange Judd Farmer.

We don't think it wise to cultivate sweet potatoes or to disturb the vines when the latter have covered the ground. Pull out the weeds, but nothing more.

Same Kind of a Cat.

Dorothy, the only daughter of a prominent western minister, possesses a will that, if it increases with her years, will be a most formidable thing to encounter by and by. As it is her father and mother are constantly being shocked by her ungodly ways and general incorrigibility. Not long ago she was playing with her kitten, which objected in frantic jumps to being dressed in a doll's golf cape; and in her sudden desperation and exasperation her mother was horrified to hear her exclaim:

"You d— little cat!"

Of course a vigorous chastisement followed and the usual penitent tears were shed and promises made, but alas, for baby resolutions! The next day the kitten again proved intractable, and childish impatience was about to express itself when she caught sight of her mother's warning eye and uplifted finger. Then with an air of resignation she said:

"That's all right, mamma, but she's the same kind of a cat that she was yesterday!"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Those Lucky Boston Girls.

"Miss Beenz never gets nervous about the heat."

"But she's from Boston, you know."

"Yes, I fancied so. She scowled horribly when I split an infinitive yesterday. But why does that save her from worrying over the heat?"

"She never knows how hot it really is."

"Explain."

"Why, when she takes the thermometer from the hook her hands are so cold that the mercury gets a chill and falls down in a comatose condition, and by the time she can bring her nearsighted spectacles to bear on the tube the freezing point is in sight. 'Fifty-three,' she said yesterday as she stared at the thermometer. 'Isn't it singular how the imagination will affect the human mind? Now, I don't—call that hot.' And it was actually 91 degrees in the shade!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Summary Retribution.

"Behead the brass band!" shouted the Chinese emperor.

The court favorite looked questioningly at the empress dowager.

"Certainly," said she. "If it will amuse him, behead the entire band."

"But what reason shall I give?"

"Simply call attention to its lack of delicacy. As we were entering the Forbidden City it played: 'The Old Home Ain't What It Used to Be.'"—Washington Star.

The Last Straw.

The regular contributor to the "Poets' Corner" in the Berrytown News was summoned before the new editor.

"I shall be obliged to request you to discontinue your contributions, unless there is a marked improvement in your rhymes," said the editor.

"What!" cried the poet, indignantly. "When I am willing to publish for the love of my art without financial recompense?"

"That makes no difference—or very little," said the editor, firmly. "I have borne with you while you rhymed 'love' with 'move,' and 'sour' with 'pour,' and 'come' with 'home.' But when in your last poem, entitled: 'The Death of August,' you tried to inflict 'peaches' and 'she aches' on a long-suffering public, I felt it was my time to speak and say that unless you buy a rhyming dictionary, I can publish no more poems from your pen."—Youth's Companion.

Vigorous, But Futile.—Wealthy Patient—"What is your bill for amputating my leg?" Eminent Surgeon—"Three hundred dollars, sir." Wealthy Patient (filling out a check)—"That's a brave effort, doctor, but it will never restore the leg to its normal length."—Chicago Tribune.

An Alibi.—"Has my Willie been in swimming here to-day?" asked Willie's angry father. "No, sir," replied the biggest boy in the water. "Are you sure?" "Sure. Why, it was as much as he could do to keep from drownin', but we got him out all right. He's restin' over there in the bushes now."—Philadelphia Press.

A pessimist is one who declares when a drought is finally broken that the rain will help the weeds more than anything else.—Atchison Globe.

Ridicule of the things we envy is a kind of auto-jolly that is not always worth all it costs us.—Puck.

A single word to the point is better than a speech.—Chicago Daily News.

Culture without conscience gives manners without morals.—Ram's Horn.

EXPLORED WILDS OF BORNEO.

Dr. A. W. Nieuwenhuis, Medical Commissioner of Dutch Army in Java, Returns from Expedition.

Dr. A. W. Nieuwenhuis, a medical commissioner of the Dutch army in Java, has arrived at San Francisco on his way to Holland. He has been exploring the wilds of Borneo and in traveling from the west to the east coasts of that country he says he has done what no other white man has ever done before. On his expedition he had three white men and three natives. He won the friendship of the Dyak tribes in the interior by curing many of them of malaria by the use of quinine and they rendered him valuable assistance. He found the natives very superstitious, though well disposed toward white men.

The party made valuable collections of animals and plant life and gathered many geological specimens. Dr Nieuwenhuis has submitted many recommendations to the Dutch civil officers at Batavia for the extension of Dutch governmental authority to the interior of Borneo.

Did Not Get What He Wanted.

The late Rev. R. S. Storrs was a very hard man to interview, for he resented the inquisitiveness of the press and was icy to its agents. One evening a reporter attended a reception at his house, and in the course of the evening touched his arm and whispered: "Doctor, I'm from the ——; I want the names of guests and all the particulars." "Yes," Dr. Storrs whispered in return, "this way, this way," and, taking the young man's arm, he escorted him to the front door and put him out.—Chicago Chronicle.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Not Strange.

Quizzer—Isn't it remarkable the interest foreigners take in American affairs from the very minute they land?

Guyer—Yes, and especially in the money question.—Kansas City Independent.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Unfortunately, we usually answer a fool according to his own folly.—Puck.

Cure and Prevent Pneumonia

With Hoxsie's Croup Cure. Infallible. 50 cts.

There is no rest for the idler.—Ram's Horn.

WET WEATHER WISDOM!

THE ORIGINAL TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY
NOTHING ELSE WILL
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. 50

OPIUM WHISKY and other drug habits cured. We want the worst cases. Book and references FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, Box 3, Atlanta, Ga.

PENSIONS on age, disability and Widowhood; P. I. or any U. S. Service. LAWS FREE. E. W. McCORMICK & SONS, Cincinnati, O.; Washington, D. C.

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Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

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See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

20,000 HARVEST HANDS

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Required to harvest the grain crop of Western CANADA. The most abundant yield on the Continent. Reports say that the average yield of No. 1 Hard Wheat in Western Canada will be over thirty bushels to the acre. Prices for farm help will be excellent. Splendid Ranching Lands adjoining the Wheat Belt, will be run from all points in the United States to the FREE GRANT LANDS. Secure a home at once, and if you wish to purchase at prevailing prices, and secure the advantage of the low rates, apply for Literature, Rates, etc., to F. PEDLEY, Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to JOS. YOUNG, 51½ State St., Columbus, O., Canadian Government Agent.

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☞ When visiting Buffalo, do not fail to see the CANADIAN EXHIBIT at the Pan-American.

WANTED GENTLEMAN or LADY AGENT, only one in each town, to SELL TEA at importer's prices. WRITE QUICKLY to HOME TEA CO., 22 Pearl Street, New York.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A. N. K.—C 1878

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SOZODONT insures your Teeth 25¢
At all Stores, or by mail for the price. HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

YELLOW JACK

that dreadful fiend that threatens the beautiful sunny south every summer can attack and kill only those whose bodies are not kept thoroughly cleaned out, purified and disinfected the year round. One whose liver is dead, whose bowels and stomach are full of half decayed food, whose whole body is unclean inside, is a quick and ready victim of yellow jack.

If you want to be safe against the scourge, keep in good health all summer, whether yellow jack puts in an appearance or not, *keep clean inside!* Use a mild laxative, that will make your bowels strong and healthy, and keep them pure and clean, protected against any and *all epidemic diseases.* It's Cascarets, that will keep and save you. Take them regularly and you will find that all infectious diseases are absolutely

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10c. 25c. 50c.

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CASCARETS are absolutely harmless, a purely vegetable compound. No mercurial or other mineral pill-poison in CASCARETS. CASCARETS promptly, effectively and permanently cure every disorder of the Stomach, Liver and Intestines. They not only cure constipation, but correct any and every form of irregularity of the bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentry. Pleasant, palatable, potent. Taste good, do good. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. Write for booklet and free sample. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO or NEW YORK. 428

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1901.

A welcome relief from the monotonous twanging of a single string of a naval controversy has been revived here. Two subjects of the first importance have been revived through reports that cannot fail to attract national attention. One is Governor-General Wood's comprehensive review of progress in Cuba; the other Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee's annual notes on the advancement of the world's navies, the increase of their tonnage, etc.

There is no topic more interesting to Americans at the present than that of Cuban development. The cost in blood and treasure for the emancipation of the infant nation so near our shores, along with the hope of the United States that the islanders will prove themselves worthy of the sacrifice, has caused the people to follow the trend of Cuban affairs almost as closely as they do the progress of an American State.

General Wood's report is voluminous, but the questions presented demand thorough treatment. It is convincing and earnest. It is an intelligent summary of the efforts made for the purification and betterment of the population. In brief, General Wood's document recommends fuller reciprocity with the United States, without which, he says, the thorough development of the island will be impossible. He explains that the American authorities, with native assistance, have abolished many petty offices. These increased the tax burden unnecessarily and militated against a proper centralization of power and responsibility. The objections to curtailment in this direction met with protests, inspired more by personal losses than regard for the common weal.

A gratifying feature of the situation is that fewer police are required in the towns. The progress of the island's agriculture, the root of its prosperity, is marked. The first large sugar crop since the war will be harvested next spring, and the products already sold, or nearly ready for the market, seem to furnish a guarantee that the Cuban municipalities will soon be able to assume obligations connected with new public works. Under American protection and encouragement prison abuses have been largely eliminated. The hospital system has become practical. Rules and regulations to govern municipal elections have been drawn up, principally for the purpose of preventing the control of government machinery by extremists who in the past have proved incapable of dealing with the predicaments of their own creation.

One of the conspicuous reforms has been the inauguration of a modern system of law and jurisprudence. The Cubans, through bitter experience, learned that under Spanish regime there was one code for the rich and another for the poor. The Americans have endeavored to establish equality of justice. Natives of all classes are beginning to realize that ancient and iniquitous practices have passed out, that Americans are champions of fairplay and that under their plan of civilization no man is too humble to be accorded justice when he asks for a hearing. Although the new order of things is radical, the reform is not complete. It is hoped, however, that time will bring it nearer to perfection.

In other respects, General Wood has reviewed the Cuban situation in a manner that cannot fail to interest and enlighten all his countrymen who follow developments outside their immediate boundaries.

The conspicuous position of the American Navy and its officers renders the information compiled and presented by Captain Sigsbee more than ordinarily interesting. It will enlighten the laymen and stimulate the expert for speculation as to the probable outcome of the rivalry for mastery of the seas. The Chief Intelligence Officer of our navy summarizes the work of leading governments in the creation of fighting vessels. It is shown that of the foreign powers, Great Britain has made the largest additions to her war fleet during the year. Russia, Germany and France have not lagged far in the rear. Japan, too, has made progress characterized by Lieut. Phelps as "enormous." The Yankees of the Orient have plans for the near future that promise to place the navy of the Mikado near the top-notch of efficiency and on an equality with several of his leading rivals. In view of the reported encroachments of Russia in the Far East the conspicuous naval activity of Japan cannot escape comment.

While it is not possible in a limited space to review the statistics furnished by Captain Sigsbee, it may be noted that the nations are lavish in their expenditures to strengthen their sea-fighting arms. As usual, this feverish preparation for war seems only an additional guarantee of peace between world-powers.

Dixon & Kelso will exchange peaches for potatoes, to be delivered about October 15. Will sell Mason quart fruit jars at 65c, ½ gallons at 85c; best white stone ware at 8c gallon. 2

SARAH AND THE "INDIANS."

Bernhardt Played Fedora For Them at 35 Cents a Head.

Sarah Bernhardt, the great French actress, once played in Sullivan, Ind., at 35 cents a head.

It was many years ago, and Bernhardt was making a tour of the country. On the way from Louisville to Indianapolis the train was stopped at Sullivan by the news that a serious freight wreck had occurred a few miles up the road completely blocking the tracks and making progress to Indianapolis impossible until the next day.

"Very well," said the manager in excellent French and with forced calmness. "Since we cannot leave town we will give a performance here."

"Impossible," said Mme. Bernhardt, also in French. "Quite impossible."

"Not a bit," said the manager, and he went about it. The divine Bernhardt, being under contract to play a certain number of nights, was induced to consent. There was no "opera house" in Sullivan, but the Masonic hall was rented, and some of the scenery was crowded into it. The local job office got out a lot of handbills in a hurry, and messengers were dispatched to the adjoining towns to spread the glad news that Bernhardt, the divine Sarah, was to play in Sullivan that night and that admission would be 35 cents.

"No use trying to charge metropolitan prices here," said the manager to the treasurer, and that gentleman sighed and said he supposed not.

In the early evening there began to come into town long lines of green farmer wagons, each holding a family party. When the house was full, the great Bernhardt cautiously took a peep at it from behind the flimsy curtain.

"Mon Dieu!" she cried, raising her jeweled hands. "Look at the Indians!"

But she played Fedora for them, and she played until 11 o'clock.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

HE USED THE SALT TEST.

An Old Apache Chief's Knowledge of the Human System.

In the early days of Union Pacific railroading Victoria, Nana and Geronimo, the three chiefs of the Arizona Apaches, with 100 of their best bucks, came through to Green River, Wy.

They had heard of the "heap wagon and no hoss" and had come to stop the train. They made a lasso of rawhide, and 50 men on each side held on to the rope as the freight came down the Wasatch divide. The engineer saw when several miles away what the Indians were up to, so he whistled "off brakes" and, opening his throttle, let her loose. The cowcatcher struck the rope and hurled the Indians in all directions, literally tearing them to pieces, headless, armless and legless. The three chiefs went south to their cactus plains very crestfallen.

Before they selected these men the old Chief Victoria had them all eat a piece of rock salt about as big as a pecan, run swiftly about 100 yards, sit down on a log or rock and cross their legs. Then he watched the vibration of the feet, which were crossed. The feet which vibrated the longest or had the longest strokes he declined to accept for a severe duty or a dangerous trip or for one that was at all hazardous, but he accepted the feet which vibrated short, distinct and regular strokes.

Now, what did the old chief know about pulsation of the arterial system or of heart action and indeed about salt in the system? I have lived near to Indian reservations and have had occasion often to survey over their lands for railroads and other objects, and I have wondered where old Victoria got his idea. Is not the child of the sagebrush plains better posted than his paleface brother?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Love Letter of Prince Bismarck.

"On my window sill, among all sorts of crocuses and hyacinths, stand two camellias which always inspire me with strange thoughts. One of them, slender and pretty, with its ornamental crown (top) and soft, pale—very pale—pink blossoms, but little foliage and only two buds, transports me to Reddetin, holds itself rather stiffly and lisps English. The other makes far less impression of beauty as you look at it, and its stalk betrays in its gnarled twisting lack of care in its pruning. From the midst of the foliage looks out a dead branch, but the crown is rich in leaves, and the foliage is greener than that of its neighbor. It gives promise of abundant blossoming in its eight buds, and its color is deep dark red and white in irregular gay variegation. Do you take the comparison amiss? It is a lame comparison, moreover, for I do not love camellias, because they are without odor, and you I love precisely on account of the fragrance of the flower of your spirit, which is white, dark red and black."

Here is a picture of the Man of Iron with his armor doffed.—Harper's Magazine.

Luck and Pluck.

Two clerks named Thomas and Clarence were in the employ of a wealthy merchant. Thomas was always an industrious lad, but Clarence was much given to frivolity and was extravagant in his habits. In after years Clarence married his employer's daughter and was made a partner in the business. Thomas continued to be an honest, industrious clerk all his life, and his services were much appreciated by Clarence and his father-in-law.

Moral.—There is no royal road to success.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Not Fatal.

Willie—I think I could die listening to Miss Triller sing.

Cy Nick—Oh, you may feel like dying, but you'll pull through. I've been through it often.—Ohio State Journal.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new road beginning for the same at the south end of Garrett V. Moon's lane and running thence down Laurel Creek and through the lands of the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company, James L. Harvey and J. B. Lipscomb and along the lines of said Lipscomb and Chas. Cooper and through the lands of the said Mining and Manufacturing Company to the town of Schell, a distance of about three miles.

J. L. HARVEY,
J. O. O'HARE,
J. B. LIPSCOMB and others,
Petitioners.

22¾5t*

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

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AGRICULTURAL — MECHANICAL
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Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, $154.00 for scholastic year. Catalogue giving full particulars sent on application. Daily visit by physician to college.

Attention is called to the Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture. Particulars sent upon application.

Term commences September 23rd. Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER,
President M. A. C.

Order of Publication.

Noah Bowman, Plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth Bowman et al, Defendants.

No. 1118 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this bill is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate of which Samuel Bowman, late of Garrett county, deceased, died seized and possessed.

The Bill states—

1st. That a certain Samuel Bowman was in his lifetime seized and possessed of a parcel of land situated in Garrett county, Maryland, containing about sixty-four and one-half acres.

2nd. That being so seized, the said Samuel Bowman some twenty years ago departed this life intestate, leaving surviving him a widow (who has since died) and the following children, viz., Noah Bowman, Joseph Bowman, Cornelius Bowman and Lydia Bowman.

3rd. That the said Lydia intermarried with one J. H. Pitzer, and some years ago departed this life intestate, leaving surviving her her husband and the following children, viz., Maggie B., who intermarried with W. G. Rogers; Annie, who intermarried with S. J. Neil (the said Annie now being dead, dying intestate, leaving surviving her her said husband and one child, Conova, a minor); Harriet, who intermarried with Alex. McAnear; Frances L., who intermarried with W. W. Brown; Sarah A., who intermarried with L. L. Cooper; Noah C. Pitzer, a minor, and J. R. Pitzer.

4th. That Cornelius Bowman is also dead, dying intestate, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Bowman, and the following children, viz., James F. Bowman, Samuel H. Bowman and Mattie, who intermarried with W. H. Morgan.

5th. That the said Joseph Bowman died intestate some years ago, leaving a widow, Lizzie Bowman, a son, N. E. Bowman, and other children, whose names and ages are unknown.

6th. That the real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury, and that in order to make division thereof the property will have to be sold and the proceeds divided.

7th. The Bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said property and for a distribution of the proceeds, for general relief, and also for an order of publication against the non-residents and unknown heirs.

It is thereupon, this 12th day of August, 1901, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 13th day of September, 1901, give notice to the defendants, the said Elizabeth Bowman, James F. Bowman, Samuel H. Bowman, Mattie Morgan and W. H. Morgan, her husband, J. H. Pitzer, Maggie B. Rogers and W. G. Rogers, her husband, S. J. Neal, Conova Neal, Harriet E. McAnear and Alex. McAnear, her husband, Sarah Cooper and L. L. Cooper, her husband, Noah C. Pitzer, Frances L. Brown and W. W. Brown, her husband, J. R. Pitzer, Lizzie Bowman, N. E. Bowman and the unknown heirs of Joseph Bowman, deceased, of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 22, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, Sept. 9, 1901,

as required by law, for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Your Best Fellow

Will like you better for having white, smooth hands, free from chaps and such like detracting things—

GIRLS GET
LILY CREAM

An article that cures skin—soothes and feels good—dries instantly and is perfectly invisible.

A LOGAN DRUG COMPANY
WHEELING, W. VA.
15 and 25 cents. At your Druggist.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

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Paid Up Capital $32,000.

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Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

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CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS

cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

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A. C. BROOKE,
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A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

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Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

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HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.

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Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
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Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:
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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

153½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

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D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
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WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.

IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 06
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 65	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 50	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 01	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 28
8 00	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15 *
	NOON			P. M.
8 35*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv *7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1901. NUMBER 27.

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Strong hopes that the President will recover are felt by his physicians and the President's friends and admirers. The rents in the stomach were sewed up, but the second bullet has not been extracted.

The assassin is Leon Czolgosz. He was born in Detroit and went to Buffalo from Cleveland. He is an anarchist.

The President after the shooting was taken to the Emergency Hospital, on the Exposition grounds, and later to the residence of John G. Milburn, president of the Exposition.

SCENE AS HE WAS SHOT.

President Showed Great Bravery, and Said "May God Forgive Him" As He Looked at Assailant.

Five minutes before the President was shot the crowd was in the most cheerful humor in the Temple of Music. The police had found no trouble of any kind, and when the President's carriage, containing besides the Chief Executive President John G. Milburn, of the Pan-American Exposition, and Private Secretary George B. Cortelyou, drove up to the side entrance to the Temple it was met by a mighty salute of cheers and applause.

The three alighted and were escorted to the door of the building.

Almost immediately a carriage containing Secret Service Men George Foster and Samuel R. Ireland drove up, and these detectives, with several other Secret Service men, entered the building together. Inside they were met by Director-General Buchanan, who had arrived but a moment before, and he directed them as to where to stand.

In passing to the place the President took off his hat and smiled pleasantly to a little group of newspaper men and to the guards who had been stationed in the place. To one of the reporters he spoke smilingly, saying:

"It is much cooler in here, isn't it?"

PRESIDENT STOOD IN AISLE.

The interior of the building had been arranged for the reception. From the main entrance, which opens to the southeast from the temple into the wide esplanade, where thousands had gathered, an aisle had been made through the rows of seats in the building to a point near the center. This aisle was abont eight feet wide and turned near the center to the southwest door of the temple, so that there was a passage dividing the south part of the structure into a right angle.

It was so arranged that the people who would shake hands with the President would enter at the southeast door, meet the President in the centre and then pass on out at the southwest door. Where the aisle made the curve in the centre of the building the corner had been decorated with tall palms and green plants, so the President stood under a bower. Both sides of the long aisle were covered with continuous strips of purple bunting.

SOLDIERS WERE AT HAND.

From the southeast door and extending on up to and around the curve was a line of soldiers from the Seventy-third Seacoast Artillery on each side. These were interspersed with neatly uniformed guards from the Exposition police, under the command of Captain Damar.

When the Presidential party was within the building the soldiers came to "attention" and all took their places. The President was escorted to the centre of the palm bower, and Mr. Milburn took a position on his left, so as to introduce the people as they came in.

Secretary Cortelyou stood by the President to the right. Secret Serviceman Foster, who has traveled everywhere with the President, took a position not more than two feet in front of Mr. Milburn and Secret Serviceman Ireland stood on his left, so that Ireland was the same distance in front of the President as was Foster in front of Mr. Milburn.

WAS IN FINE HUMOR.

Through this passage the people who would meet the President must pass. When all was ready, with detectives scattered throughout the aisle, the President smiled to Mr. Buchanan, who was standing near the corporal in charge of the artillerymen, and said that he was ready to meet the people. He was very pleasant and as he waited for the doors to open he rubbed his hands together, adjusted his long Prince Albert coat, and laughingly chatted with Mr. Milburn. Secretary Cortelyou gave a few last instructions to the officers as to the manner in which the crowds were to be hurried on through, so that as many as possible could meet the Executive.

Mr. Milburn ordered the door to open, and a wavering line of people, who had been squeezed against the outside of the door for hours, began to wend its way up through the lines of soldiers and police to the place where the President stood. An old man with silver-white hair was the first to reach the President, and on his shoulder the little girl he carried received a warm salutation.

Organist W. J. Gomph started on a sonata, low at first, and swelling gradually to more majestic proportions until the whole auditorium was filled with the melodious tones of the big pipe organ.

The crowd had been pouring through hardly more than five minutes when the organist brought from his powerful instrument its most roaring notes, drowning even the scuffle of feet.

Fully half of the people who passed the President were women and children. To every child the President bent over, shook hands warmly and said some kind words, so as to make the young heart glad. As each person passed he or she was viewed critically by the secret service men. Hands were watched, faces and actions noted.

A SUPPOSED ACCOMPLICE.

Far down the aisle a man of unusual aspect appeared taking his turn in the line. He was short, heavy, dark, and between a heavy dark mustache was a pair of straight bloodless lips. Under the black brows gleamed a pair of glistening black eyes.

He was picked at once as a suspicious person and when he reached Foster the secret service man held a hand on him until he had gotten to the President and had clasped the Chief Executive's hand. Ireland was equally alert and the slightest move on the part of this man, who is now supposed to have been an accomplice, and for whom a search is being made, would have been checked by the officers.

THE ASSAILANT ENTERS.

Immediately following this man was the President's assailant. He was a rather tall, boyish-looking fellow, apparently 25 years old, and of German-American extraction. His smooth, rather pointed face would not indicate his purpose in slaying the nation's Executive.

The secret service men noted that about his right hand was wrapped a handkerchief. As he carred the hand unlifted, as if supported by a sling under his coat, the officers believed his hand was injured, and especially as he extended his left hand across the right so as to shake hands with the President. It was noticed that the person who was in front of the assassin held back, apparently to shield the young man, so it was necessary for Ireland to push him on.

The organist had now reached the climax to the wild strains of the sonata. A more inspiring scene could hardly be imagined. Innocently facing the assassin the President smiled a smile of dignity and benevolence as he extended his right hand to meet the left of the supposedly wounded fiend.

TWO RAPID SHOTS.

As the youth extended his left hand he, quick as a flash, as if trained by long practice, whipped out his right hand—the one which held the pistol. Before anyone knew what was transpiring two shots rang out, one following the other after the briefest portion of a second.

For the first moment there was an awful hush. The sonata died instantly, the people stopped and could not breathe. Then there was pandemonium. The Chief Executive, it was known, had been shot.

The President drew his right hand quickly to his chest, raised his head and his eyes rolled. He swerved a moment, reeled and was caught in the arms of Secretary Cortelyou, to his right.

"MAY GOD FORGIVE HIM."

Catching himself for the briefest second the President, whose face was now of the whiteness of death, looked at the assassin as the officers and soldiers bore him to the floor and said feebly and with the most benevolent look it is possible to imagine:

"May God forgive him."

The President was carried first one way, then a step in another direction. The excitement was so sudden that for a moment no one knew what to do. Finally someone advised carrying him inside the purple edge of the aisle and seating him on one of the chairs.

The bunting was in a solid piece. No one had time to produce a knife had he been able to think of such a thing. A couple of men tore the benches aside and trampled the bunting down, while Mr. Milburn and Secretary Cortelyou half carried the President over the line and into the passageway leading to the stage, which had not been used.

The President was able to walk a little, but was leaning heavily on his escorts. In passing over the bunting his foot caught and for a moment he stumbled. A reporter extricated his foot, and the President was carried to a seat, where a half dozen men stood by and fanned him vigorously. Quick calls were sent for doctors and to the ambulance.

"THIS WOUND PAINS GREATLY."

While seated for a moment Secretary Cortelyou leaned over the President and inquired:

"Do you feel much pain?"

White and trembling, the President slipped his hand into the opening of his shirt front near the heart and said:

"This wound pains greatly."

As the President withdrew his hand the first and second fingers were covered with blood. He looked at them, his hand dropped to his side, and he became fainter. His head dropped heavily to his chest and those about him turned away.

During this pathetic scene, while tears were filling the eyes of those about the President, who realized their utter powerlessness to help him, Minister Aspiros, of Mexico, broke through the little crowd excitedly and awakened the faint into which the President had sunk by dramatically exclaiming in English:

"Oh, my God, Mr. President, are you shot?"

While the excited diplomat was being restrained from caressing the Executive and falling at his feet, the President replied, gasping between each word:

"Yes——I—believe——I——am."

BORE HIMSELF BRAVELY.

The President's head then fell backward and he partially fainted. Mr. Milburn placed his hand back of the wounded man's head and supported it. This seemed to resuscitate the President and he sat stoically in the chair, his legs spread out on the floor, his lips clinched firmly, as if he would fight determinedly against death. He was giving the fight of a soldier, and more than one turned away tremblingly—all in the building trembled and shook, not from fear, but the tension—and remarked:

"He is certainly a soldier."

ASSAILANT OVERPOWERED.

While all this was transpiring the tragedy had not yet ended on the scene of the shooting. The shots had hardly been fired when Foster and Ireland were on top of the assailant. Ireland quick as thought had knocked the smoking weapon from the man's hand and at the same time he and his companion officer, with a dozen Exposition police and as many artillerymen, were upon the assailant. He was literally crushed to the floor.

While the President was being led away the artillerymen and guards cleared the building in a few moments of those who had entered to meet the Executive, but to do this it was necessary to draw their saber bayonets and use extreme force.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A DETECTIVE.

Foster had reached under the crowd and by almost superhuman strength pulled the intending murderer from under the heap. The man was grabbed by half a dozen guards and soldiers and by the secret service men who were near the scene at the time. Forcing the youth—for that is what he is—to the open, Foster clutched him by the throat with his left hand saying:

"You murderer"——

Then he struck the assailant a vicious blow with his rock-hard fist squarely in the face.

The blow was so powerful that the man was sent through the guards and sprawling upon the floor. He had hardly touched the floor when he was again set upon, this time by the guards and soldiers. He was kicked repeatedly until Captain Damer rushed in and drew back the guards. Foster made another attempt to get at the assailant, but he was held back, although he protested that he had possession of his mind and that he knew what he was doing.

COLLAPSED AFTER CRIME.

The assailant was not given time to say a word. He was as white as his illustrious victim, and was shaking from head to foot. He had not the power to beg to be saved from the lynchers.

Weak with the excitement, he was unable to stand on his feet, and he fell to the floor.

A half dozen guards, as many soldiers and several secret service men grabbed him—several at his feet, more at his head, but none to support his body. He was rapidly dragged over the floor up a short flight of stairs and into a room back of another to one side of the stage. There he was locked in with the soldiers, guards and detectives, most of whom drew their revolvers ready to withstand any attempt which might be made by a mob.

This was a dramatic scene. The assassin had been hurled into a far corner of the room, where he lay in an apparently lifeless heap, his clothes torn, his face bleeding and his breath coming short. He shook all over like a mass of gelatin. His eyes rolled now and then to the ceiling and his limbs twitched nervously. Thus he was kept waiting until steps could be taken for removing him to a police station.

ASSAILANT OFF TO PRISON.

After the arrest of the assailant he was hurried into a little room just off the west stage of the Temple of Music, being dragged through the crowd by Patrolmen James and McCauley.

His lip was bleeding and his face was swelling. Around him there was a group of officers. Once inside, the door was closed with a bang, and the crowd surging against that part of the building with a blind impulse to get near him fairly made the walls creak.

The entire scene in the room was for a moment confusion. There were busy officials going in and out of the door. Some were trying to conceal the fact that the prisoner was there and others betrayed the fact in a loud voice as soon as they had left the room. One excited Exposition official invited the people to "go in and get the man."

In the room with the prisoner were Colonel Byrne, commandant of the Exposition police; Captain Vallely, chief of the Exposition detective bureau; Detective Zeigler, Buffalo Police Detectives Solomon and Geary, Secret Service Men Ireland and Foster, Major Robertson and Captain Damer, of the Exposition police; Mr. John N. Scatcherd and a few others coming and going.

ASSAILANT WAS NERVOUS.

The prisoner was set on the table in the room and sat there, now and then putting his sleeve up to his lip. At other times he was looking at the floor or keeping his shoe soles close together, rubbing them nervously. He would now and then breathe deeply with nervous agitation, but of other signs there were none. The man remained silent.

Outside the building could be seen a great, tumultuous throng of people. From all quarters of the grounds they were gathering toward the common center. Now and then a woman's face could be seen peering up over the heads of those in front and struggling to raise her hand so she could wipe away the tears from her eyes.

On a lofty perch on one of the great staff flower jardinieres an old man with a long white beard, a broad-brimmed veteran's hat, and a G. A. R. button in his lapel, sat shaking his head in sorrow. Now and then some man's voice would call out: "Don't let him get away," and there would be a score of answering shouts of "Kill him; hang him!" "Take him up on the arch and burn him!"

A mail wagon, only the top of which was visible above the crowd, appeared coming from the direction of the Government Building. The angry crowd thought it was the conveyance which was coming to get the man.

"Guard the door and stop that wagon," yelled a big man who is a Midway character and who stood on one of the pillar bases, clinging on to have a better point of view. The wagon was stopped, but a moment after proceeded, taking a circuitous route.

MARINES LOAD RIFLES.

Around the main doors was a squad of 15 police and a detachment of United States marines. They had just arrived at that station and were in command of Captain Leonard. The marines formed in line and in a loud, clear voice soon came the order "Load rifles." The breeches clicked and the men held up to plain view the hard steel as they filled the Lee-Metfords with cartridges.

The moral effect was obvious, for the women started a movement to draw back and the tense wave of vengeance seemed broken. Men and women who had been dry eyed began to cry.

The lips of soldiers and policemen were twitching, but the heads on the broad shoulders were motionless, as the breath was held firm and steady. So men look when facing a mighty duty with a mighty heart.

GETTING A VEHICLE.

The little room where the prisoner was contained a quantity of rope of different sizes and sorts. It is the rope used for shutting off the esplenade at times of drill and especial fetes.

"Rope off the south approaches to the building, so that we can get the wagon in here," said Colonel Byrne, referring to an automobile police wagon.

"You will never get that wagon with him in it 40 feet away," said Detective Ireland. "We must have a carriage and horses. The people can stop an automobile better then they can horses."

Some distance away was the carriage in which a portion of a committee had come to the Temple of Music.

"Get that carriage over there—or here, never mind, I will," said Mr. Stratcheard to the sergeant of the police at the southwest door.

On the box of the carriage was a stockily built little Irish coachy. As he received his orders that it was to be his carriage which was to take the would-be assassin through that eager, bloodthirsty, vengeful mob a slow smile of pleasure spread into a delighted grin.

"All right," he said curtly, and never another word until the prisoner was safely behind bars.

"The best plan is to jump the man right into the carriage and get right out of here," said Detective Ireland.

Captain Damer and Colonel Byrne quietly directed exterior movements of the police and informed the military guards, both marines and artillerymen.

REMOVING THE PRISONER.

The roped-off space was sufficient to admit the carriage. Colonel Byrne gave the signal. Guards James and McCauley were on each side of the prisoner as they took him to the door. Captain Vallely led the way, with Detectives Solomon and Geary just behind.

The Irish coachy whipped up his team and dashed to the door, the marines and artillerymen dropped their guns until the bayonets were at "charge." A policeman swung open the carriage door. The door of the southwestern entrance to the little room opened, and out came the prisoner and his convoy. He was literally hurled into the carriage by the burly patrolmen. Secret Service Man Foster slammed the door and the carriage was off on a mad dash for the triumphal causeway and the Lincoln Park gateway beyond.

At the minute the carriage drew up a wild, mad surge of people came from all the other doors, for a yell had gone up:

"Here he comes! This door! This door!"

The lines of soldiers and policemen swayed, but held firm.

AWFUL ROAR OF CROWD.

"There he is, there he is! Kill him, kill him! Hit him, hit him! Aye, aye! Don't let that carriage get away, you cowards—stop it. Kill the bloody anarchist!" It was a bedlam of curses and yells from people fighting in closer, waving their fists, with here and there a revolver gleaming as its bearer threw it up in the sunlight above his head. The roar of that crowd was a sound never to be forgotten by any who have heard it. It had the deadly, intense growl, the wild bloodthirsty shriek and the savage note that are heard only in the voices of an angered mob.

As the carriage moved away Captain Vallely swung himself free from the crowd of officers and leaped with one bound to the seat beside the coachman. Men, and even women, sprang forward, caught the fenders or snatched at the horses' harness.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

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Fully half of the people who passed the President were women and children. To every child the President bent over, shook hands warmly and said some kind words, so as to make the young heart glad. As each person passed he or she was viewed critically by the secret service men. Hands were watched, faces and actions noted.

A SUPPOSED ACCOMPLICE.

Far down the aisle a man of unusual aspect appeared taking his turn in the line. He was short, heavy, dark, and between a heavy dark mustache was a pair of straight bloodless lips. Under the black brows gleamed a pair of glistening black eyes.

He was picked at once as a suspicious person and when he reached Foster the secret service man held a hand on him until he had gotten to the President and had clasped the Chief Executive's hand. Ireland was equally alert and the slightest move on the part of this man, who is now supposed to have been an accomplice, and for whom a search is being made, would have been checked by the officers.

THE ASSAILANT ENTERS.

Immediately following this man was the President's assailant. He was a rather tall, boyish-looking fellow, apparently 25 years old, and of German-American extraction. His smooth, rather pointed face would not indicate his purpose in slaying the nation's Executive.

The secret service men noted that about his right hand was wrapped a handkerchief. As he carred the hand unlifted, as if supported by a sling under his coat, the officers believed his hand was injured, and especially as he extended his left hand across the right so as to shake hands with the President. It was noticed that the person who was in front of the assassin held back, apparently to shield the young man, so it was necessary for Ireland to push him on.

The organist had now reached the climax to the wild strains of the sonata. A more inspiring scene could hardly be imagined. Innocently facing the assassin the President smiled a smile of dignity and benevolence as he extended his right hand to meet the left of the supposedly wounded fiend.

TWO RAPID SHOTS.

As the youth extended his left hand he, quick as a flash, as if trained by long practice, whipped out his right hand—the one which held the pistol. Before anyone knew what was transpiring two shots rang out, one following the other after the briefest portion of a second.

For the first moment there was an awful hush The sonata died instantly, the people stopped and could not breathe. Then there was pandemonium. The Chief Executive, it was known, had been shot.

The President drew his right hand quickly to his chest, raised his head and his eyes rolled. He swerved a moment, reeled and was caught in the arms of Secretary Cortelyou, to his right.

"MAY GOD FORGIVE HIM."

Catching himself for the briefest second the President, whose face was now of the whiteness of death, looked at the assassin as the officers and soldiers bore him to the floor and said feebly and with the most benevolent look it is possible to imagine:

"May God forgive him."

The President was carried first one way, then a step in another direction. The excitement was so sudden that for a moment no one knew what to do. Finally someone advised carrying him inside the purple edge of the aisle and seating him on one of the chairs.

The bunting was in a solid piece. No one had time to produce a knife had he been able to think of such a thing. A couple of men tore the benches aside and trampled the bunting down, while Mr. Milburn and Secretary Cortelyou half carried the President over the line and into the passageway leading to the stage, which had not been used.

The President was able to walk a little, but was leaning heavily on his escorts. In passing over the bunting his foot caught and for a moment he stumbled. A reporter extricated his foot, and the President was carried to a seat, where a half dozen men stood by and fanned him vigorously. Quick calls were sent for doctors and to the ambulance.

"THIS WOUND PAINS GREATLY."

While seated for a moment Secretary Cortelyou leaned over the President and inquired:

"Do you feel much pain?"

White and trembling, the President slipped his hand into the opening of his shirt front near the heart and said:

"This wound pains greatly."

As the President withdrew his hand the first and second fingers were covered with blood. He looked at them, his hand dropped to his side, and he became fainter. His head dropped heavily to his chest and those about him turned away.

During this pathetic scene, while tears were filling the eyes of those about the President, who realized their utter powerlessness to help him, Minister Aspiros, of Mexico, broke through the little crowd excitedly and awakened the faint into which the President had sunk by dramatically exclaiming in English:

"Oh, my God, Mr. President, are you shot?"

While the excited diplomat was being restrained from caressing the Executive and falling at his feet, the President replied, gasping between each word:

"Yes——I—believe——I——am."

BORE HIMSELF BRAVELY.

The President's head then fell backward and he partially fainted. Mr. Milburn placed his hand back of the wounded man's head and supported it. This seemed to resuscitate the President and he sat stoically in the chair, his legs spread out on the floor, his lips clinched firmly, as if he would fight determinedly against death. He was giving the fight of a soldier, and more than one turned away tremblingly—all in the building trembled and shook, not from fear, but the tension—and remarked:

"He is certainly a soldier."

ASSAILANT OVERPOWERED.

While all this was transpiring the tragedy had not yet ended on the scene of the shooting. The shots had hardly been fired when Foster and Ireland were on top of the assailant. Ireland quick as thought had knocked the smoking weapon from the man's hand and at the same time he and his companion officer, with a dozen Exposition police and as many artillerymen, were upon the assailant. He was literally crushed to the floor.

While the President was being led away the artillerymen and guards cleared the building in a few moments of those who had entered to meet the Executive, but to do this it was necessary to draw their saber bayonets and use extreme force.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A DETECTIVE.

Foster had reached under the crowd and by almost superhuman strength pulled the intending murderer from under the heap. The man was grabbed by half a dozen guards and soldiers and by the secret service men who were near the scene at the time. Forcing the youth—for that is what he is—to the open, Foster clutched him by the throat with his left hand saying:

"You murderer"——

Then he struck the assailant a vicious blow with his rock-hard fist squarely in the face.

The blow was so powerful that the man was sent through the guards and sprawling upon the floor. He had hardly touched the floor when he was again set upon, this time by the guards and soldiers. He was kicked repeatedly until Captain Damer rushed in and drew back the guards. Foster made another attempt to get at the assailant, but he was held back, although he protested that he had possession of his mind and that he knew what he was doing.

COLLAPSED AFTER CRIME.

The assailant was not given time to say a word. He was as white as his illustrious victim, and was shaking from head to foot. He had not the power to beg to be saved from the lynchers.

Weak with the excitement, he was unable to stand on his feet, and he fell to the floor.

A half dozen guards, as many soldiers and several secret service men grabbed him—several at his feet, more at his head, but none to support his body. He was rapidly dragged over the floor up a short flight of stairs and into a room back of another to one side of the stage. There he was locked in with the soldiers, guards and detectives, most of whom drew their revolvers ready to withstand any attempt which might be made by a mob.

This was a dramatic scene. The assassin had been hurled into a far corner of the room, where he lay in an apparently lifeless heap, his clothes torn, his face bleeding and his breath coming short. He shook all over like a mass of gelatin. His eyes rolled now and then to the ceiling and his limbs twitched nervously. Thus he was kept waiting until steps could be taken for removing him to a police station.

ASSAILANT OFF TO PRISON.

After the arrest of the assailant he was hurried into a little room just off the west stage of the Temple of Music, being dragged through the crowd by Patrolmen James and McCauley.

His lip was bleeding and his face was swelling. Around him there was a group of officers. Once inside, the door was closed with a bang, and the crowd surging against that part of the building with a blind impulse to get near him fairly made the walls creak.

The entire scene in the room was for a moment confusion. There were busy officials going in and out of the door. Some were trying to conceal the fact that the prisoner was there and others betrayed the fact in a loud voice as soon as they had left the room. One excited Exposition official invited the people to "go in and get the man."

In the room with the prisoner were Colonel Byrne, commandant of the Exposition police; Captain Vallely, chief of the Exposition detective bureau; Detective Zeigler, Buffalo Police Detectives Solomon and Geary, Secret Service Men Ireland and Foster, Major Robertson and Captain Damer, of the Exposition police; Mr. John N. Scatcherd and a few others coming and going.

ASSAILANT WAS NERVOUS.

The prisoner was set on the table in the room and sat there, now and then putting his sleeve up to his lip. At other times he was looking at the floor or keeping his shoe soles close together, rubbing them nervously. He would now and then breathe deeply with nervous agitation, but of other signs there were none. The man remained silent.

Outside the building could be seen a great, tumultuous throng of people. From all quarters of the grounds they were gathering toward the common center. Now and then a woman's face could be seen peering up over the heads of those in front and struggling to raise her hand so she could wipe away the tears from her eyes.

On a lofty perch on one of the great staff flower jardinieres an old man with a long white beard, a broad-brimmed veteran's hat, and a G. A. R. button in his lapel, sat shaking his head in sorrow. Now and then some man's voice would call out: "Don't let him get away," and there would be a score of answering shouts of "Kill him; hang him!" "Take him up on the arch and burn him!"

A mail wagon, only the top of which was visible above the crowd, appeared coming from the direction of the Government Building. The angry crowd thought it was the conveyance which was coming to get the man.

"Guard the door and stop that wagon," yelled a big man who is a Midway character and who stood on one of the pillar bases, clinging on to have a better point of view. The wagon was stopped, but a moment after proceeded, taking a circuitous route.

MARINES LOAD RIFLES.

Around the main doors was a squad of 15 police and a detachment of United States marines. They had just arrived at that station and were in command of Captain Leonard. The marines formed in line and in a loud, clear voice soon came the order "Load rifles." The breeches clicked and the men held up to plain view the hard steel as they filled the Lee-Metfords with cartridges.

The moral effect was obvious, for the women started a movement to draw back and the tense wave of vengeance seemed broken. Men and women who had been dry eyed began to cry.

The lips of soldiers and policemen were twitching, but the heads on the broad shoulders were motionless, as the breath was held firm and steady. So men look when facing a mighty duty with a mighty heart.

GETTING A VEHICLE.

The little room where the prisoner was contained a quantity of rope of different sizes and sorts. It is the rope used for shutting off the esplenade at times of drill and especial fetes.

"Rope off the south approaches to the building, so that we can get the wagon in here," said Colonel Byrne, referring to an automobile police wagon.

"You will never get that wagon with him in it 40 feet away," said Detective Ireland. "We must have a carriage and horses. The people can stop an automobile better then they can horses."

Some distance away was the carriage in which a portion of a committee had come to the Temple of Music.

"Get that carriage over there—or here, never mind, I will," said Mr. Stratcheard to the sergeant of the police at the southwest door.

On the box of the carriage was a stockily built little Irish coachy. As he received his orders that it was to be his carriage which was to take the would-be assassin through that eager, bloodthirsty, vengeful mob a slow smile of pleasure spread into a delighted grin.

"All right," he said curtly, and never another word until the prisoner was safely behind bars.

"The best plan is to jump the man right into the carriage and get right out of here," said Detective Ireland.

Captain Damer and Colonel Byrne quietly directed exterior movements of the police and informed the military guards, both marines and artillerymen.

REMOVING THE PRISONER.

The roped-off space was sufficient to admit the carriage. Colonel Byrne gave the signal. Guards James and McCauley were on each side of the prisoner as they took him to the door. Captain Vallely led the way, with Detectives Solomon and Geary just behind.

The Irish coachy whipped up his team and dashed to the door, the marines and artillerymen dropped their guns until the bayonets were at "charge." A policeman swung open the carriage door. The door of the southwestern entrance to the little room opened, and out came the prisoner and his convoy. He was literally hurled into the carriage by the burly patrolmen. Secret Service Man Foster slammed the door and the carriage was off on a mad dash for the triumphal causeway and the Lincoln Park gateway beyond.

At the minute the carriage drew up a wild, mad surge of people came from all the other doors, for a yell had gone up:

"Here he comes! This door! This door!"

The lines of soldiers and policemen swayed, but held firm.

AWFUL ROAR OF CROWD.

"There he is, there he is! Kill him, kill him! Hit him, hit him! Aye, aye! Don't let that carriage get away, you cowards—stop it. Kill the bloody anarchist!" It was a bedlam of curses and yells from people fighting in closer, waving their fists, with here and there a revolver gleaming as its bearer threw it up in the sunlight above his head. The roar of that crowd was a sound never to be forgotten by any who have heard it. It had the deadly, intense growl, the wild bloodthirsty shriek and the savage note that are heard only in the voices of an angered mob.

As the carriage moved away Captain Vallely swung himself free from the crowd of officers and leaped with one bound to the seat beside the coachman. Men, and even women, sprang forward, caught the fenders or snatched at the horses' harness.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Her Last Appearance

What Befell at a Benefit of a Former Pet of Paris.

MME. DE MIRAMOY had been a very pretty woman. More than that, she had been an actress of the first rank—an artist, in fact, who had been the petted idol of the Parisian public. But Mme. de Miramoy had married a baron and been left a penniless widow, and she had made the further mistake of growing old; and the public—which is a philosopher after its fashion, giving only when it receives—forgot her. So the great artist of a former day was slowly dying of loneliness and ennui, struggling alone but with all the strength of an embittered little old woman against poverty, in a small room on the sixth floor of a dark and cheerless house, among memories that made her age seem only the greater.

Sometimes it happened that, absorbed in these sad memories of her former greatness, she forgot to pay her rent. At such times it seemed to her that she could never drag herself out of her miseries, and, if she had not had a great horror of ridicule—for she was beginning to know life—she would have set the world to talking of her death. Her concierge, a pitiless Cerberus in steel spectacles, with a black cap and blue apron, added to her misery, for they were like two enemies who watch each other ceaselessly and seek only to annoy each other.

Even sleep deserted her; but at last, on one of these wakeful nights, the old actress jumped quickly up, found pen and paper, and wrote a letter. Then she crept back into bed and slept like a tired child.

A few days later a gentleman of a certain age, but of the most elegant appearance, presented himself at her house—at a very early hour, it must be confessed—and inquired of the ferocious Cerberus: "Mme. de Miramoy, if you please?"

The concierge eyed him from head to foot, threw him a short "sixth floor, third door to the left," and as the gentleman passed in, concluded: "The idea! At seven o'clock in the morning! Well, the old cat won't be cutting up her didoes long here, I can tell you."

"Poor little Honorine," thought the visitor, as he ascended the narrow stairway where his elbows touched wall and banister, and the close atmosphere of an ill-ventilated house assailed his nostrils. At last he reached the sixth landing, which was lighted by a very small and high window cut through the thick wall, and covered with an iron grating that was utterly useless, for no one could have climbed the wall to get in, or have passed out through such a narrow opening. The gentleman knocked gently, almost apologetically, at the third door to the left.

"Who is there?" demanded a tremulous voice.

"It is I, madame—M. Delisle."

"Heavens! M. Delisle himself! Wait a moment, wait a moment."

The visitor waited, amused by the sound of a pair of old shoes pattering over the bare floor, coming and going in every direction, of objects being moved about, of a window being opened, of a shrill voice that kept repeating: "Good heavens! M. Delisle himself! In a moment, in a moment."

Presently the chain was taken down and the bolt slipped back, the door was opened a little, two shining eyes appeared, looking like black holes pierced in a white face, with a pinch of rouge forgotten in a wrinkle on one of the cheeks, and finally a small figure appeared, clasping with one hand the folds of a scarlet dressing gown that threatened to fly open during a profound and reverential bow.

"M. Delisle! What an honor—"

M. Delisle entered the room and sat down on a velvet arm-chair near a window, from which only a patch of blue sky was visible, and, casting a glance about him, saw in one corner a disordered bed, a table cumbered with some cups and a run-down slipper, and on the walls a tumultuous array of portraits yellow with age, famous faces and others still unknown, some of them half-hidden under the leaves of a faded laurel wreath, all scrawled over with enormous dedications. A cat, purring amiably, came and rubbed his rounded back against the gentleman's legs.

"My dear madame—"

"Oh, M. Delisle," almost implored the little old woman, who had taken a seat opposite her visitor.

"Well, my dear Honorine, then; I have come as soon as possible to tell you that I have received your letter, that my theater is at your disposal for your benefit, and that your old friends have promised their assistance. Here is what Coquelin writes me—"

"Coquelin!"

"Mounet-Sully, Sarah—"

"She, too," and the little woman jumped from her seat like a young girl, and, with sparkling eyes, seized the letters M. Delisle held toward her.

"There is nothing more to arrange, except for you to select your role."

"I shall choose my great success. It is true that I have embodied all the roles as no one else ever did—no one of the present day has had such triumphs as I had, because—you will understand me, for you have always been a true critic—none of them knows how to give her whole soul to the service of her art. Not one of them sheds real tears as I shed them, not one of them trembles with passion as I trembled. And when I tore my hair and my clothing in a rage—it was real, it was real!"

"Yes, it was real," repeated M. Delisle, nodding his head, as the little woman, become young again, poured out a flood of words on his head. "Our day is far away and yet so near. Sarah, La Duse, Rachel even—"

"No, no, they were never able to declaim like me," and she recited a favorite passage with tragic emphasis, the grace of youth in her gestures and her voice firm and full of reserve power. "No, no, you know, Robert Delisle—But forgive me. This night will be the last flowering of my life. How grateful I am! Your portrait is always there," she broke off, inconsequently, indicating with her finger a portrait with a glowing dedication.

"How I have changed!" exclaimed M. Delisle.

"But not to me," sighed Mme. de Miramoy.

"Can you come to the theater tomorrow at two?"

"Yes, indeed. Oh, the thought of seeing all that I have loved so much!"

"Good-by, then, until to-morrow."

"I am your servant, as always," said the little old woman, with a low bow, as she accompanied the manager to the stair; and she stood there looking after him for a long, long time. But her emotion made her forget that the house was still asleep and that it was not yet eight o'clock, for she slammed the door noisily after her, and, stretching herself on the sofa, began to hum a love-song. Then she sighed. "Thank God, there is still some good in life."

They were exciting days that preceded the great night. Under the influence of her jealous emotion Mme. de Miramoy seemed to be no more than 30. She floated as if in a dream, and, calling up all the warmth and youth there was in her heart, she was not idle a minute. Visits, rehearsals, nothing tired her. She had insisted that large and striking posters, bearing her name in flaming letters, should be displayed in her street and in her room; there she recited her lines over and over again before the mirror, until she obtained the desired effect, studying her poses and expressions, scolding, even striking herself, or approving, smiling amiably at herself with eyes and lips.

The longed-for evening arrived. The little old woman seemed like one awakening from a long sleep as she entered her brightly lighted dressing-room, with its mirrors all about the walls. Mme. de Miramoy ran from one arm-chair to another, trying them all.

Suddenly she stopped still in the center of the room.

"Why, I have forgotten to eat my dinner! But then I have my flask of port."

Then, hearing the thousand noises of the theater, she went out, threaded her way through the throng of costumed personages who stood about in groups or wandered alone, mumbling their parts; passed open doorways where men and women chatted as they dressed; avoided the machinists, who were manipulating a tangled mass of pulleys and scenery in a bewildering confusion of orders, calls, cries, laughter and muffled clatter; and, more and more intoxicated, found her way to the front of the immense stage and looked through the peep-hole at the audience.

Under the lights moved a sea of blonde beards and bald pates, shining shirt-fronts and bared shoulders unwillingly veiled behind a waving cloud of soft feathers. Scarcely a familiar face among them, and how changed!—only the merest vestiges of the old days.

Mme. de Miramoy, feeling a sudden chill at her heart, hurried back to her dressing-room. Passively she let herself be dressed and made ready for her part.

"Why is it all so changed, and so quickly?" she wondered.

But at last she stood arrayed in all the glory of her peplum, looking as young as in her palmiest days. When she stood before the glass, she could scarcely believe her eyes. She stepped back and then went close up to the mirror, which seemed to have acquired magical properties; she smiled, she showed her teeth, she examined herself closely. Heavens! Was it possible? was she dreaming? No. She shivers like a wet little bird in a ray of sunshine. Her heart is beating wildly. She asks to be left alone for a moment, and once alone, she casts a swift glance around, hurries to her poor, every-day gown, searches hurriedly in the pockets, takes out a little flask, turns to a corner, and stoops down the better to conceal herself—and drinks. It is the port, which she has not forgotten, and which will give her strength. She stands up and waits. She tries her great scene:

"Rome, who has seen your birth."

Alas! her voice is no longer sure. Mme. de Miramoy shivers and sinks into a chair to think.

"Mme. de Miramoy," they call, presently, "it is your turn to go on."

But she does not move. There is a knock. She decides, rises, opens the door.

"Oh, M. Delisle, what a night!" she murmurs a little huskily, and, taking his arm, she allows herself to be led forth. Those who watch her as she passes think from her manner that she is frightened and dares not confess it. Her knees even seem to be weak under her as she walks. They all encourage her, and she is forced gently on the stage. As she appears, the entire house bursts into a great salvo of applause. Mme. de Miramoy advances, with one hand on her heart. Suddenly she stops and casts an uncertain glance about. Then, smiling weakly, she starts slowly to advance again, makes a false step, and tumbles prone and helpless on the stage.

—Translated for the San Francisco Argonaut from the French of Beppo de Casimi, by L. S. Vassault.

Australia's commerce is £30 per inhabitant a year; that of India, ten shillings only.

A SAGACIOUS BARBER.

How He Keeps His Customers in Willingness to Await Their Turn.

A barber in Brooklyn has solved the problem of keeping customers who are in a hurry from running away when they see all the chairs occupied. He has fitted up a gorgeous new shop, and back of it has arranged a gorgeous waiting-room, decorated in very good taste. It has heavy mahogany tables and luxurious easy chairs, and scattered around are not only all the chief illustrated periodicals of the day, but also well-bound popular novels, Macaulay's history, some of the poets, and two or three foreign comic papers and illustrated art journals. A customer on taking his seat, is asked politely if he would like to see a comic paper, a daily, "or, perhaps," says the next hair-trimmer, "you would prefer a history or a book of poems." The shop is a great success.

"You see," said the proprietor, "I used to make my men nervous to know that their particular patrons were sitting on the anxious seat waiting for their turn. Not only did the man in the chair get less attention, but I often lost customers who were too impatient to wait. Now, a man comes in a hurry, sees the chairs are full; and goes into the parlor, takes up a book, finds a nice easy chair and a cool corner, and forgets all about his hurry. I have ordered some games of chess and draughts, which will help still more to lighten the tedium of waiting for the cry of 'Next!' "—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Doesn't Mind Snake Bites.

Antonio Adabio, foreman of a gang of Italian track hands on the New York Central railroad, has not the slightest fear of rattlesnakes. Last fall Adabio stepped on a snake, which sunk its fangs into the calf of his leg. The leg did not swell a particle. One morning lately, while at work at Jersey ShoreAdabio's men came upon a den of snakes, and all retreated with the exception of the charmed foreman, who managed to kill 11 of the reptiles. Blood flowed from the slight wounds on Adabio's legs, but he refused to accept medical aid and was working as usual next day.

Czarewitch After a Wife.

According to society gossip at London the Connaught household is the Mecca of marriageable princes. In addition to the report that the crown prince of Germany is there to court one of the daughters of the duke and duchess of Connaught, it is said that the betrothal of Princess Margaret of Connaught to the czarewitch (Grand Duke Michael, brother of the czar) will shortly be announced.

WEIGHING GOLD COIN.

New Machine That Does the Work of Six Men Used in Chicago Banks.

A machine which does the work of six bank clerks in weighing gold coins has been introduced in several Chicago banks, and its operation caused consternation among the bank employes. George Sites, of the First national bank, is one of the two inventors of the machine. Under his direction 3,000 gold coins at the Commercial national bank the other day were weighed, sorted and counted, says a Chicago special to the New York Times.

The fact that gold coins are accepted at weight value and not at face value is responsible for the invention of the machine. For some time banks have been receiving gold by weight, and the work of the teller has become arduous. Every grain that has been worn from a gold piece in circulation means a loss of four per cent. in value, and this amount has to be deducted.

Mr. Sites conceived the idea that the work of weighing the coin might be done by machinery. With the assistance of his brother-in-law, C. M. Reeves, he worked out the delicate mechanism. The coins are fed to the machine much as wheat to a mill. The standard weight coins are returned to one compartment and the underweight coins to another. The machine makes no mistakes.

QUEEN SOPHIA OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Among the crowned ladies of Europe none is more simple in her ways of living and thinking than the charming queen of Sweden. Before her marriage to King Oscar, in 1857, she was a princess of the house of Nassau, and noted for her beauty, traces of which are still discernible in her regular features. Queen Sophia is the mother of four sons, the eldest of whom is the Crown Prince Gustavus, born in 1858. One of her other sons, Prince Oscar, married a commoner, Miss Ebba Munck, and relinquished his rights to the throne. His action, it is said, was sanctioned by his queen mother.

SOME GOOD SIGNS.

Teeth, Ears and Thumbs Furnish an Index to the Character of People.

Teeth that are long and not narrow denote large, liberal views, strong passions, and heroic virtues. If they are long and narrow, a weak character is denoted. Long noses are cautious and prudent; short ones impulsive; and tip-tilted ones hopeful, impulsive and joyous. Deep-colored eyes, with well-arched lids, both upper and lower, show a truthful and affectionate nature. An eyebrow slightly curling at the outer edge indicates a jealous nature.

If the apex of the ear lies close to the head the owner possesses a refined nature. But if the top starts away from the head at a well-defined angle that person has an uneven disposition, and is not to be relied upon.

If a girl's thumb lies flat or droops a little, marital submission to the master mind is indicated. If the thumb has a tendency to stand at right angles to the hand, the damsel owning it is headstrong.

A strong character has a strong, erect thumb. Fingers which bend backward mean powerful determination. If they are round, strength, both physical and mental, is indicated.

WOMAN CATCHES GIANT FISH.

Mrs. A. W. Barrett, a California woman, has the record of having caught the largest fish ever taken, without assistance, with a hook and line. The fish was a black sea bass. It required three hours and five minutes of work after the fish took the hook to land it, and it towed Mrs. Barrett's boat far out to sea and back again before it succumbed. The fish weighed 416 pounds, was seven feet long and five feet eight inches in diameter. It is being mounted and will be presented to the Los Angeles chamber of commerce by the president of the California Tuna club.

SWEDES IN AMERICA.

Established a Colony in Delaware as Early as 1638.

Some of Their Descendants Did Valiant Service for the Cause of Liberty — Maintain Many Churches and Journals.

As is well known, the Swedes founded a settlement on the Delaware in 1638, and the remembrance of this first Swedish emigration to America teems with interesting episodes. In an article in the Chicago Record-Herald Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson says that the Swedish language was used in a Philadelphia church as late as 1823 and then continues: I cannot here enter more fully into the details of this settlement, but I may be permitted to call attention to the fact, probably not generally known, that John Morton, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and an active member of the continental congress, born at Ridley, Pa., in 1724, was a descendant of the Swedes on the Delaware. Robert Anderson, the gallant defender of Fort Sumter, against which the first gun of the rebellion was fired, was also a scion of the Swedes on the Delaware. Thomas F. Bayard, who served our country as senator, secretary of state and ambassador to England, repeatedly told me how proud he was of the fact that he was descended on his mother's side from these same Swedes. And so we see that love of freedom, patriotism, statecraft and all that makes for good citizenship came over to America not only in the Mayflower, but also in the Kalmar Nyckel and Vogel Grip. The first Swedish settlers on the Delaware came in the ship Kalmar Nyckel and in the yacht Vogel Grip, in 1638, just as the first Norwegian immigrants in this country left Norway in 1825 in the sloop Restoration.

Among the distinguished representatives of the Swedish-American group of our population I may also mention the famous rear admiral of the United States navy, John A. Dahlgren, who was born in Philadelphia in 1809. During the war of the rebellion he silenced Fort Sumter and secured a safe anchorage for the Monitor inside the bar of Charleston, and in this manner effectually put a stop to the blockade running, which had been so successfully practiced. His name is thus linked with that of the world-renowned John Ericsson, the inventor of the Monitor, and our navy is largely indebted to Dahlgren for the great improvements in its ordnance made since 1840. It is hardly necessary to add that John Ericsson, whose invention of the Monitor in 1862 made the north supreme on the sea and shortened the war of the rebellion, was a Swedish immigrant, born in Sweden July 31, 1803. He emigrated to England in 1826 and to America in 1839. In 1829 he invented the fire engine for extinguishing fires, and in 1834 he applied the screw instead of wheels for propelling vessels.

HON. JOHN LIND.
(One of the Most Distinguished Swedes Living in America.)

A large number of Swedes served in the war of the rebellion, and going back to the war of the revolution we find a brilliant Swede, Col. (afterward field marshal) Axel Fersen, who in 1779 went to France, where he was appointed colonel of the royal regiment of Swedes. At the head of his regiment he served in the later campaigns of the American war, and distinguished himself on various occasions, particularly in 1781, during the siege of Yorktown. Axel Fersen also took part in the negotiations between Gen. Washington and Gen. Rochambeau. He afterward became marshal of the kingdom of Sweden.

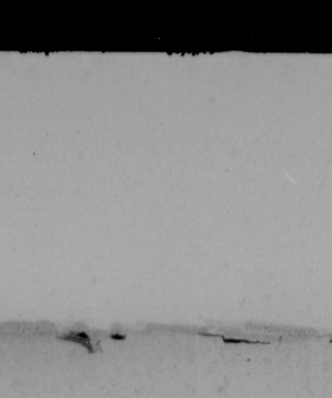
One of the most distinguished Swedes now living in this country is John Lind. He was born in Sweden March 25, 1854; came with his parents to Minnesota; was a member of congress from 1887 to 1893 and governor of Minnesota from 1899 to 1901.

The great and flourishing Swedish Lutheran Augustana synod was organized in 1851, and Rev. L. P. Esbjorn is regarded as the father of the Swedish Lutheran church in this country. The Augustana synod has a large college at Rock Island, Ill., and a flourishing college at St. Peter, Minn. It has a large number of fine church edifices and a host of able pastors and teachers. The Swedes in this country maintain a number of weekly newspapers which are edited with signal ability. They are loyal to American institutions and at the same time devoted to their Swedish inheritance. It may be said of the Swedes, as of the other representatives of the Scandinavian peoples, that they make excellent American citizens, and that the value of their citizenship is greatly enhanced by the interest they take in the language, history and literature of Sweden.

MISS EMILY HOBHOUSE.

English Girl Who Exposed the Horrors of British Concentration Camps in South Africa.

Miss Emily Hobhouse, the young Englishwoman who has come into prominence on account of her disclosures of cruel and inhuman practices in the British concentration camps in South Africa, is the youngest daughter of the late Archdeacon Hobhouse. Her childhood was spent in an ordinary parsonage house, and she continued to reside there after the marriages and departures from it of her brothers and sisters, until the death of her father in 1895, busying herself in parish work under his surveillance. When he died she came to the United States, going to Minnesota, whither many Cornish miners, with whom at St. Ives she had been closely acquainted in earlier days, had emigrated, and there looked after their spiritual and temporal welfare in the village of Virginia. She visited hospital and jail there, and preached temperance with some effect. But bad times came on; the mines were closed, and the population dispersed.



MISS EMILY HOBHOUSE.
(English Girl Who Opposes British Policy in South Africa.)

After her return to England Miss Hobhouse busied herself in unpaid work under the Women's Industrial council. She wrote an article on the conditions of the women who work in the great dustyards of London, and also one on the housing of single women. The war in South Africa interested her greatly, and she found herself in sympathy with the "Friends," who make it one of their duties to alleviate the horrors of every war. She learned something of the customs and language of the Boers from Dutch residents or visitors, and eventually determined to go out and personally distribute the clothing which had been collected from pitying souls. Her unofficial report, which has caused so much comment, was originally written in the shape of letters to her nearest relatives.

ADMIRAL CROWNINSHIELD.

Head of the Bureau of Navigation and One of the Central Figures in Schley Inquiry.

Capt. Arrant Schuyler Crowninshield, who is held responsible in some quarters for the bitterness of the controversy over the battle of Santiago bay, is chief of the bureau of navigation and as such has the rank and pay of a rear admiral. His position gives him the same power and influence possessed by the adjutant general of the army. He is the naval officer who advises the civilian head of the navy department on the technical management of the department. During the war he was practically the head of the navy. He prepared orders to ships and officers and Secretary Long signed them. When Schley failed to execute Crowninshield's orders as he thought they should be he criticised him to the secretary, particularly when Schley turned back from Santiago to go to Key West to coal. That criticism constituted the beginning of the Sampson-Schley controversy. Crowninshield was born in New York in 1843, was graduated from the naval academy in 1863 and was immediately assigned to the Ticonderoga. He participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher, became lieutenant in 1866, lieutenant commander in 1868, commander in 1880 and captain in 1894. He commanded the Maine in 1897 and was relieved by Capt. Sigsbee. Senator Lodge has been a warm friend of the captain for years, and Crowninshield's appointment to the chiefship of the bureau of navigation in 1897 is attributed to the influence of the Massachusetts senator. During the war with Spain Crowninshield was a member of the board of strategy.

CAPT. A. S. CROWNINSHIELD.
(Chief of the United States Bureau of Navigation.)

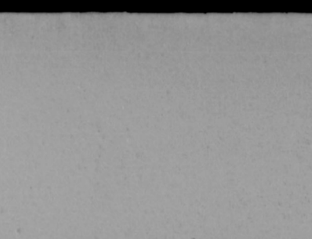
New Name for Potatoes.

A Chicago grocer has his potatoes ticketed: "Irish grape fruit."

PORTABLE SELF-FEEDER.

When Cattle Are Fed on Grass This Contrivance Will Be Found of Much Use.

A reader in Illinois sends us a sketch and description of a portable feeder he uses for cattle on grass. It is 12 feet long, 5 feet wide and 6 feet high. The bottom or floor (C) consists of two inclined planes, carrying the corn, etc., down to the



HANDY SELF FEEDER.

openings A, B, and into the troughs outside. The sides are made to slide up and down a few inches, so that the feed can be shut off if desired, or the spaces A and B can be adjusted to deliver the grain in small or liberal quantities. A board roof keeps the grain dry. Sled-runners under this feeder enables it to be hauled around to any points desired. In the illustration the end is left open to show the construction. It must be boarded up tight. A part of the roof, or all of one side, can be hinged so as to throw back for putting in the grain. The illustration shows how the feeder is made, and anyone can make the dimensions to suit his wants.—Ohio Farmer.

FAIR PROFIT IN VEAL.

A Source of Income That Is Completely Neglected by Many Western Dairymen.

Too many make a mistake in not raising calves until of an age to sell for veal. It is a question with me whether it does not pay better to keep calves until near Christmas and then sell. One thing is sure. Let a farmer once work up an honest trade for such meat, and, like genuine fresh eggs or gilt-edged butter, he could put on a stiff price and still find a ready market.

Most farmers in this section kill their calves when a day or two old, and sell the hides for 60 cents or $1, according to size and weight, while the mother's milk must go to the pigs for some time, as it is not fit for butter or cheese. Now, why not adopt the practice that is beginning to come in vogue here of feeding this milk to calves until fit for use anywhere, then giving warm, sweet skimmilk with a little finely ground grain mixed in as the calf grows older? Soon one will have an animal on hand with a decided market value.

Calves must be kept dry if they are to thrive, and a run on the ground in the open air is as good for them as an occasional tonic is for their owners. My father always fed a little sulphur about once a week, and I never remember his losing a calf with the disease called blackleg. A little salt in the feed once in awhile is also good for them. We turn them out into a dry, well-fenced piece of meadow as soon as the weather is warm enough, and provide a good shelter from the sun and storm. Unless there can be running water in their quarters it is kept in a trough for them and removed every day. They are well fed, and it is surprising how soon they attain marketable size.—Farm and Home.

ROADS WITHOUT DUST.

They Are Pleasant to Travel Over, But Only When They Rest on a Solid Foundation.

It seems just possible that automobiles, rubber tires and the desire for traveling fast, in conjunction with the fact that these three factors produce an intolerable amount of dust on the best roads of to-day, may lead to new methods in road building which eventually will supersede macadamizing in the ordinary sense of this word. Experiments with this end in view, such as those made in California with crude petroleum for smoothing the roadway and rendering it "dustless," may be of the highest interest for the development of motor traffic, but a dangerous tendency to overlook the fixed data of the road-building art crops out too frequently in the experiments made in this country. It was one of the greatest merits of MacAdam that he never tired of resisting propositions for cheap and unscientific compromises in road construction but stoutly and successfully maintained that there is one principle which must be absolutely adhered to if the good quality of any new road shall be permanent, viz.: a foundation resting as a solid and impermeable crust on the natural soil protecting it against all changes due to rain or frost and supporting a porous layer which will absorb or shed water and to which all subsequent repairs should be confined. This requirement has never been successfully dispensed with and it seems more than doubtful whether it can be dispensed with now or in the future, whatever other changes may be inaugurated to remedy the dust evil which is the worst enemy of ordinary macadamizing.—Automobile Topics.

THE KOCH SENSATION.

German Bacteriologist's Tuberculosis Ideas Are Not Accepted by the World of Science.

The statement of Dr. Robert Koch, the eminent bacteriologist and physician, at the recent British congress on tuberculosis, that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis were radically different diseases has created a stir among physicians and dairymen. Dr. Koch said he has amply demonstrated that cattle could not be infected with human tuberculosis. The counter proposition that human beings were not liable to infection from bovine tuberculosis was harder to prove, but he stated that personally he was satisfied that this was the case. Post-mortem evidence supporting this belief was recited at length. Human immunity from bovine infection disposes of the belief of infection from dairy products, and he considers this source of danger so slight as to be unworthy of precautionary measures. These statements, coming from the most eminent authority living, carry much weight and are greeted with much joy by dairymen, although they are not accepted by all scientists. Indeed, they are bitterly repudiated by Virchow and others almost as prominent as Koch, and the weight of professional opinion in the United States will be against Koch's latest views until they are at least fully substantiated by experience.

The absurd positions which some of our state boards of health and other officials have taken regarding tuberculous cattle are again emphasized, and it is shown that there has been needless slaughter of many animals. One of the strongest props of pure milk venders and tuberculin users will be knocked out from under them if Koch's views are sustained—that milk from infected cows is not dangerous to use. Already an agitation has been started in some states to repeal existing laws requiring the inspection and use of the tuberculin test on cattle.

There is no need to go to the other extreme and relax all vigilance in respect to tuberculosis among cattle. While a mild form of the disease does not affect the general usefulness of an animal, a badly infected herd never has and never can be profitable to the owner, because of the large death rate and great loss from diminished production of sick animals. It is evident to all that the most healthful surroundings, cleanliness and best care of the animals pays in increased production and better general health of the herd, and for this reason, if for no other, all badly affected animals should be disposed of. Dairymen and cattlemen must come to look upon tuberculosis in the same way as they do toward lumpy jaw, anthrax and other contagious diseases—that is disastrous to the herd and unprofitable to the owner. —Orange Judd Farmer.

SIMPLE MILK COOLER.

How to Make the Ends of a Large Hogshead Serve as a Tank for Milk Cans.

The illustration shows the end of a large hogshead cut off and fitted with a cover to serve as a tank for putting milk cans in ice water. A

IMPROVED MILK COOLER.

row of cans are set about the outside, while ice occupies the center space. A close fitting cover keeps out the heat. A wooden faucet or plug can be used for drawing off the water when desired. This is designed particularly for small cans holding 8½ or 10 quarts, but may be adapted for 40 and 50-quart cans.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Dairy Wisdom in Granules.

Never use "butter increasers," for anything that will recover the casein as well as the fat from milk, is a fraud, and the product is not butter. Never milk in a rusty tin pail, or put milk into any receptacle that is rusty. Coloring matter does not affect the wholesomeness of butter. Never put ice into cream to cool it. If you let butter freeze it will soon go off flavor. The cow and not feed, gives the richness to milk. Ensilage does not affect the quality of butter, though to a very highly cultivated taste it may slightly flavor the butter. Milk contains from four to five per cent. of sugar. Cream is often kept too long in winter, and poor butter is the result. A good cheese ought to be one-third fat. Feed the cow the same for cheese as you would for butter.—Horace Benton, in Agricultural Epitomist.

Annual Butter Production.

It is reported that the annual output of butter in the United States has now reached the grand total of 1,400,000,000 pounds, which seems at first glance an aggravated case of overproduction, but when the amount is divided among our population it gives each one less than 18½ pounds for a whole year, or less than seven-ninths of an ounce a day. If everybody is able to eat as much butter as he wants, then we are among the lightest eaters of butter of the so-called civilized countries, and instead of trying to build up a foreign demand for butter we would better try to enlarge the appetite of our own people for that product.—Rural World.

FARM HOUSE CELLAR.

It Should Be Built or Repaired in Summer When the Soil Water Is at Its Lowest.

The farm house cellar is an important factor in the management of the farm. A poor cellar hastens the deterioration of the farm produce that may be stored in it for preservation during the winter. If any improvements are to be made in it, now is the time when they must be considered; as they should certainly be made during summer time and when the soil water is below the bottom of the cellar. If a cellar is to be valuable, dampness must be eliminated. There is no doubt that a cement floor is a desideratum in most cellars. The exceptions are the cellars where the natural texture and lay of the land are such that the bottom of the cellar is perfectly dry. Such cases are not, however, numerous in the prairie states where the ground is level. Generally the moisture in the ground works sideways enough to get under the cellar and then works upward.

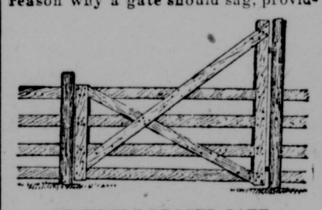
Two results come from this: the cellar gets wet in spots and in rainy weather even pools form in the low places; the walls have their support softened and settle enough to cause cracks to appear in the ceilings and around the chimneys. The moisture once present is with difficulty removed, no matter how much the windows and doors are opened. This condition of affairs in the fall causes considerable loss. The fruits and vegetables are put into the cellar and should be kept cool. To do this the doors and windows should be opened during a part of the night to let in the cool air and should be closed during the day to prevent the cool air being displaced by the warm air. But in the numerous damp or wet cellars this is not possible. The doors and windows must be kept open during the day to assist in drying out the water that has soaked in during the time of the fall rains. This, of course, renders the cellar of very little value during the whole autumnal season. Just when the farm products should be kept cool they are repeatedly exposed to conditions of heat and moisture that start the life principles into activity. Not only so, but in the fruits and vegetables the molds and germs that make rot multiply and begin their destructive work.

It is therefore manifestly to the interest of the farmer to have a dry cellar and one that can be kept cool in the manner indicated. The first principle is to have a cellar that will not have to be kept open to insure freedom from moisture. A small sum of money spent in improving the cellar is sure to be a paying investment, to say nothing of the improvement in the sanitary conditions of the farm home.—Farmers' Review.

A RIGID FARM GATE.

How to Arrange One That Will Not Sag at the Outer End After a Little Use.

A good farm gate is a joy forever. The trouble with most farm gates is that they begin to sag at the outer end after a little use. This causes much, and oftentimes serious, inconvenience. Now, if the upright at the hinges can be kept rigidly in place, there is no reason why a gate should sag, provid-



SECURELY BRACED GATE.

ed it is properly constructed; and a proper construction is shown in the accompanying illustration, two braces being used, both of which hold the outer end of the gate exactly where it should be.

Another mistake with farm gates is that they are too frequently made of material not heavy enough to be strongly pinned at the ends of the bars. Secure pinning is always necessary in order to give the braces a chance to do their work thoroughly.—Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

Plant no fruit trees unless you intend to feed and cultivate them. Set out first a diverse supply for home use; there is as much profit in these as in those planted for sale.

Radishes should not be allowed to go to seed the first season and scatter over the garden. Seed grown from the plants the first year is not apt to produce sound, brittle roots.

The peach will not thrive on low ground, preferring an elevated situation. Plums prefer a stiff, damp soil, therefore, plum stocks are often used for an orchard of peaches where the latter are to be planted on low ground.

According to a conservative estimate there will be 42 beet sugar factories in operation in the United States by the end of next autumn. Everything indicates that the industry is thoroughly established throughout the country.

While a weak solution of copperas will rid the cabbage plants of worms, if sprinkled upon them, a solution of pine tar will be found preferable. Prepare a quantity in a barrel, and have but little care as to the proportions, as the water will take up just so much of the tar, and no more.

If an old apple orchard is composed of trees having sound, vigorous trunks, it is well worth caring for, even if it bears poor kinds of fruit. It does not take more than three or four years to regraft and will then be more profitable than a young orchard is likely to be ten years after planting.—Midland Farmer.

Lamentable Forgetfulness.

As the steamer pitched and rolled in the waves the traveler heard through the thin partition a wailing voice in the next stateroom exclaim:

"Oh, mamma, it's coming on again, worse than ever!"

Then he heard a sleepy voice in reply:

"Marie, why don't you follow the directions you told me about before we came on board?"

"Because I've forgotten whether I ought to breathe in as the vessel rises and let the breath go out as it moves downward, or whether it ought to be the other way, and O! O! O! I wish I was dead!"—Chicago Tribune.

A Scholarly Retort.

A famous scholar, whose hobby was the derivation of words, had occasion to store his furniture while proceeding to the continent in quest of the origin of the term "Juggins." During his researches in Berlin he received from the warehouse company the following letter: "Sir—We have the honor to inform you that the mattrass you sent to our store had the moth in it. Since the epidemic would expose the goods of other clients to injury, we have caused your mattrass to be destroyed."

The scholar replied: "Dear Sir—My mattress may, as you say, have had moth in it, but I am confident that it had an 'e' in it also."—London King.

All Servants Alike.

Towne—I could never understand why political officeholders are called public servants.

Browne—Why not?

"Because they're really our bosses."

"Well? I guess you never kept house, did you?"—Philadelphia Press.

His Scheme.

Tigg—Did you hear what Count Dedbroke tried to do when he came over here in search of an heiress?

Nigg—No. What was it?

"Wanted a position as tax assessor, so he could get inside information."—Baltimore American.

So Timely!

"I think it is so nice," said the fair young thing at the boarding house table during a labor discussion, "that the men can have their strikes during the hot months, when they would be wanting vacations, anyway." Baltimore American.

It is always easier to praise virtue than to pursue it.—Ram's Horn.

Big words do not always carry great weight of meaning.—Ram's Horn.

Every man thinks he does an honest day's work.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

It is because only the first step counts that the following ones are so easy.—Town Topics.

Tastes change in many respects, as we grow older, but we steadily prefer the unobtainable.—Puck.

Being ignored altogether is no more odious to a sensitive woman than forced gallantry. —Town Topics.

It is better to be able to talk sense in one language than to chatter rubbish in two.—Ally Sloper.

If you cannot have what you prize it is a good thing to prize what you have.—Ram's Horn.

Miss Gabbeigh—"I had 15 proposals yesterday." Miss Sezzit—"Did the man stutter?"—Baltimore American.

Our latest submarine is named the Adder. Her business will be to subtract from the numbers of the enemy.—Boston Transcript.

No man can avoid his own company—so he had best make it as good as possible.—Atlanta Constitution.

Mrs. Bingo—"I wonder who sent us this book: 'What can be done with a chafing dish?'" Bingo—"I guess the doctor did." —Town and Country.

Not "Burke's Peerage."—"What's the name of that book that shows the social standing of the aristocratic families?" inquired the seeker after knowledge. "'Bradstreet's,'" promptly replied the man who knew.—Philadelphia Press.

Sorrow in a Side Show.—"How did the bearded woman take it when the manager discharged her?" "She faced it like a man till she went in the dressing-room, and got her false whiskers off, then she broke down and cried like a woman."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

How He Loved Her.

A negro man went into Mr. E——'s office for the purpose of instituting a divorce suit against his wife. Mr. E—— proceeded to question him as to his grounds for complaint. Mr. E—— looked up from his papers, and saw that big tears were running down over the cheeks of the applicant for divorce.

"Why," said the lawyer, "you seem to care a great deal for your wife? Did you love her?"

"Love her, sir? I jest analyzed her!!"

This was more than professional dignity could withstand, and Mr. E—— laughed until the negro, offended, carried his case elsewhere.—Short Stories.

Seeking to Solve a Mystery.

The little East end girl who had hash for breakfast the other morning looked at the last mouthful of her share long and earnestly as she poised it on her fork. Then she passed it out of sight. But the mystery still engrossed her mind.

"Daddy," she said, "what was hash when it was alive?"—Recollections of Mrs. Minnie E. Leo, in What to Eat.

At Norumbega Park.

First Monkey—What is that standing out there with its hair parted in the middle and sucking a cane?

Second Monkey—That's a man.

"Just to think that such a looking thing as that should have descended from us!"—Boston Post.

An Answer for the Anxious.

Marie B., of Waverly—No, Marie, just because the young man writes you a letter on fly paper, you need not jump at the conclusion that he is stuck on you. No, indeed.—Baltimore American.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease, A powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet. Cures Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails, Corns, Bunions. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Another Record Smashed.

Finding undigested food in the stomach of a Siberian mammoth that had been dead 50,000 years breaks the record for chronic dyspepsia.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Far from Sufficient.

Her Admirer—You know I would do anything in reason to please you.

She—Anything in reason? I knew you only imagined yourself in love!—Puck.

Check Coughs, Colds and Croup With Hoxsie's Croup Cure. No opium. 50 cts.

He who slanders another smuts himself. —Ram's Horn.

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A DEAD LIVER

He thinks he lives, but he's a dead one. No person is really alive whose liver is dead. During the winter most people spend nearly all their time in warm, stuffy houses or offices or workshops. Many don't get as much exercise as they ought, and everybody knows that people gain weight in winter. As a rule it is not sound weight, but means a lot of flabby fat and useless, rotting matter staying in the body when it ought to have been driven out. But the liver was overburdened, deadened—stopped work. There you are, with a dead liver, and spring is the time for resurrection. Wake up the dead! Get all the filth out of your system, and get ready for the summer's trials with clean, clear blood, body, brain free from bile. Force is dangerous and destructive unless used in a gentle persuasive way, and the right plan is to give new strength to the muscular walls of the bowels, and stir up the liver to new life and work with *CASCARETS*, the great spring cleaner, disinfectant and bowel tonic. Get a box to-day and see how quickly you will be

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For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
THOMAS PARRAN,
Of Calvert County.

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Of District No. 5.

For House of Delegates:
PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.
CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

For Sheriff:
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

For Treasurer:
JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 14.

For County Commissioners:
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.
JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

For Register of Wills:
EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

For County Surveyor:
FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

The Wounded President.

In the words of the Immortal Garfield, himself the victim of a foul assassin, "The President and the government at Washington still live." Hope always ascendant in the human breast is kindled anew. An All Wise Providence gives ear to the united prayer of a suppliant people. Though yet within the confines of danger, divine and mortal influences are directed toward the rescue. The assurance from a corps of learned surgeons that the President will live constitutes the happiest tidings of this most anxious hour. Enabled by a superb physique and surpassing fortitude to hold his own against the murderous menace of his wounds, the further hope is born, that anarchical revenge shall not triumph. No untoward complications or symptoms have been revealed and while there is a marked disturbance of physical functions, the President is resting quietly.

Ministered to by the most skilled physicians and tenderly waited upon every moment of the day, nothing is being left undone to aid the wounded President in his gallant struggle with the advance guard of Death. But the suspense is terrible and yet it must be. It seems so like an age and yet the actual time of waiting will be of short duration. Meanwhile the national heart prays for the President's recovery through earnest affection for the man, and find solice in the divine declaration of the efficacy of prayer. Party strife, ashamed and silenced, is submerged by the boundless sympathy of the nation.

Mingled with that limitless wave of sympathy and hope for the best is the fierce and involuntary outcry for vengeance, fearlessly spoken by a nation of eighty millions of people. It is high time that anarchy shall be suppressed. Within a life time three of America's ablest rulers have been stricken down by assassins. Abraham Lincoln fell amid the dying passions of civil strife, murdered by a fanatical desperado. James A. Garfield died during a period of political excitement, the victim of a half deranged partisan. But this is an instance, most ominous of all, for the life of William McKinley has been sought in a period of most profound peace and prosperity by one of a league of professed murderers and avowed enemies to government. No man for an instant doubts that this is the culmination of an organized anarchist plot. It is but the sequel of the ravings of Most, Goldman and others of that ilk in their glorification of the Haymarket horror and the killing of King Humbert. Such outrages have been tolerated by a peace loving, charitable people. The result of that toleration is seen to-day in Buffalo.

Those in the high stations and eminent places, who for a partisan purpose, though without personal enmity, have openly denounced the President's policy and administration of public affairs, let them pause to consider if their utterances may not have had an indirect influence in the commission of this crime. Granted that their sympathy is most genuine and that their lament comes from the innermost recesses of their hearts, but have their criticisms been sufficiently guarded? May their consciences be purged of remorse or blame.

Reverting to that detestible enemy of society, the anarchist, the imperative need of an organized effort to destroy organized assassins, is more than ever apparent. The peace-loving and law-abiding element must eliminate the element formed for murder. Anarchy is synonomous of murder, in deed or in thought. Let the punishment fit the crime.

Is Gorman a Democrat?

We copy the following from the Peninsula *Democrat*, one of the leading Democratic papers of Talbot county:

Gorman claims to be a Democrat.
The betrayer of the principles of his party—and still a Democrat!
The betrayer of the Platform of his party—and still a Democrat!!
The betrayer of the Presidential candidate of his party—and still a Democrat!!!
The betrayer of 15,000 white voters of Maryland, in the hope of disfranchising an uncertain number of negro voters—and still a Democrat!!!!
No, simply a trimming, tumbling, dodging politician, in the service of the Plutocrats. That is all.

AN exchange advises all to get sample ballots and teach illiterate men—white and colored—how to mark them so that they may vote against the party that would take their rights from them by denying them the privilege of an American citizen—that of voting. It is good advice. Because a white man, from no fault of his own, was deprived of the benefits of an education, is that a reason why he should now have his right to vote taken from him?

The Maryland Campaign.

Republicans and Democrats in Maryland have now entered upon a political campaign which promises to be one of the most notable in the history of the State. Though it will be full month and more before the hardest work will begin, yet already have the leaders begun to take counsel with each other and lay their plans for bringing out the full strength of their parties on election day. Some of the nominations have already been made, and others will follow soon. The party that dares to put in the field candidates unworthy to fill the positions for which they are nominated will only invite defeat, for the majority of Maryland voters will not give their suffrages to men known to be unworthy.

At the gathering of Democrats in Baltimore on Tuesday leaders in a number of the counties made predictions regarding November results which reminded one very much of the rainbows Chairman Jones used to paint regarding the way Bryan was going to carry nearly every State in the Union. Every astute politician knows of how little value such predictions are, and they are generally given out for the sake of stirring up party enthusiasm and affecting the votes of those who are always anxious to be on the winning side. Here, two months before the election, Democrats who predict that they are going to carry counties that have for years been giving Republican majorities are simply giving out statements which make the thoughtful laugh. Nor is there any proof of the statement that the Maryland Democrats are united and will go into this campaign with solid ranks. The Bryan wing of the Maryland Democracy is by no means dead, nor are the members of the party a unit on the work done by the Maryland legislature at its extra session.

In fact, the election law of Maryland is sure to be a leading issue in this campaign. Democrats will have to meet the charge that a special session was called at the instance of their party bosses to change the election law in the hope of continuing the reign of these bosses in the State. The defenses that have been made of the action of the extra session have been very weak and very unsatisfactory. The little tests that have been made of the law at the local elections held since its passage have shown that it has done no good to the party that made it, but has kept from the polls a large number of citizens who have heretofore been classed as among the most upright and conscientious voters in the State.

Republicans have every reason to feel encouragad at the outlook. The people of Maryland will not tolerate the thoroughly dishonest election law now on the statute books, and must look to a Republican legislature to wipe it off. A Democratic victory in Maryland this fall will mean a triumph of the old regime, and a return to those methods which were once condemned and repudiated by the people.

PENALTY OF DEATH.

Move to Amend the Treason Clause in National Constitution—Marylander to Make It.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Sept. 8.—Representative George A. Pearre, of the Sixth Maryland Congressional district, said this evening:

"The awful calamity that has befallen the country in the attempted assassination of the President thrusts upon the attention of the country and Congress several questions as to immigration, naturalization and the adequacy of the present laws punishing such attempts. So absolutely inexcusable are they in a free land like this that the framers of the Constitution in their far-seeing wisdom seemed never to have considered their possibility.

"If the President should live it is appalling to contemplate that the fiend who struck him down, could, under the laws of the State of New York, be confined in the penitentiary for 10 years at most. The State doubtless allows some reduction of sentence for good behavior, perhaps, two months in the year, which would make the total confinement eight years and two months. This is palpably inadequate and demands Congressional action. The present case cannot, of course, be reached, but fit penalty can be provided in the future for such a henious crime.

"The man who makes a murderous assault upon the head of the nation is a traitor, and his act should be treason. This, in my judgment, can be accomplished only by way of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, in Section 3 of Article 3, now defines what acts shall constitute treason, as follows: 'Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.' This section should be so amended as to cover all murderous assaults upon the President not resulting in death. The amendment might even go so far as to cover conspiracies to murder the President, such as anarchist plots.

"I shall introduce a bill in the next Congress amending the Constitution so as to make such assaults treason and the penalty death. It will receive the necessary votes in both houses without doubt and the ratification of every State."

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by all druggists.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. C. R. Haller, Miss Mae Davis, Miss Sadie Carter, Miss Carrie Broadwater, Miss Lina Johns, Mr. W. T. Ganchmen, Mr. S. C. Clark, Mr. D. Cochrun, Master Philip Ewing Easter.

Oil for the Children.

Give them oil—cod-liver oil. It's curious to see the result.

Give it to the peevish, fretful child, and he laughs. Give it to the pale, anæmic child, and his face becomes rosy and full of health. Take a flat-chested child, or a child that has stopped growing, give him the oil, and he will grow big and strong like the rest.

This is not a new scheme. It has been done for years. Of course you must use the right oil. Scott's Emulsion is the one.

Scott's Emulsion neither looks nor tastes like oil because we are so careful in making it pleasant to take.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c and $1.00; all druggists.

APPOINTMENT OF Judges and Clerks of Election.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 7, 1901.

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett county, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Judges and Clerks of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland for the year 1897, hereby give notice of the names and postoffice address of each person so selected as Judges and Clerks and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said person to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

Peter J. Lohr, Democrat, Judge of Election, Beckman; John L. Fitzwater, Republican, Judge of Election, Beckman; Patrick Hamill, Democrat, Clerk of Eleetion, Thayerville; Alfred B. Mason, Republican, Clerk of Election, Beckman.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

Augustine Friend, Democrat, Judge of Election, Friendsville; A. M. Chisholm, Republican, Judge of Election, Friendsville; D. A. Turney, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Friendsville; George W. Sterling, Republican, Clerk of Election, Krug.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

Francis Garlitz, Democrat, Judge of Election, Avilton; Samuel J. Beachy, Republican, Judge of Election, Grantsville; John Custer, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Grantsville; Frank J. Foulk, Republican, Clerk of Election, Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

Peter Fitzwilliams, Sr., Democrat, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Jesse Harris, Republican, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Stephen F. Broadwater, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Floyd; Floyd Duckworth, Republican, Clerk of Election, Westernport.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

Valentine Kahl, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; Tarleton O. Collier, Republican, Judge of Election, Cove; S. K. Schlossnagle, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Accident; Chauncey Bittinger, Republican, Clerk of Election, Cove.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

Lewis Kahl, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; John Sines, Republican, Judge of Election, Sines; William A. DeWitt, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Hoyes; Thomas P. Savage, Republican, Clerk of Election, Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

William Broderick, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; John Close, Republican, Judge of Election, Mountain Lake Park; Richard F. Bartlett, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; William P. DeHerry, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

Election District Number Eight Ryan's Glade.

Samuel Miller, Democrat, Judge of Election, Sunnyside; John H. Sanders, Republican, Judge of Election, Gortner; John A. Hughes, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; Warner T. Harvey, Republican, Clerk of Election, Gormania, W. Va.

Election District Number Nine—Johnsons.

Floyd Crow, Democrat, Judge of Election, Finzel; William Finzel, Republican, Judge of Election, Finzel; M. H. McKenzie, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Finzel; Richard McKenzie, Republican, Clerk of Election, Frostburg.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

Joseph Lashorn, Democrat, Judge of Election, Deer Park; James Lish, Republican, Judge of Election, Deer Park; Michael J. Garrett, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Deer Park; W. W. Thrasher, Republican, Clerk of Election, Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven The Elbow.

Peter F. Michael, Democrat, Judge of Election, Barton; Simon W. Green, Republican, Judge of Election, Lonaconing; Patrick S. Fazenbaker, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Barton; Johnson Broadwater, Republican, Clerk of Election, Merrill.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

Aaron Pritts, Democrat, Judge of Election, Beckman; James P. Wiley, Republican, Judge of Election, Grantsville; J. Turner Lohr, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bittinger; Elias Orendorf, Jr., Republican, Clerk of Election, Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

William H. Pool, Democrat, Judge of Election, Blaine, W. Va.; James H. Wilson, Republican, Judge of Election, Blaine, W. Va.; Cleaver Pool, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Blaine, W. Va.; George W. Kitzmiller, Republican, Clerk of Election, Blaine, W. Va.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

E. M. Spedden, Democrat, Judge of Election, Crellin; John A. Sowers, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland; Jeremiah O. Browning, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; Samuel Lawton, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

C. E. ELLITHORP, Pres.,
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett County, Md.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Special Rates to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Excursion tickets from Oakland, Md., to Buffalo and return via Pittsburg account Pan-American Exposition now on sale at ticket offices Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

TEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $13.35.

FIFTEEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $16.80.

SEASON TICKETS—On sale daily, good returning until Nov. 30th, 1901, $19.20.

For full details, time of trains, etc., call on Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. til nov 1

Estray Notice.

There came to my place five miles north of Oakland on or about August 25 two hogs, both barrows, crops off left ears and holes in righ ears.

Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away.

27 3t ISAAC A. PAUGH.

Wealth

AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT

100,000 SHARES OF STOCK OFFERED AT 50c ON THE DOLLAR

For the purpose of further developing their holdings the Company has decided to place One Hundred Thousand shares of stock—par value one dollar—at Fifty cents a share. There is no oil proposition before the people to-day that offers such rich returns—with absolute safety of investment.

6 per cent. Guaranteed for 8 Years

The first one hundred thousand shares, besides being non-assessable, are guaranteed to pay 6 per cent. interest annually for eight years. Every single share of the one Hundred Thousand sold will bear the indorsement of The Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco, a trust company incorporated under the laws of California, for Twenty Millions of Dollars, guaranteeing that The Central Pacific Oil Company will pay a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for 8 years.

Read what the Chic b g Western Trade Journal of July 2 has to say editorially:

"Greater fortunes have been made out of oil than any other product Mother Earth has yet given us. Rockefeller could not have acquired his hundreds of millions in a few years through any other source, nor the Standard Oil Company have paid dividends making hundreds and thousands of millionaires out of men who started with but the clothes they wore. California is about to take the lead among its sister states in the production of this great treasure. Such persons as Henry Crocker, Claus Spreckles, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and other multi-millionaires are putting thousands into the newly-discovered oil fields.

Wise ones who get at the start are sure to make fortunes.

This being the situation, the question naturally arises, how and where an investment in oil development stocks should be made. Common justice to our readers requires that we should advise them as to a reliable company, whose stocks are offered on a basis which insures safety and speedy profits. Such a corporation is the Central Pacific Oil Company—611 to 617 Laughlin building, Los Angeles, California—which represents the biggest oil proposition before the world today—including, as it does, the consolidation of the cream of the Kern river, Bakersfield, Ventura, Sunset, McKittrick, Tehachapi, Kramer, Newhall, Los Angeles and Fullerton Fields. Each share of this stock will have attached the guarantee of the Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco—with a subscribed Capital Stock of Twelve Millions of dollars—that the Central Pacific Company will pay 6 per cent. interest for 8 years." — Western Trade Journal.

The following is from an article which appeared in the Los Angeles Herald of June 2:

"A large number of land holders have just succeeded in consolidating some of the best oil lands in Southern California, and have incorporated the Central Pacific Oil Company—Capitalized for Five Millions of Dollars. Two millions have been expended in securing proven oil lands. Three million shares have been set aside as treasury stock, which will be used for developing the properties of the monster company. The gilt edge part of the great enterprise is in the fact that all the purchasers of the first One Hundred Thousand Shares will have the right to surrender the same to the company at the expiration of one year and receive in cash the full amount paid for stock, with interest of 6 per cent.—less any dividends that may have been paid on said stock."—Los Angeles Herald.

If you want some of the First One Hundred Thousand Shares of Stock, send your orders to the Secretary of the Company, A. Samuel Parks, or through Wells, Fargo and Co. Express, or to the Broadway Bank and Trust Co., our Los Angeles depository---or direct to

CENTRAL PACIFIC OIL CO.

Rooms 611, 615, 617 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., at Very Low Rates, Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 7 and 25, August 8 and 23, and September 5.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have arranged a series of Popular Seashore Excursions, to be run Thursdays, June 13 and 27, July 11 and 25, Aug. 8 and 22 and Sept. 5, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Tickets will be good sixteen (16) days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs will be allowed on the return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on tickets sold to New Jersey resorts, and at Baltimore on tickets sold to Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.

For tickets, time of trains, sleeping and parlor car accommodations, call on or address nearest Ticket Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information. sep 15

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Go to Eagle Store, Grantsville, for ladies' tailor-made suits, jackets and capes. 27 8t*

Estray Notice.

Estrayed, from the farm of the undersigned about May 25, a light red, white spotted, dehorned heifer, with slit in right ear. Reward will be paid for her return.

UPTON CUPPETT,
26 3t* Thayerville, Md.

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Thirty Years of Suffering.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Halloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer I have. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. Green, the dentist, will visit Friendsville on September 17th and remain until the 30th. Teeth extracted without pain. 24 4

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Albert Bush, Esq., of Grafton, was in the city a few days this week.

Car load feed and flour just arrived at Eagle Store, Grantsville.

Silas C. Beachy, of Bittinger, was in town a few hours last Tuesday.

Miss Bessie Ault left Oakland Saturday for Ohio Pyle, Pa., to visit her grandmother, Mrs. Mitchell.

Jonas C. Beachy, of Bittinger, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

One-half bushel peaches and a large watermelon for 70 cents at C. B. Cropp's 26 2t

Mrs. D. Y. Morris and Byrne Thomas, of Kingwood, are the guests of the editor and wife this week.

FOR SALE—One eight year old dark bay horse. 1250 pounds. Will work in all harness. H. CRUTZBURG.

Republican candidate for sheriff W. A. Maffett, of No. 6, came up to Oakland yesterday, accompanied by Mr. William Callis, of Hoyes.

You can buy men's, boys' and children's clothing cheaper at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, than any place in town. 27 8*

Attorneys Ferd. Williams, Jacob Brown, D. L. Sloan and S. T. Semmes, of Cumberland, are attending court here this week.

Prof. George B. Frazee, of Selbysport, is in Oakland. His many friends here are pleased to meet him. Mr. Frazee will be the principal of the Friendsville school this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sigler, of Hinton, W. Va., visited Mr. and Mrs. John Arnold in Oakland several weeks recently. They are now at Westernport visiting relatives.

Rev. W. C. Davis, pastor of the Buena Vista M. E. church, Allegheny, spent a part of Monday and Tuesday seeing friends here and attending to some business interests.—Brownsville corr. Uniontown Standard.

If you want to buy books and stationery of the latest issues visit the book room at Mountain Lake Park. The stock will be closed out on Saturday and Monday next at greatly reduced prices. Be sure to go and look over the bargains at Room 2, old Auditorium, Mountain Lake Park.

V. Compton Tasker, who was sent on a pleasure trip to Europe for the summer by his firm, the Ordnance Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., has returned safely and gives a glowing description of a delightful tour. He formerly resided in Oakland.

Jehu Turner, the first district passenger engineer, has again broken the record of going up the 17-mile grade. His former record with train No. 1, of six coaches, engine 2037, was 43 minutes from Piedmont to Altamont without the aid of a helper. Saturday night he made the same trip with the same number of cars with engine 2035 in 40 minutes.

Mr. William Frazee, of Elder, who recently recovered from a prolonged attack of typhoid fever, came up to Oakland last Friday on business. From here Mr. Frazee went to Morgantown with the intention of purchasing property in that growing town, where he will remove as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements. He was accompanied here by Edward Biddle, also of Elder.

The space we devote this week telling of the dastardly attempt upon the life of the President and the publication also of the court proceedings cuts down the space somewhat which is usually devoted to local news. The account of the assault on the chief magistrate of our land is of more importance than local happenings and as it is well written we know that it will be read with interest by many of our subscribers, especially those who do not have access to a daily paper.

The shirt waist man and the net waist girl go hand in hand to-day, and the people year after year keep throwing their clothes away. The coat and vest were laid to rest and where is the fleecy shawl? And clothes get thinner and fewer—what will be the end of it all? Oh what will the shirtwaist man take next from the things he has to wear? And what will the net waist girl throw off from her shoulders now so bare? The shirt waist man and the netwaist girl go rollocking down the way; have we started a trend that is going to end in the old fig leaf some day?

In accordance with the Governor's proclamation services of prayer for the restoration to health of the President were held in St. Paul's M. E. church, Oakland on Tuesday morning at 10.30 o'clock. Court adjourned for the service. Rev. Mick presided. The service was opened by singing hymn 707. Rev. Uhler, of the Lutheran church, led in prayer, and Rev. Osmond, of the Episcopal church, read the scripture lesson, after which Mrs. Heindel beautifully rendered the solo entitled "Abide With Me." This was followed by fitting remarks by each of the above named ministers. The service was closed with prayer and by singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The service throughout was beautiful and impressive and indicative of how near the President is to the hearts of the people.

Assemblyman Merritt Wilson was in town on Monday.

Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, of Bayard, was an Oakland visitor Monday.

Take your produce to N. Broadwater, who pays always the highest price.

Messrs. Will Whorton and Will Browning were at Kingwood last Friday on business.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Mr. Jacob S. Meyers, of Friendsville, is in town this week attending court.

Buy the famous Cinderella Double Heater Cook Stoves and Ranges at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Whorton and Mr. and Mrs. Sigler, their guests, drove to Aurora last Sunday where they spent the day.

Miss Stella Hutson, of near Gortner, left here Saturday last for Fairmont, where she will enter the State Normal School.

N. Broadwater, Grantsville, has just returned from the city with the largest and most complete line of goods ever brought to town.

Miss Elizabeth Shrader, who spent the past two weeks in Oakland visiting friends, returned to her home at Independence, W. Va., today.

Corn at a dollar a bushel will make hominy the chief luxury of the coming winter and put hoecake into the angel's food class.

Messrs. Charles Brown, Ross Compton and Ralph Engle, of Grantsville, were in Oakland a day or two this week on business before the County Commissioners.

When you want a pleasant physic try the new remedy, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at drug stores.

Dr. W. H. Bixler and sister, of Baltimore, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Heindell for some time, departed yesterday morning for their home.

Plans have been prepared for a new building to be erected on the site of the old Thayer house, corner Third and Oak streets. The proposed structure will be three stories high and will contain fifteen rooms.

Services will be held in the Lutheran church here Sunday morning and evening, notwithstanding the announcement made to the contrary last Sabbath. The services will be conducted by Rev. Uhler, the pastor.

Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so you will be benefited by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching and sour stomach. They regulate the bowels too. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Bertram Ryland have been critically ill of typhoid fever at their home in East Pittsburg since August 5th. At this writing they are slightly convalescent. His brother, Dr. W. H. Ryland, of Lonaconing, Md., is with him looking after his interests during his illness.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Rev. L. A. Rudisill, of Mountain Lake Park, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Jackson for several days, addressed the Epworth League at Ashton church Sunday night. His earnest and persuasive words upon "Acquaintanship with God" remain as a pleasant memory of his stay.—Montgomery Press.

A banker sauntering home for his dinner found a $10 bill lying on the curbstone. Of course he picked it up and took the number of it, in order to find its owner. While at home his wife remarked that the butcher had sent in a bill amounting to $10. The only money he had with him was this money, which he gave to her and she paid the butcher. The butcher paid it to a farmer for a calf. The farmer paid it to his clerk and the clerk owing the banker a note of $10, went to the bank and paid it off. The banker recognized the bill as the one he had found, which up to that time had settled $50 worth of debts. On careful examination he found the bill was counterfeit. Now will some of our financial friends tell what has been lost in the transaction, and by whom, if any?

Foot Mashed.

Arthur Frantz, aged 16 years, of Crellin, had a narrow escape with his life on Friday last. He attempted to board a moving train at Hutfon when his foot slipped and he was thrown between the cars. He fell with one foot on the rail and that member was badly crushed. He was brought to Oakland to the McComas Sanitarium where his injury was dressed. It is thought that amputation will not be necessary.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Great Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures make it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists.

SEPTEMBER COURT.

Judge Boyd and Judge Sloan on the Bench. The Latter Charges the Grand Jury.

The September term of the Circuit Court began Monday morning with Judges Boyd and Sloan on the bench.

The jurors who had been drawn all answered to their names.

The court appointed George L. Michael foreman and drew the following grand jurors: John A. Grant, Robert I. Anderson, David K. Herring, W. Scott Pugh, B. Frank Turney, Solomon D. Yoder, Edward Margroff, Louis F. Tasker, Conrad Queer, William S. Sharpless, Clark Rush, Herman Steiding, Henry C. Fawcett, Christian Durst, Charles C. Hanft, Calvin Anderson, Joseph F. Lewis, Columbus L. Paugh, Perry M. Stemple, John G. Robinson, George W. Kitzmiller, Henry A. Hardesty.

Judge D. W. Sloan charged the grand jury and called attention to the change which had been made in the method of selection. He said it was not the right, as some supposed, to serve on the jury, but it was a duty required of persons selected from the voters and taxpayers in accordance with the requirements of the law. It frequently happens, said his honor, that those who want to serve on the jury are the least qualified for that service. He urged upon the jury the necessity of keeping secret their proceedings. The judge then called attention to the law of abortion, defaulters, the local liquor license law, concealed weapons and also the law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors. The attention of the court was called by the State game warden to the killing of fish with dynamite, and the court in turn gave the matter in charge to the grand jury.

The several dockets were then called over and judgments were entered in uncontested cases and entries made in others.

There are forty cases on the original docket, twelve appeals and sixty-two trials on the civil docket.

Ten appeals were set for trial and two were settled. Twenty-one cases were set for trial on the trial docket. The term will probably last about two weeks.

ORIGINAL DOCKET.

1, George W. Logue vs. J. M. Wolfenberger; Hamill.

2, John B. Varsant vs. Jos. Shaw; Hamill.

3, George W. Seibert vs. Hay & Wolfenberger; Peddicord—Hamill.

4, Russell & Co. vs. Andrew Kimmell; Peddicord.

5, Patrick Dorsey vs. G. W. Broadwater; Sincell—Hamill.

6, Thomas J. Moreland vs. the County Commissioners; Peddicord—Sincell.

8, James K. North et al vs. J. Reese Pantall et al; Peddicord—Hamill.

9, James K. North et al vs. J. Reese Pantall et al; Peddicord—Hamill.

10, James K. North et ux vs. J. Reese Pantall et al; Peddicord—Hamill.

11, Heeren Brothers vs. Homer C. Smouse; Hamill.

12, John T. Mitchell vs. Henry Bernard et al; Semmes and Mitchell—Hamill.

13, John T. Mitchell vs. Otho J. Paugh; Semmes and Mitchell—Hamill.

14, L. T. Yoder et al vs. Emma Hinebaugh; Hamill.

15, C. H. Holliday & Co., vs. John Wass, Hamill—Peddicord.

16, C. H. Holliday & Co., vs. Frank Wass; Hamill—Peddicord.

17, S. L. Townshend & Son vs. M. F. Moller; Hamill.

18, Jennie Short et al vs. B. H. Hollen; Thayer; dismissed.

19, James and Perry Bowser vs. Noah Pysell et al; Hamill.

20, Otho Paugh vs. Barbara E. Switzer et al; Mitchell—Hamill.

21, Herman Beckman vs. Arch C. Browning; Peddicord—Hamill and Semmes.

22, Philip T. Garthright vs. John Shartzer; Hamill.

23, John Bull vs. M. M. Fazenbaker; Sincell.

24, Joseph B. Adams vs. George Bittinger; Sincell—Hamill.

24, Joseph B. Adams vs. Lydia Barkholder; Sincell—Hamill.

26, John J. Winn vs. Henry Achenbach & Son; Sincell and Sloan; dismissed.

27, same; dismissed.

28, Eliza Sines vs. A. Knabb & Co.; Thayer, Peddicord—Hamill.

29, John J. Winn vs. Henry Achenback & Son; Sloan, Sincell—Mitchell.

30, same.

31, The Walter Robertson Drug Co. vs. John Reynolds.

32, William A. Nethkin vs. Thornton T. Perry; Peddicord.

33, same.

34, Elizabeth J. Wilson vs. Andrew J. Oester et al; Peddicord—Sincell.

35, Amy V. Wilson vs. same; same attorneys.

36, Amy V. Wilson vs. Levi Echard et al; Peddicord—Hamill.

37, Elizabeth J. Wilson vs. Andrew Oester et al; Peddicord—Hamill.

38, Agnes B. Forward vs. L. T. Yoder et al; Peddicord—Hamill.

39, R. N. Jones vs. L. T. Yoder et al; Peddicord—Hamill.

40, Louis A. Rudisill vs. L. T. Yoder et al; Peddicord—Hamill.

APPEAL DOCKET.

1, C. Holliday & Co. vs. Daniel P. Bloom; tried before the court; Peddicord—Sincell.

2, Robert Morehead et ux vs. A. J. Merrill; tried before the court; Thayer and Sincell—Renninger.

3, William Kitzmiller vs. C. L. Simmons; Peddicord—Renninger.

5, Jackson Griffith vs. John Comp; settled.

6, Thomas A. Nethkin vs. John Shartzer, receiver, &c.; settled; each party to pay his own costs; Peddicord—Hamill.

7, James Andrews vs. Andrew Shartzer; Peddicord—Sincell.

8, Robert Bowser vs. Joseph Patton; Hamill—Peddicord.

9, John B. Harmon vs. Jos. Glass; Peddicord—Sincell.

10, Jonas W. Johnson vs. Maggie Collins; Peddicord—Hamill.

11, Walter J. Keller vs. Elmer J. Beachy; Peddicord.

12, Narnie E. Burke vs. G. M. Gerver; Heindel—Sincell.

TRIAL DOCKET.

1, M. M. Bradford vs. John Shartzer et al; continued; Renninger—Sincell.

2, The Cumberland Cereal Co. vs. P. E. Finzel; judgment by confession for $293.22 with stay for six months; Hamill—Peddicord.

3, John Felty, Jr., vs. Elizabeth Friend; garnishee, &c, judgment for $33; Hamill—Sincell.

4, A. V. D. Waterson vs. Jos. Bowser; continued; Hamill—Semmes.

5, Harriet B. Paugh vs. G. S. Hamill; trial; Peddicord—Hamill.

6, John C. Beckman vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; rule on sheriff and surveyor to return warrant of resurvey to next term of court and continued; Peddicord—Hamill.

7, Eleanor Fairall vs. B. & O. R. R.; rule on surveyor and sheriff to return warrant and continued; Peddicord—Hamill.

8, Joseph F. Friend vs. B. & O. R. R.; continued; Peddicord—Hamill.

9, Mary C. Stemple, executor, vs. Truman W. Casteel; trial; Peddicord—Hamill.

10, William Wilson vs. Blaine Coal Co.; plea in abatement; plea stricken out; case settled; Peddicord—Thayer.

11, E. K. Goldsborough vs. D. A. Stephens; trial; Hamill—Sincell.

12, Henry H. Chapman et al vs. O. Reynolds et al; dismissed by order of plaintiff; Thayer and Sincell—Peddicord.

13, J. H. Gordon vs. O. Reynolds et al; dismissed by order of plaintiff; Thayer and Sincell—Peddicord.

14, George W. Gist vs. Lewis Hardman; stet; Hamill—Peddicord.

15, Joseph T. Osborn vs. Elijah Livengood; continued; Sincell, Cook—Mitchell.

16, Charles F. Frazee vs. Jane F. Fike; non pros for failure to secure costs; Hamill—Thayer and Sincell.

MOUNTAIN TRIOLETS.

THE SUMMER DAYS ARE WANING.

The kayhdids are fiting shrill,
The summer days are waning:
All up and down the wooded hill
The katydids are fiting shrill
To doleful crickets striddling trill,
Old Winter's chills arraigning—
The katydids are fiting shrill,
The summer days are waning.

Good by to all the idle crew
The woodland deeps profaning:
Forever seeking something new—
Good by to all the idle crew
That never has a thing to do
But all the time complaining.
Good by to all the idle crew
The woodland deeps profaning.

THE LITTLE WIDOW.

She's fair, but forty and—oh, my,
She's really quite a charmer!
The buxom widow is so shy—
She's fair, but forty and—oh, my,
I got to kiss her on the sly—
No, no, I did'n't harm her!
She's fair, but forty and—oh, my,
She's really quite a charmer!

Jackson Park, August, 1901. —T. L. L.

THE CHORTLING CHORT.

NONSENSE RHYMES.

The whimbledy whing is a fearsome thing
And a prilp of a pinksome feather;
But the chortling chort with its squishful sqwort
Can snickle the squimps in tether;
Can snickle the squimps
Of the pashful frimps
And chortle the swish together.

In the crimply crools of the dooster schools
A bibbling lilyer is jicksey
To ribbet and rink for a zingtum zink
To whicket a piare so tricksey;
To whicket a piare
So pillicum bare
And blinkum the blankum blicksey.

So the zingtum zink with his plickful plink
Has scootled the squimping squinxes
To the tootling snort of the chortling chort
In a bibbling box of minxes:
In a bibbling box
With a prankum phlox
To foozle the lush with sphines.

The whimbledy whing is a fearsome thing
When he fribbles his quawks a-feather;
But the chortling chort is a pashful sport
To rillick the jinks together:
To rillick the jinks
Of the zingtum zinks
And smottle the ink in squether.

—JACKSON.

Miss Margaret Sincell went to Keyser, W. Va., on last Sunday afternoon and attended the dance given in honor of Miss Wellington, of Cumberland, on Monday night at the Music Hall.

FOR SALE.—$125 cash, horse, phaeton and harness complete; attractive outfit; gentle family horse. Apply to Dr. J. S. Stone, Mt. Lake Park. 1*

A Venerable Citizen Passes Away.

To the Editor of The Republican.

John Henry Wegman died at his quiet home in Grantsville on the 6th inst. after an illness of several weeks at the great age of 91 years and a few months over. His death was not an unexpected one on account of his extreme age and sickness, still it was a sad and lamented event to the whole community in which he had lived for so many years.

He was born in Germany, but came to this country in very early life; stopped for a time in Frederick county, this State. From there he went to Frostburg and took employment in the large tannery of George W. McCulloh, where he remained several years. From there he went to Grantsville and accepted employment in the tannery of Adam Shultz, where he remained for some years. Some years later he left the Shultz tannery and opened one on his own account just opposite the one left as an employe. He conducted his tannery successfully for many years, but quite awhile ago he closed out the business, still he kept it alive the rest of his life for his own gratification by doing some little jobs of work for friends. He also ran a store in connection with his tannery for some years, but that too was closed out years ago.

His wife was a daughter of the late Henry Ruckle. She has been dead a number of years. They had a considerable family of children, dead and alive—three sons, Henry, George and Charles. Henry died in Chicago some time ago. He was an extraordinary mechanical genius. He once constructed a clock which was a wonder to all who had the opportunity to see it. It was and perhaps is still a subject of exhibition George, too, was a genius in his life, a blacksmith by trade. Charles was the best known of the sons; was sheriff of Garrett county in recent years. He is now on the police force in Baltimore. There were two daughters. One married and lives in the State of New York. Annie remained single and staid with her aged father till life was no more. It was her pleasure as much as her duty to accompany, cheer, comfort and nurse him to his last and well and faithfully did she do her holy work.

Henry Wegman was stictly honest, upright and just in all his ways and dealings. No one can say he ever received a wrong or an injustice at his hands. He was an excellent citizen in all the relations and upon all the lines of practical life and usefulness. In religion he was a Catholic for religion's sake. In politics a Republican for the sake of the primitive creed of his party. Never an office-holder or seeker of office, always declined offers of political nominations. For 61 years he was continuously a citizen of Grantsville. He will be much missed, but kindly remembered by all.

ANCIENT ACQUAINTANCE.

September 9, 1901.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, as soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State

PERCY H. VEITCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

General practice in all the Courts of Maryland and West Virginia.

Money loaned on Mortgage.

Special attention given to sale of real estate, investigation of titles, conveyancing and preparation of legal papers.

Agent for the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

☞ Offices in McComas Building, opposite Garrett County Bank.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1901.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be compiled with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEAL

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this twentieth day of August, 1901.

(Signed) CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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No. 5943.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

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A FAMILY PARTY

By Eva Williams Malone.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

"THERE they go!"

"There who goes?" Mrs. Le Grand raised her eyes rather languidly from her Battenburg and vouchsafed a nonchalant glance in the direction indicated by her friend's bejeweled digit.

"Who goes? 'the Family Party,' of course! It's perfectly sickening to see Alfred Ralston prancing around with those two infants. Wonder if it's his latest device for renewing his youth!"

This from Miss Harcourt who, at twenty-six, had just given a "turning out party" to renew hers! Ralston, the ancient, had "rushed" her during the entire last season; and his antics with the "infants" proved less diverting to Miss Harcourt than, judging by appearances, they were either to himself or the infants.

Mrs. Le Grand, fresh and enticing at thirty in her widows' weeds, smiled serenely upon her unwedded friend and said in that provocative way some women affect:

"Why, Alfred Ralston is not such a relic of antiquity as you would have us suppose. He was barely on his primeval legs when you gave that first (with acute emphasis on the word) debut party of yours! That would make him—let me see—he can't be much over thirty-five. A man's just in the glory of perfected manhood at that age. A man's always young, so long as he isn't married—it's different with a woman, you know; the more she isn't married, the older she is! It's frightful how the momentum of a woman's years does increase after she passes twenty-five; unless she writes her name with a Mrs. prefixed. In that case, she can smile at Time. She has demonstrated the fact that she could, and she did, and the rest doesn't matter."

While this edifying conversation went on within the serene little widow's Fifth Avenue—but not New York—home, the incongruous party that had provoked it, passed out of sight. "The Family Party," as they had come to be called, never hovered long over the same flower-patch. When they went abroad, they went in search of honey; and, if one blossom refused to yield it, there were always plenty of others, you know—if only one does not mind the necessary flight. And, to "The Family Party," the flights seemed the very best part of the fun. They smiled upon each other in the most freshening manner — the two girls upon the one man, the one man upon the two girls. He tossed pretty verbal bouquets back and forth with the finished grace of a past grand master in the art.

"Lucky dog is Ralston!" commented one of his friends as the trio entered an uptown cafe and formed a triangular group around a table—"look at him now! Tete-a-tete with the two very prettiest girls that have come out this season. I'll venture he's making desperate love to each one of them at this very moment—right in the hearing of the other, too! And, instead of resenting it, as women generally do a divided homage, the sweet creatures actually seem to enjoy the play. I never could quite fathom that sort of a game. I tried it once; and, bless me! if both the girls didn't give me and each other, too, the G. B. in less than a week! But Ralston! by Jove! that fellow ought to go to Salt Lake City! Wouldn't he rush things out there—provided the Mormons didn't expel him from pure jealousy."

No wonder that the men marveled and rebelled to see one of their number monopolize with such daring grace so affluent a shore of youthful charms and beauty. One of the girls, tall and lithe, was the very spirit of willowy grace—with eyes that would have put twin pansies to shame, and a complexion that her dead black costume only rendered more glowing.

The other, fair as the first, but with the brown eyes and golden hair that one rarely sees in harmonious union, save among the daughters of the south. Each one was beautiful in her way and each sparkled with the dew of life's young May.

"Do you know," said she of the pansy eyes, "that mother declares she doesn't think our Family Party at all proper? She thinks we need a chaperone."

"A chaperone! What an aspersion upon me!" exclaimed Ralston in mock indignation. "Have I lived and suffered the pangs of baldness and bachelordom through all these years to have it now cast in my teeth that I, even I, am not a fit and proper chaperone for two spotless, unshorn lambs? Am I, Alfred Saxton Jerrold Ralston, a wolf in sheep's clothing that I should be thus traduced?"

He was a splendid specimen of manly beauty, and his pretense to decrepitude was the veriest bravado. The lion never feels himself quite so much the king of the forest as when he poses as the humblest of beasts.

"Papa said it couldn't hurt so long as there were three of us," protested Brown Eyes. "He said you wouldn't dare to make love to me while Lavice was around; and you couldn't kiss Lavice while I was looking!"

"Your father is a wise and reverend seignor; and, if he wants my vote for any office in the gift of the people, he has only to ring me up," replied this arch-conspirator as, with one hand, he filched a flower from Lavice's boutonniere, while his left was giving Edith's just the gentlest sort of pressure beneath the table.

"Don't forget, Dewdrops," he continued, as they prepared to leave the cafe, the girls for their dancing club, and he for some nebulous "business" of which, upon occasion, he made profert. "Don't forget, Dewdrops, it's to be Joe Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle to-night. The old man's not quite what he was a century or so ago, when I first heard him, but he's Joe Jefferson, nevertheless, and 'The Party' must be there. Tell Pater and Mater, both of you, that we'd be charmed to have them come along. Shall I send them tickets?"

The season was nearly over. Through its entirety "The Family Party" had flitted hither and thither; or, as Miss Harcourt phrased it, "pranced" in the most gossip-defying manner. There was an impartiality and thorough air of comradeship about the whole proceeding that put the sleuth-hounds utterly at bay.

"Which is it?" they asked with bated breath as "The Family Party" appeared at ball, opera, or club dance—always Ralston, debonair, devoted, impartial—always the two girls, fresh, fair, unruffled—smiling upon Ralston and upon each other.

"Which is it—which can it be?" queried Society.

"Which is it?" queried Ralston's own inner consciousness. The feeling that it only rested with himself to say which was as much a part of his inner consciousness as the question itself. The child, as it stands poised between two flowers, of which it only can possess one, never doubts that both flowers are alike, waiting to be plucked; and that each will yield up its sweetness uncomplainingly. If Ralston had admitted a doubt as to the possibilities of his own prowess, that doubt might have aided in solving the problem that was perplexing him.

"It's time I settled down," Ralston confided to his cigar. "A man can't go all the paces forever. I find that my mind hovers more and more over the Domestic Idea. Dressing-gown and slippers allure me in a way they did not several years ago. That tiny bald spot don't yield to treatment as I had hoped it would. Heigh, ho, old man! you are getting along in years, and you may as well face the fact. You'd better settle down with a pretty young wife before the lights go out."

This brought him back to the original dilemma: "Which should it be?"

Of course it couldn't be both, and it was hardly possible to maintain the present status much longer. He con-

"SHE THINKS WE NEED A CHAPERONE."

cluded to take a stroll, wind up at his club, and consider the matter quietly over a bottle of wine.

As he entered the club-room, Ned Travers, the-fellow-who-knows-it-all, accosted him:

"Hello, Ralston! You must be debating questions of state from that serious mug you have on. So 'The Family Party' is broken up! Well, you carried it through admirably!"

"What do you mean?" queried Ralston, coming to a standstill. "I don't quite catch your drift."

"You don't mean you are not on to the very latest! I thought, being on the inside, you'd have an advance tip, of course."

Ralston's face was as blank as a dead wall.

"Why can't you say what you mean?" he cried, impatiently, "without beating about the bush?"

"Now, Ralston, that's rather overdoing the thing. Go tell it to the marines that you've stood looking over the garden wall while another man's shears were nipping the buds! You are too experienced a gardener to let a thing like that be done under your nose without your knowledge or consent."

"If you insist on talking in riddles, I'll admit that I'm not good at conundrums," and Ralston would have passed on in undisguised vexation; but Travers stood in his way and regarded him blankly.

"What's to pay, old man?" he said. "Your ideas seem rather dense to-day. You don't mean to say that you had not heard that Edith Westmoreland and Lavice Preston drove out to Neubert's this afternoon with Charlie Hobart and Van Kirkman and the couples came back—married!"

Ralston ground his heel into the moquette beneath it and ejaculated, as he turned away:

"Well, I'll be hanged!"

The next night, for the first time in two years, he rang the dainty little widow's doorbell.

Journalistic Prince.

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Jack, my pet monkey, is full of mischief. One day he got into the kitchen, and when the cook was not paying particular attention to him he jumped up on the table, seized a pan of water that was standing there and emptied its contents on the sleeping cat, says a writer in the Cincinnati Enquirer. He never lost an opportunity to play a joke on old Tab, or on the younger cats, either, for that matter. He often succeeded, when he was caged, in enticing the cats close to the bars, when he would seize their ears and pull them until the victims fairly squealed.

This habit of his was well known to a neighbor of mine, and once, when she was visiting me with her baby, the little one, unnoticed for the moment, crawled up to the cage to have a good look at Jack. The mother saw it and rushed to rescue the child, but Jack was too quick for her and had grasped it by the shoulders before she could reach the spot. He had no intention of pulling its ears, however, for he drew it gently to the bars and kissed it right on the face.

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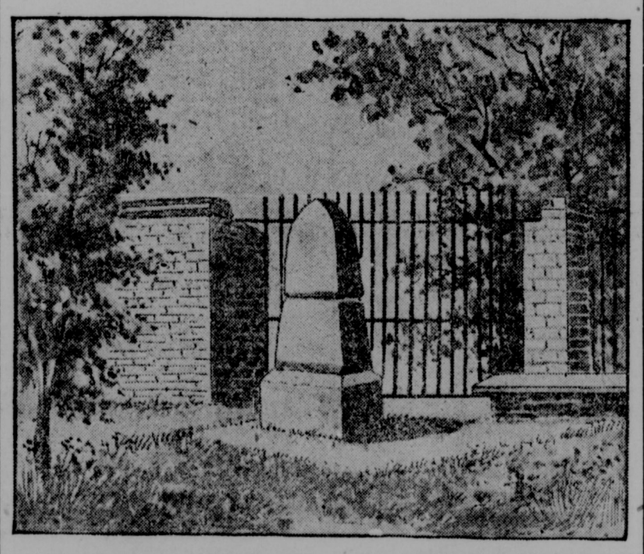

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And some from sun to sun;
But the bill collector has a snap—
His work is always dun.
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Quarryman—Biddy!

His Wife—Phwat do ye want now, sure?

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The Better Part.

The bachelors say that, on the whole,
Their independent homes will do;
But married men have better halves
And therefore better quarters, too.
—Good Housekeeping.

THOSE EQUINE HATS.

Uncle Hickorycrick—Whoa, thar, Betsy! Dang it! Whar ye gwine?

Betsy—There's a furniture van ahead with a mirror in the rear end. I want to see if my hat's on straight.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Very Exciting.

He—That must be a very interesting book you are reading.

She—Oh, it's awfully exciting! The heroine changes her gown six times in the first chapter."—Tit-Bits.

Quite a Difference.

"You announce in your paper," said the wrathful young woman, "that I would not be married, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Well, isn't that the report you sent in?" asked the society editor.

"No, it isn't," answered the wrathful young woman. "The inference is all wrong. I said I would not be married to the particular young man to whom I was reported engaged, which is quite a different matter."—Chicago Post.

At It Again.

Once more the lonely fisherman
Dusts off his book of flies;
Likewise his reel and pocket flask,
Also his last year's lies.
—Chicago Daily News.

THE LATEST COMPOSITE.

A composite picture of Mrs. Smith's cooks for a year. She had a run of poor luck, including a Chinaman, a negro and several rather strong-minded and buxom females.—Good Housekeeping.

Odd.

"Any odd job?" the tramp inquired.
The housewife answered with a nod.
"Were you to do most any job,"
She pleasantly observed, "'twere odd!"
—Detroit Free Press.

Probably Never Heard of It.

The theological argument waxed warmer and warmer.

"But, my dear sir," protested Deacon Ironside, aghast, "you don't pretend to know more about it than the Apostle Peter did, do you?"

"What did the Apostle Peter know," retorted the man with the aggressive pompadour, "about the higher criticism?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Mystery Solved.

Bessie and her father were sitting out on the lawn looking at the stars.

"That very red one," said her father, "is Mars, named after the god of war."

"The god of war!" cried Bessie. "Oh, papa, I wonder if that isn't where the shooting stars come from?"—Detroit Free Press.

He Is Still Looking.

"Here's a good chance for you, Jack," said the father of the young man just about to graduate from college, looking up from the "want" advertisement in the paper.

"A chance isn't what I want," said the young man, loftily. "I'm looking for an opportunity."—Somerville Journal.

Satisfactorily Explained.

"Why do you talk so much?" ma cried,
Reproving little May.
"I s'pose it's 'cause," the child replied,
"I'se got so much to say."
—Catholic Standard and Times.

FATHERLY ADVICE.

"Wot's de matter, Billy?"

"Me intented trew me over becuz I didn't have no automobile."

"Take an old man's advice, an' don't have nothin' more to do wid her. A woman wid extravigant ideas like dat would ruin any man."—Detroit Free Press.

Mental Activity.

The man whose mind is ne'er content
On one of two extremes is bent.
He pushes on to fame's front rank
Or else he gets to be a crank.
—Washington Star.

One Way of Telling.

Curley—See that fellow looking over there? He used to go to the same college that I did. I wonder if he remembers me?

Burleigh—Ask him for the loan of five dollars.

Curley—What for?

Burleigh—If he remembers you, you won't get it.—Judge.

Making Progress.

Miss Young (enthusiastically)—Oh, Miss Timer is so lovely, so intellectual! Not in her first youth, you know, but—

Miss Stager—No; but from what I have learned about her, I should think she must be well on in her second childhood.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Practical Guess.

"What makes that friend of yours keep clamoring for the young man in politics?"

"I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum, "unless he thinks that some of the older fellows are getting too wary and hard to handle."—Washington Star.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

A FAMILY PARTY

By Eva Williams Malone.

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"THERE they go!"

"There who goes?" Mrs. Le Grand raised her eyes rather languidly from her Battenburg and vouchsafed a nonchalant glance in the direction indicated by her friend's bejeweled digit.

"Who goes? 'the Family Party,' of course! It's perfectly sickening to see Alfred Ralston prancing around with those two infants. Wonder if it's his latest device for renewing his youth!"

This from Miss Harcourt who, at twenty-six, had just given a "turning out party" to renew hers! Ralston, the ancient, had "rushed" her during the entire last season; and his antics with the "infants" proved less diverting to Miss Harcourt than, judging by appearances, they were either to himself or the infants.

Mrs. Le Grand, fresh and enticing at thirty in her widows' weeds, smiled serenely upon her unwedded friend and said in that provocative way some women affect:

"Why, Alfred Ralston is not such a relic of antiquity as you would have us suppose. He was barely on his primeval legs when you gave that first (with acute emphasis on the word) debut party of yours! That would make him—let me see—he can't be much over thirty-five. A man's just in the glory of perfected manhood at that age. A man's always young, so long as he isn't married—it's different with a woman, you know; the more she isn't married, the older she is! It's frightful how the momentum of a woman's years does increase after she passes twenty-five; unless she writes her name with a Mrs. prefixed. In that case, she can smile at Time. She has demonstrated the fact that she could, and she did, and the rest doesn't matter."

While this edifying conversation went on within the serene little widow's Fifth Avenue—but not New York—home, the incongruous party that had provoked it, passed out of sight. "The Family Party," as they had come to be called, never hovered long over the same flower-patch. When they went abroad, they went in search of honey; and, if one blossom refused to yield it, there were always plenty of others, you know—if only one does not mind the necessary flight. And, to "The Family Party," the flights seemed the very best part of the fun. They smiled upon each other in the most freshening manner — the two girls upon the one man, the one man upon the two girls. He tossed pretty verbal bouquets back and forth with the finished grace of a past grand master in the art.

"Lucky dog is Ralston!" commented one of his friends as the trio entered an uptown cafe and formed a triangular group around a table—"look at him now! Tete-a-tete with the two very prettiest girls that have come out this season. I'll venture he's making desperate love to each one of them at this very moment—right in the hearing of the other, too! And, instead of resenting it, as women generally do a divided homage, the sweet creatures actually seem to enjoy the play. I never could quite fathom that sort of a game. I tried it once; and, bless me! if both the girls didn't give me and each other, too, the G. B. in less than a week! But Ralston! by Jove! that fellow ought to go to Salt Lake City! Wouldn't he rush things out there—provided the Mormons didn't expel him from pure jealousy."

No wonder that the men marveled and rebelled to see one of their number monopolize with such daring grace so affluent a shore of youthful charms and beauty. One of the girls, tall and lithe, was the very spirit of willowy grace—with eyes that would have put twin pansies to shame, and a complexion that her dead black costume only rendered more glowing.

The other, fair as the first, but with the brown eyes and golden hair that one rarely sees in harmonious union, save among the daughters of the south. Each one was beautiful in her way and each sparkled with the dew of life's young May.

"Do you know," said she of the pansy eyes, "that mother declares she doesn't think our Family Party at all proper? She thinks we need a chaperone."

"A chaperone! What an aspersion upon me!" exclaimed Ralston in mock indignation. "Have I lived and suffered the pangs of baldness and bachelordom through all these years to have it now cast in my teeth that I, even I, am not a fit and proper chaperone for two spotless, unshorn lambs? Am I, Alfred Saxton Jerrold Ralston, a wolf in sheep's clothing that I should be thus traduced?"

He was a splendid specimen of manly beauty, and his pretense to decrepitude was the veriest bravado. The lion never feels himself quite so much the king of the forest as when he poses as the humblest of beasts.

"Papa said it couldn't hurt so long as there were three of us," protested Brown Eyes. "He said you wouldn't dare to make love to me while Lavice was around; and you couldn't kiss Lavice while I was looking!"

"Your father is a wise and reverend seignor; and, if he wants my vote for any office in the gift of the people, he has only to ring me up," replied this arch-conspirator as, with one hand, he filched a flower from Lavice's boutonniere, while his left was giving Edith's just the gentlest sort of pressure beneath the table.

"Don't forget, Dewdrops," he continued, as they prepared to leave the cafe, the girls for their dancing club, and he for some nebulous "business" of which, upon occasion, he made profert. "Don't forget, Dewdrops, it's to be Joe Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle to-night. The old man's not quite what he was a century or so ago, when I first heard him, but he's Joe Jefferson, nevertheless, and 'The Party' must be there. Tell Pater and Mater, both of you, that we'd be charmed to have them come along. Shall I send them tickets?"

The season was nearly over. Through its entirety "The Family Party" had flitted hither and thither; or, as Miss Harcourt phrased it, "pranced" in the most gossip-defying manner. There was an impartiality and thorough air of comradeship about the whole proceeding that put the sleuth-hounds utterly at bay.

"Which is it?" they asked with bated breath as "The Family Party" appeared at ball, opera, or club dance—always Ralston, debonair, devoted, impartial—always the two girls, fresh, fair, unruffled—smiling upon Ralston and upon each other.

"Which is it—which can it be?" queried Society.

"Which is it?" queried Ralston's own inner consciousness. The feeling that it only rested with himself to say which was as much a part of his inner consciousness as the question itself. The child, as it stands poised between two flowers, of which it only can possess one, never doubts that both flowers are alike, waiting to be plucked; and that each will yield up its sweetness uncomplainingly. If Ralston had admitted a doubt as to the possibilities of his own prowess, that doubt might have aided in solving the problem that was perplexing him.

"It's time I settled down," Ralston confided to his cigar. "A man can't go all the paces forever. I find that my mind hovers more and more over the Domestic Idea. Dressing-gown and slippers allure me in a way they did not several years ago. That tiny bald spot don't yield to treatment as I had hoped it would. Heigh, ho, old man! you are getting along in years, and you may as well face the fact. You'd better settle down with a pretty young wife before the lights go out."

This brought him back to the original dilemma: "Which should it be?"

Of course it couldn't be both, and it was hardly possible to maintain the present status much longer. He con-

"SHE THINKS WE NEED A CHAPERONE."

cluded to take a stroll, wind up at his club, and consider the matter quietly over a bottle of wine.

As he entered the club-room, Ned Travers, the-fellow-who-knows-it-all, accosted him:

"Hello, Ralston! You must be debating questions of state from that serious mug you have on. So 'The Family Party' is broken up! Well, you carried it through admirably!"

"What do you mean?" queried Ralston, coming to a standstill. "I don't quite catch your drift."

"You don't mean you are not on to the very latest! I thought, being on the inside, you'd have an advance tip, of course."

Ralston's face was as blank as a dead wall.

"Why can't you say what you mean?" he cried, impatiently, "without beating about the bush?"

"Now, Ralston, that's rather overdoing the thing. Go tell it to the marines that you've stood looking over the garden wall while another man's shears were nipping the buds! You are too experienced a gardener to let a thing like that be done under your nose without your knowledge or consent."

"If you insist on talking in riddles, I'll admit that I'm not good at conundrums," and Ralston would have passed on in undisguised vexation; but Travers stood in his way and regarded him blankly.

"What's to pay, old man?" he said. "Your ideas seem rather dense to-day. You don't mean to say that you had not heard that Edith Westmoreland and Lavice Preston drove out to Neubert's this afternoon with Charlie Hobart and Van Kirkman and the couples came back—married!"

Ralston ground his heel into the moquette beneath it and ejaculated, as he turned away:

"Well, I'll be hanged!"

The next night, for the first time in two years, he rang the dainty little widow's doorbell.

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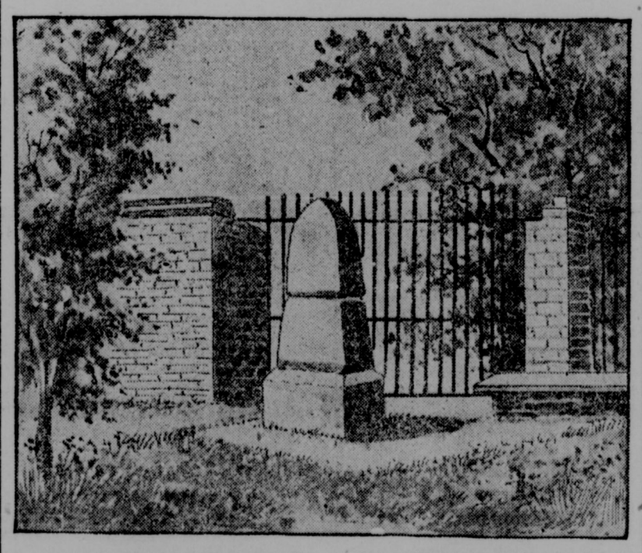

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Betsy—There's a furniture van ahead with a mirror in the rear end. I want to see if my hat's on straight.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Very Exciting.

He—That must be a very interesting book you are reading.

She—Oh, it's awfully exciting! The heroine changes her gown six times in the first chapter."—Tit-Bits.

Quite a Difference.

"You announce in your paper," said the wrathful young woman, "that I would not be married, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

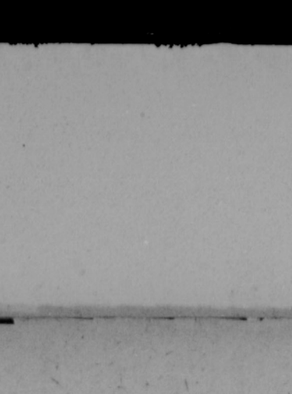
"Well, isn't that the report you sent in?" asked the society editor.

"No, it isn't," answered the wrathful young woman. "The inference is all wrong. I said I would not be married to the particular young man to whom I was reported engaged, which is quite a different matter."—Chicago Post.

At It Again.

Once more the lonely fisherman
Dusts off his book of flies;
Likewise his reel and pocket flask,
Also his last year's lies.
—Chicago Daily News.

THE LATEST COMPOSITE.



A composite picture of Mrs. Smith's cooks for a year. She had a run of poor luck, including a Chinaman, a negro and several rather strong-minded and buxom females.—Good Housekeeping.

Odd.

"Any odd job?" the tramp inquired.
The housewife answered with a nod.
"Were you to do most any job,"
She pleasantly observed, "'twere odd!"
—Detroit Free Press.

Probably Never Heard of It.

The theological argument waxed warmer and warmer.

"But, my dear sir," protested Deacon Ironside, aghast, "you don't pretend to know more about it than the Apostle Peter did, do you?"

"What did the Apostle Peter know," retorted the man with the aggressive pompadour, "about the higher criticism?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Mystery Solved.

Bessie and her father were sitting out on the lawn looking at the stars.

"That very red one," said her father, "is Mars, named after the god of war."

"The god of war!" cried Bessie. "Oh, papa, I wonder if that isn't where the shooting stars come from?"—Detroit Free Press.

He Is Still Looking.

"Here's a good chance for you, Jack," said the father of the young man just about to graduate from college, looking up from the "want" advertisement in the paper.

"A chance isn't what I want," said the young man, loftily. "I'm looking for an opportunity."—Somerville Journal.

Satisfactorily Explained.

"Why do you talk so much?" ma cried,
Reproving little May.
"I s'pose it's 'cause," the child replied,
"I've got so much to say."
—Catholic Standard and Times.

FATHERLY ADVICE.

"Wot's de matter, Billy?"

"Me intented trew me over becuz I didn't have no automobile."

"Take an old man's advice, an' don't have nothin' more to do wid her. A woman wid extravigant ideas like dat would ruin any man."—Detroit Free Press.

Mental Activity.

The man whose mind is ne'er content
On one of two extremes is bent.
He pushes on to fame's front rank
Or else he gets to be a crank.
—Washington Star.

One Way of Telling.

Curley—See that fellow looking over there? He used to go to the same college that I did. I wonder if he remembers me?

Burleigh—Ask him for the loan of five dollars.

Curley—What for?

Burleigh—If he remembers you, you won't get it.—Judge.

Making Progress.

Miss Young (enthusiastically)—Oh, Miss Timer is so lovely, so intellectual! Not in her first youth, you know, but—

Miss Stager—No; but from what I have learned about her, I should think she must be well on in her second childhood.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Practical Guess.

"What makes that friend of yours keep clamoring for the young man in politics?"

"I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum, "unless he thinks that some of the older fellows are getting too wary and hard to handle."—Washington Star.

SPOUTERS ARE RARE.

But Suckers Are Plentiful in the Texas Oil Country.

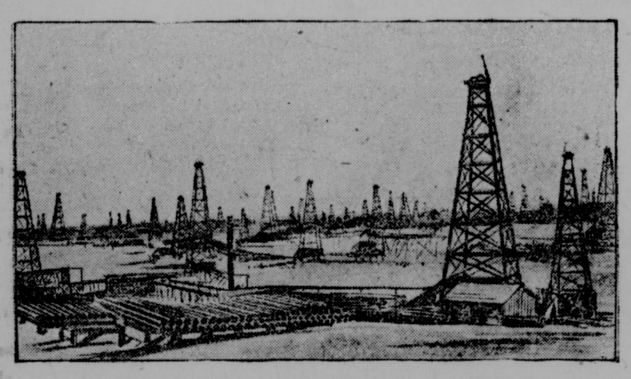
How Gullible Fortune Seekers Are Robbed by Greedy Adventurers—The Rice Fields of the Gulf Coast.

[Special Beaumont (Tex.) Letter.]

A NEWLY discovered oil field, like a mining camp, attracts three classes of people: The capitalist, the business man and the adventurer, or shark, who comes without any particular object in view, but relying upon his natural shrewdness to take advantage of the many who are seeking opportunities for investments. Seized with the idea that a fortune awaits whoever may come, many leave good positions for an uncertainty. They may have no capital, but they have a vague idea that all they have to do is to come where there is plenty of money and things are "lively." It is this class that furnishes the dark side to a prosperous new oil field or mining camp. Nor does the capitalist always fare well. He is game for the shark and the adventurer. Even the most experienced are sometimes defrauded by them. There are oil experts as well as mining experts, and there is also a way of "salting" an oil well, or rather a well where there is supposed to be oil. Oil may be mixed with the water in the drill, and on these "indications" a "duster" may be sold to the wise capitalist for a "spouter." A story is told of a shark who recently "salted" his "duster" with cotton seed oil. The capitalist knew nothing about the various kinds of oil, neither did his expert, whose knowledge was limited to a few weeks' work in the fields. The buyer has since been studying up on the difference between cotton seed oil and crude petroleum. The shark drills a well merely to sell, and resorts to tricks similar to those of the mining fakir. One of his tricks is to withdraw the drill, cap the well and maintain a mysterious silence, but throw out a hint in certain directions that oil has been encountered. Sometimes he sells his "duster" bring them luck in drilling for oil, but will not begin drilling a well on Friday.

Drilling for oil is more hazardous than sinking shafts for gold or silver. The formation of the earth indicates the possible existence of these metals, and to the miner there are indications that they exist. But, with the oil driller, there are no indications on the surface of what exists beneath, and he must be guided only by his theories of the formation of the country, and he reasons from those theories that oil should exist there. Accordingly, he drills a well, and after he has gone 100 feet, the indications are no more assuring than on the surface. He is in the dark until he strikes oil, or abandons the well as a "duster." He may have just missed the oil stream by a few feet. The man whom luck seems to follow persistently sinks a well near by and strikes it rich. In mining, ore of an inferior grade is usually found as the shaft progresses, and some of it at least is "pay ore," and thus the miner is encouraged by good indications, and frequently by the finding of good ore that partly recompenses his great losses. But the oil driller has no encouragement, and finds nothing until he reaches a "gusher," if at all. Thus many fortunes are lost, and only a few are made. Of the 15 gushers in the Beaumont oil field the reading public hears a great deal, but nothing is said of the 100 dusters. They will be heard of only when they strike oil. Nor does one hear of the miner who sinks his fortune in the earth. But the bonanza king is heard of, and thousands rush to the mining camp or oil field under the impression that it is "so easy" to make a fortune. The oil fever is as delusive as a mirage.

Rice culture is another industry that contains a large element of chance, but not so much as mining or drilling oil wells, nor is there as much chance to swindle the planter. However, his plantation may be "salted," and is, frequently. This proves detrimental to his crop. The flat, marshy lands of the gulf coast are specially adapted to rice culture, and being so near the gulf is the cause of danger to the growing crops. Rice must have water, and plenty of it, and the trouble is that



GENERAL VIEW OF THE BEAUMONT OIL FIELD.

on these false pretenses. There are also experts who profess to be able to tell where oil exists by surface indications, and also to tell how deep it lies under the surface.

None of these experts have, however, taken advantage of their insight and sunk a well on their own account. Their theories of the extent of the field and the depth of the pool, or lake, are as varied as those regarding the cause of the existence of oil, which is no nearer solution than it was ages ago. Some of the local theorists hold that there are several strata of oil bearing sands in the Beaumont field, just as in the Russian fields, but as the wells here have not gone beyond the first stratum, or oil flow, their theories are mere guesses. Only when these wells

ATTRACTED BY THE BOOM.

have become exhausted, and sunk deeper, can the theory be settled.

There is luck in drilling wells, as in mining. The driller of the first well here had gone 126 feet beyond the oil stratum, and an accident to the drill is the cause of the discovery of oil which made his fortune. He withdrew the drill and discovered indications of oil. In explanation it may be stated that in drilling the thick earthen formation and water often prevent the oil from coming to the surface, and unless one be an experienced driller he is likely to pass the oil stratum and not know it, as was the case with the first gusher, which has made Beaumont famous, and caused it to develop into the greatest oil field in the world. It is a curious fact that some of the drillers when nearing the distance at which oil may be encountered, usually 1,000 feet, hasten work, or progress slowly, as the case may be, so as to strike the oil-bearing sand on Friday. They superstitiously think that Friday will

the brackish or salt waters of the gulf back up into the fresh water streams from which the rice plantations are irrigated. This prevents the rice from ripening, or kills it. Within the past few years about 10,000 farmers have come to this section of country, mainly from Illinois and Missouri, and are engaged in rice culture and truck farming. Their experience has accomplished wonders in the development of the prairie lands of this section. They have put in large pumping plants, run hundreds of miles of irrigating canals, and introduced the latest and most improved harvesting machinery. This immigration has added millions of dollars of taxable property to the states of Louisiana and Texas, and, in consequence, there are many villages and thrifty towns scattered over the country where a few years ago cattle ranged and the land was considered almost worthless. When the salt water runs into the bayous, the planter must dig wells from which to irrigate his rice fields, and as this is almost a yearly occurrence it will be seen that rice culture is attended with more chances for failure than perhaps any other crop. The rice farmer cannot replant, for the water is too high, and long remains so. Lands in the rice belt that sold for 15 and 25 cents an acre ten years ago, when the Illinois and Missouri farmers began coming, are now selling at $20 and $25 an acre.

It has required energy, perseverance and experienced farming to bring about this wonderful change—transforming marshy prairie lands into waving rice fields, and a country of wild grass into one of prosperity and wealth. Immigration agents are at work in Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and Missouri, securing farmers for the Louisiana and Texas coast country. Experience has shown that they are more desirable farmers than from most other states, as they seem to understand better the cultivation of prairie lands. Colonies of Japanese and Chinese are also being brought here, as they are much better field hands than the negro.

The Chinese are not quarrelsome, neither do they drink intoxicating liquors. They will smoke opium, however, but that injures only themselves, and, unlike whisky, so stupefies the victim to the habit that he is powerless for crime; consequently he is of no expense to the community. So far, the importation of Chinese has been in small colonies, but, like the Bermuda grass, when he once gets a foothold he is hard to uproot. They are favorably received, however, the people looking at the matter as one of expediency—they want the labor and do not care for the color or nationality of the man-machine that performs it. Chinese are quick witted and learn readily.

J. M. SCANLAND.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Icing or powdered sugar is reduced to the consistency of fine flour by passing it through heavy rollers, set very close together.

Every known language contains such names as cuckoo, pewit, whippoorwill and others, in which the sound emitted by the animal is utilized as the name.

While in Canada there were no banking defaults during the first half of 1901, in the United States there were 45, with liabilities of nearly $16,000,000.

It is now an established fact that dates of a good quality and in commercial quantities can be produced in the warmer parts of Arizona, Mexico and California.

The Mic-Mac Indians of North America have an instrument known as the moose call. It is a birch-bark horn, and when blown by an expert gives a fairly good imitation of the bellowing of a moose.

Heliogabalus was the first Roman emperor to wear a silken garment. In the year 220 A. D. he had a silken gown made in which he appeared in public, and which caused grave scandal among staid elderly Roman citizens.

A good sympathetic ink is made with the chloride of copper. Writing or drawing on paper with this ink is invisible at ordinary temperatures, but when the paper or parchment is heated the writing or drawing at once appears of a beautiful yellowish color.

All modern writers on the art and science of war declare that no civilized nation should employ barbarian troops in warfare. This prohibition has, however, been frequently violated; by the English in India and in Africa; by the Russians in Asia Minor; by the French in Algeria, and by the Turkish government when it turned loose the Bashi-Bazooks, a ferocious soldiery, on the defenseless inhabitants of Bulgaria.

DR. LEYD'S STRONG ROOM.

Steel Safe That Became the Living Sepulchre of Its Former Owner.

Dr. Leyds, although not a Boer by birth, has spent so many years of his life with these strange people that he may be said to have assimilated much of their suspiciousness, says Stray Stories.

One of his most cherished possessions is a case-hardened, fireproof, steel strong room, which can be opened only by himself.

The safe was originally made for an Italian banker, who, to effectually safeguard the interest of his clients from the predatory instincts of banditti and secret societies, invented three dials which made it impossible even if a thief obtained access to the room, to get out again.

Two of the dials deal with the ingress, and each dial has two hands, which have to be placed opposite the correct numbers before the door opens. The third dial will reopen the door when the occupant wishes to leave, provided the hands are set opposite the same figures as the corresponding dial outside.

One day the banker omitted, when entering his strong room, to reset the hands of the third dial. As his memory failed to retain the figures employed on his last visit, the door refused to open, and, as the walls were too thick to allow of his cries being heard he was either stifled or starved to death.

The family of the unfortunate man, believing that he had been made prisoner by the local banditti, offered large sums for his restoration. When repeated rewards failed to restore him the banker was given up as lost.

As the strong room contained only the deceased's private papers, no attempt was made to enter the room. Some ten years later the manager determined to make use of the safe, and after considerable difficulty hunted up the workmen who had made the dials.

The banker's widow insisted, when the room gave up its ghastly secret, on the strong room being either destroyed or sold.

Mr. Kruger's factotum must have strong nerves, for it is said he frequently enters this death trap as many as a dozen times daily. Should the wires flash the news across, one day: "Disappearance of Dr. Leyds," it will not be difficult to guess the fate that has befallen him.

Accounting for Dreams.

An interesting lecture on dreams was recently given by Prof. Bergson in Paris. The professor says that dreams are only visual phenomena, that the circulation of blood in the retina and the pressure of the eyelid on the optic nerve has something to do with it, and produces color sensations. Our senses are not deadened in our slumbers; on the contrary they run riot; but the professor is convinced that we never invent anything in our dreams, and that the stories of musicians and poets composing wonderful things in their dreams are entirely unfounded. During sleep "all that we have ever seen, or heard or read is there to be evoked by the slightest sensation. To dream, consequently, is the natural state of the mind, which drifts into indifference to its surroundings."—Science.

Painful Memories.

"When was yer rale drunk last, Bill?"

"Dunno."

"Thin when was yer rale sober last?"

"Don't wyke these pyneful mem'ries, Ike, me childhood was not an 'appy one."—London Moonshine.

Serving Soup.

Soup may be served on the table or from a side table, or brought to the table in soup plates. The hostess usually serves the soup.—Ladies' Home Journal.

NOTES OF THE MODES.

The Latest in Gowns, Skirts and Fancy Waists for Followers of the Fashions.

Plaited skirts are everywhere en evidence, and many of the satin, taffeta and peau de soie boleros are plaited to correspond, the stitching added, giving them the effect of fine cords. The sweeping, clinging gowns of soft delicious creped satin and crepe de Chine in cream-color chartreuse green, Persian mauve citron and ciel blue are greatly enhanced in their svelte, graceful effect by their trimmings of costly netted fringes, which finish the edges of the long overdresses and Marie Antoinette fichus, shaped with scarf ends of extra lengh which add not a little to the artistic grace of the entire gown, says the New York Post.

One of the pretty modes of making a plaited skirt is to stitch down the plaits at the top in the shape of a pointed yoke, the stitching reaching its greatest lengths on the front and below the hips. The hem of the skirt is finished either with lines of horizontal tucking, or with rows of velvet or satin ribbon laid on flat, and about half an inch apart.

In the bewildering exhibit of fancy waists for the summer are those of all-over silk net or embroidery, through the meshes or open designs of which are run satin or velvet ribbons. These are put in to form many different effects, one of the most intricate being the deep corselet made by starting the ribbons at the side seams and carrying them to the center of the front, where they meet and form rosettes with many ends. Sleeves, boleros, guimpes, vest-fronts and revers are likewise made of these expensive all-overs threaded with ribbon of various widths and colors.

The beautiful gray gowns always favored by French women are greatly in evidence among summer costumes and toilets, many wholly gray, but formed of two materials like crepe de chine and creped satin sultan or repped silk and Henrietta cloth. More youthful creations from various French ateliers combine soft opal gray with a brilliant shade of coquelicot red or old rose with cut steel and opal bead trimmings, or more elaborate designs of gray silk applique with medallion centers of white lace or of colored silk embroideries in delicate Persian effects.

A very pretty gown of corn-colored barege is made with a tucked skirt trimmed with a graduated flounce edged with narrow black velvet ribbon and above it two bands of broad lace insertion. The bodice is tucked, and decorated with bands of the insertion going round the figure, and joined under bands of velvet ribbon whose ends in front cross over a lace blouse, and are caught by tiny gold buckles. The wired collar is of transparent lace, and narrow black velvet ribbon is strapped about it, fastening with little gold clasps. The sleeves are made of the insertion put together with velvet ribbon, and end at the elbow, in a frill of the velvet-edged barege with an inside frill of lace. A three-inch ribbon of black velvet is carried round the waist and drawn through a round gold buckle, the long ends falling to the hem of the skirt.

Summer Squash.

Summer squashes, if very young, may be boiled whole; if not, they should be pared, quartered and the seeds taken out. When boiled very tender take them up, put them in a strong cloth and press out all the water, mash them, salt and butter them to your taste. The neck part of the squash is the best. Cut it in narrow strips, take off the rind and boil the squash in salt and water till tender, then drain off the water, and let the pumpkin steam over a moderate fire for 10 to 12 minutes. It is good not mashed; if mashed, add a little butter.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cherry Soup.

Stem and wash one quart of sour cherries; put in a saucepan with one quart of water, and heat slowly to the boiling point. Rub through a sieve, add one-half a cupful of white sugar, and return to the fire. When boiling, add one tablespoonful of arrowroot rubbed to a paste with a tablespoonful of cold water. Let boil a little longer, take from the fire, add one tablespoonful of lemon juice, and set in a cold place. Serve with cracked ice in bouillon cups, with bread fingers friend in butter, dusted with sugar and glazed in the oven.—Ladies' World, New York.

Pickled Pears.

Seckel or Buffum pears, which are plentiful late in August, are the best for pickling. Do not pare them. For eight pounds of pears, dissolve four pounds of brown sugar in one quart of vinegar. Drop into it a muslin bag filled with four tablespoons of cinnamon and two grated nutmegs. Add the pears, cover closely and simmer very slowly till tender. Lift the fruit into a jar, cook the sirup half an hour, then pour boiling over the pears. Keep covered tightly. Leave the spices in the sirup.—Good Housekeeping.

Canape Sauce.

Rub the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs very fine; add one tablespoonful butter, stir until creamy; then add six canned anchovy fillets, mashed fine; one tablespoonful fine-chopped capers; one tablespoonful tarragon vinegar; one teaspoonful lemon juice; one teaspoonful English mixed mustard. Dip a sprig of parsley into boiling water, then chop it fine, add half teaspoonful of the parsley to the sauce.—Housekeeper.

THE ONLY SAFE GROUND.

Moderate Drinking May Lead to Excess, But Total Abstinence Never Does.

In discussing the distinctions between the terms "temperance" and "total abstinence" it is important to consider their influence on the young, whose opinions are still unformed and whose natural desire for pleasure will prompt them to choose the path which promises the greatest liberty. A rigid insistence on "moderation" as a synonym for "temperance" when applied to drinking makes it a dangerous principle to recommend. That kind of temperance looks very alluring at first, but it often leads by easy stages to all the helplessness and hopelessness of the inebriate. All drunkenness has its origin in moderate drinking, and while it is true that all moderate drinkers do not become inebriates it is equally true that every drunkard was once a moderate drinker. Each one started out with the intention of drinking occasionally—when he felt like it—or when sociability required it, but with the firm conviction that he could always let liquor alone when he wished to. The reason he failed, while his more fortunate brother continued along the line of moderation, was because he was more susceptible to the poison of alcohol. The difference was purely a physical one, but it emphasized the necessity for total abstinence in his case. Moderate drinking is always a trifle uncertain. One is never quite sure when he will pass the line of demarcation. Total abstinence contains no possibilities of harm. Questions of temperament do not enter into its consideration. It is not a breaker of hearts or a wrecker of homes. It does not cause a man to be discharged from a lucrative position or prevent his accumulating property. But it does enable a man to make the best use of his ability and is a recognized factor in his success. It is a prominent requisite on the part of all corporations or individuals whose interests necessitate the employment of large numbers of men, and it finds some of its best exponents in the most successful financiers and the ablest men of the present time. There is need of active work along educational lines to the end that the rising generation may thoroughly understand the dangers of moderate drinking and the great advantages that result from total abstinence.—Banner of Gold.

ITEMS.

Mrs. Lucy A. Coleman, of Chicago, has brought suit for $10,000 against C. J. McClellan, a saloon keeper, for selling liquor to her husband in violation of the dramshop act.

The young women of Rockford, Ill., have organized a social boycott against the young men who smoke cigarettes, visit the races and indulge in beer or other intoxicants.

Commander Seaton Schroeder, governor of Guam, has issued an official order in which he refers to the "terrorism, theft, gambling and drunkenness, which have brought the United States forces into disrepute." The order closes with an imposition of restrictions on the drinking habits of the marines.

Scotland has the largest number of criminals in the United Kingdom. Last year 1,386 persons were convicted in the courts for every 100,000 of the population. In England the ratio was only 581 and in Ireland 839. The explanation is that the Scots are very intemperate; that they drink whisky instead of beer, which induces crime.

The London commission appointed to inquire into the use of arsenic in beer has made a preliminary report, in which the opinion is expressed that the excess of arsenic in brewing is unavoidable with the use of certain ingredients. The committee will recommend ultimately that a standard test be established defining the proportion of arsenic that is to be regarded as wholly inadmissible.

Remarkable Temperance Revival.

A remarkable temperance revival is reported from Litchfield, Ill., where Capt. Jacob H. Hoffstitder has been holding a series of meetings. His eloquence has resulted in a panic among the 17 licensed saloon keepers of the place, who have been advertising free drinks as a counter attraction. The women of the local W. C. T. U. served ice cream and lemonade at the park and their efforts have added to the general dismay of the liquor venders, who declare that they cannot continue in business unless conditions are changed. A prohibition club has been organized with a large membership, and the temperance forces have the active support of the best people in the town.

Anti-Treat Movement.

Mr. Thomas B. Minahan, a prominent attorney of Columbus, O., and an official of the Roman Catholic organization known as the Knights of Columbus, has originated a plan for the abolition of the American custom of "treating." Columbus Council, Knights No. 1, has adopted resolutions pledging its members to refrain from the custom. Mr. Minahan hopes to extend the movement to the national organization, which has a membership of 80,000.

"OLD TIGHT."

Story of a Drunkard's Conversion and Cleansing—Wanted to Die Clean.

By Rev. Frances E. Townsley.

Poor old man! Even now I see him rising for prayers—that evening in the long ago, when I had preached to the unsaved, knowing nothing of him, nor that it was his first evening at our services.

Tall, bloated, white-haired and 82, he shook like an aspen leaf as he clung to the pew before him, while a pastor near me groaned: "O God," and people buried their faces in their hands and whispered: "It's Old Tight."

Yes, that was his only name in W——, where he had lived a genuine sot for 50 years, fiddling for low dances and given over to drunkenness and destruction by all but his aged wife.

Could he be helped? Pastors trembled and wept as he passed into the inquiry room the evening referred to, and his aged wife clung to his arm, for once without a rebuff. He told me he longed "to die clean;" that he knew appetite was his master, and he had been steeped in liquor for half a century. He seemed to sink down on the promises of Christ, and feeling his utter helplessness gave up all to simply let Christ and His people do what they would with him. And therein lay his only hope.

The struggle? There was none. Drunk most of the time for 50 years, an inveterate user of tobacco, with no holy habits of thought or action, Old Tight seemed to present a challenge to the Gospel of deliverance decidedly severe.

His friends, not his carousing cronies (they fled in dismay), fell

LET ME DIE CLEAN.

down before God and pleaded: "Thou hast said!"

The next morning after a strangely quiet night Old Tight told his wife that he wanted she should hide his tobacco box and pipe. She did so. He walked the floor; he trembled worse than ever; he prayed and wrung his hands and cried: "Let me die clean, O God, for Jesus' sake!"

Too old to toil he would have had a monotonous life had not Christians divided the time and left him but a little while alone each day. His wife suggested that he play his fiddle and try some hymns on it. He tried but once, saying: "Mary, it's a part of the old life in sin. It makes me desperately discouraged to see it. Besides, I can't use it for Jesus when I've used it for the devil so many, many years. Put it in the garret!" And to the garret it went.

One day she brought him his tobacco, hoping it might relieve a strange but much to be expected state of gloom. He gave one look at it, was seized with vomiting, cast the box and pipe into the stove and never wanted any more. The very thought of the weed made him faint, and ever after the smell of it set him to vomiting profusely.

He had some trying experiences. Satan attempted to argue with him on the ground of his extreme age, his poverty, his lack of children to aid him, his frequent inability to attend Divine worship. He even taunted him with "offering the Almighty the fag end of a long life of sin." All he could answer was: "I will, I will, I will die clean, by the help of God. If I knew I should be lost I'd still die clean. God said He'd help me. He said He'd save me. I'll let Him!"

One day there was nothing in the larder, winter was coming on and the enemy told him the church had forgotten him. He still cried: "I'll die clean!" That evening a wagon load of saints visited his humble home with food and money sufficient for all winter's needs. It broke the old man's heart. Tears of gratitude poured from his eyes and vows of trustful obedience rolled from his tongue. Thank God, "Old Tight" became Mr. Titus, was known as such a number of years and died clean. No! He still lives and is eternally pure, for "Jesus promised" everlasting life.

As I recall my experience with that man I realize that the barrier to newness of life with scores of drink victims is the lack of will to be helped. On the word of our Lord I am thoroughly convinced that, even with their will power so nearly gone, if like this very aged man they would give God the little they still possess of desire to be right, and willing to die clean, He would keep His word and deliver them.

Years after when I spoke of my story to a large congregation in a distant state a traveling man rose to corroborate my statements, saying he had visited the home of Mr. Titus and learned these details from his neighbors, and thanked God for their truth.

Christians, do not forget to minister continually to the penitent one, lest he lack some bitter day in trust and loyalty, and fail to die clean.—Union Signal.

THE PRESIDENT SHOT.

(Continued from Page One.)

Scores of them were struck by the horses' shoulders as the crowd behind refused to let them retire sufficiently to make passageway.

DRIVER HARD TO CHECK.

The driver had a long keen whip and played it alternately on the horses and the faces and heads of the crowd. Once as the carriage neared the Triumphal Causeway the crush became too dense for it to seem possible to force through. Strong-limbed angry men were in pursuit of the wake of the vehicle trying to find a hold on the smooth, polished surface and the rounded corners. They would slip and fall and be trampled on.

It looked as if the carriage was going to be stopped in front, but the coachman smiled and, standing up, sped his long lash out in front of his horses' heads. They increased their speed to a gallop and the crowd opened. Once on the causeway all was well, for the outer limits of the crowd had been reached and the narrowness of the way beyond as well as the down-hill slope facilitated movement.

The crowd soon gave up pursuit. Hard and fast the carriage went to the Lincoln Park gateway, which swung open as the carriage drew near. From this point straight down Delaware avenue the journey was uninterrupted except that three or four bicyclists followed and spread the news.

PRISONER COWERED.

The prisoner from the moment he had touched the cushions of the carriage cowered in the rear left-hand corner, now and then raising his hand as he would look out of the windows.

When the carriage moved through the crowd, and he could hear their awful imprecations as the people struggled to get near enough to take vengeance, convulsive shivers ran through his slender body and his eyes rolled with wide terror. His lips were dry and parched and he wetted them constantly with his tongue.

As the carriage passed the Milburn residence the guard who was nearest Nieman looked up at the front of the house in which Mrs. McKinley lay asleep. Clutching his club closer in his hand, he bent on the prisoner a look which made him cower deeper in the cushions.

Just south of Utica street the carriage met a light police wagon containing Captain Bull, superintendent of Buffalo police, who wheeled and followed the carriage down to headquarters at Station No. 1, at the junction of the terrace, Erie and Seneca streets.

LANDED AT POLICE STATION.

The carriage drew up sharply and the prisoner was taken out. A moment later the bicycle men who were following had told the crowd of idlers that the President had been shot and that the man who had done it was the prisoner who had just arrived. From that germ the mob fever grew and swelled.

All over the vicinity, into the neighboring saloons and railroad men's quarters, the tidings sped. The knots of people that formed the nucleus of the downtown mob began to collect.

Back of the Temple of Music the crowd continued to grow larger. Rumors spread that the man who had done the shooting was still in the building, and it was necessary to hold the guards there for hours. The fact that the guards remained convinced the people that they had been made victims of a ruse, and it was at a late hour that the last of the throng dispersed.

An innocent remark of a well-meaning man nearly cost him his life.

"Well, this is the result of Bryan's doctrine," said some one.

A well-meaning Bryan partisan answered:

"Bryan is not so far wrong after all, neighbor."

"He's an anarchist!" shouted a rowdy, and angry men seeking vengeance began to taunt the Bryan advocate. The hundreds back of the circle yelled till his protestations were drowned. Finally he left, followed by volleys of imprecations and threats.

Hundreds scrambled out on window ledges to look in at the police station. A cell door soon closed on the prisoner.

He Owes His Life to the Foreughthot of a Companion.

While on a camping trip in Webster county, Mr. S. I. Stump, of Normantown, W. Va., had a severe attack of bloody flux. He says, "I firmly believe I owe my life to the forethought of one of the company who had taken along a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Moral.—Procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. It cannot be obtained when on a hunting, fishing or prospecting trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and at such times and places it is most likely to be needed. The safe way is to have it with you. Thousands of travelers never leave home on a journey without it. For sale by all druggists.

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.

PRESTON LUMBER & COAL CO.,
22 tf Oakland, Md

35th Annual Encampment G. A. R., Cleveland, O., Sept. 10 to 14. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Rattlefield Route.

For the Annual Encampment G. A. R., at Cleveland, O., September 10 to 14, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets from all points on its lines East of the Ohio River at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Tickets good going on all trains of September 8 to 12, inclusive, good to return until September 15, inclusive, except if tickets are deposited with Joint Agent on or before noon of September 15 and payment of fee of 50 cents, tickets may be extended for return to October 8, inclusive.

Call on agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for tickets and full information.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

Fall term CENTRAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Cumberland, Md., Winchester, Va., begins Sept. 2nd. Write for catalog and free lesson in Gregg Shorthand. Scholarship $45.00

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA, COLORADO AND UTAH.

Special low Summer Excursion Rates to all points. Personally conducted Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Personally conducted tour to San Francisco, Cal., account General Convention Episcopal Cuhrch. Tickets on sale Sept. 22nd to 27th. Good returning until Nov. 5th, with stop-over privileges.

Quickest and best line to

OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

Only line with Double Daily Through Service. Dining Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Fastest train service to the famous

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, OIL FIELDS.

Through sleeping car from Chicago without change and through sleeping car reservations from Cincinnati via Memphis, Tenn., to

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Special Homeseekers' Excursions to all points South, West and North West.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Appointment of Judge and Registration Officer to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., August 14, 1901.

Josias Bittinger, appointed Republican Judge and Registration Officer by this board, at a meeting held June 29, 1901, for Election District No. 12, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Geo. W. Engle is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

W. W. FRAZEE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 10th day of September, 1901.

ELMIE FRAZEE,
OLIVER P. FRAZEE,
Executors.
Markleysburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JACOB SHARTZER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1901.

LEONARD SHARTZER, Executor,
27 3* Accident, Md.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscribers, of Garrett county, Maryland, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HANSON WALTER,

late of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1901.

ELIZA JANE FAUCETT,
GEORGE HENRY WALTER,
Administrators,
27 3* Selbysport, Md.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new road beginning for the same at the south end of Garrett V. Moon's lane and running thence down Laurel Creek and through the lands of the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company, James L. Harvey and J. B. Lipscomb and along the lines of said Lipscomb and Chas. Cooper and through the lands of the said Mining and Manufacturing Company to the town of Schell, a distance of about three miles.

J. L. HARVEY,
J. O. O'HAVRE,
J. B. LIPSCOMB and others,
22 5t* Petitioners.

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

Maryland's School of Technology. Four Courses of Instruction.

AGRICULTURAL — MECHANICAL
SCIENTIFIC — CLASSICAL

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified at once to enter upon life's work; graduates in Mechanical Engineering and Chemistry this year, all secured positions upon graduation. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—bath rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, $154.00 for scholastic year. Catalogue giving full particulars sent on application. Daily visit by physician to college.

Attention is called to the Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture. Particulars sent upon application.

Term commences September 23rd. Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER,
President M. A. C.

Order of Publication.

Noah Bowman, Plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth Bowman et al, Defendants.

No. 1118 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this bill is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate of which Samuel Bowman, late of Garrett county, deceased, died seized and possessed.

The Bill states—

1st. That a certain Samuel Bowman was in his lifetime seized and possessed of a parcel of land situated in Garrett county, Maryland, containing about sixty-four and one-half acres.

2nd. That being so seized, the said Samuel Bowman some twenty years ago departed this life intestate, leaving surviving him a widow (who has since died) and the following children, viz., Noah Bowman, Joseph Bowman, Cornelius Bowman and Lydia Bowman.

3rd. That the said Lydia intermarried with one J. H. Pitzer, and some years ago departed this life intestate, leaving surviving her her husband and the following children, viz., Maggie B., who intermarried with W. G. Rogers; Annie, who intermarried with S. J. Neil (the said Annie now being dead, dying intestate, leaving surviving her her said husband and one child, Conova, a minor); Harriet, who intermarried with Alex. McAnear; Frances L., who intermarried with W. W. Brown; Sarah A., who intermarried with L. L. Cooper; Noah C. Pitzer, a minor, and J. R. Pitzer.

4th. That Cornelius Bowman is also dead, dying intestate, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Bowman, and the following children, viz., James F. Bowman, Samuel H. Bowman and Mattie, who intermarried with W. H. Morgan.

5th. That the said Joseph Bowman died intestate some pears ago, leaving a widow, Lizzie Bowman, a son, N. E. Bowman, and other children, whose names and ages are unknown.

6th. That the real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury, and that in order to make division thereof the property will have to be sold and the proceeds divided.

7th. The Bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said property and for a distribution of the proceeds, for general relief, and also for an order of publication against the non-residents and unknown heirs.

It is thereupon, this 12th day of August, 1901, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 13th day of September, 1901, give notice to the defendants, the said Elizabeth Bowman, James F. Bowman, Samuel H. Bowman, Mattie Morgan and W. H. Morgan, her husband, J. H. Pitzer, Maggie B. Rogers and W. G. Rogers, her husband, S. J. Neal, Conova Neal, Harriet E. McAnear and Alex. McAnear, her husband, Sarah Cooper and L. L. Cooper, her husband, Noah C. Pitzer, Frances L. Brown and W. W. Brown, her husband, J. R. Pitzer, Lizzie Bowman, N. E. Bowman and the unknown heirs of Joseph Bowman, deceased, of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 22, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, Sept. 9, 1901,

as required by law, for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Cure That Cold

And it can be done for 25 cents—a dose or two and relief is instant—a few doses more and the cure is complete.

Pine and Terpin Cough Syrup

Is a new remedy—contains new drugs and new chemicals—a trial will convince anyone of its merit—it cures where all else fails.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
At all Druggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Paid Up Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

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WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

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Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
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R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

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M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital..... $100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors.. $450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
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Burlington Route

It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

Chicago-St.Paul Minneapolis Limited Express

It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

Leaves CHICAGO 6.30 p. m. Daily

We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

H. E. HELLER, District Passenger Agent,
632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS

cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain. No Griping. No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.
A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.

Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133⅝ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅝ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26⅜ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of pearses, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
OAKLAND, MD

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY, ARCHITECT,

Office 7 North Liberty St.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—REPUBLICAN Building,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. 1e14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

DR. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
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Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

DR. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

DR. H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 5 22 6m

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
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Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
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Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

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Will sell Real or Personal Estate
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

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Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35 P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 50	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 28
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv *7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agen

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1901. NUMBER 28.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY IS DEAD!

Theodore Roosevelt is Now President of the United States.

PEACEFUL CLOSE OF A GRAND CAREER.

In a Loving Farewell to His Devoted Wife the Dying President's Last Words Were "It is God's Way; His Will Be Done. Good-by." The Nation Bowed in Grief.

William McKinley, the twenty-fourth President of the United States, died at 2.15 Saturday morning.

The bullet fired by Leon Czolgosz, the anarchist assassin, has done its awful work.

The nation is bowed in grief.

Theodore Roosevelt, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, is now the President.

President McKinley's end was peaceful. The noble courage and Christian spirit which had characterized his splendid public career and his sweet domestic life were pathetically shown in his last moments of consciousness. His one thought was of his wife, who held his hand in a loving, lingering farewell. His last words were to her. They were:

"Good-by. All, Good-by. It is God's Way. His Will Be Done."

Members of the Cabinet, Secretary Cortelyou and the others who had watched through the hours of suspense and anxiety from the time of the first sinking spell, caused by heart failure, early Friday morning, entered the chamber of the dying President, touched his hand and murmured a word of farewell. About 7.40 o'clock the President softly uttered the words of his favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and then lapsed into unconsciousness.

From the time that the President experienced the first severe sinking spell, at 2 o'clock Friday morning, until 7 o'clock Friday evening digitalis was given and saline solution injected to stimulate the action of the enfeebled heart. Oxygen was also administered. It seemed that the dying man was being kept alive by artificial means. After he had bidden farewell to Mrs. McKinley and others near and dear to him the President requested the doctors to be allowed to die, and the use of oxygen was suspended.

The members of the family, with the exception of the bereaved widow, were at the deathbed. Mrs. McKinley was in an adjoining room. Dr. Rixey was the only physician present.

He had been unconscious since 7.30 p. m. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with the wife to whom he devoted a lifetime of care. He died unattended by a minister of the Gospel, but his last words were an humble submission to the will of God, in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him, and faced death in the same spirit of calmness and poise which has marked his long and honorable career.

His relatives and the members of his official family were at the Milburn house, except Secretary Wilson, who did not avail himself of the opportunity, and some of his personal and political friends took leave of him. This painful ceremony was simple. His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a longing glance at him, and turned tearfully away. He was practically unconscious during this time.

But the powerful heart stimulants, including oxygen, were employed to restore him to consciousness for his final parting with his wife. He asked for her, and she sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her good-by. She went through the heart-trying scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

The announcement of the death to the members of the Cabinet was made by Webb Hayes, who said:

"It is all over."

Mrs. McKinley last saw her husband between 11 and 12. At that time she sat by the bedside holding his hand. The members of the Cabinet were admitted to the sick room singly at that time.

The actual death probably occurred about 2 o'clock, it being understood that Dr. Rixey delayed the announcement momentarily to assure himself.

The announcement of the news to those waiting below was postponed until the members of the family had withdrawn. Through Secretary Cortelyou the waiting newspaper men received the notification. In a trice there was the keenest excitement on the broad avenue, but there was no semblance of disorder.

With the momentary excitement incident upon the announcement of the end the entire scene became one of unmistakable and deep mourning. As if nature lent its aid to the grieving crowds a dense fog settled like a pall over the city. The Milburn house became a tomb of silence. Lights not extinguished were dimmed; visitors were denied admittance and the mourning family and their more intimate friends were speedily left alone with their distinguished dead.

OUR MARTYR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

THE LAST FAREWELLS A PATHETIC SCENE.

Before 6 o'clock Friday evening it was clear to those at the President's bedside that he was dying, and preparations were made for the last sad offices of farewell from those who were nearest and dearest to him. Oxygen had been administered steadily, but with little effect in keeping back the approach of death. The President came out of one period of unconsciousness only to relapse into another. But in this period, when his mind was partially clear, occurred a series of events of profoundly touching character. Down stairs, with strained and tear-stained faces, members of the Cabinet were grouped in anxious waiting. They knew the end was near, and that the time had come when they must see him for the last time on earth. This was about 6 o'clock. One by one they ascended the stairway—Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney General Knox. Secretary Wilson also was there, but he held back, not wishing to see the President in his last agony. There was only a momentary stay of the Cabinet officers at the threshold of the death chamber. Then they withdrew, the tears streaming down their faces and the words of intense grief choking in their throats.

After they left the sick room the physicians rallied him to consciousness, and the President asked almost immediately that his wife be brought to him. The doctors fell back into the shadows of the room as Mrs. McKinley came through the doorway. The strong face of the dying man lighted up with a faint smile as their hands were clasped. She sat beside him and held his hand. Despite her physical weakness she bore up bravely under the ordeal.

The President in his last period of consciousness, which ended about 7.40, chanted the words of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and his last audible conscious words, as taken down by Dr. Mann at the bedside, were:

"Good-by; all good-by. It is God's way. His will be done."

Then his mind began to wander, and soon afterward he completely lost consciousness. His life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen, and the President finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. About 8.30 the administration of oxygen ceased and the pulse grew fainter and fainter. He was sinking gradually, like a child, into the eternal slumber. By 10 o'clock the pulse could no longer be felt in his extremities, and they grew cold. Below stairs the grief-stricken gathering waited sadly for the end.

All the evening those who had hastened to Buffalo fast as steel and steam could carry them continued to arrive. They drove up in carriages at a gallop or were whisked up in automobiles, all intent upon getting there before death came. One of the last to arrive was Attorney General Knox, who reached the house at 9.30. He was permitted to go up stairs to look for the last time upon the face of his chief. Those in the house at this time were Secretaries Hitchcock, Wilson and Root, Senators Fairbanks, Hanna and Burrows, Judge Day, Colonel Herrick, Abner McKinley (the President's brother) and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Baer (the President's niece and her husband), Miss Mary Barber, Mrs. McWilliams (Mrs. McKinley's cousin), the physicians, including Dr. McBurney, who arrived after 8 o'clock; John G. Milburn, John N. Scatcherd, Harry Hamlin, all of Buffalo; Secretary Cortelyou and a number of others.

Thus minutes lengthened to hours, and midnight came with the President still battling against death.

At the midnight hour the Milburn hour was the centre of a scene as animated as though it were midday, although a solemn hush hung over the great crowd of watchers. The entire lower part of the house was aglow with light, and the many attendants, friends and relatives could be seen moving about and occasionally moving in groups to the front door for a breath of air. In the upper front chambers the lights were low, and around on the north side, where the chamber of death is located, there were fitting lights, some burning brightly and then turned low.

Vice President Roosevelt had been notified early in the day of the critical state of affairs. There was no longer a doubt that in the approaching death of the President a complete change in the executive administration of the government would ensue. When Mr. Roosevelt would take the oath of office was wholly a matter of conjecture.

BEGUN IN HOPE, ENDED IN DESPAIR.

The President's last day, which ended in despair, began in hope. The ills that came on Friday afternoon, when the organs of digestion refused to handle the solid food that had been taken earlier in the day, had seemingly been overcome by midnight, and when the new day came it found the President relieved and resting. Hope that had suddenly dropped from the high place which it had held began to revive. The healing of the wounds had progressed favorably, general conditions were in the main quite satisfactory, and the immediate future of the case seemed to hold no threat.

The physicians, who had been in almost constant attendance during the night, parted, and the watch in the sick room was reduced. Suddenly there was a failure of the heart, which for several days had been manifesting signs of weakness, and the President sank toward unconsciousness. This was at 2 o'clock in the morning. There was an immediate application of restoratives and a general call went out to the absent physicians and nurses. Digitalis, strychnia and saline solution were administered to the patient, but there was no immediate response to treatment.

The physicians admitted that he was desperately ill, and Secretary Cortelyou decided to send for the relatives and close friends of the President, the Vice President and the members of the Cabinet.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.)

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

Tom's Miserable Luck

By JAMES C. PURDY.

"I DUNNO how 'tis our Tom always has such miserable luck. I'm sure no boy tries harder for a chance to work and no boy's capabler than he is, but things always seem to go against him, somehow.

Indeed, there seemed to be some ground for Mrs. Gill's complaint. Tom certainly did have a great many falls in his wrestle with the world. He was bright and active, not vicious and not lazy. He found plenty of opportunities to work, but the opportunities did not last.

"Tom hasn't got influence," his mother would sigh in explanation. "It takes influence to push a boy on, and how's a poor boy to get any influence?"

When Tom was discharged from the Electrical Works, he assumed that his place was wanted for the son of some stockholder. The manager's explanation was different, but Tom's mother believed Tom.

As winter approached, the need at home was more urgent than ever, for the mother herself had fallen down the cellar stairs, and was wofully lame in consequence.

"I ought to have remembered that broken step," she said, dolefully. "Tom was goin' to fix it when it first got broke, but he kept puttin' it off, somehow."

Under pressure of necessity, Tom announced himself as an odd jobber. He was handy and apt at many things; he could put an electric bell in order, rig up an electric gas-lighting attachment, put a new washer on a leaky spigot, contrive a kitchen shelf, mend a broken bracket, replace a shattered window-pane. All these things he undertook to do now, as well as to manage the furnace fires in people's cellars.

Mrs. Byrd gave him his first trial. She was not rich, she did not even keep a servant, but her word of commendation went far with the many rich people among her friends. Being interested in Tom's mother, she gave the boy two or three small jobs to do, and he did them well.

"You might try him," she said to her friends, "but don't promise any steady work till we see how he holds out. For he has had an unbroken run of what his mother calls 'miserable luck.' Perhaps his luck has changed now."

So Tom was given a good many jobs. Presently winter was close at hand, and furnace fires must be started.

"Build mine at once," Mrs. Boyd said to Tom. "I will tell you exactly how I wish it managed." And she concluded: "I take you on trial for two weeks. It depends on yourself

"BUT ISN'T A BARGAIN A BARGAIN?"

whether the trial shall last longer than that."

Then she was reminded that some boy had broken a pane of glass in the cellar window facing north.

"Put a whole pane of glass in there," she said, "before the first freeze. It won't do to have that water-pipe frozen."

"I'll put it in to-morrow morning," said Tom.

"Very well, I'll trust you for that."

The mild weather lasted nearly a fortnight after this, and furnace fires were kept as low as possible. Tom had several of them to attend to, but not quite so many as at first. Already his miserable luck had caught up with him again. Several of his new employers had dispensed with him. Mr. Crane told him bluntly that, since he had "skipped" a day, he need not come back to finish weather-stripping the windows. When he went to lay Mrs. Wilson's vestibule oilcloth, he found it already in place. It was discouraging, but still Tom did not give up.

The disappointment at Judge Grey's came near making him do that, however. He was called there to put an electric bell in order, and to put new wires to the gas-lighting attachment. He soon had the bell working perfectly, but when he went back, three days later, with the wire for the other job, he found that a regular electrician had been called in his stead, and that the work was already done. Why? Certainly no electrician in the city could do that job better than Tom Gill could do it; and just because he had put off doing it for a couple of days!

The cold weather came suddenly. People woke in the night shivering for more blankets, and the next morning all ponds were covered with ice. Then the wind rose, and came in an arctic gale straight from the north. It blew so all day and all night, and before the second morning dawned the cold was bitter.

That second morning Tom was a full half hour late in getting to Mrs. Byrd's. She was in the kitchen to receive him, and he noticed a certain unusual graciousness in her manner.

"I ain't just on the minute this morning," he said, with his pleasant laugh. "Bed felt so good, I lay a little too long."

"Just a little," said Mrs. Byrd, smoothly. "Now that you mention it, I think you have been a little late every morning; a half hour or so."

Tom gave her an apprehensive look. "Well, you see, them warm mornings I thought it wouldn't make any difference. You see—"

"But isn't a bargain a bargain?" she asked, calmly. "You know you agreed to be here every morning at half-past six, and don't you think I had a right to expect you at that time? I may be wrong, but it seems to me it was none of your business what the weather was."

"Oh, well, if you look at it that way—"

"And another thing," she interrupted him, in the same even tone. "Yesterday morning you left the furnace with only a very little coal in it, saying you would come back after breakfast. I am afraid your mother was worse, or you certainly would have come, especially as it was such a cold day."

"N-no, m'am, mother wasn't any worse, but—I'll tell you. One of our neighbors came in and wanted me to put up her stove—just a thank-you job—and I thought just for once maybe it wouldn't be any hardship for you to put on a shovelful or two, till—"

"No hardship at all, I assure you, for I didn't do it. I was out most of the day and all the evening. Didn't you find the fire rather low when you came in the evening?"

"Yes, ma'am, but I coaxed it up as well as I could, and I thought it would be—"

"I imagined so, for the house seemed cold to me when I came in. Don't you think it is a little below normal this morning, even?"

She led him into the dining-room; it was as cold as a sawmill. "Perhaps it would be as well to go down now and see what can be done to improve matters," she said, and with the same dangerous sweetness of manner she opened the cellar door and followed close behind him down the stairs.

"Oh! Oh! Oh!"

At the foot of the stairway Tom stopped, pale, speechless, overwhelmed. The cellar was flooded with water, and a small cataract was still pouring into it. The water pipe had burst.

Mrs. Byrd, close beside him, uttered a cry of fresh dismay. Bad as the situation had been 15 minutes earlier, it was worse now. Her voice roused Tom from his stupor, and he splashed away through the water to the cut-off, turned it, and so stopped the rush. Then he waded to the furnace; it was fireless, and had been so since the night before. There, staring him out of countenance, was the vacant space into which he had promised to put a pane two weeks ago.

"I—I thought a few more days wouldn't matter—and I wasn't expecting the freeze yet, and anyhow I put a board against it last night. It must have blown in," he muttered, trying to excuse himself.

"And you are the one that never went back on a bargain!"

"Never went back on a bargain!" she repeated. "You never did anything else! I knew your record, but I thought you might have learned a lesson at last, so I gave you one more chance; and this is the use you have made of it! You have cheated every friend I recommended you to. Even patient Judge Grey could not put up with your dilly-dallying! You are an out-and-out swindler from first to last!"

"No, ma'am, I ain't! Excuse me, but I ain't!" He came and looked straight into her angry eyes. There was a new sort of dignity in his respectful tone and in his pale face. "I was, but my luck's changed, and I ain't now."

"Go! I have no patience for any more experiments. Go!"

He went meekly up the stairs. She followed him slowly, with the uncomfortable feeling every sensible person has after a fit of anger; she had said more than she had meant to say, although no more than the occasion called for.

When she reached the kitchen Tom was at the door ready to go out. He faced her, and in a businesslike tone said the most unexpected thing possible: "What plumber shall I go for? That pipe must be fixed right away."

"What have you to do with that? Don't you understand? You are discharged."

"No, ma'am, I ain't. Excuse me, but really I ain't. You see, it's just this way. I've got to keep on working for you, and for all the rest of the folks that dropped me, so as to make up for the way I've been doing. Understand? I ain't asking pay from you or from them; only to make it up to you. I can see now that I'm in debt, and I want to pay up, that's all. And I want to prove that my luck's changed."

She wavered an instant, then laughed in spite of herself. "I really believe your luck has changed! It used to be that you wouldn't stay in a situation, and now you won't stay out of one! Well, run off and get Brown, the plumber, here as soon as you can. Then come back and build that furnace fire. The house is as cold as a barn, and I want my breakfast."

He went and came. And all winter he kept coming and going, not only to that house, but to one after another of the houses that had dispensed with him. His employers wondered if the reform would last; but long before spring all were convinced that his luck had changed indeed. Before another winter came he was back in the electrical works, and there he has stayed ever since.—Youth's Companion.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The production of steel wire nails in the United States in 1900 was 7,233,979 kegs.

In Maryland sparrows have been known to raise six broods in one year. In England there are seldom more than three broods.

The health officer in St. Paul has decided that rank growths of weeds are generative of disease or of unsanitary conditions, and has ordered their extirpation.

Germany spends $15,000,000 a year on indigo. At a cost of $4,500,000, a chemical laboratory has been erected in Baden which expects to supply the entire domestic demand for this article.

Over 8,000 dealers carry on the world's diamond trade, with a stock exceeding $350,000,000. About 5,000 cutters and polishers, principally in Amsterdam, Antwerp, Paris and the Jura, prepare the stones for market.

An expedition to Kolynsk, Russia, is being made by Russian scientists in order to bring to St. Petersburg the mammoth which has recently been discovered. It is unique of its kind, its hair, skin and flesh being entirely preserved, and there are remains of undigested food in its stomach.

In 1900 in the Punjab, a section of India, where about 500,000 persons die annually, only 893 were killed by snake bites. Their bite is more often inflicted in houses than either in the fields or in the jungle. During the year in question 1,374 wild animals were slaughtered, including 11 tigers, 186 bears, 184 leopards and 99 wolves; 13,272 snakes were killed.

WHERE IS THE HAT-STRING?

It Is Noticed That the Straw Hats of This Summer Are Being Worn Without Them.

With an unusually large crop of straw hats in Chicago this summer, it has just occurred to some one to ask why it is that the black hat string, so popular and universal several years ago, has been discarded, says the Tribune.

The hat string was at the height of its popularity in 1895. It was a bit of black tape fastened to a man's hat behind, with the other end anchored securely to the lapel of his coat. Everybody took the precaution against winds, and it was quite common to see a man's hat blow off, while he walked on as if oblivious of the fact, slowly reeling it in behind him.

"Why are they discarded?" repeated a State street hatter. "I might ask you another question in answer: Why do women dispense with the handy little skirt-holder that they used to wear? It held up the skirt in excellent fashion and saved their appearances the awkward, obtrusive elbow that now mars their figures.

"As to the hat string, however, I have a theory that it was not meant for sensible men.

"Did you ever notice that most men who allow their hats to blow off are stupid? You just watch for a month and you'll agree with me. I venture that not one wideawake, quick, intelligent fellow in a thousand has his hat blown off under any circumstances.

"Nine hats out of ten are blown off at street corners where a man steps from the sheltering fronts of a row of buildings into the street at right angles, up which a wind is driving. A score of indications of the wind are in front of him. Dust is flying; women's skirts are blown about; awnings are flopping; men are holding on to their hats; scraps of paper are flying.

"But the stupid victim of the wind walks beyond the corner with no precautions—and away goes his hat.

"Make a study of the face of the next man you see whose hat has sailed away with the wind, and just consider if you would care to trust his judgment on any matter of consequence. I'll bet you wouldn't—not in a hundred years."

SPEED IS FAR TOO LOW.

Trains on the Siberian Railway Do Not Make More Than Nine Miles an Hour.

Traffic between Moscow and Port Arthur over the Siberian railway will be opened over the Trans-Siberian railway within a very few weeks, but the results seem likely to prove disappointing. According to the latest calculation the journey from Moscow to Port Arthur will take 28 days, even in favorable circumstances. Indeed, according to the Odessa Novosti, during practically half the year the railway administration refuses to guarantee arrival in Port Arthur from Moscow under a month and a half. People here are asking what has become of the promise of a seven days' trip from Moscow to the Asiatic termini of the Siberian railway in saloons rivaling in comfort and luxury even the trains de luxe of the continent, says a London exchange.

The average speed of the Siberian passenger trains was to be about 35 miles an hour at least. As a matter of fact, an average inclusive speed of from seven to nine miles an hour is the most the administration of the railway is prepared to guarantee. The difference between 35 miles an hour and nine is one which is puzzling Russians immensely, even when every allowance is made for difficulties during a portion of the year owing to storms on Lake Baikal and the vagaries of the ice on the Shilka and Amur. The opinion is general here that the utility—commercial, military or otherwise—of the gigantic undertaking sponsored by the Russian government and paid for with borrowed money will scarcely prove commensurate with its colossal proportions.

Papa Not in It.

Ascum—Hello! How's your baby?

Newpop—I have no baby. We're living with my wife's folks now.

Ascum — How do you mean? What's that got to do with the baby?

Newpop—It's "our Mary's baby" now.—Philadelphia Press.

Looking Backward.

Mrs. Nagg.—We were wedded in June, the marriage month.

Mr. Nagg—Yes. I fell in love in March, the mad month, and proposed in April, the fool month.—Town Topics.

A Real Benefactor.

"My dear doctor, I cannot thank you enough for performing that operation on my uncle."

"I did the best I could."

"I know, I know it. By his death two whole families are now living in comparative ease."—Judge.

Disqualified.

Mabel—There is the telephone call, Amy. I wish you'd answer it.

Amy—Why don't you answer it yourself?

Mabel—Well, you see, I've been eating onions.—Harlem Life.

Guilty as Charged.

Upgardson—I am told you have been talking about me behind my back.

Atom—That's the way I have always talked about you. I never talk about a man in front of his back.—Chicago Tribune.

Shirt Waists.

Henry—Are you partial to shirt waists?

David (absent-mindedly)—It depends upon what kind of young woman is inside of them.—Boston Transcript.

His Classification.

There was a rug on the line that needed attention, and she had been looking for some able-bodied man.

"Are you a carpet beater?" she asked of the hobo who applied for a little financial assistance.

"No, ma'am," he replied, honestly, as he hastily backed away. "I'm a dead beater."

"I don't believe you do any beating at all," she retorted.

"Just give me a chance," he said, "to beat a woman out of a little coin, and see what happens."—Chicago Post.

Progress Backward.

"I'm glad to observe that Mr. De Kanter has turned over a new leaf," remarked Mrs. Borden.

"How do you mean, ma'am?" inquired the observant chambermaid.

"He hasn't left his shoes on the hall rack these last few nights."

"No, ma'am, but you'd ought to see how muddy his sheets are."—Philadelphia Press.

A Social Sherlock Holmes.

"She claims to be from the east," we said, referring to the new arrival.

"I have my doubts," remarked the observant person. "Have you noticed that when she shakes hands she only raises her hand to her chin? I do not think she is from any farther east than Pittsburg."

It is well, when in society, to take note of these little things.—Baltimore American.

Recreant Member of the Flock.

"I trust, Brudder Eph'm," said the pastor, "you is still walkin' in de straight an' narrer path?"

"Ise sorry to say, paksun," replied Uncle Eph'm, deeply penitent, "Ise backslode a good deal lately."—Chicago Tribune.

Quite Proper.

Subbubs—I hear the small farmers out our way talking about their truck patches. Wonder why they call them patches?

Citiman—Why not? They're sowed on, you know.—Philadelphia Press.

Laying for the Parrot.

Mother—Tommy, a little bird tells me that you helped yourself to cake while I was out.

Tommy (aside)—I'll wring that parrot's neck!—Chicago News.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Microscopic Metaphysics.

Mrs. Hoyle—I can read my husband like a book.

Mrs. Doyle—You must have good eyes to read such a small type.—Smart Set.

If you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"It seems strange to hear you speak so bitterly of him. You used to say you admired him for the enemies he had made."

"Yes, but I'm one of them now."—Philadelphia Press.

Bronchitis Can be Cured
With Hoxsie's Croup Cure, speedily. 50 cts.

Dead women tell no secrets.—Chicago Daily News.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are as easy to use as soap. No muss or failures.

Some people pay too much attention to the talk of the insane.—Atchison Globe.

Mirth is nature's best remedy for ills.—Chicago Daily News.

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HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK

She Knew Amos Keeter.

She was a very talkative old aunty and her memory was remarkable. Her nephew from the city soon realized the strength of both of these characteristics.

"Say, aunty," he put in when he found an opening in the old lady's continuous chain of reminiscences, "did you ever know the Skeeter family that used to live around here somewhere?"

"Knew 'em all," cried the old lady, without a moment's hesitation. "Yes, indeed."

"Did you know Amos?" continued the joker.

"Amos Keeter!" cried the old lady again. "Well, I should say I did. Many's the party he's taken me to. Amos Keeter? Dear, dear, how his name does call up the good old times!"

And then the wicked nephew had to go out behind the woodshed to laugh.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Too much honey is sometimes as bad as too much gall.—Chicago Daily News.

Be not merely good; be good for something.—Thoreau.

Tale bearers are just as bad as tale makers.—Sheridan.

Avarice increases with the increasing pile of gold.—Juvenal.

Lots of men marry young because they are not old enough to know better.—Chicago Daily News.

Lots of men are all right, only they stopped learning too long ago.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Even during the worst drought things are soaked at the sign of the three balls.—Indianapolis News.

Some days a fellow could easily waste every bit of his time listening to fool stories.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

You can make an honest man trouble, but you can't make him as much trouble as you can make a thief.—Atchison Globe.

Boynton—"Harding tells me he is suffering from an operation." Sawyer—"I hadn't heard of it. Surgical, of course?" Boynton—"No, this was a financial operation. Gibbons borrowed ten dollars from him yesterday."—Boston Transcript.

"I made one hole in five strokes," announced the new golfer, gleefully. "The idea!" exclaimed the other golfer, who was even newer. "I invariably make a hole with every stroke. I never can hit the ground in the same place twice."—Philadelphia Press.

The New Reporter Again.—"Always," said the astute city editor to the new reporter, "always be on the lookout for any little touch of humor that may brighten up our columns." That evening the new reporter turned in a story about a burglary in a butcher's shop, which commenced: "Mr. Hiram Cleaver, the well-known butcher, is losing flesh rapidly these days."—Baltimore American.

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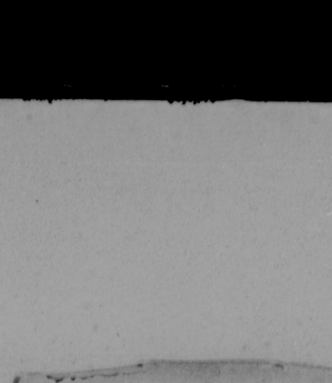

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FALLING HAIR

Prevented by Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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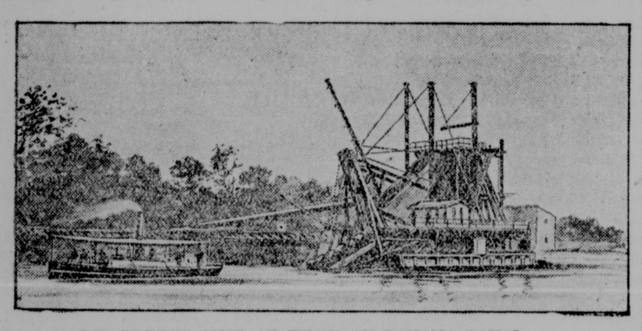

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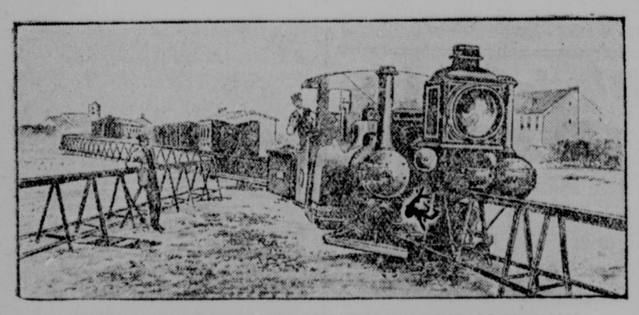
The monorail has passed successfully through the experimental stage. A short English line, known as the Ballybunion & Listowel Light railway, has been in successful operation for some time, and a longer line has been operated in Belgium, carrying both freight and passengers. Both are operated by steam, but a proposition is now before the British public for the immediate construction of an electric monorail line between Manchester and Liverpool, which is to develop a speed of between 110 and 120 miles per hour.

Some years ago it was proposed to build a monorail air line between Chicago and St. Louis, but the project was allowed to die out. Should the English line prove a success, however—and there is no scientific reason why it should not—the world would have to adopt the monorail system for rapid passenger service, in spite of the croakings of the hidebound conservatives. The public has ample reason to be interested in the monorail, because the saving in the cost of original construction and subsequent maintenance would make elevation not only possible, but advisable. It would do away with grade crossings and the killing of men and cattle, with coal smoke and dust, and promote communication between points that now seem far distant from each other.

By monorail express one could travel from Chicago to New York in eight hours; from Chicago to Milwaukee in 45 minutes; from Chicago to St. Louis in three hours. And what is quite as imporant, cars could be run at frequent intervals. An electric road has to have power distributed along its entire line, and it would be nearly as cheap to run 48 trains of one car each per day as 12 trains of four cars each. The only extra expense would be the wages of a few extra motormen and conductors, a mere trifle in the operation of a first-class railroad.

The monorail idea is based on correct principles, and that is why it will survive all attacks from interested sources, and monorail electric passenger service is an improvement that is bound to come, sooner rather than later.



STEAM MONORAIL TRACK AND ENGINE AT BALLYBUNION.

OBEYED HIS CHURCH

Utah Banker Gave Up Wealth to Serve Mormonism.

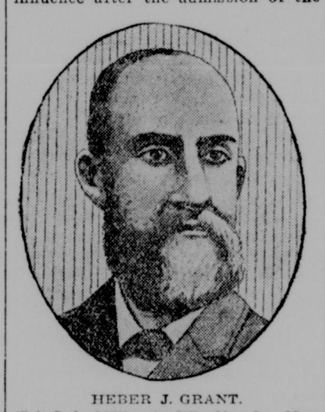
Heber J. Grant, Salt Lake Millionaire, Sacrificed a Fortune to Engage in Missionary Work in Japan.

Mormonism, sending as missionary to Japan a Salt Lake millionaire banker stripped of his wealth and dependent upon that which shall fall from the hands of his converts, is one of the anomalies of missionary work in the world. Heber J. Grant, one of the 12 apostles of the Mormon church, a power in former territorial politics, a former banker, worth $4,000,000, paying tithes upon an income of $200,000 a year, and otherwise one of the pillars of Mormonism, has sailed for the Flowery Kingdom with only his voice and his hands as spiritual and temporal capital.

Yokohama is the destination of the apostle, whither he has gone on a two-years' assignment by the church powers. Elders A. O. Taylor, H. S. Ensign, and L. A. Kelsch accompanied the apostle, the four breaking away from their worldly interests in the state capital, as if indeed, they were no part of the estate of the Latter-Day saint.

This dispatching of the Mormon apostle-banker on this mission is illustration of the power of the church which years ago was driven from habitation in Illinois.

When the admission of Utah as a state was under consideration and advisement and when the Mormon church found it expedient to treat with the United States authority, Heber J. Grant was one of the elect of the church. He was high in church councils, prominent in the affairs of the territorial capital, a banker, capitalist, and making money in half a dozen ventures. He kept place and influence after the admission of the territory to statehood, and he was making money still when he was chosen to spread the doctrines of Joseph Smith to Asia. He was asked how long it would require for him to drop worldly affairs for this mission of the elect. His reply was "eight months," and he has fulfilled the promise.



HEBER J. GRANT.
(Salt Lake Millionaire Who Now Is a Mormon Missionary.)

Grant's first act was to resign from his official position in the Deseret bank. No surprise was expressed at his willingness to lay down the office. It was a matter of course.

The Chicago Tribune says that as a capitalist, sharing in many legitimate ventures in the great west, he held thousands of dollars in promissory notes, drawn by western men. Grant went through these papers, classified them, stamped "Paid" across their faces, and mailed them to the makers, giving clear receipts for all moneys due him on contracts. Friends say these notes footed into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, but the man parted with them without a murmur. He gave up his splendid home in Salt Lake City, leaving his growing family to the care of the church body.

As indicating the wealth of the man, just before he left Salt Lake City he paid his tithes for six months, based upon his income, and the check was for $9,600.

From this state of affluence Grant has gone, with only bare traveling expenses, to a strange land, in which he will preach a new religion. He has never been a public speaker, and he has a natural diffidence, but in behalf of his religion he hopes to overcome difficulties.

Heber J. Grant is a native of Utah, 45 years old. He is of commanding figure and would pass better as a shrewd business man than as a missionary. His influence in the Mormon church could not be easily measured, yet heh as been called upon to serve it, not only without pay, but at the cost of a fortune. That he will be successful in the cause none of the faithful in Utah doubts for a moment.

Pudding Cooked Under Water.

A wager was made by a resident of London that he would cook a plum pudding ten feet beneath the surface of the Thames. He won the bet by placing the pudding in a tin case and putting the whole in a sack of lime. The heat of the lime, slacked when it came in contact with the water, was sufficient to cook the pudding in two hours.

Lobsters Afraid of Thunder.

Lobsters dread the sound of thunder, and during electric storms they seek deep water.

Poor Country for Milliners.

Few women, even of the wealthy classes, wear bonnets in Mexico.

LUMINOUS FLOWERS.

They Have Been Frequently Observed in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal.

To a woman belongs the honor of having first discovered flowers that emit light. This woman was the daughter of Linnaeus, the celebrated Swedish naturalist. One evening, when the aged man and his daughter were walking in their gardens, she called his attention to some nasturtiums glowing with a faint phosphorescent light. They removed these to a perfectly dark room and there viewed the ghostly illuminated flowers for hours, trying to solve the mystery.

Since that time a number of different flowers have been found to give forth a light, among them being the corolla of the common sunflower; also a species of tagetes, called by the French botanists the "rose d'Inde," and the large and beautiful compound flower called in this country the dahlia.

FLOWERS THAT EMIT LIGHT.
(Observed in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Ca.)

"Luminous nasturtiums," writes Prof. A. Frederick Collins, "have been frequently observed in Golden Gate park, San Francisco. I observed one evening a number of persons bending over an iron pot full of nasturtiums. Curious to know what the attraction was I fell into line until it became my turn to inspect the flowers at closer range.

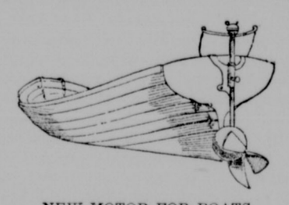
"I was surprised to see a flash of light dart repeatedly from the yellow petals. The next day I photographed it.

"A strange fact regarding the phosphorescent light emitted by certain flowers, it has been observed, is that those in which the yellow and orange predominate exhibit the greatest amount of light. Prof. Haggern, the naturalist, pronounces the light of electrical origin, declaring that when the pollen bursts electricity is produced, and light follows."

A MOTOR FOR BOATS.

Unique Electrical Contrivance That Is Situated Entirely Outside in the Water.

Practically all boats which are propelled by electric power have the motor, as well as the battery, inside, and a long, horizontal shaft, which carries the screw, passes through the stem. An innovation has been made by a western inventor. He incloses the motor in a water-tight, globular shell, which is combined with the rudder, rudder post and screws in such a manner that they all are outside. There is no shaft at all. The storage battery is inside, of course, and wires lead the current from it to the motor. The especial virtue of this arrangement is that the motor is portable, and can be attached to almost any boat having a square stern. It is not necessary to build expressly for the use of electricity. The apparatus can be attached to the boat in a few minutes, and removed in an equally quick fashion. The batteries are placed under the seats of the boat.



NEW MOTOR FOR BOATS.
(It is Portable and Situated Outside in the Water.)

The motor not only propels the boat, but steers it as well, the boat answering to it more readily than to an ordinary rudder.

The motor drives the boat forward or backward, and can be regulated to run at any speed up to four miles an hour, using two boxes of four cells, and will run from 20 to 30 miles on one charge. More cells may be used, and a speed of six miles an hour attained, if desired. Each battery box containing two cells weighs about 50 pounds, and is provided with a comfortable handle for carrying.

Tailor Bird Is Ingenious.

The tailor-bird of India is a shrewd and ingenious little fellow. To escape falling a prey to snakes and monkeys, the tailor-bird picks up a dead leaf and flies into a high tree, and with a fiber for a thread and its bill for a needle sews the leaf to a green one hanging from the tree, the sides being sewn up, and an opening left at the top. That a nest is swinging in the tree no snake or monkey or even a man would suspect.

THE DISOBEDIENT FLY.

In days gone by there lived a fly
Who longed the world to roam;
Declared he would seek better food
Than he could find at home.

His mother said, with soaking head:
"Now don't you dare to go;
Miss Spider Fair may leave her lair,
And she's a cruel foe."

"Ho! ho!" laughed he, "just let me see
Her ladyship's black head.
I'm pretty tough and big enough
To fight her till she's dead."

He washed his face, then into space
He flew with humming sound;
Above, below, now fast, now slow,
Till things seemed turned around.

Upon some wood a paper stood,
Not very far away.
Said Mr. Fly, with winking eye,
"Ah! here's the place to stay.

"This shining sheet looks good to eat,
I'll crawl along and see—
'Tis sugar paste, too nice to waste—
Perhaps 'twas meant for me."

He nearer came, as moth to flame—
He trod the thickest part—
When, lo! he found the sticky ground
Was neither pie nor tart.

"Buzz! buzz!" he cried (from side to side
He struggled to be free).
"Oh, mother dear, I want you here—
Ne'er more we'll disagree."

—Annie Josephine Levi, in Good Housekeeping.

AN INTELLIGENT DOG.

He Was Called "General Grant," Could Climb Trees and Had a Colt for a Chum.

It is not the hero of Appomatox of whom M. Fritz Austin writes in St. Nicholas, but of one of his namesakes, a dog. The dog was born July 15, 1885, his parents on both sides being descended from famed ancestors. That they had taken prizes at dog shows, and were peaceful, loving and kind, enhanced the value of the gift in our eyes.

The General grew by the inch, learned to "speak" if he wanted food, or the door opened, and, funniest of all, to climb trees.

Our old house in the country was built years and years ago.

The old trees are like the rocks among which they grow, staid and strong, and have stood the gales of nearly a century, and have given blossoms and birdlings in the spring, fruit for the babies in the fall, shade and beauty at all times. Children and squirrels had climbed the stout limbs, but never a dog until Grant was a year old. Then we found him perched up in one of the trees, barking at a squirrel. This was a wonderful feat for a terrier weighing about 45 pounds, for the lowest limbs were as high as a grown person could reach. He did his climbing quickly, and as often as the squirrels went after the apples, Grant went after the squirrels.

GRANT AND BEN ROE.

Everybody and everything on the place were friends of Grant; in his big heart there was love for the cow, the cats and the chickens. Still, his most intimate friend and campanion in games was "Ben Roe," the two-year old colt. Grant invented games and taught them to Ben Roe, who, in his turn, was quick to learn and of a retentive memory. Grant would take a barrel-hoop or a club in his mouth, and present Ben the opposite end; then they would start off at a gentle trot, Grant all the time saying, "Grew-ow, grew-ow." Now, when they played what Grant called "grew" they never exceeded a gentle trot; but when they raced, they ran side by side at a fearful rate, each panting and determined to win. The game was always brought to a close as soon as one of the family found that racing was the order of the day. We liked to see them play "grew," as we considered it an intellectual game, worthy of encouragement.

Terror Inspired by Lions.

The terror inspired by man-eating lions is well illustrated in the action of the Belgian Katanga company. This corporation, which is developing the rubber and other resources of a large district in the upper Congo basin, has abandoned the station of Kululu, which it had established on Lake Moero. Though a great deal of labor had been expended in making this station a large and desirable post, the region around it became infested with man-eating lions. It was therefore decided to seek another location. Quite a number of natives in the service of the state were killed by these lions within a few weeks. The victims were dragged into the jungle and eaten. Many men saved their lives only by climbing trees, thus getting out of reach of the howling beasts beneath them. Everywhere along the paths and brooks the lions lay in wait for their prey, and no man knew when he might be struck to earth by the terrible foe lurking in the jungle all ready for the fatal spring.

THE SMALLEST PONY.

Mustang Colt, Seven Months Old, That Weighs 24 Pounds and Is But 22 Inches High.

A colt seven months old, which weighs 24 pounds and is only 22 inches tall, is the freak which has been on exhibition at Louisville, Ky., for several days past. The colt is owned by G. H. Hackstead, a blacksmith near Ludlow, Ky.

The colt was foaled on a farm near Fountain Ferry park. Its owner considered it worthless and sent it to Mr. Hackstead. At birth it only weighed about 12 pounds, although it was perfectly formed. Since that time it has grown very slowly and for the past two months there has been almost no change in its height and weight.

SMALLEST PONY IN THE WORLD.

If it stops growing now there is no doubt that it is the smallest horse in the world.

The colt is perfectly healthy and is well formed and strong. Its dam was a mustang pony of average size and its sire was a good sized horse. The cross should have produced a medium-sized horse. The colt is good tempered, although very frisky. It has been taught to follow its master like a dog, and is very affectionate. The freak has attracted much attention since it has been on exhibition.

A DARING OPERATION.

How a Plucky Man Removed an Abscess from the Left Side of a Reptile's Jaw.

One of the most dangerous operations ever performed (for the person performing it) was done successfully in Bronx park, when Curator Ditmar removed an abscess from the left side of the king cobra's jaw. Nearly 20 minutes were occupied in performing the operation, and every instant of the time Curator Ditmar's arms and hand were within striking distance of the fangs of a snake whose venom is the most deadly of any poisonous reptile known to naturalists.

The Bronx king cobra is the largest snake of his species in captivity, nearly 16 feet long. He was brought from Singapore nearly a year ago. Several weeks ago a slight swelling was noticed on the right of the cobra's jaw. Ditmar was convinced that the cobra had a boil or an abscess, and, considering the value of the reptile, he began planning to remove it.

This was the cobra's feeding time. A six-foot coach whip snake, which had been starving itself lately, was killed and studded with a half-dozen fat frogs. The stuffed snake was taken to the door of the cage and thrown in. In a twinkling the cobra had him by the neck. He lashed around the cage with the dead snake for five minutes, and then slowly began to swallow it. In doing so he lay in such a position that the abscess on his jaw was easily visible, and within reach from his door.

Ditmar procured a long pair of tweezers and a glass syringe, and he and Keeper Snyder opened wide the door of the cobra's cage. At that the snake edged away into a corner with his prey and lashed his tail up and down the glass partitions. Snyder took hold of the dead snake's tail and pulled it toward him. The hungry cobra tightened his hold. Snyder used both hands and pulled until the head of the cobra was within four feet of the cage door. Ditmar filled the syringe from the snake's water pan, and reaching in his arm squirted the water all over the cobra's jaw and around the abscess to moisten it. The cobra did not like it, but hung on to the dead snake. Finally, Ditmar took the tweezers and leaned in. With his free hand he grasped the body of the coach-whip snake within a few inches of the cobra's head, and twisted until the shining white jaws of the cobra turned over, and then, with a deft turn of the tweezers, extracted the abscess and jumped away. The operation was performed, and the relief to the snake was obvious, for he gulped down the six-foot dainty in half a minute, shot over into his corner, curled himself up, and went to sleep.—New York Letter to Chicago Inter Ocean.

Electing a Seminole Chief.

When the Seminole Indians of Florida elect a chief they choose the biggest fighter and most successful hunter of the tribe. If there happens to be a tie between two candidates their method of deciding it is to have each candidate place a live coal on his wrist. The one who flinches first loses the office.

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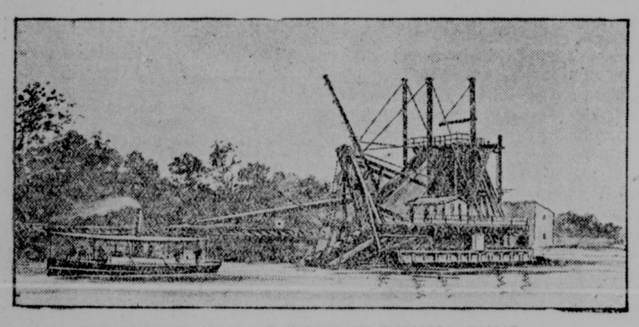

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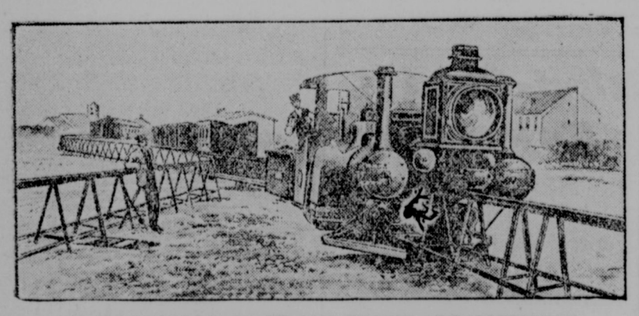
Because railroad trains have ever since their introduction been run on two tracks, the wiseacres of the past and present have fought the monorail with a vindictiveness, the vigor of which almost equaled its lack of logic. They have evidently forgotten the lesson learned in the technological school days that a thing is not intrinsically bad simply because it calls for the employment of new ideas, new materials and a change in the established order of things.

The monorail idea was originated by Mr. F. B. Behr, a European engineer of note. It does away with the two-rail track and substitutes for it a single elevated track. The center of gravity of the train is brought beneath the point of suspension. The monorail itself is a stout metal, borne at the apex of transverse A standards, upon which the wheels sit. On each side of the standards run supplementary guide rails, which engage corresponding rollers on the car frame. Thus the vehicle is kept upright and prevented from swaying unpleasantly when going around curves. The standards are bolted down to sleepers of the ordinary pattern so that the permanent way is one long, low metallic viaduct.



STEAM MONORAIL TRACK AND ENGINE AT BALLYBUNION.

The monorail has passed successfully through the experimental stage. A short English line, known as the Ballybunion & Listowel Light railway, has been in successful operation for some time, and a longer line has been operated in Belgium, carrying both freight and passengers. Both are operated by steam, but a proposition is now before the British public for the immediate construction of an electric monorail line between Manchester and Liverpool, which is to develop a speed of between 110 and 120 miles per hour.

Some years ago it was proposed to build a monorail air line between Chicago and St. Louis, but the project was allowed to die out. Should the English line prove a success, however—and there is no scientific reason why it should not—the world would have to adopt the monorail system for rapid passenger service, in spite of the croakings of the hidebound conservatives. The public has ample reason to be interested in the monorail, because the saving in the cost of original construction and subsequent maintenance would make elevation not only possible, but advisable. It would do away with grade crossings and the killing of men and cattle, with coal smoke and dust, and promote communication between points that now seem far distant from each other.

By monorail express one could travel from Chicago to New York in eight hours; from Chicago to Milwaukee in 45 minutes; from Chicago to St. Louis in three hours. And what is quite as imporant, cars could be run at frequent intervals. An electric road has to have power distributed along its entire line, and it would be nearly as cheap to run 48 trains of one car each per day as 12 trains of four cars each. The only extra expense would be the wages of a few extra motormen and conductors, a mere trifle in the operation of a first-class railroad.

The monorail idea is based on correct principles, and that is why it will survive all attacks from interested sources, and monorail electric passenger service is an improvement that is bound to come, sooner rather than later.

OBEYED HIS CHURCH

Utah Banker Gave Up Wealth to Serve Mormonism.

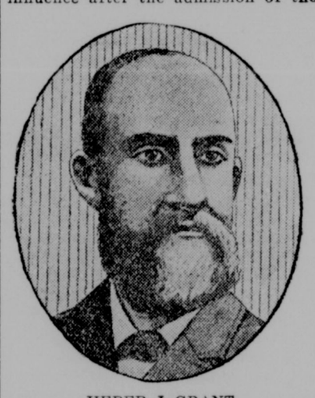
Heber J. Grant, Salt Lake Millionaire, Sacrificed a Fortune to Engage in Missionary Work in Japan.

Mormonism, sending as missionary to Japan a Salt Lake millionaire banker stripped of his wealth and dependent upon that which shall fall from the hands of his converts, is one of the anomalies of missionary work in the world. Heber J. Grant, one of the 12 apostles of the Mormon church, a power in former territorial politics, a former banker, worth $4,000,000, paying tithes upon an income of $200,000 a year, and otherwise one of the pillars of Mormonism, has sailed for the Flowery Kingdom with only his voice and his hands as spiritual and temporal capital.

Yokohama is the destination of the apostle, whither he has gone on a two-years' assignment by the church powers. Elders A. O. Taylor, H. S. Ensign, and L. A. Kelsch accompanied the apostle, the four breaking away from their worldly interests in the state capital, as if indeed, they were no part of the estate of the Latter-Day saint.

This dispatching of the Mormon apostle-banker on this mission is illustration of the power of the church which years ago was driven from habitation in Illinois.

When the admission of Utah as a state was under consideration and advisement and when the Mormon church found it expedient to treat with the United States authority, Heber J. Grant was one of the elect of the church. He was high in church councils, prominent in the affairs of the territorial capital, a banker, capitalist, and making money in half a dozen ventures. He kept place and influence after the admission of the territory to statehood, and he was making money still when he was chosen to spread the doctrines of Joseph Smith to Asia. He was asked how long it would require for him to drop worldly affairs for this mission of the elect. His reply was "eight months," and he has fulfilled the promise.



HEBER J. GRANT.
(Salt Lake Millionaire Who Now Is a Mormon Missionary.)

Grant's first act was to resign from his official position in the Deseret bank. No surprise was expressed at his williagness to lay down the office. It was a matter of course.

The Chicago Tribune says that as a capitalist, sharing in many legitimate ventures in the great west, he held thousands of dollars in promissory notes, drawn by western men. Grant went through these papers, classified them, stamped "Paid" across their faces, and mailed them to the makers, giving clear receipts for all moneys due him on contracts. Friends say these notes footed into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, but the man parted with them without a murmur. He gave up his splendid home in Salt Lake City, leaving his growing family to the care of the church body.

As indicating the wealth of the man, just before he left Salt Lake City he paid his tithes for six months, based upon his income, and the check was for $9,600.

From this state of affluence Grant has gone, with only bare traveling expenses, to a strange land, in which he will preach a new religion. He has never been a public speaker, and he has a natural diffidence, but in behalf of his religion he hopes to overcome difficulties.

Heber J. Grant is a native of Utah, 45 years old. He is of commanding figure and would pass better as a shrewd business man than as a missionary. His influence in the Mormon church could not be easily measured, yet heh as been called upon to serve it, not only without pay, but at the cost of a fortune. That he will be successful in the cause none of the faithful in Utah doubts for a moment.

Pudding Cooked Under Water.

A wager was made by a resident of London that he would cook a plum pudding ten feet beneath the surface of the Thames. He won the bet by placing the pudding in a tin case and putting the whole in a sack of lime. The heat of the lime, slacked when it came in contact with the water, was sufficient to cook the pudding in two hours.

Lobsters Afraid of Thunder.

Lobsters dread the sound of thunder, and during electric storms they seek deep water.

Poor Country for Milliners.

Few women, even of the wealthy classes, wear bonnets in Mexico.

LUMINOUS FLOWERS.

They Have Been Frequently Observed in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal.

To a woman belongs the honor of having first discovered flowers that emit light. This woman was the daughter of Linnaeus, the celebrated Swedish naturalist. One evening, when the aged man and his daughter were walking in their gardens, she called his attention to some nasturtiums glowing with a faint phosphorescent light. They removed these to a perfectly dark room and there viewed the ghostly illuminated flowers for hours, trying to solve the mystery.

Since that time a number of different flowers have been found to give forth a light, among them being the corolla of the common sunflower; also a species of tagetes, called by the French botanists the "rose d'Inde," and the large and beautiful compound flower called in this country the dahlia.

FLOWERS THAT EMIT LIGHT.
(Observed in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Ca.)

"Luminous nasturtiums," writes Prof. A. Frederick Collins, "have been frequently observed in Golden Gate park, San Francisco. I observed one evening a number of persons bending over an iron pot full of nasturtiums. Curious to know what the attraction was I fell into line until it became my turn to inspect the flowers at closer range.

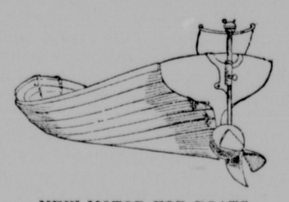
"I was surprised to see a flash of light dart repeatedly from the yellow petals. The next day I photographed it.

"A strange fact regarding the phosphorescent light emitted by certain flowers, it has been observed, is that those in which the yellow and orange predominate exhibit the greatest amount of light. Prof. Haggern, the naturalist, pronounces the light of electrical origin, declaring that when the pollen bursts electricity is produced, and light follows."

A MOTOR FOR BOATS.

Unique Electrical Contrivance That Is Situated Entirely Outside in the Water.

Practically all boats which are propelled by electric power have the motor, as well as the battery, inside, and a long, horizontal shaft, which carries the screw, passes through the stem. An innovation has been made by a western inventor. He incloses the motor in a water-tight, globular shell, which is combined with the rudder, rudder post and screws in such a manner that they all are outside. There is no shaft at all. The storage battery is inside, of course, and wires lead the current from it to the motor. The especial virtue of this arrangement is that the motor is portable, and can be attached to almost any boat having a square stern. It is not necessary to build expressly for the use of electricity. The apparatus can be attached to the boat in a few minutes, and removed in an equally quick fashion. The batteries are placed under the seats of the boat.



NEW MOTOR FOR BOATS.
(It is Portable and Situated Outside in the Water.)

The motor not only propels the boat, but steers it as well, the boat answering to it more readily than to an ordinary rudder.

The motor drives the boat forward or backward, and can be regulated to run at any speed up to four miles an hour, using two boxes of four cells, and will run from 20 to 30 miles on one charge. More cells may be used, and a speed of six miles an hour attained, if desired. Each battery box containing two cells weighs about 50 pounds, and is provided with a comfortable handle for carrying.

Tailor Bird Is Ingenious.

The tailor-bird of India is a shrewd and ingenious little fellow. To escape falling a prey to snakes and monkeys, the tailor-bird picks up a dead leaf and flies into a high tree, and with a fiber for a thread and its bill for a needle sews the leaf to a green one hanging from the tree, the sides being sewn up, and an opening left at the top. That a nest is swinging in the tree no snake or monkey or even a man would suspect.

THE DISOBEDIENT FLY.

In days gone by there lived a fly
Who longed the world to roam;
Declared he would seek better food
Than he could find at home.

His mother said, with soaking head:
"Now don't you dare to go;
Miss Spider Fair may leave her lair,
And she's a cruel foe."

"Ho! ho!" laughed he, "just let me see
Her ladyship's black head.
I'm pretty tough and big enough
To fight her till she's dead."

He washed his face, then into space
He flew with humming sound;
Above, below, now fast, now slow,
Till things seemed turned around.

Upon some wood a paper stood,
Not very far away.
Said Mr. Fly, with winking eye,
"Ah! here's the place to stay.

"This shining sheet looks good to eat,
I'll crawl along and see—
'Tis sugar paste, too nice to waste—
Perhaps 'twas meant for me."

He nearer came, as moth to flame—
He trod the thickest part—
When, lo! he found the sticky ground
Was neither pie nor tart.

"Buzz! buzz!" he cried (from side to side
He struggled to be free).
"Oh, mother dear, I want you here—
Ne'er more we'll disagree."
—Annie Josephine Levi, in Good Housekeeping.

AN INTELLIGENT DOG.

He Was Called "General Grant," Could Climb Trees and Had a Colt for a Chum.

It is not the hero of Appomatox of whom M. Fritz Austin writes in St. Nicholas, but of one of his namesakes, a dog. The dog was born July 15, 1885, his parents on both sides being descended from famed ancestors. That they had taken prizes at dog shows, and were peaceful, loving and kind, enhanced the value of the gift in our eyes.

The General grew by the inch, learned to "speak" if he wanted food, or the door opened, and, funniest of all, to climb trees.

Our old house in the country was built years and years ago.

The old trees are like the rocks among which they grow, staid and strong, and have stood the gales of nearly a century, and have given blossoms and birdlings in the spring, fruit for the babies in the fall, shade and beauty at all times. Children and squirrels had climbed the stout limbs, but never a dog until Grant was a year old. Then we found him perched up in one of the trees, barking at a squirrel. This was a wonderful feat for a terrier weighing about 45 pounds, for the lowest limbs were as high as a grown person could reach. He did his climbing quickly, and as often as the squirrels went after the apples, Grant went after the squirrels.

GRANT AND BEN ROE.

Everybody and everything on the place were friends of Grant; in his big heart there was love for the cow, the cats and the chickens. Still, his most intimate friend and campanion in games was "Ben Roe," the two-year old colt. Grant invented games and taught them to Ben Roe, who, in his turn, was quick to learn and of a retentive memory. Grant would take a barrel-hoop or a club in his mouth, and present Ben the opposite end; then they would start off at a gentle trot, Grant all the time saying, "Grew-ow, grew-ow." Now, when they played what Grant called "grew" they never exceeded a gentle trot; but when they raced, they ran side by side at a fearful rate, each panting and determined to win. The game was always brought to a close as soon as one of the family found that racing was the order of the day. We liked to see them play "grew," as we considered it an intellectual game, worthy of encouragement.

Terror Inspired by Lions.

The terror inspired by man-eating lions is well illustrated in the action of the Belgian Katanga company. This corporation, which is developing the rubber and other resources of a large district in the upper Congo basin, has abandoned the station of Kululu, which it had established on Lake Moero. Though a great deal of labor had been expended in making this station a large and desirable post, the region around it became infested with man-eating lions. It was therefore decided to seek another location. Quite a number of natives in the service of the state were killed by these lions within a few weeks. The victims were dragged into the jungle and eaten. Many men saved their lives only by climbing trees, thus getting out of reach of the howling beasts beneath them. Everywhere along the paths and brooks the lions lay in wait for their prey, and no man knew when he might be struck to earth by the terrible foe lurking in the jungle all ready for the fatal spring.

THE SMALLEST PONY.

Mustang Colt, Seven Months Old, That Weighs 24 Pounds and Is But 22 Inches High.

A colt seven months old, which weighs 24 pounds and is only 22 inches tall, is the freak which has been on exhibition at Louisville, Ky., for several days past. The colt is owned by G. H. Hackstead, a blacksmith near Ludlow, Ky.

The colt was foaled on a farm near Fountain Ferry park. Its owner considered it worthless and sent it to Mr. Hackstead. At birth it only weighed about 12 pounds, although it was perfectly formed. Since that time it has grown very slowly and for the past two months there has been almost no change in its height and weight.

SMALLEST PONY IN THE WORLD.

If it stops growing now there is no doubt that it is the smallest horse in the world.

The colt is perfectly healthy and is well formed and strong. Its dam was a mustang pony of average size and its sire was a good sized horse. The cross should have produced a medium-sized horse. The colt is good tempered, although very frisky. It has been taught to follow its master like a dog, and is very affectionate. The freak has attracted much attention since it has been on exhibition.

A DARING OPERATION.

How a Plucky Man Removed an Abscess from the Left Side of a Reptile's Jaw.

One of the most dangerous operations ever performed (for the person performing it) was done successfully in Bronx park, when Curator Ditmar removed an abscess from the left side of the king cobra's jaw. Nearly 20 minutes were occupied in performing the operation, and every instant of the time Curator Ditmar's arms and hand were within striking distance of the fangs of a snake whose venom is th most deadly of any poisonous reptile known to naturalists.

The Bronx king cobra is the largest snake of his species in captivity, nearly 16 feet long. He was brought from Singapore nearly a year ago. Several weeks ago a slight swelling was noticed on the right of the cobra's jaw. Ditmar was convinced that the cobra had a boil or an abscess, and, considering the value of the reptile, he began planning to remove it.

This was the cobra's feeding time. A six-foot coach whip snake, which had been starving itself lately, was killed and studded with a half-dozen fat frogs. The stuffed snake was taken to the door of the cage and thrown in. In a twinkling the cobra had him by the neck. He lashed around the cage with the dead snake for five minutes, and then slowly began to swallow it. In doing so he lay in such a position that the abscess on his jaw was easily visible, and within reach from his door.

Ditmar procured a long pair of tweezers and a glass syringe, and he and Keeper Snyder opened wide the door of the cobra's cage. At that the snake edged away into a corner with his prey and lashed his tail up and down the glass partitions. Snyder took hold of the dead snake's tail and pulled it toward him. The hungry cobra tightened his hold. Snyder used both hands and pulled until the head of the cobra was within four feet of the cage door. Ditmar filled the syringe from the snake's water pan, and reaching in his arm squirted the water all over the cobra's jaw and around the abscess to moisten it. The cobra did not like it, but hung on to the dead snake. Finally, Ditmar took the tweezers and leaned in. With his free hand he grasped the body of the coach-whip snake within a few inches of the cobra's head, and twisted until the shining white jaws of the cobra turned over, and then, with a deft turn of the tweezers, extracted the abscess and jumped away. The operation was performed, and the relief to the snake was obvious, for he gulped down the six-foot dainty in half a minute, shot over into his corner, curled himself up, and went to sleep.—New York Letter to Chicago Inter Ocean.

Electing a Seminole Chief.

When the Seminole Indians of Florida elect a chief they choose the biggest fighter and most successful hunter of the tribe. If there happens to be a tie between two candidates their method of deciding it is to have each candidate place a live coal on his wrist. The one who flinches first loses the office.

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1901.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
HERMAN S. PLATT,
Of Baltimore City.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
THOMAS PARRAN,
Of Calvert County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator:
ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

For House of Delegates:
PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.
CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

For Sheriff:
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

For Treasurer:
JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 14.

For County Commissioners:
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.
JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

For Register of Wills:
EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

For County Surveyor:
FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

The Dead President.

The pathetic circumstances of the death of President McKinley, the simple manliness with which he faced "the doom we dread," the infinite cruelty and appalling injustice of his assassination and the profound sympathy felt for his invalid wife, make it difficult if not impossible to speak of the career of the dead ruler with the moderation of the careful historian. The critical spirit is dumb in the presence of the dead who die for the nation, as McKinley has died. In the hours of dire foreboding and of physical pain, as when he became conscious of the inevitable end, he was the patient, uncomplaining and brave man who meets the worst without bravado but also without fear, and who accepts the decree of death as the will of Heaven. At no time in his varied and successful career had his character seemed so admirable as in the last trying hours.

The careers of no public men better represent the possibilities of American life than those of the three Presidents who have fallen at the hands of assassins. All were poor boys, with no other aids to ambition than their own qualities of character. In his amiable frailties as a public man not less than in his strongest attributes the President whose death we now mourn was a representative American. Born in Ohio where the streams of transallegheny migration from North and South met and commingled and political agitation was ceaseless, at a time when the overshadowing sectional question pressed for final settlement, and having been educated chiefly in the public schools, where all the influence was democratic, it was natural and almost inevitable that the first ambition of the young man William McKinley should be political. He demonstrated the depth and sincerity of his youthful patriotism by enlisting as a private soldier in the volunteer army for the preservation of the Union. In that service he revealed an amiability of temperament which easily won the votes of his fellows in favor of his promotion and assured the popularity of his later years. He was a friendly man and he loved his fellow men.

At the time when as a young lawyer William McKinley entered actively into politics party lines were strongly drawn. Not to be a Republican was almost to be a traitor in the eyes of the leaders of "Ben" Wade's type. It would have been peculiar if young McKinley had been less devoted to his party or less submissive to its decrees. The spirit of that time continued to influence his political actions throughout his lifetime, and it will account for the degree to which the President was willing to recede from his own opinion whenever it was opposed by the aggressive leaders of his party. It was along party lines and by seizing the party standard and carrying it forward that McKinley in Congress became the particular representative of an economic policy of which events made a dominating issue. It is worthy of note, however, that after his highest ambition had been realized by his election to a second term as President Mr. McKinley advocated a policy of commercial reciprocity which was apparently far beyond the purpose of the immediate managers of his party. He was one of the shrewdest and ablest of political leaders, and foresaw better than his advisers what course would command popular approval.

Among the American people the supreme feeling of the hour touches only the personality of the dead President, and is nearly free from political concern. He is mourned as a good man, a peculiarly affectionate and considerate husband, who was shot to death because he was the first citizen, the Chief Magistrate, of the Republic. A whole nation shares the sorrow of the widow, whose loss is irreparable.

What the Party Promise.

The Republican platform promises the passage of the corrupt practices act, designed especially to prevent bribery at elections.

The Republicans promise to pass a primary election law which will give the independent and anti-machine Democrats a chance to voice their sentiments in the primaries and have a say as to who shall be put on the ticket, a privilege they have not enjoyed since the organization of the Ring, and which will result in the downfall of all bossism.

The Republican party gives you its past record in this State and is not afraid to stand on that record. On the other hand, the Democrats are silent as the grave as to their past record and well they might be, for their party record in this State is but the record of one mighty boss, and that—well, we hope to be able to publish some interesting facts later, just as we did in 1895.

FOR the benefit of the seventy-six millions of people who have been seriously handicapped in discussing Mr. Czolgosz by the impossibility of pronouncing his name, it may be stated that as near as a decent American tongue can come to it, the pronunciation is "Sholgosch." It is the unanimous opinion of the country that a man with such a name as that ought to be deported anyhow.

Making Schoolroom Patriots.

One sometimes wonders if the American schoolmistress realizes her opportunities for making good citizens for her country. Too often she does not, for she is frequently merely the machine to carry out the plans and put into execution the ideas of the head of an institution in which she is only one of many.

System is a great thing, but system seldom develops individuality, and school principals who are wise give their teachers as much freedom from routine as the success of a school as a whole will permit.

Very often it is the incidentals in life that have the greatest influence. The curriculum, no matter how entertaingly presented day after day, will sometimes pull on the student's taste, and then a quarter of an hour taken to rest the young minds will result in more and better work when the lessons are renewed.

The average child is not well enough acquainted with the happenings of the world in which he lives. News in the abstract interests him very little, but if he is told that the President, Admiral Dewey or some one whose name is familiar to him is doing such and such a thing he is at once interested.

The teacher can, one by one, introduce her pupils to the different public characters of the day, showing the school a picture of each man and telling what he has done, what sort of a boy he was, etc., until the chief actors in the world's drama are familiar friends instead of mere names. Children should be allowed to form opinions of public events, and when they understand them they will be capable of surprising the teacher by their clear judgment.

No better way of making patriotic citizens can be found than in this daily study of contemporary events. To be interested in public affairs one must understand them, and it is remarkable how few men and women comprehend the contents of the newspapers sufficiently well to give an intelligent opinion in regard to them.

THE papers are now full of propositions to stamp out anarchists. The best way to stamp out anarchists is to avoid the conditions which produce them. Europe has been engaged in stamping out anarchists for more than 30 years—and yet in the last three years an empress, king and a president of a republic fell by their hands. In this country, where the citizen is the sovereign, there should be no room for this atrocious sect. But the incursion of a great mass of voting slaves, unfamiliar with our institutions, has caused the ignorant to look upon our public servants as kings and lords. There is more need of wholesome education than repression.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Man Who is Called a Typical American.

Is Still Young, Though He Has Accomplished Much—Sketch of His Strenuous Career.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York on October 27, 1857. He will thus be 44 years old next month. He looks younger than 40. He is athletic. His eyes are blue and clear, his hand cordial in greeting, and his teeth, which his manner of speech habitually discloses, are marvelously regular and white. He is studious and zealous.

Mr. Roosevelt's ancestry made New York City history. It was Dutch and French-Huguenot. It was God-fearing and laborious. It had opinions and it clung to them. The Vice-President inherited all the family traits. At 20 he was almost an invalid. Close application to his studies in Columbia and Harvard had still further weakened him. He was a heavy reader of books, a patient student, a quick observer.

He tried a plunge into New York politics. In his city district was a Republican machine combination that showed no disposition to recognize his desire to become a member of the Legislature. He fought the machine and defeated it.

He went to Albany in 1881, nationally obscure, but indomitable. In three years he put through the State's civil service act and an act regulating primary elections. Party machine leaders frowned upon him, but he went on his way.

In 1884 Mr. Roosevelt went as a delegate to the National Convention of that year. His health troubled him and he sought a new life at Chimney Butte, Dak., where he grazed cattle and led the life of a cowboy. He became known from Medora to Dickinson as the boldest and bravest cattleman in the region. He did what the cow men did. He lived as they lived. He commanded the respect of even the desperadoes. His lungs expanded, his body developed and he gained a reserve of health that seems to have grown every year since.

He lost money on his cattle venture, but he returned to New York a strong man physically, and made the race for Mayor of that city. He was defeated, but he laughed. He understood that the corrupt elements of this city would not tolerate him, but he waited. Meanwhile he wrote books—books on hunting, books on Western life, books on Eastern cities. His style in literature was vigorous and pleasing. His books sold well and the magazines made great demands for his writings. The public liked his breeziness, his evident sincerity, his courage, and partially appreciated him before he became a National Civil Service Commissioner in 1889.

Once at Washington, he commenced an enforcement of the law of the most vigorous kind. He made himself disliked among the spoilsmen of both parties, but he held to the line of his duty. He took the law as he found it, lived true to his oath of office and made the measure respected in many quarters where it had been sneered at before.

From Washington he passed to a Police Commissioner in New York. His peculiar ability to work, and work on right lines, gave the corrupt police force such a shaking up as it had never had before. He was Police Commissioner in every sense of the word, unbribable, unapproachable, fair to the fair-minded, severe on the criminal. His books continued to sell in increasing number, and the public, through the press, began to have a broader view of him.

When the Spanish-American war came he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy by the authority of President McKinley. He had much to do with the organization of the navy for the conflict, and it has always been believed that his influence largely contributed to the sending of Admiral Dewey to Hongkong and thence to Manila bay.

When the war became a certainty, Mr. Roosevelt resigned his position in the Navy Department, and, with Gen. Leonard Wood, organized the First Volunteer Cavalry better known as the Rough Riders. General Wood was colonel of this regiment and Mr. Roosevelt lieutenant colonel. The members of the regiment came from the first families in the East, from ranches in the West; came from wherever good horsemen, daring men and good shots could be secured.

The regiment was the most unique of its kind ever organized, and was much scoffed at in the beginning. Before it had been two days in Cuba the wisdom of its organization was plainly seen. The men were fitted for any kind of campaigning. Their colonel and lieutenant colonel took what they took. The regiment practically foraged itself, and was first in the field and first to be baptized with fire. At Las Guasimas, Kettle Hill and San Juan it gave us its bravest and best and went on to victory.

Mr. Roosevelt was its colonel before the end of the war, and pronounced by the foreign military attaches who observed his conduct in the field as one of the first military officers of the day. He was in Santiago at the surrender, brought his regiment back to the United States and disbanded it at Montauk Point in the fall of 1898. It contributed among the volunteer troops more to the success of the American arms in Cuba than any other regiment formed.

The Colonel became Governor of New York immediately after his return to this country. As Governor he stood for radical taxation legislation and State control of the trusts. His term was marked by a pronounced fight on his part against the New York Republican machine. He did not seek the Vice-Presidential nomination last year, but had it forced upon him, and he accepted at the last moment. During the campaign he made a trip of over 21,000 miles, speaking for the ticket, and was received everywhere with popular acclaim. Since his inauguration he has presided over one extra session of the Senate, and made several trips throughout the country attending public functions. He was in Chicago within the last 10 days as the guest of Governor Yates.

In an interview in 1893 upon the subject of "Americanism," Mr. Roosevelt developed some of his ideas as follows:

"I naturally disapprove of the half-conscious spread-eagle Americanism which is ever exerting itself at the wrong moments. I dislike it, of course, when it is put forward as a plea to excuse moral shortcomings of a kind usually connected with public affairs. Nevertheless, in spite of this abuse, I am sure that no man can well play his part in our life who is not honestly American in heart, belief and instinct.

"If one wishes to find a typical American one may consider Francis Parkman. He always appealed to my admiration, because he made his life work largely of the description of that frontier warfare between our backwoodsmen and their foes which has been of such incalculable importance in our land's history."

In one of his published works he says: "In speaking to my own countrymen there is one point upon which I wish to lay especial stress; that is, the necessity for a feeling of broad, radical and intense Americanism, if good work is to be done in any direction. Above all, the one essential for success in every political movement which is to do lasting good is that our citizens should act as Americans, not as Americans with a prefix and qualification—not as Irish-Americans, German Americans, native Americans—but as Americans pure and simple.

"It is an outrage for a man to drag foreign politics into our contests and vote as an Irishman or German or other foreigner, as the case may be; and there is no worse citizen than the professional Irish dynamiter or German anarchist, because of his attitude toward our social and political life, not to mention his efforts to embroil us with foreign Powers. But it is no less an outrage to discriminate against one who has become an American in good faith merely because of his creed or birthplace."

Of caste he has written: "As for the upper social world, the fashionable world, it is much as it was when portrayed in the 'Portiphar Papers,' save that modern society has shifted the shrine at which it pays comical but sincere homage from Paris to London. Perhaps it is rather better, for it is less provincial and a trifle more American. But a would-be upper class, based mainly on wealth, in which it is the exception and not the rule for a man to be of any real account in the national life, whether as a politician, a literary man or otherwise, is of necessity radically defective and of little moment."

The titles of some of Mr. Roosevelt's best works are "Life of Thomas Benton," "Life of Gouverneur Morris," "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," "The Winning of the West," "History of New York City," "Essays on Practical Politics," "The Wilderness Hunter," "Hero Tales from American History," "Naval War of 1812."

He is an intimate of Jacob Riis, the tenement-slums reformer of New York; of Frederick Holls, secretary at The Hague Conference, and of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. His habits are simple, his life most strenuous. He does not know the meaning of the words "idle" and "misapplication." He has often been called a "typical American."

Special Rates to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Excursion tickets from Oakland, Md., to Buffalo and return via Pittsburg account Pan-American Exposition now on sale at ticket offices Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

TEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $13.35.

FIFTEEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $16.80.

SEASON TICKETS—On sale daily, good returning until Nov. 30th, 1901, $19.20.

For full details, time of trains, etc., call on Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. til nov 1

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY DEAD.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

Those within reach were called by telephone or messenger, and telegrams were rushed to those who had left the city. The first of the messages went out at 2.30 o'clock, and within half an hour Milburn House began to fill again. The serious condition of the President and the general call sent out gave rise to a general feeling of alarm that was never again allayed. Desperate measures were resorted to in order to stimulate the heart, and the sinking spell was over by 4 o'clock. It was decided to continue the treatment, and the physicians laid their greatest hope on weathering the day. It was agreed that if the wounded man could be carried for two hours that his chances would be very favorable, for the wounds were healing splendidly.

HEART SPECIALISTS.

It was decided to summon Dr. W. W. Johnston, of Washington, and Dr. E. J. Janeway, of New York, heart specialists, and telegrams were hurried out asking that they come at once. Before dawn a dozen of the relatives and friends of the President arrived at Milburn House. They assembled in the drawing-room, where they waited for tidings from the sick room above them. The physicians assured them that the President had a fighting chance for his life, and to the hope that in the end victory would be his they clung all day. Hundreds of visitors came during the morning, and if the police had not kept the streets clear and barred entrance to Delaware avenue, there would have been thousands. Senator Hanna, close personal and political friend of the President, hurried up from Cleveland by special train. Other friends arrived by regular trains, and all through the day they came in increasing numbers. Their regret and sympathy were profound.

The day developed but little encouragement for them, however. During the forenoon the President made a slight gain of strength and held it well into the afternoon. His physicians announced that they had again given him nourishment, and it was thought that possibly there was a chance for a further gain of strength. It was known, however, that he was in a very serious state, and every interest centered in the sick room in Milburn house, where the struggle was in progress. Suddenly at 5 o'clock in the afternoon there was a repetition of the heart attack and those in the presence of the stricken man knew that the end was at hand. This knowledge soon spread to the street and the waiting newspaper men bulletined it to the world. Everyone who came from the house was besought for an expression as to the state of the President. Each succeeding report was worse than its predecessor, and the official bulletins were absolutely without hope.

Monday night the body of the President was sent to Washington on a special train. It laid in state in the rotunda of the Capitol on Tuesday where it was viewed by thousands. Tuesday night over the Pennsylvania lines the body was conveyed to Canton, Ohio, where the funeral will take place to-day at 2 o'clock.

Estray Notice.

Estrayed from the Meadow Mountain range about July 1st, two black heifers, one red heifer, one red steer and one black steer, all 2 years old, and have round holes in each ear size of No. 12 gauge shot gun. One black heifer will be fresh this month. Any information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

FRANK O. GLOTFELTY,
McHenry, Md.

38 4*

N. Broadwater, Grantsville, has just returned from the city with the largest and most complete line of goods ever brought to town.

Bird-Shot For Tiger.

No use to hunt tigers with bird-shot. It doesn't hurt the tiger any and it's awfully risky for you.

Consumption is a tiger among diseases. It is stealthy—but once started it rapidly eats up the flesh and destroys the life. No use to go hunting it with ordinary food and medicine. That's only bird-shot. It still advances. Good heavy charges of Scott's Emulsion will stop the advance. The disease feels that.

Scott's Emulsion makes the body strong to resist. It soothes and toughens the lungs and sustains the strength until the disease wears itself out.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c and $1.00; all druggists.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 18, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, Chapter 262 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1896, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respective Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, October 1st,
Tuesday, October 8th,
and on
Tuesday, October 15th,
for revision only.

(No one can Register after Tuesday, Oct. 8.)

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or will before the day of election next ensuing, possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts, and for the purpose of performing all other duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland and Chapter 262 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1896.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the store room of Chas. S. May in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at Ed. Schlossnagle's Saddlery Shop in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in O'Hanley's Hall in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Thomas Garvey's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

The Officers of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Nathan C. Browning in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Corrigan property, Third and Alder streets, in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the old Hove place on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the shop of Samuel Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the building owned by Dr. J. W. Laughlin in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the shop of H. A. Groves in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Paul Shultz in the town of Kitzmillersville.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the office of the Supervisors of Elections in the Opera House Building in the town of Oakland.

DANIEL E. BECKMAN,
L. H. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 1 of Garrett county.

WILLIAM WELCH,
WALTER W. SAVAGE,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 2 of Garrett county.

JAMES H. BEVANS,
C. C. DURST,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 3 of Garrett county.

ERVAN FAZENBAKER,
JAMES H. REYNOLDS,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 4 of Garrett county.

JOHN H. GATTERMAN,
ASA B. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 5 of Garrett county.

HARRISON SINES,
REUBEN M. ENLOW,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 6 of Garrett county.

JOSEPH H. SMITHMAN,
LINCOLN CALLIS,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 7 of Garrett county.

JOHN H. HARVEY,
GEORGE D. STAHL,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 8 of Garrett county.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM,
DANIEL B. LAYMAN,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 9 of Garrett county.

ARLA SOLLARS,
C. L. PAUGH,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 10 of Garrett county.

WALTER WARNICK,
JOHN MERRILL,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 11 of Garrett county.

JAMES BOWSER,
GEORGE W. ENGLE,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 12 of Garrett county.

L. C. HAMILL,
W. S. PEW,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 13 of Garrett county.

WADE H. HINEBAUGH,
SIMON MYERS,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 14 of Garrett county.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President,
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk. 38—5t.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

George L. Sincell has returned to school at College Park.

Naylor still has some fertilizer for wheat on hand. 28 3*

Miss Anna Anderson is visiting friends in Piedmont this week.

Miss Arabelle Martin, who spent several weeks on a visit to friends at Baltimore, has returned to Oakland.

John Smith, who spent the summer with friends in and near Oakland, expects to soon return to Texas.

WHEAT FERTILIZER at Dixon & Kelso's cheap. Will take good potatoes at 75c bushel. 28 2*

The race course being constructed by local horsemen near Mountain Lake Park is assuming shape and will soon be ready for use.

Mrs. S. E. Bolden and son Harry returned home Tuesday evening after spending a week visiting relatives in Cumberland.

Miss Mary Mitchell left yesterday afternoon for Roanoke, Va., where she will again attend school this fall and winter.

The New England Bloomer Girl Baseball club will cross bats with the local team or "terrier" nine at Jack Oak Park next Monday afternoon.

Messrs. George and Judson Loar and their sisters, Misses Lottie and Grace, left on Thursday of last week for the Buffalo exposition.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft left this morning for Pittsburg and Ridgeway, Pa., where she will visit her son Walter some weeks.

If you want a bargain in a nice family surrey or carriage you can get it at A. D. Naylor's. Closing them out for this season. Special low price and good terms. 28 3*

Mrs. Rebecca Firstone, of Frederick, who visited Mrs. Leah F. Sincell for several weeks, has gone to Terra Alta to be the guest of Mrs. Adair for a short time.

Semmes Hamill has returned to Princeton, N. J., where he will remain a few days and then return to Baltimore to enter the law department of the Maryland University.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rush Snyder, who have been visiting the parents of Mrs. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Anderson, returned on Saturday last to their home in Baltimore.

A number of people of Oakland who had planned to go to the Buffalo exposition this week have postponed their departure indefinitely owing to the death of the President.

Misses Grace Jones and Bessie Offutt have gone to Winchester, Va., to attend school this winter. The were accompanied thence by Mrs. D. E. Offutt.

Frank O. Glotfelty, of McHenry, was in town yesterday. He is on the hunt of some stray cattle, for which he offers a reward, notice of which appears elsewhere in this paper.

Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, of Bridgeport, O., who were here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Brown, returned to their home Monday morning, accompanied by Miss Dora Brown.

The prevailing sentiment is all against anarchists and one good thing seems destined to come out of the death of the President and that is it will serve in great measure to rid the country of this vermin by calling attention to its existence.

Judge E. Merrill, of Merrill, Garrett county, was in town Wednesday in the interest of the Black Lick Gold and Silver Mining Company, lately organized at his home. The ore is said to be good and is to be sent to New Jersey for refining.—Piedmont Independent.

About one hundred delegates to the National Lodge, I. O. O. F., which meets at Indianapolis, Ind., were entertained Sunday night at the Glades Hotel. The party arrived here Sunday evening on a special train which was sidetracked during the night. The journey westward was resumed Monday morning at 7.45.

It is rather surprising to note the lynch law tone of many old wise men including lawyers whose life work has been to uphold the majesty of the law. Some of them have gone so far as to say that immediate steps should be taken to summarily eliminate all anarchists from the United States.

Mrs. Dr. A. F. Speicher, together with her baby and son Robert and daughter Florence, started for Los Angeles, Cal., last Monday. They expect to rent a house there and remain until next June. Robert and Florence, we are informed, will attend the Los Angeles public schools during the winter.—Salisbury Star.

A joint meeting of the Republican County Committee and the candidates of the Republican party was held at Republican headquarters in Oakland on Saturday afternoon last when plans were made for the approaching campaign. Those in attendance at the meeting were Committeemen J. W. Laughlin, T. H. Bittinger and Chas. E. Hilleary and Candidates Ravenscroft, Ashby, Taylor Friend, Stump, Maffett, White and Edwin E. Friend.

G. A. Bolden, who has been employed in Offutt & Lakin's store for the past two years, resigned Saturday. He goes to Grafton next week to take charge of the *Sentinel*. He has many warm friends here who regret to see him leave.—Preston Republican.

Dr. D. O. McKinley will be at McHenry September 30; Sines P. O., October 1 to 4 p. m. on 2nd; Oct. 3 at Mrs. Ellen Lohr's, near Crellin; at J. P. Lipscomb's, near Kearney, Oct. 4 to 3 p. m. on 5th; at Mrs. Wm. Rodeheaver's, near Thayerville, Oct. 7; at Hoyes, Oct. 8; at Friendsville, Oct. 9 and 10. Teeth extracted without pain. 28 3

Fire Saturday night destroyed the lumber plant and saw mill of R. Chaffey, at Wallman, this county, on the West Virginia Central railroad, entailing a loss of $9,000, partly covered by insurance. The mill will be rebuilt at once by Mr. Chaffey, who is one of the largest lumber operators on the West Virginia Central road. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Dr. W. M. Longstreth this week assumed charge of Dr. King's practice, having moved to Dr. King's old office. He will close Lakewood Hotel next week for this season and remove his family to town. While we are sorry indeed to see Dr. King leave us we are glad that so successful and gentlemanly a practitioner as Dr. Longstreth will take his place.—Preston Republican.

A handsome combination express and passenger car for Jennings Bros.' new railread arrived last week. The Messrs. Jennings are thoroughly up-to-date and they will give the people along their railway as good service as possible. When the Jennings train runs to the West Salisbury depot it will be a great convenience for the people here as well as all along the line. More power to Jennings Bros. They are the right kind of people.—Salisbury Star.

During the rounding up of cattle on Negro mountain near Addison, Pa., just across the State line from Garrett county, on Tuesday, Henry Fisher's attention was attracted to a lonely spot by his shepherd dog, where the remains of the little child of Moses Culp were found. She was lost August 1 while the family were picking berries. The child had traveled about one-half mile and must have crawled part of the way on its hands and knees owing to the dense forest. The remains were considerably scattered over the ground and not a particle of flesh remained. The long curly hair was all torn off the scalp, showing wild animals had eaten the child. Whether attacked before or after death will never be known.

Obituary.

Samuel C. Hoye was born January 14, 1833, and died September 14, 1901, aged 68 years.

Funeral services were held in the Lutheran church at Deer Park on Sunday, September 15, at 1.30 p. m., conducted by Rev. George I. Uhler. The sermon was from the appropriate text: "At evening time it shall be light." In spite of the inclement weather a large audience had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of a kind-hearted neighbor and useful, progressive citizen. Had the weather been pleasant the church, though crowded, could not have held those who would have come to do him honor.

The music was conducted by Mrs. E. F. Droege, a life-long friend of the family.

The active pall bearers were W. W. Thrasher, C. H. Shreve, Sebastian Hinebaugh, J. W. Laughlin, S. P. Specht and Abraham Freeland. The honorary pall bearers: Squire E. F. Droege, Hon. A. Frederick George, Hon. R. T. Browning, Messrs. F. H. Thrasher, Thomas J. Browning and M. V. Grimm. Mr. George J. Walter acted as director and Mr. D. E. Bolden, of Oakland, as undertaker.

The clouds which had been dark and lowering all day broke away at "eventide" and the sunlight rested softly where we laid our friend and brother for his last dreamless slumber. As we left the cemetery a rainbow of promise glittered on each spray and the hope of a brighter resurrection comforted each sorrowing heart.

"Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through the cypress trees,
Who hopeless lays his head away,
Nor looks to see the dawning day
Athwart the mournful cypress play."

Among the last words of Mr. Hoye were these: "All is well, all is well. I am ready to go. All is bright."

A political enemy but personal friend paid this tribute to his memory: "He was kind, considerate and courteous; a genial, generous gentleman of the old school."

Take him all in all, "we shall not soon look upon his like again."

A FRIEND.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Great Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures make it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

A Boy Fatally Wounds Wm. E. Kight, Aged 45 Years, Near Eglon, W. Va.

William E. Kight, aged about 45 years, a farmer, who resides at Horse Shoe Run, Preston county, West Va., about 12 miles south of Oakland, was shot and fatally wounded on Monday afternoon about one o'clock by the accidental discharge of a Remington rifle in the hands of a boy of fifteen years named Rumors, who resides near the farm of Mr. Kight.

The latter was passing along a wooded path near his home when he met with Rumors who had a rifle which he had just loaded and in throwing it down it exploded. The ball, of 32 calibre, struck Mr. Kight in the side of the stomach and passed entirely through him.

He was brought to Oakland by Dr. Selby, of Eglon, and taken to the McComas Sanitarium, where an operation was performed upon him by Drs. McComas, Ravenscraft, Selby and Legge. There were fourteen punctures of the intestines which were sewed up by the physicians and the life of the sufferer thus prolonged until Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The body was prepared for burial at the undertaking rooms of Messrs. Bolden & Co. and sent to the late home of the deceased Tuesday evening. He leaves a number of children, all of whom are grown.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Since the closing of the Chautauqua many of our people have left us. Several families and a few guests are with us yet.

Our district conference from the 2nd to the 4th was a very interesting and profitable one.

The called meeting of the Community resulted in the election of Mr. Fred Martin instead of Mr. J. P. McKey, whose place was declared vacant on the annual committee. Quite a discussion was entered into about light and especially about water, which has since resulted in the formation of two companies. It is to be hoped that this vexed question will soon be settled as there are prominent business men of this place and Oakland in both companies.

It was found that more room was required to accommodate the people, so work is already begun. F. P. Arnold is putting an addition to his cottage. The Chautauqua Hotel is preparing to put up quite an annex. W. H. H. Sheets, of Pittsburg, who has spent several seasons here, has begun the foundation for a large and handsome cottage. Others are to follow.

The work of remodeling the building near the depot in Loch Lynn is being pushed along and will make a splendid appearance when completed.

The news of the death of our beloved President caused deep sorrow throughout this community. At the opening of our preaching service here Sabbath morning Mr. McKinley's favorite hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," was sung. Then in the evening a very interesting memorial service was held, in which different ones took part, making short addresses.

Dr. Davidson, who left us on the last day of the Chautauqua for Europe as a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference, expects to return in October. His family makes a short visit to Washington this week, but will return here before leaving for their home at Cuyahoga Falls.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Mrs. Margaret J. H. Grove, of Fairmont, W. Va., purchased the Thompson property on the corner of E street and Pennsylvania avenue. Consideration $1100.

Horace Fulton, of Washington, D. C., has purchased four lots on the corner of Oakland avenue and F street. Price $1100.

W. H. H. Sheets, of Pittsburg, is building a fine two-story house on the corner of F and Oak streets. It will have bath and toilet rooms, sanitary plumbing and will be wired for electricity. Mr. Bolden has contract.

Mrs. S. E. Blue, of Homer, Ohio, is getting the material together for a house to be erected at once on the corner of H and Spruce streets.

J. D. Carmody, of Washington, D. C., has purchased a lot on E street. Price $300.

The Miss Jennings, of Sewickley, Pa., are having considerable work done on their house.

Wesley H. Rudisill has entered the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, and will take up a four years course in electrical engineering.

C. W. Hopkins went to Cincinnati for a few weeks last Monday.

Memorial services for Mr. McKinley were held in the Methodist church Sabbath evening last. Addresses were made by Manager Rudisill, Rev. Higley, of Washington, and Dr. Eldridge, of Baltimore. Mrs. D. W. Smith had charge of the music.

Rev. Chamberlain and family, of Washington, will spend a month in this place.

A 24-room addition will be put to Hotel Chautauqua this fall. A number of other improvements will be made by the hotel management.

Car load feed and flour just arrived at Eagle Store, Grantsville.

UNION SERVICES.

They Will Be Held This Afternoon at Two O'Clock.

In response to a proclamation issued on Saturday last by President Roosevelt that the people of the United States assemble in their respective places of worship to-day when the remains of our late beloved President are to be laid in their last earthly resting place, Mayor Hart has issued a call requesting the places of business in Oakland to close during the day or at least during the hours of the funeral which is to take place at two o'clock at Canton, Ohio.

The banks will be closed all day and in accordance with an order issued by the Postmaster General the postoffice will not be open after ten o'clock. Court adjourned yesterday afternoon and will not be again convened until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The religious services in memory of the late President will be held in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church. All ministers of the gospel in Oakland have been invited to take part in the service. Good music of an appropriate character will be rendered and a number of addresses suitable to the occasion will be delivered.

All are invited to attend.

MOUNTAIN TRIOLETS.

TO JESSIE.

With brimming cup of sparkling wine
That won Old Omar's praises,
I drink to Jessie—maid divine!
With brimming cup of sparkling wine—
And oh, the day that she'll be mine
I'll drink in all the phases,
With brimming cup of sparkling wine
That won Old Omar's praises!

ACCUMULATE THE CASH.

'Tis good advice I give—my son,
Accumulate the cash!
When everything is said and done,
'Tis good advice I give—my son,
If you would yank the warmest bun
The ready you must flash.
'Tis good advice I give—my son,
Accumulate the cash!

IN HAMMOCK TIME.

With a matchless pose of grace,
In the hammock swinging;
Pretty Polly holds her place
With a matchless pose of grace—
Just a glimpse of fluffy lace:
(Cupid's shafts go winging,)
With a matchless pose of grace,
In the hammock swinging.

Jackson Park, August, 1901. —T. L. L.

KRUG.

Mr. Henry Krug was in the city looking after the interests of the cooper business a few days last week.

Joseph Schriber, of Wankegan, Ill., moved into the Wagner cottage a few weeks ago and has improved the appearance by erecting a neat porch.

A party composed of Frank Raybeck and family, George Frazee and Jasper Fike spent Sunday last with friends at Selbysport.

Alfred Glover is attending G. A. R. encampment in Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. William Savage spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Elder Hill.

Clyde Hilliard and family are visiting relatives in Pennsylvania.

Wish Lingenfield went to Confluence last Thursday very sick and has not returned.

Lloyd and James Van Sickle were visiting friends near Markleysburg Saturday and Sunday.

Charles Hilliard, accompanied by his sister, Miss Maud, left for their home in Pennsylvania the 11th.

Lowry Burgess and family were visiting friends at Fearer Saturday and Sunday.

W. H. Krug and wife are visiting at Oil City, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y.

D. H. Shank spent Sunday with his family in Confluence. UNO.

Circuit Court.

The following cases have been disposed of on the civil trial docket:

No. 11, E. K. Goldsborough vs. D. A. Stephens; tried before the court and verdict for the plaintiff for $32.18; Hamill, Semmes—Sincell.

18, A. M. Cunningham vs. Samuel E. Davis; tried before the court and judgment for the plaintiff for $100; Peddicord—Hamill, Semmes.

19, Benj. F. Bittinger vs. David T. Enlow; non pros; Peddicord—Thayer, Sincell, Heindel.

55, James Q. Robeson vs. William H. Michaels; continued on account of illness of witness; Peddicord—Sincell, Renninger.

56, James Q. Robeson vs. Wm. H. Michaels; continued on same ground; Peddicord—Sincell, Renninger.

62, William H. Michaels vs. James Q. Robeson; warrant of resurvey issued and case continued; Sincell, Renninger—Peddicord.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The criminal docket was taken up on Monday morning and disposed of as follows:

1, State vs. Michael Rice; stet.
2, State vs. Truman Wilt; recognizance forfeited; Thayer—Hamill.
3, State vs. Jesse Wilt; jury trial; verdict not guilty.
4, State vs. Cecil Ridings; stet; Thayer—Peddicord.
5, State vs. Frank Cushlog; demurer to indictment; demurer overruled; opinion by Judge Stake; Thayer—Hamill.
6, State vs. Geo. W. Logue; stet.
7, State vs. William Wilson; continued.
8, State vs. McClellan Thomas; plea of not guilty confessed by State; Thayer—Hamill.
9, State vs. Walter D. Collier; plea of guilty and fined $50 and costs.
10, State vs. Walter D. Collier; plea of guilty and fined $50 and costs.
11, State vs. Walter D. Collier; dismissed.
12, State vs. Charles Liston; continued.
13, State vs. James Sanders; stet.
14, State vs. John Pritts; dismissed.
15, State vs. William Jones; trial.
16, State vs. Russell Friend; plea of guilty, fined $50 and costs.
17, State vs. James Facenbaker; continued.
18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, State vs. Wash. Taylor; all set for trial.
23, State vs. Porter Fike; stet.
24, State vs. Edward Greaser; tried before the court; verdict guilty; fined $25 and costs; Thayer—Sincell.
25, State vs. Newton Ream; continued.
26, State vs. John Reynolds; plea guilty; fined $50 and costs.
27, State vs. John Reynolds; dismissed.
28, State vs. John Reynolds; plea guilty; fined $25 and costs.
29, State vs. John Reynolds; plea guilty; fined $25 and costs.
30, State vs. Thomas F. Burke; guilty; fined $20 and costs.
31, State vs. Thomas F. Burke; guilty; fined $20 and costs.
32, State vs. John Reynolds; dismissed.
33, State vs. John W. Hart; plea guilty; fined $10 and costs.
34, State vs. Thomas Little; plea guilty; fined $10 and costs.
35, State vs. Thos. J. Hughes; trial.
36, State vs. Thomas R. White; plea guilty; fined $50 and costs.
37, State vs. Joseph Ross; paroled for 3 years.
38, State vs. Patrick O'Brien; plea guilty.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

1, Eliza L. Michaels vs. State; continued.
2, Forest Michaels vs. State; continued.
3, Bruce Hesen vs. State; trial before the court; verdict not guilty; Peddicord—Thayer.

Grand Jury Report.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Circuit Court for Garrett county:—

The grand jury for the September term of nineteen hundred and one, respectfully report that they have carefully examined the witnesses in investigations of various cases, and complaints brought before them, and they have, wherever the evidence with a due regard to the circumstances in the premises appeared to justify, found presentments, and all such cases as they deemed either of a trivial nature or inadequately sustained by facts have been dismissed, and the witnessed discharged. Our work has been greatly lightened and assisted by the counsel of the State's attorney, and the attention of other court officers. But we regret that we were delayed by not being able to get witnesses, and we find a number who were to appeal before us were not summoned.

We have visited the county jail and also the offices in the court house and found everything in good condition. But we are impressed with the great need of new buildings. We heartily recommend the building of a new modern court house and think that it would reflect great credit to the citizens of Garrett county, besides being in our minds a necessity.

We found the jail in clean and comfortable condition, but consider it too antiquated and small to be used as a jail, and certainly think a new and properly constructed jail building very much needed. We found the treasurer's office in good order and books well kept, but we consider the room too small. The commissioners' office is in good order, but we also consider it too small for the use of a body of commissioners. The office and vault of the orphans' court was also in elegant condition and we think the manner in which the books and papers are kept reflects great credit. We found the clerk's office also well kept, and the vaults in which the books and records are kept to be in fine condition. Also, we were impressed with the fineness of the records and the system used in their keeping.

In connection with all the above we heartily indorse all the recommendations of the grand jury for the March term, 1901, and desire to call the attention of the county commissioners to their failure to carry out the matters as recommended by the said grand jury. We also desire to call the attention of the county commissioners to the fact of the general bad condition of the county roads; we have been informed of this fact by a number of citizens; also to the fact of roads being obstructed by fences and timber, &c., making them nearly impassable at many points.

We would thank all the officers in charge of the offices and jail for their kind attention to us in our inquiry.

Having now discharged all duties known to us as jurors, we pray that your honors dismiss us from further attendance.

GEO. L. MICHAELS,
J. A. GRANT, Foreman.
Clerk.

FOR SALE—One eight year old dark bay horse. 1250 pounds. Will work in all harness. H. CRUTZBURG.

You can buy men's, boys' and children's clothing cheaper at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, than any place in town. 27 8*

FOR SALE.—$125 cash, horse, phaeton and harness complete; attractive outfit; gentle family horse. Apply to Dr. J. S. Stone, Mt. Lake Park. 1*

Take your produce to N. Broadwater, who pays always the highest price.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

APPOINTMENT OF Judges and Clerks of Election.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 7, 1901.

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett county, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Judges and Clerks of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland for the year 1897, hereby give notice of the names and postoffice address of each person so selected as Judges and Clerks and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said person to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

Peter J. Lohr, Democrat, Judge of Election, Beckman; John L. Fitzwater, Republican, Judge of Election, Beckman; Patrick Hamill, Democrat, Clerk of Eleetion, Thayerville; Alfred B. Mason, Republican, Clerk of Election, Beckman.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

Augustine Friend, Democrat, Judge of Election, Friendsville; A. M. Chisholm, Republican, Judge of Election, Friendsville; D. A. Turney, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Friendsville; George W. Sterling, Republican, Clerk of Election, Krug.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

Francis Garlitz, Democrat, Judge of Election, Avilton; Samuel J. Beachy, Republican, Judge of Election, Grantsville; John Custer, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Grantsville; Frank J. Foulk, Republican, Clerk of Election, Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

Peter Fitzwilliams, Sr., Democrat, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Jesse Harris, Republican, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Stephen F. Broadwater, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Floyd; Floyd Duckworth, Republican, Clerk of Election, Westernport.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

Valentine Kahl, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; Tarleton O. Collier, Republican, Judge of Election, Cove; S. K. Schlossnagle, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Accident; Chauncey Bittinger, Republican, Clerk of Election, Cove.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

Lewis Kahl, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; John Sines, Republican, Judge of Election, Sines; William A. DeWitt, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Hoyes; Thomas P. Savage, Republican, Clerk of Election, Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

William Broderick, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; John Close, Republican, Judge of Election, Mountain Lake Park; Richard F. Bartlett, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; William P. DeBerry, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

Election District Number Eight Ryan's Glade.

Samuel Miller, Democrat, Judge of Election, Sunnyside; John H. Sanders, Republican, Judge of Election, Gortner; John A. Hughes, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; Warner T. Harvey, Republican, Clerk of Election, Gormania, W. Va.

Election District Number Nine—Johnsons.

Floyd Crow, Democrat, Judge of Election, Finzel; William Finzel, Republican, Judge of Election, Finzel; M. H. McKenzie, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Finzel; Richard McKenzie, Republican, Clerk of Election, Frostburg.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

Joseph Lashorn, Democrat, Judge of Election, Deer Park; J. B. Shockey, Republican, Judge of Election, Deer Park; Michael J. Garrett, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Deer Park; W. W. Thrasher, Republican, Clerk of Election, Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven The Elbow.

Peter F. Michael, Democrat, Judge of Election, Barton; Simon W. Green, Republican, Judge of Election, Lonaconing; Patrick S. Fazenbaker, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Barton; Johnson Broadwater, Republican, Clerk of Election, Merrill.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

Aaron Pritts, Democrat, Judge of Election, Beckman; James P. Wiley, Republican, Judge of Election, Grantsville; J. Turner Lohr, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bittinger; Elias Orendorf, Jr., Republican, Clerk of Election, Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

William H. Pool, Democrat, Judge of Election, Blaine, W. Va.; James H. Wilson, Republican, Judge of Election, Blaine, W. Va.; Cleaver Pool, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Blaine, W. Va.; George W. Kitzmiller, Republican, Clerk of Election, Blaine, W. Va.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

E. M. Spedden, Democrat, Judge of Election, Crellin; John A. Sowers, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland; Jeremiah O. Browning, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; Samuel Lawton, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

C. E. ELLITHORP, Pres.,
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett County, Md.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1901.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEAL

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this twentieth day of August, 1901.

(Signed) CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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No. 5943.

The Eyes of the Woman

By EDGAR WELTON COOLEY.

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DURING the entire progress of the trial she had been present in the courtroom. She had listened to every word of the evidence and had marveled that men could so light-heartedly give utterance to words that were to end a brother's life.

She was not handsome; hardly pretty, but her eyes were like twin daggers, for they seemed to pierce one through and through. She was a slender woman, small and young and delicate, and her trim figure was gowned in somber black from head to foot.

Day after day she sat in the same rear seat, emotionless, calm, dispassionate, and rested her eyes upon the face of a man who sat opposite to her. Not once did she remove her gaze from his face; not once did she cease her cold, constant stare at his features.

He was a big, broad-shouldered fellow, with a bronzed face and a mass of hair. He kept his eyes riveted upon the court and the jury and the prisoner. He hung upon every word that was uttered, leaning anxiously forward, rigid and motionless.

But at intervals he turned his face towards the woman in black, only to be transfixed by the gleam of her eyes. Then he would start, turn a shade paler and grasp the arms of his chair.

The prisoner was a young man with fine, clear cut features and blue eyes, as beardless as a boy and as stoical as a graven image. Although he knew his life was in the hands of the 12 men at his right hand, not once did the expression of indifference leave his face, though against him was given the most damaging testimony.

Twice only, each day, did he show any interest in his surroundings. At the opening of each session, when he entered the courtroom handcuffed to the sheriff, he cast one quick, searching glance towards the rear of the room. His glance met that of the woman in black, and for a brief instant a softer gleam shone in the eyes of each.

Tightly and relentlessly was he bound with an unbroken chain of circumstantial evidence. Not a link was missing. Every movement, every utterance of his on the night of the murder were described in detail. From the moment that he had quarreled with the man who was afterwards murdered, to the hour when he was arrested, every step he had taken was traced.

It was shown that he had followed his victim with murder gnawing at his heart; that, in the presence of numerous witnesses, he had sworn to take the man's life; that after the quarrel the man who was slain had turned his steps towards his home, taking a roundabout route; that the prisoner had made use of a short cut and had lain in wait behind a thicket; that he had suddenly leaped upon him and had stabbed him to the heart with a knife that was afterwards found in the prisoner's possession, the blade still scarlet with blood, and that he was later seen running away from the scene of the murder.

Against this awful array of evidence, the defense made no resistance, introduced no testimony. The arguments were made. The attorney for the state welded anew the chain of guilt; the counsel for the defense weakly attacked the reliability of evidence purely circumstantial, and begged that the jury be slow to hang a man when all direct evidence of his guilt was lacking. Then the jury retired.

The sheriff unlocked the door and entered the cell. The prisoner was sitting on the edge of his cot. He had not been asleep. He had been pacing back and forth between the window and the door and had taken a seat only when he heard the officer's footsteps in the corridor.

"Well?" he said.

"The jury has agreed," replied the sheriff. "Come."

The prisoner held out his right arm. The officer snapped a handcuff on his wrist. Then they walked side by side out of the dark cell and along the half-illumined hall. When they reached the outer door, the sheriff pulled a bunch of keys from his coat pocket, inserted one in the lock and turned back the bolt. Then they stepped out into the night, and the officer locked the door behind them.

The courthouse was across the street from the jail. A new moon threw an unnatural light upon the earth, and here and there a lamp flickered in a window. The hands on the illuminated dial of the clock in the courthouse tower pointed to 15 minutes to midnight. The prisoner glanced upward at the star-spangled sky. The air was soft and pleasant, and a drowsy quiet hung everywhere.

"What a beautiful night," said he, in a voice steady, strong and emotionless.

"Yes," replied the sheriff, "a fine night."

Turning to their right they entered the courtroom. Two lights on a central chandelier sent feeble rays staggering through the darkness. The attorneys, newspaper reporters and a bailiff were seated inside the railing.

The prisoner, through force of habit, threw a glance towards the back of the room. The woman in black was in her accustomed seat, and opposite to her was the man with the bronzed face and the broad shoulders. She did not return the prisoner's glance, but kept her eyes upon the man. No one else was in the room, and the voices of the lawyers conversing pleasantly echoed strangely from the walls.

The prisoner took his seat beside his counsel. Presently the judge entered through a rear door and took his place upon the bench. He glanced at those in front of him and nodded at the bailiff, who withdrew.

After a few moments the sound of footsteps sounded along the corridor and the jury, with the bailiff at their head, entered solemnly through a side door. All eyes except those of the prisoner and the woman in black were turned upon them.

The prisoner gazed calmly at the wall back of the judge; the woman stared at the man with the bronzed face. The jurymen took their seats in the box and the judge said:

"Gentlemen, have you decided upon a verdict?"

"We have, your honor," replied the foreman.

The man with the broad shoulders glanced nervously at the woman in black. Calmly, intently, she was peering into his face, the gleam in her eyes seeming to pierce the darkness like the light from burning coals. He shrank from her gaze; his hands clutched the back of the chair in front of him so tightly that the nails cut the wood. He tried to turn his face away from her, but could not. Her eyes held him; their glimmer ate its way through him, and he grew pale and trembled.

"What is your verdict, gentlemen?" asked the judge.

Again the broad-shouldered man vainly struggled to tear his gaze from that of the woman. An icy coldness clung round his heart and cold perspiration sprang from his forehead. But still the woman in black gazed silently at him, and in her eyes was a sign of deadly reproach, of unpitying censure.

The foreman arose and began speaking. His voice, sounding loud and clear in the quiet room, startled the man with the bronzed face, and he sprang from his seat, white with fear.

"We, the jury," read the foreman from a paper in his hand, "find the defendant—"

"Hold, your honor!" cried the man with the broad shoulders, raising his hand as though commanding silence. "Hold, your honor!"

The voice, ringing through the darkness, sounded weird and ghost-like. Two of the jurymen visibly trembled.

All present, except the prisoner, turned to look at the man standing like a specter in the uncertain light.

For a moment he paused, covering his eyes with his hands. Then he staggered down the aisle and leaned against the railing. The clock in the tower began the stroke of 12.

"If your honor please," he said, with a voice that shook with fear, "if your honor please, let not this verdict be rendered. For I am guilty of this murder. I—I—my God, I killed that man!"

A sudden movement swept through the room as though each one present caught his breath.

"He had grievously wronged me," the man resumed, "so I waylaid him and stabbed him to death. The prisoner here, your honor, heard his dying yell and ran to his assistance. I had dropped the knife, but he picked it up. Then I pulled my gun, and he ran away."

Again there was silence—deep, awful silence. The judge spoke:

"Do you fully realize the consequences of this confession, sir?"

"I do, your honor," replied the man, slowly, deliberately. "I have tried to leave here, but something held me back. Some resistless power has dragged me into this courtroom every day of the trial; has compelled me to hang around to-night until the jury should agree, and has forced me back into this room to listen to a verdict that I knew would be a lie. I am guilty, your honor, I swear it."

Then the judge turned to the foreman of the jury.

"You will find for the defendant," he said. "Mr. Sheriff, release the prisoner and place that man under arrest."

When the shackles had been removed from his wrist, the young man with the clear-cut features walked calmly up the aisle with the light of a great joy on his face. In the rear of the room he found the woman in black leaning forward against the back of a chair, a handkerchief pressed against her eyes. He rested his hand tenderly upon her shoulder.

"Sweetheart," he said. "Brave little woman."

She arose to her feet and locked her arms around his neck.

"John," she sobbed, "John!"

When he had been locked in a cell, the sheriff said to the man with the bronzed face:

"What ever possessed you to voluntarily make that confession?"

And the man looked at him with a frightened face.

"The eyes of the woman," he answered. "The eyes of the woman! My God, they cut the secret out of my heart!"

Links.

"Behold!" cried the Savant. "I have discovered the missing link!"

The word paused only long enough to assure itself that the price of beef would not be affected, and passed on.

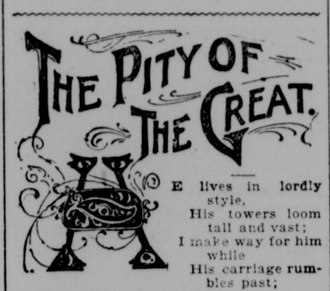
"It might better be a link of bologna!" the Savant muttered; and, then, drawing his mean robe about him, he starved to death with true philosophic fortitude.—Puck.

Candid.

"The payple Oi live wid before," said the new cook, "wor plain, ma'am."

"Well, are we not plain here?" asked the lady.

"Troth, ye are so, ma'am, but in a different way. The others wor plain in their way o' livin', not in their looks, ma'am."—Philadelphia Press.



He lives in lordly style,
His towers loom tall and vast;
I make way for him while
His carriage rumbles past;
His yacht rides on the bay,
His acres stretch away
Through fertile fields and dells—
But, held in check by shame,
He does not give his name
To the whisky that he sells.

I claim no broad domains,
No servants hear my call;
I toil for little gains,
My house is poor and small;
But I am proud to sign
These humble works of mine
So any man may see!
His calling brings him shame—
No bottle bears his name—
But Lord! he pities me!
—Chicago Record-Herald.

ALCOHOL AND RACE DECAY.

University Professor's Views Which Bear Out the Theories of Temperance Advocates.

President David Starr Jordan, of the Leland Stanford university, began in the Popular Science Monthly of May a series of articles entitled "The Blood of the Nation: A Study of the Decay of Races Through the Survival of the Unfit." That class of philosophers who are endeavoring to establish the theory that drunkenness and its attending vices and miseries are clearly a part of the progress of the human race will find little comfort in Dr. Jordan's article. Conceding to those gentlemen a certain amount of truth which it would be extremely difficult to prove in behalf of their theories, Dr. Jordan says:

"The effect of alcoholic drink on race progress should be considered in this connection. Authorities do not agree as to the final result of alcohol in race selection. Doubtless, in the long run, the drunkard will be eliminated, and perhaps certain authors are right in regarding this as a gain to the race. On the other hand, there is great force in Dr. Amos G. Warner's remark, that of all causties gangrene is the most expensive. The people of southern Europe are relatively temperate. They have used wine for centuries, and it is thought by Archdall Reid and others that the cause of their temperance is to be found in this long use of alcoholic beverages. All those with vitiated or uncontrollable appetites have been destroyed in the long experience with wine, leaving only those with normal tastes and normal ability of resistance. The free use of wine is, therefore, in this view, a cause of final temperance, while intemperance rages only among those races which have not long known alcohol, and have not become by selection resistant to it. The savage races which have never known alcohol are even less resistant, and are sooner destroyed by it.

"In all this there must be a certain element of truth. The view, however, ignores the evil effect on the nervous system of long-continued poisoning, even if the poison be only in moderate amounts. The temperate Italian, with his daily semi-saturation, is no more a normal man than the Scotch farmer with his occasional sprees. The nerve disturbance which wine effects is an evil, whether carried to excess in regularity or irregularity. We know too little of its final result on the race to give certainty to our speculations. It is moreover true that most excess in the use of alcohol is not due to primitive appetite. It is drink which causes appetite, and not appetite which seeks for drink. In a given number of drunkards but a very few become such through inborn appetite. It is influence of bad example, lack of courage, false idea of manliness, or some defect in character or misfortune in environment which leads to the first steps in drunkenness. The taste once established takes care of itself. In earlier times, when the nature of alcohol was unknown and total abstinence was undreamed of, it was the strong, the boisterous, the energetic, the apostle of 'the strenuous life,' who carried all these things to excess. The wassail bowl, the bumper of ale, the flagon of wine, all these were the attribute of the strong. We cannot say that those who sank in alcoholism thereby illustrated the survival of the fittest. Who can say that as the Latin races became temperate they did not also become docile and weak? In other words, considering the influence of alcohol alone, unchecked by an educated conscience, we must admit that it is the strong and vigorous, not the weak and perverted, that are destroyed by it. At the best, we can only say that alcoholic selection is a complex force, which makes for temperance—if at all, at a fearful cost of life which without alcoholic temptation would be well worth preserving."

Dr. Jordan, it is to be presumed, would not care to be understood as indorsing the idea that the wine-drinking countries of Europe have been made temperate by their wine-drinking. He is probably much too well acquainted with the current history of France and the other so-called "wine countries" to be in ignorance of the true state of affairs there.—New Voice.

ALCOHOLISM.

Strong Indictment of the Curse Given in the Graphic Language of Dr. Talmage.

In a recent discourse from the text: "Be ye angry and sin not," Rev. T. De Witt Talmage used the subject of "Alcoholism" to illustrate the importance of discriminating between the offense and the offender, the sin and the sinner. His remarks were a powerful argument against the use of intoxicants, but they were also a sympathetic appeal for a greater spirit of charity and helpfulness toward those who are in the bondage of inebriety. We publish the following extract from his sermon:

"Alcoholism has ruined more fortunes, blasted more homes, destroyed more souls, than any evil that I think of. It pours a river of poison and fire through the nations. Millions have died because of it, and millions are dying now, and others will die. Intemperance is an old sin. The great Cyrus, writing to the Lacedemonians of himself, boasted of many of his qualities, among others, that he could drink and bear more wine than his distinguished brother. Louis X. and Alexander the Great died drunk. The parliament of Edinburgh in 1661 is called in history 'the drunken parliament.' Hugh Miller, first stone mason and afterward a world-renowned geologist, writes of the drinking habits of his day, saying: 'When the foundation was laid, they drank. When the walls were leveled for laying the joists, they drank. When the building was finished, they drank. When an apprentice joined, they drank.' In the eigtheenth century, the giver of an entertainment boasted that none of the guests went away sober. Noah, the first ship captain, was wrecked—not in the ark, for that was safely landed—but he was wrecked with strong drink. Every man or woman rightly constructed will blush with indignation at the national and international and hemispheric and planetary curse. It is good to be aroused against it. You come out of that condition a better man or a better woman. Be ye angry at that abomination, and the more anger the more exaltation to character. But that aroused feeling becomes sinful when it extends to the victim of this great evil. Drunkenness you are to hate with a vivid hatred; but the drunkard you are to pity, to help to extricate.

"Just take into consideration that there are men and women who once were as upright as yourself who have been prostrated by alcoholism. Perhaps it came of a physician's prescription for the relief of pain, a recurrence of the pain calling for a continuance of the remedy; perhaps the grandfather was an inebriate and the temptation to inebriety, leaping over a generation, has swooped on this unfortunate; perhaps it was under an attempt to drown trouble that it was sought after; perhaps it was a very gradual chaining of the man with the beverage which was thought to be a servant, when one day it announced itself master. Be humble now, and admit that there is a strong probability that under the same circumstances you yourself might have been captured. The two appropriate emotions for you to allow are indignation at the intoxicant which enthralled and sympathy for the victim. Try to get the sufferer out of his present environment; recommend any hygienic relief that you know of, and, above all, implore the divine rescue for the struggle in which so many of the noblest and grandest have been worsted. Do not give yourself up to too many philippics about what the man ought to have been and ought to have done. While your cheek flushes with wrath at the foe that has brought the ruin, let your eye be moistened with tears of pity for the sufferer. In that way you will have fulfilled the injunction of the text: 'Be ye angry and sin not.'"

NOTES OF PROGRESS.

According to insurance statistics tectotalers may expect 17 years more life than drinkers.

Mayor Hart of Boston, in a talk before a temperance society of that city the other day, said that no gentleman ever went into a saloon.

Saloonists are objecting to the extension of the rural free delivery system. Taking the farmer's mail to his door daily obviates the necessity of his coming to town so often and hence, of course, "enjoying the privilege" of visiting the booze dispensary as often as he otherwise could, without going especially for that purpose. Public-spirited fellows these saloonists are!—Backbone.

The state liquor license law of South Dakota prohibits the sale of liquor to habitual drunkards, any violator of the law being liable for damages incurred by the drunkard while intoxicated. This clause in the law, which was practically a dead letter, has been brought to public attention by Mrs. Mary Garrison, of Sioux Falls, who has commenced suit against three saloonkeepers for selling liquor to her husband, resulting in his death.

Kittens as Drunkards.

Two maltese kittens, who make their home in a Third avenue saloon, go down into the cellar as soon as they can get there after the saloon opens up and come upstairs again scarcely able to walk. The proprietors offered them a saucer of beer, but they refused to drink it, but laid their noses over the edge of the saucer, inhaling the fumes of the beverage, and in a few minutes staggered away to fall asleep in some out-of-the-way place. An investigation showed that the cats had a nest in the cellar alongside a cask of ale. The kittens inhaled the fumes from the open bunghole and in that way got drunk every day.

A Future Financier.

"So you think your boy has what they call the business instinct, do you?"

"Yes. He sold his new jackknife to the Roberts boy for a nickel yesterday."

"I don't see much business about that. The knife must have been worth more than a nickel."

"It was; but you see he says he can borrow the knife and use it whenever he wants to and give it back when he's through, which he couldn't do with the nickel."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Proof of Blindness.

"Well, William, did you give the governor my note?" asked the gentleman of his rustic servant.

"Yes, sir, I gave it to him, but there's no use writing letters to him, he can't see to read 'em. He's blind, sir, blind as a bat.'

"Blind!"

"Yes, sir, blind. Twict he asked me where my hat was, and I had it on my head all the time. Blind as a bat, sir. No doubt about it!"—Chicago Tribune.

What Elsie Said.

"I'm afraid I can't interest my five-year-old Elsie in fairy tales any longer."

"And why not?"

"I was telling her about the 'Forty Thieves,' and when I got to the 40 oil jars with a thief in each jar, what do you suppose she said?"

"I give it up."

"She said: 'Wouldn't that jar you?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Fair Exchange.

A little boy was suffering from a severe cold, and his mother gave him a bottle of cough mixture to take while at school. On his return she asked him if he had taken his medicine.

"No," he answered; "but Bobby Jones did. He liked it, so I swapped with him for a handful of nuts."—Tit-Bits.

"Dolly Gray" Up-to-Date.

Good-by, Dolly! I must leave you,
Though it breaks my heart to go.
Something tells me I am needed
At the front, with "Cash & Co."—
Monday morning there's a "mark-down,"
My two weeks are up to-day
Hark! The ribbon counter's calling.
Good-by, Dolly Gray!
—Judge.

A SAD MISFORTUNE.

'Wunst I used ter wear jest as good clothes as them you've got."

"You did, eh? What brought you down to this?"

"Dey found out where I got de clothes an' pinched me."—Chicago American.

From Two Points of View.

Once more the olden glory
Of the golden rod is gleaming
O'er the meadows where the blossoms
Of the violets are dreaming—
Once more the hapless victim
Of hay fever's busy sneezing
At the scene the unafflicted
Fool imagines is so pleasing.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Trying to Find Out.

"Tommie, is your mamma at home?" asked a lady caller coming up the gravel walk. Tommie, who was peeping around the corner of the house, gave a guilty start and then replied, meekly:

"That's jist wot I wuz tryin' t' find out; I've bin swimmin'."—Ohio State Journal.

Various Sorts.

Tess—Goodness; Miss Roxsie looks mad.

Jess—Yes, there's a certain puppy with a great pedigree that she wanted her father to buy for her, but he wouldn't do it.

Tess—What was it? A French count or a German baron?—Philadelphia Press.

Too Imperious.

Miss Struckile—Mother, you are too imperious in your behavior.

Mrs. Struckile—Too which?

Miss Struckile—You shouldn't order people around the way you do.

Mrs. Struckile—I'm rich enough.

Miss Struckile—Yes; but I m afraid folks will suspect that you began life as a cook.—N. Y. Weekly.

An Encouraging Setback.

Mr. Perkins—Miss Simpson, my heart holds a great secret, but I feel timid about confiding it to you.

Miss Simpson—Well, Mr. Perkins, I can't help you out any; the man who proposes to me, Mr. Perkins, shan't have a chance to throw it up to me that I led him on.—Chicago Record-Herald.

In His Own Defense.

"Those berries you sold me yesterday were not fresh."

"That's not my fault, ma'am. I had 'em four days ago. It's not my fault that you didn't come along until yesterday."—Yonkers Statesman.

Deeply Interested.

"Father," said the fair girl, "Harold has left me, never to return!"

"I am sorry to hear that," exclaimed the old gentleman, in softened tones.

"I am so grateful for your sympathy!"

"Are you sure he left, never to return?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's too bad; too bad. Day before yesterday he borrowed the best silk umbrella in the house."—Washington Star.

Gloom-Stealers.

All optimists put off their woe
Until to-morrow—as we know;—
But pessimists, to keep life gray,
Groan all to-morrow's groans to-day.
Puck.

DOWN BY THE SAD SEA WAVES.

"Now we are engaged, Gussie, I feel I must tell you an awful family secret—er—my grandfather was sentenced to a year's imprisonment."

"Oh, that's nothing, dearest girl. I've done five in my time."—Ally Sloper.

An Old Story in Verse.

When Mr. Rose's little girl
Was born, he named her Wild.
And thus it came to pass he had
A Wild Rose for a child.

But when she grew to womanhood
He felt almighty bad,
Because she married Mr. Hogg;
Then what a name she had.
—Detroit Free Press.

Wanted No Extremes.

Employment Agent—What was the matter with your last place?

Domestic—The couple had only been married a month, an' I cudn't stand th' love-makin'.

Agent—Well, here's a chance in a house where the couple have been married ten years.

Domestic—That's too long. I likes peace an' quiet.—N. Y. Weekly.

Wanted a "High Ball" Too.

The new arrival at the boarding-house proved to be a woman suffragist.

"I look for a wider opportunity of usefulness for downtrodden woman. My prayer, morning, noon and night," she said, "is for an elevated sphere."

"Don't care if I join you," said the Coarse Boarder. "High ball for me, too."—N. Y. Times.

Relative Value.

Cumso—All value is relative, and—

Cawker (interrupting)—And I suppose the nearer the relative is the greater is the value.

Cumso—I am afraid I do not follow you.

Cawker—I was merely thinking of the tendency among some young men to court girls for their pa value.—Leslie's Weekly.

About to Make a Change.

"What is he going to do now?" breathlessly asked the agitated young woman, with her eyes on the daring aeronaut, who was clinging to his parachute.

"He is about to sever his connection with the balloon," replied her escort, "to accept a position a little lower down."—Chicago Tribune.

Wondrous Wise.

At the classics he'd ne'er had a chance,
But in wisdom he led the whole dance.
Forsooth, he was able
To take a time table
And tell what it meant at a glance!
—Washington Star.

MINDFUL OF THE AMENITIES.

Her Mother (reprovingly)—Annette! You know you shouldn't say your prayers in bed, but should kneel down, as mamma has taught you!

Annette (sleepily)—Y-Yes; but I am going to ask God to s'cuse me.—Brooklyn Eagle.

An Exception Wanted.

And somehow this world's growing glummer;
'Twould be something remarkably sweet
If we only could live through one summer
Which did not break the record for heat.
—Washington Star.

One Doctor's Reasoning.

"How much do I owe you, doctor?"

"Ten dollars."

"Phew! Your colleague, Dr. Knodler, charges only five dollars for a mild case like this."

"That may be; but you must remember that he has a much larger practice."—N. Y. Times.

WOMAN AND HOME

FUN FOR RAINY DAYS.

An Evening of Frolic in Which the Ladies Drive Nails and the Men Trim Millinery.

It being a popular fiction that no woman can roll an umbrella as it should be rolled, the ladies of the company found themselves assigned to the work of umbrella rolling.

The young men were detailed to thread needles. Five minutes was the

TRIMMING A HAT.

time limit in either case. At the end of this time the gentlemen who had threaded the largest number of needles was said to have won in his particular contest. He received a point toward the final prize.

The work of the ladies in umbrella rolling was examined and pronounced upon by the men. The lucky woman whose rolling was considered superior to that of her associates received a point toward the ladies' prize, to be awarded at the close of the festivities.

Driving nails and making buttonholes proved to be the next number on the programme. The nails were driven by the women, while the men devoted themselves to buttonhole working. Each lady in the company was given a strip of soft wood, a dozen nails and a hammer, the men receiving strips of linen with buttonholes cut in them, needles and thread.

A lively feature it proved to be. The room rang with laughter and good natured chaffing. Points toward the finals were bestowed here as in the preceding contests.

The awarding of these points was followed at once by a brisk round, in which the gentlemen trimmed cheap straw bonnets with flowers and ribbon, and the ladies puzzled over lengthy examples in commercial arithmetic.

The results of these tasks were judged by a committee, formed of persons of the opposite sex. The two most successful players receiving as before a point towards the prize.

The next feature was, if possible, even more gayly absurd and fun provoking than those which went before, for here both divisions of the company were given pencils and paper, the gentlemen being asked to write directions for making fancy dishes, such as angel cake, sweetbread patties and chicken croquettes, while the ladies were called upon to say how they would go about investing in stocks.

A longer time was allowed for this difficult feature than in the foregoing bouts. Each side had 15 minutes in

DRIVING NAILS.

which to do their best. Afterward the papers, signed with the authors' names, were read aloud. They were hugely enjoyed by the opponents.

At the end of this supreme test points were collected and counted. The lady holding most of these received a book upon "The Ascent of Woman," while the male prizewinner was given a workbasket stocked with the instruments of domestic work, his future occupation.

The affair ended with a little dance, in which the ladies asked the gentlemen to tread a measure with them, and in other ways usurped the masculine prerogative. Again it was the girls, not the men, who invited their partners to supper, and who conducted them into the dining-room. — Boston Globe.

Rest for Nervous Women.

Anyone who is nervous should be careful how she expends her energy. To rest should not be an art difficult of acquirement or one requiring a teacher—yet many know very little of it. If you are physically tired a very few minutes flat on your back is worth as a means of repair, an hour's sitting in a chair, but mind that it is flat, not reclining on a lounge, or with your spine bent out of shape in a deep chair in which your weight rests on any part of your body except the part intended to support it—above all, not in a rocking chair, that special trap for the nervous.—Chicago Daily News.

They Were Both Surprised.

A Delaware man who deserted his wife five years ago returned the other day and said he went away "just to have a joke on her." A few moments later the woman sprung a much richer joke on him by introducing her newer husband.

PRETTY LAURA CONGER.

Like the Princess in Fairy Land She Rewards Hero Who Saved Her at Peking.

Announcement of the coming marriage of Miss Laura Conger, daughter of the United States minister to China, to Lieut. Fred P. Buchan, the dashing young American cavalry officer, has renewed public interest in the thrilling experiences which both of the betrothed persons encountered in the Celestial city.

The Chicago Chronicle says that the young man who was fortunate enough to form one of the relief expedition and to play a hero's part in the eyes of the rescued Americans and who has now reaped so rich a reward is lieutenant of troop K, Third cavalry, one of the fighting young soldiers whom the country sent to China.

The time was ripe for heroes when Lieut. Buchan first flashed his sword in Miss Conger's delighted sight. Week after week the distressed foreigners had huddled within their insecure shelter. Day by day slaughter, fire and bullets became more and more familiar spectacles. "Boxer" horrors were as common as summer showers. Daily the specter of death strode near. The food supply was practically gone, hope was dying and communication with home or with any part of the world had long been impossible.

Then, one Heaven-sent day, came the rescue party, and, well to the front of it, a tall, fearless figure of a certain young lieutenant. The way bristled with peril, yet Lieut. Buchan strode over dangers as if he did not see them. While not actually engaged in obeying the orders of his superiors, his only thought seemed to be the succor of the women of the legation. And such comfort as one young soldier could give them Lieut. Buchan saw to it that they promptly had.

Lieut. Buchan is a Kansan. His father is W. J. Buchan, a well-known

MISS LAURA CONGER.

lawyer and politician of Kansas City. But Frederick Buchan had never a fancy for the dusty stillness of a lawyer's office. Kansas is a state of dauntless men, and young Buchan's particular hero happened to be a doughty little man of the name of Funston, who has since become famous and a general. In Funston's footsteps therefore he was determined to tread. And his heroic conduct at the siege of Peking was the first step toward that career.

Miss Conger was not the only American who admired the lieutenant's bravery. And so, when the horrors of war had subsided somewhat and a few weeks of comparative quiet had made a nearer acquaintance possible between the two, Lieut. Buchan asked for Mr. and Mrs. Conger's sanction to the engagement and it was cordially given.

The Congers have a special reason to delight in the affair, as they regard it in the light of a compensation to Laura for a tragedy which she has already suffered. Miss Conger is 29 years old, tall, graceful, fair-haired, a singularly gracious and lovely girl. But the sad look that you will sometimes notice in her eyes is the result of an unfortunate marriage which she made as a young girl.

Her husband, George Londrum, whom she had loved devotedly, proved altogether unworthy and the marriage turned out to be a deplorable mistake. After several years of misery, therefore, the girl secured a divorce and the right to return to her maiden name. Since then she has lived with her own family. George Londrum enlisted during the Spanish war, was wounded and died in a southern hospital.

Wherever she has been seen Laura Conger has been regarded as a brilliantly accomplished woman. She has been from childhood something of a mathematical prodigy and was for several years head bookkeeper in the Iowa state treasurer's office. She is a close friend and companion of her father and accompanied him on his last trip to Brazil, when he was minister to that country.

Keep Dish Towels Clean.

The dish-towel should be washed as regularly as the dishes, and should never be used more than once without a thorough rinsing at least, and if necessary a hot soap bath. This requires only a minute or two, and once the maid is trained to attend to it, it will become second nature to her. Few housekeepers send the dish-towels to the general wash, but make their cleansing a separate matter. About once a week, to keep them from becoming grimy, they should be scalded for 10 or 15 minutes in soapsuds, to which a little sal soda has been added, and then thoroughly rinsed and dried in the open air.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

EXTRACTING HONEY.

This Work the Writer Considers One of the Most Pleasant Features of Beekeeping.

Extracting honey from the combs is one of the pleasant features connected with bee keeping, but is not done in the open air, as the picture would indicate. I produce my extracted honey at the out-apiaries. Large hives are used, holding 20 of such frames as in my hand. Sometimes they are all in one body and sometimes in two bodies, with a queen excluder between. I use three styles of hives, but only one style of frame, so there is no difficulty in changing frames. I visit my out apiaries occasionally to see if the bees have room enough to continue storing honey.

The honey is all left on the hives until the latter part of September. By this time the bees have thoroughly ripened it and it has become so rich and thick that it takes a good right arm to swing it out of the combs. When

EXTRACTOR AND TANK.

the combs are taken from the hives they are carried to the honey house and there left until evening. After the bees have stopped flying I drive to the out-yard and haul home the honey. Before beginning to extract I take the uncapping knife and hone until the edges are keen. This will prevent tearing the combs when shaving off the cappings. The knife is occasionally dipped into a pail of hot water which expedites the work also.

Two frames of nearly equal weight are selected each time, so as to balance nicely in the extractor. The crank is turned rapidly for a minute or so and the honey whipped out of the combs. It is then drawn off at the honey gate into an agate pail with a sieve over it to catch the bits of capping which frequently get into the extractor. The honey is then poured into five-gallon cans for the wholesale trade and into some Mason jars and tumblers for retailing. Before extracting begins the combs are held up to the light and graded. The white honey is extracted first, next the amber and lastly the dark. The uncapping can is in two parts; the top section telescopes into the bottom section. The top section has a sieve bottom, which catches the cappings as they fall into the can. The honey drains into the lower section and nothing is lost or wasted. The cappings after draining for a few days are rendered into the most beautiful light yellow wax. The empty combs are set out into the home apiary and cleaned up by the bees, then stored away until the next spring, when they are hauled to the out-yards and used there.—F. G. Herman, in Orange Judd Farmer.

CAUSED BY PARASITE.

Habit of Feather Eating in Hens Said to Be Due to a Pernicious Little Insect.

The New York experiment station published a bulletin on "feather eating" among fowls. The report makes a number of observations on this habit, suggesting that it is the result of a lack of nitrogenous matter in the feed, and citing experiments where fresh cut bone, lean meat, etc., were fed. "The vice," the report says, "is very uncommon among fowls that have exercise and a variety of feed, and it is most economical to prevent its appearance by careful feeding; but as the spread is rapid even under a ration which does not ordinarily seem to encourage its development, the vice should be stamped out by the death or removal of the first offender."

The editor of Farm and Dairy, New South Wales, calls attention to the fact of the failure to mention the true cause of "feather eating." "It is now a well-known fact," says the editor, "that feather eating is due to a minute parasite (sarcoptis laevis) which feeds at the roots of the feathers, thus irritating the birds and causing them to pluck out their own feathers. Where feathers are pulled out by other birds, it is due to the presence of lice, for which they are searching."

The prevention and remedy, says the editor, are simple, as the mite disease is contagious (through copulation) isolation of the affected bird is the first step, especially if it be a cock. The mite yields readily to treatment of one part of creosote to 20 parts of lard or vaseline, well rubbed into the affected parts.

Chicken cholera, also filth and lice, is abroad in the land again. Do not harbor such a villain.

"When the rooster crows in the door"—it's a sign the yard-fence needs attention.

ABUNDANCE OF FORAGE.

Orchard Grass Yields It Year After Year and Requires Hardly Any Attention.

Can anyone tell why orchard grass, one of the most common as well as one of the most valuable forage plants in the United States, is not better known and more appreciated? Many a farmer does not even recognize it at sight, though he has had chance to observe it all his life. A veritable gypsy, it has found a home in every country of Europe and America, in northern Africa and in Asia. Cheerfully adapting itself to all soils and conditions, it flourishes in wet or dry weather, sun or shade, and in a porous subsoil will send its roots to a great depth.

This perhaps accounts for its persistence. When once it has secured a foothold it may be relied upon to yield an abundance of forage year after year with no attention except that it thrives best under cropping. In the spring it is fit for pasturage considerably earlier than other grasses, and five days' growth will give a good bite. Its blossoming season is the same as that of red clover, and they are frequently sown together by farmers who have learned the value of the combination. A Kentucky stock grower who relies upon it for his pastures once said relative to its capacity for sustaining itself when other grasses are dried up: "It will make more growth in one summer day than blue grass will make in a week." Such a commendation from the land of the famous blue grass pastures is surely a great tribute to its good qualities.

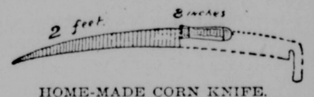
A farmer in northern Ohio has written enthusiastically of a piece of orchard grass on his own farm which seeded itself 26 years ago and which has been cut annually every June since. This season it stood higher than any rye in the vicinity and was so heavy that it lodged. For early soiling and long pasturage he considers it superior to any other grass, but he utters a caution about cutting it as soon as matured, for if allowed to get dead ripe it is of little account.

Like other drought resisting grasses it shows a disposition to grow in tussocks, but this may be prevented by thorough preparation of the ground before sowing and an abundance of seed uniformly distributed. Two bushels of seed to the acre are usually considered sufficient, or half that amount when sown with clover. It is said to be much less exhausting to the soil than timothy, which is so often grown with clover. It was introduced into England from Virginia in 1764, and is there so highly esteemed that it has taken rank as one of the most valuable forage plants produced in the "tight little island." The luxuriance of its aftermath makes it especially fine for pastures, and stock of all kinds relish it. Sheep, it is said, will leave all other grasses to feed upon it.—Farmer's Review.

CORN CUTTING KNIFE.

Blade Is Made from an Old Scythe and Inclosed with Two Pieces of Hard Wood.

For cutting corn the homemade knife, portrayed herewith, has been found very useful. The blade is cut from an old scythe, as shown by dotted



HOME-MADE CORN KNIFE.

lines. The blade is cut partly across, two feet, and a part hammered back eight inches, to use as a handle. It is then inclosed with two pieces of hickory or other hard wood, which may be held in place with wire bands.—Farm and Home.

Stacking Fodder Out-of-Doors.

An Iowa correspondent wants to know whether we would advise stacking corn fodder out-of-doors. We certainly do not advise such a practice, if the idea is to stack the fodder in the same way that hay is usually stacked in the western states; that is, by building it up in ricks and leaving it exposed to the fall and winter storms. If fodder is cut when in proper condition, and left in the shocks until it is thoroughly cured, it can then be stacked under cover to very good advantage; but a far better practice would be to get a good shredder and run the fodder through it, and then you will have as nice feeding product as you would care to handle; besides in this way you save the expense of husking the corn by hand.—Prairie Farmer.

Turning Pigs Into Pasture.

Harvey Johnson, of Iowa, says: When our litters are of sufficient age to turn out we usually put two and sometimes three litters together in a pasture where there is a good warm and dry building and plenty of good grass. Near where the sows feed is a small inclosure with a low trough in it, and by a little persuasion and some tempting bits of food we expect to have the pigs feeding nicely at three to four weeks of age. The feed is increased as their capacity for handling it is increased, but we are careful to underfeed rather than overfeed—feeding no more at any time than they will eat clean. We allow them to run with the dams till they wean them, unless we wish to breed the sows again.

Keep the Colts Growing.

If the pasture is not what it should be the colts should have a feed of oats daily. A few bushels of oats fed to a well-bred yearling when the pasture gets old and the flies bad will be well invested. A great many horses are stunted their first winter, and a great many do not get a chance to make it up their second summer—their first summer away from their dams. Keep them growing — the buyer wants good-sized ones.—National Stockman.

PE-RU-NA AVERTS DANGER

In That Critical Time When a Girl Becomes a Woman.

MISS BESSIE KELLOG.

Miss Bessie Kellog, President of the Young Woman's Club, of Valley City, North Dakota, writes the following from First street, South, Valley City, North Dakota:

"Ever since I matured I suffered with severe monthly pains. The doctor did not seem to understand what the trouble was and the medicine he prescribed from time to time did not help me. He finally suggested that I have an operation. One of my friends who had been cured of a similar affliction through the use of Peruna, advised me to give it a trial first, and so I used it for three weeks faithfully. My pains diminished very soon and within two months I had none at all.

"This is six months ago, and during that time I have not had an ache nor pain. I give highest praise to Peruna. Every woman ought to use it, and I feel sure that it would bring perfect health."—BESSIE KELLOG.

The experience of Miss Bessie Kellog, of North Dakota, ought to be read by every girl in the land. It is a critical period in a woman's life when she ceases to be a girl and becomes a woman. Very few pass through this period without some trouble. The doctor is called and he generally advises an operation. Perhaps he will subject the patient to a long series of experiments with nervines and tonics. The reason he does not often make a cure is because he does not recognize the trouble.

In a large majority of the cases catarrh of the female organs is the cause. Peruna relieves these cases promptly because it cures the catarrh. Peruna is not a palliative or a sedative or a nervine or a stimulant. It is a specific for catarrh and cures catarrh wherever it may lurk in the system.

This girl was lucky enough to find Peruna at last. As she says, the doctors did not seem to understand what the trouble was and the medicine he prescribed from time to time did not help her. Peruna hit the mark at once and she is now recommending this wonderful remedy to all the other girls in the United States.

Thousands of the girls who look at her beautiful face and read her sincere testimonial, will be led to try Peruna in their times of trouble and critical periods. Peruna will not fail them. Every one of them will be glad and it is to be hoped that their enthusiasm will lead them to do as this girl did—proclaim the fact to the world so that others may read it and do likewise.

Mrs. Christopher Fliehmann, Amsterdam, N. Y., writes:

"I have been sick with catarrh of the stomach and pelvic organs for about five years, and had many a doctor, but none could help me. Some said I would never get over it. One day when I read your almanac I saw those who had been cured by Peruna; then I thought I would try it. I did, and found relief with the first bottle I took, and after two more bottles I was as well and strong as I was before."—Mrs. Christopher Fliehmann.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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CANDY CATHARTIC

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ALL DRUGGISTS.

CANDY CATHARTIC — Cascarets taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a pleasure to take them, and they are liked especially by children.

SWEETEN THE STOMACH — Cascarets sweeten the stomach by cleansing the mouth, throat and food channel. That means, they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent gas forming in the bowels, and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the entire system.

PURELY VEGETABLE — Cascarets are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They consist of the latest discoveries in medicine, and form a combination of remedies unequaled to make the blood pure and rich and make clean skin and beautiful complexion.

LIVER TONIC — Cascarets tone the stomach and bowels and stir up the lazy liver. They do not merely soften the stools and cause their discharge, but strengthen the bowels and put them into lively, healthy condition, making their action natural.

MILD BUT SURE — Cascarets never grip nor gripe. They act quietly, positively and never cause any kind of uncomfortable feeling. Taken regularly they make the liver act regularly and naturally as it should. They keep the sewerage of the body properly moving and keep the system clean.

BOON FOR MOTHERS — Cascarets increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. If the mother eats a tablet, it makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby. In this way they are the only safe laxative for the nursing infant.

CURE CONSTIPATION — Cascarets taken patiently, persistently, will cure any form of constipation, no matter how old or how often other remedies have failed. They are absolutely guaranteed to cure any case, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK — Cascarets cost 10c, 25c, 50c a box. Samples sent free for the asking. We publish no testimonials but sell Cascarets on their merit under absolute guarantee to cure. Buy and try a box to-day, or write us for free samples and booklet.

470 Address STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO or NEW YORK.

$100 REWARD will be paid to any reader of this paper who will report to us any attempt of substitution, or sale of "something just as good" when Cascarets are called for, and furnish evidence upon which we can convict. All correspondence confidential.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

AGENT WANTED GENTLEMAN or LADY, only one in each town, to sell Tea at importer's PRICES. WRITE QUICKLY to HOME TEA COMPANY, 22 Pearl Street, NEW YORK CITY.

A. N. K.—C 1881

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Prudential building, New York.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

INSANITY DODGE.

Czolgosz Refused to Answer and His Counsel Enters Plea of "Not Guilty."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was arraigned before Judge Edward K. Emery, in the County court, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the indictment for murder in the first degree in fatally shooting President McKinley in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American exposition on September 6. Again the stubborn prisoner refused to plead or even to utter a word or sound, and Hon. Loran L. Lewis, ex-Supreme Court Justice, entered a plea of not guilty. The accused will be tried in the Supreme Court next Monday morning.

Democratic Primaries.

The chairman of the Democratic County Committee has issued a call for primary meetings to be held on the 28th inst. to elect delegates to the county convention to be held in Oakland on the 30th inst. to nominate a county ticket.

Crepe Liberally Displayed.

All over town crepe is being displayed along with the American flag in mute testimonial of the grief which has affected every one. Flags float at half staff on the various flag poles in town.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Zolia Newcomb, Mrs. Milligan, Mrs. Emily Armstrong, Dr. Frank H. Mannakee, Mr. W. E. Wheeler, Mr. James Cochran, Mr. C. Lampie.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place five miles north of Oakland on or about August 25 two hogs, both barrows, crops off left ears and holes in righ ears.

Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away.

27 3t ISAAC A. PAUGH.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Buy the famous Cinderella Double Heater Cook Stoves and Ranges at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, Md.

When you want a pleasant physic try the new remedy, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at drug stores.

Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so you will be benefited by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching and sour stomach. They regulate the bowels too. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Go to Eagle Store, Grantsville, for ladies' tailor-made suits, jackets and capes. 27 3t*

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by all druggists.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parson age, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Estray Notice.

Estrayed, from the farm of the undersigned about May 25, a light red, white spotted, dehorned heifer, with slit in right ear. Reward will be paid for her return.

UPTON CUPPETT,
26 3t* Thaverville, Md.

Rough, Red Hands

made to look white as the driven snow and so soft to the touch as the skin of a baby—

LILY CREAM

imparts a velvety smoothness to the skin—dries instantly and is perfectly invisible—it is healing, soothing, protecting.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
WHEELING, W. VA.
15 and 25 cents. At your Druggist.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

In every town and village may be had the

Mica Axle Grease

that makes your horses glad.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new road beginning for the same at the south end of Garrett V. Moon's lane and running thence down Laurel Creek and through the lands of the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company, James L. Harvey and J. B. Lipscomb and along the lines of said Lipscomb and Chas. Cooper and through the lands of the said Mining and Manufacturing Company to the town of Schell, a distance of about three miles.

J. L. HARVEY,
J. O. O'HAVIRE,
J. B. LIPSCOMB and others,
22¾5t* Petitioners.

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

Maryland's School of Technology. Four Courses of Instruction.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANICAL
SCIENTIFIC CLASSICAL

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified at once to enter upon life's work; graduates in Mechanical Engineering and Chemistry this year, all secured positions upon graduation. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—bath rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, $154.00 for scholastic year. Catalogue giving full particulars sent on application. Daily visit by physician to college.

Attention is called to the Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture. Particulars sent upon application.

Term commences September 23rd. Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER,
President M. A. C.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

General practice in all the Courts of Maryland and West Virginia.

Money loaned on Mortgage.

Special attention given to sale of real estate, investigation of titles, conveyancing and preparation of legal papers.

Agent for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

Offices in McComas Building, opposite Garrett County Bank.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS H. RAVENSCROFT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1901.

R. A. RAVENSCROFT, Administrator,
Accident, Md.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

W. W. FRAZEE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 10th day of September, 1901.

ELMIE FRAZEE,
OLIVER P. FRAZEE,
Executors,
Markleysburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JACOB SHARTZER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1901.

LEONARD SHARTZER, Executor,
27 3* Accident, Md.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscribers, of Garrett county, Maryland, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HANSON WALTER,

late of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1901.

ELIZA JANE FAUCETT,
GEORGE HENRY WALTER,
Administrators,
27 3* Selbysport, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

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D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Paid Up Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Now Open for Business

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

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Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

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R. E. SLIGER, - Cashier.
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SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
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Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

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D. ANNAN, Cashier.

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Burlington Route

It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

Chicago-St. Paul Minneapolis Limited Express

It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

Leaves CHICAGO 6.30 p. m. Daily

We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

H. E. HELLER, District Passenger Agent, 632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
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A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.

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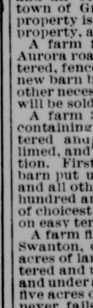
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.



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FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Call on or address:
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Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

153⅜ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅛ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26⅛ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

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OAKLAND, MD

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OAKLAND, MD

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Office in McComas's Building, Main St. Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

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Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 6

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Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

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Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
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Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
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Residence and P. O. Address,
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ANDREW J. HARNE,
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Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

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LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.

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Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
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ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.

Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats descriptions and estimates furnished.
40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily		3.42 A. M
No. 3—Daily		7.35 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		10.01 A. M
No. 55—Daily		4.52 P. M
No. 1—Daily		10.07 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily		5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.52 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily		4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		5.12 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.35 P. M
No. 4—Daily		12.37 A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*9 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 35	10 35 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 50	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
M. P.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agen

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901. NUMBER 29.

NOBLEST OF THE NOBLE.

The Magnificent Eulogy to the Dead President Uttered by Judge Stake Last Thursday

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Last Thursday was observed as a legal holiday. The banks and public offices and most of the business houses were closed. In the afternoon a memorial service was held at St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church.

Judge Edward Stake, of Hagerstown, who made the principal address, spoke as follows:

A reverential respect for our dead separates man by all the length and breadth of creation from every other type of living creature. With the grief and gloom that so nearly strains to its utmost tension, the overflowing heart, that it seems ready to break with anguish, there comes assuagement in the far off echoes of the Divine response to the tender and loving emotions with which we commit our loved ones to their final resting places in the silent cities of the dead. Most beautifully has this idea been expressed by the devout and most reverential of our American poets:

Alas, the man who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees,
Who hopeless lays his dead away
Nor hopes to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marble play;
Who has not learned in hours of trial
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That life is ever lord of death
And love can never lose its own.

With what force there comes to us today in this connection over the fleeting centuries, the harkening words of Jacob of old, "Bury me with my fathers, in the cave that is in the field of Machpelah, which is before Mamre, in the land of Canaan, there they buried Abraham and Sarah, his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebeckah, his wife, and there I buried Leah."

The memorial services which we pay to our dead in mere form or ceremonial is as old as the records of the human race. From the archaelogical evidences which come to our sight and senses in the upturned earth and long buried ruins of prehistoric dynasties, the broken columns and displaced sculpture from the cradles of the hnman race, the melodies of the more recent Greeks, or literature of the Romans, we learn that mortuary ceremonies accompany every stage of human existence and human progress. But while we have seemingly moved in a direct line from our ancestors as exhibited in mere externals, the culture of our Christian civilization carries with it a wiser sense and meaning in tributes to which we thus give expression to our relations, to our dead. We seek not like our Pagan forbears, with the smoke of sacrifices in temples built to mythological gods, or sweet smelling incense in pantheons erected to marble deities to appease the anger or propitiate the favor of offended rulers of the fates, but with broken spirits and contrite hearts we may learn to welcome death as the messenger of the inscrutable and unsearchable wisdom of the Great Ruler of Heaven and earth, who doeth all things well, and has taught our faith that the curse that came in with our first parents has become our greatest blessing, so that the poor, blind and crippled beggar who sits by the wayside uncomplaining, becomes greater than the mightiest conqueror by conquering the kingdom in his own heart.

Truly a great man has this day fallen in Israel, and we are, in common with a universal sentiment throughout this broad and Heaven-favored land, with its responses from foreign lands as well, assembled together to do homage to his greatness, revere his memory and so far as language can give expression to our sorrows for this untoward result, give expression to our bereavement and the country's loss. Let not the solemnity or the purity of this occasion be sullied by an ungenerous, a selfish or a vindictive thought. Rather let our hearts be attuned to the more ennobling office of an endeavor to reconcile this to our human understanding distressing dispensation of Providence, as one that only Divine wisdom can comprehend.

The dead, to whose remains and memory the ceremonies of this day are devoted, was not one with whose daily routine and social life we came in contact with. To us he was simply one who from humble and plain walks of life had devoted himself to the public welfare both in the tented field, where the wrinkled front of grim-visaged war met the patriots' gaze in dead array, or in the peaceful hall of legislation he stood like a modern Fitz James in support of his country's interest, until by an unmistakable and overwhelming choice of his fellow citizens he was called to be the exalted ruler of this great republic. To us he is the brave man, the patriotic man, the embodiment of the power, the dignity and permanency of our highest hopes and aspirations of the constitutional liberty of our people, and the refuge of the oppressed of all lands. It is in this sense, greater than that of fellow citizen, greater than that of personal friend, greater than that of brother or sister, greater than that of father and child, for these and all of these, honorable, worthy and loving as they may be, are swallowed up if need be in the imperishable and transcendent necessity of the commonwealth of men. The American commonwealth exists that men may enjoy or have the American born right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, with liberty of conscience to worship God after the dictates of their own hearts, for without these the living gift of God to man, with his moral and intellectual attributes would be unendurable. Occupying this constitutional right to rule by the suffrages of his fellow citizen, for the state is of God, his untimely taking off by unlawful force was a blow at organized government, and in the language of that most wonderful and unequaled of the human mind and human action, "Then you and I and all of us fell down and bloody treason flourished over all."

Mournful as is the occasion that brings us together, there is a pleasurable feeling in the contemplation of the life of the dead chieftian whom we this day seek to honor by the sincerity of our tributes. Without pretension, without the pride which sometimes attend elevation to high position, he has borne himself so meekly and pleasantly in his high office, and with such modesty and moderation that those whose convictions on matters of public policy differed from his own, are unable to see in his views ought else than sincerity of principle and high resolve of purpose. The new and intricate questions of governmental questions with which, as the executive of the government, has been presented for his consideration and determination, has been met with that singleness of purpose for the public weal as to inspire confidence in the final result and the conservation of the basic principles committed to later generations by the worthy founders of this free government. In everything that makes for material greatness the country as a whole under the four years of an administration in which he has had the direction, our people in their collective capacity has advanced to the front rank among the powers of the earth with their centuries of development, and its moral political powers so respected that its influence in the solving of the international questions for amelioration and lifting up of the population of the world, is recognized as a potent factor. While the country under his administration, in his expressed words, has become "alarmingly prosperous," he had led the way by which thoughtful persons are led to feel that the era is approaching, that one of the grand and grandest functions of this government will be in spreading the "gladsome light" of free constitutional government until its benign influences shall encircle the earth. It has sometimes, prior to the lamentable occurrence, suggested itself to my mind that the public mind has not sufficiently awakened to this great idea that the direction or trend of our governmental policy in far eastern affairs, under the great logic of events, is to find consummation in the spread of American liberty, American morality with a crown of religion with its American grand impulse of voluntary support and earnestness. In a retrospect over the Christian era, it seems a providential interference of imposing magnitude, that the discovery and settlement of this country was postponed until the fifteenth century and at a time when the intellect of Europe was awakening from the lethargy and interest of the middle ages. When men had begun to distrust the powers of church and state. Had it happened earlier, during the centuries when might alone made right, all the superstitions of medievial Europe with its hallowed abuses of church and state, might have been fastened upon us, and its blight and its withering influence incorporated upon our free institutions. Under the fostering care of the grand and mighty men of Revolutionary and colonial days, who wove strong and broad in men's minds the triumvirate of Heavenly gift, liberty, morality and religion, and it seems to me, that in the fullness of days after, it will not be the least of memories immortal to him we now lament, that he so directed and utilized these forces of our civilization that they will go ringing down the ages to the advantage of our now benighted lands. In every position or office to which he was called, in state and country, he was diligent and faithful, and was a recognized leader among his compeers and his name is indissolubly linked with great governmental policies, far-reaching in their effect. While some may have differed with him in the conception or wisdom of some of these there was none to detract from the integrity of his purpose or question the ability or energy which characterized his efforts.

There are other relations which our late President, along with all men and women of the land, it is the common lot to maintain. To the Supreme Author of all, to his family and household, to his community as a man and citizen, and to his friends and his friendships. From early manhood he has been a man of mark and distinction, and continuously in public position. His rise in gradations as classified by responsibility and burdens, was not meteor-like as a mere favorite child of fortune or by fortuitous chance. As State's attorney, as Congressman, as Governor of the great commonwealth with which the lines of his life connected him, and as President, the discharge of his official duties in each, and the correctness of his daily demeanor in each of the relations of which I have spoken, was presented to a discerning public.

Calumny has not suggested or attempted to connect itself with his fair name. Subjected at all periods of his public life, which was co-extensive with his manhood days, to the searchlight of the public press, and the rancor of partisan opinion, the nation now mourns him as a just and upright man. As a churchman he lived in conformity with the ordinances of the Master as revealed to him; in close association with devout and godly men, and as the lengthening shadows of evening fell across his pathway of life he sought communion with and peaceful recognition of the divine power. The tenderness of his family ties beggars description and were too sacred to be reduced to set forms of speech, but upon which the mind may dwell with sweetest contemplation; his closest friends and companions are his sincerest mourners, and his fellow citizens nearest his home contend in emulation to do honor to the correctness of his life and character. The world holds no gentler, worthier man.

We cannot recall the sleeping dust, much less can a spot be found where death is not. "He is dead" has been the epitaph from the beginning and will be until time shall be no more. The Master met it at the gate of the city called Nain, and in Gethsemane's garden there was a new sepulcher.

Sooner or later in the providence of God death comes to all. It may come in the spring time of life, when the sun light is glistening upon the path, and its warm beams kiss the joyous present, or it may come in the winter of age, when the snow lies heavy and chill upon the aged heart, nursing in its solitude the memories of the past. It may come in languishing and pain, or with the swiftness of the lightning stroke, but come when it will or how it will, be assured that its rounded circle is complete, for no man is immortal until his life work is accomplished.

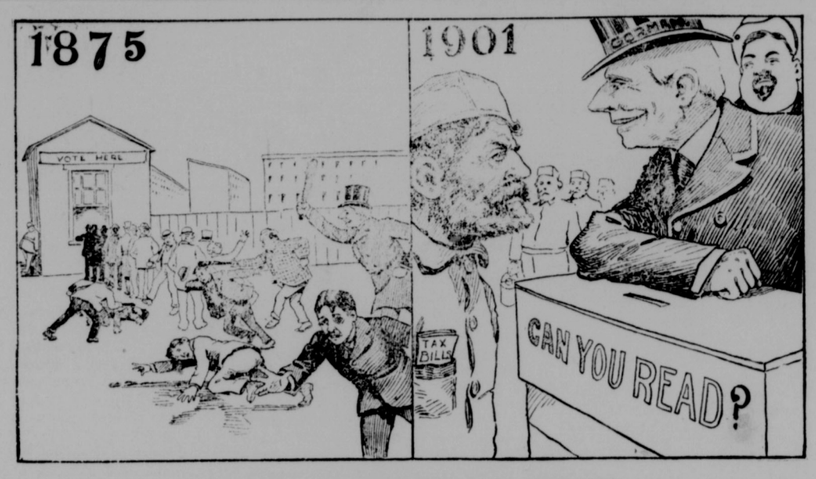
Thus saith the prophet: "The hand of the Lord was upon me, and set me down in the midst of the valley that was full of bones, and the Lord God saith unto these bones, behold, I will cause breath to enter into you and ye shall live."

In the trees so lately denuded of their leaves, but now clothed in the fullness of their foilage: in the fields so lately bare, but now arrayed in verdure green, and in the tiny flowers so lately denuded of their beauty, but now decked with radiant loveliness we see portrayed in living proof the glorious doctrine of the resurrection. Both prophecy and nature attest that life and death is the inexorable law of the universe.

The dead that bivouac in the earth shall live again. At the sound of the trumpet they shall rise again, and these bodies shall be clothed in immortal youth.

Short addresses were made by Messrs. Scott T. Jones, E. H. Sincell, Dr. E. H. Bartlett and Rev. Asbury Mick.

The music, with Dr. J. G. Robinson at the organ, was very impressive. The service throughout was very solemn and seemed as if the entire audience was standing by the open grave of a very near and dear friend.



THE SAME OLD GANG BUT NEW METHODS.

McKinley Memorial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 24—At a mass meeting of Columbus citizens tonight the plan placing a McKinley memorial on the campus of the Ohio State University was unanimously adopted. The memorial is to take the form of a building to be known as the McKinley Industrial Educational building. At present it is proposed to spend $60,000 in its construction and contributions will be accepted from the entire State.

MOUNTAIN TRIOLETS.

IN VAIN I SEEK.

In vain I seek the woodland deeps
Where frolic nymphs and satyrs haunted;
Old piping Pan has gone for keeps—
In vain I seek the woodland deeps,
Or climb the rugged mountain steeps
In search of Fauni vaunted:—
In vain I seek the woodland deeps
Where frolic nymphs and satyrs haunted.

The age of song has passed away,
No myths remain nor fable:
For grasping greed has won the day—
The age of song has passed away—
And now the word is "Will it pay?"
Goes flashing through the cable:
The age of song has passed away,
No myths remain nor fable.

WHERE MOUNTAIN SLOPES.

Where mountain slopes go arching high
And kiss the vaulted blue:
In poppied fields I love to lie
Where mountain slopes go arching high
To gleaming castles in the sky,
A rare and radiant view—
Where mountain slopes go arching high
And kiss the vaulted blue.

Jackson Park, August, 1901. —T. L. L.

Rules Governing Rural Free Delivery.

"Order No. 875, July 26, 1900. First, that on and after August 1, 1900, the 'drop letter,' or one cent rate of postage, will not apply within rural free delivery limits. Two two cent per ounce rate will be exacted within such delivery upon all first-class matter except postal cards. Second, that the introduction of rural free delivery will not increase or otherwise modify the present rate of postage on second class matter. Third, that rural free delivery carriers will not bring to the office mail matter, collected by them, which may be delivered on their routes before completing their trips."

The remainder of the order is not of interest to the public.

As a route is to be established here on November 1, I think the above can be made an interesting item of news.

Very truly yours,
WM. W. SWEET, P. M.
Swanton, Sept. 6, 1901.

Fall term CENTRAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Cumberland, Md., Winchester, Va., begins Sept. 2nd. Write for catalog and free lesson in Gregg Shorthand. Scholarship $45.00

FEATURES OF NEW BALLOT LAW.

Some Idea of Its Pernicious Character. Grouping is Prohibited.

Some idea of the pernicious character of the ballot law as adopted by the extra session of the Democratic Legislature can be formed by this explanation.

Under the new law the party emblem has been prohibited and the grouping of party nominees in parallel columns is destroyed. Under the designation of each office to be filled the names of the candidates are to be arranged alphabetically, according to their surname. The offices are separated, and under each office there is an alphabetical arrangement of the names of the candidates. These alphabetical groups under the designation of the respective offices are placed one under the other in one column, if possible. If the number of candidates for all the offices exceed 36, another column is added, so that there shall not be more than 36 names in any one column. These added columns are continuations of each other. If there is more than one column, the columns are so arranged that the same number of names shall be printed in each column. To illustrate this, if there are 40 names in all, there will be two columns of 20 names each. If there were 84 names, there would be three columns of 28 names each. There is also a provision which permits the voter to write the name of any candidate for any office, but whether spaces will be provided for this purpose is a question. The law does not say so. Then, again, if there were as many spaces as there are candidates, the uniformity of the ballot might be destroyed. The printing throughout the ballot must be uniform in size, style and appearance.

The sample ballot that the board of supervisors of elections are required to post four days before an election under the new law must be "of considerable magnified dimensions." There was no such provision under the old law. It will now be utterly impossible to obtain any knowledge of the size of the ballot or to obtain an accurate idea of its appearance until one enters an election booth. The greatest care must be exercised by the voter in marking his ballot, as it seems to be the studied purpose of the law to make voting difficult and to vitiate as many ballots as possible. The ballot must be marked with an indelible pencil provided for that purpose. Under the old law this provision was expressly stated to be "directory" and a ballot marked with any other instrument would have been valid.

The intentional omission of this provision of the old law seems to make it clear that a ballot marked with a lead pencil would be void. The most drastic change made in regard to marking the ballot is the sweeping one that if the voter makes any mark but a cross mark within the square upon the ballot or if he votes for more names than there are persons to be elected to any one office the entire ballot is thrown out. This provision must be carefully considered to be appreciated. Let the voter understand that if he does not make a complete cross mark each time he intends to make a cross mark, or if he attempts to mark the ballot by a single mark or small circle, or even by a cross mark that extends beyond the small square opposite the name he loses absolutely his right of suffrage and his ballot is cast aside. What a contrast to the old law. It is well to repeat the language of the old law: "If the voter has marked more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the vote for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office."

There are other provisions of that law which safeguard in every way the right of the citizen to exercise the franchise. Every ballot was considered as it in fact is, the voice of a citizen in a country in which all citizens are equal. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the voter must mark his ballot with an indelible pencil, that the mark he makes must be a cross mark, that the cross mark must be completely within the square placed opposite the name of the candidate, and that any mistake in any one of these particulars or putting one more cross mark for any one office more than the voter is entitled to put will destroy the entire ballot. If a mistake is made the voter should not attempt to correct it by erasure because a blurr upon the ballot will destroy the ballot. Each voter is entitled to a new ballot if he spoils the first ballot, and upon returning the spoiled ballot will receive another from the judge holding the ballots, and if he spoils the second ballot he can obtain a third, but no more. This section of the old law has not been altered and this fact should be remembered by the voter.

As before indicated, the voter will no longer receive any assistance in marking his ballot. The ballot clerks can only help the blind and those physically unable to mark a ballot. A man who can see and has the use of his hands must do the best he can without aid, although he is unable to read.

As there will not appear any instructions on the ballot informing the intelligent voter as to how many candidates he should vote for, it would be well to secure this information before entering the polling booth.

The law is rigid. The intention of the voter is ignored altogether. The provisions are made mandatory. A slight slip of the pencil, an oversight in putting one mark too many, may render the ballot void. There has been some difference of opinion as to the construction of some of the provisions but there is little room for it.

The law is clear and the method of voting most difficult.

WILL PAY THE EXTREME PENALTY.

Czolgosz, the Assassin of President McKinley, Will Be Electrocuted.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—At 4:26 this afternoon the jury which for two days has been trying Leon F. Czolgosz for the murder of President William McKinley on the 6th inst., in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American exposition, brought in a verdict of guilty. The jury was out but 36 minutes. The result, of course, was expected by Czolgosz himself, as well as everybody else in the United States.

Sentence cannot be pronounced under the statutes until two days elapse. The prisoner will then be transferred to Sing Sing or Auburn to await electrocution. Under the law this cannot take place until six weeks from the date of sentence.

Obituary.

Amos Wesley Savage was born at Sang Run, Md., on August 30, 1826, and died at his home in the same neighborhood on September 6, 1901, aged 75 years and 6 days.

He was the youngest son of Robinson and Sarah Savage, who were both noble Christian characters and preceded him years ago to the better land.

His father was a leading man in his neighborhood and served a number of years as magistrate and was also a school teacher in his time and was noted for honesty, integrity and general uprightness.

In character the son closely resembled the father. He was converted in early life and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was an active member and a faithful Sunday school worker for many years. He died the peaceful death of the righteous, and after the funeral services, which were conducted by his pastor, his body was laid to rest by the side of that of his recently departed wife, where they together await the dawning of that "Blessed Day."

He was the father of nine children; had 25 grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren. May they all live so that they meet him in that Heavenly home.

D. A. FRIEND, Pastor.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Great Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures make it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists.

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Truly a great man has this day fallen in Israel, and we are, in common with a universal sentiment throughout this broad and Heaven-favored land, with its responses from foreign lands as well, assembled together to do homage to his greatness, revere his memory and so far as language can give expression to our sorrows for this untoward result, give expression to our bereavement and the country's loss. Let not the solemnity or the purity of this occasion be sullied by an ungenerous, a selfish or a vindictive thought. Rather let our hearts be attuned to the more ennobling office of an endeavor to reconcile this to our human understanding distressing dispensation of Providence, as one that only Divine wisdom can comprehend.

The dead, to whose remains and memory the ceremonies of this day are devoted, was not one with whose daily routine and social life we came in contact with. To us he was simply one who from humble and plain walks of life had devoted himself to the public welfare both in the tented field, where the wrinkled front of grim-visaged war met the patriots' gaze in dead array, or in the peaceful hall of legislation he stood like a modern Fitz James in support of his country's interest, until by an unmistakable and overwhelming choice of his fellow citizens he was called to be the exalted ruler of this great republic. To us he is the brave man, the patriotic man, the embodiment of the power, the dignity and permanency of our highest hopes and aspirations of the constitutional liberty of our people, and the refuge of the oppressed of all lands. It is in this sense, greater than that of fellow citizen, greater than that of personal friend, greater than that of brother or sister, greater than that of father and child, for these and all of these, honorable, worthy and loving as they may be, are swallowed up if need be in the imperishable and transcendent necessity of the commonwealth of men. The American commonwealth exists that men may enjoy or have the American born right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, with liberty of conscience to worship God after the dictates of their own hearts, for without these the living gift of God to man, with his moral and intellectual attributes would be unendurable. Occupying this constitutional right to rule by the suffrages of his fellow citizen, for the state is of God, his untimely taking off by unlawful force was a blow at organized government, and in the language of that most wonderful and unequaled of the human mind and human action, "Then you and I and all of us fell down and bloody treason flourished over all."

Mournful as is the occasion that brings us together, there is a pleasurable feeling in the contemplation of the life of the dead chieftian whom we this day seek to honor by the sincerity of our tributes. Without pretension, without the pride which sometimes attend elevation to high position, he has borne himself so meekly and pleasantly in his high office, and with such modesty and moderation that those whose convictions on matters of public policy differed from his own, are unable to see in his views ought else than sincerity of principle and high resolve of purpose. The new and intricate questions of governmental questions with which, as the executive of the government, has been presented for his consideration and determination, has been met with that singleness of purpose for the public weal as to inspire confidence in the final result and the conservation of the basic principles committed to later generations by the worthy founders of this free government. In everything that makes for material greatness the country as a whole under the four years of an administration in which he has had the direction, our people in their collective capacity has advanced to the front rank among the powers of the earth with their centuries of development, and its moral political powers so respected that its influence in the solving of the international questions for amelioration and lifting up of the population of the world, is recognized as a potent factor. While the country under his administration, in his expressed words, has become "alarmingly prosperous," he had led the way by which thoughtful persons are led to feel that the era is approaching, that one of the grand and grandest functions of this government will be in spreading the "gladsome light" of free constitutional government until its benign influences shall encircle the earth. It has sometimes, prior to the lamentable occurrence, suggested itself to my mind that the public mind has not sufficiently awakened to this great idea that the direction or trend of our governmental policy in far eastern affairs, under the great logic of events, is to find consummation in the spread of American liberty, American morality with a crown of religion with its American grand impulse of voluntary support and earnestness. In a retrospect over the Christian era, it seems a providential interference of imposing magnitude, that the discovery and settlement of this country was postponed until the fifteenth century and at a time when the intellect of Europe was awakening from the lethargy and interest of the middle ages. When men had begun to distrust the powers of church and state. Had it happened earlier, during the centuries when might alone made right, all the superstitions of medievial Europe with its hallowed abuses of church and state, might have been fastened upon us, and its blight and its withering influence incorporated upon our free institutions. Under the fostering care of the grand and mighty men of Revolutionary and colonial days, who wove strong and broad in men's minds the triumvirate of Heavenly gift, liberty, morality and religion, and it seems to me, that in the fullness of days after, it will not be the least of memories immortal to him we now lament, that he so directed and utilized these forces of our civilization that they will go ringing down the ages to the advantage of our now benighted lands. In every position or office to which he was called, in state and country, he was diligent and faithful, and was a recognized leader among his compeers and his name is indissolubly linked with great governmental policies, far-reaching in their effect. While some may have differed with him in the conception or wisdom of some of these there was none to detract from the integrity of his purpose or question the ability or energy which characterized his efforts.

There are other relations which our late President, along with all men and women of the land, it is the common lot to maintain. To the Supreme Author of all, to his family and household, to his community as a man and citizen, and to his friends and his friendships. From early manhood he has been a man of mark and distinction, and continuously in public position. His rise in gradations as classified by responsibility and burdens, was not meteor-like as a mere favorite child of fortune or by fortuitous chance. As State's attorney, as Congressman, as Governor of the great commonwealth with which the lines of his life connected him, and as President, the discharge of his official duties in each, and the correctness of his daily demeanor in each of the relations of which I have spoken, was presented to a discerning public.

Calumny has not suggested or attempted to connect itself with his fair name. Subjected at all periods of his public life, which was co-extensive with his manhood days, to the searchlight of the public press, and the rancor of partisan opinion, the nation now mourns him as a just and upright man. As a churchman he lived in conformity with the ordinances of the Master as revealed to him; in close association with devout and godly men, and as the lengthening shadows of evening fell across his pathway of life he sought communion with and peaceful recognition of the divine power. The tenderness of his family ties beggars description and were too sacred to be reduced to set forms of speech, but upon which the mind may dwell with sweetest contemplation; his closest friends and companions are his sincerest mourners, and his fellow citizens nearest his home contend in emulation to do honor to the correctness of his life and character. The world holds no gentler, worthier man.

We cannot recall the sleeping dust, much less can a spot be found where death is not. "He is dead" has been the epitaph from the beginning and will be until time shall be no more. The Master met it at the gate of the city called Nain, and in Gethsemane's garden there was a new sepulcher.

Sooner or later in the providence of God death comes to all. It may come in the spring time of life, when the sun light is glistening upon the path, and its warm beams kiss the joyous present, or it may come in the winter of age, when the snow lies heavy and chill upon the aged heart, nursing in its solitude the memories of the past. It may come in languishing and pain, or with the swiftness of the lightning stroke, but come when it will or how it will, be assured that its rounded circle is complete, for no man is immortal until his life work is accomplished.

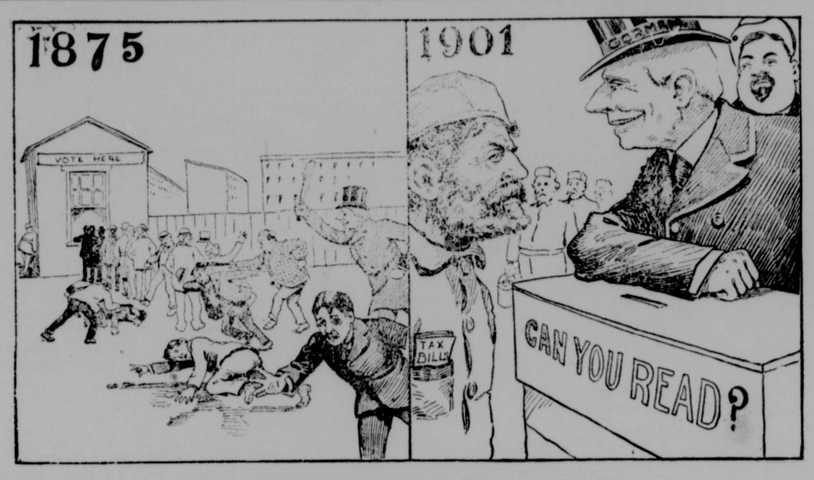
Thus saith the prophet: "The hand of the Lord was upon me, and set me down in the midst of the valley that was full of bones, and the Lord God saith unto these bones, behold, I will cause breath to enter into you and ye shall live."

In the trees so lately denuded of their leaves, but now clothed in the fullness of their foilage: in the fields so lately bare, but now arrayed in verdure green, and in the tiny flowers so lately denuded of their beauty, but now decked with radiant loveliness we see portrayed in living proof the glorious doctrine of the resurrection. Both prophecy and nature attest that life and death is the inexorable law of the universe.

The dead that bivouac in the earth shall live again. At the sound of the trumpet they shall rise again, and these bodies shall be clothed in immortal youth.

Short addresses were made by Messrs. Scott T. Jones, E. H. Sincell, Dr. E. H. Bartlett and Rev. Asbury Mick.

The music, with Dr. J. G. Robinson at the organ, was very impressive. The service throughout was very solemn and seemed as if the entire audience was standing by the open grave of a very near and dear friend.



THE SAME OLD GANG BUT NEW METHODS.

McKinley Memorial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 24—At a mass meeting of Columbus citizens tonight the plan placing a McKinley memorial on the campus of the Ohio State University was unanimously adopted. The memorial is to take the form of a building to be known as the McKinley Industrial Educational building. At present it is proposed to spend $60,000 in its construction and contributions will be accepted from the entire State.

MOUNTAIN TRIOLETS.

IN VAIN I SEEK.

In vain I seek the woodland deeps
Where frolic nymphs and satyrs haunted;
Old piping Pan has gone for keeps—
In vain I seek the woodland deeps,
Or climb the rugged mountain steeps
In search of Fauni vaunted:—
In vain I seek the woodland deeps
Where frolic nymphs and satyrs haunted.

The age of song has passed away,
No myths remain nor fable:
For grasping greed has won the day—
The age of song has passed away—
And now the word is "Will it pay?"
Goes flashing through the cable:
The age of song has passed away,
No myths remain nor fable.

WHERE MOUNTAIN SLOPES.

Where mountain slopes go arching high
And kiss the vaulted blue:
In poppied fields I love to lie
Where mountain slopes go arching high
To gleaming castles in the sky,
A rare and radiant view—
Where mountain slopes go arching high
And kiss the vaulted blue.

Jackson Park, August, 1901. —T. L. L.

Rules Governing Rural Free Delivery.

"Order No. 875, July 26, 1900. First, that on and after August 1, 1900, the 'drop letter,' or one cent rate of postage, will not apply within rural free delivery limits. Two two cent per ounce rate will be exacted within such delivery upon all first-class matter except postal cards. Second, that the introduction of rural free delivery will not increase or otherwise modify the present rate of postage on second class matter. Third, that rural free delivery carriers will not bring to the office mail matter, collected by them, which may be delivered on their routes before completing their trips."

The remainder of the order is not of interest to the public.

As a route is to be established here on November 1, I think the above can be made an interesting item of news.

Very truly yours,
WM. W. SWEET, P. M.
Swanton, Sept. 6, 1901.

Fall term CENTRAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Cumberland, Md., Winchester, Va., begins Sept. 2nd. Write for catalog and free lesson in Gregg Shorthand. Scholarship $45.00

FEATURES OF NEW BALLOT LAW.

Some Idea of Its Pernicious Character. Grouping is Prohibited.

Some idea of the pernicious character of the ballot law as adopted by the extra session of the Democratic Legislature can be formed by this explanation.

Under the new law the party emblem has been prohibited and the grouping of party nominees in parallel columns is destroyed. Under the designation of each office to be filled the names of the candidates are to be arranged alphabetically, according to their surname. The offices are separated, and under each office there is an alphabetical arrangement of the names of the candidates. These alphabetical groups under the designation of the respective offices are placed one under the other in one column, if possible. If the number of candidates for all the offices exceed 36, another column is added, so that there shall not be more than 36 names in any one column. These added columns are continuations of each other. If there is more than one column, the columns are so arranged that the same number of names shall be printed in each column. To illustrate this, if there are 40 names in all, there will be two columns of 20 names each. If there were 84 names, there would be three columns of 28 names each. There is also a provision which permits the voter to write the name of any candidate for any office, but whether spaces will be provided for this purpose is a question. The law does not say so. Then, again, if there were as many spaces as there are candidates, the uniformity of the ballot might be destroyed. The printing throughout the ballot must be uniform in size, style and appearance.

The sample ballot that the board of supervisors of elections are required to post four days before an election under the new law must be "of considerable magnified dimensions." There was no such provision under the old law. It will now be utterly impossible to obtain any knowledge of the size of the ballot or to obtain an accurate idea of its appearance until one enters an election booth. The greatest care must be exercised by the voter in marking his ballot, as it seems to be the studied purpose of the law to make voting difficult and to vitiate as many ballots as possible. The ballot must be marked with an indelible pencil provided for that purpose. Under the old law this provision was expressly stated to be "directory" and a ballot marked with any other instrument would have been valid.

The intentional omission of this provision of the old law seems to make it clear that a ballot marked with a lead pencil would be void. The most drastic change made in regard to marking the ballot is the sweeping one that if the voter makes any mark but a cross mark within the square upon the ballot or if he votes for more names than there are persons to be elected to any one office the entire ballot is thrown out. This provision must be carefully considered to be appreciated. Let the voter understand that if he does not make a complete cross mark each time he intends to make a cross mark, or if he attempts to mark the ballot by a single mark or small circle, or even by a cross mark that extends beyond the small square opposite the name he loses absolutely his right of suffrage and his ballot is cast aside. What a contrast to the old law. It is well to repeat the language of the old law: "If the voter has marked more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the vote for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office."

There are other provisions of that law which safeguard in every way the right of the citizen to exercise the franchise. Every ballot was considered as it in fact is, the voice of a citizen in a country in which all citizens are equal. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the voter must mark his ballot with an indelible pencil, that the mark he makes must be a cross mark, that the cross mark must be completely within the square placed opposite the name of the candidate, and that any mistake in any one of these particulars or putting one more cross mark for any one office more than the voter is entitled to put will destroy the entire ballot. If a mistake is made the voter should not attempt to correct it by erasure because a blurr upon the ballot will destroy the ballot. Each voter is entitled to a new ballot if he spoils the first ballot, and upon returning the spoiled ballot will receive another from the judge holding the ballots, and if he spoils the second ballot he can obtain a third, but no more. This section of the old law has not been altered and this fact should be remembered by the voter.

As before indicated, the voter will no longer receive any assistance in marking his ballot. The ballot clerks can only help the blind and those physically unable to mark a ballot. A man who can see and has the use of his hands must do the best he can without aid, although he is unable to read.

As there will not appear any instructions on the ballot informing the intelligent voter as to how many candidates he should vote for, it would be well to secure this information before entering the polling booth.

The law is rigid. The intention of the voter is ignored altogether. The provisions are made mandatory. A slight slip of the pencil, an oversight in putting one mark too many, may render the ballot void. There has been some difference of opinion as to the construction of some of the provisions but there is little room for it.

The law is clear and the method of voting most difficult.

WILL PAY THE EXTREME PENALTY.

Czolgosz, the Assassin of President McKinley, Will Be Electrocuted.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—At 4:26 this afternoon the jury which for two days has been trying Leon F. Czolgosz for the murder of President William McKinley on the 6th inst., in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American exposition, brought in a verdict of guilty. The jury was out but 36 minutes. The result, of course, was expected by Czolgosz himself, as well as everybody else in the United States.

Sentence cannot be pronounced under the statutes until two days elapse. The prisoner will then be transferred to Sing Sing or Auburn to await electrocution. Under the law this cannot take place until six weeks from the date of sentence.

Obituary.

Amos Wesley Savage was born at Sang Run, Md., on August 30, 1826, and died at his home in the same neighborhood on September 6, 1901, aged 75 years and 6 days.

He was the youngest son of Robinson and Sarah Savage, who were both noble Christian characters and preceded him years ago to the better land.

His father was a leading man in his neighborhood and served a number of years as magistrate and was also a school teacher in his time and was noted for honesty, integrity and general uprightness.

In character the son closely resembled the father. He was converted in early life and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was an active member and a faithful Sunday school worker for many years. He died the peaceful death of the righteous, and after the funeral services, which were conducted by his pastor, his body was laid to rest by the side of that of his recently departed wife, where they together await the dawning of that "Blessed Day."

He was the father of nine children; had 25 grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren. May they all live so that they meet him in that Heavenly home.

D. A. FRIEND, Pastor.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Great Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures make it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. h. SINCELL. Publisher.

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LAWS OF HEREDITY

By AMELIA PAIN

THIS attack was the worst yet. He had dabbled in the subject, on and off, ever since his attainment to years of discretion (and indiscretions); the bookcase over his mantelpiece contained quite a number of works on Heredity, into which he had dipped and dived at odd moments in his usual unscholarly and characteristic manner; but of late he had really become tiresome on the subject.

He was one of those half-artistic, wholly erratic men whose business it apparently is to puzzle their fellow-creatures and defy classification. His pug-like face, his jerky manner, his unpardonable clothes, the cursedness of his hair, the atmosphere of this room of his, above everything his maddening theories, all tended to mark him out from the common herd without allotting him any definite place of his own, unless it were the general one of "crank."

Perhaps Loreton understood him as well as anyone because he had long ago given up the effort to define him, and, for the sake of his good points, bore with his peculiarities as a mother bears with the teasings of her first-born.

It was without a shade of surprise that he saw Orridge jump up to greet him now with the exclamation: "I've got another!"

"Have you?" was all that Loreton would say in the calmest of tones.

"Clear as day," continued Orridge, clapping to the old diary in which he had been reading, and passing long fingers through his hair, as was usual with him under excitement.

"Come on out," said Loreton, utterly unimpressed.

"Out be darned!" And Orridge threw himself into a chair before the fire. "I've been looking through my father's diaries again," he went on. "Fascinating work, I tell you. You know my weakness for savories?" Loreton nodded. "And my dislike to raw fruit?" Another nod. "Well, there it is. Listen to this." He reopened the diary, turned the yellow pages with nervous rapidity, and read out: "But this is the last picnic that I shall go to. The inclemency of the weather, the frivolity of the company and the character of the viands, consisting chiefly—as they will on these occasions—of raw fruit and cakes, to the exclusion of the more savory and civilized dishes that are alone worth eating * * * and so on. There you are. Another case firmly established."

"I suppose so," said Loreton, inwardly deploring the fact that he should have walked into the middle of one of Orridge's fits, as he termed these plunges into the hereditary question.

"That's the second discovery this week," continued Orridge, too deep in his subject to care how far outside of it the other might be sitting. "I showed you my Aunt Gregory's photograph, didn't I?"

"Yes," lied Loreton, suavely.

Orridge took up the photograph from the mantelpiece, where it figured among many others—not of the order usually to be counted on in a young man's den, but all representing types of the elderly relative in varying degrees of severity and repellance. "See that mouth?" he said. And that chin? Mine—line for line. That's where I get my temper from. But I'll root her out yet."

"Pity you didn't inherit one of her good points, if any," suggested Loreton.

"That's just the devil of it," snapped Orridge. "We can't choose. It's horrible. Don't you see the horror of it? And the crying necessity for combating this awful thing? We think of ourselves, each of us, as a great, independent unit. We think that this, that and the other quality which goes to the making up of our personalities is ours, our very own, evolved by our own distinctive individuality. And behold, we need only look skin-deep into the matter to find that we are nothing, more nor less, than a disgusting hash of relatives and ancestors, within and without! The without, of course, we can't help; we recognize that we have the nose of a tippling grandfather, the eyelid of a sanctimonious uncle, the teeth of an aunt, the figure of a convict ancestor; but that's unalterable. It's revolting and humiliating, but it must be borne. But the other thing, the within—that, I say, need not and should not be borne. What's to prevent me from stamping out my grandfather's untruthfulness, or my mother's timidity, or my Aunt Gregory's temper?" He hurled the photograph violently across the room. "And I will, too. You'll see. By dint of careful research into the family annals, and hard work at myself, I shall end by becoming the perfect, independent human being, instead of the bundle of rotten inheritances that I am now."

It was soon after 11 that Loreton rose to go. He had tried to induce Orridge to come away with him on his projected travels, which were to end with a walking tour in Switzerland—but in vain.

On his return, after eight months, he repaired one day to Orridge's rooms and found him in. Orridge was looking peculiarly bright for him.

"Well, I am pleased to see you, old chap," he said, beginning to pass his hand through his hair, but checking himself abruptly. "This is excellent. You look fit enough."

"I'm all right," said Loreton; "and how are you?"

"Grand." And they settled to a talk, in which Orridge soon showed the reason for his obvious good humor. "I've rooted them all out," he was saying, to Loreton's silent despair, "aunts, uncles—the whole boiling of 'em. Yes, you may look at me, old chap; it isn't likely you'll ever see another man who could stand up and say: 'I am myself and none other.' I have vanquished Heredity in single combat, and have made of myself the man I want to be instead of the man that others would have made me."

"I congratulate you," drawled Loreton, disgusted to find the subject still uppermost.

"It's been awful hard work," continued Orridge, discouraged. "Look at this." And he held out a large glazed notebook, on which was written: "The Orridge Family; a Study in Heredity." "I'm going to have that privately printed some day."

"Are you?" said Loreton, examining the pages desultorily. "You're sure, of course, that it's of some use?"

"It's been no end of use to me in my own case as it is," said Orridge, but I have still one case to investigate."

"One what?"

"One case—an Australian uncle, who arrives in England on Monday. Of course, I shall try and see as much of him as I can. Soon put my finger on any points of resemblance, if they exist. I'll get him here to lunch Tuesday or Wednesday. You come, too, will you? You might be a help to me afterwards, if you can manage to be observant for once."

Loreton accepted this flattering invitation, and turned up on the Wednesday. Uncle Samuel Orridge was a round, middle-aged man of considerable presence, outwardly as different from his nephew as is the Albert hall from the leaning tower. Indeed, he was not unlike the Albert hall in figure and general coloring. But he was clearly determined to make himself pleasant and to dash any preconceptions as to his colonialness. Loreton was amazed at the good nature with which he received and answered the shower of personal questions put to him by his nephew, without even knowing the excuse for them.

But the catechism so far resulted

NOTES ON THE LAWS OF HEREDITY.

in nothing that could add one line to that awful glazed notebook.

Orridge, however, prided himself on thoroughness in this work of his; and Loreton guessed his motives when he heard him arranging further meetings. He went so far as to ask Uncle Sam to stay with him for a week.

Loreton left them carefully alone till the day after the old gentleman's departure, when he went to Orridge's rooms to hear results. Orridge was radiant. "Couldn't trace myself anywhere," he said, rubbing his hands together. "The good old chap is as unlike me in every respect as one human being can be to another. I may now consider myself finished—completely emancipated. Shake hands, old man. Do you know," he went on, "I liked Uncle Sam? He's as clever as he can stick for one thing."

"Don't be too modest," interrupted Loreton.

"Juggins! His cleverness does not happen to be in my line, that's all."

"What line is it in, may I ask?"

"Oh, business and all that."

"He wouldn't think much of your work, then?"

"Never breathed a word of it to him, of course. Would have spoilt everything. As it was—"

Halter had come in with two letters and a small parcel on a salver. Orridge tossed aside the letters, obvious bills, and opened the parcel. It contained a book and a note from Uncle Samuel. He wrote to thank Orridge for his kind hospitality, and then went on:

"It might perhaps interest or amuse you to run your eye through the small book that I send herewith. I did not mention it in our recent intercourse, as we old men grow weary of provoking the laughter of you young ones. But it is on a subject which has interested me for many years past; and I may some day get it privately printed for—"

"What the devil is it?" Orridge broke off.

Loreton picked up the book, a glazed notebook, and read out: "Notes on the Laws of Heredity, as Instanced in the Orridge Family."

Yes, it was the best laugh that had been vouchsafed to Loreton in all his 34 years; but it nearly cost him a friend. Aunt Gregory had triumphed for a space.—Black and White.

The sunniest and best room in the house is not too good for the child.

DO NOT WANT TO BE MEN.

Reasons Given by Some Young Women for Preferring Their Own Sex.

A writer in the National Review sets forth some curious and amasing results secured by asking several hundred schoolgirls the following questions: "Which would you rather be, a man or a woman, and why?" There is a striking difference between the answers of the children in Germany, in England and in the United States; also between the answers of the little girls of New England and of Indiana. Apparently the farther west one comes the higher is the estimation in which womanhood is held, says the Chicago Tribune.

In Indiana only 14 per cent. wished they were men, and in New England 15 per cent. In England 34 per cent. wished to be men, urging that men had a better time, more glory, and more money. In Germany most of the girls were not allowed to answer, but those who did so took the sober view that "it is wicked to wish to be a man." In Germany there were none who expressed a belief in the superiority of women. In England there were four per cent.; in New England, 14 per cent., and in Indiana 34 per cent. Evidently the women of Indiana are of superfine material.

The reasons of the 85 or 86 per cent. who were true to their sex are interesting if not alarming to the masculine mind. A large percentage, especially in New England, said they would rather be women because women are better than men. Twenty per cent. of the Indiana maidens were glad they were not men because men's lives were so dull and commonplace. In general, the American girl seems to be convinced that "it is more important to be a woman than a man," and is determined to get her "share of the world" in spite of the men who own it. One says she would rather be a woman because she cannot be anything else, and she means to be "as good as a man, anyway." One is reminded frequently of Mrs. Poyser by the replies of the Indiana girls, of which these are delightful examples:

"Women are more industrious than men are."

"Women have good chances in life; they can be in any profession; or, if they do not want to be, they can marry and do nothing."

"I would rather be a woman, because they suffer more than men, and it is blessed to suffer."

"I was born a girl, and I shall have to be a woman, so there is no use in crying over spilt milk."

"A man can work harder, and a woman has more sense. If I wanted to be a man it would be no use, and men swear and spit on the floor, so I have not lost much."

"I would rather be a woman, as they have better chances in life as teachers in public schools."

"I would rather be a woman any day; men get drunk and steal, and they can't work or make children's clothes or do anything useful."

Evidently there is a hard time coming for American men when these frank-spoken Hoosier maidens grow to maturity. Their almost unanimous verdict on the comparative merits of men and women ought to cause the lords of creation to take a humbler estimate of themselves.

OKLAHOMA FARMERS

As a Rule Are Possessed of Much Intelligence and Are Industrious and Progressive.

A characteristic of Oklahoma is the high grade of intelligence of its farming population. This is easily accounted for. The man who has moved from the place where his ancestors have lived for many generations has widened his mental vision. He may not be richer in material wealth, but he is richer in experience, writes Congressman D. T. Flynn, in Success. The average Oklahoma farmer has moved twice. There is nothing of the backwoodsman about him, nor of the settled, satisfied drone of the older states. In fact, there is no difference in intelligence between a farming and a city population. A majority of Oklahomans have been in more affluent and influential circumstances; the consequence is that present occupation or condition argues nothing as to their intelligence or education. That is a matter of circumstances. They have "gone to the wall" somewhere during the depressed condition of the country up to four years ago, and, rather than persist any longer in the unequal struggle, have "thrown up the sponge," so to speak, and come out here where there are fewer distinctions, where everybody is an old citizen after six months, and where every mature man can vote and run for office. This newness, this unsettled condition, it is, that induces that extra activity, noticeable between the country and the town. Coming from everywhere, Oklahomans have world-wide interests. They receive and write more letters, and take and read more papers. They come to town oftener. Each is, in himself, a rural delivery. He is heir to all improvements. There are no old wagons, buggies or farm implements. A man who does not like equality with a vengeance need not come to Oklahoma. The "is," and not the "has been," counts. Reputation acquired elsewhere counts for nothing, if, when put to the test, it is found wanting. There are no maimed or crippled people in Oklahoma. The territory carries no burden of the indigent, and only a slight one of the unfortunate.

Novel Employment for Firemen.

On a recent Sunday the fire department of Berlin was called upon to disperse four different swarms of bees which had taken up quarters in the streets.—N. Y. Sun.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There are 6,000 miles of pipe line in the United States, conveying 300,000,000 gallons yearly.

The average value of all the mules in the country last year was ten dollars a head more than the average value of horses.

It is said that automobiles have so cheapened the cost of harvesting grain in the immense California fields that wheat can be raised there at less actual cost than in the Argentine Republic.

Apropos of the fact that the white house has just been painted again, it is stated that the mansion has never been scraped, and that far underneath the additions of a century there is the original coat of paint.

English builders of locomotives are regaining much of the trade that at one time seemed in danger of passing into American hands. Natal has just entered into contracts with leading firms for 75 locomotives, 600 freight and 54 passenger cars.

The rapid expansion of the Australian shipping trade continues undiminished. In New South Wales it was larger in 1900 than in any previous year. The total number of vessels entered and cleared was 7,032, against 6,409 in 1899. Of these 6,308 were under the British flag and 724 under those of other countries.

"Dead sea fruit" actually exists, and not in metaphor only. A recent traveler in the Sahara took a photograph in the desert within a few miles of the oasis of Biskra, and his picture shows a group of "dead sea fruit" or "apples of Sodom," as they are sometimes called. The fruit grows upon the ground on a straggling stalk and is about the size of an orange, golden colored, with bright green stripes, the skin being smooth, like that of a melon. It is a strange irony of nature that the fruit, which is so beautiful to look at, should be a deadly poison.

It is officially estimated that there are 13,000,000 acres of virginal forest lands in Cuba. This is nearly one-half of the total area. The improvement of transportation facilities will bring some of this to market. It will include mahogany, ebony, granadilla, majauga, cedar, walnut, lignum vitae, oak and pine. There are more than 30 species of palm, some of which have special uses. But timber cutting and sawing are for the specialist who "knows a tree" and has had experience in "making sawdust." It is an unsafe industry for the uninitiated.

WORTH MORE THAN SILVER.

Colorado's Fields of Alfalfa Are of Greater Value Than Her Most Productive Mines.

Great as is the wealth of the state of Colorado in silver she has a far more valuable product in the royal purple alfalfa that supplies fodder for the innumerable herds that roam the plains and feed in the valleys. Last year the value of the alfalfa crop was placed at $10,000,000, yet that does not represent its contributory worth, says the Chicago Chronicle.

In 1862 the introduction of this grass into the state solved the problem of forage, which up to that time had puzzled the pioneers, who had not been able to raise successfully any other form of forage. Alfalfa made possible the great stock growing industry of the state. Last year the aggregate number of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, according to the assessors' returns, was 4,000,000, valued at $45,000,000. Excepting the range sheep and cattle and some horses in the cities alfalfa formed the greatest part of the food of all these animals. Thus dairying, a new but rapidly developing industry, depends on alfalfa.

The great grain farms and potato ranches used this product as well. Alfalfa is peerless as a soil renovator and enricher. Its long roots, penetrating to a depth below the surface that other plants cannot reach, gather the needed elements, and, decaying, liberate them for the benefit of future crops.

The Colorado farmer has learned that rotating crops of wheat and alfalfa make the average yield of wheat in Colorado 25 bushels to the acre, while the average for the whole country is less than 14 bushels. The same rotation has produced the famous Greeley potato, as inimitable in its way as the Rocky Ford melon.

The Colorado stock farmer has discovered that cattle may be fattened at home without sending them to the corn states and that alfalfa produces beef, not tallow. He has discovered that pigs turned into the alfalfa patch during the summer are ready for market in the fall, and that "alfalfa mutton" brings the top price in the east. The small rancher knows that his chickens, geese, ducks and Belgian hares are finer for the alfalfa that forms part of their daily food, and that his alfalfa honey equals, if it does not excel, the delicious white sage honey of California.

Andree's Limit.

Now that so much interest is being shown in polar exploration it may be interesting to remember that Andree, the unfortunate explorer who attempted to reach the pole by means of a ballooon, set a limit, which has just elapsed, beyond which his return might not be expected. He said: "If you have no news of me by the end of July, 1901, you may give me up for dead."—Boston Herald.

Dodging Poor Wine in London.

The prices asked for wine at big hotels are so monstrously high and the wine offered is so often bad that this fact alone accounts for an increasing demand for whisky as a dinner beverage.—London Lancet.

A GLOWING REPORT.

An Indiana Man Compares Western Canada with the United States—What Mr. Frank Fisher, a Prominent Dunkard, Has to Say After a Trip Through Canada.

The Department of the Interior at Ottawa has just received from Mr E. T. Holmes, the Agent of the Government stationed at Indianapolis Indiana, the following letter, which requires no comment. It is only necessary to state that Mr. F. Fisher, the writer of the letter, is one of the most prominent of the Dunkards and a man upon whose word the utmost reliance can be placed. His home is at Mexico, Indiana, and he will be pleased to substantiate verbally or in any other way all that he says in his letter.

Anyone desiring information apply to nearest Canadian Agent, whose addresses are here given:

M. V. McInnes, 2 Avenue Theater Block, Detroit, Mich.
James Grieve, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
J. S. Crawford, 214 West Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo.
Benjamin Davies, 154½ East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.
T. O. Currie, Room 12, B. Callahan's block, 293 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
C. J. Broughton, 927 Monadnock building, Chicago, Ill.
W. V. Bennett, 801 New York Life building, Omaha, Neb.
W. H. Rogers, Watertown, S. D.
N. Bartholomew, 306 Fifth street, Des Moines, Ia.
J. H. M. Parker, 520 Chamber of Commerce, Duluth, Minn.
E. T. Holmes, Room 6, Big Four building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Joseph Young, 51½ State street, Columbus, O.

To my many friends:

I am pleased to make a report to you of the pleasant visit my wife and I had in Western Canada.

We visited the territories of Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and found them far surpassing our imagination, but little did I expect to find such rich, loamy soil, so much of it, and so uniform in its level prairie lay. I do think the soil of Canada as a rule equals if not excels the finest prairie farm lands of Indiana. These lands are immense in their richness, and when once the sod is rotted and pulverized, it is as pliable and as easily cultivated as Indiana sandy soil.

Western Canada, from my point of view, offers as fine opportunities for mixed farming as any place in my knowledge. The long, sunshiny days, together with the rich soil, produce very fine wheat, oats, barley, flax and other cereal products. There is scarcely any attempt to raise corn, except early varieties for table use. The season is too short to depend upon maturing field corn. From the standpoint of getting this land ready for the plow, I must say that I never saw such a vast extent, practically all ready, so all that one has to do is to hitch up the plow and go to work. This is not the case with all the Canadian land, however; some of it has quite a bit of timber, much of it may be called brush land, and some of it has lovely forest groves, dotted here and there, thereby covering a hundred and sixty acres.

I have no doubt but that this country excels as a grazing or ranching country, because they have such rich grass, having an abundance of rain to keep it fresh. They also have plenty of water streams, and as a rule water may be reached at a depth of from 20 to 40 feet. From this you see there can be plenty of hay mown for winter feeding, and I have had reliable farmers to tell me that their stock will feed on hay alone, and be ready for market in the spring. Upon inquiring about the expense of raising a steer, a farmer replied that he did not consider it would cost any more than $4.00 or $6.00 to develop a three-year-old steer.

I truly think Canada offers a fine opening for a young man or a man who is renting land in Indiana. One hundred and sixty acres of good black land will cost you only $10.00 at the time you enter it, and by plowing and cultivating five acres each year for three years, gives you one hundred and sixty acres of good land for $10.00. This land can be bought from the Railroad Companies, private corporations or the Government for $3.00 to $4.00 per acre.

From a financial standpoint, I believe that for a series of years (five), a young man can make $10.00 in Canada, whereas he would only make $1.00 here, and I feel sure that I spent more money to get my eighty acre farm in White County, Indiana, cultivated, than it would cost me to cultivate eight hundred acres in Canada. This may seem a strong view to take of the matter, but when you take into consideration the clearing, ditching, fencing and the expensive breaking in of the stumps, and then compare the expense to that of land needing only the breaking, you will conclude that it is not such a wild or exaggerated statement as you might at first think.

I enjoyed the balmy, breezy atmosphere, which was bracing and refreshing, and the cool nights which made it so pleasant for sleep.

On making inquiries regarding the winters in this country I learned that the people never suffer from the cold, as the weather is dry and invigorating, and in a great many places, farmers and herders allow their stock to run outside the year round.

One great advantage to the settlers in Western Canada is the free creameries established by the Government, and run exclusively in the interest of the farmer.

I visited Thomas Daley, a farmer near Edmonton, Alberta, who showed me oats he had raised, some of which took the first prize at the Paris Exposition last year. The same yielded 110 bushels to the acre in 1899.

Yours truly,
FRANK FISHER.

Mexico, Ind.

VOLUNTEER TRACK-WALKER.

Queer Character Who Thinks He Is an Indispensable Employe of the Southern Pacific.

"Did you ever hear of the S. P.'s track walker between Deming and Yuma?" asked an S. P. conductor of "Ling and Pin." "He is a queer character," continued the conductor when he had received a negative reply, "and passengers often ask who he is, because of the frequency of his being seen on the road and his strange appearance. I have seen him many times at different points on the road and have heard that he is a locoed individual who thinks that he is employed as a sort of inspector of way, or track walker, by the Southern Pacific company and that he has to walk continually over the road from Deming to Yuma and back, and he sometimes gets as far down as El Paso, but I had never an opportunity to speak to him until a few days ago. I then asked him several questions regarding his past life and his imaginary job.

"He is a tall, slim man, and wears his hair, which is streaked with gray, long, and his face is never clean. But he is a harmless old fellow, and everybody humors him; in fact, the people along the route which he has been traveling continually since 1882 feed him and give him cast-off clothing. He told me that his name was James C. Drumgold, and that he was 50 years old. He said he came down from California to accept his present job from the Southern Pacific, and that he had a brother living in that state. He said he also had two sisters living in New York. He seems to be well educated and writes an excellent hand. His lunacy does not manifest itself in his conversation, but his appearance betrays it, and the fact that he travels afoot over that long, dry stretch of railroad track through the summer and winter and has been doing so for 19 years, proves that he is mentally unbalanced.

"Trainmen have asked him to ride, but he says he could not attend to his duties if he rode. I believe that if he should find something wrong with the track he would flag any train that might be approching the dangerous spot, and thus prevent a wreck, but if such a case has ever happened I have never heard of it. The railroad men all know him, and he is known by several different nicknames, but very few people know his right name."

Queen of the Table.

The waitress slammed an order of about a spoonful of dried-up mashed potatoes before the customer with a defiant air.

"I like the sample," weakly remarked the patron as he cleaned up the small part of the once luscious roots at one mouthful.

"That was your order; you asked for potatoes," snapped the waitress as her eyes narrowed and her lips assumed the shape of a straight line.

"When do you dig potatoes?" returned the subdued man in an effort to become friendly.

"I dig potatoes from 11 a. m. to two p. m.," said the queen of the table as she nervously fingered a cup which was not "working." "And once more nobody but the cheapskates kick."

The patron gulped his coffee and beat a retreat.—Cleveland Leader.

Letting Him Down Easy.

"That was a pretty harsh thing you said about me on the witness stand."

"What?"

"Why, when they asked you about my reputation for truth and veracity, you said I hadn't any."

"Yes; that has troubled me a good deal since then, but, honestly, old man, I wanted to let you down easy, so I lied about it."

"I should think you did."

"But you ought not to complain. Suppose I told them what your reputation in that line actually is!"—Chicago Post.

John's Opinion.

Mrs. Howes—For mercy's sake, John, what have you been doing in the back yard all the evening?

Mr. Howes—You see, dear, it was so much more interesting to hear what the servants said about you and your mother than to listen to what you and your mother had to say about the servants that I staid a good deal longer than I meant to.—Boston Transcript.

Elements of Greatness.

It is said that a great broker once told his son that only two things were necessary to make a great financier. "And what are those, papa?" the son asked. "Honesty and sagacity." "But what do you consider the mark of honesty to be?" "Always to keep your word." "And the mark of sagacity?" "Never to give your word."—Chicago Chronicle.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet. Cures Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails, Corns, Bunions. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

How He Knew.

"Oh, you cruel boy, to take those eggs out of the nest! Think of the poor mother bird when she comes—" "The mother bird's dead, miss." "How do you know that?" "I see it in your hat!"—Punch.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

No Time Lost.

Hawkins—I tell you what, Sellers reached the top in a hurry.

Robbins—Yes, he must have made pretty good time, for he has been blowing ever since he got there.—Smart Set.

Hoxsie's Croup Cure

The life saver of children. No opium. 50 cts.

You can find almost any kind of a boy, except the one whose sympathies in a fight between a cat and dog are with the cat.—Atchison Globe.

Half an hour is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Discovered There Were Others.

He (sadly)—I can remember when you used to say I was all the world to you.

She—Perhaps; but I've studied astronomy since!—Puck.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

A LITTLE WORN-OUT SHOE.

How Tom Burton Was Brought to His Senses and Was Induced to Give Up His Rum.

Yes! Tom Burton really stopped drinking—not for a day, or a week, or a month—but for ever! It is not worth while to tell how he began. The story would be too long and too sad, and we thrive better in sunshine than in shadw. But how he stopped; ah! that is worth knowing about!

It grew out of Annie Harwood's friendliness. Mamma thought Annie was altogether too friendly, and perhaps mamma was right, for it seemed to be impossible to make five-year-old Annie understand the first thing about conventionalities, and she was just as apt to accost a total stranger without the least excuse for doing so as she was to talk about the weather to her doll when "playing lady."

Mamma tried to explain that this was not customary; but Annie stoutly maintained that it ought to be.

"You tell me to love everybody," she urged, "and I can't love people and never speak to them," a bit of logic that mamma found unanswerable, but hoped that time would teach her little daughter when to speak and when to keep silence. In the meantime Annie's favorite amusement was sauntering about, with her dolly in her arms, nodding "good mornings" or "good afternoons" to any face that pleased her fancy.

Tom Burton was laying a new pavement in front of Mr. Harwood's house.

TOOK A LONG DRINK.

Tom was a skilled mechanic, capable of earning high wages, and his work had been in great demand; but the times grew more frequent when his mind was clouded and his hands unsteady, until now no one would trust him in a responsible position, and he was obliged, when inclined to exert himself at all, to take the work and pay of a laborer.

It was the noon hour, and, comfortably reclining in the shade of a large tree, Tom was partaking of his luncheon. One would scarcely say eating it, for the food was very meager; his bottle was full, though, so Tom was fairly content.

He had just taken a specially long draught and was smacking his lips over it, when he was startled by a childish voice saying: "How do you do?"

Tom, hastily hiding his bottle, said: "Very well, thank you," and began nibbling a bit of bread before he realized that his visitor was a very small girl nursing a doll, and looking at him with friendly, not critical eyes.

Tom waited a few minutes for her to go away, but she showed no inclination to do so, and he grew impatient for the rest of his rum. He must have been, unconsciously, a trifle ashamed of himself, for he carried on a mental argument while looking at Annie's sweet face.

"She won't know what it is," he said to himself; "I'm just wasting time sitting here waiting. She doesn't intend to go away."

Evidently the argument was not perfectly satisfactory, for he waited awhile longer. It was no use; Annie did not go away; so he reached stealthily round for his bottle, tried to cover its length with his hands, and took a long drink.

"What's that?" said Annie, promptly.

"Something to drink," answered Tom, with a faint flush.

"Is it dood?" was the next question.

"Ye-yes," replied Tom, with an effort, and a deeper flush.

"I'm firsty," suggested Annie, mildly.

"You'd better go home and ask your mamma for a cup of milk or water," said Tom, gruffly. He was fairly crimson now.

"I don't like milk, and I'm not firsty for water," exclaimed Annie, looking longingly at the bottle.

Tom did not take the hint, so Annie tried again:

"You said it was dood, didn't you?"

"Yes, but not for little girls," answered Tom.

"Why?" persisted Annie.

"Never mind why," said Tom, draining the bottle.

Disappointed and confused, Annie dropped her eyes. As she did so they rested on her pretty new shoes. Instantly the busy little mind flitted to a new subject.

"I've dot new shoes," she ventured.

"So I see," said Tom, much relieved by the turn conversation had taken.

"My papa buys me new shoes. He works hard every day; that's the way he dets me new shoes." Then, after a moment's contemplation of her feet: "You dot any little girls?"

"Yes," answered Tom, smiling. "One just about your size, and a dear little girl she is, too."

"What's her name?"

"Katie."

"Tatie dot new shoes, too?"

"No, she hasn't," the answer given with a falling countenance.

"Why?" was the next pitiless question.

Tom did not answer, and his inquisitor gave him a loophole for escape. "Perhaps her old ones are not worn out yet; perhaps they haven't any holes in them;" and then: "Have they?"

"Yes, they have," admitted Tom; "they're pretty much all holes."

Annie studied over the problem with her little brows in a pucker. A little girl with worn-out shoes and no one to replace them! What could it mean?

Suddenly a bright idea struck her, and with a smile of self-satisfaction she said: "Perhaps she's not as sweet a little dirl as I am?"

"Indeed she is, little miss!" cried Tom, indignantly.

"Then why don't you det her new shoes?" persisted Annie, not the least abashed.

Dared he answer that question even to himself? Could he ever again endure his own presence if he looked himself in the face now, and truthfully explained why little Katie's feet were on the ground, and her dress in tatters? In shame and silence he covered his face with his hands; but his merciless little questioner was not satisfied, and standing there before him with a grave and thoughtful little face, was fast answering the query for herself.

"Don't you work every day but Sundays, as my papa does? Is that why you don't det poor Tatie new shoes? I wish she tould live at our house! You tan't be a good papa at all!"

"I'm not!" said Tom, fiercely, springing to his feet; "I'm not a good one! Do you want to know why I don't get Katie new shoes? That's way!" he almost shouted, raising the bottle high over his head, "that's way!" and he flung it far into the street, where it broke into a hundred pieces. "And now," he went on rapidly, "there is no reason, and, God helping me, there never shall be again!"

And there never was.—Mothers and Daughters.

ALCOHOLISM AND HABIT.

Prof. Madden, of Milwaukee, Calls Attention to a Point Forgotten by Investigators.

"There is one important consideration," says Prof. Madden, of Milwaukee medical college, in a recent lecture, "to which attention should be called which seems to have escaped the notice of all investigators. . . . that is, the effects of alcohol upon the alcohol habitue must, of necessity, be very different from its effects upon a non-user. It would be manifestly absurd to take a man habituated to the daily use of four or five ounces for months or years and make him the subject for the study of the effects of two or three ounces of alcohol upon the human organism. Habitual use of any narcotic is known to produce a tolerance for that narcotic, making it possible for the habitue to take several times the lethal dose to a novice, with safety. The man who smokes 15 or 20 strong cigars a day without serious consequences would surely have been fatally poisoned had he smoked half that many on the day of his initiation into the smoking habit. If anyone doubts this let him recall the illness which resulted from his first smoke of, perhaps, a small part of a cigar. One-half a grain of morphine has been known to kill; but a recent victim of cancer of the tongue took 90 grains by the stomach, or between 60 and 70 grains hypodermically on each day for some time before his death. Certainly, then, anyone who habitually takes alcohol in any quantity is not a fit subject for experiment, and all experiments performed upon him would be absolutely valueless for determining the effects of alcohol upon the system. It is quite probable that many of the negative results obtained were such because of this fact, for there is no room to doubt that the immunity conferred upon cell protoplasm by long-continued contact with narcotic poisons protects it from breaking down, even though considerable quantities of the poison may be ingested."—Literary Digest.

GLEANINGS.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has issued an order prohibiting card playing of any description on trains, and conductors are instructed to see that the order is enforced.

One hundred cases of liquor, confiscated from "blind tigers," was destroyed by order of the court at Newport, Ark., on August 1. Newport is the home of Mrs. Mildred A. Dorsey, president of the state W. C. T. U., and the above practical result of an aroused temperance sentiment is due, in a great measure, to her earnest efforts.

Heretofore a plebiscite on prohibition has been taken every parliamentary election in New Zealand. To carry the vote would mean prohibition, and the majority against prohibition has been decreased every election. The liquor people are afraid to risk another vote three years from now, so they are advocating a plebiscite in favor of not taking a vote for six or ten years.

The Methodist Ministers' association of Denver, Col., has appointed a committee to petition the city council to pass an ordinance which will put restaurants that sell liquor under the same restrictions as saloons, and to petition the governor to remove John T. Boetem as police commissioner of Denver. The objection urged against Boetem is that he is attorney for a brewing company.

DISCOVERY OF OXYGEN.

This Name Perpetuates an Error Said to Have Been Made by Noted Chemist.

It was 127 years on the 1st of August since Joseph Priestley discovered oxygen. He called it dephlogisticated air. Scheele, who separated it about the same time, empyreal air; while Condorcet, more happily than either, suggested vital air. Lavoisier named it oxygen—literally the acid maker—and in so doing perpetuated an error, says London Express.

It is not oxygen that is the essential element in the formation of acids, but hydrogen, so called because it helps to form water. The early chemists would have hit the mark better if they had interchanged the designations; for oxygen constitutes the great bulk of water, and hydrogen is a constituent of all acids. What's in a name in this case is a chemical misrepresentation. Priestley little knew how wide was the range of the element he had found. Oxygen forms one-fifth of the atmosphere, eight-ninths of the waters, and, taking altogether, one-half of all the materials of the globe, so far as they are known. As carbon is the basis of all the organic substance of the world, so oxygen, the supporter of life and combustion, represents its living energies.

THE BROWN PELICAN.

Like His White Brother the Bird Is Likely to Be Exterminated in Florida.

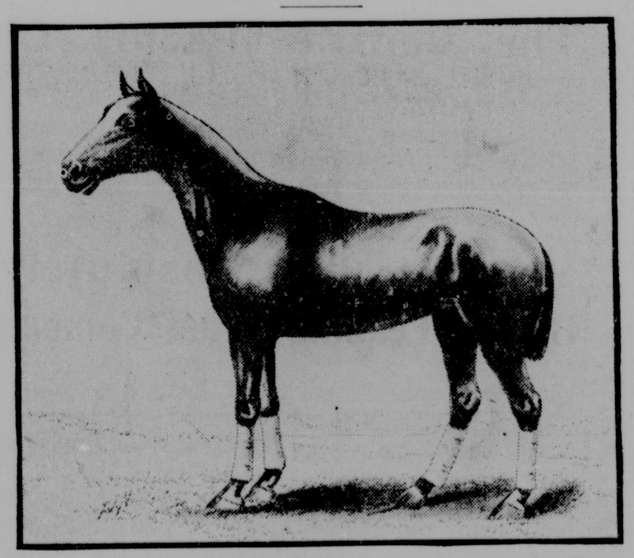
Bird Lore has a beautifully illustrated article on Pelican island, in the Indian river, and the editor invokes the aid of the Jacksonville Times-Union in the effort to save this harmless and picturesque bird from the extermination that has already overtaken his white brother of our coast. It is pointed out that the brown pelican of Florida has now only one rookery, which is so convenient to the reckless gunners that slaughter during the helpless period of incubation is doing its appointed work.

The legislature would gladly add another good law to our statute book, but has this availed to save the egret, the paroquet, or the pink curlew? Until the people themselves sternly repress such cruelty it will continue in defiance of law, and it is better not to tempt defiance and encourage the spirit of lawlessness. The Floridian instinctively revolts against any appearance of inhospitality. Too many are interested in seeking every pastime for those who care nothing for our future. We fear the pelican must go the way of the flamingo.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

This young man, whose engagement to the second daughter of Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, has just been announced, is the greatest matrimonial catch in the United States. He is a young man of sterling habits and rare integrity, devoted to religious and social settlement work and every method of Christian endeavor. He is a graduate of Brown university and other seats of learning, and enjoys the confidence of all who have ever had the fortune to come in contact with him. He is, in fact, a typical young American, unspoilt by riches and the flatteries of sycophants.

YANKEE, THE WINNER OF THE FUTURITY.



The richest American turf stake, the Futurity, was won on August 31, at Sheepshead Bay, by Yankee, the royal son of Hanover, and one of the finest-bred horses ever known. In gross the race was worth $46,910, of which amount $36,910 went to the winner. Without much urging the noble horse established a new record—1:09 1-5. Yankee won from what was perhaps the highest-class field which ever ran for a great stake, having opposed to him 18 of the finest animals in the country. Yankee is the property of Mr. Madden, who bought him last year for $20,000.

Japanese Legend of the Peach.

Almost all fruits and flowers have their legend. One about the peach comes from Japan and tells how a poor, pious old couple were searching for food by the roadside. The woman found a peach, which she would not eat of, though starving, till she could share it with her husband. He cut it exactly in half, when an infant leaped forth. It was one of the gods who had, he said, accidentally fallen out of the peach orchard of heaven while playing. He told them to plant the stone of the peach, and it brought them happiness, friends and wealth.

New York's Roof Dwellings.

On the roofs of some of the high buildings in New York little houses are erected in which dwell those connected with the care-taking of the structures. Families are reared there and all the business of life goes on as unconcerned as with those who dwell at a lower level.

DISTANCE JUDGING.

Success in Estimating Accurately a Given Space Is Very Rare.

A familiar example of the vagueness of our mental ideas on the dimensions of familiar objects is the trick by which a number of people are induced to measure off upon the wall what they consider to be the height of a top hat. Success in this feat is rare, says the London Globe, and the estimation in yards or miles of distances in the open air is no less difficult, though often considerably more useful. Generally, of course, it is the level surface or one filled with monotonous features many times repeated which is most underestimated, while diversification seems to impress the mind with a greater notion of extent. Even so, the usual tendency is greatly to underestimate distances of more than a quarter of a mile, while the differences between the guesswork computations of various members of the same party are often extraordinary. In our ordinary life we have rarely need for ascertaining in actual yards the distance of objects under observation, and our faculty of estimation is not developed much further when we have once left the stage behind at which all the objects in a room, for instance, appear to the infant to be equally within its grasp. The difficulty of judging distance is much increased over an undulatory or hilly surface, whether it is desired to find out the actual superficial measurement or the "air line," as the Germans term it, for rifle shooting in sport or war. In this last application the training of the faculty is extremely important, and in actual fact often extremely imperfect.

DEATH IN MOSQUITOES.

Scientific Investigation Shows the Insects to Be a Serious Menace to Human Life.

The study of sanitation in certain important particulars has become in the last few years a study of the mosquito.

The mosquito is born and grows to full size under water. From eggs almost microscopic in size it becomes first a little wriggling larva, then passes through a chrysalis or pupa stage, finally developing into the winged insect with which we are sadly familiar. In the larva and pupa stages the mosquito, although living in the water, breathes air, and hence spends nearly all of its time at or near the surface. The eggs are laid by the female on the surface of the water.

It would be inferred from this that stagnant ponds are the principal breeding places of mosquitoes. This is the fact, but they are not by any means the only breeding places. Pools or tanks of water of any kind are equally suitable for the purpose. In some places mosquitoes have been found breeding in broken bottles which were placed on the top of a stone wall. They have been known to multiply in the flower vases on the tables in houses. Rain-filled hollows in trees, hollow stumps, and any similar natural receptacle for rain water, as well as closed sewers, old wells and cisterns, give the mosquito a chance to multiply by millions.

Coming as they do naturally from swamps, the adult mosquitoes were long ago associated with malaria, a disease now known to be caused by a swamp parasite. Careful experiments have at length proved that malaria is usually due to the presence of mosquitoes. In fact, the blame for this disagreeable disease is laid at the door of the mosquito by most scientific men to-day.

As far back as 1881 a connection was noticed between flights of mosquitoes in tropical countries and yellow fever. Through the experiments now being undertaken by the United States government in Cuba, and through a variety of previous observations by private investigators, it has been almost conclusively demonstrated that the mosquito is the principal if not the only means of the dissemination of this dread plague. Two lives recently sacrificed in Cuba to the investigation of the subject have furnished the last proofs of the fact.

A third disease, much feared in certain regions, is now known to be chargeable to the mosquito. It is an affection of the skin and glands known as elephantiasis, and is most horrible and disfiguring. It is caused by parasites brought and introduced by mosquitoes.

It will be seen, therefore, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, that the loss of untold numbers of lives is directly chargeable to the mosquito. Hence its extermination has become a matter of vital importance to humanity in many districts. Of recent years thousands of experiments have been undertaken to find methods for exterminating the noxious insect. Of all the remedies suggested the best seems to be to stop the breeding by making all breeding places untenable.

The introduction of certain varieties of fishes and various chemicals into stagnant ponds and pools has been successfully tried, but the most useful method yet developed is to cover the surface of all breeding places with a film of kerosene or petroleum. As mosquitoes, in their early stages, are obliged to come to the surface to breathe, and as a touch of petroleum is fatal to them, this method has been found to be absolutely efficacious.

Now that it is known that the mosquito is more than a mere annoyance—is, in fact, a deadly foe—there is every reason why its extermination should be a matter of public policy. With the method of prevention known, malaria and yellow fever should become as infrequent as smallpox has been since vaccination became general.

An Elder Brother.

Mr. Bellenden Ker was wont to say that it was astonishing how far back two long lives set end to end could take you; and, as a case in point, used to relate the following incident which had occurred in a will case in which he had been engaged. A witness, a very old man, was asked if he had any brother or sisters. He gave the amazing reply that he had had one brother who had died "a hundred and fifty years ago." A murmur of incredulity traversed the whole court, from the bench downward, which was changed to something like stupefaction when documentary evidence was brought in proof of the old man's words. His father had married at the age of 49 and had had a son, who died the same year. He married again at the age of 75, and had another son, the witness, who was 94 when he gave his evidence.—Cornhill Magazine.

A Scotchman's Idea of Peace.

After this fashion does a Scotch farmer rebuke his sons for a recent fight:

"'Ye hae been fechtin' again, ye blakes,' thundered their father. 'Mind ye, if this happens again I will break every bone in your bodies. I will have you know that I am a man of peace!'"—S. R. Crockett, in New Lippincott.

Books on the French Revolution.

Two thousand of the 30,000 books on the French revolution which have been presented to the Bibliotheque Nationale by the British museum will be kept there. The remaining 28,000 will be sent to the Bibliotheque Sevigne.—Bookman.

SOLITARY EATING HARMFUL.

Health Authority Says That Companionable Conversation Is Essential to Digestion.

At a time like the present, when the marrying age of the average man of the middle classes is being more and more postponed, the physical ills of bachelordom come increasingly under the notice of the medical man. It is not good for man or woman to live alone. Indeed, it has been well said that for solitude to be successful a man must be either angel or devil. This refers, perhaps mainly to the moral aspects of isolation, and with these we have now no concern, says the London Lancet.

There are certain physical ills, however, which are not the least among the disadvantages of loneliness. Of these there is many a clerk in London, many a young barrister, rising, perhaps, but not yet far enough risen, many a business man or journalist who will say that one of the most trying features of his unmarried life is to have to eat alone. And a premature dyspepsia is the only thing that ever takes him to his medical man. There are some few can dine alone and not eat too fast, nor too much, nor too little. With the majority it is different. The average man puts his novel or his paper before him and thinks that he will lengthen out the meal with due deliberation by reading a little with, and more between, the courses. He will just employ his mind enough to help, and too little to interfere with, digestion. In fact, he will provide that gentle mental accompaniment which with happier people conversation gives to a meal.

This is your solitary's excellent idea. In reality he becomes engrossed in what he is reading till suddenly finding his chop cold he demolishes it in a few mouthfuls; or else he finds that he is hungry and paying no attention to the book, which he flings aside, he rushes through the food as fast as possible, to plunge into his armchair and literature afterwards. In either case the lonely man must digest at a disadvantage. For due and easy nutrition food should be slowly taken and the mind should not be intensely exercised during the process. Everyone knows that violent bodily exercise is bad just after a meal, and mental exertion is equally so.

Wise people do not even argue during or just after dinner, and observation of after-dinner speeches will convince anyone that most speakers neither endure themselves nor excite in their hearers any severe intellectual effort.

In fact, the experience of countless generations, from the red Indian of the woods to the white-shirted diners of a modern party, has perpetuated the lesson that a man should not eat alone, nor think much at this time, but should talk and be talked to while he feeds. Most people do not think much when they talk, and talking is a natural accompaniment of eating and drinking.

How does it fare with the many solitary women of to-day? No better, we know, than with the men, but differently. Alone or not a man may generally be trusted at any rate to take food enough. (We suppose of course that he can get it.) With a woman it is different. She is more emotional, more imaginative, and less inclined to realize the gross necessities of existence. Therefore, the woman doomed to dine alone as often as not does not dine at all. She gets dyspepsia because her digestion has not sufficient practice; a man gets it because his functions practice it too often in the wrong way.

Worst of all, perhaps, is the case of the solitary cook. In the myriads of small flats in London there are thousands of women "doing" for their solitary masters or mistresses. These women, whose main occupation is to prepare food for others, find it impossible to enjoy, or even to take, food themselves. As confectioners are said to give their apprentices a free run of the stock of the shop for the first few days, knowing that it will effectually cure appetite afterwards, so the women who are always occupied with buying and preparing food grow unable to use it for themselves.

Fruit Custard.

A delicious fruit custard may be made by boiling one quart of milk in a double boiler; beat two eggs very light and stir into them four tablespoonfuls of sugar and one tablespoonful of flour; add to this a little cold milk, then stir it gradually into the boiling milk, stirring until it thickens, set it away to cool; when cool, flavor with vanilla. Have ready in sauce dishes strawberries or sliced oranges or any fruit in season, and pour the custard over it. This is a very simple and palatable desert.—Good Literature.

Frosted Currants.

Pick five even bunches and dip them, one at a time, into a mixture of frothed white of egg and a very little cold water. Drain them until nearly dry, and roll in pulverized sugar. Repeat the dip in the sugar once or twice, and lay them upon white paper to dry. These make a fine garnish for jellies or charlottes, or heaped on a dish with other fruits. —Ladies' World, New York.

French Doughnuts.

Melt one teaspoonful of butter in two cupfuls of sweet milk. Add two cupfuls of sugar, a little salt, and four well-beaten eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder in half a cupful of flour and mix with the other ingredients; then add sufficient flour to make a soft dough; fry in hot lard.—Housekeeper.

THE REPUBLICAN.

ENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
HERMAN S. PLATT,
Of Baltimore City.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
THOMAS PARRAN,
Of Calvert County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator:
ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

For House of Delegates:
PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.
CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

For Sheriff:
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

For Treasurer:
JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 14.

For County Commissioners:
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.
JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

For Register of Wills:
EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

For County Surveyor:
FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

Thoughts at the Grave in Canton.

The death of a great man is not the end of his earthly life. Indeed, it is but the ushering in of a great volume to which his previous career was the preface. Of all the countless myriads of men who have lived and died since time began, only the memory of a few survive. Millions who wrought well have been forgotten, but they left their influence of their time, contributing to the uplifting of humanity. And those who work on earth was made better through their inspiration passed on the benefaction to their successors. It is the influence of good lives that has moved humanity upward and is still moving it on an ascending plane. Each generation, century or age inheriting the achievements of all its predecessors adds its contribution to the ever-growing fund and passes it on. If it be suggested that the lives and works of those who have been most conspicuous in the annals of crime are also remembered, that they, like the noblest patterns of the race, live on in their malign influence ages after their mortal part has "mingled with the elements," let the fact be recalled that good comes out of evil. "From seeming evil still producing good, and better thence in infinite progression"—that is the province of the Ruler of the Universe, that is what has been going on in all the centuries past, and that is what must continue to go on.

Although only the memory of a few survive, it is the survival of the fittest, whether the record be an inapiration to good living or a warning against evil doing.

The influence upon mankind of such a life as William McKinley lived will be wider, higher and more enduring than volumes of sermons. Indeed, it has already been the theme of thousands of the most eloquent and moving discourses that have ever come from the American pulpit. It will inspire other thousands of preachers in our own and in foreign lands. It will go into the literature, the hearts and the lives of the people. The records of the race afford no nobler example of Christian fortitude than that which marked the close of his great career. But grand as was the ending, it was in perfect harmony with the whole story of his life. No man who knew William McKinley as a private citizen, a soldier, a Congressman or President was surprised when the story of his glorious death was told.

In his last public address, delivered in Buffalo but a few hours before the awful tragedy, the President exhibited such friendliness toward all nations as could only have resulted from the infusion of the Christian spirit, the golden rule, into practical statesmanship. It was a plea for co-operation in promoting progress and prosperity throughout the world. It was the holding out of a friendly hand toward every member of the family of nations by the Chief Magistrate of the great republic whose advancement under his administration had excited the amazement of all of them. While that address was being read and commented upon in Europe, the assassin came upon the scene. And while the friendly, generous sentiments of that address were warming the hearts of Europe's statesmen and business men toward President McKinley on his dying bed, the world heard the beautiful story of the Christian statesman's triumphant death. Yes, death we call it; but there is no death, no cessation of nations. As a patriot, statesman and Christian, William McKinley will still speak to the people. And the greatest of his achievements in statecraft will not surpass in benificence the example of his fortitude in death. His political aphorisms will be remembered for point and pungency, but his last words, "It is God's way; His will be done," will be recalled in the hard places of life and will be helpful to many a sad soul in the closing scene.

MR. GOLDSBOROUGH, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Maryland, has been unable to obtain from the Democratic authorities of the State copies of the census made under the act passed at the late extra session of the Legislature. Commenting upon this fact the Baltimore *Herald* says: "The authorized cost of the last Democratic State census was $40,000, but it exceeded this legal limit; and there is every reason to assume that the next Legislature, if it be Democratic, will be asked to authorize several thousands more, in the form of a deficiency bill, to make the difference between the actual amount absorbed by Democratic political workers and the original extravagant grant for a useless and partisan purpose. In all conscience, it might have been considered certain that every reputable citizen of Maryland would be granted the right to read this expensive campaign document for Democratic purposes. It might have been thought only honest that those who helped to pay the expenses of the machine Democrats in their latest attempt to corrupt the ballot list should be allowed to examine the result of the much needed census.

Making Adverse Sentiment.

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, counsel for the Republican State Central Committee in its proposed litigation over the portion of the State census report relating to the registration of voters, is quoted as saying that if the proposed proceedings do not secure access to the census lists they will undoubtedly be interesting to the public. That such a proceeding should interest the public is evidence of the fact that the Democratic managers are the worst sort of political bunglers, or they are relying on trickery to win the coming election.

To an outsider it would appear that the Democratic bosses have lost no opportunity to arouse an adverse public sentiment. The crusade in search of unpopularity was begun early last year. As a first step, the extra session was resorted to. The election law passed at that session undoubtedly deprived the Democratic managers of a great many Democratic votes. Independents were offended by the brazenness and uselessness of the proceedings, and dyed-in-the-wool Democrats were turned away by the disfranchisement of Democratic illiterates who had kept the faith well and had done yeoman service to the party. The census enumeration was clearly unnecessary and disgusted tax payers in general, but one ground was left for its defense. It might be used as a means of purging registration lists of fraudulent names. Now the Democratic managers have cut themselves off from that defense and are making ammunition for their Republican opponents.

Marylanders love fair play. They are tired of political false pretenses. The excuse for the registration inquiry by State census enumerators was that the information may be used in purging registration lists. Now, the Democrats in control of this information are making it impossible that the information shall be used for such a purpose. Registration is at hand. If the lists are to be of any use at all they must be used at the time of registration or prior thereto. It is a matter of common experience that the way to keep the registration lists honest is to have them watched by contending political parties. The more completely all the facts regarding voters are in the hands of these parties, the more difficult is it to have registration frauds perpetrated. Yet records taken at the expense of Republicans and Democrats alike which, it is said, throw a flood of light on registration matters, are hidden away from both parties. For it must be presumed that if State officials are conscientious they will not permit the Democratic organization to have access to public records which are denied to Republicans. Governor Smith will scarcely care to convict himself of a piece of petty trickery by admitting that the Democratic organization is using the information collected by State census enumerators while it is withheld from Republican workers. How, then, can he explain why this information was collected and paid for by the people's money and then made no use of?

All this must be brought forcibly before the public by the proceedings now being started by the Republicans. The Democratic leaders must be convicted before the voters of Maryland of shameless trickery or a wasting of public funds. In either case, the result must drive away much-needed votes.—Baltimore News.

Communicated.

To the Editor of The Republican.

It is gratifying to note the order prevailing along our line now. True we hear an occasional shot from a sharpshooter, but they are so far in the thicket that the smoke of the powder they are burning and wasting is invisible and their missils harmless. So general is the harmony that but one point of importance presents itself to my mind. As we expect to elect the full Republican ticket in November, let us brush away a few faults that have long been lying at the door of nearly every voter in the county. It has been the custom of the majority of us after electing senators and delegates to represent us in our State assemblies to sit down and wait and watch the newspaper reports for some important legislation, and the result is we are still waiting. I mean the majority. The minority, consisting of business men in the different lines of trade and professions, have one or more times in the history of our county taken the proper steps to secure legislation favorable to their several callings and interests by consulting each other, formulating and having bills drawn up and endorsed by persons interested in their lines of business and trade, putting up the money, appointing committees consisting of the most shrewd tactitions favorable to their schemes who went boldly to the jungle and bearded the lion in his den and tenaciously held on until the end they sought was accomplished. It was so in the early history of our county when the establishing of the county seat was the important question at issue. The majority stood still. Some dreamed and some wrangled, but the enterprising few of that day who were awake, alert and watchful, some of whom I remember were Messrs. D. E. Offutt, John Daily, Dr. E. H. Bartlett and I think R. T. West and A. A. Perry, three of whom have since passed to the realm beyond but were then fully alive to the future interest of those who now enjoy the benefits of their enterprising spirits, and for the benefit of those who were too young to remember I will further say after the act to establish the county seat at Oakland had become a law the county commissioners refused to levy money to build the court house and jail, but after a lengthy persistence two of the former gentlemen, Messrs. Offutt and Daily, appeared before the court and demanded that a bill of mandamus be granted compelling the commissioners to make the necessary levy, which was done, and I must not forget to credit the B. & O. R. R. Co. with the free passes to the members of the committee which bore and accompanied the former sacred trust to the State Capital. And thus it must continue to be with all who will have efficient laws to meet the demand, morally, religiously and commercially.

It is not the business, strictly speaking, of our representatives in either branch to formulate bills; neither should they act upon their own responsibility to have laws enacted, however beneficial they might be, without some hint at least of their approval by the majority. The miners and railroad men have taken such measures with success, but how many farmers, mechanics and laborers who constitute the majority? Not one in Garrett county to my knowledge.

Gentlemen, if you want legislation in your favor follow the example of those old pioneers. Draw or have drawn up bills containing the laws you would have repealed, enacted or reenacted, appoint your delegates, go down in your jeans and bring up the cash for expenses and be sure it's enough to pay all expenses to the State Capital and return and two weeks' board at the best hotels. Get as many endorsers on your bill or petition as possible. This is the way and the only way to get what you want.

One more point and I'm done. Bear in mind, you who will, that the only and most successful lawyers, doctors, school teachers, public speakers and men in other professions are those who have had the most practical experience, and this same rule applies as forcibly to our representatives in either State or National assemblies. Now let us send in a sheet on the fifth of November without a blur, blot or blemish, whole and clean, and we will live to rejoice for so doing. It is worth trying.

Firmly relying in the intelligence of everyone who may read this to understand and act upon these suggestions, I am

Yours truly,
S. E. FLOWERS, SR.

Mt. Lake Park, Sept. 24.

Death of An Aged Colored Woman.

"Aunt" Sally Duncan, an aged colored woman, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Walker, in Oakland on last Wednesday. Her funeral took place on Friday. Her age was not known, but presumably she was about 75 years old. She was buried from the A. M. E. church, the interment being made in the cemetery here. Prior to the war she was a slave and belonged to the Fairfax family of near Terra Alta.

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Scott's Emulsion is not a good medicine for fat folks. We have never tried giving it to a real fat person. We don't dare. You see Scott's Emulsion builds new flesh. Fat people don't want it. Strong people don't need it.

But if you are thin Scott's Emulsion is the medicine for you. It doesn't tire you out. There is no strain. The work is all natural and easy. You just take the medicine and that's all there is to it.

The next thing you know you feel better—you eat better—and you weigh more. It is a quiet worker.

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The Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco, Cal., (capital $12,000,000) one of the oldest and strongest financial institutions in the Golden State, after having thoroughly investigated our proposition, have agreed to guarantee the holders of Central Pacific Oil Stock six per cent. interest per annum for eight years, while every indication points to a profit many times that amount. If you want some of the first 100,000 shares send your orders to the Secretary of the Company, A. Samuel Parks, or through Wells, Fargo & Co. express, or to the depository of the Company, the Broadway Bank and Trust Company, Los Angeles, or direct to Central Pacific Oil Company.

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Purchasers of the first hundred thousand shares of this stock will have the option of returning same to the Company at the expiration of 1 year from the date of purchase and receive the full amount of cash paid for the same with interest at 6 per cent. per annum less any dividends paid on said stock, provided 60 days' notice be given the Company of such intention.

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Offices, 611, 615 and 617 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, California.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 18, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, Chapter 262 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1896, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respective Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, October 1st,
Tuesday, October 8th,
and on
Tuesday, October 15th,
for revision only.

(No one can Register after Tuesday, Oct. 8.)

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or will before the day of election next ensuing, possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts, and for the purpose of performing all other duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland and Chapter 262 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1896.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the store room of Chas. S. May in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at Ed. Schlossnagle's Saddlery Shop in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in O'Hanley's Hall in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Thomas Garvey's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

The Officers of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Nathan C. Browning in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Corrigan property, Third and Alder streets, in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the old Hoye place on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the shop of Samuel Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the building owned by Dr. J. W. Laughlin in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the shop of H. A. Groves in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Paul Shultz in the town of Kitzmillersville.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the office of the Supervisors of Elections in the Opera House Building in the town of Oakland.

DANIEL E. BECKMAN,
L. H. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 1 of Garrett county.

WILLIAM WELCH,
WALTER W. SAVAGE,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 2 of Garrett county.

JAMES H. BEVANS,
C. C. DURST,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 3 of Garrett county.

ERVAN FAZENBAKER,
JAMES H. REYNOLDS,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 4 of Garrett county.

JOHN H. GATTERMAN,
ASA B. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 5 of Garrett county.

HARRISON SINES,
REUBEN M. ENLOW,
Officers of Registration for Election District N , 6 of Garrett county.

JOSEPH H. SMITHMAN,
LINCOLN CALLIS,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 7 of Garrett county.

JOHN H. HARVEY,
GEORGE D. STAHL,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 8 of Garrett county.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM,
DANIEL B. LAYMAN,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 9 of Garrett county.

ARLA SOLLARS,
C. L. PAUGH,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 10 of Garrett county.

WALTER WARNICK,
JOHN MERRILL,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 11 of Garrett county.

JAMES BOWSER,
GEORGE W. ENGLE,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 12 of Garrett county.

L. C. HAMILL,
W. S. PEW,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 13 of Garrett county.

WADE H. HINEBAUGH,
SIMON MYERS,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 14 of Garrett county.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President,
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk. 28—5t.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Arthur Miller, of Gormania, was in town Monday.

Mr. William C. Kidd, of Baltimore, is in Oakland this week.

DIXON & KELSO will pay 70c cash, or 75c, ½ cash, for potatoes.

Mr. Syril Gear, of Cumberland, spent Sunday in Oakland the guest of Mr. Stuart Hamill.

Druggist Joseph E. Harned spent a day or two in Baltimore last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis have moved from Water street to their new house on Third street extended.

Mr. John T. Sincell spent parts of last and this week in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York on business.

Robert Felty, Esq., of Connellsville, Pa., was in Oakland on business a day or two this week.

Mr. Robert McCandish, of Piedmont, spent Tuesday evening here the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Sliger on Liberty street.

It is always best to run from the fellow who begins his story with a laugh and tells you it's the funniest thing you ever heard.

If you are usually a busy man and want to loaf in peace do not let anybody see you or the whole town will come to keep you company

Mrs. Bowie Johnson, Mrs. M. A. Yost, Misses Jennie Johnson and Mollie Peddicord left yesterday morning for Buffalo to attend the exposition.

Miss Emily Stickley, who resides with her grandfather, Mr. Pat Turley, near town, had the misfortune one day last week to fall from her wheel, which she was riding from Mt. Lake, and dislocate her right wrist.

Among the Accident people who were here at court Monday and Tuesday were Messrs. Geo. F. Ault, J. L. Frush, W. H. Speicher. Will Glotfelty, Dr. Webster Ravenscroft and William Garringer.

On Monday afternoon the "New England Bloomer Girl" baseball club crossed bats with the local team or "Terriers" at Jack Oak Park, the latter winning in a score of 14 to 7. A large number of people witnessed the game.

One of the largest coal transactions in Harrison county, W. Va., has just been concluded by R. C. Dunnington and O. S. McKinney, of Fairmont. The tract sold contains seven thousand acres and involves over two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Oliver N. Miller, of near Gormania, was in town Monday. He has purchased a farm near Bayard and will move thereon this week. Mr. Miller will have the weekly visits of THE REPUBLICAN at his new home, he having become one of our cash-in-advance subscribers.

Dr. Green, of the Deer Park Hotel, who was there taken ill with typhoid fever several weeks ago and brought to the McComas Sanitarium in Oakland for treatment, is recovering quite rapidly. His condition is such that he is now able to take short walks out doors, very much to the gratification of his friends.

An observing farmer is responsible for the following: If you pass a farm and see a large barn and a small house you may know that the man is boss; when you see a fine house and a small barn you may understand that the woman has things her own way, and when there is a good barn and a nice house you may take it for granted that the man and woman are equal and work together in harmony.

The charter for the Garrett Water and Light Company, which corporation was formed some weeks ago by local parties for the purpose of building and operating a water works system and electric light plant at Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn Heights, has been received and stock is now being subscribed. The successful operation of the combined systems is almost assured and is meeting with encouragement on every hand.

Walter Smith, a young man living near Addison, Pa., was seriously injured on Monday. He was shocking buckwheat in a field near his home and had taken his shot gun with him to shoot pigeons. He loaded the gun with buck shot and placed it on a shock of the buckwheat. He had gone but a short distance when the gun fell on the ground and was discharged, the entire load entering the young man's hip and side. His recovery is hardly expected.

Daniel Schlosnagle, of Addison, Pa., met with a fatal accident while cutting timber one day last week. As he did not come to dinner at the usual time his wife went in search of him and was horrified to find him pinned to the ground by a large limb which had caught him as the tree fell. He was not dead when his wife found him, but was suffering much pain and appealingly asked to have the limb removed but as it was a very large limb, Mrs. Schlosnagle could do nothing with it. After several attempts to remove the limb she went for help, but when she returned with assistance her husband was dead.

The autumn bride is one sort of ring candidate.

Wells are going dry in Oakland on account of the prolonged drouth.

Rev. J. H. Enlow, of Rowlesburg, W. Va., was an Oakland visitor on Monday.

Miss Stella Andrews, of Cumberland, was visiting her parents near Oakland a couple of days last week.

Mrs. E. E. Flowers and children are visiting in and near Terra Alta this week.

A special issue of postage stamps commendatory of the life of President McKinley is under contemplation.

Mr. James A. Sincell spent Sunday last in Eglon, West Va., the guest of Mr and Mrs. Louis Bush.

Mrs. Jos. M. Conneway, of District No. 8, who suffered a severe illness of typhoid fever, was in Oakland a day or two this week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Sincell are in Baltimore this week. They may visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls before their return to Oakland.

Harry Flowers, of Mountain Lake Park, has entered this office as an apprentice in the "art preservative of arts."

The law making it a misdemeanor to beat a board bill is a good one. It would be a good idea to include non-paying newspaper subscribers.

Miss Anna McQuay, of Mountain Lake Park, left yesterday morning for Baltimore, where she will take a course in music at the Peabody Institute.

It is said that turkeys will be rather expensive this fall as they are not so numerous as usual. The exceedingly wet weather of the early summer was fatal to the young birds and thousands of them died from its effects.

Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so you will be benefited by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching and sour stomach. They regulate the bowels too. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

The man who can do just one thing and does it is greater than he who can do a dozen things and does not. Fortune is very like individuals in some respects. If we are persistent she sometimes gives us all we ask just to be rid of our importuning

Howard W. Smouse and wife, of Fairmont, who spent a few weeks at Mountain Lake Park where Mrs. Smouse was recuperating after an attack of typhoid fever, left on Tuesday for their home, driving overland to their destination.

Engine No. 1300, drawing train No. 12, on Thursday night last broke one of the under slides supporting the piston rod when nearing Oakland. Here the disabled portions of the machine were disconnected and after an hour's delay the train went on east.

The West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway will sell Excursion Tickets from all stations on its line to ELKINS, W. Va., on Oct. 2, 3 and 4, good for return trip until October 5th, 1901, inclusive, at ONE FARE for round trip. ACCOUNT of Fair and Races to be held at ELKINS.

It is announced that Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, who gained great prominence as Chaplain of the 1st Volunteer Regiment of West Virginia in the late war with Spain, and who has resided at Parkersburg for a year past, will take a regular pastorate charge at the approaching session of the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. church.

The work on the new Catholic church is being pushed along pretty lively now. A new foreman has been put in charge. A shed has been erected in the street under which the stone cutters work and are thus protected from the weather. The lines of the building are coning out prominently and when completed the structure will be quite an ornament to the community.

An exchange tells of a robust liar who is growing stouter every day in that direction. He let loose a story of a man who tried to kill a chinch bug. He fed him poison, cracked him in the doors and froze him in ice. The bug always came up smiling a fiendish smile and looking at the man with a sardonic eye. Finally he carried the bug to a foundry and dropped it into a ladle of melted iron. Fifteen years afterward his wife broke a skillet she had been using for some years and that chinch bug dropped out and asked the nearest road to a cornfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Turner, of Honolulu, H. I., after having visited the Buffalo exposition, New York, Baltimore and other eastern cities, arrived here Sunday afternoon and will remain some time as the guests of Mr. John A. Grant and daughters. Mrs. Turner is remembered by many of Oakland's citizens as Miss Lillie A. Brown, who for many years taught in the public and also subscription schools of town. She is remembered especially by the editor as a thorough instructor in all branches of learning and is indeed the only teacher who did impress him, with the aid of a ruler, with the necessity of thoroughly knowing his lessons. Mrs. Turner has many warm friends in Oakland who have been pleased to meet her again.

Words of Praise.

"T. Jay," the versatile Oakland correspondent of the Cumberland *News*, has the following to say of two gentlemen well known in Garrett county and indeed in all sections of the country for the work they are doing and have done in the past:

"Some twelve or more years ago Louis A. Rudisill organized the Topeka chautauqua at Topeka, Kansas. Among the lecturers secured by Mr. Rudisill was Dr. W. L. Davidson, and these two men, who are now doing so much for Mountain Lake Park, met in this way at Topeka, Kansas, about twelve years ago, Rudisill as superintendent of the chautauqua and Davidson as lecturer. Some ten years ago Rev. W. M. Frysinger, of Pennsylvania, organized in a very modest way the Mountain Chautauqua. Its growth was very slow in the beginning, and when a superintendent was needed the services of Dr. W. L. Davidson were secured. Of him and his work I have spoken in this column and I need not repeat here. As the years passed Mountain Lake Park association prospered and needed a manager. Mr. Rudisill was recommended by Bishops Vincent and Ninde and Rev. Dr. C. P. Masden. Mr. Rudisill was on his way to Epworth Heights, Ohio, to preach at the camp meeting service at that place and stopped at the Park to look over the situation, and before he left his services were engaged. In this way these two notable chautauqua workers were thrown together and have been working harmoniously together ever since. Mr. Rudisill is a member of the Central Pennsylvania conference and at the last annual session of that body was taken from the supernumerary list and made effective and was then appointed by the bishop as manager of Mountain Lake Park. He is the only preacher who has been similarly appointed and he was the recipient of numerous congratulations in consequence. Mr. Rudisill is a hustler, and as manager of the Park has been very successful. He has seen the Park under his management increase from seventy cottages to a pretty municipality containing two hundred and fifty cottages. The Dennett and Mountain Lake Park, two of the largest hotels here, have been built under his administration.

"A new auditorium seating six thousand people was planned and built under the immediate direction of Mr. Rudisill. It is said by some lecturers that the acoustics of this auditorium are better than those of any large auditorium in this country. Mr. Rudisill has had tempting offers from Chautauqua Beach and a large real estate firm in Washington, D. C., and also from other places, but he is in love with his work here and has no thought of leaving the Park. The past in many respects has been the greatest season in the history of the Park, but Mr. Rudisill and Dr. Davidson are already planning greater things for next year. Nearly all the summer visitors have departed and the park is settling down for the winter. Those who expect to remain here all the winter are filling their coal houses and laying in other supplies to make themselves comfortable during the long period which must elapse before campmeeting songs are again heard all over this lovely park.

Judge Jeremiah Wilson Dead.

Judge Jeremiah Wilson, chief counsel for Admiral Schley, died of acute indigestion at his apartments in Washington at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning very suddenly. On Monday he was apparently in good health and was active in the conduct of the Schley case before the court of inquiry.

Judge Wilson was well and favorably known in Oakland, having a beautiful summer home here, which he purchased a number of years ago, when he and the late Judge Patrick Hamill were warm friends.

Estrayed.

From the farm of the undersigned, on August 10, 1901, one white improved Chester sow. Reward will be paid for her return.

CONRAD SCHMALE,
29 3t* Accident, Md.

Improvements at the Station.

The interior walls of the Baltimore and Ohio station in Oakland have been repainted and the woodwork, seats, etc., given a coat of hard oil, all of which adds materially to the appearance of the building.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 to loan on first mortgage in n sums to suit upon town property or nearby farms.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.

Church Services.

Services will be held in St. Mark's Lutheran church Sunday morning and evening. A cordial welcome to all.

GEO. I. UHLER,
Pastor.

NEW FALL MILLINERY.

OPENING
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
October 1st and 2nd.

MRS. M. L. SCOTT,
Baltimore Store.

Died.

THOMPSON—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Winters, one mile back of Loch Lynn Heights, their married daughter, Mary S. Thompson, aged 21 years, died after an illness of five months, on Thursday of last week. The funeral occurred on Friday, services being conducted by Rev. Geo. I. Uhler, of Oakland. A husband and two small children survive her.

SNYDER.—At his home near Accident, on Sunday afternoon, after a prolonged illness incident to advanced age, Frederick Snyder, aged nearly 80 years. The deceased leaves a number of children, among them being Messrs. Adam and Frederick Snyder, Mrs. J. L. Richter and Mrs. F. C. Ries, of Accident.

WARNICK.—Mrs. Andrew J. Warnick, of Chestnut Grove, near Bloomington, died on Tuesday of last week at 5 o'clock. She was afflicted with an incurable disease and was ill for several weeks. The remains were interred in the Barnard burying ground on Thursday afternoon.

WARNICK.—'Squire Andrew J. Warnick, of District No. 4, who was extremely ill at the time of the death of his wife, which is published above, died on Friday last and was buried on Sunday. He was quite aged and was a member of one of the oldest families in Garrett county.

HENDRICKSON.—Katie E., aged 2 years, 10 months and 26 days, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zach. Hendrickson, of Eglon, W. Va., died Wednesday of last week and was buried on Friday. Rev. Geo. I. Uhler, of Oakland, conducted the funeral services.

RAVENSCROFT.—The infant son, aged 3 months, of Dr. and Mrs. Webster Ravenscroft, of Accident, died on Friday night last of cholera infantum, after an illness of only a few hours.

Directors and Examiners Appointed.

At a meeting held on September 17 the School Board selected the following gentlemen to serve as a board of directors for the High School: The County Examiner, the Principal of High School, Oakland; Prof. U. G. Palmer, Hutton; Col. A. G. Sturgiss, Oakland; Dr. G. C. Keller, Grantsville; John McCullough, Friendsville; Dr. J. W. Laughlin, Deer Park, and Charles Hilleary, District No. 8.

These gentlemen are to serve without pay. From among the directors were selected the County Examiner, the Principal of High School and Prof. Palmer as a board of examiners who shall examine all appicants for admission into the High School. Branches to be examined in for admission may be obtained from the examiner.

Said High School will open with the public schools, and the examination will be held in the Oakland public school building Saturday, Oct. 26, but all applicants will be admitted into the public school at Oakland any time during the week.

He Owes His Life to the Foreughthot of a Companion.

While on a camping trip in Webster county, Mr. S. I. Stump, of Normantown, W. Va., had a severe attack of bloody flux. He says, "I firmly believe I owe my life to the forethought of one of the company who had taken along a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Moral.—Procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. It cannot be obtained when on a hunting, fishing or prospecting trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and at such times and places it is most likely to be needed. The safe way is to have it with you. Thousands of travelers never leave home on a journey without it. For sale by all druggists.

Married.

HOFFMAN — LASHORN.—Mr. Howard Hoffman, of this place, and Miss Sallie Lashorn, of South Cumberland, were quietly married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. David Reed, in the above named city Tuesday evening last at 8.30 o'clock by Rev. Edgar S. Sutherland. Only a few immediate friends of the family were present.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned, lying in District No. 12 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same armed with a weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
C. C. BEACHY,
JONAS C. BEACHY,
297* MRS. JOHN BRENNEMAN.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Ernest Janson, Mrs. E. B. Burgwin, Mrs. Allen Sparrow, Miss Ellen Brown, Miss Emma L. Rogers, Jno. Hayes, Bryan Healy, Lat Ensey, Dan Cowan, N. R. Butler, Frank Kelley, C. A. Wilt, James Small, Walter Spriggs, Jno. Malek, J. H. Lowe, W. E. Reid.

Estray Notice.

Estrayed from the Meadow Mountain range about July 1st, two black heifers, one red heifer, one red steer and one black steer, all 2 years old, and have round holes in each ear size of No. 12 gauge shot gun. One black heifer will be fresh this month. Any information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

FRANK O. GLOTFELTY,
28 4* McHenry, Md.

In Memoriam.

Our entire community was greatly shocked when the sad news was spread of the death of Effa C. Beckman, wife of Richard W. Beckman, who died at her home near Beckman Tuesday, August 20.

The deceased was 28 years, 11 months and 20 days old. She was a consistent member of the Lutheran church for nine years and performed her part well. She was a kindly lady, always ready to lend a helping hand. Those who knew her are deeply grieved at her death which saddened so many people, for in the death of a good woman communities suffer as do the immediate families concerned.

She leaves a sorrowing husband and two small children and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

Her remains were laid to rest in the Methodist graveyard near Beckman, where a large concourse of people followed her to her last resting place. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Howard, of Bloomington.

Yes, she is dead! No sleep so beautiful and calm; so free from trace of pain; so fair to look upon. She seemed a creature fresh from the hand of God and waiting for the breath of life—not one who had lived and suffered death. Well may we exclaim with the poet—

"I know thou art gone to the land of thy rest,
Then why should my soul be so sad;
I know thou art gone where the weary blest
And the mourner looks up and is glad.
Where love has put off in the land of its birth
The stain it had gathered in this,
And hope the dear one that gladened the earth
Lies asleep in the bosom of bliss.

A FRIEND.

Estray Notice.

Estrayed from the Warren pasture fields near town on Sunday night, Sept. 22, one brindle cow with several large white spots, two years old, and but three tits. Any person knowing whereabouts of same please notify

MRS. R. A. ORCUTT.

Special Rates to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Excursion tickets from Oakland, Md., to Buffalo and return via Pittsburg account Pan-American Exposition now on sale at ticket offices Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

TEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $13.35.

FIFTEEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $16.80.

SEASON TICKETS—On sale daily, good returning until Nov. 30th, 1901, $19.20.

For full details, time of trains, etc., call on Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. til nov 1

CONNELL & CRANE

Have brought to Oakland the choicest line of

Fine Millinery Goods

to be procured from eastern cities. They have with them MISS RECK, whose work and service so delighted their customers last winter.

Opening days

Thursday, Friday, Oct. 3, 4.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA, COLORADO AND UTAH.

Special low Summer Excursion Rates to all points. Personally conducted Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Personally conducted tour to San Francisco, Cal., account General Convention Episcopal Cuhrch. Tickets on sale Sept. 22nd to 27th. Good returning until Nov. 5th, with stop-over privileges.

Quickest and best line to

OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

Only line with Double Daily Through Service. Dining Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Fastest train service to the famous

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, OIL FIELDS.

Through sleeping car from Chicago without change and through sleeping car reservations from Cincinnati via Memphis, Tenn., to

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Special Homeseekers' Excursions to all points South, West and North West.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

APPOINTMENT OF Judges and Clerks of Election.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 7, 1901.

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett county, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Judges and Clerks of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland for the year 1897, hereby give notice of the names and postoffice address of each person so selected as Judges and Clerks and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said person to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

Peter J. Lohr, Democrat, Judge of Election, Beckman; John L. Fitzwater, Republican, Judge of Election, Beckman; Patrick Hamill, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Thayerville; Alfred B. Mason, Republican, Clerk of Election, Beckman.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

Augustine Friend, Democrat, Judge of Election, Friendsville; A. M. Chisholm, Republican, Judge of Election, Friendsville; D. A. Turney, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Friendsville; George W. Sterling, Republican, Clerk of Election, Krug.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

W. H. Kaufman, Democrat, Judge of Election, Grantsville; Sam'l J. Beachy, Republican, Judge of Election, Grantsville; John Custer, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Grantsville; Frank J. Foulk, Republican, Clerk of Election, Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

Peter Fitzwilliams, Sr., Democrat, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Jesse Harris, Republican, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Stephen F. Broadwater, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Floyd; Floyd Duckworth, Republican, Clerk of Election, Westernport.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

Valentine Kahl, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; Tarleton O. Collier, Republican, Judge of Election, Cove; S. K. Schlossnagle, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Accident; Chauncey Bittinger, Republican, Clerk of Election, Cove.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

Lewis Kahl, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; John Sines, Republican, Judge of Election, Sines; William A. DeWitt, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Hoyes; Thomas P. Savage, Republican, Clerk of Election, Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

William Broderick, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; John Close, Republican, Judge of Election, Mountain Lake Park; Richard F. Bartlett, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; William P. DeBerry, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

Election District Number Eight Ryan's Glade.

Samuel Miller, Democrat, Judge of Election, Sunnyside; John H. Sanders, Republican, Judge of Election, Gortner; John A. Hughes, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; Warner T. Harvey, Republican, Clerk of Election, Gormania, W. Va.

Election District Number Nine—Johnsons.

Floyd Crow, Democrat, Judge of Election, Finzel; William Finzel, Republican, Judge of Election, Finzel; M. H. McKenzie, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Finzel; Richard McKenzie, Republican, Clerk of Election, Frostburg.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

Joseph Lashorn, Democrat, Judge of Election, Deer Park; J. B. Shockey, Republican, Judge of Election, Deer Park; Michael J. Garrett, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Deer Park; W. W. Thrasher, Republican, Clerk of Election, Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven The Elbow.

Peter F. Michael, Democrat, Judge of Election, Barton; Simon W. Green, Republican, Judge of Election, Lonaconing; Patrick S. Fazenbaker, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Barton; Johnson Broadwater, Republican, Clerk of Election, Merrill.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

Aaron Pritts, Democrat, Judge of Election, Beckman; James P. Wiley, Republican, Judge of Election, Grantsville; J. Turner Lohr, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bittinger; Elias Orendorf, Jr., Republican, Clerk of Election, Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

William H. Pool, Democrat, Judge of Election, Blaine, W. Va.; James H. Wilson, Republican, Judge of Election, Blaine, W. Va.; Cleaver Pool, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Blaine, W. Va.; George W. Kitzmiller, Republican, Clerk of Election, Blaine, W. Va.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

E. M. Spedden, Democrat, Judge of Election, Crellin; John A. Sowers, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland; Jeremiah O. Browning, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; Samuel Lawton, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

C. E. ELLITHORP, Pres.,
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett County, Md.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1901.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEAL — In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this twentieth day of August, 1901.

(Signed) CHARLES G. DAWES,
oct 31 Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 5943.

BLANCA'S ANSWER

By CLARK McFARLANE

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

THE place was among the rolling mesas of the Santa Ynez, not far from where Point Concepcion looks out into the sea, and the time was 40 years ago, when Spanish cattle dotted every valley from Monterey to San Diego, and many a low mesa was crowned by the group of adobe buildings that marked the abiding place of a Spanish don whose open-hearted hospitality and unimpeachable honor were his pride, and whose leagues of land and herds of cattle were his wealth.

"Not to-day, Juan," the Spanish girl was saying languidly.

"When, then?" asked the eager young Spaniard, as he clutched more tightly at the hand he held and looked searchingly up into Blanca's eyes.

But Blanca's eyes refused to be searched and wandered away down the hillside to where the cattle—her father's and Juan's—were grazing.

"To-morrow, Blanca? Will you say to-morrow?"

"Yes; to-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow."

"And you mean, never, never, never," Juan ejaculated, angrily, as he sprang to his feet. "Each day I come and plead with you, and each day you repulse me with a cold disregard—whether studied or real, I cannot tell—that is maddening. I will come no more until you send—perhaps not even then."

"Depend upon it, sir, I will not send till I have more need than now," she answered, hotly; then added, with a fine irony, "perhaps not even then."

Juan had a bad temper and was not much given to patience with anyone; but the flash of his eye was nothing to Blanca. He might flash them if he liked, or he might not; it was all the same to her. At least, she sometimes tried to persuade herself it was. She almost succeeded in feeling that way now as she strolled homeward along the mesa's brow.

The sun had set and a blaze of glorious coloring flamed above the jagged outlines of the mountains for a few minutes, growing fainter and fainter until when Blanca gained the clump of olive trees at the foot of the path leading up to the house, darkness had fallen.

Hearing voices, she lingered a moment, not from desire to pry into other people's affairs, but because the warm, perfume-laden air sweeping gently up from the flowering pastures, bathing her cheeks so delicately, and the low hum of voices beating upon her ears so musically, fascinated her. How long she remained in this dreamy state she did not know. Suddenly she became aware that the meaning of the words spoken not far away was creeping into her mind. What was that they were saying?

"I tell you it is so. I heard the clink when he got on his horse and I saw the leather strap that holds the bag."

"But he is gone now."

"Gone, yes; but not far. Not five miles yet, and I know the way through the pass well. We can be on the road ahead of him before he goes half as far again."

"And then?"

"And then, you fool! Why, what have you there in your belt?"

The other laughed a mean, cowardly laugh, and Blanca heard them walk on in the darkness. The first speaker was Dominguez, a Mexican vaquero in the employ of Juan and her father, and the other voice Blanca recognized as that of a French sheep herder named Celestin. Could it be that Dominguez was plotting against the traveler who, late in the afternoon, had come to the house, craving their hospitality for an hour or two, while he rested his horse, and whom she had seen ride away not an hour ago?

The Mexican had long borne a shady reputation, and Juan, had he been as wise as he was brave, would have discharged him long ago. More than one affair of the road had been traced almost to his door, and now, to all appearances, he was plotting robbery and murder, his intended victim being his employer's guest who was to fall almost within their gates.

Blanca had but a single thought. The stranger must be saved. Her father was away, and Juan must do it. His arm was strong, his courage undoubted, his own sense of honor would lash him to the highest effort to prevent such a stain upon the good name of the rancho; and if he needed a spur, why Blanca's commands could furnish it. She hurried into the house.

"Here, Pedro; run quickly and call Juan. I want him instantly."

There was no mistaking his sister's tone, and the boy was off like a shot. Suddenly Blanca remembered the words with which Juan had parted from her. Under the stress of the moment she had forgotten that she and Juan were no longer friends, much less lovers.

"Stay, Pedro! Come back!" But Pedro was gone beyond recall. Blanca was vexed. She bit her nails and stamped her foot.

"I did not think I would call him so soon; I wish I had not—but no—he must come. I had to call him."

Pedro's step was at the door, his hand was on the knob; he stood before her, and alone. His cheeks were flushed; his eyes blazed.

"Blanca!" he almost shrieked. "He says he will not come till he is ready; perhaps not even then. Infame! To send such a mesage to my sister!" And he shook his small fist at an imaginary Juan with an earnestness and audacity that would have made Blanca smile at another time.

"He will not come—then the stranger may die." She flung herself in tears upon the couch. A moment of restless weeping and she rose again. Her hair was unbound, and the long black tresses draped over two lustrous eyes that flamed like jet black ornaments set in cheeks of ruby.

"Then I will go and ask him. On my knees I will plead for him to listen. Let it not be said that a daughter of Spain because of her pride, allowed one who had been her father's guest to die without an effort to save him."

Throwing a mantilla over her head, she started; but before the door was reached it opened to admit Juan. His heart, too, had triumphed over his pride. He could not remain away when she whom he loved had called.

"Blanca, I am here," he said, quietly.

Blanca made no attempt to conceal her joy at seeing him, and told in quick, nervous words what she had overheard. Juan grasped the situation instantly.

"Quick, Pedro; call Antonio and Carlos! They are at the corral now with the horses."

Blanca brushed back her hair and smiled, and Juan, prompt in love as in war, would have folded her in his arms, but with a gesture only slightly repellant she waved him off. He stood an instant looking into eyes that half contradicted the motion of the hand, decided that the present was not a time to be impetuous and sprang through the door to meet the horsemen.

"Juan!" she called after his retreating form.

"Yes, Blanca."

"You will be careful?"

"Yes."

"And come to me when you return?"

"Yes, Blanca; yes."

The hoofbeats of the horses as they swept down the hillside kept time to the beating of Blanca's heart.

Half an hour after Dominguez and his accomplice stole through the pass Juan, Antonio and Carlos were riding rapidly over the same ground. A little later the traveler was startled to see three mounted men in front of him. The four came together and held a brief consultation, after which a single horseman galloped forward.

Dominguez, lying behind a log at the roadside, heard him coming.

"Celestin, he comes; perform your part."

Celestin cast himself headlong in the dust of the road. The galloping horse came on, saw the body in the road, snorted and stood still. Celestin uttered a low moan. The horse reared and attempted to bolt.

"Oh, good stranger, help me."

"Are you hurt?"

"Oh, much, sir. My horse has thrown me. Dismount and give assistance."

The rider urged his horse as near the prostrate form as he dared, and bent forward as if to dismount, at the same time looking warily around. The stooping form of Dominguez crept round to the rear, and when the horseman dismounted on one side he came up on the other. As the horseman bent over the form of the shamming man he heard the catlike tread of Dominguez drawing closer. Instantly he released his hold upon the horse's bridle, and it sprang back quickly, revealing the Mexican leaning forward with uplifted knife. Quick as a flash the heel of the supposed traveler was on the throat of the prostrate sheepherder, and his left hand grasped the dagger arm of the astounded Mexican at the wrist.

"Juan de Torres!" shrieked the would-be assassin, trembling as if he had seen a ghost.

"Yes, Demonio; it is I. Surrender!"

Dominguez looked into Juan's pistol barrel for one nerve-withering instant; then his knife slipped from his fingers and he stood with downcast eyes, a thoroughly cowed man.

Juan discharged his pistol in air. From somewhere up the road came an answering shot and the hurrying hoofs of horses.

In the small hours of the morning the traveler went on his journey unscathed, while Juan rode homeward, followed by Antonio and Carlos, bringing the sullen captives, who knew full well what justice would be meted out to them.

Blanca was waiting to greet Juan. She met him by the clump of olive trees just as dawn was breaking. He threw his cloak about her and she took his arm. They strolled back along the crest of the mesa to a promontory jutting out over the valley. An ocean of mist lay beneath them. A flotilla of clouds sailed just above. The mountains towered behind, and over their crumbling ridges the scarlet herald of coming day was lurking.

Blanca was not indifferent now. Admiration, that quickener of woman's heart, had waked the slumbering passion in her breast, and when Juan saw the crimson light of dawn reflected in her eyes and blushing on her cheeks he asked again:

"Blanca, will you say, to-morrow?"

Blanca turned to the east, watched while the full-orbed glory of the sun burst above the battlemented heights of the Santa Ynez, then placed two white palms in Juan's and answered:

"To-day, to-morrow and forever."

Ownership of Bodies.

It has been decided by a court in Maine that a body belongs to the owner of the lot in which it is interred, and not to a parent, husband, wife or other relative who may wish to have it removed.—N. Y. Sun.

Why He Wept.

First Office Boy—Wot's Chimmy crying fer?

Second Office Boy—His grandmudder's dead and going ter be buried on a holiday!—Puck.

NEW GRAVITY WHEEL.

Its Inventor Thinks It Constitutes the Solution of the Secret of Perpetual Motion.

An improved automatic or self-acting gravity wheel is the modest title of an invention by Mr. Herbert Rose, of Australia, which has recently been patented all over the world, and which, if the claims of its inventor are realized, promises to supersede steam as a motive power.

The invention relates to the construction of a gravity wheel, with concentric rings, secured to arms radiating from the center. These arms or weights act as balance and driving levers and are so nicely arranged—those on the downward grade being

ROSE GRAVITY WHEEL.
(Apparently It Is Capable of "Going On Forever.")

two-thirds heavier than those on the upward grade in action—that a natural falling of the weights on the former grade insures perpetual motion.

A cessation of the driving force can only be effected by preventing the weights from falling, and this is done by a very simple contrivance in the form of a spring which acts on all the weights simultaneously. Taking a wheel 40 feet in diameter and three feet wide, it is estimated that it will carry 1,050 weights and that the driving power will be equal to 1,443¾ tons from the center of the wheel. The cost of construction is about one-sixth the cost of machinery for steam power, and it is also claimed that the new motive power will reduce the working expenses 95 per cent.

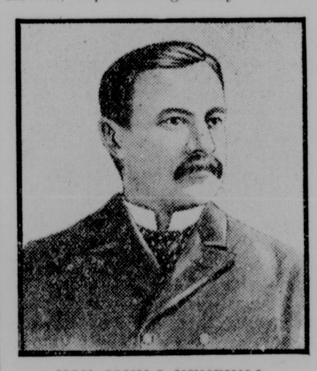
The working model, says the New York Herald, has been subjected to continuous tests, as it is apparently capable, like the brook, of "going on forever," which, of course, is what is expected of an invention claiming to constitute a solution of the secret of perpetual motion

JOHN J. HEMPHILL.

Ex-Congressman's Return to Active Politics Stirs the Democracy of South Carolina.

The return of John J. Hemphill to active South Carolina politics is attracting very widespread attention in the democratic party. When Tillman rose to power in South Carolina in 1890 Mr. Hemphill, who was then the representative in congress of the Fifth congressional district of the state, was one of the victims of the alliance and the reform movement, controlled and led by the senior senator. There is little question that he would have obtained national recognition as a party leader.

It was thought by the friends of Mr. Hemphill that between Senator McLaurin, representing many views in



HON. JOHN J. HEMPHILL.
(South Carolina Statesman Who Wants to Be a Senator.)

national affairs which are repugnant to the democracy, and Congressman A. C. Latimer, who is a typical representative of radical Bryanism in politics, Mr. Hemphill would have more than an ordinarily good chance just at this time to appeal to a large conservative element in the party. He has taken up his place in the quiet campaign which is being waged from county seat to county seat by the opponents of Senator McLaurin, and it seems to be now a foregone conclusion that he will be one of the chief features in the senatorial race in South Carolina next summer.

Alleged Sorcerers Burned.

Hanan, a village on the borders of Anatolia, was the scene of a horrible tragedy recently. There had been an epidemic in the district, and as its ravages ever became greater the villagers finally felt satisfied that it was the work of sorcerers. After a thorough investigation they arrested a man named Aslan and his sister, and openly charged them with being the direct cause of the disease. The two prisoners avowed their innocence, but the mob insisted that they had been heard using incantations and other evil spells, and that their sole object in doing so was to invoke an epidemic. Without delay sentence was pronounced. Aslan was burned alive on an improvised scaffold and his sister was mercilessly tortured with red-hot irons.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

Tells the Story of His Business Career to a Reporter.

His First Week's Pay Was One Dollar, and the Earning of It He Recalls as His Greatest Happiness.

"Something about me, outside yachting?" questioned Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton, sinking back into the soft cushion of the forward deck house of the Erin.

"A great many will fancy that is like giving Hamlet with the principal character left out, will they not? I am sure they must think of me as a man whose life is bound up in challengers and racers; perhaps they will not be interested in its other side." He paused doubtfully. The visitor, a correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, hastened to assure the Irish knight that the reverse of the last statement was the truth.

"I was born in 1851," he said, "the year that saw the birth of the America's cup, and my birthplace was Glasgow, Scotland. My father and mother had come there some years before from the north of Ireland, and my father had started as a dealer in provisions in a small way. I was one of three children, but my brother and sister never reached adult age, dying when quite young.

"Up to the age of 14 I attended school, and when I was old enough I helped my father at odd hours. Then I wanted to do something for the family, and induced my parents to allow me to leave school and become a messenger for another shopkeeper."

He paused here as if thinking of something; then: "I do not know and I cannot conceive of any greater happiness than I experienced at the end of my first week's work. My hours were long and my work hard for so young a chap, but all that was forgotten when my master handed me one dollar as my week's wage.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.
(Famous British Merchant and Owner of Yacht Shamrock.)

I ran with it home and gave it to my mother.

"I had other ambitions for my family as I grew older, and they were in a great measure realized, but I do not remember that any of them ever gave me half the pleasure or half the pride I felt over my first week's earnings.

"I remained with the merchant for a comparatively short time, and did this more because I could attend night class than anything else. I appreciated then the advantages of a good education as I do now, and every spare hour I had I spent in study.

"Besides, I already had begun to look about me, and I realized that in this country, over in America, there were opportunities for young men, and I wanted to try them.

"I came to America at the age of 18, and I was a steerage passenger. I had very little money—only enough to get me across and then to take me to Charleston, S. C. There, in looking about me for an opportunity for work, I heard of the rice fields and after a time I secured a position with the owner of one of them. I was not a laborer, as has been stated, but more of an accountant, and later an assistant manager. I worked hard, and after several years, when nearing my majority, I returned home with money in my pockets sufficient to engage in the provision business, as my father had done before me."

"Sir Thomas," interrupted the visitor, "how about the advertising at that time?"

A chuckle prefaced the anwer. "Oh! that was begun soon after I started in business.

"I tried hundreds of schemes. One of these was by placing cleverly drawn cartoons in my windows touching upon popular events or of a humorous character. One of these, I recall now, was a picture representing two men, one very stout and the other very thin. The lean man had a legend: 'I'm going to Lipton's;' the stout man was supposed to be saying: 'I am just coming from Lipton's.'

"Another was sending a drove of hogs through the streets with signs saying they were intended for Lipton. It attracted attention but was never repeated. The authorities thought that was a little too much."

Progress in South Carolina.

Prosperity is encouragingly progressive in South Carolina. Twenty years ago that state had 18 cotton mills, with 95,550 spindles—small mills, most of them. To-day there are within her borders 136 mills, containing 2,249,709 spindles and 63,612 looms.

MINE MULES ABOVE GROUND.

Immured for Years in Underground Passages They Are Dazzled by Daylight.

At the time of the recent strike of the mine firemen in the anthracite coal fields hundreds of mules from the various mines were brought to the surface. Most of the animals had not seen daylight for many years, and some of them had quite forgotten all they ever knew about pure air, green grass, and blue sky, says the Philadelphia Press.

It was a pathetic as well as an amusing sight to see these animals turned loose to graze in the fields. The daylight dazed them, and it was with difficulty that they could be forced from the cage and driven to the fields, and there their antics were pitifully humorous. Crowds lined the fences each day.

The mules, free from the driver and the whip, stood for a long time seemingly afraid to move. To them the soft springy ground, so different from the ties and rails and rocks of the mines, was insecure. The air, the grass, the space, the unbounded room to move, bewildered them. They walked slowly and with hoofs tapping the ground many times before a step was attempted, and it was hours and sometimes days before they gained sufficient confidence to run and tumble and roll. But when they realized that the strange surroundings were harmless and actually enjoyable, they reveled in their new-found freedom, heehawed, kicked up their heels, and gamboled very much in the manner of the schoolboy set free after a long and arduous school term.

The grass was the greatest mystery to them. Instinct doubtless told them it was good to eat, smelled inviting, but it was so strange, so new that it was long before they gained courage to nibble and to eat it.

Air and light made many of the mules study for hours before they knew that the novel world into which they had been raised was not a thing of mystery, and that they felt better by breathing and could see better after the novelty had worn off than they ever could see in the dark and narrow passages of the mines.

The extent of the fields, too, was a source of great wonderment to them. Here they did not knock their heads against the roof, for there was no roof; nor graze their sides against the rib, for there was no rib; only space above and about them, unlimited, incomprehensible space, a new, strange thing, with which most of them had to get acquainted by degrees.

Those who had enjoyed the freedom for a day, as they met the newcomers, bumped into them, to see them lose their balance on the yielding ground, rolled under their noses, kicked up their heels, and played with them much as a boy swimmer will play with a younger one.

In the days which the strike lasted most of the mules experienced new sensations which they may never repeat, for they were hustled after their brief freedom down into the dark depths and narrow iron-paved passages where their only light is the faint flicker of the miner's lamp, their air the gas and smoke-stained heaviness of the mine, their food the hay and oats which taste little like the green, fresh grass, and their gamboling confined to the narrow space of a five-foot stall.

GOOD WORDS FOR NEW BREAD.

Fresh Loaves Not So Injurious to the Digestion as Is Generally Supposed.

A writer in the London Lancet disputes the commonly received opinion regarding the injuriousness of new bread. He says stale bread, when broken between the teeth, resolves itself into gritty particles, which, if they were not softened with saliva, would be next to impossible to swallow, consequently man thoroughly masticates stale bread and in doing so impregnates it with saliva, which partially digests and adapts it to the absorptive action further on in the alimentary tract.

But new bread, being soft and plastic, is more apt to be swallowed without mastication, or, in other words, bolted. It is in this act, he thinks, that the injury exists and not in the character of the bread. Hot rolls would be just as digestible as stale ones if they were properly masticated. He refers in this connection to the dog as a teacher of an important physiological lesson. This animal bolts meat, but eats bread, because the mouth parts are able to do little toward the digestion of meat beyond reducing it to a convenient form for swallowing. He, however, seems to overlook the fact that the dog's teeth are illy constructed for chewing, and that this is most likely the reason for his expeditious disposal of meat.

Another curious fact which he calls attention to is that stale bread is not more dry than new. This is shown by submitting stale bread for a short time to a high temperature. Under such conditions it becomes soft and plastic, regaining its newness, and this despite the fact that some moisture must be driven off in the operation. He thinks this is explainable on the supposition that in new bread there is free water present, but that in stale bread, while it is still there, it is in a state of true chemical combination. In general, he concludes, it is a sound physiological plan to thoroughly masticate every morsel of food before swallowing it.

Not to Be Caught.

Sponger—What is that expression? Between the "what" of a dilemma?

Kraft—No, you don't! You want me to say "horns," and you think that'll remind me to ask you to have one.—Philadelphia Record.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The United States produced as much borax as the rest of the world combined.

Switzerland exported last year 3,086,777 silver watches, 2,366,426 nickel and 800,258 gold watches.

Utah has more than doubled its manufacturing plants since 1890, the number increasing from 530 to 1,400.

Oil has been struck at Constantinople in the house of a Jew. An English company is going to develop the wells.

Among retail dealers it is said that the demand for meerschaum pipes and holders has greatly decreased in the last few years. French briar has supplanted it in popularity.

M. Flammarion, the French astronomer, declares that the study of astronomy is conducive to logevity, since it calms the human passions. He points out that the French Astronomical society, composed of about 2,500 members, possess one member who is 105 years old, a dozen who are over 90 and a very large percentage of octogenarians.

E. A. Martel, the French explorer of caverns, whose discoveries underground have attracted much attention, reports that he has found in the department of Hautes Alpes a cavity in the form of a "natural well" whose depth exceeds that of any other known. He has sounded it to the depth of about 1,027 feet, but the actual bottom has not been reached.

Washington is the principal lumber state in the union. It has an estimated two hundred billion feet of merchantable timber, an amount that would allow of cutting at the present rate for 100 years before its exhaustion. But the same wasteful methods prevail there which have denuded some of the older states of their timber, and there is the same lack of provision for the future.

DISCONTENT IN ICELAND.

Islanders Want Larger Measure of Self-Government Than They Possess.

Even Denmark is having trouble with her dependencies. The latest murmur of discontent comes from Iceland, where the inhabitants are asking a greater measure of home rule, says a recent dispatch. The only compromise Denmark offers is that a new councilor be granted the Icelanders, who shall have a seat in the Danish parliament or rigsdag. This is supposed to be what the Danish government means by "a moderate extension of home rule." But this is just what the Icelanders do not want, as they think that it would mean a gradual lessening of the power of their own althing.

According to the constitution granted Iceland during the visit of the king of Denmark to the island in 1874 it is stipulated that Iceland shall be "an inalienable part of the Danish kingdom." This has been interpreted by successive governments and parliaments to mean that Iceland is a mere department or stifte and not a separate state, entirely independent of the Danish parliament, though under the same king as Denmark. Since the adoption of the constitution, the Danish interpretation of which does not satisfy the claims of Iceland to autonomy, no efforts of the Icelanders to obtain increased administrative powers have been conceded.

A committee of the althing is now in Copenhagen for the purpose of getting the king to intercede in their behalf and free the althing from its dependence on the Danish ministry and parliament, and have Iceland only to do with the king himself or his representative in Reykjavik.

In Copenhagen it is said that the spirit of independence of the Icelanders is enhanced at this moment from the fact that its people wish to be freed from the Danish tariff which prevails there and under which various Danish monopolies are flourishing, and that should this be done English commodities would completely drive the Danish from the island and the English would soon obtain control of all Icelandic industries.

Making Laws During the Night.

There is a very marked difference in the working methods of the United States congress and the British parliament which strike the visitor from one country to the other. Some of the things that seem peculiar to the American are the absence of clerks in the British assembly and the practice of members in wearing hats during the session. Some recent proposals that the hour of convening the British parliament be changed call attention to the striking difference between the working methods of that body and our own congress. Parliamentary sessions begin late and last far into the night. The parliamentary hours, indeed, have undergone a good many changes and it is only 12 years since a radical change was made in them—the house meeting at three instead of four, and adjourning, nominally, at 12 instead of at some hour in the morning.—Chicago Chronicle.

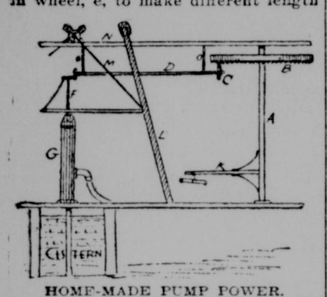
Slightly Negative.

Uncle Ephraim's rusty hat droops humbly over his black and wrinkled forehead; his coat pockets are sagging away from his coat; one knee is covered with a blue patch, the other one with a white one sewed on with black thread; his shoes are full of holes, and it would puzzle anyone to declare the original color of any article of his apparel. He pulls off the drooping hat as he looks over my garden fence, and gives me a smile that makes me feel better for an hour. "Miss Alice," he asks, cheerfully, "you don't know nobody that wantster hire nobody to do nothin' fer 'em dis mawnin', does you?"—Harper's Magazine.

HORSE-POWER PUMP.

The Device Here Described May Seem Complicated, But in Reality It Is Simple.

The plans herewith shown are of a homemade contrivance for pumping water with a farm horse. An upright shaft, a, supports a large cog wheel, b, which fits into a smaller gear wheel, c, with cogs outside of rim. The wheel, c, is attached to shaft, d. On the opposite end of shaft, d, is another wheel, e, which is keyed fast. There are different holes in wheel, e, to make different length



HOME-MADE PUMP POWER.

strokes of pump rod, f. The wheel, e, turns as a cog into the wheel on the end of plunger, f, on the force pump, g. There is a joint in f; the part above the joint being a pitman, the part below a sucker rod. Pump g stands in reservoir, h, dug and walled up as a cistern.

In the center of this reservoir is a tubular well pipe. The well is pumped by windmill and the windmill may be detached and this horse power attached to the windmill pump rods. Any length of hose may be attached to the pump spout and convey water wherever required. A lever, k, is attached to shaft, a, as shown, with whiffletree to attach a horse. A derrick post is shown at l, and made firm by braces, m. The support, n, is for the upright shaft, a, and support to oo. The windmill pump and rods are not shown.—J. A. Sheffield, in Farm and Home.

WAR AGAINST INSECTS.

Unless It Be Waged Continuously There Is Danger That the Pests Will Ruin Us.

Dr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the department of agriculture, has just made public some startling statements of the property losses caused by insects. He believes they aggregate over $300,000,000 a year. Other agricultural experts have made higher estimates, and in years of unusual insect activity the total loss has been doubtless much greater. The Rocky mountain locust, or western grasshopper, for example, in 1874 ate up $100,000,000 worth of the growing crops of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. The chinch-bug alone, according to Prof. Webster, has eaten $330,000,000 worth of corn and wheat in the western states since 1850—an average appetite of $7,000,000 a year.

As for the mosquito, apart from the losses believed to be due to its "pernicious activity" in the spread of yellow fever and malaria, it is an immense depreciator of real-estate values. A New Jersey newspaper recently estimated that its extermination in that one state alone would add to its real-estate valuation not less than $100,000,000.

It certainly would pay to wage a continuous war of extermination against all these insects.—N. Y. World.

Care of Dairy Utensils.

The ordinary cleansing that is given to pails, cans, strainers and other dairy utensils takes out only a portion of bacteria. Just to the extent that carelessness prevails in this part of the dairy work, just to that extent will these utensils contain a larger number of organisms. The kind of utensils has considerable to do with the ease with which they are cleaned. Wooden pails are to be avoided. Tinware is now so generally used that but little need be said as to the other kinds of vessels, but much of the tinware now on the market is so imperfectly constructed as to shelter germ life. The sharp reentering angles to be noted in pails, and the open seams in the sides, are harbors of refuge for the bacillus in its fight for existence. —H. L. Russell, in Farmers' Review.

Crushed Shells for Poultry.

Oyster and clam shells are easily broken when heated in a stove. They do not answer as well when ground as when pounded, the rough, irregular pieces being preferred. The small shells on the seashore are now collected and sold for poultry, and as they need no preparation, being in excellent form for use, they are used by a large number of poultrymen. Where shells cannot be obtained pounded bones, old mortar, burned limestone, chalk or wall plaster may be used.

The Value of Breeding.

The real dairy farmer demands of every calf that he intends to rear that it be "well born." He is wise enough to understand the value of heredity. He proposes to give the calf, male or female, all the advantage that comes from being well born. He does this because it is to his own advantage. This is not saying that every calf that is well born will turn out a profitable animal.

OYSTER SHELL ROADS.

They Are Quite Popular in New Jersey, Although Their Whiteness Dazzles the Eyes.

Driving, cycling and automobiling tourists who return from their outings on the South Jersey pikes this summer are unusually enthusiastic in their praises of these shell roads, writes the Philadelphia Press.

The process of constructing these roads is of special interest because of its simplicity. There is no expense of digging out the roadbed and filling it first with large stones and then with a smoother top dressing as in the construction of a macadamized road. The shells are simply unloaded from the boats (which bring them in great quantities from near-by oyster fields to Buena Vista wharf), and are then carted out along the roads until a hollow is found, or any spot that needs repairing, and are then unceremoniously dumped and left without any process of pounding or smoothing, until broken up and leveled off by the passing carriages and farm wagons.

In constructing a shell road from the beginning, load after load of the oyster shells are dumped in an irregular bank all along the center of the roadway; then with a road scraper a bank of earth is thrown up along the edge to keep the shells from scattering. This leaves a narrow, smooth space over which the scraper has passed along the edge of the bank of shells; and as this is used for driving as long as the weather is dry it would seem that the bank of sharp shells would never be driven into smooth, white firmness. But wait until there is a heavy storm, and the smooth road at the side becomes a mass of heavy mud and sand, then the rough shell bank is gladly mounted, and although it is decidedly rough at first, the heavy country driving and carting of farming produce soon crushes the shells and forces them into the rain soaked soil beneath. A second or third banking of the shells (scattering them further over the sides of the roadbed each time), with this process repeated, forms a roadbed that is hard and firm to the depth of a foot or more and beautifully smooth and white.

When these shell roads extend along great stretches of pines, with even rows of cedar and fir trees lining the roadway (as they do throughout many parts of New Jersey), one is reminded of the palmline drives so alluringly pictured in views of "our new possessions."

BEANS IN THE FIELD.

A System of Stacking That Will Prevent Injury to the Crop and Keep It Dry.

Beans are a crop that has to be stacked up in the field to dry before housing in the barn or granary. The small, high stacks as ordinarily made, however, are in danger of being blown over by the wind, and in greater danger of absorbing moisture from the earth. The best way by which this can be avoided is to use the combined foundation and support presented in the illustration. Fig. 1 shows a long stake driven firmly into the ground,

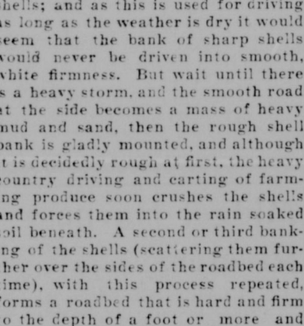


FIG. 1 FIG. 2

STACK FOR FIELD BEANS.

near the grown crop, and cross boards nailed to either side a short distance above the surface, with support slats on top of these. Beans piled up about the central stake are proof then against any wind, while no moisture can injure the bottom. Lastly, if a bit of cloth is thrown over the top and tied in place, as suggested in Fig. 2, the crop will be quite safe, whatever the weather is. Peas can also be harvested with complete success in the same manner.—Fred O. Sibley, in Ohio Farmer.

Prevention of Clover Bloat.

Clover bloat can always be prevented by keeping the cattle off the clover while it is wet with rain or dew, says Prairie Farmer. The usual cause of death when an animal is bloated is congestion of the lungs from pressure of the stomach against them. The flesh of such animal should be darker in color from the stoppage of blood in the small vessels than the flesh of an animal butchered, but I do not believe it would poison anyone to eat the flesh of such animals. The best remedy for clover bloat is to make an opening in the upper part of the left flank with a pocketknife and thrust the fingers into the opening. Then the gas will escape at the sides of the finger. Or use some hollow tube to put into the opening.

Some Corn Crop Figures.

The official crop report on corn is variously interpreted. The statistician of the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin deduces an estimate of 1,241,000,000 bushels; the statistician of the New York produce exchange, 1,393,000,000 bushels, and the Cincinnati Price Current, 1,385,000,000 bushels. Other estimates range as low as 1,100,000,000 bushels. Take your choice; but it may be well to remember a pretty good supply of old corn, a decreased exportation and less feeding, when about to sacrifice stock to save corn for the market.—National Stockman.

GRAIN FOR THE COWS.

A Profitable Feeding System Which Is Gaining in Favor Among Progressive Dairymen.

The time will soon come when many a dairyman will be asking himself whether it will pay to feed grain to his cows while they are in the pasture. Some will not be worried about the question at all, having already decided that it is folly to give cows grain when they have grass, and being very sure that grandfather never thought of such a thing. In fact, they are a little doubtful whether it pays to feed grain in the winter, and they usually do not give milk more than seven months in the year, anyway. During these seven months they are mostly on grass till they begin to dry up, and after that, of course, it will not pay to feed out good grain. These are the men who say farming does not pay, and that there is no profit in keeping cows, which is very likely to be true, as these cows seldom yield more than 2,000 pounds a year. There is another class who will not be a moment in doubt about it. They will feed grain both summer and winter, excepting during about a month when the cows go dry before calving, and possibly will give a little bran each day then. During the eleven months that they are in milk they expect each cow to produce at least 6,000 pounds of milk, which will be rich in butter fat, for a fat cow gives fat milk more surely than she has fat calves. They will get more income from one cow than the other class do from three, excepting possibly the manure from one well-fed cow is worth about as much as that from three that are poorly fed. It will be less work to handle it, even as it is less work to take care of one cow than three. Those who are in doubt about grain feeding have only to decide which class they prefer to belong to. For ourselves we have no doubt. We knew that when we fed grain to them every day in the year, if we did not get more milk from each cow in June than those who trusted to pasture alone we got more in the fall, and our cows were in milk three or four months longer and smooth, and when we wanted to fatten one that had grown old we could do it with but a little increase in the grain feed, as she began to dry off, and the beef was better than that of a cow that had been kept in poorer condition, having the fat better mixed with the lean meat.—American Cultivator.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

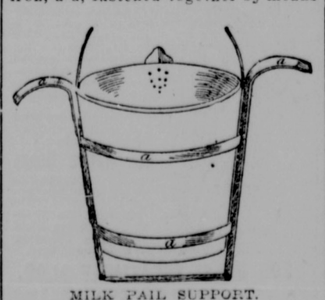
Farmers Will Hereafter Receive Them Wherever Free Delivery Has Been Established.

Prof. Moore's dream of carrying his daily weather forecasts to the farmers of the country in the traveling post offices of the rural free delivery system is about to be realized. Very soon after the free delivery system was put in operation Prof. Moore saw that it could be utilized to furnish farmers with the same information about the weather that the residents of cities enjoy through reading their morning newspapers. He took up his idea with Postmaster General Smith and the postmaster general discussed it with Superintendent Machen, of the free delivery service. After weeks of investigation and preparation it has been decided to install the service. The rural carriers will distribute regular forecast cards, which undertake to tell what the weather will be for the succeeding 24 hours, and in addition their wagons will be fitted with apparatus that will permit of the display of flag signals such as fly from half a dozen prominent buildings in Chicago. Farmers can tell by merely looking out for the wagon as it travels along the country roads what the forecast is by observing the flags, but they will also have the simple and more satisfactory card which states in plain terms what the observers believe. It is a significant fact that the farmers of the country have been demanding that this service be extended to them. —Chicago Daily Sun.

MILK PAIL SUPPORT.

Handy Frame for Holding the Pail Safely Between the Knees of the Operator.

The little illustration shows a frame for holding a milk pail between the knees of the operator while milking. It consists of two hoops or straps of iron, a a, fastened together by means



MILK PAIL SUPPORT.

of a long strip in the form of a U, with the ends curved outward and downward so as to fit over the knees. It can be made of any desired size so as to accommodate the size of the pail.—William Einsel, in Orange Judd Farmer.

That the dairy pays one man and does not pay another on an adjoining farm is evidence that the fault is in the man. One could have no better place to go to school than to strive to locate the cause of the success of the one and the failure of the other.

He Was Irish.

It happened at one of the Baltimore police stations. The prisoner, a long-haired hobo son of Erin, lounged against the bar of justice. The justice glared at him over his spectacles.

"What's his name?" he inquired of the lieutenant.

"Michael O'Hara, squire; charged with being drunk on the street."

"Um. Foreign born," mused the justice. "Sprechen sie Englischen, O'Hara?"

The prisoner straightened up in his soleless shoes, and, with the dignity of generations of kings, said:

"Squire, it's an American citizen I am from me birth, being born in Oirlwyland. I want me case thried by an American judge, an' not be a foreign dago, with a spache that a Christian can't understand."

"Oh, you're Irish. I thought your name had a German sound," said the squire, more humbly. "Case dismissed, lieutenant."—Baltimore Herald.

On the Verge of Collapse.

"I say, boss, have pity on me," said the tramp, accosting a gentleman on the street; "let me have a dollar, will yer, I haven't drawn anything but a sober breath for a week."—Yonkers Statesman.

'Twas Ever Thus.

"Oh, yes, he adores me. I've known it for a fortnight."

"Then what's bothering you?"

"What's bothering me? Why, I've got to wait for him to find it out!"—Brooklyn Life.

In a Class All Alone.

He—What kind of a woman is that beautiful Mrs. Swift?

She—Well, with one exception, she makes every man she meets sorry that he isn't her husband.

"And the one exception?"

"Oh, he's sorry that he is." — Chicago Daily News.

Fish Dies from Sunstroke.

The hot spell which has visited Europe, and which still hangs over Sweden, has been felt by the fish, writes a correspondent from Malmo. When the temperature was at its highest a number of dead fish were observed floating about near Ronneaa. The fishermen say that the water was too hot for the fish. They state as the fish approach the surface of the water they become more and more sluggish, and lose the power of motion, until, coming directly under the sun's rays, they roll over dead—sunstruck, in fact.—Detroit Free Press.

Two Views of It.

Much depends upon whether the point of view is feminine or masculine.

"Will she have him?" he idly asked as they noticed the devoted couple on the beach.

"Can she get him?" was her more pointed query.—Chicago Post.

If every poor man were a philanthropist, the rich ones would not be needed.—Puck.

Query.—Was the first statesman a hypocrite or the first hypocrite a statesman?—Puck.

It isn't that we are anxious to die rich, but a good many of us would like to live rich right up to the last minute.—Puck.

Sue—"She has designs on him." Belle—"Since when?" Sue—"Oh, ever since he consented to wear a necktie that she embroidered."—Philadelphia Record.

"Why do those men step so high and so softly? Are they egg dancers?" "No, my dear. That's the new Brooklyn bridge walk."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Brother Bob—"Jack Wrounds is a regular all-around 'good fellow.'" His Sister—"Gracious! I never suspected he was as bad as that."—Philadelphia Press.

Not Complimentary to Medicine.—Doctor—"Brain fag, overworked, you should have called me in sooner." Wife—"While he had any sense left, he wouldn't have a doctor."—Moonshine.

"You don't visit Miss Hoitytoity any more." "Haven't seen her for six months." "And don't you get word from her?" "Hardly. The last I got was 'No, sir.'"—Philadelphia Times.

Jones—"Hello, Timmid, what's the matter with you? I never heard you stammer so before." Timmid—"No; It's a habit I've recently contracted. I've been trying to propose to a girl for the last month or so."—Philadelphia Record.

Schemer. — Dick—"Everybody's remarking how soft you are on that wealthy Miss Wilfel. What are your chances with her?" Jack—"Very promising. She likes me pretty well, and I'm doing my best now to get her parents dead-set against me."—Philadelphia Press.

A METHODIST BISHOP GIVES PE-RU-NA GREAT CREDIT.

BISHOP GRANT, OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Writes His Recommendation for the Famous Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

The day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true to-day of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low station that none hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

The following letters from pastors who use Peruna speak for themselves:

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"My little boy had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific."—Rev. E. G. Smith.

Rev. A. S. Vaughn, Eureka Springs, Ark., says: "I had been prostrated by congestive chills and was almost dead; as soon as able to be about, I commenced the use of Peruna. I took five bottles; my strength returned rapidly and I am now enjoying my usual health."—Rev. A. S. Vaughn.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Bishop A. Grant, of Indianapolis, Ind., writes the following letter:

Indianapolis, Indiana.
3349 N. Pennsylvania Street.
Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—"I have been using Peruna for catarrh and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone who wants a good medicine."—A. Grant.

Prominent members of the clergy are giving Peruna their unqualified endorsement. These men find Peruna especially adapted to preserve them from catarrh of the vocal organs which has always been the bane of public speakers, and general catarrhal debility incident to the sedentary life of the clergyman. Among the recent utterances of noted clergymen on the curative virtues of Peruna is the above one from Bishop Grant.

WE SHIP DIRECT TO

Contractors and Consumers

LUMBER LATH SHINGLES

MOULDINGS, SASH, DOORS, Etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

COMPLETE HOUSE BILLS. *COMPLETE BARN BILLS.*

Permission given to examine grades before payment. We ask only satisfactory guarantee that we will get our money when stock is found as bought. SEND IN YOUR LISTS FOR ESTIMATES.

JOHN E. BURNS LUMBER COMPANY,

Long Distance Phones: MONROE 211, MONROE 288, MONROE 290.

40 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

SOZODONT insures your Teeth 25¢

At all Stores, or by mail for the price. HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

IN WET WEATHER A WISE MAN WEARS TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED WATERPROOF CLOTHING

BLACK OR YELLOW

WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES · CATALOGUES FREE · SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. 46

RAG DOLLS

To any little girl who will send us 10 cents, together with the names and addresses of (3) little friends, we will send, postpaid, one of our CRY BABY DOLLS.

ART FABRIC MILLS, Department C. C. 40 White Street, NEW YORK.

WANTED GENTLEMAN or LADY AGENT, only one in each town, to SELL TEA at importer's prices. WRITE QUICKLY to HOME TEA CO., 22 Pearl Street, New York.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS. LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

PENSIONS on age, disability and Widowhood; P. I. or any U. S. Service. LAWS FREE. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, Cincinnati, O.; Washington, D. C.

A. N. K.—C 1882

OPIUM WHISKY and other drug habits cured. We want the worst cases. Book and references FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, Box 3, Atlanta, Ga.

BEFORE.

A CASE OF BAD BOWELS

Are you happy? Not if your liver and bowels don't work. Happiness depends on the bowels. Every time you eat, you put into your body not only good material for repairs and fuel, but a mass of useless stuff that has to be removed promptly or it will clog your machinery, poison your blood, throw your liver out of gear, and make you act mean to those you love. Your stomach is sour, your skin yellow, your breath offensive, and you hate yourself and all mankind. Winter or summer it's all the same, when you are unclean inside, you are unhappy and so is everybody near you. The cure is pleasant, quick, easy, cheap, never fails. Cascarets, the world's greatest bowel cleaner and liver tonic. Cascarets are guaranteed to cure constipation, lazy liver, bad blood, bad breath, sour stomach, biliousness, and all summer and winter bowel troubles. Don't be unhappy—buy a box today. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Write for health booklet and free sample. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

AFTER.

CURED BY Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Car load feed and flour just arrived at Eagle Store, Grantsville.

Naylor still has some fertilizer for wheat on hand. 28 3*

WHEAT FERTILIZER at Dixon & Kelso's cheap. Will take good potatoes at 75c bushel. 28 2*

FOR SALE—One eight year old dark bay horse. 1250 pounds. Will work in all harness. H. CRUTZBURG.

You can buy men's, boys' and children's clothing cheaper at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, than any place in town. 27 8*

FOR SALE.—$125 cash, horse, phaeton and harness complete; attractive outfit: gentle family horse. Apply to Dr. J. S. Stone, Mt. Lake Park. 1*

Take your produce to N. Broadwater, who pays always the highest price.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

If you want a bargain in a nice family surrey or carriage you can get it at A. D. Naylor's. Closing them out for this season. Special low price and good terms. 28 3*

Buy the famous Cinderella Double Heater Cook Stoves and Ranges at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, Md.

When you want a pleasant physic try the new remedy, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at drug stores.

N. Broadwater, Grantsville, has just returned from the city with the largest and most complete line of goods ever brought to town.

Go to Eagle Store, Grantsville, for ladies' tailor-made suits, jackets and capes. 27 8t*

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by all druggists.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parson age, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Dr. D. O. McKinley will be at McHenry September 30; Sines P. O., October 1 to 4 p. m. on 2nd; Oct. 3 at Mrs. Ellen Lohr's, near Crellin; at J. P. Lipscomb's, near Kearney, Oct. 4 to 3 p. m. on 5th; at Mrs. Wm. Rodeheaver's, near Thayerville, Oct. 7; at Hoyes, Oct. 8; at Friendsville, Oct. 9 and 10. Teeth extracted without pain. 28 3

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Thirty Years of Suffering.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Halloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer I have. For sale by all druggists.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place five miles north of Oakland on or about August 25 two hogs, both barrows, crops off left ears and holes in righ ears.

Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away.

27 3t ISAAC A. PAUGH.

What it Cures

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, RAWNESS,
COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, SORENESS
HOARSENESS, LARYNGITIS, TICKLING.

PINE AND TERPIN COUGH SYRUP

Is the new remedy that is astounding the medical world with the rapidity and permanency of its cures—it never fails—one dose relieves while a few more cures—price, 25 cents a bottle.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
At all Druggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unequaled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its
Efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL

Is sold in all
Localities

Manufactured by
Standard Oil Company.

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

Maryland's School of Technology. Four Courses of Instruction.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANICAL
SCIENTIFIC CLASSICAL

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified at once to enter upon life's work; graduates in Mechanical Engineering and Chemistry this year, all secured positions upon graduation. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—bath rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, $154.00 for scholastic year. Catalogue giving full particulars sent on application. Daily visit by physician to college.

Attention is called to the Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture. Particulars sent upon application.

Term commences September 23rd. Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER,
President M. A. C.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

General practice in all the Courts of Maryland and West Virginia.

Money loaned on Mortgage.

Special attention given to sale of real estate, investigation of titles, conveyancing and preparation of legal papers.

Agent for the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

☞ Offices in McComas Building, opposite Garrett County Bank.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS H. RAVENSCROFT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1901.

R. A. RAVENSCROFT, Administrator,
Accident, Md.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

W. W. FRAZEE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 10th day of September, 1901.

ELMIE FRAZEE,
OLIVER P. FRAZEE,
Executors,
Markleysburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JACOB SHARTZER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1901.

LEONARD SHARTZER, Executor,
27 3* Accident, Md.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscribers, of Garrett county, Maryland, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HANSON WALTER,

late of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1901.

ELIZA JANE FAUCETT,
GEORGE HENRY WALTER,
Administrators,
27 3* Selbysport, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

[JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
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Paid Up Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

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Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
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U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

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THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

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Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

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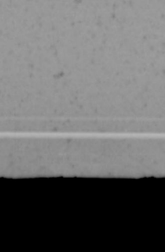

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Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS

cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

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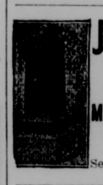

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Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

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I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅓ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26⅓ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY, ARCHITECT,

Office 7 North Liberty St.

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Office—REPUBLICAN Building,
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Office in McComas's Building, Main St. Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

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OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10y

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Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
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Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.

Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.

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H. W. McCOMAS M. D.,
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Office opposite Garrett County Bank. Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.

Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
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Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

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Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 08
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 38	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 15*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*9 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
P. M.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agen

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901. NUMBER 30.

GOLDENROD IN ITS GLORY.

Covers and Beautifies Mountain and Meadow.

Some years ago there was a hot controversy all over the country over the question of a national flower or plant for the United States. It was pointed out that the rose stood for England all the world over, as the thistle for Scotland, the shamrock for Ireland, and various other flowers for other nations, and it was held that the United States should also have a representative flower. But the controversy was so hot and so prolonged that finally the contestants wore themselves out and had to give it up without accomplishing anything except to call general attention to the goldenrod, which had previously bloomed in its own assertive way all over the fields and on the mountains, covering them with a golden glory that fairly dazzled the eyes in many places without any especial or general appreciation. The advocates of the goldenrod as the national flower pointed out what a distinctively American plant it was, with its hardiness, independence and withal its grace and beauty. People began to study it, to gather it to decorate their houses and their persons, and it really began to have a sort of national vogue, although it did not receive official recognition.

This is the season when the goldenrod is at the height of its glory, and there is no more beautiful sight than a field full of this brilliant plant It grows all over the northern part of the country, and reaches a luxuriant development in Maryland. One of the claims for it as the national flower was that it was more distinctively an American plant than almost any other that grows in this country, and it is far more common here than in any other part of the world. There are but two or three species native to Europe, and these are rare, while out of the hundred species that are known, about ninety-five are indigenous to American soil. It has, however, been known for a long time, and received its Latin name of Solidago, it is believed from Linnaeus. The one common British variety, solidago virgaurea, had at one time a great reputation as a vulnerary, or remedy for external wounds, and it was no doubt this reputed property that gained its name from the Latin 'solidare," to unite. The leaves of this and the American odorous goldenrod, or solidago odora, have been used as a substitute for tea, being mildly astringent and tonic. Most of the species of goldenrod have their leaves with notched or toothed edges, the varieties lanceolata and odora being perhaps the most common with smooth edged leaves. The leaves of the lanceolata are narrower than those of the odora, and the latter have more of a crinkled nature, by which they may be recognized besides by the shell. Both of these varieties may be found in the open fields, together with the canadensis, the latter, probably being the most common of all varieties. Goldenrod is beautiful when growing anywhere, but it improves greatly under cultivation, like a great many other plants which grow wild and weedy. If they have good soil and plenty of room to develop, the sprays become compact and regular instead of straggly, and with good feeding and care it may be made a very handsome plant, indeed, and is especially suitable for decorative purposes. In England the American varieties are extensively cultivated, especially in wild gardens. Goldenrod does not bloom in the spring or early summer, although some of the earlier specimens may begin to show themselves in the latter part of July. A few others may bloom in August, but September is the great month for the goldenrod blossom, for then all of the species are in full flower.

It Happend in a Drug Store.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C.R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that she could take abottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." The remedy owes its great popularity and extensive sale in a large measure to the personal recommendations of people who have been cured by its use. It is for sale by All dealers.

For sprains, swellings and lameness there is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by all dealers.

MOUNTAIN TRIOLETS.

RARE OCTOBER.

TO MISS N. H.

In autumn tints of gold and brown
Cometh rare October.
Jewelled month with royal gown
In autumn tints of gold and brown,
Poets sing thy fair renown—
Though some be ashen sober.
In autumn tints of gold and brown
Cometh rare October.

Flinging wide the rarest treasures
With a lavish open hand;
She the queen of purest pleasures
Flinging wide the rarest treasures
Heaping high in golden measures,
All the wealth at her command:
Flinging wide the rarest treasures
With a lavish open hand.

Through the purple mists enshrining
Stepping lightly to her throne—
All her glory full divining,
Through the purple mists enshrining,
Heart and soul in rare combining
Mingles with her own:
Through the purple mists enshrining
Stepping lightly to her throne.

August, 1901. —T. L. I.

NEW YORK ROADS.

Suggestions to Employ Convicts in Preparing Material.

The chief question concerning good roads at the present time is the financial one, says the New York *Tribune* in a recent editorial. How much money can be raised for them? There is no longer a question as to the desirability of building them. No rational man now opposes them. The farmer who uses them in the laborious task of making a living from the soil the year round is as eager for them as is the rich man from the city, who uses them only for pleasure for a few weeks or months in the summer. There is no difficulty either in getting enough money locally. Towns and couties are ready with their appropriations. The only drawback is that the state is not ready to do its full share in duplicating the local appropriations, and so the progress of the work seems to depend upon the rate at which the state can follow the lead of the counties. In connection with this phase of the case a suggestion made by Mr. Bond, the engineer, is of practical interest. He would have the state acquire a trap rock quarry in Rockland county and set the convicts of Sing Sing prison to working it This would provide roadmaking material at a considerable lower price to the state than that which is now paid for it, and the state could thus do its share toward road building at a decided advantage, for there seems to be no good reason why the state's contribution to the fund should not be in material at market rates as well as in cash. The scheme has of course these obvious elements in its favor: That trap rock is one of the very best road metals in the world; that the convicts would thus be provided with one of the best kinds of labor for their well being; that the quarry would be close to the prison, and that being on a bluff directly above the river the product of the quarry could be transported to many other parts of the state at a minimum of cost.

DEER PARK.

Miss Ella Laughlin is visiting Bayard friends.

Miss Julia Hayes, of Kingwood, W. Va., is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Elliott.

Mrs. J. B. Friend, of Swanton, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. George Sunday.

W. E. Beeghley, of Oakland, has accepted a position in W. C. Jones' store.

Miss Katharyn Lohm is visiting in Grafton.

Miss Georgia Hoye, of Mountain Lake Park, is visiting relatives and friends in town.

Asa Colson, of Baltimore, was the guest of Miss Josephine Griffin Sunday.

Mrs. T. W. Taylor has returned from a visit to Terra Alta friends.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Lohm are attending the Buffalo Exposition.

Miss Estella George, who has been spending some weeks with her grandparents, Rev. and Mrs. W. E. George, has returned to her home in Barton.

Mrs. Sarah McKenzie and Mrs. S. A. Dawson are visiting friends in Keyser, Cumberland and Rawlings.

A. H. Laughlin, of Flemington, W. Va., has purchased the property lately occupied by the S. C. Hoye family.

Misses Prudence and Nannie Rhodeheaver have returned from a pleasant visit to Short Run friends.

Mrs. Margaret Baldwin, of Mountain Lake Park, and Miss Anita Baldwin, of Washington, D. C., are the guests of Mrs. Edward Grimm.

Miss Josephine Hoye, of Sang Run, is the guest of Miss Ella Hoye.

Misses Pearl and Percy George, of Swanton, were visiting Deer Park friends Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Elliott, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Elliott for several days, have returned to their home in Terra Alta.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Garrett have moved from High street to the Turnbull cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Laughlin, who have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Laughlin, have returned to their home in Flemington, W. Va.

Rev. Nolan, a traveling Baptist minister, preached in the Union church Sunday morning.

Rev. Coole, a former minister of this district, was calling on Deer Park friends several days last week.

F. A. Wheeler, of Oakland, was in town Monday.

Rev. J. S. Harvey delivered an excellent sermon in the M. E. church Sunday evening, which was highly appreciated by all present. Rev. Harvey is well liked by the Deer Park people, who are all hoping he will be returned to this work this coming conference year.

The social given by the Junior League in Laughlin's Hall Monday evening was a decided success. About sixty people were present. The amusements were games, tableaus, tug of war, etc. B. Long and May Browning won the cake in the comic cake walk. The costumes worn by those taking part were wonderful and laughable. Refreshments were served at 9 o'clock and at 10 all went home, after having spent a most delightful evening.

The Junior League meets in the M. E. church Sunday afternoons at 2.30. A cordial invitation is extended to the parents and friends to attend the League meetings.

Paul Ellsworth, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, died on Wednesday, September 4, and was buried the following Thursday, aged one year and four days.

Alma Pauline, the little twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, died Friday, September 27, and was buried the following Sunday, aged one year and fourteen days.

The funerals of these children took place from the M. E. church and the sermons were preached by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Harvey, whose words were affecting and comforting. The sympathy of the community is with the bereaved parents and family.

"The golden gates were open and heavenly seraphs smiled,
And with their tuneful harpstrings welcomed the little child.
They chanted high and holy: 'A child hath entered in,
And safe from all temptations, a soul is saved from sin.'

They led him through the golden street, on to the King of Kings,
And a glory fell upon him from the rushing of their wings:
The Saviour smiled upon him, as none on earth had smiled,
And Heaven's great glory shone 'round the little earth-born child.

On earth they missed the little one; they sighed and wept and sighed,
And wondered if another such as their's had died.
Oh, had they seen through high gates the welcome to him given,
They never would have wished their child back from his home in heaven.

—M. A.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place at Grantsville, Md., on or about the middle of July last, 5 head of sheep, 4 yearlings and one older, 4 being ewes and one a weather. Four of said sheep having crops off left ear and slit in right ear; one with left ear cropped off.

The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay costs and take them away.

Dated Oct. 1, 1901.

CHRISTIAN M. LIVENGOOD,
30 Grantsville, Md.

BOSSES—"Mind us and let the people go to Hades."

PEOPLE—"It was an extraordinary session, indeed, but you will hear from us in November."

Hicks' Weather for October.

A Mars period of disturbances central any time in October is sufficient cause for apprehending heavy, autumnal storms. Such a period is central on October 2nd, extending beyond the middle of the month. A regular storm period, extend from the 1st to the 6th.

We will scarcely have recovered from heavy equinoctial storms late in September, when renewed storm conditions will begin to appear in the western parts of the country. Between the 2nd and the 6th these conditions will grow into cloudiness, and rain and snow will touch many parts of the country in their transition from west to east about Wednesday the 2nd to Saturday the 5th. As change to *warmer* comes immediately in front of active storm areas, so change to colder may be counted on, even before the western edge of rain and snow have quite passed any locality.

From the 8th to the 10th anti-storm conditions will give place to more storms of rain and snow. The 9th is the central day of this reactionary period. The Moon is on the celestial equator on that day, greatly increasing the probability of warm October rains and thunder southward, but turning to early snow squalls later in northern sides of the country. Look for change to rising barometer and colder after the storms central on the 9th.

A glance at the storm chart shows that a very unusual combination of disturbing causes bears on the regular storm period which is central on the 15, covering the 13th to the 18th. The Mercury period, the autumnal equinox, the Mars period and the Jupiter disturbance are all seen to extend their influences into this part of October. The conjunction of Moon with the Sun on the 12th will precipitate the change to warmer with falling barometer at the very outset of this regular Vulcan period, and returning storms of rain and snow will pass across the country about Monday the 14th to Thursday the 17th. At the crisis of these storms it will be best to look for some *early winter*. Snow and sleet are more than probable in northern sections, with high northwesterly gales and an October cold wave.

The 20th to 21st are central days of a reactionary time of autumnal disturbances. A perceptible change to warmer will be noted in the west about the 19th; this change will be followed by falling barometer and cloudiness and October rains, fringed in the north by sleet and snow, will traverse the country from west to east during the 20th to 22nd.

Some of the heaviest storms of the month may certainly be counted on during the Vulcan storm period central on the 26th.

Watch all agricultural and maritime interests at this time. Cold wave will follow.

24,899,421 Methodists.

A report submitted to the International Ecumenical Conference of the Methodist church shows that there are 44,899,421 adherents of the Methodist faith. In the western section there are 6,437,361 actual church members and in the eastern 1,221,824. The total value of the church property throughout the world is £60,000,000. There are 89,087 churches and 48,334 ministers. The estimated increase in adherents of the Methodist faith in the last decade is 2,536,938.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

TAR AND FEATHERS

Was the Proposed Dose for One of Oakland's Fly Young Men.

Thursday night last several men, whose identity was successfully hidden under masks, caught Will Thrasher, a young married man who recently separated from his wife, and were in the act of giving him a lasting coat of tar and feathers when the gag placed in the victim's mouth was forced out by him and the yell that followed brought the night policeman to his rescue, whereupon the men intent upon applying the out-of-ordinary garb dispersed in all directions.

The man had been at Deer Park and returned to Oakland on train No. 7, at 3 o'clock and was caught by the crowd of masked men at a point on Railroad street opposite the Glades Hotel grounds.

It is said that another man whose relations with his wife are somewhat strained, has received warning that unless he conducts himself in a more orderly manner, that he will be the next to receive attention.

HOYES HUN.

David Loraw was at Crellin last Saturday.

C. C. Wilhelm has bought a new team of horses. He is a hustler and full of business.

Ed. Roths is moving to West Virginia.

A. Knabb was here on business.

There will be services at Pine Grove church Thursday evening.

Miss Cora Friend will visit her sister in West Virginia.

Fred. Rodeheaver was calling on relatives at Hoop-pole Sunday.

Mr. C. B. Green and wife returned from a week's visit to Weston, West Va.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Frank Fries, Mrs. Ella Frease, Miss Ellen Brown, Miss Sallie Deveny, Miss Katherine Coughlehan, Miss Laura Northcroft, Miss Ethel Shaffer, Miss Maggie Whitehair, H. L. Werner, B. F. Coulehan, Frank Custer (2), C. B. Crump, Frank Fries (2), A. J. Graham, John E. Jenkins, Harry F. Lynch, T. O. Miller, C. E. Michael, J. C. Michael, Estrueim Miller, C. Rashie, John S. Sims, Israel Spiker, George Thomas, George Thompson, colored.

Taken to Baltimore.

Edward Raley, of Bittinger, who fell from a cherry tree last spring and received injuries which resulted in paralysis of his limbs, and Mrs. Wm. Garringer, of Accident, who is suffering with a mental and nervous disorder, were taken to Baltimore yesterday morning by Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, where they will be placed in a hospital for treatment. The afflicted man and woman were both brought to Oakland by their relatives early yesterday and left here at 6 o'clock a. m.

New Counterfeit in Circulation.

The treasury department has issued a warning that a new counterfeit five dollar silver certificate is in circulation. It is of the series of 1899, check letter B, plate number 37, and bears the portrait of the Indian Chief "Onepapa." The counterfeit is printed from photoetched plates of fair workmanship on good quality paper, bearing lines in imitation of the silk fiber of the genuine.

Happily Wedded.

Last night at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Orcutt, on Water street, was solemnized a very pretty autumn wedding, the contracting parties being their daughter Miss Effie and Mr. Fred. C. Allen, of Grafton, W. Va.

The parlor was very tastefully decorated with autumn leaves, flowers, etc., and at 9 o'clock the wedding couple, preceded by Miss May Fulmer and Mr. P. E. Kimmell as attendants, marched in, where the nuptial knot was tied by Rev. J. M. Davis, of the M. E. church.

Only a few invited friends besides the relatives of the bride and groom were present.

Immediately after the ceremony the guests partook of a sumptuous wedding feast, to which, it is needless to say, all did justice. At the same time the Oaklaud Concert Band arrived and lent enchantment to the occasion by several pretty selections.

The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen departed on train No. 1 for Grafton, where they will reside, Mr. Allen being employed as an express messenger on the fourth division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The many friends of the happy couple unite in wishing them a very pleasant voyage over the matrimonial sea.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The "Unterrified" Meet, Resolve, Nominate a Ticket and Adjourn.

The Democracy—or strictly speaking one wing of the Democracy—of Garrett county met in convention at the court house in Oakland Monday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock for the purpose of nominating a county ticket to be voted for next month.

Ex-Senator Browning was elected chairman of the convention and Mr. Edwin L. Mitchell was made its secretary. Upon assuming the chair Mr. Browning spoke of the dissentions now existing in the ranks of the party and expressed a wish that all prejudice be forgotten and the badly decimated ranks of the party be again filled.

A committee on resolutions, credentials and permanent organization was named and this committee retired, who after an absence of a few minutes returned recommending the seating of all delegates present, the adoption of rules governing the deliberations and the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the late Democratic platform and pledge our united support to same.

Resolved, To give our support to the present organization and the return of the Hon. A. P. Gorman to the United States Senate.

Resolved, That we greviously deplore the assassination of the late President McKinley.

Before the above resolutions were adopted, however, Mr. C. M. Miller, of Swanton, arose and spoke quite feelingly of the assassination of President McKinley, and offered the following as a supplemental report of the committee, which was adopted:

In harmony with the prevailing spirit of a chastened republic, the Democracy of Garrett county, in convention assembled, declares its sorrow at the untimely death of his Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States, at Buffalo, N. Y., September 14, 1901, as the result of a wound needlessly and remorselessly inflicted by an assassin on the 6th day of the same month. Deploring this national calamity and anarchistic menace to life, law and government, we announce our unrestricted confidence in the late Chief Magistrate as a statesman, patriot and christian gentleman of scholarly polish.

Nominations were then declared open when the following names were presented and the ticket nominated:

State Senator—John W. McCulloh, of District No. 2.

Members of the House of Delegates —W. R. Offutt, of District No. 14; Dr. G. C. Keller, of District No. 3.

County Commissioners — Floyd Crowe, of District No. 9; Chas. Whitmore, of District No. 14.

Sheriff—Edmund Jamison, of District No. 14.

Treasurer—Dr. E. H. Bartlett, of District No. 7.

Register of Wills—Thomas E. Flanigan, of District No. 14.

Surveyor—Edwin L. Mitchell, of District No. 14.

Every district of the county was represented at the convention and as it was quite a task to secure candidates to go on the ticket the gathering in this respect was harmonious, on the surface at least.

After the nominations had been made the convention adjourned.

Had Not Known of McKinley's Death.

George Hoyle, a sawyer in the Droney lumber camp, 14 miles southwest of this place, spent Sunday in Meyersdale. The camp is far isolated from communication with the outside world, and out of a camp of 60 men he was the first to learn of the assassination and death of the President, and that was when he reached Meyersdale Saturday evening. He carried the sad intelligence to the men at camp on Monday morning.—Meyersdale Republican.

Two Boys Badly Burned by An Explosion of Powder

Saturday last two boys named respectively Grant King and Gilbert Enlow, of near Sang Run, this county, were playing in a building on the farm of Mr. Truman W. Casteel, which lies at Sang Run, in which was stored a can containing some ten or twelve pounds of blasting powder. The powder in some manner became ignited and exploded. The force of the explosion drove the end of the building out and threw the boys against the door, setting their clothing on fire and burning them very seriously. One of the boys retained his presence of mind and as soon as he could rolled outside the building into a pool of water and extinguished the fire. The other one, however, ran toward the dwelling house with his clothes in flames. He was met by Mr. Casteel who succeeded in putting the fire out, but not until he was almost denuded. Dr. Ravenscroft has been attending the injured youths and has hopes for their recovery.

A Chase for Millions

By GISELLE D'UNGER

THE editorial rooms of the Daily Pencilings presented a scene of activity. Men of brains and energy contributed their best efforts to gain the favor of the public, and were amply rewarded by the encomiums passed upon the broad platform established some 20 years. Vigorous and concise were the summaries of volumes of statistics, reducing them to a condensation that practically benefited the the reader.

Two young men were holding a conversation in a remote corner where the desks were not so thickly placed. One was tall and of a serious manner, while the other was a typical Bohemian, careless, happy-go-lucky, artistic, clever and a dare devil as to adventure in assignments. He was discussing the latest sensation, the reported engagement of a prominent social woman to a titled grandee.

"Blake, all women are conquered by the glitter of gold. It's a case of 'if yo' ain't got no money, you needn't come round.' Grace Ward knows which side her bread's buttered on," he remarked in a contemptuous tone.

"You are all wrong, Johnson," returned Blake, wincing under the other's careless words. "Miss Ward was not dazzled by the glitter of gold. Opportunity is like a diamond in the rough; it is spurned by man in its crude state, but coveted when it illuminates the jeweled gates of Happiness and Content in the land of Successful Attainment. Miss Ward appreciates opportunity, and, furthermore, the nobleman has intellectuality and manhood to recommend him."

"Where did Miss Ward live before the Fairbanks took her up?" queried Johnson.

"She came from Kings Kettle, near Ladybank, Fifeshire, Scotland, when quite young—but the time flies, Johnson, and I must finish this," was the reply of Blake.

"All right, Ned. I must be going, too. That last edition of yesterday lacked a romance; I am going out to find one—in the slums."

Frank Johnson nodded to the older man, buttoned his ulster against the winter blasts and stepped off, whistling softly the latest popular air.

"One man hit in that quarter once, I believe—accounts for the precise knowledge of her former home. Well! she's a beauty and Lord Alfred will have no cause to sigh over a good figure-head for his household. That's hardly fair to the lady—but the way the dear Four Hundred tighten their grasp upon a poverty-stricken nobleman with a bedimmed title reminds me of nothing more than the Laocoon. I declare, young, innocent girls are trained, taught to this exchange of their charming youth for the palsied hand of age, and its attendant serpentine coils of a title, a decayed ruin of a chateau or castle, and they submit so tenderly. It is beyond me, for these proud, fearless American girls endure tortures known only to themselves."

Thus ran the thoughts of Johnson as he marched along the thoroughfare, but he was no nearer to solving the mystery than before. Meanwhile Ned Blake was not so mindful of "copy" as he had intimated to Johnson. Memory had reminded him of the days when the letters of Grace Ward had flown to him like a flock of tiny blue-birds breathing love and affection and a happy future. Now all was changed. A misunderstanding, coldness, silence, the advent of Lord Alfred Bruce, importunities of friends and—the engagement.

"Johnson is a bright, breezy fellow," reflected Blake, as he leaned his weary head against the chair, "and as sharp as a steel trap. He would make an excellent correspondent of an exploring expedition, as he enjoys adventure. I'll speak to Henderson about him. He is too contemptuous of the follies and foibles of humanity to succeed here. He spoils a good story by having a sympathetic or antagonistic chord relative to it. By Jove! I must get out of here and have some air and quiet."

Blake had been working at a terrible pace for months and he was even now straining every nerve to accomplish more than was expected of him, through the feverish restless striving from thoughts of himself. Work was the panacea. What mattered it if he did lie awake night after night conscious of gradual loss of strength for the day's labor, if at the close of the conflict for sleep he fell into a comatose state, neither awake nor sleeping, wherein a delicious, restful languor predominated, granting him floating visions of the woman he loved.

Upon his brow he felt the gentle touch of her cool fingers; he heard her murmur words of pity and tenderness, in low, sweet tones, and for a few moments his soul seemed to leave the body and float with hers, as did Francesca and Paola, through space.

It was worth the hard grind of the wearisome day to welcome night, the cold struggle and once more this delicious and dreamy languor. Surely Paradise could confer no more exquisite sensation than was granted him in this hour of the early dawn. As the sun's rays flashed through the room and the discordant sounds of early traffic broke rudely on this reverie, he arose unrefreshed, depressed in spirits, feverishly anxious to take up the duties of the day.

With a sigh of relief, Ned Blake, managing editor, pushed the copy from him, arranged his desk, locked it carefully, summoned a boy and delivered certain instructions. He left the room and in a few moments was on the street where the lights danced and flickered like will o' the wisps under the influence of a raw, east wind.

On the way to Chickering hall, Blake encountered a crowd. On inquiry he learned of a collision between the cable and a private carriage, and from that description his heart knew that it was Grace Ward who was injured. He beckoned a passing hansom and drove to her home, regardless of all except that he loved her more dearly than ever.

At last he saw her, pale and wan, but—was he dreaming?—a delicate blush mantled her cheek as she held out her hands to him.

"My darling—my darling! I thought I had lost you!" he murmured, as he fell on his knees at her side.

"No, Ned, it was a narrow escape. Fortunately, Lord Alfred was driving near and he averted the most serious consequences," she replied, nervously.

"Lord Alfred! Grace, is he ever to be near you?" the agitated lover ejaculated, while the color flashed into his pale face.

"Ned!"

That was all, but the tone of reproach cut him like a whip.

"My darling girl, it is rumored everywhere that you are engaged to marry him, but I could not believe it. You would not sell yourself for a title and the paltry gold he controls?" he asked in a bitter tone.

"Ned! you are unjust to me now as always. Lord Alfred has been very kind, he is a connection of my family and he is arranging to restore certain estates to me that have been in litigation for years. Indeed, Ned, I fear you will be shocked to hear that I am Lady Grace Ward instead of— Oh, Ned! don't look so horror-stricken," she added, roguishly. "It is a small affair, anyway. The title goes with the estates."

"Where are the estates, may I ask?" he freezingly inquired.

"In Fifeshire, Scotland, you know my birth-place. You are not angry with me because of this stroke of good fortune, are you Ned?" She looked at him keenly as if to read his soul.

"Oh, no, I congratulate you, but it seems all a dream. Naturally you will go abroad and look after your affairs. In that case, you are free—in any case, I may say, as I have no desire to hold you to—"

"Ned! Ned!" the girl interrupted him, in a beseeching tone, but his unreasonable overtaxed system refused to recognize it.

"I am no fortune-hunter, Grace, but your opportunities are greater, and you must marry befitting your station."

"Ned Blake! I am ashamed of you—an American gentleman discussing station and caste in this age and in this country. That is as absurd as your unreasonable jealousy over Lord Alfred. He is not young—more like a father to me, but you assumed that I was like most of the women, dazzled by gold and splendor. There are some exceptions, Ned Blake," retorted the new thoroughly angered girl. "You men credit us with intelligence, and at the slightest deviation from the line of your interpretation of us, from your point of view—lo! we are not angelic, seraphic, but individual. Dear me! Why are you all so illogical? We have been waiting for certain conditions to prevail that we may marry. Poverty was our bug-bear; you have been half-killing yourself to swell your bank account to respectable proportions, as you term it, that we may not be followed by that silent subtle serpent of life that stealthily follows from place to place, seeking to poison one in some vital spot—that bug-bear poverty. Now we—or I at least"—she hastily corrected herself—"have a sufficiency. Fortune or fate brings us together once more, and when I have the pleasure of telling you of our—my good fortune, you talk of 'station.'"

During this impetuous speech, Blake had time to think that he was not quite the hero of this little tragedy; the heroine had the middle of the stage.

"Grace, I beg your pardon," said he, gently. "True, true, every word you say, but there is a sequel. I have been successful—the mines have panned out well, and those stocks have gone whirling up, scattering dividends like snowflakes, and I have been longing to come to you and tell you of it. You must confess that when Mme. Grundy asserts that one of Beauty's daughters is to make a sacrifice to Croesus or the nobility—that is the same thing—a poor devil of a newspaper man feels his chances are nil."

"The newspaper man is supposed to be possessed of average intelligence, I have always understood." Grace said this in a bitter manner, her indignation being still great.

"Certainly, but in this chase for millions, the spirit of the age, the man with the greatest number carries off the prize. But, forgive me, and take me back to your loving little heart. Thank Heaven for the accident and no serious results except to my heart. In your good Scotch—'a man's a man for a' that, a' that,' dear, and we will let by-gones be by-gones."

He drew her to him in a quick embrace, and as she hid her flushing face in his coat, she whispered:

"How about the settlement of the estates, Ned?"

"We will start at once. Henderson gave me leave of absence for a year. I am pretty much run down, as you see—"

"Poor boy!"

"So we will be married at once—"

"Oh, no! my trousseau!"

"Hang the trousseau! we can get it on the other side."

"How imperious we are, all of a sudden."

"A slave is never imperious to his queen, my darling."—Radford Review.

The average yearly damage to French crops by hail is £1,420,000.

A BEAUTIFUL ANIMAL.

Discovery of a Beautiful Mountain Sheep in the Wilds of the Klondike.

Gold is not the only treasure which has been discovered in the Klondike, for a new species of mountain sheep was recently found there, and, according to Mr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York zoological garden, "it may justly be regarded as the handsomest and most striking in color markings of all known species of the genus ovis."

Mr. Henry W. Brown, of Dawson City, presented the skin and skull of one of these sheep to the provincial museum in Victoria, B. C., and there Mr. Hornaday saw them during his recent trip through British Columbia. Mr. Brown

KLONDIKE MOUNTAIN SHEEP.
(Remarkably Beautiful Animal Discovered in the Frozen North.)

had supposed that the specimen was one of the so-called Stone's black sheep, but Mr. Hornaday, whose attention was directed to it by Mr. John Fannin, curator of the provincial museum, saw at once that it represented a species absolutely new to science. Without further delay the sheep was named in honor of Mr. Fannin, who is a well-known authority on the animal life of the northwest, and in all future works the species will be known as ovis fannini.

The new sheep, which is also locally known as the saddle-backed and piebald sheep, is of a brownish gray color over the entire body, except on the head, neck, breast, abdomen, inside of forelegs and a small patch above the tail, where it is snowy white.

"The points of difference between ovis fannini and all other species of American ovidae are conspicuous," says Mr. Hornaday, "and it is remarkable that an animal so large and handsome and so strangely marked that its separate identity must be recognizable at a considerable distance should remain in North America undiscovered, and even unheard of, until the closing year of the nineteenth century. It is strange, indeed, that for so many years it has escaped the vigilant eyes of the Hudson Bay Fur company and its army of hunters and trappers."

ORIGIN OF OUR ARMY.

It Was Created and Articles of War Adopted by the Continental Congress in 1775.

In the month of June, 1775, the continental congress, in session at Philadelphia, passed three important resolutions, writes Gen. Francis V. Greene, in Scribner's. The first adopted and took over as a continental army the force of New England troops which, under the lead of Massachusetts, had assembled at Boston soon after the battles of Lexington and Concord; the second appointed George Washington

GEN. FRANCIS V. GREENE.
(His Success as an Author as Great as His Military Fame.)

"general and commander-in-chief of all the continental forces, raised or to be raised, for the defense of American liberty;" the third adopted "rules and regulations for the government of the army"—the articles of war, which, modified and amended from time to time, still govern the army and form the basis of the military law.

This was the origin of the American army. In the intervening 126 years nearly 5,000,000 men have worn its uniform; it has conducted with success five great wars, covering a period of 17 years, and numerous minor campaigns against Indians and Philippino insurgents; it has been the chief instrument in restoring order and inaugurating civil government after the war with Mexico and the war with Spain; from its ranks have come 11 of the 24 presidents of the United States and many hundreds of men occupying the highest civil offices, governors of states, senators and representatives in congress, cabinet ministers, ambassadors and judges of the most important courts.

For a people who have never sought war and have only resorted to it when reluctantly forced to do so, the army has filled a large place in our history.

CROWD THE SCHOOLS

Filipinos, Old and Young, Are Very Eager to Learn.

Prof. Atkinson, Head of the Educational System for the Islands, Speaks Hopefully of the Future of His Work.

Considerable interest is manifested by the press in the report of Fred W. Atkinson, superintendent of public instruction in the Philippines, which has just reached Washington. It appears from this report that an effort is being made to displace Spanish with English in the schools, and, eventually, no doubt, throughout the islands. Says the Philadelphia Ledger:

"The most interesting part of the report . . . is the announcement that English has been adopted as the medium of instruction in the training of Filipino teachers, and that during the year English will displace Spanish in the schools. Spanish was the official language during the old regime, but even then it was used by a very small proportion of the inhabitants, who speak various Philippine dialects. There are many difficulties in the way of a sudden transition from Spanish to English, but under the gradual process of educating the youth the change will probably be made easily and naturally."

Another interesting part of the report tells about the selection of teachers. To quote again from the same paper:

"The Philippine school law authorized the appointment from the United States of 1,000 school teachers, and of these 781 have been selected. Of the 487 soldiers who applied for positions, 79 passed the examinations, and have exchanged the bayonet for the pen. The school-teachers chosen seem generally to be of an unusually high grade, both in character and ability. The 781 were sifted from among over 8,000 applicants, who filed strong testimonials from trustworthy sources, and care was taken to select those who had given evidence of equipment and teaching ability, rather than those who applied because they

FREDERICK W. ATKINSON.
(Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippines.)

had nothing else to do. In many instances ambitious young men have entered upon the work, who were filling moost acceptable positions as teachers at home.

"The educational system in the archipelago consists of 18 divisions, each with a division superintendent. One high school in each division will be established next year, and teachers' institutes will soon be held in all the provinces."

The Filipinos, old and young, are very eager to learn, and they crowd the schoolrooms until sometimes one teacher has 100 or even 200 scholars.

The question of religious instruction was soon settled. Says the report:

"Upon receipt of an official copy of act No. 74 of the Philippine commission, which forbids any religious instruction by the teacher, a comprehensive order was issued forbidding the practice of religious devotions or their employment as means of punishment, the discontinuance of all teaching of the cathechism or religious doctrine, and the removal from the schoolhouse of all books containing such matter, and the removal from schoolrooms of crucifixes, religious emblems, sacred pictures, placards, etc. These orders were complied with. There was no protest from either parents or teachers, and, as above stated, no diminution in the attendance, the school year closing with the largest attendance in the history of these public schools. To many of the teachers the change was apparently welcome.

The people are so eager to learn that Superintendent Atkinson thinks "it will not be necessary to resort to compulsory education;" and he adds the interesting remark that "Tagalo children, both male and female, are the most precocious I have even seen, very bright and studious and exceedingly well behaved."

Germans with Irish Brogue.

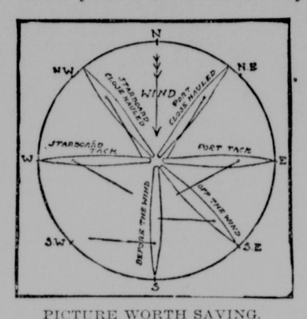
Of late years many German boys go to Ireland to learn the language and acquire at the same time the Irish middle-class opinion of England, which they cherish and propagate on their return to their native land. Perhaps, says the Outlook, that is one of the sources of German dislike for the Englishman. Another thing that the German boy acquires in Ireland is a rich and varied brogue, and one of the most amusing things one hears in Germany is the waiter who speaks German-Irish-English. A music hall comedian who could adequately imitate this combination, as I have frequently heard it, would certainly make his fortune. Next to this in ludicrousness is the cockney English of many porters and waiters—learned, I have no doubt, within the sound of Bow Bells.

POSITION OF YACHTS.

Diagram Which Shows at a Glance Every Method or Direction a Yacht Can Sail In.

Here is a little picture, taken from the New York Herald, which you ought to cut out and paste in your hat in case you wish to understand the coming yacht races and are not quite sure in your own mind as to the meaning of nautical terms. It shows at a glance every position that a yacht can sail in.

It will be seen that there is only one direction in which a yacht cannot sail, and that is against the wind. The manner in which yachts go to windward is by "tacking," and in going from one point to another in this way



PICTURE WORTH SAVING.
(It Shows Every Position That a Yacht Can Sail In.)

they cover more than twice the actual distance required. Thus in a dead heat to a windward mark ten miles away a yacht sails about 20 miles.

The angles of these tacks are at about 90 degrees to each other, so that the yacht sails at an angle of about 45 degrees to the wind.

One quarter of the circle shows the place where no yacht can sail without tacking. On any other point within the circle the yacht can sail indefinitely without tacking.

When a yacht is sailing as near the wind as she will go she is said to be "close hauled." She is then sailing at an angle of about 45 degrees from the direction of the wind.

When a yacht is said to be on a port tack she is leaning over to starboard.

When a yacht is close hauled her boom is down in as close as it will go. When she is making a broad reach with the wind on the beam the boom is eased off until it is at an angle of about 45 degrees from the line of the keel.

When she is running before the wind the boom is at right angles to the direction of the wind and to the line of the keel. This little diagram will enable anybody to understand the exact position of the yachts with relation to the wind.

MAKES THE HAIR GROW.

Reports from England State That Oxygen, Locally Applied, Is a Cure for Baldness.

The use of gas to make the hair grow is one of the latest medical discoveries. The gas employed is oxygen. A large cap fits tightly round the head and is supplied with oxygen from a bag which is slung over the patient's shoulders. It is worn for a few hours every day, and even in cases of absolute baldness is said to produce a more or less luxuriant crop of hair.

The discovery was made at the oxygen hospital, Fitzroy square, London, an institution of which Princess Louise is patron. The gas is used for the cure of quite a number of diseases. A woman was undergoing the oxygen cure for skin diseases, and one of her arms had for many days been placed

OXYGEN CAP AND BAG.
(Used in Europe to Make the Hair Grow on Bald Heads.)

in a light air-tight box filled with the gas. It was soon noticed that on that part of the arm that was unaffected by the disease the growth of hair was much stimulated, and this naturally suggested oxygen as a cure for baldness.

The first experiment was made upon a woman who had completely lost her hair, and it was found that after a few weeks' treatment there was quite a strong growth.

The gas has also been found beneficial for weak eyes, and is used in a similar manner, a hollow flexible cup being placed over the upper part of the face. This is connected by means of an india rubber tube to a small gas bag and is worn day after day until a cure is effected.

But by far the greatest service that oxygen is to perform is in the cure of consumption. The patients inhale the gas for ten hours every day and find almost immediate relief. The germs of the disease cannot exist in oxygen alone, though in common air they multiply rapidly. This is, at present, the only weak point of the system, for it is found that in practice the patient loses during the night almost all the benefit that he has derived from the oxygen during the day.

TENETS OF ANARCHY

Expounded by Emma Goldman in a Recent Speech.

Remarks That Prompted Murderous Assault on President McKinley—Delivered on May 6, at Cleveland, O.

An address delivered in Cleveland, O., on May 6 by Emma Goldman, the anarchist, is believed to be largely responsible for the attempt on the life of President McKinley.

Miss Goldman spoke there twice on that date, and a copy of her address was found in the pocket of Leon Czolgosz when searched by the Buffalo police. In the audience on that occasion was the man who tried to kill the president, and his associates now recall that he was one of the most enthusiastic in his applause of the utterances of Miss Goldman.

In the course of her address on May 6 Miss Goldman first outlined the principles of anarchy and detailed the methods whereby she hoped to accomplish the ends of anarchy. Her talk was full of forceful passages, and some cases more notable for their strength than their elegance.

"Men under the present state of society," she said, "are mere products of circumstances. Under the galling yoke of government, ecclesiasticism, and a bond of custom and prejudice, it is impossible for the individual to work out his own career as he could wish. Anarchism aims at a new and complete freedom. It strives to bring about the freedom which is not only the freedom from within, but a freedom from without, which will prevent any man from having a desire to interfere in any way with the liberty of his neighbor.

"Vanderbilt says: 'I am a free man within myself, but the others be damned.' This is not the freedom we are striving for. We merely desire complete individual liberty, and this can never be obtained as long as there is an existing government.

"We do not favor the socialistic idea of converting men and women into mere producing machines under the eye of a paternal government. We go to the opposite extreme and demand

MISS EMMA GOLDMAN.
(Her Speech Prompted Czolgosz to Assault the President.)

the fullest and most complete liberty for each and every person to work out his own salvation upon any line that he pleases. The degrading notions of men and women as machines is far from our ideals of life.

"Anarchism has nothing to do with future governments or economic arrangements. We do not favor any particular settlement in this line, but merely ask to do away with the present evils. The future will provide these arrangements after our work has been done. Anarchism deals merely with social relations, and not with economic arrangement."

The speaker then deprecated the idea that all anarchists were in favor of violence or bomb throwing. She declared that nothing was further from the principles they support. She went on, however, into a detailed explanation of the different crimes committed by anarchists lately, declaring that the motive was good in each case, and that these acts were merely a matter of temperament.

Some men were so constituted, she said, that they were unable to stand idly by and see the wrong that was being endured by their fellow mortals. She herself did not believe in these methods, but she did not think they should be condemned in view of the high and noble motives which prompted their perpetration. She continued: "Some believe we should first obtain by force and let the intelligence and education come afterwards."

Miss Goldman did not hesitate to put forward a number of sentiments far more radical and sensational than any ever publicly advanced there. During Miss Goldman's lecture a strong detail of police was in the hall to keep her from uttering sentiments which were regarded as too radical. This accounts for the fact that the speaker did not give free rein to her thoughts on this occasion. By reason of anarchistic uprisings elsewhere it was thought best by the city officials to curb the utterances of the woman.

China's Christian Population.

The total number of Christians in China, according to the Catholic Champion, is 700,000, of whom more than 500,000 are Roman Catholics. At the present time the foreign missionaries number some 3,000 men, half of these being Roman Catholics, and 1,600 women, 900 being Roman Catholic sisters. The increase in the numbers, both of the foreign missionaries and the native Christians, has been very rapid of late.

Annual Pay of Governors.

The highest salary paid to governors is $10,000 by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Oregon and Vermont pay only $1,500.

CRAZY SUMMER FAD.

Lovers' Initials Tattooed on Pretty Maidens' Arms.

Some Employ an Old Sailor to Do the Work, Others Turn the Job Over to the Genial Rays of the Sun.

[Special New York Letter.]

THE old sailor in the little shop in the Bowery looked up from his work mending the union jack. A young woman dressed in a fluffy summer gown had darkened the doorway. The tar knew what she wanted before she spoke. He tossed the folds of the flag from off his lap revealing a timber leg—a good old-fashioned wooden stump—not one of the new-fangled affairs made of cork and springs and calculated to deceive. That he was a salt of the old school was indicated by his look and actions. His very manner brought visions of the sea and the fading outlines of white sails against the horizon of blue.

The shop was a mere hole in the wall. There was a chair or two inside and the bench on which the old sailorman sat. A few sharp-pointed needles were in a cushion on a low table, and arranged in a semicircle about them were a half dozen sticks of India ink. These alone would have told the occupation of the sailor. If not, the decorations on the walls, which consisted of pictures of human limbs covered with various

LATEST FAD OF GOTHAM'S SMART SET.

fantastic designs, would have made it all clear. But if one were especially dull the sign over the door would have removed all doubt, for it read:

ARTISTIC TATTOOING.
Work for Women
A SPECIALTY.

The young woman smiled as she handed the old man a card. It bore the address of one of the most popular women in New York and Newport society. She had sent many patrons to this artist of the India ink. Hundreds of pretty maidens in the smart set bear evidences of his art.

"Yes, yes," he said, as he read the inscription. "And what design do you want?"

"I want initials," replied the maiden, and just the suspicion of a blush mounted to her cheek, made brown

TATTOOED BY THE SUN.

by the sea breeze and the sun at Newprt.

"Oh, ho," said the salt. "And they will be—?"

She picked up the card she had brought from the table and wrote on the back three letters. The sailor made an entry in a little grimy book.

"Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock," he said, and the appointment was made.

The young woman smiled, started toward the door, then turned and asked: "Oh, will it hurt much?"

The old sailor shifted his wooden leg, shrugged his shoulders and grinned, but made no reply.

The young lady was but one of a score or more a week that visit the little shop on the Bowery. To be sure there are tattooers who have put out their signs at Newport, but they are not the old genius on the Bowery. His fame has spread among those who follow the fads. The tattooing of the arms of young women of society was very popular a few years ago. Then it dropped out of vogue. But this season it has been taken up again with renewed favor by the Newport set, and Newport after all, you know, leads the fashion.

Formerly it was the proper thing to have a star, a rose, or some fanciful design tattooed upon one's arm. Now, to be perfectly correct, it must be initials. And these mean something. They must be the initials of the young lady's fiance. That means constancy, indeed, for what young lady would have indelibly stamped upon her arm the initials of a man she did not fully intend to marry? It is taken as a foregone conclusion, therefore, when a pretty girl has the first letters of a young man's name on her arm that young man will be her partner for life. It is more binding than the most ironclad contract that the shrewdest lawyer could evolve. It goes without saying that in order to be fully effective the young man in the case has the initials of his sweetheart also pricked in his arm.

But while the old sailor's customers are numerous not all the young people who visit him have initials placed upon their arms. Many of them will not take the chances of Newport engagements. Instead, they carry out the fad by resorting to the old style, and order some small and neat design.

The romance, however, of the interchange of lovers' initials is too charming to be lost. So within the last few weeks a subterfuge has been adopted that has proved quite popular among those who are not quite sure of their minds in a matrimonial way. This new method was invented by a chaperon at Newport and she has received the blessings of all the young men and women who desire to keep in the center of the social whirl. It is very simple and by following the directions the most timid debutant may stand in the same row with her stronger-minded sisters and display on her promenades on the beach a bared arm bearing the initials of the young man who has posed as her escort for the season. Of course, it is not exactly the real thing. It is like a flash of light compared to the sun, or a paste diamond to a genuine gem, but for a summer substitute it will do very well.

The imitation tattoo has also this advantage: it can be made much larger and therefore much more sensational. The receipt for making it is this:

The initials desired to be reproduced are cut out of court plaster and pasted on the arm. Then the candidate sits on the beach with her arm exposed for several days. All except the part covered by the court-plaster is tanned a dark brown and when the strips are removed the initials appear in a lighter shade. This method is a very good one, indeed, for a summer resort. If the young lady—as young ladies sometimes do—should happen to quarrel with her escort, or for other reason should desire to make a change, the sun will soon help her out of her difficulty as far as his initials are concerned and tan the letters as brown as the remainder of her arm.

As a substitute for the India ink proposition the sun initials are a success. But the old man on the Bowery continues to be in demand, which is a very good argument for the stability of the young women in New York society. While the tattoo marks are indelible, the young ladies who affect them are careful to have them placed on the side next the body and well up toward the shoulder so that they will not mar the beauties of a shapely arm displayed at social functions. Moreover, the designs are always produced in miniature and it is in this particular that the work of the old sailor excels. His etchings—that is the proper word for them—are works of art; not the clumsy article produced on the man who serves before the mast. His prices, too, correspond with his skill. For a small design no bigger than the tip of one's little finger he has been known to charge $100. But the smart set must have a fetich. So while it lasts the old sailorman in the Bowery is doing quite well.

FREDERICK BOYD STEVENSON.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

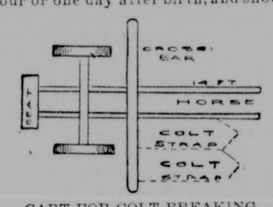
TEACHING THE COLT.

Gist of a Farmer's Interesting Address Before a Large Meeting in New England.

If a horse gets his front foot fast, even on an obstruction only a foot high, he always pulls back and will keep at it until loose or exhausted, but does not go ahead. If he gets his hind leg fast he goes ahead; if he gets half way through a narrow passage he will struggle for hours, but not back out. This is the law of his nature.

The center of the body is the pivotal point of action. This is why he pulls back on the halter. We should know what we want him to do and begin at the right end. A horse is controlled by his habits and does nothing but what we teach him. He never forgets a lesson, good or bad, and habit, not cussedness, is responsible for all troubles. The trainer must know himself what he wants the horse to do and teach properly, if a good horse is wanted.

The first lesson should begin at one hour or one day after birth, and should



CART FOR COLT BREAKING.

make him respect the superior strength of man. Catch him with one arm around his neck and the other hold of his tail so he cannot get away, run ahead or kick you. Bring the hand in contact with all parts of his body and from both sides. Be gentle, and when done press a little sugar between his lips. In two days he will follow you all over. By this means you have gained his confidence. The hogs, hens, dogs and sheep come for food when called; why not the horsees?

At ten days put on the halter. No trouble to do this. But if you begin to pull on the strap he obeys natural law and begins to run back. A clothesline should be put around his body in front of the hips, and the end be put through the halter ring, so both strap and rope are held at once. A pull on the rope will land him nearly on top of you. Would not put under his tail or any part where harness would come later. Give sugar after each lesson.

Do not teach tricks, but useful lessons. The colt should be weaned at five months. Separate him from his dam and put him in a box stall. The best food is sweet, warm skimmed cow's milk, about one quart per day, with a little sugar, grain and a little hay with oats. Do not feed so as to distend the stomach, and do not feed first day until night. Put milk in pan and bring lips in contact with it and he will soon learn to drink.

Construct a cart with shafts 14 feet long. Put a crossbar across the shafts quite a distance from the wheels. Put a well-trained horse in the shafts. Four colts can be trained at once, two on each side. A jockey stick attached to end of shaft extends in front of them and a snap on it is snapped into halter ring. Straps from halter ring go back to crossbar for tugs and short straps connect the halter rings. When the cart starts they hang back and the crossbar strikes the heels and they soon learn to walk and trot.

With the word whoa, pull up the mare and every colt gets a kink in the neck from the jockey stick; a few lessons are all that are needed. Drive through mudholes, over bridges and raise umbrellas. The old horse holds them to their place, and in a few days they are well trained.

Never break a horse. A good collar, properly fitted, never makes a horse sore, and sweat pads are not only useless, but harmful. Most collars are too large, and the draft is either too low or too high. There should be but little if any motion or twist when the horse is moving. A sloping shoulder requires a close fit to sides of neck; most collars are too broad at bottom, and hames will not bring it up. All collars are fitted over the same block and a new one is round, but an old one flat.

The horse does his work from the shoulder, and should have his own collar. A new collar should be put in water over night and kept on the horse all the next day while he is working. It will give and stretch until it is a perfect fit. If the horse is in good flesh, buy a collar which will only allow four fingers between it and the breast. You can let out a hole at first. A horse is not worth a cent to us, except when he is in motion. Knees and toes should be straight and in line with shoulder—for anything out of line interferes with the gait.—Farm and Home.

Modern System of Irrigation.

Irrigation is conducted upon an economical and unique system in the San Joaquin valley in California. The streams in the mountains are used to run the electric machinery at a powerhouse, and the electricity thus generated is transmitted to the fields below, where it is applied to an electric motor operating a centrifugal pump which lifts the underflow from the stream to the surface and distributes it over the surrounding land as required. The farmer turns on his motor and the water flows. When he has enough he shuts it off and prevents useless waste.

SUNSHINE FOR HOGS.

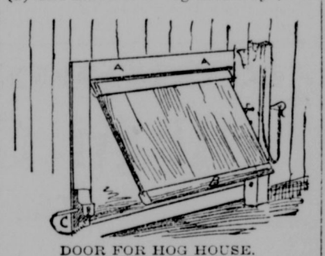
Points to Be Considered in the Construction and Inside Arrangement of Pens.

Why is it that the nature of the hog has been so misunderstood? He does not thrive on filth, his pen and his food should be clean, and there is one other point that has been too often lost sight of, his pen should not be dark and dismal. The hog likes sunlight. The Maryland experiment station says that the hog is an animal to which sunshine is just as essential as it is to the corn plant. Neither corn nor pork can be successfully produced without plenty of sunshine. In this latitude and farther north this sunshine in winter will have to be brought into the pens through glass, but farther south, under normal conditions, it is only necessary to face the pen to the south; allow the sun's rays to reach the back of the pen on the beds and give good shelter and protect from the north and west winds. In constructing the hog pen for the station, the following points have been observed: (1) It is faced to the south so as to permit the rays of the sun to shine upon the beds of the pigs at the extreme rear end of the pen in the winter season and also to give shade in that portion in summer. (2) The lattice construction between the pens at the ends and rear admit of a free circulation of air in warm weather. (3) The location of the manure pit in the center and below the level of the sleeping and feeding floors, with all the drainage below it, aids materially in maintaining a proper sanitary condition. (4) Swinging gates close the pigs into their beds while the manure is being loaded. (5) The manure pit is concreted, which enables the saving of all liquid increment which, with the pig, amounts to 51 per cent. of the total manure value. (6) Feed bins are placed in front of each pen, which facilitates feeding and enables keeping different feeds for each pen if desired. Some of these requirements may seem pretty nice for swine according to the old ideas, but they are correct and important to success in raising the best pork.

DOOR FOR HOG-HOUSE.

Constructed So That It Will Always Be Closed by Action of the Hogs Themselves.

The advantage of having a door to a hog house that will always be closed will be readily seen. The cut shows a door that has been in service for years and found entirely satisfactory. It is made of one-inch boards and 2½ feet square. It is hinged at the top (a) and made to swing both ways, out



DOOR FOR HOG HOUSE.

and in. At the bottom, two by fours (B) are spiked on and rounded off at the bottom edge. A pin (C) inserted in the frame will hold the door shut when desired, and a post (D) with a row of holes at varying heights in which to insert a pin will allow the door to swing open only so far. This will allow the passage of only the little pigs if it is wished to keep the larger hogs in the house. The heavy two by fours at the bottom of the door will keep the door closed. The hogs will soon learn to operate the door.—J. L. Irwin, in Ohio Farmer.

HELP THE HOGS ALONG.

Alfalfa is a well-liked forage crop for hogs in the west. It will be popular in the east when it is better understood.

It is too dangerous to take the risk of driving fat hogs this time of year. You can save time and trouble by using a wagon.

Hogs are filthy generally because they are compelled to be so. No animal will keep itself cleaner than a hog will if given a chance.

Ring the hogs if it is actually necessary, but do it as humanely as possible. Get the best rings and the best appliances and do it just right.

Shade is an absolute necessity for the comfort of hogs in the heat of summer. It is as important to furnish shade for them as it is food.

Never get so busy as to neglect your hogs. A stroll through the fields every few days might bring to your notice some disease or irregularity that might be costly if neglected.

Don't hesitate to ask your neighbor how he manages his hogs if he makes more of a success in this line of business than you do. He'll be glad to tell you if he is a gentleman, and you may get some pointers in this way that would take you years to find out.—Prairie Farmer.

Food Affects the Wool.

Deep pastures or lowlands are not conducive to the health of sheep, as they prefer upland pastures and a great variety of grasses. It is known that the quality of the food and the pasture has more influence on the wool than does climate. Fat sheep produce heavier and coarser fleeces than do those that are poorer in flesh. That the food is an important factor in affecting the quality of wool is shown by the fact that when fine wool sheep have been taken from the east to the west the fineness is not always retained, although the sheep will gradually become larger and the fleeces heavier.

CATARRH OF KIDNEYS

Quickly Develops Into Bright's Disease.

(PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH WHEREVER LOCATED.)

John Herziger, son of Alderman Herziger, of Neenah, Wis., and Vice President of the Neenah Young Men's Club, writes in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, the following:

"After suffering for two years with kidney trouble I received relief and a cure from using your wonderful medicine, Peruna.

"For months I was unable to work on account of a severe pain in my back, and when I was able to do anything I was in pain and distressed most of the time.

"Hearing so much of the good results people had obtained through the use of Peruna I determined to give it a trial and it was a lucky day for me when I did so. I am well now and it only took a few bottles of Peruna."—John Herziger, 307 Commercial street, Neenah, Wis.

Two years suffering with catarrh of the kidneys, unable to work on account of the severe pain; could find no relief from medicine; gave Peruna a trial and was promptly cured—such was the experience of John Herziger, of Wisconsin.

This experience has been repeated many times. Not only in Wisconsin but in every state in the Union. It was indeed a lucky day for this young man when his attention was called to Peruna. What would have been the result had he continued suffering on and fooling away precious time with other remedies, no man can tell. But it is almost certain that it would have ended in incurable Bright's disease of the kidneys, which sooner or later would have proved fatal.

Peruna is a sure cure for incipient Bright's disease of the kidneys. Taken in the early stages of this disease, it cures permanently. Bright's disease always begins with catarrh of the kidneys. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Congressman Bankhead's Statement.

Congressman J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., gives his indorsement to the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words:

"Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and a catarrh cure I know of nothing better."—J. H. Bankhead.

Samuel R. Sprecher, Junior Beadle Court Angelina No. 3422 I. O. O. F., 205 High St., Los Angeles, Cal., writes:

"I came here a few years ago suffering with catarrh of the kidneys, in search of health. I thought that the climate would cure me but found that I was mistaken, but what the climate could not do Peruna could and did do. Seven weeks' trial convinced me that I had the right medicine and I was then a well man. I know of at least twenty friends and members of the lodge to which I belong who have been cured of catarrh, bladder and kidney trouble through the use of Peruna and it has a host of friends in this city."—Samuel R. Sprecher.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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MIRACLES OF TODAY

The Wonderful Stories of Two People Saved from Horrible Death

It probably never occurred before that two people horribly afflicted in entirely different ways, and living far apart, were miraculously rescued from the very jaws of death, by the same means, and almost at the same time. The stories of George Herniman, of Buffalo, and Mrs. George W. Sharp, of Washington, Kan., read like the wonders of Divine interference. Let them tell their experience in their own plain, truthful language:

Buffalo, N. Y., June 14—(Special).—I write to tell you how much Cascarets Candy Cathartic have done for me in the past year, and you may send any or all of the people of Western New York to me and use my name as strongly as you wish, for I know that they have saved my life. I had an injury to my spine and the spinal cord was hurt, and of course was paralyzed from the hips down. The doctors could not move my bowels, saying that that they would never move again, and one of the doctors—my own cousin—an army surgeon, said a syringe could not be used on account of the large bone being broken and bad; and they also said that I could not live six months, if that long. Well, thanks to God and your candy cathartic Cascarets, I sit here four years later in my wheel chair and write this to you. I can walk for five minutes on crutches, and say that your Cascarets have saved my life, and, with old Mother Nature's help, are curing me. I have used one 10c. box a week for two and one-half years. But my case is one in 100,000 to recover at all; and I had the best of doctors, too, all saying the same thing—no hope. But we fooled them all this time.
—George W. Herniman, 63 Boyd St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Washington, Kan., June 1—(Special).—I had constipation of the worst nature for years. Medicine had no effect upon my stomach, and my stomach was in such a condition from purgatives that I could not take food. I was taken to a hospital and my bowels were operated upon for constipation. I did not get any better going through that terrible operation. My bowels were dead—no action at all—and the doctors gave me up. I could not eat anything but stale bread and water, literally starving to death. Lost over 100 pounds and was a living skeleton. After trying everything else I gave Cascarets a trial, not thinking they would help me. But they did right away. I commenced to eat and sleep, and from that on I could get out of bed and then got so I could go out riding—something I had not done for over three years. Now I do all my work. My friends just marvel; they say they never saw such a miracle. I tell them Cascarets did it, and they all want them. I weighed 60 pounds when I commenced taking Cascarets and now I weigh 170.
—Mrs. George W. Sharp.

No one should wait until such a terrible affliction comes upon him or her, but use Cascarets always to keep the bowels and internal organs gently and naturally active. All druggists sell Cascarets, the sweet, aromatic, never-griping candy cathartic, 10c., 25c., 50c. a box.

If you want to try before you buy, **FREE FOR THE ASKING:** a sample of CASCARETS and the famous health booklet.

Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago and New York. 473

NO HELP NO PAY! If you have eczema of skin or scalp, we will mail you a box of KALIALE; if it helps you send us 25c; if it don't it costs you nothing. KALIALE MFG. CO., Clayton, Mich.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS. LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH Weekly STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Finest TEA Grown 45 cts. per lb. Special Price to Agents. Write HOME TEA COMPANY, 32 Pearl St., New York City.

RAG DOLLS To any little girl who will send us 10 cents, together with the names and addresses of 20 little friends, we will send, postpaid, one of our CRY BABY DOLLS. ART FABRIC MILLS, Department C. C. 40 White Street, NEW YORK.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

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25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
HERMAN S. PLATT,
Of Baltimore City.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
THOMAS PARRAN,
Of Calvert County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator:
ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

For House of Delegates:
PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.
CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

For Sheriff:
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

For Treasurer:
JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 14.

For County Commissioners:
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.
JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

For Register of Wills:
EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

For County Surveyor:
FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

THE young stump speakers are now practicing in secret and selecting the size of shirt collar adapted to campaigning in Maryland.

THE ambition of our genial friend Whitmore to become a candidate on the Democratic ticket has been attained. His election, however, is a future consideration.

YELLOW journals are coming in for numerous lambastings in connection with President McKinley's assassination. But the most effective rebuke which can be administered is not to read them.

DEMOCRATIC managers are said to be worrying over the large number of illiterates in the party. Jackson and the liberty tree have always been a valuable guide to the intelligence of that party.

THE Democratic extra session cost nearly $150,000. Result: If you are unable to read you can't vote. In order to disfranchise a few thousand niggers half as many white people were also disfranchised.

THE discovery of a feeling of apathy among the voters of Maryland will be followed in November by the further discovery that the indifference is largely confined to Democrats who cannot swallow their respective tickets.

SIX of the candidates on the Democratic ticket reside in or near Oakland. Our city and immediate community should not become puffed up, however, over this compliment, as the chances for the election of any of the candidates named are necessarily small.

THE voters of Garrett county, should the Democrats be successful at the election next month, will be called upon to contribute their share to a "deficiency" for taking the State census which was made expressly for the benefit of the Democratic politicians of the State.

IF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S administration continues to grow in popular favor at the same rate which has marked its beginning, he will be able, when his term of office is ended, to add another volume to his history and call it "The Winning of the North, South and East, as Well as the West."

WHAT is sauce for the Democratic goose is not sauce for the Republican gander, according the Gorman-Smith doctrine. It was all right for the Democrats to spend $40,000 of public funds to acquire a list of the "registered voters not found in precincts" and the "male adults not registered," but it is all wrong for the Republicans to desire access to these lists. Now, we are quite sure, if the positions of the two parties were reversed, there would be a great hue and cry of "politics in it" from Democratic sources.

MR. GORMAN'S whip was in evidence at the Democratic convention held in Oakland Monday. One or two of the "insurgents" participated in the deliberations of that august assembly, but as a rule they were conspicuous by their absence. The lash was either worn out or not applied with as willing a hand as was desired by the big boss.

THE publication or utterance of anarchistic sentiments, the inciting or counseling of murderous and unlawful acts, should be prohibited under penalty of death, imprisonment or banishment from the country, as the gravity of the case might demand. In addition to this, we need more drastic laws and a more rigid enforcement of existing laws against the admission of all whose blood, whose birth, whose teachings, whose practices, would degrade the social status of the country or menace the integrity and perpetuity of free institutions.

The hope of the world must not be disappointed through the powerlessness of the republic to protect its officials and citizens in their lives, their homes, their liberties and their property. Despots and monarchs can protect themselves by armed legions, by arbitrary exercise of power, by suppression of free publication and free speech and by the ruthless destruction of even those who counsel together for the amelioration of most grievous wrongs.

If our civilization is to stand, our Presidents must be safe in the midst of the common people. They must be safe through the encouragement and not by the suppression of legitimate public discussion. They must be safe through the inflexible enforcement of the laws which the people make for themselves.

The Partisan State Census.

The notoriously partisan conception of their duties, entertained by Mr. Buchanan Schley and others, charged with the work of taking the State census, as provided for by an act of the General Assembly, passed at the special session, is clearly shown by the refusal of the official mentioned to place the information obtained by the enumerators at the disposal of citizens who ask for it. As the count was made at the expense of the taxpayers ostensibly in the interest of truth and the common good, it was to be supposed that every responsible Marylander would have free and unobstructed access to the data collected, and that the fullest opportunity would be offered for testing the accuracy of the schedules. But those who entertained such a belief merely showed that they are impracticable dreamers and know nothing about the fine points in politics.

Behind the avowed purpose to correct the alleged inequalities of the Federal census was concealed the intent to obtain statistical material for purely partisan purposes—material which might be used to manipulate elections and carry districts; information of a character that would not be accessible to the opposition and which could be used to overcome adverse majorities at the polls. The state was saddled with an expenditure of thousands of dollars professedly to rectify mistakes which had in the basis of representation as fixed by the Federal enumerators, but in reality to supply the Democratic campaign managers with matter available for practicing trickery at the polls. This is the true inwardness of the state census, as revealed by Col. Buchanan Schley's refusal to furnish copies of certain date at the request of reputable residents, who have an unquestioned right to statements obtained by the use of the public funds and presumably in conformity with a general law.

Technicalities may enable Superintendent Schley and his fellow plotters against the welfare of the state to retain illegally in their possession data which are the property of the people, having been paid for with their money; but the subversion of the spirit of the law is none the less flagrant on that account, nor does the underlying motive which prompts concealment appear more creditable.

A Precious Document.

The Hon. Lloyd Wilkinson, Letter-Writer-in-Chief to the Democratic Campaign Committee, has again buckled down to work. In a column-long address issued to the "Democratic Voters of Maryland," published last week's *Democrat*, the Hon. Murray Vandiver signs his name to the following appeal:

"Keep the State in safe Democratic hands and rely upon a Democratic administration for the inauguration and conduct of all needed measures of enlightened progress and reform."

The Democratic party coming fresh from its extra session triumphs, with its Governor and chief men laughing in their sleeves at the inability of the Republicans to get hold of the census returns so useful in registration work, in the midst of a perfect saturnalia of partisanship in the Police Department, with the very recent picture before them of the leading Democrats in Baltimore disgorging public moneys after many years, with a disorganized municipal government and the pleasing prospect of a return to power of Mr. Gorman, appealing to the people of the State to trust to them for the "inauguration and conduct of all needed measures of enlightened progress and reform" is "coming it" just a little too strong.

It is true that there is a saving word in the exhortation. It will be found that Mr. Vandiver only promises the "needed measures." As long as he and Senator Gorman and Governor Smith, with Col. Buchanan Schley and the three or four others who pass on all matters for the whole Democratic party, can be the judges of what is "needed," they should not be afraid of having any false promises to rise up and greet them after the Legislature meets. Mr. Gorman is doubtless "needed," as is a repetition of the actions of the most corrupt Legislature in the last twenty years—that of the session of 1900. Election laws disfranchising thousands of citizens are "needed," if there is no other way to keep the Democratic party in power; so are $40,000 census acts for the use of the Democratic Campaign Committee and gerrymandering bills. No other police law is "needed." This is good enough to suit any one of their number, even though it was passed and is being administered in obedience to the following, taken from the Democratic platform of August 2, 1899:

"We favor a non-partisan administration of the Police Department of Baltimore and of such a thorough and careful revision of the laws in relation thereto as will emancipate the force from partisan control or intimidation."

The Hon. Murray Vandiver will do well to remember that other things are needed besides campaign vaporings. Votes are needed.

Let It Be From the Union, By the Union, For the Union.

The memorial in lasting stone or enduring bronze, that is to be erected in Canton to our late President, will be a greater success and the more speedily erected if the moyements on its behalf are nationalized as much as possible.

It is to be the tribute of this great nation in the truest sense in that it is to be erected by the contributions of all the people, but when all the people desire, as they must certainly do, on this sad occasion, to cast in their mite or million, opportunity in some systematic way should be afforded them.

It seems to us best to have the governors of the states, ex-officio, form into a committee, each becoming the head of the McKinley memorial fund in his state, and each acting for all in that state. In this way the greatest scope, together with greatest system can be given the work and the people in every section of the land and of every walk of life, will be enabled to take a state as well as personal interest in its success.

There is no mistaking the earnestness of the popular heart in its loving tribute to our great dead, but in so great a work, great heads and strong arms must direct the heart.

Maryland called for the first day of supplication for our President's recovery; it would be well for her also to take initiative steps in this movement by the Union for a fitting lasting tribute to the Union's dead.

GRANTSVILLE.

The County Commissioners met in special session at Grantsville Wednesday to ratify the report of the viewers relocating the New Germany road. After a careful survey of the old road and inspection of the new route they decided to furnish means to do the work. This is not only a necessity but a public economy as the county is likely to avoid litigation by this wise action of the commissioners. Some agreement or arrangement will likely be made and a precedent set to govern such cases in the future.

The duties of the County Commissioners are difficult, delicate and important. This board has been fair, faithful, frugal and intelligent and deserve the approbation of their fellow citizens..

With the nomination of the Democratic county ticket the canvass opens. So far as we know and can learn every man on either ticket is a gentleman and a worthy citizen. No personal issues can or will be tolerated. Party lines will be drawn on the living issues of the hour. Every district will be thoroughly canvassed by the Republican organization, meetings held in every district. Senator Ravenscroft, the head of the ticket, will lead the canvass. With his knowledge and experience every interest and issue will be thoroughly discussed.

Much enthusiasm exists throughout the county. The young men are interested and aroused. Clubs are being formed in every district, brass bands, glee clubs and all the paraphanalia of a red hot fight will be seen and heard.

Look out for the largest majority for the Republican ticket ever given in Garrett county.

Special Rates to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Excursion tickets from Oakland, Md., to Buffalo and return via Pittsburg account Pan-American Exposition now on sale at ticket offices Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

TEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $13.35.

FIFTEEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $16.80.

SEASON TICKETS—On sale daily, good returning until Nov. 30th, 1901, $19.20.

For full details, time of trains, etc., call on Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. til nov 1

You Can Lead a Horse

to water but you can't make him drink.

You can make him eat salt. You can stuff food into his stomach but you can't make him use it.

Scott's Emulsion can make you use it. How? By making you hungry, of course. Scott's Emulsion makes a thin body hungry all over. Thought a thin body was naturally hungry didn't you? Well it isn't. A thin body is asleep—not working—gone on a strike. It doesn't try to use it's food.

Scott's Emulsion wakes it up—puts it to work again making new flesh. That's the way to get fat.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Oil in Golden California

The Rich Fields Uncovered Rival Those of Russia.

INVESTORS REAPING A HARVEST

The old days of Titusville and Oil City, where fortunes were made in a night, are completely outdone by the magnificent oil fields now being uncovered and developed in Southern California. Thousands of investors all over America are already beginning to reap thair harvest in dividends.

The Central Pacific Oil Company

At Los Angeles, California, controls the cream of the nine different fields. Two million have already been used in purchasing twenty-five hundred acres of magnificent oil territory in these sections. The company is one of the most progressive now operating on the Pacific Coast. This company offer

Your Purchase Absolutely Guaranteed By the Leading Trust Company of California

The Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco, Cal., (capital $12,000,000) one of the oldest and strongest financial institutions in the Golden State, after having thoroughly investigated our proposition, have agreed to guarantee the holders of Central Pacific Oil Stock six per cent. interest per annum for eight years, while every indication points to a profit many times that amount. If you want some of the first 100,000 shares send your orders to the Secretary of the Company, A. Samuel Parks, or through Wells, Fargo & Co. express, or to the depository of the Company, the Broadway Bank and Trust Company, Los Angeles, or direct to Central Pacific Oil Company.

Money Back if You Want It.

Purchasers of the first hundred thousand shares of this stock will have the option of returning same to the Company at the expiration of 1 year from the date of purchase and receive the full amount of cash paid for the same with interest at 6 per cent. per annum less any dividends paid on said stock, provided 60 days' notice be given the Company of such intention.

CENTRAL PACIFIC OIL CO.,

Offices, 611, 615 and 617 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, California.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 18, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, Chapter 202 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1896, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respective Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, October 1st,
Tuesday, October 8th,
and on
Tuesday, October 15th,
for revision only.

(No one can Register after Tuesday, Oct. 8.)

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or will before the day of election next ensuing, possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts, and for the purpose of performing all other duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland and Chapter 202 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1896.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the store room of Chas. S. May in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at Ed. Schlossnagle's Saddlery Shop in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in O'Hanley's Hall in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Thomas Garvey's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

The Officers of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Nathan C. Browning in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Corrigan property, Third and Alder streets, in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the old Hoye place on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the shop of Samuel Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the building owned by Dr. J. W. Laughlin in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the shop of H. A. Groves in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Paul Shultz in the town of Kitzmillersville.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the office of the Supervisors of Elections in the Opera House Building in the town of Oakland.

DANIEL E. BECKMAN,
L. H. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 1 of Garrett county.

WILLIAM WELCH,
WALTER W. SAVAGE,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 2 of Garrett county.

JAMES H. BEVANS,
C. C. DURST,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 3 of Garrett county.

ERVAN FAZENBAKER,
JAMES H. REYNOLDS,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 4 of Garrett county.

JOHN H. GATTERMAN,
ASA B. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 5 of Garrett county.

HARRISON SINES,
REUBEN M. ENLOW,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 6 of Garrett county.

JOSEPH H. SMITHMAN,
LINCOLN CALLIS,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 7 of Garrett county.

JOHN H. HARVEY,
GEORGE D. STAHL,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 8 of Garrett county.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM,
DANIEL B. LAYMAN,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 9 of Garrett county.

ARLA SOLLARS,
C. L. PAUGH,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 10 of Garrett county.

WALTER WARNICK,
JOHN MERRILL,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 11 of Garrett county.

JAMES BOWSER,
GEORGE W. ENGLE,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 12 of Garrett county.

L. C. HAMILL,
W. S. PEW,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 13 of Garrett county.

WADE H. HINEBAUGH,
SIMON MYERS,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 14 of Garrett county.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President,
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk. 28—5t.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

DIXON & KELSO will pay 70c cash, or 75c, ½ cash, for potatoes.

Mrs. Kate T. Crane, of the Ladies' Bazaar, has returned from a business trip to the eastern cities.

Miss Laura Matthews, who was east in the interest of the Baltimore Store, has returned to Oakland.

Hon. P. E. Finzel arrived in Oakland this morning from Washington and will remain here several days.

Miss Lillie Hagans, of Morgantown, is in Oakland and will spend the present month as the guest of Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell.

Merchant D. M. Dixon, of Oakland, accompanied by Assemblyman Merritt Wilson left for Buffalo Saturday night.

Mr. John H. Barlow and sister Miss Mary have moved to Parkersburg, W. Va., where Mr. Barlow will continue the cigar making business.

Mr. Floyd Crowe, the Democratic nominee for County Commissioner, is among the new subscribers to THE REPUBLICAN this week.

"The man who sneers at his neighbors," says the Accident Philopopher, "would probably be very much surprised to know what his neighbors think of him."

Clerk to the County Commissioners A. G. Ross and Deputy Sheriff Silas O. Wiley left on Saturday afternoon for Buffalo, N. Y., where they will spend this week visiting the Pan-American Exposition.

The West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway will sell Excursion Tickets from all stations on its line to ELKINS, W. Va., on Oct. 2, 3 and 4, good for return trip until October 5th, 1901, inclusive, at ONE FARE for round trip. ACCOUNT of Fair and Races to be held at ELKINS.

County Commissioner E. W. Kelso, in company with Commissioners Geary and Stephens, inspected the new road leading from Grantsville to New Germany on Tuesday of this week. The Commissioners agreed to furnish the means with which to build the road.

The West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will convene to-day at Fairmont. Rev. R. B. Ward, former pastor of the Oakland church, is secretary of the conference. Rev. Asberry Mick, the present pastor of the church here, preached his farewell sermon Sunday night.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, Ohio, the distinguished Ohio congressman, passed through this city yesterday evening being enroute from Washington to his home. Gen. Grosvenor will take an active part in the Ohio political campaign in the interest of the Republican party.

Capt. and Mrs. Matthew Markland have as their guest at their residence in Oakland Mr. J. A. Howells, of Jefferson, Ohio. Mr. Howells is a veteran newspaper man and has been connected with the Ashtabula *Sentinel* for over half a century. He made this office a fraternal visit Tuesday morning.

Ex-Sheriff Charles Wegman, of Grantsville, who has been on the police force of Baltimore City until quite recently, has resigned his office and is at home settling up the estate of his recently deceased father. Mr. Wegman will not return to Baltimore, but expects to be employed at Grantsville.

Judge and Mrs. David W. Sloan and family, who spent the summer at the Phillips house on the Mountain Lake Park road, left Oakland Tuesday morning for Frostburg, whither they journeyed overland via Grantsville. After a stop at Frostburg over night they went on to Cumberland. George D. White accompanied the Judge and his family and will return to-day with the team.

M. Maroney & Son advertise in another column to-day the sale of horses, carriages and other vehicles, whips, robes, farming implements, etc. The property to be sold comprises the entire outfit of two well equipped livery stables. The sale will take place at the Green street stable of the firm in Oakland on Saturday, Oct. 19th. Much of the property to be sold is quite valuable and many bargains may be secured.

The celebrated Bloomer Girls' base ball team was scheduled to play a game of ball at Oakland, Md., last Monday. Wonder if the Oakland boys were as slow as the the Meyersdale boys—unable to catch on that the so-called bloomer girls were not girls at all, but boys dressed and padded to represent girls. The Meyersdale young men could not tell the artificial from the real, but they excuse themselves on the ground that the average Meyersdale girl is also largely made up of cotton and other padding material, and that all human beings look much alike to them when largely made up of such material. But we car hardly accept such an excuse, for we can hardly believe that the Meyersdale girls have degenerated like that. At any rate we know by experience that Meyersdale used to have girls some years ago that were the real article.—Salisbury Star.

Messrs. Charles and Howard Robinson, of Baltimore, are the guests of relatives in Oakland.

WANTED—A woman to do cooking and general housework. Apply N. S. Heindel, REPUBLICAN building.

Daniel Miller, of Washington, arrived in Oakland last Thursday to spend a few days with his sisters.

Lemuel L. Savage, Esq., of Sang Run, was a visitor to Oakland Monday and made this office a brief call.

Col. and Mrs. A. G. Sturgiss and two daughters left yesterday morning for a week's visit to the Pan-American Exposition.

Mrs. Alice Tasker has shipped her household goods and left Oakland for Manassas, Va., where she expects to make her future home.

LOST—Black leather pocket instrument case containing surgical instruments. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Dr. I. D. Newman, Oakland, Md. 30 3*

It is rumored that a new plant of the Enterprise Tanning Company will be established next spring at a point somewhere on the West Virginia Central Railway extension.

Come and see the largest and best assortment of gloves and mittens ever carried in stock in Swanton. Also a full line of underwear, as well as shoes for everybody. Bring along your cash and produce and get credit for the balance. Wm. W. Sweet, Agt.

Hon. W. R. Getty has been appointed notary public at Grantsville by Governor John Walter Smith. The services of a notary at Grantsville will be required on account of the location of the new bank at that place.

Mr. Wm. L. Shaffer, of near Deer Park, was in Oakland on Friday last and had posters printed at this office announcing the sale at public auction of all his personal property, which will take place Oct. 29. Mr. Shaffer recently sold his farm near the above named place.

Rev. S. M. Engle, at present pastor of the Presbyterian church at Westernport, and who served the congregation of the Garrett Memorial church at Oakland faithfully for several years, has accepted a call to preach at Parsons. He will move to the latter place from Westernport within a week or two.

O. W. Boyer, Esq., who spent some months at Beckman, Md., settling up an estate for a relative, has returned to his home in Salisbury. Although in his 77th year he does six days' work at his trade as a carpenter each week and says he feels good on it. He is as agile as most men at 45 or 50 years of age. Besides his work he frequently walks down to town Sundays to worship in the M. E. church of which he is a devoted member.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Manager Charles Headley, who has been at Oakland for the season, returned to Grafton Sunday evening and has taken personal charge of the Grafton House. Mr. Headley experienced a very successful season as manager of the Oakland Hotel the past summer, and has leased that big hotel for another season. Extensive repairs and improvements will be made in the building by the B. & O. company.—Grafton Sentinel.

As soon as the public schools in the county are opened literary and debating societies will be organized in a number of them. These organizations are deservedly popular all over the country and they develop men and women into ready thinkers and speakers. Their value in broadening the minds of the rising generation has been recognized in other sections and here in Garrett county it would be well to have a debating society in every school.

Many a man who would be ashamed to strike a brute beast with a bludgeon has no shame in making a bludgeon of his tongue to strike human beings in the tender places of their being—their social sensibilities and their self esteem. Cruelty in its gross and outward forms we have in good measure suppressed, but the refined cruelty of the bitter word, the unloving censure, the abusive harrangue, is not yet extinct. Let us be careful of men's inner skin as of their outer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Turner, of Honolulu, H. I., who were the guests of Mr. John A. Grant and family in Oakland for a few days last week, left on Friday morning for St. Louis, Mo., where they will visit friends prior to continuing their journey to their home. Mr. Turner carries from Oakland a very favorable impression of the town and the community generally. He is engaged at Honolulu in a manufacturing enterprise and sees here the necessity of a number of factories.

Cows Killed by the Cars.

Monday night of this week four valuable Jersey cows, the property of John Whorrel, living on the Capt. Gordon farm adjoining Mountain Lake Park, broke from the enclosure in which they were pasturing and wandered to the railroad track. At the Frick crossing a train caught them and killed them instantly. The loss sustained by Mr. Whorrel is placed by him at $75.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

An Appeal for Manhood and the Manhood Suffrage.

To the People of Maryland:

Immediately after the adjournment of the extra session of the Maryland Legislature the Republican Senators and Delegates held a meeting in the south wing of the State Library and formulated the following address "to the people of Maryland:"

"The Republican members of the General Assembly believe that it is their duty to address you a brief review of the extraordinary session that has just closed. We are led to adopt this unusual course by the belief that unless the power of the autocratic and unscrupulous coterie that has possession of our State government is promptly rebuked and checked there is grave danger that our election laws will be further mutilated and the machinery of the government again employed as an agency of extortion and corruption. The hand of the political boss is visible in every act of the desperate play, from its inception to its culmination. The extra session idea had its birth as a result of a political deal that was to put one man in the United States Senate by stripping 50,000 citizens of their constitutional and sovereign right to vote and to give to another man the control of the construction of the sewerage system of Baltimore city that will cost $20,000,000 before it is completed. These two men had complete control of a sufficient number of Democratic members of the two branches of the Legislature to secure the passage of any law they deemed necessary to advance their personal ambition.

SESSION BEGAN WITH FRAUD.

"When the Senate met on the day set by the Governor, the secretary declared a quorum present when only 13 Senators were in the chamber, and concealed the fact by omitting from the journal the names of those present. The 13 Democratic Senators present knowingly participated in this in violation of an express provision of the Constitution, which requires the presence of 14 Senators, and attempted to organize and legislate. In so doing they were advised and directed by their chiefs. Such party discipline is dangerous and such domination intolerable.

"The new election law renders it impossible for the citizens who cannot read to vote, and is so cunningly drawn that it will be difficult for the educated to avoid having their ballots thrown out. Any mark upon the ballot other than an 'X' within the voting square, however innocently made, will render the ballot void. Furthermore, an error in voting for a candidate for a single office, where there are a large number to be filled, will prevent the remainder of the ballot from being counted. Under the act of 1896 it was made the duty of the judges of election to learn from the ballot, if possible, the intention of the voter, and the ballot was counted to the extent to wnich such intention could be ascertained. The old law tried to make the exercise of the citizen's right to vote easy; the new law makes it as difficult as possible. It can be predicted with confidence that disputes will arise in every polling place throughout the State on election day. We ask you to compare this condition with the peaceful and orderly elections to which we have become accustomed since 1896, and the results of which have never been questioned by either party, althongh each in turn has been successful and defeated. We offered amendments to correct the defects in the law, but they fell on deaf ears.

REVOLUTIONARY RULING.

"The President of the Senate, in violation of its rules and precedents, declared a motion for the previous question in order, and for the first time in the history of the Senate debate was cut off. The time-respected custom of permitting a full and unrestricted discussion of questions was swept aside and a most important check upon hasty and ill-considered legislation destroyed. In the House of Delegates the previous question was constantly used to prevent amendments and discussion, and was moved when the election bill was on its final passage so as to permit but one Republican speech.

"The sewerage bill was reported by the chairman of the committee without a meeting of the committee being held, and the election was certified to be correct by Democratic members of the Engrossing Committee without the Republican members being offered an opportunity to examine and compare it. The men who brought about the call for the extraordinary session against the wishes of the people and solely for party expediency had trained their representatives in the Legislature to believe that it was right to gain a party advantage at the expense of the dearest rights of the people.

THE COSTLY STATE CENSUS.

"We earnestly and consistently favored a verification of the census and were ready to aid in every effort to have the same placed above suspicion. We advocated leaving the whole matter to the discretion of the Governor, and that he be given full power to satisfy himself of the correctness of the census, even if an entirely new enumeration of the population of the State was necessary. We believe that the Governor would have found that this could have been accomplished without extra expense to the State. The act of Congress authorizing the taking of the Twelfth Census provides as follows: 'Whenever it shall appear that any portion of the enumeration and census provided for in this act has been negligently or improperly taken, and is by reason thereof incomplete or erroneous, the director of the census may cause such incomplete and unsatisfactory enumeration and census to be amended or made anew, under such methods as may, in his discretion, be practicable.' The only publication of the census mentioned in this law is the volumes referred to in Section 7, and the director is allowed until July 1, 1902, to make. These volumes have not yet gone to the printer. The census bulletins are merely tentative, and invite criticism. The returns made to Congress last December were merely for Congressional apportionment and were not final for any other purpose. In December, 1801, President Jefferson, in a message to Congress, after the census had been returned to it, substituted a corrected return for Maryland. We were not shown that the Governor had made the slightest effort to secure from the Federal Government what the law requires it to give, nor was the Democratic majority willing to authorize him to make an effort to get it, on terms which he himself might dictate, before incurring such an expense, so bent were they on party spoils.

SESSION FOR PERSONAL ADVANTAGE.

"The session was called simply to prop the political fortunes of a few men, who masquerade as the Democratic party, and the people are expected to pay the heavy bill contracted by them in the name of the State for this purpose. You are expected to help intrench them against yourselves, though you have but recently repudiated them. Those who misgoverned the State prior to 1895 are again in power. The fear of the independent vote has made them desperate. If the parties can be made more uneven by disfranchising 50,000 freemen, they think they need not fear defeat. It is for you to consider and reflect. The work of the session is only the beginning. Their plans will be disclosed gradually so as not to alarm you. Unless you rise in your might and crush this attack upon the suffrage in its incipiency, it will be construed as a license to wipe out what remains of our elections a by-word.

OPPOSED TO FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

"This is a fight to the finish before the people of Maryland for manhood and manhood suffrage; we believe the people can meet the issue and wisely solve it without aid from any outside source, and are, therefore, opposed to any Federal interference. Although the disfranchisement of citizens is in violation of the Constitution of our State, and comes within the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, we favor leaving the entire question to the people of Maryland, and pledge our efforts to that end."

S. A. WILLIAMS,
WASH. WILKINSON,
JAS. H. BAKER,
C. L. MARSH,
H. C. DODSON,
J. DE B. WALBACH, G.,
JOS. W. WOOLFINGER,
GEO. B. MERRICK,
JAS. D. FELDMEYER,
J. B. CRITCHFIELD,
WILLIAM CLOSE,
AZANIAH KENDALL,
W. E. WARD,
H. C. DISHAROON,
J. FRANK KREMS,
BYRON PHELPS,
OLIVER D. SIMMONS,
J. B. CONTEE,
LEWIS PUTZEL,
ROBERT M. MESSICK,
L. E. P. DENNIS,
R. A. RAVENSCROFT,
GEO. T. C. GRAY,
D. E. DICK,
CHARLES B. BRIGGS,
P. E. FINZEL,
MERRITT WILSON,
S. S. LANCASTER,
A. L. FRENZEL,
JOSEPH RADCLIFFE,
CHARLES P. NORRIS,
WALTER W. DRYDEN,
M. DITTY,
E. EARL GRAEFF,
SAMUEL L. GIBSON,
CLAY D. PERKINS.

Life of William McKinley.

Mr. George B. Dunham, clerk in the office of the Preston Lumber and Coal Company at this place, fills in his spare moments from business taking orders for a beautfully illustrated and handsomely bound volume entitled the "Life of William McKinley." The book is of more than ordinary interest and is found by Mr. Dunham to be a great seller. He has already secured some thirty subscribers to the work. It should find a place in the library of every American citizen. The price is $1.50 and $2 per volume, according to binding.

Garrett Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Prayer meeting and song service Sunday evening, October 6, 1901, at 7.30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

Union Veteran Legion Encampment—Gettysburg, Pa., October 9-11—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

One fare for the Round Trip to the famous Battlefield. Tickets on sale October 6,7,8,9 and 10, good to return until October 15th, inclusive. Apply Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the land of the undersigned lying in District No. 2 of Garrett county either for the purpose of fishing, hunting or passing through the same with a weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. C. W. FRIEND.

Church Notice.

Services in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church Sunday morning and evening. Services at Deer Park, 2.30 p. m. A cordial welcome to all.

GEO. I. UHLER, Pastor.

Came Near Dying

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely I went to sleep and did not awake for eight hours. On awakening a few hours ago I felt so gratified that the first work I do on going to the office is to write to the manufacturers of this remedy and offer them my grateful thanks and say, 'God bless you and the splendid medicine you make.' 'This remedy is for sale by all dealers.

When you cannot sleep for coughing it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat, and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by all dealers.

Public Sale

—OF—

LIVE STOCK,

CARRIAGES, Etc.

The undersigned will offer at public auction at their stables on Green street, opposite the City Roller Mills, Oakland, Md., on

Saturday, Oct. 19th,

beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., the following personal property, comprising the entire stock and fixtures of two first-class livery stables:

Twenty-two head of Horses, among them being a number of fast trotters and several finely matched teams, 2 Carriages, 3 Surreys, 3 Traps, 6 Buggies, 2 Phætons, 5 Runabouts, 10 sets double Carriage and Coach Harness, 10 sets Single2 Harness, sets Team Harness, 1 Brown Farm Wagon, 1 Harrow, 1 Plow, lot of Robes and Whips, lot Collars, Curry Combs and Brushes, lot Log Chains, lot Single Trees, 1 Horse Rake, 7 Ladies' Saddles, 4 Men's Saddles, lot of Poles and Shafts, several Suits Coachmen's Liveries and many other things.

TERMS OF SALE—On sums of $5 or over a credit of six months will be given, purchasers to execute their notes with security satisfactory to the undersigned and to bear interest from day of sale. Sums under $5 cash.

M. MARONEY & SON.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

The Boy and the Man

By J. M. JONES

THE Boy came at 7:30 p. m. and stayed.

I did not want him. I knew that the moment might come when his presence would be positively obnoxious, yet I could not get rid of him. He was well-meaning (in so far as he could be said to have a meaning), light-haired, long-legged.

He sat on the sofa, and put himself into 32 distinct attitudes, not one of which was graceful. I could not exactly tell him to go, and anything short of that he disregarded.

He wore a pink-striped waistcoat and a blue tie.

He did not admire me; his idol was in short frocks and fuzzy hair. Other boys worship the seasoned belle, but his taste in enslavers was the only peculiar thing about him. I never cared for the very young attached to me; and the very young despairing for another is even worse.

He did not even talk of Her. I wished he had. I could have sympathized to the best in my power. Presumably I was too antique in his estimation (I was 27) to take an interest in such things. He talked of love to make up for his silence on the nearer subject. I listened and wearied, and took out the fancy work I kept for the Boy, and never finished.

He spoke with the superior air of one instructing the ignorant. I was, I am afraid, absent-minded, and he languished after awhile.

I offered him sweets and insulted him into a ruby blush.

After that he stared sadly at me, as if he had come for no other purpost than to feast his eyes for one last time on my adored features.

He was very like the immortal Toots.

At last the conversation got upon its legs, and, in a rickety fashion, managed to keep moving.

The marriage question (not the improper marriage question) seemed to interest him greatly. He did not ask for my advice, but merely soliloquized at some length. He mentioned the desirability of early marriages; the impossibility of asking a girl to share ten shillings a week; the expense of bringing up a young family; there was the education of the sons and the portion for the daughters.

"You would not educate them?" I inquired, smothering an incipient laugh.

He thought he would let them choose between an education and an income. "Besides, they might marry."

"To be sure," I assented. "And there might be grandchildren."

A puzzled look came across the Boy's face; he had not thought of the grandchildren.

"O, that would be all right," he said, after a short silence.

"A man is only responsible for his own family. Directly responsible, of course." Here I threaded a needle. "But there is no harm in looking at things from all sides."

However, we had plunged too far into futurity even for the Boy; he took another bypath from the same thoroughfare.

"I think it very wrong for people to throw obstacles in the way of marriage," he remarked, solemnly.

"But on the other side," then said I, "it would never do to encourage the thing too much; if the couple quarreled they would lay the blame of the position on you."

This was evidently a new idea; he pondered on it some time.

The Man came in, sat down, and waited.

"People might sometimes interfere unintentionally," the Boy said, reflectively.

"They might," I agreed — I hope not grimly.

The Man looked at the clock and fidgeted.

"Is that the right time?" he asked.

"Two minutes slow," said the Boy.

"Thanks," said the Man. "I have to catch the 8:55 train."

My needle would not thread. Then I said: "So soon!" and "When do you return?"

"I don't know," he answered. "It depends."

"Don't get fever at the Rock,' said the Boy, paternally. "I have known such lots of fellows to go off like you, and they never come back."

"I hope this will be an exception," I said. (O, would no one take the Boy away and bury him?)

"Thank you," said the Man.

The Boy got up—was he going?

He merely looked at the photograph over the mantel piece and sat down again.

"That is a nice-looking girl," he remarked. "Some people think appearance everything. Now I notice carefully how a girl acts to everybody, and learn her all round, then make up my mind."

"Does it take long?" I inquired, (with polite interest, I hope; how I longed to stick my crewel-needle into him).

"Is——" (the Boy's mind had wandered).

"To learn her all round?"

"Not very long. Of course, it depends—"

The Man who had been staring at the ceiling began to hunt savagely through a six months' old magazine.

(Ting—ting—ting — ting — ting — ting—ting—ting.)

I wished he would go—the Boy, I mean; O! I wished. Could one be diplomatic?

"I wonder," I said, "I wonder could you post a letter for me?"

"With great pleasure," said the Boy. "For the country?"

"Yes, for the country."

(O! my evil star!)

"O! that is all right," he said. "I need not run with it." Then in an explanatory tone. "You see the next post out is to-morrow morning. Any time till ten will do."

My heart sank. The Man, who had looked up hopefully, turned to the frontispiece once more.

If he would—would but absorb the conversation, there might still be a chance. Yet if the Boy found himself too well entertained he might stay forever. But the Man was by this time in such a state of nervous irritability as to be incapable of conversation.

His very boots expressed the desire to summarily eject the Boy. How I wish he had!

"Our friend is suffering already from homesickness," said that wretched superfluity.

I laughed the tears into mine eyes, and pricked myself badly.

"Have you seen that sketch?" said the Man at length, handing me the paper. Something on the page, written in pencil, interested me considerably.

"What is that?" asked the Boy, condescendingly.

"Harper's," said the Man.

"Have they changed their cover, then?" he inquired; "it will get mixed with Pearson's."

"It is Pearson's," said the Man; "I made a mistake. What do you think of it?" he turned to me.

"It seems a bit startling," said the Boy.

I looked up, and my eyes met the Man's.

"Have you a pencil?" I asked courageously. "I should like to mark this."

There was one in his hand. I wrote a tiny note in the margin; only one word, in fact.

"I always annotate books," approved the Boy.

The Man took the magazine and looked at the page; he looked hap-

HE MERELY LOOKED AT THE PHOTOGRAPH OVER THE MANTEL.

pier than he had been since his entrance.

"Thank you," he said so fervently, that he aroused the Boy's curiosity.

"May I look?" he asked. "Unless it is poetry."

"It is poetry," said the Man; "the nicest verse I have ever seen."

He looked regretfully at the clock and at the Boy and me. "I am afraid I must—"

"Must you?" said the Boy, cheerfully; "that's the best of living on the spot, we need never hurry away."

"Have you oiled your door lock?" asked the Man. "It was very stiff when I last tried it?"

I put down my work. "I must see what I can do," I said; I felt happy enough to laugh. If the Boy would only stay on the sofa he might come again and stay ten hours.

He jumped up. "I'll help him to lever the door open," he said. "... wants stronger hands than yours; I can post that letter besides."

"It's on the hall-table," I told him.

"O, that's all right, I can get it when I go out," he said. "Good-by."

He politely waited till his senior had had his innings.

"Till I return, then," said the Man.

"I thought you did not know if you were returning," said the Boy.

"I have made up my mind," he replied. "Good-by."

They were in the hall. The door opened again, and there was the Man.

"I had to," he said, breathlessly, after the first two seconds. "Confound that fellow. Don't mind, dear; they are to last me a long time."

"Mind!"

"Look here, you'll lose your train," said the Boy, opening the door.

The Man had managed to get a good deal out of four seconds, but all the same he swore, and it is odd how it relieved my feelings.

When their steps sounded down the path, I went to the window and raised it; as they passed the Man tried to look round the Boy, who was between us, but dodged him unsuccessfully. I watched them growing smaller and smalier with the lamps until they were out of sight, then I tore out the page of a magazine, and carrying it upstairs locked it into the trinket-box, where it is still.

The Boy was a nice boy, and I could not find it possible to hate him even though he spoiled the Evening of my life.

I think of it now that he is stout and fatherly, and in my heart is amusement, exasperation, and something far more bitter.

Because the Man never came back. Rock-fever killed him.—Black and White.

PRAYS INSTEAD OF SCOLDING.

Drunkard John Dick Yields to the New and Wiser Treatment of His Wife.

There were terrible times at John Dick's when he came home drunk. Perhaps it would not have been quite so bad, but his wife had such a hasty temper that she never saw him come home intoxicated, but she called him all the bad names and wished him all the bad luck she could think of.

Of course, it doesn't do one bit of good to say a thing to a drunken man, for he is not in his right mind and cannot understand. It is always better to wait until he is sober, and then talk gently to him if you have to talk at all.

But Mrs. Dick would never believe this. She pounced on him at once, making him still crazier by her unkind words, and as a result, a terrible quarrel would ensue, when Mrs. Dick would sometimes so far forget all decency as to curse and swear equal to her husband. Sometimes Dick would turn his wife and children into the street, and they would have to beg a night's shelter in at some of the neighbors.

There was one Christian neighbor to whom Mrs. Dick told all her troubles.

One day, after going over them all for nearly the tenth time, she said: "Now, what would you do, Mrs. Dane, if your husband came home drunk and cursed you black and blue?"

"Dear me! I am not certain," sighed Mrs. Dane. "I should feel as if nobody

ANNIE WAS BY HIS SIDE.

but Jesus could help me; I think I should go right up into my room, kneel down beside my bed, tell Jesus all about it, and ask Him to help me control my temper."

No, Mrs. Dick had never prayed in her life, and she looked a little foolish as she picked up her baby and returned to her home.

While she was getting supper the mere thought of what John would say if he came home and found her praying made her laugh aloud.

But the more she thought of it the more she wondered if Jesus would help her.

She had heard preached in a little chapel she once attended in childhood that every prayer was answered if only offered in faith, believing.

But how could she believe anything would ever help John Dick to come home always a sober man! and he was growing worse, too; so that he was coming home drunk two or three times a week now, instead of just on Saturday nights.

Food and clothing were growing scarce as saloonkeepers got more and more of John's money. Mrs. Dick had hard work to get along. To pray might be better than scolding. She would try it. So the next time when John came staggering into the house, she slipped up into her room and knelt down beside her bed.

It was only a short time before the husband missed his wife's tongue, and, turning to one of his boys, asked where his mother was.

"Upstairs," was the frightened reply.

"I—I'll—hic—bring 'er—hic—down. Teach 'er to run—hic—upstairs—hic—when her—hic—husband comes," and here followed terrible curses as he slowly mounted the steps.

When he reached the room door it was partly open and he beheld his wife on her knees, and heard a tearful voice saying: "Dear Jesus, nobody can help us but you. Please help my husband to come home sober, and please help me to not get mad and lose my temper—" but John Dick did not wait to hear more. Cold chills crept up and down his back, his legs trembled under him, and a strange awe nearly sobered him.

Creeping downstairs he entered the kitchen where his children were, and sitting down in a chair by the stove, said: "O, my God, your mother is going to die; she is praying!"

But soon Mrs. Dick came downstairs and began setting the table, with a peaceful look, though her face was very pale and she started at every movement made by her husband as if she feared his tongue or hand would be raised against her, but his eyes seemed to avoid her. When supper was ready, he stumbled to his place and began to eat, but after a few mouthfuls broke down and gasped out: "I can't bear to have you praying for such a devil as I am, Annie. What's come over you, anyhow? I'd ten times rather have you scold, for I know I deserve that."

"I have found that scolding does no good. It is only Jesus can help you," she said, gently.

"Don't, don't! You're killing me," groaned the man, and he laid his bleared, blonted face down upon his arms and sobbed aloud.

Annie was by his side in an instant, with both arms about his neck, her cheek close to his.

"I have been a miserable husband to you, Annie, all my life long," he groaned.

"And I have been a miserable wife," she replied.

"You are an angel. I heard you praying for me," he sobbed.

"And you are my husband—more precious than anything else in the world. If you could only overcome your love of strong drink, how happy we would be. Just ask Jesus to help you, John, and I know He will."

"I think He has heard you, Annie," he said, taking her hands between his own trembling ones. "I think you will have no more trouble with me;" and she didn't.

Everybody said the change in John Dick was a miracle, but his wife told her Christian neighbor that it was Jesus, and she only regretted she had not gone to Him years before.—Mrs. A. E. C. Maskell, in National Advocate

THE DRUG FIEND.

There Is Danger That He Will Become as Common as the Slave of Intoxicating Drink.

The sight of a drunkard reeling and staggering in the streets has become almost so common that in the hearts of many it neither excites curiosity nor pity. If the already vast army of drug fiends should continue to increase with the rapidity with which it has increased during the last few years, it will be only a question of time when the morphine, opium and cocaine devotees will outnumber by far the present number of drunkards. There is no one, except those who have taken the pains to study this subject carefully, who has any idea of the appalling extent to which these drugs are already being used. It has been estimated that in one of our largest American cities there are 60,000 abject slaves of the morphine habit. An eminent eastern medical authority, who has had perhaps better opportunity to study this subject than any living physician, estimates that ten per cent. of physicians are themselves more or less addicted to some of these habit-forming drugs. The very fact that each issue of some of our popular magazines contains nearly a dozen advertisements of various remedies or institutions purporting to cure drug habits, is alone a strong indication that there are plenty of victims to patronize the same. Such a condition cannot exist without certain definite causes.

As the first cause of this alarming tendency, may be mentioned the high tension under which modern society is existing, and the failure of individuals to properly support such a pressure by using the simple, natural and nutritious dietary of our forefathers.

Second, the modern invalid either refuses or is unable to endure pain, no matter how persistently he has sown for the same. He has no patience to await the slower process of relieving the pain by rational and natural methods. He craves and demands immediate relief, well knowing that the physician is carrying about with him alleviative drugs, and that if he is unwilling to promptly administer them some other physician will be secured who will do so. Worst of all, the patient soon discovers some method whereby the drug can be secured without the expense of consulting the physician at all, and proceeds to an unwise self-administration of the dangerous article.

There are, undoubtedly, a large class of individuals who have inherited such a neurotic temperament that they acquire this habit with a readiness that is certainly surprising, and yet these are identically the class of individuals in whom a slight cold, an attack of the "grippe," or even some ordinary indiscretion in diet or some unusual exposure will develop speedily what seems to be an unbearable pain and other nervous symptoms, which the delusive influence of morphine can apparently spirit away in a very satisfactory manner. At the same time, the patient little realizes that each dose of this drug leaves the nervous system a little more sensitive and susceptible to pain, and thus he paves for himself the way to a living death, a slavery which only those who have experienced can properly describe.—David Paulson, M. D., in Union Signal.

ITEMS.

Some parents who set intoxicating liquors upon their table wonder where their children learned to become drunkards.—National Advocate.

A vigorous crusade against liquor joints is in progress at Mount Vernon, Ill. Three local dealers have been fined $200 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday, the maximum fine under the law.

Chief O'Neill, of Chicago, has renewed the order that there must be no smoking on the public streets while officers are in uniform. Those officers violating the order will be suspended and fined by the trial Board.

In a recent case where proceedings were instituted to revoke the liquor tax certificate of a New York saloonkeeper for selling on Sunday, the first appellate court handed down a decision that the defendant had utterly failed to show facts constituting his place a hotel, and that the service of a sandwich with a drink is not serving a meal in good faith, but a mere pretext to evade the law.

BIG RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.

A unique excursion was recently arranged by the Union Pacific Railroad company. About sixty newspaper men, representing the leading journals of the country, were invited to take a trip on the Wyoming division, "The Overland Route," for the purpose of viewing the stupendous engineering achievements recently made on that line.

The train was made up of two private cars, three Pullman palace sleepers, a dining car, drawn by one of the new compound engines, with an observation car—constructed on the same plan as a trolley car—ahead of the engine.

One hundred and fifty-eight and four-tenths miles of new track laid, reducing the mileage between Omaha and Ogden by 30.47 miles, and reducing gradients which varied from 45.4 to 97.68 feet to the mile to a maximum of 43.3 feet, and curves from 6 to 4 degrees, while a great deal of bad curvature has been eliminated entirely.

A mountain removed and lost into a chasm; huge holes bored hundreds of feet through solid granite, an underground river encountered and overcome; an army of men, with all sorts of mechanical aids, engaged in the work for nearly a year; the great Union Pacific track between Omaha and Ogden made shorter, heavy grades eliminated, and the business of the great Overland route flowing through a new channel, without the slightest interruption.

Millions of money have been spent to reduce the grades and shorten the distance. This reduction is the result of straightening unnecessary curves, and the construction of several cutoffs between Buford and Bear river, Utah.

The curvature saved is about one-half, the grading about the same, while the angles are reduced nearly two-thirds. The superiority of these changes is apparent to the practical railroad engineer. It is also apparent to the operating department in the reduction in operating expenses, and to the traveler in the increased speed the trains can make.

The new line runs due west from Buford, avoiding the high hills and eighty-foot grade from Cheyenne, and piercing through cuts and the big tunnel, crosses the Black Hills at a grade of less than one-half (43.3 feet) over mountain altitudes.

From a constructive standpoint the line is remarkable for the amount of material required in the construction of immense embankments and the building of large tunnels through solid rock. The construction of the new line between Buford and Laramie alone has involved the excavation of 3,00,000 cubic yards of material, one-third of which (exclusive of the tunnel excavation) has been solid rock, of something over 160,000 cubic yards per mile.

Too much credit for this work cannot be given to Horace G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific railroad, and his assistants.

The excursion was replete with many interesting incidents, and the splendid hospitality of the Union Pacific officials was a revelation. The newspaper men evinced their appreciation in many ways, particularly in a resolution of thanks to the Union Pacific officials, General Passenger Agent Lomax, and Messrs. Darlow, Park and Griffin.

The Modern Elopement.

"Are you sure there will be no hitch in our elopement?" anxiously asked the beautiful maid.

"How could there be a hitch," assured the ardent lover, "when we are going in an automobile?"—Chicago Daily News.

Australian Mail's Record Trip.

The most important mail that has left Australia in years for London recently made a record-breaking trip. The mail consisted of 347 sacks and contained many documents for the British parliament. At Sidney it was put on board the steamer Ventura, a steamship sailing under the American flag and built only last year for the Oceanic Steamship company at the Cramps shipyard in Philadelphia. The trip across the Pacific occupied just 21 days, the former time having been 26 days. From San Francisco the mail was hurried east on special fast trains on the Southern Pacific (Ogden line), Union Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads, but arrived in Chicago too late to connect with the fast mail train of the Lake Shore and New York Central, which is a 24-hour train from Chicago to New York. A special train was made up and attached to one of the fastest engines on the Lake Shore line. The regular train was overtaken at Toledo, and the hour and a half lost time was made up. At Buffalo the regular train was made into two sections by the New York Central with the mail cars, including the Australian mail, in the first section. New York was reached three minutes ahead of schedule time. At New York the mail was delivered to the Campania and that vessel left on regular time. Barring accidents or unusual delays it will be delivered in England in several days shorter time than ever before.

Life's Stupendous Problems.

Smith—What makes so many people crazy to get into society?

Brown—Well, what makes so many other people crazy to keep them out?—Detroit Free Press.

Wisconsin Farm Lands.

The best of farm lands can be obtained now in Marinette County, Wisconsin, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at a low price and on very favorable terms. Wisconsin is noted for its fine crops, excellent markets and healthful climate. Why rent a farm when you can buy one much cheaper than you can rent and in a few years it will be your own property. For particulars address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago.

Half the world is engaged in "jollying" the other half.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

When you pray for victory don't fail to shell the woods.—Atchison Globe.

Human nature is a man's excuse for acting like a hog.—Chicago Daily News.

"I thought you said she moved in the best circles." "Well, doesn't she?" "Hardly. I saw her last night riding in the merry-go-round."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"How is this?" inquired the commissary officer. "You have listed boots with the breadstuffs here." "That's all right," said the helper, "those supplies are for a polar expedition."—Baltimore American.

Too Quick for Her.—Flattehouse—"I managed to get ahead of our servant girl this morning." Diggins—"How was that?" Flattehouse—"Discharged her before she had time to leave."—Town and Country.

"You heard about Dangley's mining venture, didn't you?" "No; how did it pan out?" "Oh, he looks on it as a joke—says he struck nothing but a humorous vein."—Indianapolis News.

Wickwise—"That story about a man getting a pension for complete baldness is true." Scadley—"How do you know?" Wickwise—"As there was no hair at all how could it be false?"—Philadelphia Times.

"Sis will be down in a minute," said her little brother. "I'm so glad!" replied Mr. De Trop. "She wasn't at home the last time I called." "Oh, yes, she was, but she wouldn't come down." "How do you know she'll come down this time, then?" "'Cause I told her you was another fellow."—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Cawler—"O! Mrs. Woodby, you must take in Seilem & Co.'s millinery opening. They've got the loveliest bonnets there for five dollars up." Little Willie Woodby—"But ma always gets her things for one dollar down an'—" Mrs. Woodby (feverishly) "Run away and play, Willie."—Philadelphia Record.

None There.

Tired of the long-winded oratory of the attorney for the defense, the judge interrupted him.

"Mr. Sharke," he said, "may I ask you a question?"

"Certainly, your honor. What is it?"

"Language," said the judge, "we are told, is given to conceal thought, or words to that effect. Inasmuch as you don't seem to have any thought to conceal, I would like to know why you are talking."—Chicago Tribune.

Big Forgery of Railroad Tickets.

As a result of the arrest, on August 15, of a ticket broker's concern at St. Louis, charged with swindling a customer, a gigantic railroad ticket counterfeiting scheme was uncovered. After the arrest of the brokers their office was ransacked and an immense number of tickets and passes found. It was almost impossible to place an estimate on the value of the tickets recovered, but it is stated by railroad authorities that $50,000 would be a conservative figure. It is believed that many of the tickets and passes were forged.

At Buffalo a number of ticket scalpers have already been lodged in jail on account of fraudulent manipulation and forgery of railroad tickets. These instances are so numerous the public should take pains to see that their tickets are purchased only at the authorized offices of transportation lines. This avoids all complication and trouble to the passenger and assures him that the railroad tickets purchased are valid and will be honored as printed.—Exchange.

Good Man—"My boy, don't you know that every cigarette is a nail in your coffin?" Boy—"No, mister, 'cause I don't need any coffin. When I die I'm going to be cremated."—Philadelphia Record.

Check Cold and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"Here's a telegram for you; 75 cents charges." "That's too much. I got one last week for a quarter."—Indianapolis News.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Brute!

Husband—I am ruined!

Wife—How could you! And before I got my fall clothes!—Judge!

To Prevent Diphtheria
Use Hoxsie's Croup Cure. No nausea. 50cts.

"Your boy is a speaking likeness of you." "I don't agree with you. He's more of a howling likeness of his mother."—Town and Country.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are the brightest, fastest and easiest to use.

Sozodont
Tooth Powder
The best that Money and Experience can produce. 25c
At all stores, or by mail for the price. Sample of Sozodont by mail for the postage, 3 cents.
HALL & RUCKEL, New York

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For More Than a Quarter of a Century
The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.00 and $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.
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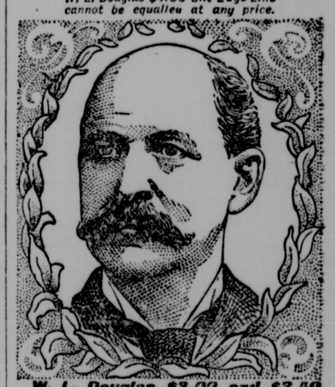

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WOMAN AND HOME

BUSY WOMEN STUDENTS.

How Poor Undergraduates Manage to Make Both Ends Meet at American Colleges.

Miss Alice Fallows is the author of an article in the Century, which is entitled "Working One's Way Through Women's Colleges."

Just within the entrance of the gymnasium at Smith college is a small square room which looks like a booth at a church fair. The bulletin-boards on its walls are covered with blue prints, copies of Gibson pictures, painted frames, college flags, bright-colored class banners, pincushions, pillow-covers and a score of other

CATCHING FROGS FOR THE LABORATORY.

fancy articles which seem the pastime of an idle hour. In reality, each one represents the serious investment of a girl who is working her way. The Smith college calendar hanging in a corner took one girl half through the term. The picture-frame opposite paid the incidental expenses of another for a year, while the jolly pair of football players, constructed out of tissue-paper and pecans, sitting on the window-sill made the temporary fortune of their inventor. A day after she had slipped in and put them there they became the college fad, and for weeks she could not turn them out fast enough to fill her orders. Then suddenly their popularity waned; no one wanted them; and now, faded and covered with dust, the two favorites of a past hour sit neglected in their corner, a pathetic warning of the inconstancy of college demand.

Like Smith students, college girls everywhere try these picturesque methods of making money. The pretty trifles which they sell might seem to a poet the spontaneous expression of the feminine instinct for grace and beauty, but they illustrate rather a poverty of financial opportunities. A college man in his effort to support himself is limited only by his capacity. He can break stones in the road or publish a paper, as his talent provides. He is free to enter any trade or business in the town, or invent a new one if he pleases. He may wander where he will along economic highways and byways. No one thinks of putting an obstacle in his way.

But when a girl, out of the fullness of her desire, determines to work her way through college, she must first rid herself of the notion that she can copy her college brother. Otherwise she will meet with disappointment, for long ago Mrs. Grundy set a distinction between labor fitting for men and for women, and our colleges for girls still respect it. During undergraduate days, at least, they believe in an emphasis of the woman womanly. The self-supporting girl, therefore, finds before many an industry open to her college brother a sign on which custom or the college president has written the uncompromising words: "No Admittance." She can neither weed lawns nor dig gardens, clean furnaces nor shovel snow. The girl who should turn grocery clerk or who became a component part of a baker's or butcher's or hotel-keeper's staff in her college town would be a focus for the puzzled attention of the whole faculty, while a student dairymaid, fruiterer, or butter-merchant within the confines of the college would raise a storm of protest from Maine to California. Yet college men in similar positions meet only praise and commendation.

Doubtless some of the occupations in the diminished list for girls declared official by college censors will seem trivial enough to the masculine student-merchant who sells milk by the thousand quarts and butter by countless pounds. Nevertheless, the college girl invests as much energy and strength and originality in her tasks as the college man in his. If she earns as much money as he, her effort must be almost doubled. Few girls, under the circumstances, have the physical exuberance necessary to meet the strain of entire self-support. They must stop short at self-help. But the attitude of a woman's college is strongly paternal. Though restrictions are laid on the student who works her way, scholarships and loans, as far as they go, are the compensations, and, when these are exhausted, a protective care and watchfulness which seldom fall to the lot of the college man.

Painted Pantry Shelves.

A couple of coats of white enamel paint on the shelves of the pantry does away with the necessity for shelf papers and the result is much more satisfactory.

THE WOMAN OF POISE.

Her Restfulness Is Not the Result of Accident But of Self-Education Along Right Lines.

The woman of poise is restful to those with whom she comes in contact. To the woman aspiring to this enviable state of mental equilibrium, of controlled power, I would say: First, remember to be saving of your nervous force. Do not dissipate your strength upon meaningless movements of hands, feet, eyes or head. Let each motion have a purpose, and expend no more strength upon it than it calls for. Learn to relax and keep the body in that state except so far as some member of it is called upon for action. Do not give a strong grasp where a light touch will do the work. Learn to be like an elastic band, which stretches no more than is required, and the strain removed returns at once to its normal condition. Second, it is trite to say: "Don't worry," so I shall modify the advice and make it possible to follow by saying: "Don't worry unnecessarily." With most women worry becomes a habit, and habits are hard to break, this one particularly. But it can be done. Sit down some day and think how few impending calamities ever get beyond the potential stage. Worry if you must, but do not begin before it is time. Life's tangles have a way of straightening out when we come close to them. Third, talk much or little, as is natural for you, but be sure that when you speak you say something. Endeavor to put individuality, which is a very different thing from eccentricity, into your remarks.

Let your speech, even though it be about trifles, have pith and point. In conversation, as in most things, it is well to have a goal. The mention of a goal suggests a word about what is perhaps, aside from nerves, the greatest enemy to poise. This is aimlessness. Too many women are aimless in their talk, aimless in their actions, aimless in their lives. Thus they fritter away the forces which, if concentrated, would result in that useful and harmoniously beautiful product of civilization, the highest type of woman—the woman of poise.—Ina Brevoort Roberts, in Woman's Home Companion.

LOVER'S CLEVER TRICK.

How He Changed the Color of a Rose and Surprised His Innocent Best Girl.

It was a lover who lately discovered this trick. When he was not with his ladylove he was studying chemistry and experimenting, and one day recently he found an easy method of changing the natural colors of flowers.

He was in the habit of presenting his sweetheart with bouquets of beautiful roses, which grew in his garden, and a few hours after he had made the discovery he took her half a dozen of the choicest white roses and told her that she could learn through them whether he was really in love with her or not.

"If you and I are destined for each other," he said, "these white roses will become crimson within five or six hours from now. Gradually but surely they will change color and you may

CHANGING COLOR OF A ROSE.

regard the change not only as an indication that the flowers are delighted to be worn by you, but also as an infallible sign that happiness is assured to us in the future."

Sure enough, says the New York Herald, before the eyes of the wondering maiden the roses changed color and were crimson at sunset that evening. Marvelous indeed the change seemed to her, for how could she know that the roses were originally red and that her lover had simply bleached them white by holding them for some time over a pan filled with smoking sulphur before he handed them to her?

SYMPATHY SEEKERS.

They Are Uncomfortable People, a Burden to Themselves and Their Intimate Friends.

Sympathy is a soothing balm for hurts of soul or body, a precious cordial for human ills, but, like other cordials, one must be careful not to grow too dependent upon it, and become weakly, unable to bear any hurt without its aid. There are many sorrows that bring naturally and graciously their share of condolence and tender ministering, but there are other wounds and heartaches which no hand but that of the Divine Healer should be allowed to touch, no eye but His to penetrate.

Yet there are persons so morbid in their craving for pity that every woe must be revealed. The want of harmony in the home, the defection of friends, the faults of husband, wife, brother or sister—nothing is too sacred or too private to be uncovered for sympathy. The habit grows with indulgence until every skeleton in the closet, every bickering at the dinner-table, every disappointment and unhappiness, is made the property of the neighborhood.—Wellspring.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

According to English law, game includes hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, ptarmigan and bustard.

The pope has been given presents to the value of £6,000,000 in various jubilees. His income is reckoned at £405,000 a year.

Of London's water supply 55 gallons out of every 100 come from the Thames, 25 from the Lea and 20 from springs and wells and ponds.

Malaga grapes no longer come from Malaga, where the vines have all been killed by blight. They are grown in other parts of Spain.

The French Lifeboat society has a record only second to the English. It has saved in 30 years 12,358 lives, from 1,104 vessels. It has 96 boat stations, and 500 rescue posts.

In Germany people are moving into towns as rapidly as in England. The percentage of persons living in cities of over 100,000 has risen from 7.4 per cent. in 1882 to 16.14 per cent. in 1900.

Three hundred British families have three sons serving in the army; 176, four sons; 142, five sons; 72, six sons; 20, seven sons; 2, eight sons, and one has nine and one ten sons in the service.

The record strawberry was grown in England. It weighed seven and one-half ounces. The record apple, grown in British Columbia last year, weighed one pound seven and one-half ounces.

The river Euphrates flowed through the city of Babylon, and on each side of its banks the walls of the city were carried up to a height as great as at any other point, so that even during a siege the city was as formidably defended on the river as on the land side.

STARTED THE HORSE.

Reliable Method of a Hobo Who Imparted It for a Little Coin of the Realm.

Out in Brownstown a prosperous farmer unwittingly made an investment in a balky horse. When this "critter" balked he had the staying qualities of a tap root to a white oak tree. Nothing that did not mean permanent injury would move him. One day after the balker had been showing more amiability than usual, the farmer tried to drive him to Sand Hill, the chief incentive being a possible chance for a trade, going or coming, relates the Detroit Free Press.

Four miles from home the horse concluded he had done enough, stopped, lowered his ears and cast eyes back at his owner. Coaxing and whipping both failed, and the farmer was venting his feelings in strong language to a knot of acquaintances, when a tramp harvest hand joined the council of war.

"Say, boss," he volunteered, "I kin start that skate. Bet yer five I kin have him goin' plenty inside of a quarter of an hour."

"Without permanently injuring him? I don't want no fires built under him or log chain round his neck, nor nothin' of the sort."

The wager was made with this understanding. The hobo ran back over the path by which he had come and in a brief time appeared with a tin pail. "Git in and take the lines," he shouted. "I'll start 'im and you must do the rest."

The farmer mounted the seat, the horse looked back scornfully and the tramp placed the pail under him.

"All ready!" shouted the operator, and jerked the lid from the pail. Yellow jackets came as thick as shot from the big end of the nest in the pail. The tramp ran like a quarter horse, the balker got away as though shot out of a gun, the farmer swung his hat about him with one hand, while he hung onto the reins with the other, was in the air as much as he was on the seat, was getting the deadly "zip, zip, zip" all over his anatomy, shouted "whoa" at every jump and at the first curve shot through the top of a scrub oak into a brush heap, from which he had to dig his way out like a crab. He had to be led home, and there the horse was found trying to climb into the hayloft.

The tramp was in the next township with all the money, and now the farmer simply carries a covered tin pail with him when he drives the balker. To show it is to insure a mile in less than three minutes.

Only Professionals Wanted.

Gradually the small army of lecturers, virtuosos, singers and after-dinner entertainers who were wont each summer to invade Newport has grown smaller, and this year a recitation or a recital after dinner has been the exception. When any entertainment is provided now it is of the vaudeville order, and professionals are employed. Previously the singers and reciters were semiprofessionals, semiamateurs, and many of them went to Newport with letters or relied upon their friends in society there to give them a proper introduction. It became something of a nuisance, and hostesses found that after dinner anything but the roughest vaudeville put guests to sleep or made them fidgety or cross.—N. Y. Sun.

Dry Fare.

Hungry Horace—Kind lady, can't ye gimme somepin ter eat? I ain't ate nothin' sence day before yesterday.

Kind Lady—And what did you eat then?

"Nothin' but de market report in an old paper."—Baltimore American.

Identical.

Mr. Pitt—It is odd that the lecturer's motto and the highwayman's motto are the same.

Mr. Penn—What is their motto?

"Stand and deliver."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

DANGER IN CHILD DREAMS.

Death and Disaster Have Frequently Resulted from Terrible Nightmares.

"There is more danger in child dreams than one would suppose," said a well-known physician, reports the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and really but few persons understand how close to death the child is when passing through one of these fearful frights of the night. Nightmares frequently kill grown persons and these horrible dreams which come to the child life are of the same kind. This is why I have always bitterly opposed telling children horrible tales. There is nothing to be gained by it. The average child cannot be frightened into doing the right thing. If a child is inclined to do the wrong thing a horrible tale will not keep him from doing it. On the contrary, horrible results may follow the horrible impression which the child gathers from the story told. Bad dreams, a night of nervousness and tumbling and rolling and broken sleep will follow.

"But there is an even greater danger in the possible death of the child from shock. Deaths on this account may not be common among children, but a good per cent. of the persons who are found dead in bed after having retired at night apparently in good health die from this cause. It is called heart failure, and this is what it really is. But the question of what causes the heart to fail in its action is given but little thought. Now, in many of these cases shock—pure shock—caused by some horrible dream is responsible for the death of the person. He may have dreamed that he was shot through the heart, or through some other vital organ of the body, and may die before he can arouse himself from his slumber. Generally the prompt awakening will save the person, but under other circumstances the person will die before he can come into possession of his faculties.

"Children are very much shocked by bad dreams. They sometimes find themselves pursued by a wild animal, and they dream that they are unable to run, and wake up in a most horrible condition mentally and physically. But probably the most dangerous form of child dream is the thought, very common among sleeping children, that they are experiencing a long fall. They generally wake up before they strike the bottom of the place into which they are falling and the heart resumes its normal action. These dreams are very dangerous, and it is a wonder to me that more children are not killed. They get awfully close to death's door, and the waking is generally a fortunate thing."

POPULAR DRESS FABRICS.

Those That Are Favored by the Fashionables for Skirts and Bodices.

Taffeta again takes its place as a favorite lining for skirts and bodices. The rustling effect of this weave of silk became so universal that ultra-fashionable women eschewed it on that account, electing for soft-clinging, noiseless silk or satin—the firm well-wearing American surahs being greatly favored. These silks certainly last much longer than taffetas, but taffeta soyeuse is pronounced more reliable than any weave of the kind yet produced, owing to the new sort of leaves the voracious little silkworms devour before they begin to weave their small, wonderful white shrouds of silk about them. It is the gentle swish of these fabrics that most women like, proclaiming the silk lining as the wearer walks, and imparting a certain attractive elegance to the simplest gown or costume. This faint frou-frou is never, however, to be confounded with the terrible rattle that so many cheap silk linings produce. Their wearers seem to imagine that it has the effect of a rich taffeta, but never was greater mistake made. The sound is as offensive and objectionable to many ears as if the rattler of the skirt blew a penny trumpet or rang a dinner bell, says the New York Post.

The tucking of fabrics of every description has become a fine art. Rows of perfectly laid tucks on a gown are one of the most economical ways of trimming it. None the less is it desirable from a decorative point of view, and it is really wonderful how many chic and charming changes have been produced on waists, jackets, skirts and toilets entire by this simple yet effective means. The fashion has lost not a shade in popularity, either here or abroad. There are wide, medium, narrow and mere welt tucks, separate or in combination; tucks horizontal, vertical, diagonal, with or without rows of insertion between; in short, the mode is still put to uses infinite, and as a simple form of decoration it cannot be surpassed. It is now employed on gowns appropriate to wearers of every age, from the infant in arms to the grandmother in caps and spectacles—if caps, by the way, were not condemned in these days to total obscurity, and lorgnettes substituted for "specs" by youthfully attired "grandmammas."

A Long Descent.

A curious deed is on file in Northumberland county, Pa. It bears date of October 9, 1793. In a series of whereases it traces the ownership of the land conveyed from the Creator of the earth, who "by parole and liverey of seizin did enteoff the parents of mankind, to-wit, Adam and Eve, of all that certain tract of land called and known in the planetary system of the earth" down through the ages to the maker of the deed.—N. Y. Sun.

FUNNY FOLKS

Irresistible.

"I wonder if the men in this car call themselves gentlemen!" exclaimed the indignant little girl standing up in the aisle.

"My dear child," spoke the gray-haired man in the seat nearest her, "almost any one of us would give his seat to an aged woman, or even a younger one with a baby in her arms, but—"

"Well, can't you see I'm carrying a doll?" she asked, with flashing eyes.

She got the seat.—Chicago Tribune.

A Study in Vanity.

They were talking of the vanity of women, and one of the few ladies present undertook a defense.

"Of course," she continued, "I admit that all women are vain. The men are not. But, by the way," she suddenly broke off, "the necktie of the handsomest man in the room is up under his ear."

She had worked it. Every man present put his hand up to his neck. —Tit-Bits.

A Sneeze of Betrayal.

Tombs Angel—And how, my man, do you come to be here?

Prisoner—Owin' to a cold in the head, mam.

Tombs Angel—A cold in the head? Why—

Prisoner—You see, it was this way; I had a bad cold in the head, and as I entered the man's room I had to sneeze and the man woke up and caught me.—N. Y. Times.

She Had a Reason.

She—If you could have one wish, George, what would it be?

He—It would be that—that—that—oh, if I only dared tell you what it would be.

She—Oh, please go on. Do tell me.

He—I dare not; but, oh, if only I could!

She—Well, why don't you? What do you suppose I brought the wishing subject up for?—The King.

How They Get Even.

In the country they're sweetly sojourning.
The mother and children four,
At the farm with "dear cousin Henry,"
For six or eight weeks or more.
'Tis thus that the folk of the city
Pay visits all summer (what cheek!),
Because "Consin Henry," last winter,
Came to see them and staid 'most a week.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

READY FOR THE QUESTION.

George—Amelia, I have a question—Amelia (hurriedly)—Then pop it, George, quickly.—King.

The Fatal Drawback.

I love the country dearly—with its long, green, restful miles;
But, oh, I'd hate to live where I would get behind on styles.
—Detroit Free Press.

Money in Gardening.

"No money in gardening, eh? I have a friend who has made $20,000 out of a garden in one year."

"Absurd! Why, he couldn't have made that amount on a thousand-acre farm."

"Of course not, but, you see, this garden I'm talking about is a roof garden."—Richmond Dispatch.

Amiability.

"Sympathy," remarked the man who gets sour, "doesn't do the slightest good in the world."

"Then why did you listen to it?"

"Oh, there is no use of being ill-natured. It always seems to please the person who is extending it."—Washington Star.

It Would Seem So.

Rubberton—May I inquire what your business is, stranger?

Stranger (haughtily)—Sir, I'm a gentleman.

Rubberton—Well, I reckon that's a good business, stranger, but you're not the only man that's failed at it. —Chicago Daily News.

One Perfect Boy.

"I never heard of but one perfect boy," said Johnny, pensively, as he sat in the corner doing penance.

"And who was that?" asked mamma.

"Papa—when he was little," was the answer.

And silence reigned for the space of five minutes.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Unsisterly Fling.

"She is pretty," said the young woman, "but she is so obviously made up."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "I can't help wondering how she got back from Europe without having duty collected on her as a work of art."—Washington Star.

Effect and Cause.

Myer—Swiggs is a born optimist. He takes a rosy view of everything.

Gyer—Oh, that rosy view is merely a reflection from his nose.—Chicago Daily News.

As to Voting Machines.

"Looking for a good voting machine, are they?" asked the tramp. "Well, why don't they take Hungry Bill?"

"But you don't understand," he was told. "It's a machine they want—a voting machine."

"Well that's just what Bill is," he replied. "Votes as reg'lar and as fast as anybody could ask. I've knowed him, when properly greased with the coin, to vote 18 times at one election." —Chicago Post.

Insult Added to Injury.

When folk come home who've been to watch old Ocean's grand and stormy play,
Let them forbear to borrow cash from folk who couldn't get away.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

AT THE PICNIC.

Mr. Snorlkins—Oh, Miss Mabel, why do you eat so many chocolates? You'll spoil all your beautiful teeth!

The Kidlet (her demon brother)—Take yer front ones out, sis, the rest don't matter!—Ally Sloper.

Hauteur.

The man of wealth may distance all the crowd
And number thousands under his employ;
But he will never come to be as proud
In manner as his brand-new office boy.
—Washington Star.

Lots of Them Willing.

"They seem to be making a lot of fuss over this girl who traveled 2,500 miles to marry," she remarked.

"Isn't it unusual?" he asked.

"It may be unusual, but there is nothing extraordinary about it," she answered. "Why, I know girls who would travel twice as far for the same purpose, if assured of success at the end of the journey."—Chicago Post.

Why Minnie Was Pleased.

Little three-year-old Minnie one day having done something strictly against orders, her mother said: "Minnie, I don't know what I had really better do to you."

Drawing a long breath of relief the little miss said: "I'm awful glad you don't, mamma," and marched off, taking it for granted that the matter was settled.—Tit-Bits.

Unreasonable.

"I really don't know what to do," said the vivacious woman. "It is very difficult to please the world."

"What is the difficulty?" asked her husband.

"People are so unreasonable in their comments. If you tell all you hear, they say you are a gossip, and if you don't they say you are stupid and commonplace."—Washington Star.

Bread.

"I ask you for bread," exclaimed the mendicant, bitterly, "and you give me hygienic bread!"

My conscience smote me at this.

"Poor fellow!" said I. "I'll see if I can't find you a stone!"

Never, to my dying day, shall I forget the look of gratitude he gave me.—Detroit Free Press.

On His Guard.

I'm glad Amanda warned me 'fore I went to town—
Because the sharpers have the business down so fine—
That people there are buyin' artificial ice
That I'll be durned if I could tell from genuine.
—Indianapolis News.

THE CANDID FRIEND.

Ethel—And how do you like my new hat, dear? I flatter myself I look quite pretty in it.

Maud—O yes, you do.

Ethel—You think it suits me, then?

Maud—No; that you flatter yourself. —King.

Out Five.

He came to borrow five, and I
Was out. It's just a sin!
I wouldn't have been out if I
Had only not been in.
—Philadelphia Press.

Resented the Suggestion.

Mabel—You've been wanting some slippers, Amy, and here's your chance. A "gigantic slipper sale" is advertised in the papers.

Amy—You had better get a pair yourself. I don't wear gigantic slippers.—Tit-Bits.

Estray Notice.

This is to give notice that I have taken up as an estray a white ram, with 2 slits in left ear and swallow fork and under bit in right ear. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay all costs and damages and take same away. The said animal can be found at my farm, 4 miles south of Deer Park,

30 3* CHAS. L. MOON.

Estrayed.

From the farm of the undersigned, on August 10, 1901, one white improved Chester sow. Reward will be paid for her return.

CONRAD SCHMALE,
29 3t* Accident, Md.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Car load feed and flour just arrived at Eagle Store, Grantsville.

Naylor still has some fertilizer for wheat on hand. 28 3*

FOR SALE—One eight year old dark bay horse. 1250 pounds. Will work in all harness. H. CRUTZBURG.

You can buy men's, boys' and children's clothing cheaper at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, than any place in town. 27 8*

Take your produce to N. Broadwater, who pays always the highest price.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

If you want a bargain in a nice family surrey or carriage you can get it at A. D. Naylor's. Closing them out for this season. Special low price and good terms. 28 3*

Buy the famous Cinderella Double Heater Cook Stoves and Ranges at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, Md.

N. Broadwater, Grantsville, has just returned from the city with the largest and most complete line of goods ever brought to town.

Go to Eagle Store, Grantsville, for ladies' tailor-made suits, jackets and capes. 27 8t*

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Dr. D. O. McKinley will be at McHenry September 30; Sines P. O., October 1 to 4 p. m. on 2nd; Oct. 3 at Mrs. Ellen Lohr's, near Crellin; at J. P. Lipscomb's, near Kearney, Oct. 4 to 3 p. m. on 5th; at Mrs. Wm. Rodeheaver's, near Thayerville, Oct. 7; at Hoyes, Oct. 8; at Friendsville, Oct. 9 and 10. Teeth extracted without pain. 28 3

Appointment of Judge of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 25, 1901.

Francis Garlitz, appointed Democratic Judge of Election by this board at a meeting held Sept. 7, 1901, for Election District No. 3, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead W. H. Kaufman is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

Appointment of Judge of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 30, 1901.

Floyd Crow, appointed Democratic Judge of Election by this board at a meeting held Sept. 7, 1901, for Election District No. 9, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Jeremiah McKenzie is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

ORDER NISI.

George W. Wilson vs. Joseph B. Wilson.

No. 1364 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Allegany County.

Ordered, this 1st day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Allegany county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by James W. Wilson, committee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of November, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Oakland, Md., once a week for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of November, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $80.00.

True copy—test: R. M. LUMAN, Clerk.
R. M. LUMAN, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following proposed new county road to be located is to run, viz: Beginning for the same at the south end of Garrett V. Moon's lane and running thence down Laurel creek and through the lands of the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company, James L. Harvey and J. B. Lipscomb and along the lines of said Lipscomb and Charles Cooper and through the lands of the said Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company to the town of Schell, a distance of three miles, and examine whether the proposed new road should be located, will meet on the 11th day of November, 1901, for such purpose and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said proposed new county road to be made, and, if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

J. H. WILSON,
JOHN W. HARVEY,
ANDREW J. LEE,
Examiner.

CONNELL & CRANE

Have brought to Oakland the choicest line of

Fine Millinery Goods

to be procured from eastern cities. They have with them MISS RECK, whose work and service so delighted their customers last winter.

Opening days

Thursday, Friday, Oct. 3, 4.

APPOINTMENT OF Judges and Clerks of Election.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 7, 1901.

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett county, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Judges and Clerks of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland for the year 1897, hereby give notice of the names and postoffice address of each person so selected as Judges and Clerks and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said person to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

Peter J. Lohr, Democrat, Judge of Election, Beckman; John L. Fitzwater, Republican, Judge of Election, Beckman; Patrick Hamill, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Thayerville; Alfred B. Mason, Republican, Clerk of Election, Beckman.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

Augustine Friend, Democrat, Judge of Election, Friendsville; A. M. Chisholm, Republican, Judge of Election, Friendsville; D. A. Turney, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Friendsville; George W. Sterling, Republican, Clerk of Election, Krug.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

W. H. Kaufman, Democrat, Judge of Election, Grantsville; Sam'l J. Beachy, Republican, Judge of Election, Grantsville; John Custer, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Grantsville; Frank J. Foulk, Republican, Clerk of Election, Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

Peter Fitzwilliams, Sr., Democrat, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Jesse Harris, Republican, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Stephen F. Broadwater, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Floyd; Floyd Duckworth, Republican, Clerk of Election, Westernport.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

Valentine Kahl, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; Tarleton O. Collier, Republican, Judge of Election, Cove; S. K. Schlossnagle, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Accident; Chauncey Bittinger, Republican, Clerk of Election, Cove.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

Lewis Kahl, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; John Sines, Republican, Judge of Election, Sines; William A. DeWitt, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Hoyes; Thomas P. Savage, Republican, Clerk of Election, Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

William Broderick, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; John Close, Republican, Judge of Election, Mountain Lake Park; Richard F. Bartlett, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; William P. DeBerry, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

Election District Number Eight Ryan's Glade.

Samuel Miller, Democrat, Judge of Election, Sunnyside; John H. Sanders, Republican, Judge of Election, Gortner; John A. Hughes, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; Warner T. Harvey, Republican, Clerk of Election, Gormania, W. Va.

Election District Number Nine—Johnsons.

Floyd Crow, Democrat, Judge of Election, Finzel; William Finzel, Republican, Judge of Election, Finzel; M. H. McKenzie, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Finzel; Richard McKenzie, Republican, Clerk of Election, Frostburg.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

Joseph Lashorn, Democrat, Judge of Election, Deer Park; J. B. Shockey, Republican, Judge of Election, Deer Park; Michael J. Garrett, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Deer Park; W. W. Thrasher, Republican, Clerk of Election, Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven The Elbow.

Peter F. Michael, Democrat, Judge of Election, Barton; Simon W. Green, Republican, Judge of Election, Lonaconing; Patrick S. Fazenbaker, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Barton; Johnson Broadwater, Republican, Clerk of Election, Merrill.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

Aaron Pritts, Democrat, Judge of Election, Beckman; James P. Wiley, Republican, Judge of Election, Grantsville; J. Turner Lohr, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bittinger; Elias Orendorf, Jr., Republican, Clerk of Election, Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

William H. Pool, Democrat, Judge of Election, Blaine, W. Va.; James H. Wilson, Republican, Judge of Election, Blaine, W. Va.; Cleaver Pool, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Blaine, W. Va.; George W. Kitzmiller, Republican, Clerk of Election, Blaine, W. Va.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

E. M. Spedden, Democrat, Judge of Election, Crellin; John A. Sowers, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland; Jeremiah O. Browning, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; Samuel Lawton, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

C. E. ELLITHORP, Pres.,
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett County, Md.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1901.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEAL

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this twentieth day of August, 1901.

(Signed) CHARLES G. DAWES,
oct 31 Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 5943.

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

Maryland's School of Technology. Four Courses of Instruction.

AGRICULTURAL — MECHANICAL
SCIENTIFIC — CLASSICAL

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified at once to enter upon life's work; graduates in Mechanical Engineering and Chemistry this year, all secured positions upon graduation. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—bath rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, $154.00 for scholastic year. Catalogue giving full particulars sent on application. Daily visit by physician to college.

Attention is called to the Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture. Particulars sent upon application.

Term commences September 23rd. Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER,
President M. A. C.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

General practice in all the Courts of Maryland and West Virginia.

Money loaned on Mortgage.

Special attention given to sale of real estate, investigation of titles, conveyancing and preparation of legal papers.

Agent for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

Offices in McComas Building, opposite Garrett County Bank.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DANIEL PLEASANTS,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1901.

MARIA PLEASANTS,
Administratrix.
30 3 Mountain Lake Park, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS H. RAVENSCROFT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1901.

R. A. RAVENSCROFT, Administrator.
Accident, Md.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

W. W. FRAZEE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 10th day of September, 1901.

ELMIE FRAZEE,
OLIVER P. FRAZEE,
Executors,
Markleysburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JACOB SHARTZER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1901.

LEONARD SHARTZER, Executor,
27 3* Accident, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

[JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supolies

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Paid Up Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

Ed A. Browning, - Oakland, Md.
C. E. Ellithorp, - Bittinger, Md.
L. E. Friend, - Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
R. E. SLIGER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
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Burlington Route

It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

Chicago-St. Paul Minneapolis Limited Express

It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

Leaves CHICAGO 6.30 p. m. Daily

We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

H. E. HELLER, District Passenger Agent, 632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Midget Harness Riveter.

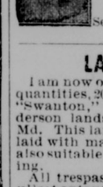
Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.



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FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.

Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

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Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY, ARCHITECT,

Office 7 North Liberty St.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—REPUBLICAN Building,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. [elf-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett, Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 16y

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
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Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

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SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

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Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
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OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV 25, 1900.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 00
3 43	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 31
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 09
4 16	8 05	Westernport	10 58	5 57
4 20	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	5 50
4 39	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 22
5 00	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	†5 00
5 45*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*9 10	*4 10
5 41†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 30
5 47	9 42	Bayard	9 29	4 25
5 59	9 54	Dobbin	9 19	4 15
6 02	9 58	Henry	9 15	4 11
6 27	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 47
6 55	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 05
6 31	10 34 lv	Coketon	8 41	3 40
6 59	11 01	Hendricks	8 10	3 10
7 02	11 04	Hambleton	8 07	3 07
7 05	11 07	Bretz	8 03	3 03
7 08	11 10	Parsons	8 00	3 00
7 43	11 45	Kerens	7 25	2 29
8 00†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 10	†2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 36*	12 45† ar	Beverly	lv*7 20	†1 40
9 05*	1 10† ar	Huttonsville	lv *6 30	†1 15
M. P.	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 40
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agen

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1901. NUMBER 31.

THE ISSUE IN MARYLAND.

Honest Elections the Only Thing Before the People.

The Baltimore *American* on Tuesday had the following to say editorially on the issues of the campaign:

"At the very start of the Maryland campaign for 1901 an attempt is being made to force the race question to the front as the main issue, and to lead voters into the belief that unless the present Democratic machine is kept in power their homes will be endangered and the prosperity of the state seriously threatened, if not absolutely ruined Blind, indeed, must the bosses to think the voters of Maryland have become when such a folly is presented to them as if it were a real, live political problem, entitled to their most serious consideration. It has been worked before in this state, sometimes with success, but always as a shield or screen to protect and to hide some base purpose, some unworthy scheme to be carried out after an election had been won in this dishonest way. Tricked as the Maryland voters have been by this false issue, they will not allow themselves to fall into the trap again.

"It is no credit to the Maryland Democracy to put forward such an issue, nor is the scheme indorsed by the best elements of the party. The Maryland campaign will be watched with interest in all parts of the country this year, as the choice of a United States senator hinges on the result, and it is, therefore the duty of the campaigners to be careful what they say and not to let their party enthusiasm lead them to utterances which might do very considerable injury to the good name and to the welfare of the state. Maryland is a place of peace and good order, a commonwealth where laws are well enforced, and where serious infractions of them are as uncommon as in the quietest parts of New England. To send throughout the country wild reports that, unless the Democrats win, Maryland will become a place of disorder and law-breaking will be to put a blot on the state's name, to impugn our courts, and to intimate that the police authorities are not capable of doing the work assigned them.

"Against campaign methods which threaten harm to the state The American now protests, and always will protest. The main issue in this campaign is the course the Democratic leaders have followed in dealing with the only honest election law Maryland ever had. The facts are plain—so plain, indeed, that all voters can see them at a glance. Under the good law that Maryland secured, after long years of battling for it, both parties were put on their merits before the people. Democrats were ousted from control because they had broken their promises, and Republicans suffered the same fate for the same reason. Then when the Democrats found themselves back again, they decided to stay back, and to make this possible called an extra session of the legislature and emasculated the Election Law in the hope of cutting off about half of the vote that is sure to be cast against them. The work has failed of its purpose. The law they made, unjust and dishonest as it is, hurts them more than it benefits them; so now, in hope of retaining power by another method, they are trying to force upon the voters a question that never can be an issue in Maryland.

The real issue in this Maryland campaign of 1901 is HONEST ELECTIONS.

GORTNER.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Slabach, Mrs. Erwin and Mr. H. Killius are visiting friends in Pennsylvania.

W. B. Hutson and son Howard, who have been visiting friends in Fairmont and Clarksburg for several weeks, returned Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ferguson and daughters Vera and Leonore, of Mt. Lake Park, and Miss Muzetta Savage, of Sang Run, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Gortner last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Swartzentruber and family are moving into their new house.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Slabach, of Cumberland, spent several days last week visiting his parents here.

Several teachers go out from this neighborhood this year. Miss Mae Hutson will teach the Aronstead school, Miss Addie Sanders the Dry Run school and Howard Hutson the Shook Shop school. We wish them success.

Estrayed.

From the farm of the undersigned, on August 10, 1901, one white improved Chester sow. Reward will be paid for her return.

CONRAD SCHMALE,
29 3t* Accident, Md.

Rambling Notes.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Recently spending several days in New Germany, Garrett county, we were struck with the thrift, industry, intelligence and prosperity of the neighborhood. The condition of churches and school buildings evidenced the political faith prevalent. They support two flourishing, growing churches—Reform and Methodist. The former congregation, which is in the ascendant, are particularly proud of the fact. The president is a professor of the faith.

Roosevelt, Ravenscroft, Republicanism and Reform are the watchwords of this section. Great indignation is felt and expressed at the shameful prostitution of political power in the outrageous extra session legislation and the unfair, brutal, bewildering ballot law passed. No one appears to understand this strange and unnatural statute. The Democratic officials are unable to give any information as to its cause or effect or what manner of ballot may be distributed a few days before the election. Many of our young men are indifferent about registering, not knowing what questions may be asked by their unlearned judges. The apathy is largely confined to Democratic ranks. The hopeless minority of that party in this county are to be pitied, as in their discouraged and disorganized condition they can barely secure material for a ticket.

The masses of that party, indeed of all parties, are earnest, honest, deserving men, too busy making a living to give professional politics attention. They are stunned and stupefied to read this law which disfranchises some of our aged, most worthy, popular, sterling citizens, who have paid taxes, defended their country in her hour of peril and voted the regular ticket for over a generation. It is the sons and relatives of these worthy men who will resent this infamy. Many will remain away from the polls rather than suffer the humiliation of acknowledging their misfortune. Why should such worthy citizens be degraded and insulted? For the selfish ambition of one man whom they have so often and highly honored.

The result at the polls will show how deeply this outrage is felt and the wrong resented and the leaders rebuked.

The rank and ille do not yet fully realize the depth and darkness of this crime. Their stolen votes and increased tax bills will awaken their vengeance. The next legislature will not be controlled by these political pirates. These wrongs will be redressed, their rights, votes and privileges restored.

District No. 11 was also visited, as the guest of Judge Merrill, his stalwart sons and his amiable family. It is unnecessary to discuss their widely known hospitality.

We were shown the famous Black Lick gold mine. Many splendid specimens of rich quartz were seen. Expert miners pronounce the indications more than promising. Many assays made prove this region rich in gold, silver, lead and copper. This mine is well worth visiting and it is attracting the attention of capitalists.

We found the good people of that district wide awake and interested in the questions of the day, as all good citizens are and should be, and in local politics particularly. We found the Republicans active and alert and preparing for November 5. The Republicans propose to make a thorough canvass of the county. Meetings will be announced and held in every district, our candidates seen and our orators heard by large, appreciative and enthusiastic crowds.

In mingling with the people of our county in their homes and talking with them around their firesides we are pleased to see THE REPUBLICAN and flattered to learn our articles are read.

OCCASIONAL.

New Germany, Oct. 8.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Major J. M. Burns is spending a few days at the Park. He is looking after some marked improvements upon his farm and upon his Park home. The lot is to be graded, and Messrs. Weber will in the spring lay off some flower beds for him.

Mrs. J. A. Hayden, Miss Helen and Masters Gay and John are enjoying a vacation among friends in West Virginia.

Mrs. J. O. Thompson, of Keyser, W. Va., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harmison.

Mrs. Oscar Archer returned Saturday from an extended visit in Ohio.

The Assembly House has several guests. So has Romney Cottage.

Mrs. L. A. Rudisill entertained on Tuesday evening at a luncheon Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sheats and Miss Bessie Sheats, of Pittsburg; Mrs. J. O. Thompson, of Keyser, W. Va., and Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Harmison, of the Park.

The outlook for next summer is very encouraging. The spirit of improvement has taken hold of our friends, hence all over the Park one sees building going on. Mrs. S. E. Blue, of Homer, Ohio, is building a three-story, twenty-room house on the corner of H and Spruce streets. Large porches will be put on the east and north sides of the house. Bath and toilet rooms with sanitary plumbing and sewer connections will be among the conveniences enjoyed by the guests of this house. M. M. Schrock has charge of the work.

Hotel Chautauqua is undergoing a complete transformation. The interior is to be remodeled. There will be a new stairway to the second floor; an enlarged, inviting and cozy office; the kitchen will be taken out of the main building; the bed rooms will be papered and an addition of twenty rooms built on H street; the porch will be extended on the east side of the hotel. The lawn on the front is being leveled and is to be placed in the hands of Messrs. Weber & Sons for the finishing touches. The work is in charge of Contractor Brown, of Rockville, Md. Hotel Chautauqua is to take its place among the best hotels of the land. When painted and the improvements are completed it will be an inviting place.

Mrs. Frank Arnold last summer made a success with her boarding house. The full capacity of the house was required to meet the demands. Mr. Arnold is adding a two-story five-room addition to the house, which will greatly improve its appearance and add to its pleasures as well as profits.

On the corner of Oak and F streets Mr. W. H. H. Sheats, of Pittsburg, is erecting a fine residence—a large two-story house. It will have bath, toilet rooms, sanitary plumbing and sewer connections and will be wired for electricity. Several rooms will have fire places in them. The lots will be graded. Your Mr. Bolden is the contractor.

Two houses are to be built on M street. Each will have eight rooms, with sanitary plumbing, bath and toilet rooms, large porches and electric light. Strange, isn't it, that some people say that "the Park has seen its best days?"

The postoffice at this place the past quarter canceled over $1200 in postage stamps and sold more than 400 postal orders. This will give an idea of the number of people who visited the Park during the months of July and August.

When *The Sun* was at high noon in 1895 the snake's head was cut off. Will *The Sun* go down before the tail stops wiggling?

B. & O. Oyster Express.

The oyster train for this season made its first run over the main line of the B. & O. last Wednesday morning. The train runs as the second section of the through train No. 7 to Chicago. It runs to Wheeling only, as the buisness west is not too heavy yet for the regular trains to carry. In a short time the oyster train will run through from Baltimore to Chicago. For several years past the Baltimore and Ohio company has been compelled to run this train during the fall and winter months. It is not put on, however, until the traffic becomes too heavy for the regular trains. Sometimes as many as seven express cars are loaded and carried, which makes a fairly good load for the passenger engines to haul over the road at the rapid rate required. The first train was a large one.

PUMPKIN PIES.

Fresh From the Larder of An Able Chef.

Reader, surrender yourself to dreamland and awaken to find you have feasted with a gusto on the pumpkin pie (not the one mother used to make) fresh from the flowing pen of "Dithyramb" Dick, of the Hagerstown *Mail*, which follows:

"Bland, aromatic and persuasive—genial as dear friendships reunited after long years and as deliciously warm as a sudden keen desire on the edge of gratification—the Punkin pie Americanus, clad clingingly in garments redolent of the spicy East and oriental noons, arises in the gastronomic hall and wears the gustatorial laurel of the reigning favorite. It looms filmy-winged in upon us to no tremblement of cynic brasses nor to the hoarse muttering of the drums but suave and tranquil-gliding, like the timid aspiring of young souls or the first wave of a tender bosom over a half-suppressed and faltering fancy, it flutters adrift on balmy odors into our realm and into our hearts of hearts, and there majestic sits supreme. To the entranced eye, a rhomboidovate of glimmering topaz, lit with circling memories of blossoming April days, jetted with diswreathing vales and mounds and rounded with an amorous sea of crust, oversurging the yellow disk in row on row of cherubic seraphim overhung a bowl of sheerest gold. To the taste, a rare compound of all delectable delight, of long, low night under fructifying moons amid the coolly growing ranks of corn, of warm and transient suns that transmuted the dusky and striped green to the rioting yellow and of bitter frosts that stung like robbers bees amid lustrous and mellifluous flowers. With such a shield as this might not the brave Hector have dared the plunging arrows of the golden-haired son of Thetis and might not the mighty Ajax have successfully defied the avenging thunder bolts of the sullen gods; with this as the pacificatory papulum might not the two and seventy jarring sects be joined in righteous harmony, and might not grouped about this, the quintessance of sublunar delicacies, all the Nations of the World bury their emnities and their lethal weapons, deep in its lotus bosom, and swear by it a new Federation of Mankind and a lasting Brotherhood of the World? We, about to thrust the bare tooth of anticipation and satisfaction through it, hail it chief and cast our editorial tribute at the base of its ectypal throne."

Yea, verily, with just such shields Hector could have braved the darts of the warlike Thetis. With some of such shields he could have braved elephants, lions or even 12-inch shells, belched forth at the rate of a million miles a second. With some of such shields one could brave most anything—even a high ball or a lengthy argument on the tariff. It would be best to take a goodly dose of life insurance, brother, before you "thrust the bare tooth of anticipation and satisfaction through it," lest you awaken to find yourself "deep in its lotus bosom."

Estray Notice.

This is to give notice that I have taken up as an estray a white ram, with 2 slits in left ear and swallow fork and under bit in right ear. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay all costs and damages and take same away. The said animal can be found at my farm, 4 miles south of Deer Park.

30 3* CHAS. L. MOON.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE PROGRAM.

Sessions Will Be Held in Oakland October 14 to 18.

The Board of County School Commissioners for Garrett County has arranged the following program for the institute to be held in the public school building here next week:

MONDAY—MORNING SESSION.

10.00 a. m.—Opening exercises. Singing. Prayer by Rev. Wm. Osmond.
10.15 a. m.—Address of welcome by Rev. A. Mick. Response by J. S. Gnegy.
11.00 a. m.—Recitation, Miss Bessie Moore.
11.20 a. m.—General business.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2.00 p. m.—"The New Curriculum," Prof. M. B. Stephens.
2.30 p. m.—Nature Studies, Prof. Guy Stewart.
3.00 p. m.—Round Table; subject, Pedagogy as an art.
B. B. Analysis, With what two things does the teacher have to deal in the practice of pedagogy in the process of education?
Powers of Mind—Consciousness, attention and conception.
General discussion.

TUESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

9.30 a. m.—Opening exercise. Prayer, Rev. Geo. I. Uhler.
9.45 a. m.—Spelling, Prof. Stephens. Discussion by teachers.
10.30 a. m.—Recess.
10.40 a. m.—Reading in public schools and how to teach it, Mr. P. O'Rourke. Discussion by teachers.
11.15 a. m.—Primary teaching—Paper—Miss Mollie Dorsey. Discussion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1.30 p. m.—Language and Grammar. Paper. Mr. A. S. Teats. Discussion, A. W. DeWitt, Geo. B. Frazee, Miss Lizzie B. Leary.
2.15 p. m.—Geology, Capt. Robt. H. Gordon.
3.20 p. m—Round Table—Psychology, Prof. Stephens. Discussion.

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

9.30 a. m.—Opening exercise. Prayer, Rev. A. Mick.
9.45 a. m.—Address, Hon. Thomas C. Miller, State Supt. of W. Va.
10.15 a. m.—The English Language. (a) Its origin. (b) Pitfalls in teaching it. Prof. Wilson M. Foulk, of the Piedmont High School.
11.00 a. m.—Recess.
11.10 a. m.—Algebra, A. W. DeWitt. Discussion by C. G. Teats.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1.30 p. m.—Arithmetic. Paper by A. L. Lee. Discussion, Ed A. Browning and S. K. Welsh.
2.15 p. m.—Geography and History, R. R. Sanner. Discussion, Ira E. Culp.
3.00 p.m.—Round Table—Psychology, Discussion by Prof. Stephens, A. W. DeWitt, H. G. Weimer, A. S. Teats.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

9.30 a. m.—Opening exercise. Prayer by Rev. J. M. Davis.
9.45 a. m.—Aesthetic Education. Paper by Miss Mollie Hamill. Discussion, H. M. Speicher.
10.30 a. m.—Recess.
10.40 a. m.—Civil Government, J. S. Gnegy. Discussion.
11.25 a. m.—Suspension and expulsion of pupils, Ed A. Browning. Discussion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1.30 a. m.—"Memory Work in Literature." Also a talk on Geometry at another period, Prof. John T. White. Discussion.
2.00 p. m.—Number work, George B. Frazee. Discussion.
2.30 p. m.—Round Table, Prof. Thos. C. Miller, of West Virginia. Subject to be selected.

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

9.00 a. m.—Business session. Examiner and Teachers.
9.45 a. m.—Address.
10.15 a. m.—High School Work. Paper by Miss Esther Budd. Discussion.
11.00 a. m.—Recess.
11.10 a. m.—Public examination in the public schools, Leo J. Beachy. Discussion.

Addresses will be delivered during the week by Hon. George A. Pearre, Thomas J. Peddicord, Esq., Rev. A. Mick and others. Mrs. Elliott, of Chicago, will fill a period each day on the latest methods of teaching geography.

NIGHT SESSIONS.

Lecture on Tuesday night by Prof. John T. White, Examiner of Allegany county, on "Immortelles in Poetry."

Lecture on Wednesday night by Hon. J. DeWitt Miller, of the Central Lyceum Bureau of Lectures, Rochester, N. Y.

It Happend in a Drug Store.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that she could take abottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." The remedy owes its great popularity and extensive sale in a large measure to the personal recommendations of people who have been cured by its use. It is for sale by All dealers.

For sprains, swellings and lameness there is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by all dealers.

MOUNTAIN TRIOLETS.

THE FROST IS ON THE HILLS.

TO S. M. W.

The ripened nuts are dropping out
The frost is on the hills.
How merrily the children shout,
The ripened nuts are dropping out,
And everything so bright, without,
A radiant peace instills:
The ripened nuts are dropping out,
The frost is on the hills.

While through the evening's purple haze
The ruddy sun is showing,
We see his glory with amaze—
While through the evening's purple haze
The mountain slopes are all ablaze
With autumn foliage glowing;
While through the evening's purple haze
The ruddy sun is showing.

Across the uplands sweet and clear
An even' song comes ringing;
The heart is lightened with its cheer—
Across the uplands sweet and clear
We hear the song of one that's dear,
A joy bird in her singing:
Across the uplands sweet and clear
An even' song comes ringing.

Jackson Park, 1901. —T. L. L.

WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

Closes Tuesday at Noon—Oakland District Appointments—Resolutions.

The fifty-third conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of the District of West Virginia closed Tuesday at noon when Bishop Andrews made the following announcements for Oakland District:

Albright—W. M. Schultz.
Aurora—J. H. Koch.
Brandonville—Martin Talbott.
Bayard—E. J. Westfall.
Blaine—F. D. Carder.
Bruceton—To be supplied.
Cranesville—H. E. Friend.
Davis—J. B. Workman.
Etam—To be supplied.
Evansville—J. O. Bolton.
Friendsville—D. A. Friend.
Grantsville—E. C. Bedford.
Horton—J. H. Funk.
Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park—J. S. Harvey.
Newburg—C. B. Meredith.
Oakland—Hezekiah Scott.
Parsons—J. W. Bedford.
Rowlesburg—E. P. Idleman.
Sinclair—R. O. Phillips.
Swanton—J. W. Funk.
Terra Alta—J. L. B. Jones.
Thomas—D. Westfall.

The committee on resolusions composed of Revs. S. V. Leech, Frank S. Townshend and B. B. Evans, introduced the following resolutions on the death of President McKinley, which were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Methodist Episcopal church and the entire country have recently been bereaved by the appalling tragedy that removed from earth our illustrious and beloved brother in Christ, William McKinley, President of the United States; therefore, be it resolved by the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist church:

1. That in the tragic death of the late President the Nation has lost one of the most patriotic, wise and successful Chief Magistrates it has ever had; the civilized world one of the most accomplished and gifted statesmen, and the Methodist Episcopal church a distinguished lay member, whose numerous virtues and profound consecration to the divine service have brilliantly illustrated the possibility of associating with the most exalted civil life a lofty ideal of Christian character and Christian practice. His great and progressive achievements in statesmanship and diplomacy, combined with his sterling moral endowments, have won for him the admiration and confidence of many millions of his countrymen, and will render his name and fame immortal in American history.

2. That we tender to Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley our deepest sympathy and our earnest prayers for divine support in her great bereavement. May the precious recollections of her husband's tender and affectionate devotion to her interests, his eminent services to his country and the religious sublimity of his death be to her a fountain of comfort until she shall go to be with him forever.

3. As Methodist Episcopal pastors we regard it as both a duty and privilege to be loyal to the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, called suddenly and under painful circumstances to the duties and responsibilities of the Chief Magistracy of the Republic. We appreciate his high Christian character and the magnificent record he has made in civil and military life. We devoutly pray that God may so endow him with wisdom that his administration may be a great blessing to all parts of the national territory.

4. That the secretary of this Conference be and he is hereby instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to Mrs. McKinley and the President.

Of the ministers who formerly served the Oakland charge Rev. Mick was transferred to Huntington; Rev. M. W. Rider, South Buchannon; Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, Clarksburg; Rev. C. H. Lakin, Tunnelton; Rev. G. W. Kepler, Elburn; Rev. R. B. Ward, Cameron; Rev. J. H. Enlow, Short Creek.

Rev. Hezekiah Scott, who comes to Oakland, being transferred here from Huntington, where he had charge of the 7th avenue church, is held in high esteem by the members of his charge and also by his fellow ministers.

The Minister's Rescue

By Ethel M. Colson.

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"THE Little Minister" everybody on board the Lucretia called him inevitably; he was so very little and so obviously a minister. And everybody, before the Lucretia was three days out from Liverpool, was gossiping about the little minister's devotion to one of the women passengers—the woman with darkened eyebrows and hair a thought too golden. Everybody would have gossiped still more had everybody heard and understood the whispered words which aroused the curiosity and wonder of the head stewardness on the evening when the little minister set everybody agog by escorting the yellow-haired woman down to the very door of her state-room.

"Courage! Courage! Do not despair!" was the half-comprehended ejaculation with which he bade her adieu.

And everybody, again, would have been nearly frantic with excitement had the manner in which the two became acquainted been publicly known.

The yellow-haired woman was leaning over the rail of the promenade deck, well forward, upon the second day of the voyage, when the little minister, who had been watching her keenly from his unobserved seat behind a music room porthole, strolled easily to her side.

"I wouldn't! Don't think of it," he said, softly. "It really wouldn't be worth while. Pluck up heart and take courage. Your present sorrow will be over in a lifetime, anyway; you'll be sorry for all eternity if you jump overboard, poor child."

"Why do you speak to me like this?" cried the woman, turning wide, desperate eyes on his kindly face.

"Because I, too, have been very close to despair," he made gentle answer, "and, perhaps, with far less reason than you have. I have known despair for my own sins rather than the sins of others. You have sinned, also doubtless, but you have been sinned against as well."

For a moment the woman looked as though she would kill him. Then, suddenly, she laid her weary head down on the rail, and he could feel, rather than see, that she was sobbing. Presently he stepped a little nearer, and, affecting to be deeply interested in the tossing water, spoke to her again, in a very low tone.

"Don't give way here—and now," he exhorted, tenderly. "Others are watching us; you don't want to attract attention. Bear up a little longer; you have been silent so long, I am sure. Let them think you are ill—it is only natural. Steward!" to the blue-jacketed functionary of the lower deck, "some hot beef-tea for this lady, immediately."

"Let me give you my arm to the upper deck," he suggested, when, the beef-tea having been absorbed in a sheltered corner, the task of screening her from the inquisitive glances of casual deck-strollers became a little difficult. And there on the upper deck—which was altogether too exposed and too windy to be anything but deserted—the yellow-haired woman related her story. She was moved thereto partly by the knowledge of his cloth and his fatherly manner, partly because she looked through the clergyman, and saw that he was a man and a gentleman as well; more than all, perhaps, because she had reached the point where she could no longer contain the guilt-burdened misery from which a womanly listener might have shrunk with repellant disgust.

It was a pitiful story, more pitiful, even, than the teller of it realized. A desolate child, fatherless, motherless, she had never known a real home or affection. Tossed and buffeted from one unwilling, unloving relative to another, she had flouted them all, at 18, to fall in love with a man many years her senior, and who had never borne a good name. She had gone through the preliminary punishment of the lost in order to be true to him, in his absence. When, a year after he had bidden her good-by until "I can come back and marry you," he had sent her money and directions to cross the ocean and become his wife in Liverpool, she had sacrificed her all, deeming it no sacrifice, but a joyous privilege, to obey him. Two years later, inflamed with the fire of a new passion, he had offered her a goodly sum of money to sign an agreement protecting him from any future demands or embarrassments, and leaving him free to marry the woman of his later choice as he had promised—untruthfully—to marry her.

Stung to the quick of the sensitive nature which had lately known love for the first time, all but maddened, desperate, she had left him—but without taking the money. Now, another year later, she was using the proceeds of 12 months of hard work and semi-dissipation to go back to America. The slow passing of the long 14-days' voyage, desirable for financial reasons, had left her time for the bitter thinking and forecasting so long deferred. The Giant Despair had her fast in his iron, relentless clutches when the little minister had interfered.

He heard her through in silence—the sympathetic, comprehensive silence so rich in balm and cheer. He, too, had been lonely; he was returning now from the journey undertaken to bid his last living relative a long good-by. His was a nature, also, which, while it could never know real wickedness, suffered much because of fancied sins against God and man. Since the fancy, as now happened, taught him great sympathy and skill in dealing with other—and greater—sinners it was not, perhaps, without its uses. The yellow-haired woman realized the supposed and actual character of the fancy intuitively; but the knowledge that he believed himself a sore sinner was as indefinably comforting as his wise silence.

Day after day the little minister cheered, strengthened and encouraged her, heroically regardless of the meaning glances cast toward them by women whose hair was not yellow, and by men who considered facetious speeches concerning flirtatious parsons and the latitude of the cloth; day after day he induced her to postpone further compact with the Giant Despair at least until she had made effort a little longer. And all went well until the afternoon when he was powerless to fight the recurring battle with her because of the determined companionship and questioning of the ascetic maiden lady who wanted his views upon the Athanasian creed question—and also to talk about the yellow-haired woman. The little minister, whose gentlemanly instinct never allowed him to discuss one woman with another, found anxiety dispossessing his patient and polite boredom as he noticed that the yellow-haired woman was leaning through instead of over the rail. But before he could carry out his swiftly formed resolution to go to her immediately there was the flash of a falling figure, a sudden commotion—and he realized that the long-dreaded circumstance had come to pass.

He was in the water almost as soon as she was. Three other men made themselves ready, but were a trifle slower, for various reasons. Before they reached the rail the little minister had caught hold of the yellow-haired woman—who struggled and fought him wildly.

"Don't save me," she gasped, moaningly. "I can't help struggling, but I don't want to be saved. Please, please let me drown!"

For all answer he slipped a hand under the little, round, delicate chin which told such a clear story of the weakness which loves and finds it hard to resist temptation, pushed her at arms'-length from him, and swam as strongly as he might until a rope came to him over the stern of the ship. First she was drawn on board safely, then he followed and was hurried downstairs for brandy and hard rubbing. Almost before the two combined brought warmth and vitality back to the limbs which were so insignificantly weak and unfitted to contain the mighty spirit which upheld them a message came to his stateroom. The yellow-haired woman hoped he had not been injured in coming to her rescue; she would like to see him to say "Thank you," whenever he should feel inclined to leave his berth. She herself had been commanded by the surgeon to remain motionless for some hours.

When the aisles and staterooms had been emptied by the dinner-gong the little minister traversed the former and stood at the side of the yellow-haired woman—pathetically weak and young-looking in her physical weakness and spiritual abasement. At sight of him she broke into sobbing, regardless of the now sympathetic stewardess, who considerately slipped from the room.

"Why did you save me?" she asked him, still weeping. "You knew I wanted to die. I want to die now, as God hears me, although I have learned this evening just how sweet it would be to go on living—if one only had a chance to start over."

And then it was that the soul of the man and the gentleman stood up in the eyes of the preacher, and the divine instinct which had healed so many sins and sorrows failed not the little minister, even though the remedy required was unusual.

"I, too, learned something while down in the water," he said, with the hesitating precision of one who recites a lesson but hastily learned. "I learned that my life will never be quite perfect, never quite what it should be, unless you consent to become part of it, my—my dear. Will you"—his manner as reverential as though she had been the most conventional of conventional "good women,"—"honor me by promising to become my wife?"

The hope and the wonder which flashed out in her face transformed and transfigured it; but the glory died out a moment later.

"You are only saying this for charity's sake, to save me, to give me another chance," she told him.

"No," answered the little minister, with quiet tenderness and gentle determination, "you are quite, quite mistaken, my—my dear. I am saying it because I love you."

And the good God, hearing these words of nobility and resurrection, looked upon them with favor—and made them true.

One Admiring Constituent.

That no man is a hero to his valet is a truism that has come down through a long line of French cynics; but Lord Ripon, ex-viceroy of India, had occasion to demonstrate that he, at least, was appreciated by a faithful retainer. Soon after his return from Calcutta, and when the criticisms of his administration were particularly fierce, Lord Ripon was met by a member of the liberal party, who said to him, enthusiastically: "I congratulate you on your courage and public spirit in pursuing so large-minded and liberal a policy in the east." Lord Ripon smiled as he replied: "It is good of you to say such kind things of me; but to tell you the truth, I don't believe there was anyone in India who really approved of my policy except my old Scotch gardener."—Youth's Companion.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

ENEMY OF THE SOLDIER.

Letter from Soldier in South Africa Draws Strong Indictment Against Alcoholic Drinks.

In an English paper we find a letter from a soldier in South Africa, showing the evils of drink. Among other things he says:

The men who drank rum could not stand the cold like those who took none. One night six of us were on duty at an observation post. It was on the top of a mountain, dreadfully cold, and we dared not walk about for fear the enemy would hear us. Four were taken ill, two of whom had to go in the hospital. The two who were not ill with the cold were your humble servant and another teetotaler. Again, men don't seem to care what trouble they get into so long as they can get drink. In one camp we had six men on guard over the stores. They broke open the rum casks and got so drunk we had to take them with us in the hospital wagon. They were tried by court-martial, the corporals reduced to privates and all the lot got six months' imprisonment. There are lots of cases of this sort I could give you and I have seen five Kaffirs flogged for stealing rum. I have also taken notes of the men who have been sick and almost to a man they have been

FLOGGED FOR STEALING RUM.

those who were fond of drink. Of course we have had hardships, privations and bad weather enough to make the strongest sick, but compare the sickness of the men when they can only get the regulation issue of rum and the sickness when in a standing camp, and I will guarantee there is double the sickness in the standing camp where the men can obtain beer, etc. I have only had a slight attack of rheumatism through getting wet and having to lie on the veldt all night in my wet clothes, and very few of my teetotal comrades have had any sickness at all. It would greatly surprise you to see the men going with buckets for beer, and they have to pay exorbitant prices for it. There is nothing that unfits a dutiful soldier so much as alcoholic drinks—cursed drinks! One night a lot of us were called out to do guard duty. Several were absent, after drink, of course, and when we were going down the kopje we saw one poor fellow lying full length across the road, and a bugler boy crying because he could not get him up. The man had such a sense of his duty that when told who and what we were he tried to get up and follow us, but all in vain. Don't think I speak with any animosity against my fellow soldiers. No, I pity them. They are more sinned against by being able to get the drink than sinning. I felt like praying a curse upon it and those who make and sell it, but it is cursed enough. It keeps the men away from our Gospel services. It was their delight when our regiment was on the march to join us in the singing, but now they can get drink they are absent from the service.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

A proctorial edict has been issued at Oxford reviving the prohibition of undergraduates entering any hotel or tavern.

The French minister of instruction requires that special teaching be given in the schools in relaion to the evils of intemperance.

A man who will cheerfully "treat" a lot of strangers to beer and whisky, is seldom willing to give anything toward a good cause.—Atchison Globe.

Canteen Argument.

Even if it could be proved that drunkenness and rioting had increased since the abolition of the canteen, it would not change the principle which is the basis for such abolition. There are no conditions which can make it wise or right for the government to sell liquor to its soldiers. The strongest argument of the friends of the canteen is the existence of the "outside saloon." If those who are clamoring for the restoration of the canteen are honestly and conscientiously aiming to secure the highest welfare and greatest efficiency of the soldier they will work to abolish the outside saloon, if not from the entire country, at least from the vicinity of the military forts. The remedy for "increased drunkenness" is not the removal of restrictions within the post, but the placing of more restrictions outside; not the opening of more places of temptation, but the closing of those which are universally admitted to be a menace to army morality and discipline.—Union Signal.

CHRISTIAN EXPEDIENCY.

Attitude Towards the Temperance Question Which It Would Clearly Indicate.

There is no man who can stand up and boast of his immunity from evil. We must have a certain definition of moderation, and how shall a man know what is moderation until he has touched the line of immoderation? And at that very point the evil has already been done. Besides, what is moderate at one time is not so at another. A different condition of body may entirely change the effect which alcohol may have upon the system. A time comes when the previous condition of safety is not present. The reign of danger is reached, the time of injury has arrived. Are you sure that you will recognize this time? May not the man wake up to find that he is in the coils of the serpent, that the evil is done, and that he has lost that equilibrium of bodily and mental self-control which he is bound to conserve? Even if he should be saved, yet he has been injured, and though he may retrace his steps, he has already transgressed. The law of Christian expediency is imperative against such a condition, and the only insurance we have against such a condition will be the practice of total abstinence.

But the Christian has to consider not only himself. He is one of the great family of mankind, and while his religion and the relation which he occupies toward God through his Lord and Saviour separates him from his kind, and gives to him a peculiar character and a special place, it also deepens the obligation under which he rests to live not for himself, but for his fellow-men. In the sphere of Christian liberty, therefore, we have to find as directions not only that which shall be innocuous to our own well-being, but we must avoid such things as may lead others into wrong-doing.

A direct injury is prohibited by the moral law, but an indirect injury is quite as much prohibited by the Christian expediency which rules in the sphere of liberty. Even human laws take into consideration such indirect results, and equity has stepped in to control that region which common statute law may not be able to reach, because not able to define. Expediency in regard to the welfare of our fellow-men is the equity side of justice in the court of ethics. And that is the law which controls the Christian's actions.

The Christian law of expediency is well illustrated by Paul writing to the church at Rome in the matter of eating meats offered to idols. He says an idol is nothing, and meat offered to idols is nothing; but if the eating make a brother to offend or become weak, then the eating is contrary to the law of God, and unworthy of those who trust and serve a Saviour who gave Himself up altogether for us. Do you say this is a sacrifice—a self-denial? What had we been had there been no self-denying of Himself in self-sacrifice by the Son of God?—William G. Haeselbarth, in Christian Work.

A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Long Continued Use of Alcoholic Beverages Has a Decidedly Degenerative Effect.

That alcohol is not without utility will not be denied by any unprejudiced mind, but that it is likewise a powerful influence for evil cannot be disclaimed even by those who advocate most earnestly its legitimate and intelligent employment. Apart from the effects of acute intoxication, says the Journal of the American Medical Association, the deleterious influence of long-continued indulgence in alcohol is witnessed in chronic visceral changes principally of a degenerative character. In speaking of the increase in the number of cases admitted during the year 1900 to the Royal Edinburgh asylum, the physician-superintendent, Dr. Clouston, in his annual report was unable to avoid the conclusion that this was due to a large extent to the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants during times of prosperity, attended with brisk trade and high wages. The number of alcoholic insane admitted to the asylum has increased from an average of 15.5 per cent. in the period between 1874 and 1888 to 21.5 per cent. in the period between 1889 and 1898, and to 22.5 in 1899. Of 472 new cases received during the year 1900, drink was assigned as either the sole or contributory cause in 115, or about one-quarter of all. In the men alone 81, or about one-half, were alcoholic patients. Besides, for every man in whom excessive drinking causes absolute insanity there are 20 in whom it injures the brain, blunts the moral sense and lessens the capacity for work in varying degree. Dr. Clouston makes an earnest plea for legislative or state means for the diminution of alcoholism. He rightly contends that it is an irrational application of the doctrine of liberty to grant to every man the inalienable right to render himself a burden to others and a source of degradation and danger to the community.

Drink and Crime.

In 120 army prisons throughout Germany 46 per cent. of all the murderers committed their crimes while under the influence of drink. Sixty-three per cent. of the cases of manslaughter, 74 per cent. of serious injury to the person and 77 per cent. of criminal immorality are due to the same cause. In the navy, out of 1,671 punishable cases during the last six years 75 per cent. of the most serious cases have been due to drunkenness.—Berlin Letter to London Chronicle.

PROGRESS IN LUZON.

Substance of Gen. MacArthur's Report Is Encouraging.

Greater Part of the Philippine Archipelago He Declares to Be Under Civil Home Rule and Thoroughly Pacified.

Gen. MacArthur's report on retiring from command in the Philippines is a record of advancement all along the line. He found guerrilla warfare still raging in many districts. He leaves only a few bands in the hills, the greater part of the archipelago under civil home rule, and at peace, with industry and education advancing rapidly.

Gen. MacArthur rightly regards Funston's capture of Aguinaldo as the most important event of his administration. "The capture," he says, "dispelled the growing tendency to idealize Aguinaldo's personality, which millions of natives believed ultimately would insure success for the rebellion." Aguinaldo at large and rarely visible was a demigod to the superstitious natives. Brought within constant sight and touch, he has shrunk to his normal and commonplace dimensions.

Gen. MacArthur approves Col. E. H. Crowder's plan for reforming the Philippine currency upon the gold standard. This proposes as the standard of value a gold peso of 12.9 grains, just half the value of the American gold dollar, to be coined in convenient multiples, and a subsidiary coinage of subdivisions of the peso, these coins to be exchangeable for American at two pesos for $1. This is practically the plan successfully followed by Japan in changing from the silver to the gold standard. Whether it would be better than the plan used in reforming the Porto Rican currency need not now be discussed.

The opinion of so many European observers, that the Filipino will

GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR.
(Until Recently American Commander in the Philippines.)

never make a steady worker, is not shared by Gen. MacArthur. "The Filipino," he says, "will work when properly paid, and the Chinese are not necessary, as has been asserted." He advises "the gradual decrease of the Chinese now in the islands," and evidently favors the application of our exclusion law. Thus the British doctrine that the islands will never amount to anything industrially unless the Chinese be allowed to overrun them is overthrown by American experience, just as many other British "colonial precedents" are being overthrown.

The much-debated "friar question," Gen. MacArthur believes, will easily be settled by the straightforward application of our principle of the absolute separation of state and church. "Properly speaking and in broad scope," he says, "there is no church question." Common-sense Americans have long held Gen. MacArthur's evident view. That is, to give the friars exactly the same protection given others, and let the people have such priests as they wish. Then let controversies over property be settled by the courts in the ordinary way.

"To doubt the wisdom of the United States' remaining in the islands," says Gen. MacArthur, in conclusion, "is to doubt the stability of republican institutions, and amounts to a declaration that a nation thus governed is incapable of successfully resisting strains that arise naturally from its own freedom and productive energy." That is why the United States stays in the Philippines, and will there remain. Their future will depend chiefly on the fitness of the natives for self-government, and to some extent on the construction of our constitution by the supreme court.

Mammoth Found in Siberia.

The St. Petersburg Academy of Science has received a telegram from the leader of the expedition which is shortly to bring the mammoth found in Siberia to St. Petersburg. The telegram, which is dispatched from Yakutsk, reports that the expedition was at that place on June 14. It is proceeding by steamer up the river, and will then journey overland to Kolymsk, which is 1,000 versts off, and where it expects to arrive in two and a half months. The mammoth found is unique of its kind. Its hair, skin and flesh are entirely preserved and there are remains of undigested food in its stomach.

Jewels for the Forehead.

There are hints from Paris of the return of the once fashionable, fervoniere—a jewel to be worn on the forehead, and held in place either by a velvet band or a fillet of gold.

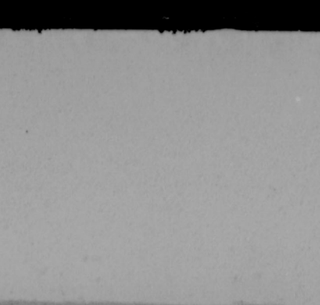
CAMBON ON AMERICA.

Every Workingman, Says the French Ambassador, Hopes to Be an Andrew Carnegie.

The Echo de Paris prints a long interview with the French ambassador to the United States, M. Jules Cambon.

He says on the subject of the steel strike that the workingman in America is not hostile to the moneyed aristocracy, as he believes that with intelligence and good luck he may also become a Carnegie. So, instead of being jealous, he says that Carnegie played his game fairly.

"Europeans have no idea how hard Americans, both rich and poor, work," continued Cambon. "The French people are not aware how many French there are in America, especially the



M. JULES CAMBON.
(Ambassador of the French Republic at Washington.)

descendants of Frenchmen. A large part of the United States was settled by the French, and if their descendants have not preserved their language they still love France.

"The Americans speak English, but they are not English. Their whole effort has been to weld into a single metal the French, English and Germans who compose the nation.

"The French language is popular. If the educated young women of France who are vainly seeking employment in schools would go to America they could easily gain a good living there as teachers.

"The Americans, perhaps, are inclined to reproach the French with remembering too well what they did for America. Still, the cultured classes know what America owes to France."

Describing the country, M. Cambon said: "When one returns to Europe after living with the Americans everything here looks small. America is so colossal and so young that she has many other surprises in store for Europe."

ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

Brief Sketch of the Career of the Republican Candidate for Governor of the Hawkeye State.

Albert B. Cummings, the republican candidate for governor of Iowa, is a leading lawyer of Des Moines. He was born February 15, 1850, near Carmichael, Pa., the son of Thomas L. and Sarah B. (Fennekien) Cummins.

Mr. Cummins passed through the public schools of his native town and later entered college at Waynesburg, Pa. He became a resident of Iowa in 1869, when he was 19. In 1871 he removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., where, after a brief term as assistant surveyor of Allen county, he became division engineer and then assistant chief engineer in the service

ALBERT B. CUMMINS.
(Nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Iowa.)

of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne road.

Having decided to study law, he removed to Chicago in 1872 and became a student in the office of the old firm of McClellan & Hedges. In 1878 he settled in Des Moines, where he has since resided.

He was not prominent in politics until 1887, when he was selected on account of personal popularity to lead the anti-prohibition fight in Polk county. He did so, defeating the republican candidate for the legislature in a close finish. He maintained his opposition to the party on the prohibition issue as late as 1891.

Pipes Not Used in Cuba.

Cuba produces no tobacco for chewing or for pipe-smoking. The Cubans who smoke pipes might be counted on one's fingers without making a second round on the fingers. The cigar and the cigarette prevail. To what extent the Cuban cigarette might ever become popular with American smokers is a matter beyond determination. It is certain that most Americans of prolonged residence become, if they be smokers, addicted to Cuban brands, and find difficulty in weaning themselves back to American brands on their return.

Germany's Richest Citizen.

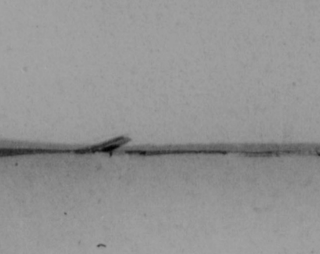
Krupp, the German gunmaker, has a fortune of nearly $50,000,000, an income of $4,000,000, and a payroll of 80,000 persons.

THE FARMING WORLD

HENHOUSE ON WHEELS.

It Can Be Moved from Field to Field, and Is the Idea of a Practical Farmer.

On the majority of farms where grain is raised there is more or less wasted each year that nothing but a fowl will pick up. This often happens in wheat fields. The hen house shown in the illustration is designed to meet the demand for a movable house and was gotten up by a practical poultry raiser. The house is built as light as the necessary strength will allow. The length is 12 feet and a little less than six feet wide in the clear. The height from the sill to eaves is five feet



POULTRY HOUSE ON WHEELS.

and seven and one-half feet from sill to gable. The door is six feet high and two feet wide.

One window is shown, though two on the same side would be better. There is no necessity for a window on the opposite side, from the fact that it is always possible to keep the same side to the south; and in case the house should be used in winter it would be preferable to have no windows on the north side. The house is sided with matched stuff, without any inner ceiling; the floor is single also, as it is designed purely for warm weather use though the owner has no trouble in keeping Cochins in it during the winter time. The roof is tarred paper painted. On a small roof like this tarred paper painted once a year will do very well. The rear wheels are from an old mowing machine; the forward ones from a grain binder truck. The rear axle is a heavy iron rod securely bolted to the bottom, while the front axle is of wood.—Orange Judd Farmer.

BEES WILL PAY TAXES.

There Is No Good Reason Why Every Farmer Should Not Raise a Crop of Honey.

In a bulletin recently issued by the Rhode Island board of agriculture the secretary of the board, George A. Stockwell, says:

Economical as the farmer may be, careful as he may clean in field and roadside (perhaps, meanwhile, complaining of low prices and high taxes), yet he is unconscious, often apparently, of the presence, or indifferent to the value, of a rich and bountiful crop, a free gift of nature, prepared every year that may be of sufficient value to pay the taxes. Honey is as much a money crop as any other and there is no reason why it should not contribute to the general welfare.

In the city of Providence one colony of bees gathered in one season 78 pounds of comb honey, sold at 25 cents per pound, or $19.50; another colony in the same apiary gathered in the same season 124 pounds of extracted honey, sold at 20 cents per pound, or $20.80. Other colonies in the same apiary produced 20 to 60 pounds of comb or extracted honey each, above what was required to support them during the winter.

Beekeeping is usually a joint industry. Bees must have some attention, but do not require so much care as some persons suppose. By the use of the double, non-swarming hives bees may be left to themselves most of the time and the farmer may give his attention to poultry raising, small fruit culture, gardening, etc., assured that his bees are working for his benefit to supply his table and pay or help pay the taxes.

Proper Rations for Hens.

The proper feeding of birds has much to do with their health. The ration of the fowls should always be a balanced one. Fowls fed an unbalanced ration continually are certain to become weak. If it is unbalanced on the side of too much carbo-hydrates they become soft and lazy and the bones lack strength, as well as do the muscles. If the food is overbalanced on the side of too much nitrogenous matter, various troubles follow, and in such a condition the birds are said to fall easy victims to rheumatism, which in turn is made possible by too great a supply of acid formed from the nitrogenous food products. It pays a man to study the ration question if he wishes to avoid many troubles with fowls.—Farmers' Review.

Keep a Regular Account.

It is impossible to know whether you have made a profit unless accounts are kept. Charge the hens with all the food allowed, and also interest on capital invested. Credit them with all the sales and for the produce used in the family. The difference will be the profit unless you wish to charge for your labor, the value of which depends upon how much it was worth to you at the time. A large flock costs less for labor, proportionately, than a smaller one, but in families where small flocks are kept for pleasure as well as profit the labor is not estimated.—Farm and Fireside.

VALUABLE FORAGE CROP.

The Strong Points of Winter Rye Make It Invaluable Where Pasture Is Desired.

Next to rape, winter rye is probably the most valuable forage crop grown in the United States. When all its good points are considered, it almost becomes a question as to whether it should not be given first place as a forage crop. But it is inferior to rape as a soiling crop. The strong points about winter rye as a forage plant are: The abundant pasture which it produces fall and spring, the earliness and lateness of its growth, the power which it has to withstand severe weather and to grow on poor soils, and the fact that it is grown as a catch crop, that is to say, a crop grown between crops. Rye can be grown any season without losing a crop. When pastured off in the spring, it may be followed by a crop of corn, sorghum, field roots or rape. The soil is prepared for rye in the same way as for other grain. The seed bed should be fine and moist. In a dry autumn moisture is secured by a judicious use of the roller and harrow on upturned land. From two to three bushels of seed per acre should be sown, and preferably with the grain drill, for many reasons that may be given. It should be sown any time after midsummer and on until the autumn, but it should always be sown sufficiently long before winter to enable it to root firmly. If sown quite early in very hot weather it may rust. The partial remedy for this is immediate pasturing. In the spring it will furnish grazing from two to three weeks earlier than any other plant, and it should at all times be grazed down closely to keep it from jointing. Milch cows should not be allowed to pasture on it for more than two or three hours a day. The grazing which young rye furnishes is excellent for any kind of stock, and in case it should outgrow the grazing powers of the animals pasturing it, if they are removed until the heads form and ripen and begin to break down, the foraging for swine is most excellent.—Colman's Rural World.

CHEAP FEEDING FLOOR.

Progressive Stock Raisers Consider It Not Merely a Convenience But a Necessity.

Feeding floors are becoming more and more popular among advanced stock raisers and as there is so much at stake in feeding hogs no effort should be spared to keep them healthy. When the hogs are fed on the ground there is great danger of inviting disease. A feeding floor, therefore, is very desirable. To insure perfect healthfulness it should be three or four feet above the ground, so that perfect ventilation is secured and the harboring of rats and mice made impossible. The floor can be made of inch lumber and any desired size. A

FEEDING FLOOR FOR HOGS.

strong board fence must be put up all around it to prevent the hogs being crowded off and injured.

At one end of the pen an approach should be built up to the gate, which can be closed while the feed is being placed on the floor. The other end of the floor a crib or pen is located in which the feed is stored. The floor must be cleaned after each feeding. Put a long-handled fork through the middle of a board about three feet long and six inches wide. With this the cobs and uneaten portion of the feed can be quickly pushed off. Hogs should never be fed unclean material. The accompanying illustration indicates the arrangement of the feeding floor and feeding pen. This floor is partially under roof.—J. L. Irwin, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Steady Demand for Stock.

There has never been a time in the history of this country when prime pure bred cattle were in such high favor as now, says the Drovers' Journal. The inquiry is as broad as the land, and broader, for it extends to our neighbors across the border, both north and south. There have been temporary spasms in the demand for high-class cattle in years past, but it was never universal, as it is now. There were never such good, wholesome reasons behind it. We are 10,000,000 short in the general cattle supply, and 10,000,000 ahead in population, with a field abroad which is constantly growing. The public is willing and better able to pay for better meat; why shouldn't it be produced?

Why Cattle Raising Pays.

Leading authorities say that in 1900 we had in this country 10,000,000 less cattle than in 1892, and that in that time our population has increased over 10,000,000. In 1892 we were considered to have 826 head of cattle to every 1,000 of population, losing on an average during those eight years 1,000,000, so that if we are only to maintain our present ratio we must be able to show an annual increase of about 1,000,000 cattle. This aspect of the situation appeals strongly to thinking men, and possibly gives the real explanation why men of great wealth are now eagerly embarking in the cattle business, both as breeders of pure bred cattle and in safe concerns on the range.—Rural World.

Turkeys are capable of rapid digestion and apparently are always hungry. They do better if they can have a free range

YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

How to Protcet Them from Rabbits Is a Problem That Has Puzzled Many a Man.

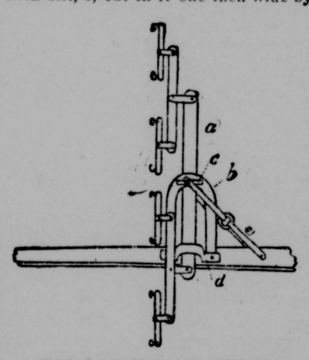
I have tried several plans of protecting young fruit trees from rabbits, and have unpleasant memories of some; especially the axle grease plan. I bought eight fine apple trees at 37½ cents apiece, and applied the axle grease as directed in an agricultural paper, and next spring all but two were dead; five years later these two were still stunted, and had made little or no growth. I would like to warn all fruit growers against the use of axle grease. Several of my neighbors followed the directions of this article, with equally disastrous results, and no telling how many readers in other parts of the country. Axle grease is an excellent thing on the axle, but on the young tree it is very destructive.

The method which I find to give the greatest satisfaction is as follows: Procure a lot of medium-sized cornstalks and cut them in two-foot lengths. With a stout cord—binder twine preferred—tie one around each end of a stalk, about three inches from end; tying stalk in middle of string, place another stalk beside this one, pass string around, tie and proceed with next stalk, picket fence fashion, until you have enough to pass around the tree. Leave several inches of string beyond the last stalk to tie around the tree. These can be made very fast, and will keep off the rodents nicely, and will be better than rags. The stalk protectors will last several winters. Some use paper and rags for this purpose, but however cheap and easily applied they are not altogether satisfactory; I have known bunny to have intelligence enough to remove this covering for his supper.—E. W. Jones, in Agricultural Epitomist.

CLEVER ARRANGEMENT.

How to Put Together a Four-Horse Whiffletree for Use on a Left-Hand Binder.

A four-horse double tree for a left-hand binder, cutting a seven-foot swath, may be made as follows: Whiffletree, a, should be six feet long and pivoted in the center with a clevis working in slot, c, just 32 inches from center of tongue. The piece, b, is made of iron three-quarters by four inches and bent in the shape of a horseshoe, with slit, c, cut in it one inch wide by



FOR A LEFT-HAND BINDER.

five inches long and bolted to tongue as portrayed, with the iron plate, d, on top. The plate, d, is to prevent the double tree, a, from slipping too far either way. The draft rod, e, is attached to the tongue as close to the machine as possible and gives a center draft, or nearly so. The single trees are 30 inches long. This hitch may be used for either a left or right-hand binder, as by simply reversing b, or putting it on the opposite side of the tongue, it is ready for the right-hand binder. One horse only is on the side of the tongue next to the grain.—W. A. Sharp, in Farm and Home.

SELECTION OF COLTS.

What a French Agricultural Paper Has to Say on This Always Interesting Subject.

How can a good colt be selected? Opinions differ on this subject. Some affirm it is very difficult, if not impossible, to judge a colt before he is somewhat matured. Others pretend that at six months one can decide what he will be, while others say that at 18 months a selection can be made on his merits with almost a certainty. At 18 months the ensemble of the proportions of the head, the chest and shoulders and of the body is very near what it will be at four years if the animal has been well raised, the legs alone lengthening slightly.

There are some indications of a general order that will serve as a guide in the selection of a colt. A colt that has a good resemblance to a matured horse will have very little to acquire. A colt high in the thighs should foretell a large horse, but if the knees are small and the hams narrow and flat the legs will be lank and puny and the colt will develop little force or value for the raiser. The colt that is said to come near the earth is the one to select, for whatever other specialty he may have this is a superior quality. The connoisseur can judge and decide the merits of a colt by a glance of the eye, but the inexperienced must take into account all the knowledge he can obtain. The growth of the common horse often terminates at three years, while that of a race horse is not often achieved until towards five years. One can therefore say a horse is fully matured at five years, but one should not demand a maximum of labor and fatigue until six years.—Journal d' Agriculture Pratique.

One disadvantage with guineas is that they are not good market fowls.

How He Passed It.

Pat—I say, Mike, I have a threepenny piece with a hole in it which I cannot get rid of at all—at all. What shall I do with it, begorra?

Mike—Sure, Pat, you must do the same as I did oncst—an excellent plan was mine.

"And phwat was it, at all, Mike?"

"Oh, it was fine, Pat, I tell you. That threepenny piece had bothered me a long toime, entoirely. Nobody would have it, so at last I melted down a sixpence and filled up the hole. Begorra, it went the very next day, me bhoy."—London Spare Moments.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Real Proof.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," he quoted, with a wise smile.

Now the soubrette for whom he was buying the dinner also smiled and chirped gayly:

"I guess that's right. 'This spread shows what a pudding you are for me, Algernon."—Baltimore American.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb 17, 1900.

Friendship's Tribute.

The man at whose funeral they were assembled hadn't drawn a sober breath during the last 15 years of his life, and had been noted for always being in trouble with his neighbors. "Well," said one of his old acquaintances, turning sadly away after the services were over, "he was a man of mighty reg'lar habits."—Chicago Tribune.

Hoxsie's Croup Cure

Checks a cold in one hour. 50 cents.

On the Safe Side.

"Mrs. Piff, how do you prepare your baby's breakfast?"

"Oh, I give him one-third milk and two-thirds microbe-killer."—Detroit Free Press.

To give happiness is to deserve happiness.—Rousseau.

Silence is the wit of fools, and one of the virtues of the wise.—Bonnard.

Woman poses while waiting for a man to propose.—Chicago Daily News.

All agree that it is more blessed to give than it is to receive advice.—Ram's Horn.

If you get hungry before noon your health is all right.—Atchison Globe.

"So they sent your poem back," said the sympathizing friend. "It's too bad." "That's what the editor said."—Philadelphia Times.

"I wish I could learn how to shave quickly," remarked the very young man. "First catch your hare," quoted his friend.—Philadelphia Press.

Explained—Mrs. Goodsale—"To what do you attribute your appetite for strong drink? Is it hereditary?" Wragson Tatters—"No, lady; it's thirst."—Philadelphia Press.

Scriblets—"I am going to make my boy a model of politeness." Wickers—"Going to let him read Chesterfield?" Scriblets—"No; I am going to let him read some of those editorial rejection slips."—Philadelphia Record.

"I strained my voice talking to a lady today," said a book agent. "I thought men in your business had your throats vulcanized so they would stand anything," said his friend. "How did you do it?" "Talking through a screen door." — Indianapolis News.

When an unworthy man tries to enforce unworthy ideas, show your disapproval. Should a lot of former culprits try to mob the sheriff, it is a part of your duty as a citizen to stand by the sheriff. It is also your duty to encourage a citizen who is in the right. It is this healthy public sentiment that makes the world good or ill; that encourages worthiness and makes evil unpopular.—Atchison Globe.

Arms and the Lady.

"Isn't it marvelous!" said the young man as they stood looking at the armless wonder. "He can feed himself without hands; he can write his name; he can thread a needle; he can paint a picture, and he can whittle."

The girl drew a long sigh and said:

"Yes, it is astonishing!"

"See, he is going to play the piano with his toes. Why, that man doesn't need arms. Of what use would they be to him if he had them?"

"Well," she said, rather low, so that the crowd couldn't hear, "they might come in handy if he were out calling, and it was along about nine or ten oclock, and the lights were turned down, and—and—"

But the master of ceremonies called out: "Now, ladies and gentlemen, if you will just step this way," and there was a rush in which she and her companion were swept down to where the man with the rubber skin was beginning his interesting and instructive performance.—Chicago Record-Herald.

He Couldn't.

"Oh, Mr. Spooneigh, pray rise. It is not right that you should kneel at my feet. Rise, I beg of you!" implored the fair lady.

But he didn't rise. His Irish did, though, and he replied, solemnly:

"I'm afraid—er—Miss Grace—I'm afraid I'm kneeling on your—er—that is, you dropped your chewing gum, and, oh, Miss Grace, I'm stuck on you!"—Denver Times.

Begone, Dull Care!

A Droitwich barber was just finishing lathering a customer and was talking volubly, as usual.

"Yes, sir," he said, "there's no carelessness allowed by our employer. Every time we cut a customer's face we are fined a sixpence, and if we make an ugly gash it costs us a shilling."

Then, picking up and brandishing his razor, he added: "But I don't care a rap to-day. I've just won a sovereign."—London Answers.

Looked Like It.

"John, dear," said the bride, after they had got to keeping house, with a never-vacant "spare room," "I believe all our friends think we are perfectly miserable."

"Why, my dear?" cried the astonished husband; "why?"

"Well, they seem to be carrying out the idea that 'misery loves company.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder

in a handy Patent Box (new)
SOZODONT LIQUID - - 25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER, 75c
At all Stores, or by Mail for the price.
25c
HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

A. N. K.—C 1879

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

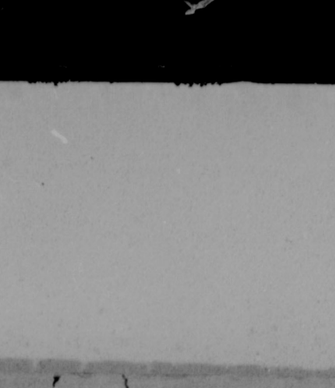
$3.00 W.L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

For More Than a Quarter of a Century

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.00 and $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

W. L. Douglas sells more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers.

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5 and $6 shoes and are just as good.

Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25 cts. additional for carriage. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes, in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown on model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. A fit guaranteed. Try a pair.

Fast Color Eyelets used.
Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

20,000 HARVEST HANDS

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Required to harvest the grain crop of Western CANADA. The most abundant yield on the Continent. Reports are that the average yield of No. 1 Hard Wheat in Western Canada will be over thirty bushels to the acre. Prices for farm help will be excellent.

Splendid Ranching Lands adjoining the Wheat Belt, will be run from all points in the United States to the FREE GRANT LANDS. Secure a home at once, and if you wish to purchase at prevailing prices, and secure the advantage of the low rates, apply for Literature, Rates, etc., to F. PEDLEY, Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to JOS. YOUNG, 315 State St., Columbus, O., Canadian Government Agent.

EXCURSIONS

☞ When visiting Buffalo, do not fail to see the CANADIAN EXHIBIT at the Pan-American.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS. LARGEST NURSERY. FRUIT BOOK free. WE WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH Weekly STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Fast experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

RICH, BUT WRETCHED

Fight on for wealth, old "Money Bags," your liver is drying up and bowels wearing out, some day you will cry aloud for health, offering all your wealth, but you will not get it because you neglected Nature in your mad rush to get gold. No matter what you do, or what ails you, to-day is the day—every day is the day—to keep watch of Nature's wants—and help your bowels act regularly—*CASCARETS* will help Nature help you. Neglect means bile in the blood, foul breath, and awful pains in the back of the head with a loathing and bad feeling for all that is good in life. Don't care how rich or poor you are, you can't be well if you have bowel trouble, you will be regular if you take *CASCARETS*—get them to-day—*CASCARETS*—in metal box; cost 10 cents; take one, eat it like candy and it will work gently while you sleep. It cures; that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels and gives them new life; then they act regularly and naturally; that is what you want—it is guaranteed to be found in—

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy *CASCARETS* we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper. 423

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1901.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
HERMAN S. PLATT,
Of Baltimore City.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
THOMAS PARRAN,
Of Calvert County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator:
ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

For House of Delegates:
PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.
CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

For Sheriff:
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

For Treasurer:
JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 14.

For County Commissioners:
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.
JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

For Register of Wills:
EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

For County Surveyor:
FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

CAN your father vote?

HAS anyone heard the Democratic election law upheld?

TO VOTE under the Gorman-Rasin law will try the intelligence of the most intelligent.

CAN you vote? is a question propounded not only to illiterates but also to literates.

HOW much easier it is to fight for principles than for a boss. Down with Gorman.

HAVE the people of this county figured out how much the extra session cost per capita?

THIS county will never send three Democratic Legislaturemen to cast their votes for A. P. G.

THE voters of our State will not again deliberately put on the yoke of a boss-ruled Democracy.

HOW much did you contribute toward paying for the State census taken for political purposes only?

LET all the voters of this county rally as one man and carry the G. O. P. on to an overwhelming victory.

HOW much did you contribute to the recent extra session and what benefit did you receive therefrom?

THE Democratic election law is like a boomerang: it will come back and strike the party who sent it forth.

LOCALLY we have a pretty decent sort of Democratic ticket to go "up against," but deliver us from the State ticket.

THE census taken by the United States is good enough for us. We did not need a State one. The Democrats must have been fearful of losing a vote.

DO THE voters of Maryland want A. P. Gorman back in the United States Senate? If so vote for the Democratic nominees for the Legislature.

THERE seems to be many Democrats who think that if they were literate enough to vote in past years they should not be required to attend school now.

ANYTHING for the Senate is Boss Gorman's cry. Shall we let him succeed? It is dollars to doughnuts that he will be still crying the same story after the election.

THE white illiterates of Maryland will on November 5 improve the opportunity to get even with the Democratic party which endeavored to disfranchise them.

THERE must be constant watchfulness and activity on the side of our party until November 5th, for that is the only sure way to win victory at the polls.

IF THE Democrats are successful next month we may confidently expect them to enact a law making it a crime for a man to attempt to vote unless he be a Democrat.

OF THE four hundred or more illiterate voters of this county more than half the number are taxpayers, yet they have no voice as to who shall levy and collect their taxes.

THE German citizens of this county unable to read English will be disqualified from voting. Will their sons who can read English suffer this insult to their parents to go unchallenged?

DR. GEORGE C. KELLER, of Grantsville, who was nominated by the Democrats for the Legislature, has withdrawn from the ticket and Mr. E. C. W. Ryland, of Friendsville, has been designated to take his place.

"SLICK VIC" BAUGHMAN wants to be the next Governor of Maryland. He is the father of the infamous election law now disgracing the statutes of Maryland. A vote for the Democracy now means a vote for "Slick Vic" a year or two hence.

SOME wag has written under the placard adorning the door of Democratic headquarters in Oakland the words: "Dead dog." It is not for us to say that the party is a dead dog but appearances seem to indicate that it is a dead party in Garrett county at least.

AMONG other advantages to accrue from Republican successes in Maryland this fall, one of the most important will be the repeal of the present Democratic disfranchisement election law and the reenactment of the election law passed by the Republicans in 1896, and which law gave to every man the right to vote and a guarantee that his vote would be counted as cast.

THE loading of campaign guns is a favorite occapation with many individuals during the month of October, and firing will soon be begun along the line. There are big guns and little guns, guns that kick and guns that have nothing but blank cartridges in their barrels; but the supply of ammunition is large, and the campaign musketry and artillery will soon be heard above the rumble of the trolley car in the metropolis and the voice of the screech owl in the rural neighborhoods.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The Baltimore *Argus*, a well-known Democratic paper, commenting upon the probable effect of the election law disfranchisement scheme says: "The new census of Maryland gives 40,000 illiterates. Of these 24,000 are colored and 16,000 whites. At least 16,000 of the colored illiterates will vote, being instructed just how they can and will catch on. These will be all Republicans. The 16,000 white illiterates, two-thirds of whom are Democratic, very few will vote, and those who do will also vote the Republican ticket, but the relatives of the 16,00 white illiterates, who are 95 per cent educated people, able to read and write, and 90 per cent. of these male relatives will also in revenge for the disfranchisement of their friends and connections, vote the Republican ticket. Where then is the gain for the Democracy in the new election law? On the face of it 40,000 illiterates are knocked out. In actual fact there are only about 8,000 colored and 14,000 white—22,000 disfranchised, nearly all Democratic among the whites. These 14,000 white illiterates mean a loss to the Democracy of not less than 12,000 voters always there. Add to these last 12,000 votes the vote and influence of relatives and family connections estimated at 12,000 more, and where will the Democracy be in November? Sometimes when we think of the quantity of damnable fools in the Democratic party and reflect on the quality of such as are managing the party, we despair and cry out, 'How long, O Lord; how long?' Added to all this comes the nomination of J. Frank Turner, the political leper and unclean man. Oh, for some power that will take off us the hoofs of unclean beasts."

SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED.

Social and commercial clubs in New York and other eastern cities are banishing the New York *Journal* from their rooms and in many instances the popular indignation has found vent in hanging and burning in effigy the millionaire publisher of that paper, W. R. Hearst. This displeasure is because of the anarchistic utterances of the *Journal*. Its general policy of coarse abuse and vilification of the late President McKinley and other high officials, holding them up to ridicule by vicious cartoons and declarations, is calculated to destroy public respect and confidence and to fire the brains of anarchists and cranks to deeds of assassination.

Does any reader of this doubt that the *Journal's* utterances preceding the death of President McKinley approached the anarchistic line? They not only did, but they even counseled assassination. The New York *Sun* is reproducing some extracts from Hearst's paper, which fairly make the blood boil. In one of these publications some months ago, the *Journal* called "William McKinley, bar one, the most despised and hated creature in the hemisphere; his name is hooted at, his figure burned in effigy."

Here are some further extracts reproduced by the *Sun*:

"McKinley's fat white hand has tossed to the starving American peasant the answer out of the White House window, 'A trust can do no wrong.'"

"Has assassination ever changed the world's history? We invite our readers to think over this question."

"Washington, Feb. 4.***The bullet that pierced Goebel's chest cannot be found in all the west; good reason. It is speeding here to stretch McKinley on his bier."

Is it any wonder decent people are kicking the *Journal* out of their homes and places of meeting? It is justly held to be primarily responsible for the murderous deed of the creature Czolgosz, and Publisher Hearst should deem himself lucky that the indignant populace restrained themselves by stretching up on a rope his dummy instead of his own person.

DR. HERING'S FIGURES.

Dr. Joshua W. Hering, of Carroll county, comptroller of Maryland and now a candidate for re-election to that office, is a man of high character and unquestioned probity. That he handles the money of the state in a thoroughly honest way none can doubt, and the Democrats do themselves honor when they nominate and renominate such a man as he. Strong as Dr. Hering's personal character is, very weak was the defense he made of his party in the speech he delivered accepting renomination to the office of comptroller. He touched the subject purely from a financial standpoint, declaring that the Democratic party is to be congratulated upon the record it has made in reducing the net public debt of the state from about seven and a half millions in 1867 to less than three millions at the present time, and reducing the state tax rate in that time from 20 cents to 17. Then Dr. Hering added:

"We point with satisfaction to the fact that under the economical management of the Democratic majority in the legislature of 1900 the session cost the taxpayers of Maryland nearly $6,000 less than the session of 1898, the cost of the session of 1898, including per diem, printing, &c., being $173,827,49, while the cost of the session of 1900, covering the same items of expenses, was $168,003,99, a difference of $5,823,50."

Not to enter into a discussion now of the reasons for this difference, does Dr. Hering take into account the $45,000 spent by his party for an extra session to emasculate a good election law, or of the $40,000 appropriated by that $45,000 extra session for a state census, which was wholly unnecessary unless it be for the partisan purposes to which it is now being put by the very men who took it? Did any of these figures enter into Dr. Hering's calculations when he spoke of the economical administration of Maryland's finances under the present regime? If such partisan expensive legislation as that is true economy, a few years more of it would put the state debt back to the figures of 1867.

It is not safe for Dr. Hering or any other Democrat to point with too much pride to the record that party has made in the handling of the finances of the state during the past 30 years. There have been some very black spots on that record, and the people of Maryland can see some of those spots yet. It is not so many years ago that all the money in the treasury was missing one morning, and more than once have there been some very suspicious dealings in loans issued from the state capital. Maryland's financial management is not a good campaign argument for Democrats, and Dr. Hering must be careful, or he will find himself on very dangerous ground.

The reduction of five million dollars in the state debt is due in part to an increase in the state's taxable property, in larger part to unjust legislation passed by Democrats by which Baltimore is compelled carry the state on its shoulders and keep the state treasury full, while its own city treasury is empty. It is this that has made the state rich, and not any wise or economical management of state finances. When Dr. Hering looks at the state's finances he should also look at those of the city, and then he will see exactly what Democratic management of finances can do when it is given a chance.

GOVERNOR SMITH'S ANSWER.

Governor Smith seems determined that he shall share with Colonel Buchanan Schley the glory now overwhelming the Democratic leaders in connection with the Maryland census lists. The Governor's answer to a mandamus suit to compel the production of these lists is quite as ingenious as that of Colonel Schley, and has the same tendency to reveal him as a painstaking official with an over-scrupulous conscience. By the length of the Gubernatorial term, Governor Smith has been deprived of the "functus officio" plea. He is still a really live State executive, while the splendid Weste n Maryland Colonel is merely an official mummy. While the Governor himself thoughtfully furnished a scape-goat for Colonel Schley, the Governor is the man of last resort in the census business and is obliged to make a scape-goat of "some room or rooms in the State House." These, at least, will not be able to hit back. They are under no responsibility either to hide or to discover the precious census lists of which they are alleged by the Governor to have the custody.

The Governor starts out by denying that the disclosure of the census lists is a ministerial duty. It might be illjudged and indiscreet, but he hints, to permit Republicans to view these repositories of political knowledge. That is undoubtedly the view taken by the whole Democratic machine of Maryland, and that is the reason why Governor Smith was asked to carry out his part in a conspiracy to tax the people of Maryland for political information to be used only by the Gorman-Rasin gang. With characteristic generosity, Governor Smith offers to produce, "whenever duly required," the tabulated statement upon which he has based his proclamation apportioning the representation in the General Assembly from the various counties of the State. This he admits is in his control, and not in the custody of "some room or rooms in the State House." The value and ingeneousness of this offer can be appreciated when it is considered that a more or less complete summary of this information has already been published in nearly every paper in the State.

With his usual frankness, Governor Smith meets every issue fully and squarely. He wishes to take no technical advantage, but is compelled to do so to maintain the dignity of his position. The Governor merely wishes full proof that the letter he wrote to Mr. Goldsborough was genuine and that the correspondence between Mr. Goldsborough and Colonel Schley has not been cooked up. He wants full proof that a demand has been made on him for the privilege of inspecting the precious census lists—at least a demand which could be construed to be on behalf of the persons who filed the pending mandamus suit. The Governor is a stickler for orderly procedure. He stands upon his "bond" and the literal interpretation thereof.

Taking it all in all, the answer of the Governor indicates that when it is shown that he has legal custody of the census lists and no valid excuse can be made why he should give proper representatives of the people of Maryland access to them, he will do so before he will become a subject for contempt of court proceedings.

Of course, the Governor could not know when he was pushing through this census measure and helping to kill amendments which would make available all the information paid for by the whole people that so many qualms of conscience and official scruples could arise. Beyond a doubt, when he signed the census bill he realized that it was his highest duty as sworn executive of the State of Maryland to play his part in providing by general taxation of the people of the State for a Democratic campaign fund. All of his subsequent acts are merely in line with the high conceptions of his obligations formed at that time. Governor Smith shows again by his answer in the census case that he is still preparing for a long and honorable political career in this State—provided the conspiracy is successful.

Children's Fertilizer.

That's a good name for Scott's Emulsion. Children are like young plants. Some will grow in ordinary soil. Others need fertilizers.

The nature of some children prevents them from thriving on ordinary food Such children grow right if treated right.

All they need is a little fertilizer—a little extra richness. Scott's Emulsion is the right treatment.

Fertilizers make things grow. That's just what Scott's Emulsion does. It makes children grow in flesh, grow in strength, grow rich blood, grow in mind, grow happy. That's what we make it for.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c and $1.00, all druggists.

A Great Railway.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. owns and operates 6,600 miles of thoroughly equipped railway.

It operates its own Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars, and the service is first-class in every respect.

It traverses the best portion of the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, South and North Dakota.

It runs electric lighted, steam-heated trains.

It has the absolute block system.

It uses all modern appliances for the comfort and safety of its patrons.

Its train employes are civil and obliging.

It tries to give each passenger "value received" for his money, and

It asks every man, woman and child to buy tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—for it is A Great Railway.

Time tables, maps and information furnished on application to John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 810 Park Building, Pittsburg.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Dorothy Fortney, (2) Miss Florence Forman, Miss Grace Paugh, Charlie Beckley, A. P. Rogers, F. R. Sharpless, Frank Lynch, N. Broadwater, S. F. Neal, J. L. Davis, Atlantic Refining Co.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE GARRETT COUNTY BANK**, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, SEPT. 30th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$169,881 88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		6 15
Stocks, securities, etc		104,952 87
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		12,782 93
Other real estate and mortgages owned		1,507 66
Due from National Banks		42,111 48
Due from State Banks		27,944 95
Checks and other cash items		184 72
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		223 43
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$8,329 20	
Legal-tender notes	5,035 00	13,364 20
Total		$372,960 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus fund	10,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,252 62
Due to National Banks	1,701 63
Due to State Banks	542 87
Individual deposits subject to check	222,689 88
Time certificates of deposit	107,678 85
Certified checks	989 07
Cashier's checks outstanding	105 40
Total	$372,960 32

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1901.

G. A. FRALEY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
D. E. OFFUTT
J. T. MITCHELL.
G. S. HAMILL.
Directors.

Sheriff's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the several election districts of Garrett county, at such places as shall be designated by the proper authorities for the location of the polls, on

Tuesday, November 5, 1901,

being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing

One Comptroller of the Treasury, one Clerk of Court of Appeals, one State Senator, two Delegates to the Legislature, one Sheriff, one County Treasurer, two County Commissioners, one Register of Wills and one County Surveyor.

Attention is hereby called to the above notice, and keepers of hotels, taverns, saloons, stores, drinking establishments or any other place where liquors are sold, and all other persons are hereby notified that by Article 33, Section 105, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, no spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind can be sold, bartered, given away or disposed of on election day.

ANDREW J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA

Via New Orleans & the Sunset Route.

THE ONLY TRUE WINTER ROUTE.

No Snow Blockades or Blizzards.

The only line operating double daily service between Cincinnati and New Orleans, carrying Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers, free Reclining Chair Cars and Buffet, Library, Smoking Cars, Cafe Dining Cars (meals a la carte).

FASTEST and FINEST TRAINS in the SOUTH.

Pullman Excursion Sleeping Cars through to San Francisco from Chicago, via Omaha and the scenic line of the world.

Pullman Excursion Sleeping Cars through to San Francisco from Cincinnati and Chicago, via New Orleans and the Sunset route. These cars are personally conducted by competent agents to look after the welfare of patrons. Quickest and best line to

OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

Fastest train service to the famous

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, OIL FIELDS.

Through Sleeping Car from Chicago without change and through Sleeping Car reservations from Cincinnati via Memphis, Tenn., to

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

SPECIAL HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TO ALL POINTS SOUTH, WEST AND NORTH WEST.
For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 18, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, Chapter 202 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1896, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respective Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, October 1st,
Tuesday, October 8th,
and on
Tuesday, October 15th,
for revision only.

(No one can Register after Tuesday, Oct. 8.)

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or will before the day of election next ensuing, possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts, and for the purpose of performing all other duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland and Chapter 202 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1896.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the store room of Chas. S. May in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at Ed. Schlosnagle's Saddlery Shop in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in O'Hanley's Hall in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Thomas Garvey's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

The Officers of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Nathan C. Browning in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Corrigan property, Third and Alder streets, in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the old Hoye place on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the shop of Samuel Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the building owned by Dr. J. W. Laughlin in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the shop of H. A. Groves in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Paul Shultz in the town of Kitzmillersville.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the office of the Supervisors of Elections in the Opera House Building in the town of Oakland.

DANIEL E. BECKMAN,
L. H. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 1 of Garrett county.

WILLIAM WELCH,
WALTER W. SAVAGE,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 2 of Garrett county.

JAMES H. BEVANS,
C. C. DURST,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 3 of Garrett county.

ERVAN FAZENBAKER,
JAMES H. REYNOLDS,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 4 of Garrett county.

JOHN H. GATTERMAN,
ASA B. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 5 of Garrett county.

HARRISON SINES,
REUBEN M. ENLOW,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 6 of Garrett county.

JOSEPH H. SMITHMAN,
LINCOLN CALLIS,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 7 of Garrett county.

JOHN H. HARVEY,
GEORGE D. STAHL,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 8 of Garrett county.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM,
DANIEL B. LAYMAN,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 9 of Garrett county.

ARLA SOLLARS,
C. L. PAUGH,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 10 of Garrett county.

WALTER WARNICK,
JOHN MERRILL,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 11 of Garrett county.

JAMES BOWSER,
GEORGE W. ENGLE,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 12 of Garrett county.

L. C. HAMILL,
W. S. PEW,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 13 of Garrett county.

WADE H. HINEBAUGH,
SIMON MYERS,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 14 of Garrett county.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President,
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk. 28—5t.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Life is short. It only has four letters.

The autumn leaf is again among the pressing issues of the hour.

Dr. John E. Legge is in Lexington, Ky., and other points south and west.

Mrs. C. M. Miller and daughter, of Swanton, were in Oakland to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Renninger spent Sunday with relatives at Eglon, W. Va.

Miss Margaret Tower left this morning for a visit of two weeks to friends at Moscow Mills.

Rev. John M. Davis was at Fairmont Monday and Tuesday where he attended the sessions of the M. E. conference.

Mr. Henry Schlossnagle and two daughters, of near Accident, spent Sunday in Oakland with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bush and their daughter Miss Ora left Oakland last night for Buffalo, N. Y., where they expect to spend a week or ten days.

Major J. M. Burns, of Morgantown, came over to Oakland and the Park Monday to look after his property in this section. On Wednesday he went to Washington on business.

Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer and Joseph E. Harned attended the sessions of the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. church at Fairmont a day or two last week.

A notable event in the history of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Tower occurred this morning when a son was born to them. May the young man grow up to be an honor to his parents.

Examiner Ed A. Browning went down to Bloomington this morning to examine the public school building there preparatory to making some needed repairs.

Jehu DeWitt Miller, the brainy platform lecturer, will deliver his lecture entitled "Love, Courtship and Matrimony" at the opera house in Oakland Wednesday night.

That the melancholy days are here, the saddest of the year, will be heartily indorsed by the gloomy ones who find themselves on the wrong side of the November elections.

Come and see the largest and best assortment of gloves and mittens ever carried in stock in Swanton. Also a full line of underwear, as well as shoes for everybody. Bring along your cash and produce and get credit for the balance. Wm. W. Sweet, Agt.

Milton Gnagey, of Accident, Md., has accepted the position of bookkeeper for the Shipley Hardward Co. He is a young man well fitted for the responsibilities attached to the position.—Meyersdale Commercial.

A party of ladies from Oakland composed of Mesdames John M. Davis, John M. Jarboe, James C. Peddicord, Benj. H. Sincell and Miss Hagans, of Morgantown, went up to Hutton Tuesday and spent the day as guests of Miss Tina Connell.

Edward E. Sollars, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Sollars, of near Oakland, left last night for Charlotte Hall Academy, St. Mary's county, which institution he will enter as a student. He was accompanied there by his brother, J. S. Sollars. The latter will return home next week.

It is thought by some people that the new electric railway will be extended from Frostburg to Grantsville. Let it go, and a telephone line with it; it would be a good thing for this section of the route. And then we must have rural free mail delivery to be up to date.—Johnsons corr. Frostburg Forum.

The excursion to Cumberland on Sunday from Oakland and points west was well patronized. About fifty from Oakland took advantage of the low rates of fare. The train consisted of fifteen coaches, all of them being comfortably filled when it reached Oakland. The train left here at 9.15 and returning arrived at Oakland about eight o'clock at night.

Much complaint is made of the condition of the National Pike across the disputed territory between the line of Allegany and Garrett counties. The cobble stones are uncovered, and travel over them is not only unpleasant but difficult and dangerous. It is said that neither county is willing to make the necessary repairs over this mile stretch of road, and the traveler has no place to lodge his complaint. Only a covering of dirt is necessary, and the expense would not be great to place the road in good condition, which would be a great benefit to the trade of Frostburg.—Frostburg Forum.

Rabbits and quail are said to be more plentiful this Fall than ever known. Some rabbits have already been killed but this is very early and hunters run the chance of getting them when they are unfit to eat. Quail cannot be killed legally until November first and everyone should be on the lookout for the game hogs who are inclined to break the law in this direction.

Killed at Bloomington.

Charles Hough, 26 years of age, single, and late of Charles Town, Jefferson county, W. Va. was instantly killed Wednsday morning by Baltimore and Ohio passenger train No. 8. The accident happend just as No. 3 and No. 8 met on the Bloomingt on stone bridge. Hough was walking across the bridge, which is about 80 feet high, and met No. 3, and stepped to the south track in front of No. 8, which struck and hurled him to instant death. His remains were taken charge of by the Garrett county authorities and word sent to his relatives at Charles Town. Hough had been working at Bloomington and boarded with Mrs. Mosser.

A Serious Runaway.

Monday afternoon Otho Paugh, aged about 83 years, in company with his son-in-law, Lewis A. Groves, were driving from Oakland to Gorman. Near Gortner, six miles south of town, the shaft of the buggy became disconnected and fell on the heels of the horse which frightened the animal and it became unmanageable. The buggy was upset and the occupants thrown out. Mr. Paugh was very seriously injured. Along with numerous severe bruises and cuts his shoulder was dislocated. Mr. Groves' head was cut in several places and he was also bruised about the body. Dr. Hinebaugh attended the injured men.

Another Old Landmark Gone.

Monday the work of demolishing the old Thayer house at the corner of Third and Oak streets was begun. This old building was erected many years before the war and was probably the oldest house in town. It was purchased at the close of the war by the late Ralph Thayer. It was his home until his death and has been occupied since that event by his daughters, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Waters. In place of the old building a modern three story structure will be erected and will be occupied by Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Waters.

Preparatory Service.

Services preparatory to Communion Saturday evening at 7.30; Communion Sunday morning at 10.30. Services also in the evening. Cordial welcome to all. G. I. Uhler.

Hurt at Crellin.

Fred. Crane, employed by the Preston Lumber and Coal Company as a woodsman, was caught under a turning log Monday. His leg from the knee to the ankle was badly mashed but no bones were broken. His injuries were dressed at the McComas Sanitarium.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y.

Many people unacquainted with the geography of the West imagine that because the names "Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul" are used in the corporate title of the railway owning the Short Line between Chicago and Omaha, they must go via the cities of Milwaukee and St. Paul to reach their destination—and if it be Omaha or west thereof. This is a mistaken idea. On a map the line running directly east and west would look like this:

Omaha——————Chicago.

There is nothing more simple than that, and it is less than 500 miles between Chicago and Omaha. Two through trains daily in each direction with the best Sleeping Car and Dining Car Service, and all regular travelers know and appreciate the merits of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway's Short Line between the East and the West.

Time tables, maps and information furnished on application to John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 810 Park Building, Pittsburg.

Died.

Robinson.—At the residence of his sister, Mr. Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, in Oakland, on Sunday afternoon last, Charles Robinson, of Baltimore, aged 43 years. The deceased has been for the past two or three years suffering from consumption and came to Oakland a few weeks ago with the hope of being benefited. His remains were sent to Baltimore Sunday night and were accompanied by Mrs. Hinebaugh. Dr. J. G. Robinson, his brother, went to Baltimore Monday evening.

Dr. D. O. McKinley will be at McHenry September 30; Sines P. O., October 1 to 4 p. m. on 2nd; Oct. 3 at Mrs. Ellen Lohr's, near Crellin; at J. P. Lipscomb's, near Kearney, Oct. 4 to 3 p. m. on 5th; at Mrs. Wm. Rodeheaver's, near Thayerville, Oct. 7; at Hoyes, Oct. 8; at Friendsville, Oct. 9 and 10. Teeth extracted without pain. 28 3

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!

The Republican State Central Committee for this county announce mass meetings to be held at the following places upon the dates named:

STRICKLAND SCHOOL HOUSE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, at 7.30 p. m.

BLAINE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, at 7.30 p. m.

SHOOK SHOP, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, at 7.30 p. m.

The above meetings will be addressed by Hon. D. E. Dick, Senator Ravenscroft, Assemblyman Finzel, Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, Capt. Jas. W. White, Mr. E. H. Sincell and others.

OAKLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, at 7.30 p. m.

This meeting will be addressed by Hon. Thomas Parran, Republican candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals; Hon. David E. Dick, of Allegany county; Congressman Geo. A. Pearre, Hon. Theodore Price, of New York, and possibly Gen. Chas. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio.

Meetings for other points in the county have been arranged for and will be announced later both through these columns and also by handbills.

"BILLY" BOWMAN BLUE.

The Plucky Pitcher of Parsons' Team is Out and Wants to Know Who Is In.

"Billy" Bowman, the plucky pitcher of the late lamented Parsons base ball team, is greatly grieved at the prospect of having to give up a long planned hunting trip out west. "Billy" had allowed $400 salary with which to take the trip in the hands of Manager Husband, who posed at Parsons as a millionaire and cut quite a figure in social circles, as well as waking up the denizens of the woods about Parsons by putting in the field perhaps the best base ball team in the state and promising to pay them big salaries. Most of the boys drew most of their money, but Bowman had been planning this trip for some time, and had allowed his salary for most of the summer to remain with his trusted manager, until his plans were shattered by his sudden disappearance from the team at Lonaconing, Md. Where Husband is is as much of a mystery to his many creditors as where and how he will spend the winter is to "Billy" Bowman; but Billy is resourceful and his friends here won't be at all surprised should he bob up serenely leading a strenuous life huntig wild animals on the western plains, or ferocious beasts in the far away forests of Colorado.

Special Rates to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Excursion tickets from Oakland, Md., to Buffalo and return via Pittsburg account Pan-American Exposition now on sale at ticket offices Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

Ten Day Tickets—On sale daily, $13.35.

Fifteen Day Tickets—On sale daily, $16.80.

Season Tickets—On sale daily, good returning until Nov. 30th, 1901, $19.20.

For full details, time of trains, etc., call on Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. til nov 1

New Heating Plants.

The firm of A. D. Naylor & Co., steam heating engineers, recently completed installing heating plants in the public school building in Oakland and also in the Ravenscroft building. Both plants are working satisfactorily and are creditable to the skill of our local workmen.

Married by Advertisement.

Miss Ida Durst, of New Germany, Garrett county, was married recently to Mr. William Dunn, of Montana. They became acquainted through an advertising medium. They have gone to Mr. Dunn's Montana home. He is quite well to do.

Bank Statement.

We publish elsewhere the quarterly statement showing the condition of the Garrett County Bank at the close of business Sept. 30. The volume of business since the preceding statement has made an appreciable increase. The bank's deposits reach the sum of $330,000 and is steadily growing.

Death of An Aged Colored Resident.

Carey Bolden, colored, aged about 75 years, died in Oakland on Friday morning last and was buried Saturday afternoon from the A. M. E. church. He came to this county several years ago from Virginia. He leaves two daughters and a number of grandchildren.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby notified that trespassing on my farm at Deer Park, Md., is forbidden under penalty of the law, and $50 REWARD is hereby offered for information leading to arrest and conviction of persons taking fish from ponds upon it.

31 4t John W. Williams.

Car load feed and flour just arrived at Eagle Store, Grantsville.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place at Grantsville, Md., on or about the middle of July last, 5 head of sheep, 4 yearlings and one older, 4 being ewes and one a weather. Four of said sheep having crops off left ear and slit in right ear; one with left ear cropped off.

The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay costs and take them away.

Dated Oct. 1, 1901.

Christian M. Livengood,
30 Grantsville, Md.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned, lying in District No. 12 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same armed with a weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Silas C. Beachy,
C. C. Beachy,
Jonas C. Beachy,
297* Mrs. John Brenneman.

Estray Notice.

Estrayed from the Meadow Mountain range about July 1st, two black heifers, one red heifer, one red steer and one black steer, all 2 years old, and have round holes in each ear size of No. 12 gauge shot gun. One black heifer will be fresh this month. Any information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

Frank O. Glotfelty,
28 4* McHenry, Md.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Naylor still has some fertilizer for wheat on hand. 28 3*

For Sale—One eight year old dark bay horse. 1250 pounds. Will work in all harness. H. Crutzburg.

You can buy men's, boys' and children's clothing cheaper at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, than any place in town. 27 8*

Take your produce to N. Broadwater, who pays always the highest price.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

If you want a bargain in a nice family surrey or carriage you can get it at A. D. Naylor's. Closing them out for this season. Special low price and good terms. 28 3*

Buy the famous Cinderella Double Heater Cook Stoves and Ranges at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, Md.

N. Broadwater, Grantsville, has just returned from the city with the largest and most complete line of goods ever brought to town.

Go to Eagle Store, Grantsville, for ladies' tailor-made suits, jackets and capes. 27 8t*

Lost—Black leather pocket instrument case containing surgical instruments. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Dr. I. D. Newman, Oakland, Md. 30 3*

For Sale:—The Lutheran parson age, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

When you have no appetite, do not relish your food and feel dull after eating you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all drug stores.

A new remedy for biliousness is now on sale at all drug stores. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. Price, 25 cents per box. Samples free.

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.

Preston Lumber & Coal Co.,
2 tf Oakland, Md

WANTED—Several persons of character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary $18.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head offices. Horse and carriage furnished, when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 316 Caxton Building, Chicago. 28 13t

Union Veteran Legion Encampment—Gettysburg, Pa., October 9-11—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

One fare for the Round Trip to the famous Battlefield. Tickets on sale October 6,7,8,9 and 10, good to return until October 15th, inclusive. Apply Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for full information.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the land of the undersigned lying in District No. 2 of Garrett county either for the purpose of fishing, hunting or passing through the same with a weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

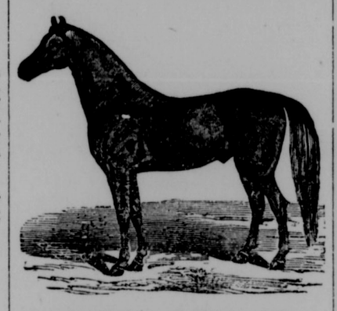
All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. C. W. Friend.

Came Near Dying

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely I went to sleep and did not awake for eight hours. On awakening a few hours ago I felt so gratified that the first work I do on going to the office is to write to the manufacturers of this remedy and offer them my grateful thanks and say, 'God bless you and the splendid medicine you make.' 'This remedy is for sale by all dealers.

When you cannot sleep for coughing it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat, and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by all dealers.

Public Sale
—OF—
LIVE STOCK,



CARRIAGES, Etc.

The undersigned will offer at public auction at their stables on Green street, opposite the City Roller Mills, Oakland, Md., on

Saturday, Oct. 19th,

beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., the following personal property, comprising the entire stock and fixtures of two first-class livery stables:

Twenty-two head of Horses, among them being a number of fast trotters and several finely matched teams, 2 Carriages, 3 Surreys, 3 Traps, 6 Buggies, 2 Phætons, 5 Runabouts, 10 sets double Carriage and Coach Harness, 10 sets Single Harness, 2 sets Team Harness, 1 Brown Farm Wagon, 1 Harrow, 1 Plow, lot of Robes and Whips, lot Collars, Curry Combs and Brushes, lot Log Chains, lot Single Trees, 1 Horse Rake, 7 Ladies' Saddles, 4 Men's Saddles, lot of Poles and Shafts, several Suits Coachmen's Liveries and many other things.

TERMS OF SALE—On sums of $5 or over a credit of six months will be given, purchasers to execute their notes with security satisfactory to the undersigned and to bear interest from day of sale. Sums under $5 cash.

M. MARONEY & SON.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

Section 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

Section 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

Now, therefore, I, John Walter Smith, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
Wilfred Bateman,
Secretary of State.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

OPEN THE DOOR.

Open the door, let in the air;
The winds are sweet, and the flowers are fair.
Joy is abroad in the world to-day;
If our door is wide, it may come this way.
Open the door!

Open the door, let in the sun;
He hath a smile for every one;
He hath made of the raindrops gold and gems;
He may change our tears to diadems.
Open the door!

Open the door of the soul; let in
Strong, pure thoughts which shall banish sin.
They will grow and bloom with a grace divine,
And their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the vine.
Open the door!

Open the door of the heart; let in
Sympathy, sweet stranger and kin,
It will make the halls of the heart so fair
That angels may enter unaware.
Open the door!
—British Weekly.

CORDELIA

By Frank H. Sweet.

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CORDELIA HACKETT was out mending her fence. This was nothing unusual, for the fence had a habit of needing mending, and for many a long year there had been no one but Cordelia to do it, and, in fact, to do all the mending and tending and baking and making for the hungry Hackett family. She had smoothed the way down into the valley for her poor, paralytic father, and had paved the way up the hill of life and into an education for her brothers and sisters, and was now thinking of performing the same office for the motherless children of an older half-brother.

Tap, tap, tap, rang Cordelia's hammer as she went along the fence, straightening a slanting picket here and driving a fresh nail in place of a rusty one there; and tap, tap, tap, sounded firm, approaching footsteps on the sidewalk. But the artist of the hammer did not notice. Her thoughts were busy in reviewing the past and in making plans for the future. The week before, her youngest brother had gone out into the world to make a place for himself, and now she was alone—for the first time in her life. She had thought to remain in her pretty, vine-covered cottage and read and study and do just what she liked. But only this morning a letter had come from her brother John, inviting her to live

"FOR THE LAND SAKE, TOM ROGERS!"

with him and look after his children. Well, of course she would go; but it was with a sharp pang she made the decision.

Presently her nails gave out, and she rose with the intention of going after more. But as she did so she saw the figure of a man leaning on her gate, and a pair of keen, quizzical eyes were looking straight into her own.

An angry flush rose to her face, but was quickly succeeded by a look of pleased recognition.

"For the land sake, Tom Rogers!" she cried, as she stepped forward and gave him her hand, "who ever thought to see you here! And with such whiskers. Why, I declare, I scarcely knew you! Let's see, it's ten years since you went out west?"

"Twelve, Cordelia, twelve," he said, smilingly. "You remember it was the year after father sold his farm. That was in '89—Lizzie White had a lawn party the evening before I left."

"Yes, I remember," giving him an arch look. "You went home with Sudie Adams, and folks did say—"

"Oh, pshaw, Cordelia," he remonstrated; "you and Sudie were together, and I started to go home with both of you, but that little Ed Purcell came up, and you went off with him." Then, with sudden consternation: "I—I beg your pardon. You—ain't married to him, are you?"

"Not yet," placidly. "He comes by every few months and sort o' beats round the bush. But, you see, I've had all I could put my hands to without thinking o' such things." Then, with a gay, ringing laugh: "But let's talk sensible, Tom. I gave up marryin' years ago. How are you gettin' on out west? When did you come, and how long are you goin' to stay?"

"Just got in, and you're the first person I've talked to," he answered. "I happened to come this way, and thought I'd stop for old-time's sake. You've got a mighty flowery place, Cordelia."

"Yes, I like it. But won't you come in and sit on the piazza while I make some cool lemonade. It's pesky hot out here."

"Don't mind if I do," with alacrity. "I ain't in no particular hurry, and your piazzy looks right cool and inviting. And, besides, I'd like to ask a lot of questions about the boys and girls; what they are doing, and who's married and who ain't."

Two rocking chairs were placed opposite each other on the piazza, and while Cordelia was making the lemonade, Tom gazed around with boyish delight. The piazza was screened from the road by honeysuckles and wistarias, and he could count at least a dozen butterflies sailing contentedly about. Almost in reach of his hand was a robin's nest, and as he raised himself slightly to look at the eggs, the owner began to scold him from one of the rafters overhead.

"Just exactly like it was 12 years ago," he murmured, delightedly. "And, on my soul, I believe that's the same old bird that used to scold me so terribly. There, there, there!" as the robin redoubled her cries; "that isn't the way to welcome a friend. I won't hurt your eggs."

Here Cordelia came out with the lemonade and a small stand, which she placed between the two chairs.

"There, help yourself!" she said. "Now tell me how you've been gettin' on out west."

"Oh, jes toler'ble,' as they say out there," he replied, laughing. "Only in my case, the 'jes' toler'ble' means first-rate. I started as a cowboy, and then bought a few head of cattle and some land, and after that pushed ahead pretty steady. I was always hardworking, and so got on faster than some of my neighbors. After awhile a railroad came through, and a village started up less than three miles from my place. That boosted me right to the top. Now, I've got as pretty a ranch as there is west of the Missouri."

"Why, that's splendid!" she cried, her face glowing with pleasure. "I'm awful glad you're doin' so well. Folks around here have an idea that you've been sort of runnin' out."

"How came they to get such a notion?" cautiously.

"Well, I—I believe Ed Purcell spoke of it in the first place."

"Ed Purcell!" Tom rose to his feet in sudden wrath. Then he sat down, with a smothered laugh. "The mean liar! He didn't know the first thing of what I've been doing. You didn't believe him, Cordelia?"

She looked distressed.

"How could I help it, Tom?" she faltered. "Ed said he got letters from you off and on, and I didn't suppose he would tell a story." Then, with an effort to change the subject: "Did you bring your family along?"

"Family?"

"Yes, your wife and children?"

He gazed sharply at her for a moment to see if she was in earnest; then he threw himself back in his chair with a sudden burst of laughter.

"Did Ed tell you that?" he asked, as soon as he could get his breath. "Well, he's a dandy, he is. And did you believe it?"

She did not answer, but he could see from her changing countenance and averted eyes that she had believed it.

"Look here, Cordelia," he said, abruptly, "what do you suppose I came back for?"

"To look around—to see your relations, perhaps," she answered, hesitatingly.

"My relations are all out west. Father and brother Jake went there soon after I did. No, it was on account of this," taking a small slip of paper from his pocket and handing it to her. "Jake takes the home paper, and sometimes I look it over. Last week I happened to see this item. Read it."

She did so, mechanically.

"We understand that our esteemed fellow-townsman, Paul Hackett, has obtained a lucrative position in the city, and that he will soon depart for the scene of his future labors. This will leave his sister, Miss Cordelia, to keep house alone."

"I don't see much in that," she said, as she handed back the paper.

"Well, I do. Anyhow, it brought me here." His voice had suddenly grown eager, and her gaze fell beneath his, while her face began to flush. "Listen, Cordelia. When I was returning that night, after I had gone home with Sadie Adams, I met Ed Purcell. I felt more like pitching him into the bushes than talking, but the fellow was so friendly and soft-spoken that I was obliged to stop through mere civility. He spoke about the weather and the party, and then told me that you and he were engaged. I never liked the scamp, but I didn't suppose he would tell a lie. The next day I started west."

Cordelia was standing now, her face flushed and her eyes blazing.

"Engaged to Ed Purcell!" she gasped. "Oh, Tom! you didn't believe that?"

"How could I help it," he answered, grimly, repeating her words of a few minutes before. "I didn't suppose he would tell a story." Then all the anger and grimness left his face, and as he held out his arms the tenderness of 12 years' repression came tremulously into his voice. "Cordelia, darling, will you go back with me?"

She made a shy step forward, then hesitated.

"There's John and the children," she said.

"Bother John and the children! He's well to do and can find somebody else to look after them. Will you come?"

The flush grew deeper on her face, but her voice was clear and firm as she answered:

"Yes, Tom."

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Research and Observation Have Made It Possible to Prophesy Accurately.

A study of the death rate will enable one to foretell with amazing accuracy just how long a man in any occupation or environment may expect to live. The collection of vital statistics in recent years has reduced this form of prophesying to an exact science, says the New York World.

The most complete tables of this kind are kept by the life insurance companies. These tables are built up on the vital statistics of cities and villages, and show the effect of every occupation upon human life. Upon the accuracy of these calculations, of course, depend the safety and profit of millions of dollars of life insurance risks.

A good example of the care with which these figures are collected is the vital statistics for clergymen, which have been carefully calculated for various countries.

The results show, in the first place, that the profession of clergyman is one of the safest occupations in the world. The average death rate for the male population of English-speaking people between the ages of 25 and 45 years is 11.5, while the rate for clergymen in the Church of England is but 5.4. In strange contrast to this the rate among Catholic priests under the same conditions is 9.7, the highest among any class of clergymen in the world.

The death rate among the Protestant clergy in America is also much below the average, while that of the Catholic priest is comparatively high.

Ladies' maids have, according to the showing, a remarkable hold on life, as out of every thousand but eight die between the ages of 25 and 65 years. This is lower even than the rate of the most favored clergymen, who rank next in the list. Lawyers rank next, and after them grooms and then physicians. The death rate for the period between 25 and 65 years is 12.6 for grooms and 12.9 for physicians.

It is rather surprising to find that waiters come next in order after the attorneys and then Catholic priests. It is more than twice as dangerous to be a Catholic priest, for instance, as to be a Protestant clergyman or a lady's maid.

The least desirable occupation, in view of its dangers, is that of cab driver. In every 1,000 of these 26.6 die between the ages of 25 and 65. The calling of wine merchant is also very desirable, with a death rate of 25 to the thousand. Apothecaries and workers among drugs are also fated to the extent of 19.1 per thousand for the same period. Surgeons, by an odd coincidence, have exactly the same death rate. Coachmen and undertakers, on the other hand, are slightly more favored.

It is significant that the educated classes are, as a rule, less subject to accident than citizens of the lower walks of life.

HIS FARM IS UNDER GROUND.

Pennsylvanian Makes Money Raising Mushrooms in an Abandoned Mine.

An underground farm is one of the most paradoxical curiosities of the region of Scranton, Pa. Sunshine, light and air are usually considered three prime requisites to the success of agriculture, but Isaac Williams manages a farm at Greenwood which is successful and profitable and into which the light of day has never penetrated, says a local exchange.

Williams conducts an extensive mushroom farm, which is located in the abandoned top vein of the Greenwood mine three miles from thiat city. The vein is about 50 feet below the surface and along its underground passages Williams has laid out the beds in which the mushrooms are grown.

An ingenious arrangement of doors, which prevent drafts when one is entering or leaving the farm, keeps the temperature of the passage at about the same point the year around. According to Williams the matter of temperature is of the greatest importance in the cultivation of the mushroom. Without an even, moderate temperature the growth is not good and the flavor, which is the prime requirement of a mushroom, cannot be obtained.

Williams finds a market for all the mushrooms he can raise, and manages to make a very comfortable living from his queer farm. In the beginning it required infinite work and pains to convert the barren and sterile mine galleries into productive farm land. Soil and fertilizer had to be carried to the site of the underground farm, which has been greatly enlarged since Williams first began operations. He never enters the mine without bringing with him some rich soil or fertilizer. No matter how small the amount, Williams never fails to take in something with him.

The mine-grown mushroom is a trifle darker than that grown in the open air, but it is esteemed as a great delicacy, and its only rival with the epicure is the French canned mushroom, whose snowy whiteness is in strong contrast with the dark-hued product of Williams' farm.

Williams is a man well advanced in years and his one absorbing passion is this unique agricultural enterprise. All of his spare time is spent down under the ground caring for these plants.

Tennessee Tree.

"Take care of the forests," says a Tennessee paper, in announcing that out of a single tree in Dyer county a citizen had got four cords of firewood, three gallons of honey and five raccoons.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Hypnotism is scientifically studied in some of the French medical colleges.

A writer in one of the scientific periodicals recommends walking backward as a cure for nervous headache.

The oldest known weapon was the club. The clubs of the lake dwellers of Switzerland, studded with stones in default of nails, and thus making formidable weapons, have been recovered from their habitations.

Dr. Charles Hose, of Sarawak, after many experiments has formed the theory that the disease beri beri arises in tropical regions from the consumption of moldy rice. Dr. Strangeways Pigg, of Cambridge, has expounded the theory in England.

It is a curious fact that in 1790 the Turkish government prohibited the export of Angora kid skins on the ground that the trade threatened the extinction of the Angora goat; but these animals are now more numerous than ever, and their usefulness is far more widely recognized than was the case a century ago.

Oil fuel was recently tried on the Yarrow torpedo boat Ophir. With coal alone the speed obtained was 24½ knots, with coal and oil 26½ knots an hour. Twenty-eight hundred pounds of coal and 700 pounds of oil an hour were used. With 500 pounds of oil alone a speed of 14 knots was easily obtained.

Baron Benvenuto d'Alessandro, an Italian, has invented a means of checking the force of waves by means of nets of waterproof hemp. One recently tried with success at Havre was 360 feet long by 50 feet wide, with meshes 11 inches apart. The nets will break the waves at sea, and will also be a bulwark for hydraulic works against heavy surf.

With all the efforts to get into the various bureaus of the government, it is a fact that for the $1,200 and $1,400 positions offered laboratory assistants at the national bureau of standards, the examination for which was to take place on July 6, not a single applicant appeared. The civil service commission is unable to account for this. This examination opened up two positions with excellent salaries to young scientists and the lack of interest cannot be accounted for.

FROG LIKED A MEAT DIET.

When in a Man's Stomach He Devoured Immense Quantities of It, Says This Account.

One man whose stomach, and not his throat, has been for several years the habitation of a frog, is one of the curiosities of Dock Watch Hollow, a hamlet nestling among the Watchung mountains, about five miles from Bound Brook, N. J., says a New York exchange.

Edward Blazier, a farmer, has been ailing for some time and his symptoms have baffled the skill of physicians of his vicinity, who one by one gave up the case as incurable. Notwithstanding the fact that he was unable to work and was slowly wasting away, Blazier was the possessor of a ravenous appetite, being particularly fond of meat.

When Dr. Fred A. Wild, of Bound Brook, took up Blazer's case two weeks ago he proceeded to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the symptoms. When questioned Blazer said that he suffered pains in the region of his stomach and occasionally experienced a sensation is if something animated was moving about. Further questioning brought out the fact that the family were in the habit of using water from a near-by spring for drinking purposes. This information confirmed Dr. Wild in his belief and he urged an operation which was performed the other day, when the doctor removed from the patient's stomach a full-grown bullfrog more than five inches long. When taken out the animal was dead, having been killed during the operation. It was similar to ordinary frogs, except that examination showed that it never had the use of its eyes.

Blazier is now on the road to recovery and is the center of attraction for all that neighborhood. He now recalls a circumstance which happened about five years ago when his wife was ill. He had gone to the spring to fetch her a drink, and while there took one himself. When he returned to the house he complained of having swallowed something of a foreign nature, although he did not know what it was.

He is convinced that at that time he swallowed a tadpole, which in the course of nature became a frog, undergoing the different changes within his stomach.

German Pancake.

Sift and then weigh half a pound of flour. Beat three good-sized eggs until light, make a well in the center of the flour and gradually work the eggs into flour until very smooth and light. Heat a frying pan, and when it is hot brush it well with melted butter, and pour in the batter. Cover with a pint of preserved apples and set in a hot oven for 12 or 15 minutes, or until the batter is thoroughly cooked through under the fruit. Then slide it carefully out of the pan on to a hot plate. Sift powdered sugar over it and serve at once.—Washington Star.

Pears Preserved in English Style.

Pare six pounds of pears, leaving them whole, and put them to simmer in a granite pan with two cupfuls of hot water. When you can pierce them with a straw, lift into a large jar or bean pot, cover with 4½ pounds of sugar; add half a candied lemon peel cut in strips, 12 cloves and two pieces of ginger root. Cover and put to cook for two hours in a moderate oven. Seal hot in jars.—Good Housekeeping.

MADE STRONG AND WELL.

A Prominent Lady Raised From a Sick Bed by Pe-ru-na---Entirely Cured in Two Weeks.

MRS. E. A. CROZIER.

Mrs. E. A. Crozier, Senior Vice President of the James Morgan Post, W. R. C., the largest corps in Minnesota, writes from "The Landour," 9th and Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:

"Please accept hearty thanks on behalf of Peruna, that wonderful medicine which raised me from a sick bed and made a strong and well woman of me in two weeks. I suffered with bearing-down pains, backache and continual headache, and found no relief until I tried Peruna. It cured me completely, and I feel as young and well as when 18. I wish every woman knew the merits of the medicine, and no home would be without it."—Mrs. E. A. Crozier.

Mrs. William Henderson, Bordulac, N. C., writes:

"I was troubled with very serious female weakness; had spells of flowing that exhausted me so that I feared I would lose my mind. I suffered untold agony with my back, the pain extending down my left leg. My pain was so severe that I would have welcomed death at any moment—so no one need wonder that I recommend Peruna so highly, for it cured me entirely of that. Not a sign of pain has returned, and that will soon be two years now.

"I am glad that there is a way I can speak, trusting that many a sufferer will read my testimonial, and not only read but believe."—Mrs. Wm. Henderson.

FOR WOMEN ONLY.

Free Treatment During Hot Weather by Dr. Hartman.

By the assistance of an experienced staff of physicians, Dr. Hartman proposes to direct the treatment of several thousand women, who, for one reason or another, are ailing.

Each patient sends name, symptoms, and a short description of previous treatment, and are entered in the doctor's books as regular patients.

The treatment is directed from time to time as may be found necessary by the doctor, without charge. Every letter and name is held strictly confidential, and in no case will any one be published except by the express wish of the patient herself.

These cases are treated with the same care and fidelity as the private patients of a regular family physician. During the past year a large number of cases have been cured. Every item of the treatment is directed for which no charge whatever is made.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free treatment.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

AGENT WANTED GENTLEMAN or LADY, only one in each town, to sell Tea at importer's PRICES. WRITE QUICKLY to HOME TEA COMPANY, 32 Pearl Street, NEW YORK CITY.

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EDUCATIONAL.

HOPEDALE COLLEGE Hopedale, O. Classical, philosophical, scientific, normal, commercial, and post-graduate courses; books rented; R.R. fare free; $150 a yr., and a plan to earn that. Catalog free. W. A. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pres't.

Millions of Mothers

USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin of infants and children, for rashes, itchings, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use Cuticura Soap in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Cuticura THE SET Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Sq., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CRIME STAMPED OUT.

Washington Now Is the Safest City in the Country.

Once Upon a Time, However, It Was Infested by Organized Gangs of Negro Criminals of the Worst Type.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"WE HAVE never yet had as many men on the police force as this city should have," says one of the veteran bluecoats; "nevertheless the force has wiped out all organized gangs of thieves and thugs. The epoch of such organized crime has passed.

"Nowadays in every section of the city one can walk with perfect safety at any hour of the night without any fear of molestation unless, perhaps, by some drunkard reeling toward his home. Even he is harmless if not interfered with. Then, too, there are certain alleys in the city which are occupied by a rough element of negroes, who think nothing of knocking a man in the head with a brick, but these are places of which respectable people do not even know the location, and consequently would not enter, especially at night, so it is still proper to say that a person can go anywhere in this capital city without feeling insecure.

"Washington is now the safest and most peaceful city in this country. Here ladies feel no hesitancy in going to the theater without escorts. We never hear of one being even insulted by a rowdy. Rowdyism is prevalent only in certain quarters, but even there rowdy gangs no longer exist.

"The element which gives our police the greatest concern is the progeny of the freedmen. This class of citizens, however, fight mostly among themselves, and seldom molest white persons. They are a cowardly set. They will lie in wait with a brick, and deeds of daring are not done by them. Their crimes are generally the result of drinking. When a certain neighborhood composed of darkies learns that an officer does not stand in awe of them they soon view him with the highest respect, and his appearance on the scene of a disturbance is generally sufficient to quell it.

"But this condition of affairs was not always so. It was not very many years ago that it was worth an officer's life to make an arrest in certain districts. The 'toughs' were as thick as bees about a hive. They were organized into gangs, which congregated at preconcerted signals to do acts of violence or steal whatever they could get their hands on. They were a continual menace to the welfare of the community, and to travel through those parts of the city after dark was to take your life in your own hands.

"Swampoodle, Bloody Field and Hell's Bottom are localities which still retain their names, but no longer the features which characterized them by those titles. Most of the crimes and rows of to-day occur in the narrow, dark and unwholesome alleys which lie well concealed between rows, perhaps, of respectable houses.

"The typical tough is a thing of the past in this city. The real old-timer has gone, and well he may, for

RECOVERING THE STOLEN SAFE.

his vocation in Washington is at an end. The gangs which used to exist have either been cleared out by sending the members to a life behind prison walls or they have been whipped and cowed into submission.

"How was this done? Simply by a constant and judicious small annual increase in the police force, supervised by strict, efficient officers. They made a systematic warfare on all gangs of hoodlums. Corner loafing and the gathering of the rougher element in crowds were first broken up. It was not unusual for ringleaders to be brought into the station houses and kept there in the reserve rooms, simply that the officers might become well acquainted with them. In this way these rowdies knew that they were known and watched, and, being cowards at heart, except when they had a mob at their backs, they soon became quieted.

"Now and then will be found a crowd of youngsters with an ambition to emulate their predecessors, but a few dealings with the judge and the police department soon bring them to their senses. The sentences have been rigid, and culprits knew that they would be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law. The improvement of the city has also had its good effects. Streets have been opened through localities that were wide commons, respectable houses have been erected on them, and the use of gas and electric lights drives darkness from spots which were favorite ones for crime. A criminal dislikes nothing more than light.

"The most beneficial results, however, have been due to the introduction of the patrol system. Officers no longer are obliged to drag their prisoners through the streets, and property is not left unprotected while a policeman takes his prisoner to the station. The patrol wagon does this. Then the rough element knows that an officer can have a whole platoon of policemen to aid him at a moment's notice by simply running to his box and sounding the alarm. The superintendent allows officers to 'double' or travel in pairs through those localities where quarrelers or

"DON'T KILL ME, BABE!"

dissolute characters are most likely to be.

"When did the most vicious gangs exist here? Why, during the years just after the close of the war. At that time there were a great many crooks in this city.

"A 'gang' which for a long time kept their identity unknown, while they robbed most boldly and widely, was that of 'Sol' Holloran. For a long time the city was startled every day or two by the news of a safe robbery, the best known probably being that of the safe of Lutz' harness store on Pennsylvania avenue. In this instance safe and all, weighing over 200 pounds, were bodily carried away. These robberies baffled the police for a long time.

"One night a sergeant was passing a dry goods store, and noticed the door standing ajar. His first impulse was to step toward it, but a glance showed him that he was covered by a revolver. He did not turn his head, but passed along. Collecting Sergt. Vernon and Officers Adams and Wallingford, he returned and captured two men, the third escaping. One proved to be Sol Holloran. Detectives Clarvoe and McDevitt and Lieut. Gessford searched Holloran's house, and there found a trace of some articles belonging to one of the safes that had been robbed. This gave them a clew. The case was followed up and the remainder of the gang was located in the outskirts of Georgetown. Most of them were caught. Mr. Lutz' safe was found and recovered from the bottom of the canal, where it had been thrown.

"Charles Teagles, a wealthy darky, was one of the most daring burglars that ever 'worked' Washington. He had no one to help him, but always worked single-handed. Every night he would rob three or four places. Detectives Clarvoe and Miller finally caught him, and as they arrested the man he swallowed a diamond ring which might have been used as evidence against him. His home was located, and, when searched, a barrel full of stolen articles, mostly jewelry, was found.

"Billy Williams, who shot Officer Arnold, was also the leader of a vicious gang. He is now in the Richmond penitentiary, and two- thirds of his life he has spent in prison. He is a man that cannot help stealing, and he will surely get into trouble again.

"The last organized gang of murderers was headed by a very black negro named 'Babe' Bedford. They committed a number of depredations in the northwest section of the city, covering a period of five or six months. Finally Philip Hirth, a young groceryman for whom 'Babe' Bedford worked as a driver, closed up his store one evening, taking a considerable sum of money with him, and going across some vacant lots, directly to his home. On the way he was waylaid by a gang of four negroes, one of whom struck him with a club. As he fell he recognized Bedford, and begged him not to strike again. This recognition was the cause of his death. Bedford killed him, and the gang took all of his money and his watch. A negro detective captured one of the criminals, from whom he extorted a confession. Bedford was hanged, and the others imprisoned for life."

The new chief of police of Chicago, upon assuming his office, informed his subordinates that he knew that they knew all the criminals, and he commanded that they be banished from that city. In pursuing this course, the chief of police of the big city was following the course mapped out by the chief of police in the national capital, when he was appointed three years ago. He told Mayor Harrison, when that public functionary was in Washington, that criminals could not infest any city, if the police force was absolutely required to do its duty.

Professional criminals are known in every city, and they cannot prosper without police connivance.

SMITH D. FRY.

ITS AIMS ARE NOBLE.

Plan of the Christian Builders' Union of Chicago.

Would Restore Harmony Between Capital and Labor by Making the Golden Rule the Guide of Every Transaction.

If the Christian Builders' union succeeds in its purpose the time will come when there will be neither labor unions, strikes nor lock-outs. Every man in the building trades will be a teetotaler and a Christian gentleman. It is hardly expected that buildings will be erected in Chicago to an accompaniment of prayer and psalm singing, but there will certainly be praise and thanksgiving if the new organization accomplishes its aim. If employers and employes have differences they will apply the good old golden rule, and strive with good will and mediation to reach a just solution of their difficulties.

"I found I had to quit either my church or the union," said Henry P. Berck, a contracting carpenter at 1080 West Harrison street, Chicago, who has been the prime mover in the new organization. "At the union meetings many of the men cursed and flourished revolvers, and as a Christian man I concluded it was time for me to get out. I noticed also that the old unions worked against each other, and that many of the members were addicted to drink, which is the great curse of mankind. It seemed to me that it was time Christian workingmen got together to form an organization and do business on Christian principles.

"Our union started with 60 charter members, and we have many applications from men in all parts of Chicago, and even from other states. Our organization does not attempt to fix a scale of wages, and it is wholly different from the old unions. It takes in employers as well as wage workers. We also admit dealers in building ma-

CHRISTIAN BUILDERS' UNION.
(Trade-Mark Adopted by a Peculiar Chicago Organization.)

terial, and we shall take in honest real estate men, though it is hard to find honest men among them.

"In order to be admitted to full membership a man must be a Christian, but we will take others on probation. We shall have devotional meetings at the churches from time to time, and we purpose organizing a Catholic branch for the benefit of members of that church, several of whom have asked to join. As all members will be Christians, business will be done on the Christian policy of live and let live. There will be no strikes or lockouts, for if employer and employe can't agree they will go their separate ways. Every member must sign a pledge promising not to touch, taste or handle any intoxicating liquor while a member of the organization. We believe liquor to be the cause of many evils, especially among workingmen, and we intend to fight it all along the line. We shall also discourage the use of tobacco, and members are expected to abstain from profanity.

"You ask how our union is going to help its members in a material way? Well, here is a printed list of the members just issued. It contains all their names and addresses, classified by trades, and contractors are indicated by stars. This directory will be issued from time to time and will be an important feature of the organization. We expect members to help their fellows. Christian contractors will naturally prefer to employ Christian men. On the other hand, laboring men can apply to these contractors with the assurance of receiving Christian treatment. Members are expected to aid each other in finding employment. If one of them hears of an open job he will notify some friend in the union who may be in need of work. In other words, the union will run on the principle of cooperation and Christian helpfulness. When we are thoroughly organized we believe it will be possible to put up a building without the labor disturbances now so common.

Mr. Berck has been chosen president of the union. The vice president is C. D. Hill, a contracting painter at 274 Claremont avenue. The secretary is Frank Marshall, a carpenter at Harvey, and he has an assistant in the person of W. T. Hart, a cabinet maker at Wrightwood and Avers avenues. The treasurer is Richard Oates, a carpenter living at 295 Campbell avenue. President Berck's shop at 1080 West Harrison street is the headquarters of the union.

The Equal of Thirty Men.

A machine that will do the work of 30 expert mathematicians is being constructed by the government in its scientific instrument shop on Capitol hill in Washington. It is to be an improvement on an instrument in use in the bureau of the coast survey, in charge of calculating the tides.

SUBMARINE WAR VESSELS.

Progress in the Construction of a Boat for Fighting Under Water.

The feat of the French submarine boat Gustave Zede in attaching a dummy torpedo under water to the hull of the turret ship Jaureguiberry is of interest in itself, but important chiefly as showing the extent to which man's control of "the waters under the earth" has reached, says the New York Sun.

Although attempts to produce submarine vessels have been made for centuries past, it is only within the last four or five years that one of them has attained a measure of success. That attempt was made by Mr. John P. Holland, of this city, who, after 30 years of trial and failure, at last produced the vessel named for him, the Holland. Mr. Holland's first submarine vessel was built during the '60s; his first successful vessel was launched in 1897, tested continuously by the government for many months, and finally bought for the navy.

The success of this vessel attracted attention from foreign navies, and the French at once began again energetically experiments in submarine navigation which had languished some years. On our part we began a vessel, named the Plunger, a larger boat than the Holland, and intended to be an improvement over the first. Many changes in the equipment were made, but the result has not been successful, and radical changes must be made, bringing her back nearly to the form of the Holland, before she can attain any success.

Meantime, six other submarine boats of the real Holland type were ordered by the navy department; four of these, the Adder, Moccasin, Porpoise and Shark, are building at Elizabethport, and two, the Grampus and Pike, at San Francisco. These are all of 120 tons' displacement; they will be 63 1-3 feet long, 11¾ feet beam, and will have a gas engine developing 160 horse power for propulsion on the surface, and an electric motor operated by storage batteries and developing 70 horse power will carry five Whitehead torpedoes, which can be discharged when the vessel is submerged or on the surface, at rest or at full speed.

The French navy has not used the Holland system, but has developed one of its own apparently with great success. The Gymnote, launched in 1888, was not wholly successful, but the Gustave Zede, built in 1893, has within a few months been brought to a high state of perfection. The Morse and the Narval have also been proved valuable and besides the ten other submarines now afloat or building, the French government has just ordered the construction of 20 more, ten to be built at Toulon, on the Mediterranean, six at Rochefort, and four at Cherbourg, on the Atlantic coast.

Great Britain affected at first to disregard the submarine boat experiments of our own and the French navies, but within a few months the news leaked out that the admiralty had ordered five vessels of the Holland type, which are now under construction by the Vickers-Maxim company. These vessels are duplicates of those building for this country. Italy and Norway are experimenting with submarines, also, the former country having in hand the Delfino of 107 tons' displacement, while the Norwegian navy proposes to build six Holland vessels. Sweden, too, has taken up the subject, but is inclined to approve a system devised by a Swedish engineer named Enroth, rather than to follow the Holland type. The Enroth boat is of 146 tons' displacement when submerged, and uses steam and condensed air for submarine propulsion. She will carry four Whitehead torpedoes.

Almost every navy has carried submarine vessels of some sort on its list for years; Turkey has had two such vessels since 1886, and as seen above, the successful Gustave Zede was launched in 1893. But it is owing to the success of the Holland that the study of submarine warfare has received such an impetus.

STUDY WHAT YOU AFFECT.

A Word of Advice to Parents Regarding the Education of Children.

Scientists now acknowledge that education has most effect upon mediocre minds. It can do a great deal with them, less for those that are defective and still less for those highly endowed; for talented persons, even though they may receive all the usual courses of intellectual training, usually educate themselves. They gain their most valuable education through the exercise of their strongest faculties. Work is their tutor and self-direction their college, says Florence Hull Winterburn, in Woman's Home Companion.

Parents and tutors need to have a care that their efforts to be helpful to children do not interfere with the natural development of their faculties. This is sometimes done through not recognizing their special abilities, quite frequently from a wish to fix their destinies in accordance with some conventional standard. We should study the individuality of our child from his birth, so that we may avoid a wasteful employment of his energies in pursuits that are alien to his disposition and foreign to his needs.

A Touching Appeal.

"Hey, you feller, get off'n this train!" shouted the angry conductor at the hoboes.

"W'y, certainly, boss—but, say, did you ever live in a boardin' house?"

"Yes, an' what of it?"

"Nothin', 'ceptin' you might please pass the beets."—Denver Times.

MANNERS HAVE CHANGED.

But Not for the Betterment of the Young, Opines the Man from the West.

The man from the west, who is visiting his married sister in Washington, wore a puzzled look, says the Star.

"Say," he broke out, "how long has it been back this way since kids were permitted to stop being polite to their elders? I'll tell you why I inquire. My sister has three young ones, among them a six-year-old boy. He was playing out in front of the house this morning, and she called him.

"'Archibald!' she sang out from the front window.

"The kid looked up at her.

"'What?' said he.

"'Come in; I want you,' said she.

"'I wonder,' I said to myself, 'why that young one doesn't say "Ma'am" when his mother addresses him. He must be a bad-mannered lad, and it's queer that Sis doesn't correct him.'

"The bby entered the house.

"'Do you want to go on an errand for mamma if she gives you a cent?' the boy's mother asked him.

"'Yes,' he replied.

"'You don't feel too warm with that jacket on you, do you, Archibald?' she asked the kid, solicitously.

"'No,' said he.

"I was waiting for Sis to give the cub a belt on the jaw for not saying 'ma'am' to her, like a polite little man, when she spoke to him, and I was amazed that she didn't even notice the kid's lack of manners.

"Before the shaver started on the errand his father showed up.

"'Archie,' his father called to him.

"'What?' said the kid, just as he had to his mother.

"'You remember the kind of cigars you got for me around the corner the last time?' said the boy's dad.

"'Yes,' said the kid.

"'Well, stop by there and tell the man to send me another box of them. And don't loiter by the way.'

"'No,' said the kid.

"His father hadn't noticed the boy's lack of manners any more than his mother had.

"'Say, look a-here, Sis,' said I to my sister when I got her alone that day, 'I'm not trying to butt in with any advice or anything like that, but why don't you tear a picket off the fence and drub some manners into that boy of yours?'

"She looked at me in a startled kind of way, and with quite a heap of reproach in her eyes, at that.

"'Why,' said she, 'what in the world do you mean? Archibald is considered the best-mannered boy in the neighborhood.'

"'Is he?' said I, pressing on. 'Well, d'ye call it polite for a six-year-old kid to say "What" and "Yes" and "No" to his mother and father without prefixing any "Ma'am" or "Sir" to his remarks?'

"Then my sister looked relieved and smiled.

"'Why, John,' she said to me, 'I thought by the way you spoke that Archibald had been really impolite. Certainly we do not require him to say "Ma'am" or "Sir" to us or to anybody else. Indeed, we should punish him if he said any such things. It is not the thing for children to say "Ma'am" or "Sir" to their parents, or to anybody any more. That sort of thing is now left for servants.'

"'Oh,' said I, but I couldn't help sizing my sister up out of the tail of my eye and putting this question to her:

"'Sis, just supposing you or I had dropped the "Ma'am" and "Sir" when we were young ones and were addressed by our old mother and dad, what d'ye think 'ud have happened to us, hey?'

"That cornered her, but she got out of it by saying that we lived in an old-fashioned section of the country where the folks were 'way behind the times, and all that.

"Maybe Sis was right," concluded the man from the west, "but, at that, I'm bound to say that it sort o' jars on me to hear the kids back this way talking to their parents and other grown-up folks in those familiar terms. I say 'sir' and 'ma'am' to old folks right down to the present day myself, and I'm past 40, with a pretty sizable bald spot on top of my head, and it doesn't hurt me any to say those things. Comes natural, in fact, because I was raised to respect my elders, fashionable or no fashionable. If I wasn't a crabbed old bach, and if I had a gang of young 'uns around, they'd get old-fashioned real quick and say 'sir' and 'ma'am' to the grown-ups, or there'd be something doing in the slipper and hairbrush line," and the western man looked as if he meant it.

Ate His Bonnet.

An English driver for a Market street business house persuaded his employer to buy a straw hat for the horse during the recent hot spell, and on Tuesday the horse appeared without the new headgear.

"What has become of the horse's bonnet, Harry?" asked one of the firm. "Don't you think it is hot enough this morning?"

"'Ot enough. That it is, sir, but the bloomin' 'oss ate the 'at afore I could put it on 'im this morning," said 'Arry.—Newark Sunday Call.

Beauty's Greatest Hardship.

"Oh!" gasped the beautiful woman as she fell back, clutching at her heart and permitting the telegram to flutter to the floor.

"What is it? Has your husband met with an accident?"

"No—no," she moaned; "it is from my son-in-law. I am a grandmother."—Chicago Record-Herald.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Merchant—"I want this ad. where everyone will see it." Solicitor—"We charge higher rates for space on the baseball page."—Baltimore World.

"I understand you made money in that stock deal." "Yes, I came out on top." "How did you manage it?" "Got in on the ground floor."—Philadelphia Press.

Sunday School Teacher—"Now, Tommy, you may give your conception of 'the future state.'" Tommy—"Please, ma'am, it's a territory."—Philadelphia Record.

"Billinger is a little too captious." "What's the matter with him?" "He prayed for rain and then grumbled because the water wasn't iced."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Y.—"Before we were married, you used to swear that you loved me." Mr. Y.—"Well?" Mrs. Y.—"Er—well—I—I think it's time you stopped swearing."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"I don't understand your radical change of views. When you were studying for the ministry you were pronounced against eternal punishment." "Yes, but I wasn't married then."—Denver Times.

First Policeman—"Why is the street so blocked? Nobody told me about this procession. What is it?" Second Policeman—"It's the reporters of the city going to see a naval officer who won't talk."—Boston Transcript.

A Philosopher.—Wife—"There's a burglar down in the cellar, Henry." Husband—"Well, my dear, we ought to be thankful that we are upstairs." Wife—"But he'll come up here." Husband—"Then we'll go down in the cellar, my dear. Surely a ten-room house ought to be big enough to hold three people without crowding."—Boston Traveler.

DISBANDING A GREAT ARMY.

Retirement of United States Troops That Served in the Philippine Islands.

An important event in the history of the United States was the sailing from Manila of the transport Kilpatrick with the 33 officers and the 1,013 men of the Forty-third regiment, United States volunteer infantry, in time to enable the war department to carry out the provisions of the law which called for the mustering out of all volunteer troops by June 30, 1901. This was the last regiment to be disbanded, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

By act of March 2, 1899, the army was reorganized on the basis of 65,000 enlisted men and 35,000 volunteers, volunteer service being for a term of two years and four months, or until July 1, 1901. There was no trouble in getting enough men. The enlistments showed what has been claimed by our sanest patriots, that when the nation needs help it can obtain all it wants for the asking. The American soldier is the best treated, the best paid, the best fed of any fighters the world has ever known. The consequence is a higher standard of intelligence, conduct and efficiency than in any other army. Whatever may be the fears of other peoples the United States is able to take care of itself, for it has been calculated by political economists that if necessity should arise this country could arm, equip and keep in the field 10,000,000 soldiers.

The volunteer force of 35,000, which is now no more, was nearly 10,000 larger than the whole American army before the outbreak of the war with Spain, and many of the men have enlisted in the regular establishment and will continue to serve their country for years to come. It is decidedly dangerous to make comparisons between volunteers and regulars, but there is glory enough for all. This was illustrated in the operations against Santiago from June 2 to July 17, 1898, for it was only three years ago when our men of the Fifth corps were winning the fight with Spain. The corps were 869 officers and 17,349 men, and the casualties in all the engagements numbered 1,688, of which 1,417 were among the 13,277 regulars and 271 among the 4,941 volunteers present for duty.

To Serve Watermelon.

Some hostesses are serving watermelon this season in fanciful designs. The melons have been on ice for several days, and are cut lengthwise in deep scallops or points, so that each section for a person looks like a small canoe. When the two halves have been deeply notched and placed side by side on a large hand-painted platter, with crushed ice filling the center, the melons have the appearance of huge flowers. Some young hosts are making a specialty (to please their wives) of ingeniously cutting the watermelons to represent the petals of orchids and various flowers. The hostess has in that event had her table decorations of orchids or the blooms decided upon. Some persons make a good-sized incision in a large watermelon and pour therein a bottle of champagne. After the melon has been again on the ice for three hours the champagne is drained off and the flavor of the melon is delicious.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Preserved String Beans.

The best time to do up string beans is in the latter part of October. Select young string beans, and, after freeing them of strings, wash and place them in a kettle of boiling water; cook five minutes; drain and fill the beans in glass jars. Then add to four quarts of boiling water two ounces of salt, and fill the jars to overflowing with this. Close and boil them in a kettle of water 25 minutes; take out the jars, open each one a minute; close quickly; return them to the kettle and cook 40 minutes longer.—Ledger Monthly.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1901.

President Roosevelt is growing every day in the esteem, not only of the people, but of the shrewd statesmen who can fully understand and appreciate the wonderful adaptability to changed circumstances and surroundings he is displaying in filling the exacting duties of President. This is no suprise to those who have known his character and capacity; they have contended all along that he would creditably fill any position in which he should be placed. He has certainly done that up to this time. He is daily surprising his prominent Republican callers by his knowledge of political conditions in their several States, and best of all, in the eyes of many, he is showing that his head is not swelled even a little bit by the honor that has come to him so unexpectedly, and through such great national sorrow; he not only receives the most humble of his old Washington acquaintances as cordially as he does his most prominent callers, but he invariably invites them to call again.

The Ohio Republican Association held a McKinley memorial meeting yesterday afternoon in the largest theatre in Washington. So great was the desire of the public to attend that it was necessary to limit the admission to holders of cards. Among the speakers was Gen. Grosvenor, and Justice Anderson, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, both life-long friends of President McKinley. A unique feature of the meeting was the invitation to those in the audience to make five-minute speeches—an invitation that was taken advantage of by a number of gentlemen and that added interest to the meeting.

Our foreign commerce still grows at both ends. The official figures for eight months ending August 31, 1901, show an increase in exports of $23,000,000 and in imports of $14,000,000 over the same period of last year.

Another death in the administration circle to add to the unusually long list furnished by the official families since the beginning of the McKinley administration. Although it was known to be only a question of time when Miss Helen, second daughter of Secretary Long, was taken home from Colorado, where she spent two years in an unsuccessful attempt to arrest the progress of the consumption, the announcement of her death carried a shock to the residents of Washington, many of whom had learned to love her during the several years that she represented her father in the social affairs of the National Capital. There will be no official mourning on account of her death. Secretary Long is expected to return to the Navy Department in a few days.

The deficit for the postal service for the last fiscal year was smaller than it has been at any time since the postal service has been the mammoth affair it is now—in exact figures it was $3,981,520.71. During the last five years the revenues of the postal service have incurred 35 per cent. It is regarded as certain that the saving through the new regulations for second-class mail, which went into effect the first of this month, will wipe out the deficit during the present fiscal year.

Senator Spooner is in Washington, and naturally he has had a talk or two with President Roosevelt, but he says there was no foundation for the story that he was sent for and asked to consider a proposition to fill a prospective vacancy in the Cabinet. Unless Mr. Spooner has changed his mind there is no place in the Cabinet that he would leave the Senate for. It is well known to his friends that President McKinley was anxious to have him in this Cabinet, but failed in his attempt to persuade him to accept a portfolio.

The investigation of the charges against Lieut.-Col. Heistand of the army, by Major Hawkes, formerly of the volunteer service, which is being conducted by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has so far resulted in showing Hawkes to be a blackguard—he called Heistand a liar, in the committee-soom—and arousing the suspicion that he is something worse. It has not been altogether creditable to Col. Heistand, either. The evidence shows that he exercised very poor judgment in ever entering into negotiations with Hawkes for the formation of a company to deal in hemp in the Philippines. He discovered that himself and broke off the negotiations before the formation of the company. Several other officials promised to take stock in the company, on Col. Heistand's representations, but later withdrew their promises. The investigation is not yet completed.

A meeting of prominent gentlemen will be held in Washington this week to consider the best methods of pushing along the idea for the erection of a McKinley Memorial arch at the Washington end of the proposed memorial bridge to Arlington. Everybody is enthusiastic over the proposition, and it is believed now to be simply a question of how it may be best and most speedily accomplished.

Representative Shattue, of Ohio, who was one of President Roosevelt's recent callers, said of the anti-anarchist bill he will introduce in the House as soon as Congress assembles: "That there may be no mistake I will consult the Secretaries of State and the Treasury and the imigration officials. The bill will not provide for exclusion of the anarchists, but will have for its object the prohibition of anarchist meetings and anarchist publications. The anarchists who live in this country are more dangerous than those who come to us from abroad, as the recent terrible occurrence at Buffalo proves.

Although Attorney-General Knox will have his opinion on the request of J. W. Mackey and associates for the permissfon of the President to land a cable in Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, it will surprise no one if President Roosevelt leaves the question unacted upon until after Congress meets.

Appointment of Judge of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 23, 1901.

Francis Garlitz, appointed Democratic Judge of Election by this board at a meeting held Sept. 7, 1901, for Election District No. 3, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead W. H. Kaufman is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

Appointment of Judge of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR
GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 30, 1901.

Floyd Crow, appointed Democratic Judge of Election by this board at a meeting held Sept. 7, 1901, for Election District No. 9, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Jeremiah McKenzie is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

ORDER NISI.

George W. Wilson vs. Joseph B. Wilson. No. 1364 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Allegany County.

Ordered, this 1st day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Allegany county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by James W. Wilson, committee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of November, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Oakland, Md., once a week for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of November, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $80.00.

R. M. LUMAN, Clerk.

True copy—test:
R. M. LUMAN, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following proposed new county road to be located is to run, viz: Beginning for the same at the south end of Garrett V. Moon's lane and running thence down Laurel creek and through the lands of the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company, James L. Harvey and J. B. Lipscomb and along the lines of said Lipscomb and Charles Cooper and through the lands of the said Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company to the town of Schell, a distance of three miles, and examine whether the proposed new road should be located, will meet on the 11th day of November, 1901, for such purpose and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said proposed new county road to be made, and, if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

J. H. WILSON,
JOHN W. HARVEY,
ANDREW J. LEE,
Examiner.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1901.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEAL — In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this twentieth day of August, 1901.

(Signed) CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

oct 31 **No. 5943.**

Cure That Cold

And it can be done for 25 cents—a dose or two and relief is instant—a few doses more and the cure is complete.

Pine and Terpin Cough Syrup

Is a new remedy—contains new drugs and new chemicals—a trial will convince anyone of its merit—it cures where all else fails.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
At all Druggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

ROAD PETITION.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new road beginning for the same at the south end of Garrett V. Moon's lane and running thence down Laurel Creek and through the lands of the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company, James L. Harvey and J. B. Lipscomb and along the lines of said Lipscomb and Chas. Cooper and through the lands of the said Mining and Manufacturing Company to the town of Schell, a distance of about three miles.

J. L. HARVEY,
J. O. O'HAVRE,
J. B. LIPSCOMB and others,
Petitioners.

22½ 5t*

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Attention is called to the Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture. Particulars sent upon application.

Term commences September 23rd. Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER,
President M. A. C.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
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ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DANIEL PLEASANTS,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1901.

MARIA PLEASANTS,
Administratrix.
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

39 3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS H. RAVENSCROFT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1901.

R. A. RAVENSCROFT, Administrator,
Accident, Md.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

W. W. FRAZEE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 10th day of September, 1901.

ELMIE FRAZEE,
OLIVER P. FRAZEE,
Executors,
Markleysburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JACOB SHARTZER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1901.

LEONARD SHARTZER, Executor,
27 3* Accident, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

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GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
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D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Paid Up Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

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F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
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THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
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Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

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DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, — O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, — L. M. Shepherd,
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CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
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A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Burlington Route

It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

Chicago-St.Paul Minneapolis Limited Express

It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

Leaves CHICAGO 6.30 p. m. Daily

We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

H. E. HELLER, District Passenger Agent,
632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.

Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅝ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26⅛ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY,
ARCHITECT,
Office 7 North Liberty St.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—REPUBLICAN Building,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. 1e14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 15—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 16

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
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Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

E. J. FRANTZ,
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Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

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SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER.
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

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Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
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OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	2.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1901.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON.	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	*6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	6 01
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 15	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 48	10 35 lv	Coketon	8 35	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 09	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 10†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 15
NOON				P. M.
8 46*	12 52† ar	Beverly	lv	†1 44
9 10*	1 15† ar	Huttonsville	lv	†1 20
M. P.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 45
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, General Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1901. NUMBER 32.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

The Democratic party goes before the people of Maryland this year with a record unparalleled for broken promises, pledges ignored, bad faith, bad legislation, trickery, deceit and a complete and entire disregard of every principle of good government. This appalling list of what the party now in power has done and left undone, has only been equalled by the history of the same organization during the period when it was in power in this State during the twenty years from 1876 to 1896, when the same men had absolute control of the State and were only hurled from their places by the uprising of the people in 1895.

This accusation applies not only to the government of the State during the past two years, but in an equally great degree to the conduct of affairs in the City of Baltimore and in the counties where the members of that party have been in control. In every instance, without a single exception of any moment, the record has been the same,—a record of perfidy and dishonor, of disregard of popular rights, of extravagance in the disbursement of public funds, of the appointment of untrustworthy and unfit men to office as a reward for political and partisan services, of an arrogant and high-handed system of corruption and bossism, which has alienated a large number of members of their own political household. All this has taken place during the two short years which have elapsed since they were returned to authority upon the express promise made in their platform and upon the hustings that they would not follow their old course, but would administer affairs fairly and economically for the benefit and to the welfare of the whole people. The men who control the Democratic ozganization in Maryland, like the Bourbons, seem incapable of learning by experience. The defeats of 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898 do not appear to have been of any benefit. In 1899 they were returned to power more by the apathy and indifference of their opponents than for any other reason. In order, however, to win the election in that year, they solemnly pledged their party to the completion of certain reforms inaugurated by the Republicans, which reforms they themselves thwarted by means of obstructive tactics in the General Assemblies of 1896 and '98. In fact, the great obstacles to all reform legislation in the two sessions referred to were the Democratic members, who were present in numbers sufficiently large to enable them to thwart the policy of the Republicans, and the reforms really accomplished then, were brought about only after a hard struggle and in spite of the active hostility of the Democrats who used all their skill and ability to render of no effect the work of Governor Lowndes and the Republican leaders, who were backed by the enlightened public sentiment of the entire State. The demand for the completion of these reforms was so great, that in order to win in 1899, Governor Smith, his colleagues on the Democratic ticket and their party leaders with them, one and all, gave their pledges, which they reiterated from time to time during the campaign, that they would carry them out to the letter, should they be chosen to the offices for which they aspired. Relying upon their words, the people trusted them once more, and they were elected.

No sooner were they installed in authority than it was clearly indicated that the people had been fooled, and that so far from there being any real intention on the part of the victors to redeem their pledges, exactly the contrary was the probability, which subsequent events have turned into reality.

In his appointments to office, Governor Smith has been guided almost invariably by the old clique of discredited and dishonored *bosses*, whose conduct brought the party to defeat in 1895. Men have been chosen to fill the positions, great and small, because of their subserviency to the ring. Fitness has had no claim for recognition. The only qualification necessary has been blind and servile obedience to the dictates of the bosses and a willingness to do all things required by the ruling power.

The police force of Baltimore City has been turned over by Governor Smith's Commissioners to the absolute control of I. Freeman Rasin, who has thus been made the absolute dictator of the peace, quiet and well-being of the whole people. Mr. Rasin never before was in more complete control of the Baltimore police force than he is at the present time, and all by the order of Governor Smith, whose Commissioners have thus become the subservient tools of the city boss.

The Liquor License Board has also been placed in Mr. Rasin's hands, and that engine of power over the saloon element is now being used for the aggrandisement and profit of the boss. Not a license can be obtained except by Mr. Rasin's consent and approval, and those who are not obedient to his commands are at all times in danger of having the permission to carry on their business revoked at his will.

The Police Magistrates appointed by Governor Smith are all creatures of Rasin, and act in accordance with his commands.

The Democratic members of the Board of Supervisors of Election are subservient tools of Rasin, and he names his henchmen as Democratic election officials in Baltimore, all of whom have been appointed by the Governor, are subservient tools of Rasin. Through them he controls the police, the License Board, and the station-houses, and thus can bring to his aid whenever he wants to do so, all the disorderly and criminal classes he expects to carry this election just as he did by the same elements of power in years past. In other words, he expects by the aid of the criminal and disorderly classes to elect his tools to the General Assembly, and thus return his friend and political partner, Arthur P. Gorman, to the United States Senate.

Other acts of Governor Smith have been on a par with his appointments, and never before, even in its palmiest days before 1895, has the ring had such absolute sway over the State Executive as it has at the present time. No Governor of Maryland has ever given himself up so entirely and completely to the bosses as has the present Chief Magistrate. With him their word is law, and he is no more than a weak puppet in their corrupt and dishonored hands. He has been, and is now, a pitiable spectacle to the people of the state.

In their control of the Legislature of 1900, they violated every pledge of reform which they made in their platform and on the hustings. Never before in the history of the General Assembly has there been such a reign of corruption as prevailed at the State House in 1900. One of the Baltimore daily papers in its account of the session, headed its article as follows:

"RASCALITY REIGN."

"The State House at Annapolis Seething with Corruption." "Rottenness unparalleled distinguishes the present session." General interest of the people forgotten in the scramble for "extra money."

And the conclusion says, "If the people of Maryland would be brought to a realizing sense of the state of affairs existing here, they would come to Annapolis in crowds and drive the entire gang into the bay."

Other accounts of the same session were equally emphatic, and the "reform" session of Governor Smith was noted as the most scandalous in the history of the state.

To give even a partial account of that disgraceful session would take columns of space, for, from the first day until the closing hours, the whole Assembly was one wild, turbulent, and dishonorable scramble for boodle and spoils. Corporations were "plugged," members openly "held up" legitimate bills for pay, and the lobby was enriched as it had not been for years.

So outrageous and scandalous was the conduct of the majority during the session, that a leading Democratic senator, Mr. Olin Bryan, of Baltimore City, said that it was a disgrace to the state, and that every private and corporate interest was considered in preference to the general public interest. Mr. Bryan also characterized the General Assembly as "corporation ridden," and corrupt to an extraordinary degree. And the men who were in control then are asking the people to entrust them with the control again, so that they may continue to ply their nefarious trade in the State House.

The question for the people to decide at the polls is, "Will they trust them? Do they wish the same old system to be continued so that Maryland politics may become once more a byeword of scorn and reproach.

ANANIAS—"Well, so you fellows had them lists after all. One of you deserves this belt—decide between you which one it is."

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!

The Republican State Central Committee for this county announce mass meetings to be held at the following places upon the dates named:

RED HOUSE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 7.30.

BRAY'S SCHOOL HOUSE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 7.30.

CRELLIN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 7.30.

DEER PARK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 7.30.

SWANTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 7.30.

SANG RUN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 7.30.

SAND SPRING, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 7.30.

FRIENDSVILLE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 7.30.

BITTINGER, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 7.30.

NEW GERMANY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 7.30.

GRANTSVILLE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 2, 7.30.

ACCIDENT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 7.30.

The above meetings will be addressed by some of the following speakers:

Capt. James A. Hayden, E. H. Sincell, J. C. Renninger, L. A. Rudisill, W. W. Sweet, F. A. Thayer, Col. A. G. Sturgiss, Capt. J. W. White, Dr. J. W. Laughlin, N. S. Heindel, Senator R. A. Ravenscroft, Assemblyman P. E. Finzel, Charles Ashby, Percy H. Veitch.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Jas. Jarboe and family have moved into one of the Jamesson cottages.

Mrs. L. E. Binkley, of Chicago, has moved into her cottage on E street.

There are sixty cottages occupied at this time.

Mr. Feather and family, of Cranesville, W. Va., have rented the Waugh cottage for the winter.

Rev. J. B. Chamberlain and family returned to Washington last Saturday.

Charles Washington is having his cottage painted. Dawson, the painter, is doing the work.

Mrs. Hayden and family have returned from their trip to Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Preaching in the M. E. Church Sunday evening at 7:30. After the sermon there will be an election of Sunday officers for the ensuing year.

[From Another Correspondent.]

Beside the long side-tracts the B. & O. has put in here, it is now preparing to put up a switch tower on the south side of the road opposite the depot.

The work on the Sheats cottage and the addition to the Blue cottage are well under way, and will be fine buildings.

The addition to the Chautauqua Hotel has been hindered for lack of lumber.

The Association is having the glade front ploughed up again, which will put it in fine condition for oats and timothy next spring. A part of the front is in tame grass already and promises a good yield. When Supt. Rudisill fully carries out his plans the entire railroad front will be a beautiful lawn nearly a mile in length and running back to the timber line.

J. A. Enlow, salesman for J. B. Williams of Frostburg, Md., spent Sunday with his family, after an absence of over two weeks. He is succeeding in marking the resting places of many who have been neglected for years, as well as the recently burried.

Several families are with us yet, enjoying our beautiful autumn.

Rev. J. S. Harvey has been returned to this circuit, whereof we are glad.

Water from Mr. Yoder's new reservoir, on the mountain about three and one-half miles south of the Park, made its appearance in the Park on Tuesday. We will now have an abundance of water.

SUNNYSIDE.

The large sale of personal property of Mr. Jas. Andrews went off Tuesday. Very good prices were realized. Mr. Andrews, with his family, will soon leave for his new home at Barton. We are sorry to give Mr. Andrews up, as he has proven himself a quiet, good citizen, not given to talking about other people's business, nor unnecessarily attending to his neighbors' private affairs.

The new school house near this place is nearing completion. Last year the school was conducted in an old building under an experienced teacher. This winter the school will be taught in the new building by Mr. Ira Culp, whose experience as teacher and scholarly attainments are well known in our State.

The Swan Meadow school will be taught by Miss Sadie Weimer, of Mt. Lake Park.

Miss Sallie Kildow will teach the Red House school.

A series of meetings will begin this (Wednesday) eve. at Union Chapel, conducted by Rev. Bunner, of Fairmont, W. Va.

No marriages to report from this time; in fact, among our young people the prospects for matrimony are not nearly so flattering as has been.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

WHAT CHAIRMAN GOLDSBOROUGH SAYS

A Signed Statement Setting Forth the Issues of the Campaign and the

POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Election This Year Is One of the Most Important In the History of the State. It Means Whether or Not the People Will Allow Mr. Gorman to Dominate.

In a few more days the political campaign in Maryland will be in full blast and from one end of the State to the other the oratorical efforts of speakers of both political parties will ring out clear and bold.

Keener politicians of both parties, now that the registration is closed, begin to see the finish. The problematic effect of the new election law has developed unusually interesting features. In spite of the elections in Frederick, Annapolis and Baltimore in the spring both parties concede that the new law has not yet had a practical test.

Below will be found a signed statement issued by Chairman Goldsborough setting for his views as to the political conditions, the outlook and the reasons why the Republican party should be supported and why it should win:

"The voters of Maryland have never been confronted with a more important election than will be that to be held in November next. The result will be far-reaching in its effects. It means to the people of this State whether or not they will permit Mr. Gorman and Mr. Rasin, with all they stand for, to control and dominate the affairs of Baltimore city and the counties of the State. It means whether or not good government is desired, or government (if I may so misuse the word) of that form seen and experienced in its worst phase from 1875 to 1896.

"The success of Democracy in this State, under its present leaders, stands for the return of Mr. Gorman to the United States Senate and the hand of Mr. Rasin upon the affairs of the Monumental City. Do the people of Maryland desire the enactment of a 'Corrupt Practices' act? Do they wish to take the police of Baltimore out of politics? Do they desire a compulsory primary election law, the repeal of the election law enacted at the recent extraordinary session of the Legislature and the restoration of manhood suffrage, the divorcing of schools from political control and the passage and enforcement of laws that will build up the fast-declining oyster industry, by the planting of shells by the State on the barren bottoms of our rivers and bays?

"These things the Republican party will do if intrusted with the affairs of the State. These things the Democratic party will not do.

"As a guarantee that such will be done by the Republican party, I point to the redemption of every pledge made by that party in 1895. That they will not be done by the Democratic party I need but to recall that for years that party has been promising many measures of good government to the voters of this Commonwealth, but with promises it began, with promises it ended.

"For a quarter of a century the Republican and Independent voters of Maryland fought to throw off the yoke of political tyranny. After a long and heroic struggle they did it, and if I read aright the times they are not now in a frame of mind to permit those self-same tyrants to again despoil the fair name of Maryland.

"'But,' say the leaders of Democracy, 'beware of the 'negro,' ye white men of Maryland!' And upon this silly cry alone they appeal to the voters. I have said before—and I repeat it here—there has never been a white man's government in Maryland, and as the percentage of colored people has steadily decreased in the State each decade since 1810, when it was 38.22 per cent., to the present, when it is but 19.78 per cent., the puerility and absurdity of crying aloud a 'white man's government' is apparent to all. The more than 80 per cent. of the white population of Maryland is not in jeopardy from any standpoint from the less than 20 per cent. of negro population. To say it is is an insult to a brave and intelligent people.

"For these reasons I confidently predict that the voters of Maryland will administer a stinging rebuke to those Democratic leaders who are seeking to place themselves in power by methods so successfully carried out in days gone by. But the 'old game,' the 'old tricks' cannot longer win. The people are on guard. The Republican party will win a priceless victory. We are organized; we are battling for the life of our party and the life and progress of Maryland; we cannot lose, for we are right. I appeal to the people to do their duty.

"PHILIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH."

TOTAL DEPOSITS $426,502.24.

Oakland Banks Make a Splendid Showing.

Bank deposits are regarded as an index of the financial condition of the community. Following is a statement of the total deposits in the principal banking institutions in Oakland and vicinity, compiled in the case of the national banks from their statements made to the comptroller of the currency and in the case of the state banks from their statements made to the treasury department of Maryland as of September 30th last:

1.	Second National Bank, Cumberland	$1,562,259 18
2.	First National Bank, Frostburg	659,406 48
3.	German Savings Bank, Cumberland	625,412 75
4.	First National Bank, Cumberland	571,157 74
5.	Davis National Bank, Davis, West Va.	567,628 54
6.	Lonaconing Savings Bank, Lonaconing	443,407 17
7.	First National Bank, Piedmont, West Va.	414,274 18
8.	Garrett County Bank, Oakland	331,463 20
9.	Citizens National Bank, Frostburg	326,582 47
10.	Citizens National Bank, Cumberland	288,788 08
11.	Miners and Merchants Bank, Lonaconing	195,522 41
12.	Third National Bank, Cumberland	185,579 43
13.	First National Bank, Oakland	95,639 04
14.	First National Bank, Midland	68,315 54
Total		$6,354,877 12

MOUNTAIN TRIOLETS.

A CHILD'S LAMENT.

I loves my dolly so—
'N'en sometimes I cry:
My mama's gone—you know:
I loves my dolly so
'N'en I wants it to go
Wiv mama in the sky—
I loves my dolly so,
'N'en sometimes I cry.

SWEET ISLES OF HOPE.

Beyond the evening's sea of gold
Sweet isles of hope arise:
The day is ushered to its fold
Beyond the evening's sea of gold
Where dwell forever things of old,
The dearest things we prize:—
Beyond the evening's sea of gold
Sweet isles of Hope arise.

BABY MARGERY.

Dainty and fair and sweet to see
Baby Margery's always mine—
Dancing and laughing in innocent glee;
Dainty and fair and sweet to see;
All her true love given to me;
A true love most divine:
Dainty and fair and sweet to see
Baby Margery's always mine.

JOHNSONS.

Not seeing any items from this locality for some time thought it would be interesting to contribute a few.

Dr. Murray, of Finzel, is kept quite busy attending the sick in the district.

A daughter of George Burdock is seriously ill with diphtheria.

The daughter of Jacob Baker is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

The death of John Clark, which occurred last week, was caused by typhoid fever. He leaves a wife and six small children in destitute circumstances.

Rev. and Mrs. G. M. Murray, of Baltimore, visited their son last week.

Messrs. Simon and Christopher Warner, of Berlin, Pa., called on Mr. Frederick Warner this week.

Henry Durst, of New Germany, spent Tuesday night at his uncle Henry Finzel's.

Number 9 is enjoying a building boom just at present. Charles Johnson is building a new house as is also Mrs. John Machint, and Jasper Dress is adding an addition to his house.

Samuel Johnson has gone to Staunton, Va., to look at a tract of timber.

Every man is busy in our district. It is impossible to find one idle man. What a contrast between Republican and Democratic rule.

The disfranchisement law passed at the extra session of the Legislature will compel twenty-five of our best citizens to lose their right of suffrage, but their sons will resent the insult offered their fathers by voting the Republican ticket.

A Card of Thanks.

We hereby desire to acknowledge a "surprise party" and donation on the night of the 12th inst. Quite a number of the friends assembled at the home we are so soon to vacate, served refreshments, spent an hour pleasantly and returned to their homes, leaving us a supply of groceries, cash, etc.

As we go to a "new field" we pray the Divine blessing upon them. May peace and prosperity be theirs.

E. R. SKIDMORE and FAMILY.

Swanton, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

THE MEADOW LARK.

A sea of grass on either side
The prairie stretches far and wide;
Its undulating line of blades
Reflects the noontide lights and shades,
And brings before me one by one
The pictures wrought by wind and sun.

And silence reigns, save for the breeze
And muffled hum of droning bees,
Till in the summer hush I hear
A prairie signal sweet and clear,
In mournful, piercing notes that mark
The whistle of the meadow-lark.

Like one wild cry for loved and lost,
From a lone spirit tempest-tossed,
It wails across the waving grass,
And, blending with the winds that pass
It scatters echoes at my feet
So full of pain, so deadly sweet.

Oh! heart of hearts, could my unrest
Find such a song within my breast,
My passionate and yearning cry
Would echo on from sea to sky
Along the path of future years,
And touch the listening world to tears.
—Ernest McGaffey, in Overland Monthly.

Jim Henley, Remittance Man

By WILLIAM McLEOD

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JIM HENLEY, manager and part owner of the Bar Z cattle ranch, got his first sight of the new teacher at the Half Way house just after he had recovered from one of his periodical sprees. He was riding along gloomily with his cayuse at a walk, and the young man was putting in his time hating himself savagely. In point of fact, Henley always despised himself after one of his outbursts, but they happened none the less regularly on that account.

He was a younger son of an old English family, a university man (College of St. Ambrose, Oxford), and a gentleman; add to which he was the pluckiest man in the San Joaquin valley—or at least one of the nerviest, and that is a pretty large order—a splendid rider, a good shot, a handsome fellow in a devil-may-care fashion, and was possessed of recklessness enough to sink a three-decker. His vices were those which sprang from indolence and unsteadiness of purpose, but at bottom he had the manliness out of which stanch men are made. The trouble with him was that he had always had more money than he knew what to do with, and unworthy companions who were quite ready to assist him on the downhill road. The result was that he had long since come to feel a cynical distrust about himself.

"I'm a bad egg, and the sooner I'm bowled clean in the middle stump the better it will be for my people," he told himself, in the mixed figures he was wont to employ. "The devil of it is that I'm liable to live 100 years yet. Hello! What's the matter here?"

The matter appeared to be that

"I'VE BROKEN MY ARM."

there existed a difference of opinion between a young woman and her pony. The cayuse was circling around at the end of a bridle, and the young woman was serving as the pivot of the circumference in a vain attempt to persuade the animal to let her mount.

Henley flung himself from his horse and tendered his services gloomily. In five seconds he had brought the pony to time and was offering a hand as a mount. From the saddle the young woman explained.

"I got off to pick some of those columbines and I found that Cal was opposed to our renewing acquaintance. I'm afraid I should have had to walk if you had not happened to come along, Mr.——?"

"Henley," said the young man of that name, briefly. "You're all right now, I suppose."

"Yes, all right, thank you;" and the young woman galloped away.

"Doesn't s em very friendly. He might at least have asked my name," thought Miss Lyndona Forsyth, teacher of the school at the Half Way house. "I don't think I've ever seen a face at once so sad and so reckless. Looks like a gentleman too. I shouldn't wonder if there isn't a history behind those great eyes."

With which Miss Forsyth, being eminently practical, dismissed the young man from her mind for the present. They met each other frequently in the months that followed, though their acquaintance continued to limp until one morning she found him lying on the ground in front of the schoolhouse.

"A new pupil, Miss Forsyth," he called out to her with his cynical laugh. "Didn't want to be late the first day, so I came last night. Afraid you'll have to excuse me from rising. Fact is, my pony's foot went into a prairie dog's hole and I came a cropper. Sorry to trouble you, but I'm afraid I shall have to ask one of your hopefuls to ride over to the Bar Z outfit with the news. I've broken my arm."

"But you don't mean that you've been here all night," she said, in dismay, noticing that his face was white and drawn with pain.

"Yes, I—you needn't waste any pity on me. It was my own fault," he said, gruffly, flushing to the roots of his hair.

Miss Forsyth's eyes grew grave. She was from New England, and at heart the Puritan instincts of her ancestors still swayed her. She understood him to mean that he had been intoxicated at the time, and her heart rebelled against the weakness of this debonair young man with the splendid eyes of fire. It was bad enough for the other cowmen to get on their yearly "tears," but for a man with dormant possibilities like this one the sin was the greater. At the same time she confessed to herself that she was very greatly interested in the young fellow lying on the ground before her and looking up at her with the cynical sardonic smile and the eyes so full of scorn at himself.

Henley on his part was also very much taken with this rather fine-looking young woman whose manner was unconsciously so eloquent of judgment on him. It had been a long time since any woman of that type had been interested enough in him to care whether he went to the dogs or not. Indeed, a woman had started him there in the first place by jilting him for a more eligible match. Some appealing quality in her gray eyes stirred him now to say, with the ironic gleam in his eye:

"A fine specimen, is it not, Miss Forsyth? You'll have a chance to study the remittance man at his best, you know. One of the most prolific products of the Rocky mountain region is the remittance man, originally an exotic transplanted at great expense from England for his family's good."

"You mustn't talk that way—as if you didn't care," she said, gently.

"Do you happen to care?" he asked her, looking out of bold unabashed eyes.

She flushed uneasily. "Of course I care at seeing such a waste of human life. It is one of the saddest things I have ever seen."

He drew a long breath and groaned.

"Is your arm paining you very much?" she asked.

"Arm? No!" he said savagely. "What's a broken arm to shout about? I'm doing the baby act because Heaven's opened to me after I've elected hell."

That was the last of Jim Henley's "sprees." He fought his fight out grimly and won. Even the Christmas season passed without the usual jollification. But, oddly enough, the friendship between Henley and Miss Forsyth did not progress. Perhaps the memory of that morning when she had found him a victim of his own weakness rose as a barrier between them. At any rate there was a subtle reserve in their speech and manner that grew greater rather than less.

Then came the great blizzard in the San Joaquin valley. All day the storm had been growing worse and by the afternoon it had developed into a blizzard in which no living thing could be out and retain life. At the Bar Z ranch they worked like Trojans to get things ship-shape for the night, and just before dusk Henley dropped into his chair a weary man.

He was up again like a flash, for it had come to him suddenly that Miss Forsyth might be still at the schoolhouse. To the amazement of his men and despite their protests he mounted and rode to the ranch house where she stayed. She had not arrived. They were in great fear for her, but no man cared to venture out into the howling blizzard, for they counted it sure death.

How Jim Henley fought his way to the schoolhouse; how his horse succumbed and he pushed on alone; how the bitter cold and the unendurable wind took the sap of life out of him; how he fell and rose and fell again, still fighting forward step by step against the grimmest enemy that ever man conquered; how he found Lyndona Forsyth in the drift all but dead, and won at length to the schoolhouse with her; how they were together for three days without food except some few scraps, cut off from a rescue by the raging blizzard, and how next spring the Methodist minister at the Half Way house joined in wedlock James Marlborough Henley and Lyndona Forsyth, the ranchers of the valley still delight to tell.

On Another Road.

A ticket collector on a railway got leave to go and get married and was given a pass over the line. On the way back he showed to the new collector his marriage certificate by mistake for his pass. The latter studied it carefully, and then said: "Eh, mon, you've got a ticket for a long, wearisome journey, but not on the Caledonian railway."—London Tit-Bits.

Merely a Suggestion.

"Now, my hearers," asked the lady orator, who had just finished enumerating the qualities which should be possessed by man, "what should be done with this ideal husband?"

"Have him stuffed," suggested a coarse, frivolous person in a side seat.—Baltimore American.

The Boston Baby.

Stranger—I think, madam, that your child must have a pin discommoding it somewhere.

Boston Mother (severely)—My baby, sir, does not cry over such trivial things as that. He has just heard how ill Henrik Ibsen is.—Sommerville Journal.

HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

A Variety of Good Things for the Table and How to Prepare Them.

A simple cream candy, easily cooked and healthful for the children, is made by cooking slowly until the sirup spins a hair: Three cupfuls of granulated sugar, 1½ cupfuls of boiling water, a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut and a few drops of vanilla. If the mixture boils rapidly or is stirred it will grain. When it is done turn into buttered tins, and as soon as it is sufficiently cool pull until it is white and light. In pulling candy of any kind care should be taken not to twist it in the process, says the New York Tribune.

A half cupful of cocoanut added to the recipe for chocolate fudge will give variety and will be found to be an improvement.

Sardines broiled in a chafing dish are nice for Sunday night suppers. Use just enough of the oil in the box to cover the bottom of the dish and keep the fish from sticking. When they are browned on both sides sprinkle liberally with lemon juice and serve hot.

Minister's cake, well known in the country, where a variety of cakes for teas is considered a necessity, is made as follows: Cream together a half cupful of butter and a cupful of sugar. Beat the whites and yolks of two eggs separately. Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in a half cupful of sour milk. Beat together the butter, sugar and yolks of the eggs. Add a half cake of chocolate dissolved over warm water, the milk and soda and two cupfuls of flour. Fold in the whites of the eggs. Flavor with vanilla. Bake slowly for nearly an hour. Frost the cake with white icing.

Hermit's cookies will be found a welcome addition to the school luncheon box. Cream together 1½ cupfuls of brown sugar and a cupful of butter. Add three eggs, lightly beaten; two large tablespoonfuls of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of raisins, chopped fine, and cinnamon and cloves to taste. Use as little flour as possible to keep the paste from sticking when it is rolled out. Instead of a cupful of raisins a half cupful of raisins and a half cupful of currants may be chopped together.

Banbury turnovers will be hailed with delight in the children's school luncheon. Make a filling of one cupful of raisins, chopped fine, the juice and rind of one lemon, one large cracker rolled fine or the same amount of bread crumbs, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter and one egg. Make the usual pie paste and cut it into pieces three or four inches square. Put a tablespoonful or so of the mixture in the center, brush the edges with white of egg mixed with water and fold.

For the Scotch rarebit make a cupful of cream sauce of a half cupful each of milk and cream, a tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of flour and salt to taste. When it is done add a tablespoonful of anchovy paste and a dash of paprika. Cook the mixture for a minute and add five hard-boiled eggs cut in large dice-shaped pieces. Bring again to a simmer and serve on slices of toast.

Whipped Peach Cream in Baskets.

Beat the whites of four eggs until very stiff, then mix in by degrees four level tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, next add two tablespoonfuls of rich peach sirup (drained from preserved peaches), and stir in lightly one pint of sweet cream. Whisk to a stiff froth. Everything should be very cold before beginning, and keep the bowl containing the cream in a pan of cracked ice while whipping the ingredients. Have ready round individual sponge cakes, scoop out the center until the walls and bottom are only three-fourths of an inch thick, and just before serving fill with the peach cream. If an especially handsome dessert is wanted, brush the outside of the basket with white of egg, and stick all over it halved English walnut meats or pecans.—Good Housekeeping.

Cream Pea Soup.

Put three-fourths of a pint of peas to soak over night in a quart of water. In the morning, drain, and put on to cook in cold water; as soon as the water boils, skim carefully, cover closely, and let simmer gently for four or five hours, or until tender. Rub through a colander to remove the skins. Put a pint and a half of thinly sliced potatoes in a little cold water; let simmer till dissolved, rub through a colander, and add to the peas, add milk enough to make 3½ pints in all; return to the fire with a small head of celery, let boil ten or fifteen minutes, add a cupful of thin, sweet cream, and salt to taste.—Home Magazine.

Escalloped Mutton.

Remove fat and skin from cold roast mutton. Cut the meat into small, thin slices; season with salt and pepper. Butter a dish, put in a layer of meat, then cold boiled macaroni; moisten with tomato sauce, and so continue until all is used. Cover with buttered crumbs and brown in the oven.—Ladies' World, New York.

Plum Soy.

Four quarts of plums, measuring after the seeds are removed; scald and rub them through a colander; add a pint of vinegar, a teaspoonful of black pepper, one of ground mustard, one of cloves; half a cupful of light brown sugar and salt to taste. Boil gently for an hour and bottle while hot.—Washington Star.

Gravitation.

Thespis—That was a queer accident you had at your theater. How did the flies happen to come down?

Manager—I guess they were attracted by the bald heads in the front row.—Judge.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

An English clergyman named Bacon is making balloon ascents in and around London with a view to ascertaining the sources of London fog.

In the coldest parts of Siberia a rainbow may sometimes be seen all day long in a cloudless sky. It is supposed to be due to fine particles of snow in the air.

The Marconi station installed on the Nantucket lightship has proved to be very successful and several trans-Atlantic steamers have been able to communicate successfully with the shore by its aid.

It is asserted that the number of compound locomotives in use in this country (as compared with simple engines) averages 75 per cent. of the whole number in use in freight and passenger traffic.

The danger of living in a house that harbors consumptives is illustrated by the fact that of 6,273 patients officially examined by the German imperial board of health 2,177, or 34.7 per cent., belonged to families that included other victims of tuberculosis.

An English steamship company has issued a circular letter offering free passages to delegates from labor unions who wish to visit this country to ascertain the exact conditions of labor and wages here, and also what advantages, if any, we have in the way of labor-saving tools.

Recent experiments made to determine the loss ensuing by exposing coal to the weather, unprotected in any way, show, contrary to general belief, that it is very small. There was a gain in the amount of oxygen, but a loss of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen; the loss of calorific power was slight.

CITIES SPEND HUGE SUMS.

Municipalities the World Over Engage in Enormous Public Improvements.

In no previous period of the world's history have so many cities been busy at the same time with extensive and costly public enterprises. The daily reader of the news of all countries cannot fail to have noticed that the closing years of the nineteenth century and the opening year of the twentieth have been marked by the beginning or the continuance of municipal undertakings the total cost of which will amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, says the New York Tribune. In London and Paris and in other capitals of Europe local railways, underground and on the surface, are in course of construction or will be begun at an early date. The tendency to improve the facilities for local transportation is widespread and seems now to have become irresistible in many quarters. Progressive communities with ample resources and conspicuous for population and advancement are entering upon notable tasks for the benefit of their citizens and of strangers within their gates.

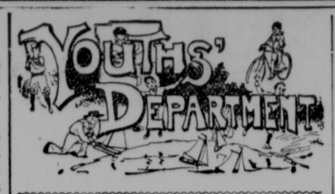
Rapid transit is a watchword and a rallying cry both in the eastern and western hemispheres, and armies of wage-earners are toiling in subways, on elevated roads and on the street levels in dozens and scores of well-known places here and abroad. But the principal cities of the globe are concerned with other great works than those which will effect the swift distribution of hosts of passengers. Schemes for the construction of new docks and piers on the most ambitious scale, for the deepening and broadening of harbor channels and for the opening of wider avenues of commerce and trade in the best-known ports of various countries are more numerous and are planned on more generous lines than in any former era. And the provision of more abundant supplies of water for cities which consume huge quantities is drawing millions upon millions of dollars from municipal treasuries in the United States and in other countries.

TERRIFIC AUTOMOBILING.

Fournier's Speed in the Recent Great Race Over Seventy Miles an Hour at Times.

The most wonderful long distance speed automobile performance yet credited to anyone was made by Henry Fournier, winner of the 1901 Paris-Bordeaux race, held May 29. The 348 miles were made in eight hours 44 seconds, or equal to a rate of speed which would take the winner from New York to Buffalo in a trifle over ten hours. Had Fournier not been forced to limit his speed to 12 kilometers an hour in passing through Versailles, Chartres, Chateaudun, Vendome, Tours, Chatellerault, Poitiers, Ruffic, Angouleme and Libourne, he would have made an average speed which would have taken him from New York to Buffalo in seven hours, or at a rate of speed considerably faster than the world-famed empire state express travels. There is no question, says the Automobile Magazine, that at some parts of the journey Fournier went somewhat over 70 miles per hour. His 330 miles outside of towns were made at an average rate of 53 miles per hour, and the average of the whole distance, including the slowing up through towns, was over 40 miles per hour.

The previous record for this race was held by Charron, his time being 11 hours 4 minutes and 20 seconds. It will be seen that Fournier reduced these figures by nearly three hours. The second arrival was Farnham, in a Panhard-Levassor, in nine hours and 40 minutes, while the third man, Voigt, who also operated a Panhard-Levassor, was third in nine hours 49 minutes and 11 seconds, both beating Charron's record.



BURMESE MAIDENS.

They Compare Favorably with Our Girls in Looks, But Indulge in Strange Habits.

A traveler in far-away Burmah, of which we know very little except from missionary reports, says that Burmese girls compare very favorably with our girls in looks and manners. Of course they smoke cigars, which is contrary to our standard of good manners, but it is good form in Burmah. Perhaps the most interesting trait about Burmese girls is their passion for personal adornment, especially in the way of earrings.

All Burmese women, says Golden Days, wear ear-plugs. These are as costly as the purse of the women can purchase, and they are like no earrings you will find in America.

The lobes of their ears have holes in them, each of which is from a half-inch to an inch and a half in diameter, and I have seen such holes through which a man's thumb could be thrust and not bruise the skin.

In some cases women carry these big Burmese cigars in their ears, and I once saw a woman's ears in which there were gold rings which would have made good-sized napkin-rings.

It seems incredible that the flesh can stretch as it does, but some of the poorer women's ears are so enlarged by this process that the string of flesh which hangs down in the place of the lobe is almost as large around as the ear itself.

The high-caste lady has a hole in her ear about as big around as her index finger, and the ear-plugs, which are about half an inch long, are often tipped with clusters of diamonds. They are sometimes of gold, and in the cases of less well-to-do people are plugs of solid amber.

The ceremony of boring the ears of a Burmese girl is quite as important to her as that of the first long dress to the American girl. It takes place when she reaches the age of 12 or 13.

A FUNERAL AT SEA.

It Is Described as a Most Impressive Ceremony by Those Who Have Witnessed One.

A funeral service at sea is a most impressive scene. All hands are dressed in white, called "funeral rig," consisting of blue cloth trousers, a white frock, and cloth tunic over the frock, with a black silk handkerchief bound around the left arm. The officers wear frock-coats and swords, while 12 marines form a firing party.

When everything is ready the ship's engines are stopped, the ensign is hoisted half-mast at the peak or ensign staff, and the ship's bell is tolled.

The hands are mustered on the quarter-deck, and the four bearers, usually the dead man's messmates, bring up the body, which is sewed in a canvas hammock and laid out on a wooden grating.

The chaplain reads the funeral service, and then the bearers, followed by their messmates, walk slowly onto the quarter-deck with the body. On arriving there the grating is rested on the gangway, previously opened.

The body is wrapped in the national colors, and a signal-man attends to holding firmly to this covering, to prevent it going overboard with the body.

The bearers, with the exception of two, let go their hold upon the grating and step back. When the chaplain comes to the words: "And now we commit his body to the deep," the two holding the grating tilt it upward, and the body falls into the waters.

The marines then form upon the gangway, and three volleys are fired into the air, the drummer each time sounds the "salute for the dead," the hands are dismissed, and the awful ceremony is over.—Columbian.

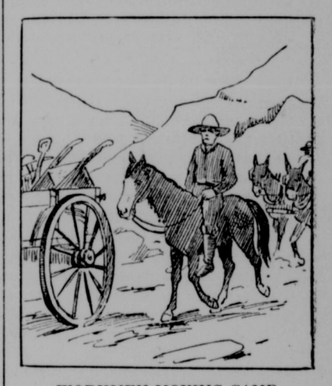
STRANGE PLAYTHINGS.

Camp Children in the Far West Were Delighted When They Found Three Little Mice.

I wonder if the boys and girls who have traveled to the Pacific coast remember the wide, desertlike plain over which the train seems to travel so slowly. Perhaps they remember better the grand old mountains that tower far up into the clouds. One often hears the remark: "A fine piece of engineering!" and people exclaim over the wisdom and ingenuity of the brain that made it possible to cross those terrible mountains by bridges, tunnels and switchbacks. But you don't hear much about the workmen who dug it out, mile after mile, along the weary stretches.

These men are called contractors, subcontractors and men, and they live a life quite different from the rest of the world, particularly the subcontractors and the men. The work takes them from one part of the country to another, wherever there is "railroading" to be done, and many of them take their families with them. They do not sleep in a house year in and year out, but camp near a town between "jobs." When moving camp or going on a new piece of work, the boys and girls mount their ponies and ride along beside the wagons, which carry the scrapers, plows, cooking utensils and bedding. Often the children of the camps do not see a town or other children for months, or sometimes years at a time. They grow up very hardy and strong from the outdoor life, but as wild as deer.

I went into the tent of one of these contractors a few years ago, and in the farther corner I noticed two little girls chuckling over the antics of some pet. I wondered what it was, but was afraid to speak to them for fear they would run, as they had on a previous occasion, so I went on talking with their mother. Presently a piercing scream and a



WORKMEN MOVING CAMP.

low sob were blended as they came from the corner.

"What is it?" I cried, running over to them.

"Maggie dropped it, and it is dead," wailed one little girl. There in a nest were three baby mice, while one lay silent in the heartbroken little girl's palm.

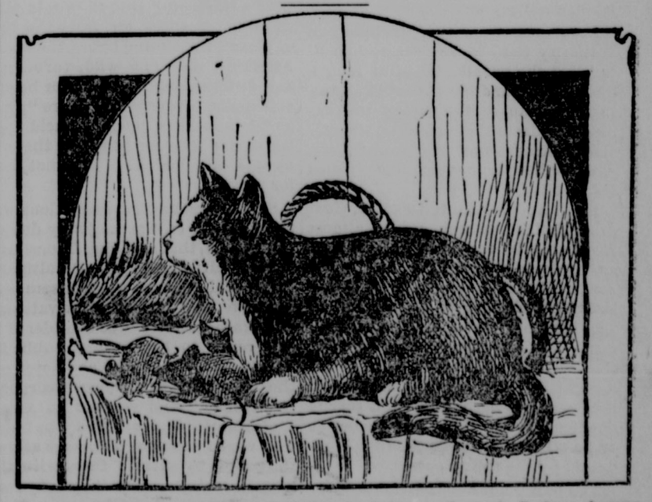
"Maybe it isn't," their mother said, comfortingly. "Drop a little water on its head and see."

The little girl who had dropped it rushed to the pail and got the water; then she dropped it ever so carefully on the tiny head of the mouse. Presently it squirmed, and I jumped back, fearing it might scramble out of Maggie's hand, but the little girls uttered exclamations of delight. That night the mother mouse came and carried her babies away. All next day the children ran from one sage bush to another, hunting their pets, and at last they found them. They only played with them this time, and then went away and left them with their mother, after carefully marking the bush so they could find it again.—Anne Shannon Monroe, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Soup Preserved by Freezing.

Travelers in eastern Siberia carry soups in sacks. They are frozen solid and keep indefinitely. Milk, also, is frozen and sold by the pound.

MICE ADOPTED BY A CAT.



Louisville reports a cat that has adopted a nestful of baby mice. The cat is Kate, a little striped mouser, that has been a pet at the Tenth Street Union station for a year past. Two weeks ago Kate had her first family of kittens. A dog killed them all during her absence, and her mother heart was sad. Just then some of the workmen about the station, tearing up a portion of the floor, uncovered a nest of mice. They killed the mother mouse and called Kate to feast upon the three tiny mice babies in the nest. Perhaps she was thinking of her own recent loss. At any rate she lifted the wee mice one at a time and carried them carefully into the baggage room and placed them in her basket, where they have since remained. Kate is apparently as proud of her adopted children as she could have been of her own, but the railroad men predict that when the foundlings grow large enough to leave they will desert Kate for their own free life.

PAPA'S KISS.

"Why don't you tiss like mamma?"
Asked the little maid of three,
As she ran to greet her papa,
And climbed upon his knee.
"Her tisses taste like candy,
And is dood enough to eat,
But your mouf do taste awful,
And ain't the least bit sweet."

"That is so," replied the father—
Her eyes he dared not meet—
"There's no reason why, my darling,
My kiss should not be sweet."
To him the thought was galling
That each evening, with his kiss,
He had thoughtlessly polluted
Those innocent young lips.

"Come here, dear wife and mother,
And help me take this vow:

Neither liquor nor tobacco
Shall touch my lips from now.
And oh, dear Heavenly Father,
Thou who art good and wise,
I thank Thee for this angel,
Who has opened my blind eyes!"
—Samuel F. Harker, in National Advocate.

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The company has been influenced to this course largely by a petition signed by Senator Frye, of Maine; John Wanamaker, Edward Everett Hale and other men of note in various fields. The usual system, it is asserted, works an injustice. The cost of insurance is very carefully fixed in accordance with the death rate per thousand, as determined by years of experience and systematically kept tables. Anything which prolongs life and lowers the death rate also lowers the cost of insurance. If, then, the teetotaler lives longer than his less careful brother, there is less risk in insuring his life, and he should have the benefit of his good habits.

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COST OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Millions of Money, Political Corruption, Social Evil, Wrecked Homes and Blighted Childhood.

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The stolid indifference manifested by so many of our people to this great evil may perhaps be accounted for in part by the fact that it has existed so long. The curse has been so universal, admitted by every one and denied by none, that men have come to look upon it as a part of man's original sentence, for which no remedy has been provided, and from which there is no escape. The fact that this monstrous evil, which far exceeds those of war, pestilence and famine combined, is allowed to exist and increase in our country, not only without legal restraint by the federal government, but under the sanction and protection of federal law, can only be accounted for by the fact that our familiarity with crime sometimes so blunts our sensibilities and deadens our feelings that we fail to realize its extent, or to get a full and correct idea of its hideous form and gigantic proportions. We have been accustomed to look upon its ravages from our infancy. Rum selling and rum drinking have always been familiar to us. We have seen men of all ages, and in all positions in society, fall a prey to the tempter and disappear forever. The great curse has been constantly before our eyes, until we have become hardened and have ceased to heed it or fear it, while its continued presence has softened its deformity and led us to regard it with indifference.

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AFTER THE BOYS.

Methods That Are Employed by Wicked Men to Recruit Army of Drunkards.

During Maj. Hilton's meetings in Cincinnati he related a story of a boy in Chicago, nine years of age, who came to school drunk, and being taken in the arms of an officer, his head pillowed on his breast, he coaxed the little one to tell him where he got the vile stuff. After thinking a moment he got up and felt in his pocket, which was filled with old nails, bits of string, a top, etc., but he could not see the thing he wanted; he looked on the floor, and there he saw he had dropped a bright picture card, on the edge of which were small squares and some of these were punched. "What is this?" the officer asked. "My beer card; each boy gets a card and each hole is a drink, and the boy that gets the most holes in a month gets a prize." There are three prizes, a pistol, a story of three devils and a whisky cocktail.

One of the Cincinnati teachers felt impressed to relate the story to a class of 55 boys. The eager eyes, the distressed looks will not be forgotten. Then they opened their hearts to her how men in Cincinnati "play pool," and the winner receives brass checks for drinks, and gives them to the boys at the baseball ground on Sunday. "Can I get some of them?" said she. "Yes'm." "Well, bring me some." During the rest of the week in the press of school duties the matter was forgotten by the busy teacher, but not by the boys.

When school was called on Monday morning, the first question was: "Will you take the checks now, Miss R?" and immediately four brass checks were handed to her, each bearing the name of the saloonkeeper and five cents.

This is the way the men push the saloon business. A man who is mean enough to sell rum is, as a rule, mean enough to do almost anything.—W. L. Hastings, in National Advocate.

A Timely Work.

A reformatory for women will be opened in New York city this fall by the St. Vincent de Paul society. The work will begin in the police courts, where a record will be obtained of all women, not habitual offenders, who are sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. In order to prevent their repeating what is in many instances only a first offense, agents of the reformatory will call at the jail on the day of their release and take charge of them until places for work are assured them.—Union Signal.

The recent christening of a Maine schooner by strewing pinks and roses on the deck was a pleasant departure from the usual practice of breaking a bottle of champagne over the bow, and especially fitting in a prohibition state.

EMPEROR AND MONKS.

Beginning of the Friendship of Kaiser Wilhelm for the Order of Benedictines.

The friendship of the German emperor for the Benedictine order dates from the year 1893, when his majesty was present at the wedding of his cousin, Princess Marie of Edinburgh, to the crown prince of Roumania, at Sigmaringen. The archabbot of the German Benedictines preached the nuptial sermon, which so pleased the emperor that he invited the abbot to sit next him at the subsequent banquet, and took him at once into the high favor in which he and his order have basked ever since, says a London paper.

Not only have the Benedictine monks been allowed to return to their Rhineland abbey at Marialaach, whence they were driven many years ago, but the splendid Romanesque church (one of the finest in Germany) which, during a temporary occupation of the monastery by the Jesuits, had been kept jealously shut up by the government, has been restored to its former owners. The kaiser has erected in this church, at his own expense, a new and magnificent high altar of marble, and he crowned his favors by offering to ennoble the abbot by giving him the prefix of "von." This was declined with thanks, whereupon the abbot received from his majesty the present of a costly ring.

GETTING BIOGRAPH SCENES.

Speedy Manner in Which a Big Fire Is Photographed for Moving Pictures.

"Br-r-r-ring! Br-r-r-r-ing!" a quick connection with the desk phone of the city manager, and in another moment it is known at biograph headquarters that a fierce fire and a series of explosions have devastated a down-town business block and that the loss of life is estimated at 300.

The camera operator and his assistants receive word; there is a scamper for fire badges, and two minutes later the biograph outfit, which takes 2,000 pictures a minute, is handed into the emergency wagon, which has been waiting all day for just such a call.

The city manager arrives on the scene to arrange with fire chiefs and police sergeants for a favorable position for the picture-taking apparatus. The camera is set up on its tripod, the film boxes attached, the lens focused and the operator begins to turn the crank. Three minutes, five minutes—the shutter snaps and every movement of the exciting scene is faithfully recorded. The film, which may be from 160 to 300 feet in length, is then carried to the biograph factory, where it is developed in its entirety on reels that carry it through developing solutions, dried by power fans and a "positive" is printed from it by electric light. The process takes from two to four hours.

That night the catastrophe of the afternoon, says a writer in Everybody's Magazine, projected on a screen, seems almost as real to the theater-goer as the actual occurrence was to those who witnessed it.

THE COUNT VON SECKENDORF.

It is reported on good authority that the late Empress Frederick of Germany has bequeathed the magnificent sum of $750,000 to this well-known courtier. Count Seckendorf was a trusted friend and companion of the empress, and it was currently believed that the two had been married morganatically for a number of years. Emperor William always denied the report, but the fact that he has conferred the order of the royal house of Hohenzollern on the count lends weight to the statement, in spite of the denial. The count was the empress' court marshal and is a general in the Prussian army.

GRAIN MOVED IN STREAMS.

Thrilling Night Scene at the Big Lake Elevator When Ships Are Unloading.

Nowhere in North America will you come on a more thrilling night scene than the freshwater cargo tank unloading at Buffalo, says Rollin Lynde Hartt, in Atlantic. Here she lies, beneath the towering grain elevator, which thrusts a long pumping pipe (called the "leg") down through her hatchway. Mount the gangplank, dodging the spinning ropes that make your head reel; stumble about on the dark deck; look down, down, down, through the open hatch, and—zounds, what a sight! The hold glows with electricity. It is misty with blown dust. It roars with mechanical activity.

An enormous steel "shovel," big as the inside of a house, and manipulated by countless flying ropes, charges back and forth through the whole length of the ship, pitching the yellow grain before it, and heaping it up where the leg can get hold of it to whisk it into the bin that is somewhere up in the sky! Beneath, in the hold, an army of blue-clad men, with wooden "scoops," barely dodge the deadly shovel as they swing the grain into its path.

The Drinking of Birds.

There is no anatomical reason why all birds should not drink by prolonged immersion of the bill, supposing sufficient water to be present. A great many birds, however, depend for their liquid nutriment upon the drops of rain or dew which cling to herbage or foliage, and in this case it is obvious that alternate sipping and raising of the head is the only mode of drinking available.

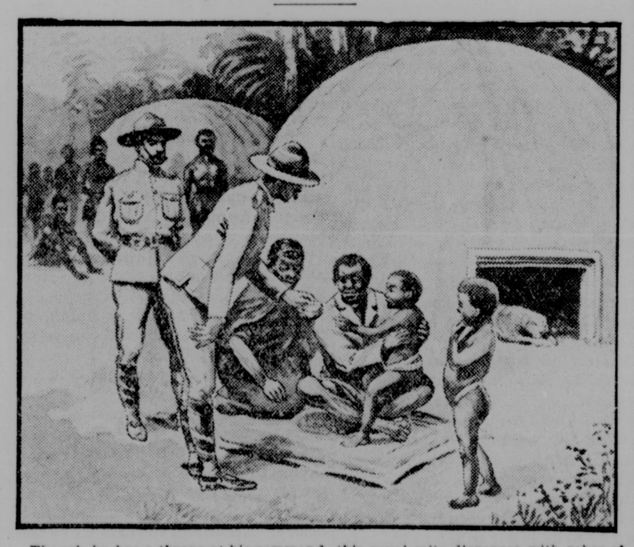
Newspapers in Iowa.

There are more newspapers published in Iowa, in proportion to the population, than in any other state of the union. Massachusetts, so long at the head of the list, will have to give the first place to the Hawkeye state, for, in proportion to its population, Iowa has more than twice as many newspaper publications as Massachusetts, and many more than a large number of other states.

Wild Goose and Weather Man.

The wild goose flyeth where it listeth, says the Chicago Tribune, and it knoweth no more when the winter will come than the weather man knoweth.

THE BABY KING OF SWAZILAND.



Though he has a throne at his command, this royal mite dispenses with robes of state and his subjects do not seem to be burdened with unnecessary garments. The picture shows the queen regent, squatting on the ground, the prime minister, holding the child, the little baby king of Swaziland, and his sister. When the picture was taken the dusky little sovereign was crying for a cup of water, which is being supplied to him by a British soldier. Swaziland was conquered for Great Britain by Capt. Methuen and ten men of the Fourth mounted infantry.

A FORTUNE IN GEMS.

Stolen in London from the Head of the Paget Family.

Marquis of Anglesey, England's Most Eccentric Nobleman, Robbed at a Hotel—His Wedding and Divorce.

The marquis of Anglesey (Henry Cyril Paget), who is stopping at the Walsingham hotel, at London, was robbed the other night of jewels of the value of $200,000. The marquis was at the theater when his room was robbed.

The marquis of Anglesey, the head of the famous Paget family of England, is one of the wealthiest and admittedly the most eccentric member of the British aristocracy. He has an income of $1,000,000 a year, likes to dress as a woman, carries pug dogs in his promenades on the Paris boulevards, wears rings on every finger and delights to appear as a skirt dancer and lightning change artist on its music hall stage in European capitals.

Two years ago, says the Chicago Tribune, the marquis of Anglesey, then earl of Uxbridge, married the beautiful Miss Chetwynd, daughter of Sir George Chetwynd and the marchioness of Hastings. She was only 17 years old, of beautiful and refined features, with violet eyes and masses of Venetian red hair. They were cousins, and it was declared at the time that the marriage was arranged in order that they might jointly inherit property which both would have lost if they did not marry each other.

Eighteen months after their wedding the marchioness applied to the English courts for a divorce. The terms of separation prove the marquis' eccentricity. For the first year he allowed her $15,000 and $4,500 to pay debts contracted while they were living together. The second year he was to pay her $20,000, the next, if they were still separated, $25,000, and so on, the allowance increasing $5,000 each year until it reached $50,000.

The young marchioness was friendly with Princess Frederick Hohenlohe, daughter of Count Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador.

MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.
(The Erratic Head of the Ancient House of Paget.)

The princess was credited with suggesting the annulment of the marriage, for she wished to bring about a match between her brother, Count Herman Hatzfeldt, and the young Englishwoman.

Afterwards Lady Anglesey and Princess Hohenlohe quarreled. The marchioness and her former husband met at Paris, became reconciled, were seen everywhere together, and even traveled together. So society was not surprised last May when she appealed to the English courts to have her decree of divorce annulled. Her request was granted.

The marquis of Anglesey last year created a sensation by accepting an engagement on a music hall stage at Munich, where he appeared in impersonations, making lightning changes in costumes characteristic of different nations His talent in this line is said to be remarkable.

The Anglesey title was won by Lord Uxbridge on the field of Waterloo.

The British nation has been heavily taxed to support the Paget family. Thirty-four Pagets have been carried on the national pay-roll during the last 33 years. The titled members of the family have borne reputations more or less savory. One of the first holders of the marquisate was twice directly concerned in divorce proceedings before the house of lords.

The father of the present marquis was a gay man. When he married and settled down his past sins rose before him. One day there was a slight fire in the Anglesey castle, Plas Newydd, and a lot of hand grenades were ordered to guard against future emergencies.

The butler hung up the grenades in every place he could think of, and, having a dozen left, approached the marquis, saying:

"What shall we do with these?"

The marquis thought a moment and then said, sadly:

"You may put them in my coffin."

Front Seats Preferred.

A small hint to the traveler is that, other things being equal, the forward seats in a street or railway car are the most healthful. This is explained by the fact that the forward motion of the car carries a current of air backward, carrying with it the exhalations from the lungs of those in front.

The Woman's Relief Corps.

In the 18 years of its existence the Woman's Relief corps, auxiliary to the grand army, has grown from 50 to 143,000 members, and disbursed $2,500,000 in aid to veterans and their families.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

First Business Man—"What did you do while you were up in the country with your wife?" Second Business Man (gloomily)—"Penance." —Sommerville Journal.

Miss Gotawad—"Charley, how do you know you love me more than anybody else in the world?" Mr. Saphedde—"I know it because you have money."—Ohio State Journal.

"There is a man out in the waiting room," said the great man's secretary. "I think he's a bum actor." "Why do you think so?" "He says he's anxious to get an audience."—Philadelphia Press.

Boynton—"Harding tells me he is suffering from an operation." Sawyer—"I hadn't heard of it. Surgical, of course?" Boynton—"No, this was a financial operation. Gibbons borrowed ten dollars of him yesterday." —Boston Times.

Mrs. Mann—"What a man you are, Joseph. You always take the girl's side every time I have any trouble with her." Mr. Grueby—"Well, why shouldn't I? Doesn't she sympathize with me when you and I have words?"—Boston Transcript.

Sue—"Pauline's father is quite a genius." Belle—"In what way?" Sue —"Why, he had a pair of recording scales attached to her hammock. If they registered over 130 he knew Jack had been sharing her seat."—Philadelphia Record.

"Woman," said the Sentimenal Person, "is the holiday in the life of man." "Yes," remarked the Coarsely Sarcastic Individual, "and I have noticed that after a man takes that kind of a holiday he has a hustle all the rest of his life."—Baltimore American.

"I wish you and May would become friends again," said the would-be peacemaker. "Well," said Fay, "if she'll make up, I will." "I told her you had said that, and she said: 'The idea! It's easy for her. I never saw her when she wasn't made up.'"—Philadelphia Press.

CLAIMS SHE IS 120.

Interesting Old Squaw of the Turtle Clan at the Pan-American Exposition.

Nancy Johnson, a member of the Turtle clan, Seneca nation of Indians, has lived in three centuries, and daily at the Pan-American exposition her blood relatives and fellow pagan worshipers beseech the Great Spirit by dances that her life may be prolonged for many moons to come. It is claimed that she is now 120 years old, and the fact that in spite of her age she is able to be at the exposition is a source of great joy to the many Indians who are with the Six Nations' exhibit at the fair, says a recent report.

It was only after months of negotiation that Capt. Lawton, who has charge of this exhibit, was able to induce Mrs. Johnson to go to the fair.

She insisted that her original cabin should be brought to the exposition, and this was done. None but her blood relatives were permitted to take it apart, and they marked every log and strip of wood and put it up again so it stands just as it was built about 100 years ago.

Mrs. Johnson's home is on the Tonawanda reservation, near Akron, about 32 miles from Buffalo. There she lives in a little hut by herself and attends to all her wants, or did until last spring. Up to that time she had enjoyed the best of health and a wonderfully clear memory, considering her years. But as soon as the snow left the ground she began to decline, and now she is feeble and somewhat childish, but still is able to recall incidents that are brought to her attention.

When Capt. Lawton began his negotiations with her last fall he went to her house one cold day late in October and found her coming down the road with a half bushel of potatoes on her back. She had carried them from the field a half mile away, but did not seem weary. While the visitor talked to her she prepared her evening meal in the open as she had done all her life.

In recent years it has been almost impossible to get any information from the old woman, because she is exceedingly reticent in conversation about herself. Capt. Lawton, however, has been able to get statements from her regarding the sacking of Buffalo in the war of 1812-13, when Riall's regulars and savages laid Buffalo and Black Rock in ashes and put to death most of the inhabitants who had not fled.

She has outlived six husbands, and her descendants are so numerous that it is difficult to learn the exact number.

Deaths of Royalty.

The lingering death of the late dowager empress of Germany has had few counterparts in English royal history. Twenty-five per cent. of the number that has reigned there since the Conquest met violent deaths. Two, Henry VII. and Edward VI., died of consumption. Old age, with its complication of physical troubles, helped to carry off Victoria, George III., Elizabeth, Henry VI., William VI., Edward III. and Henry III. Three died young, Edward V., at 14; Edward VI., at 16, and Henry VI., at 33. Queen Anne died comparatively young of apoplexy. Mary's death is said to have been due to sorrow over the loss of English territory in France. Henry VI.'s and George III.'s last days were clouded with dementia, and George II.'s demise was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel.—Philadelphia Times.

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AFTER THE BOYS.

Methods That Are Employed by Wicked Men to Recruit Army of Drunkards.

During Maj. Hilton's meetings in Cincinnati he related a story of a boy in Chicago, nine years of age, who came to school drunk, and being taken in the arms of an officer, his head pillowed on his breast, he coaxed the little one to tell him where he got the vile stuff. After thinking a moment he got up and felt in his pocket, which was filled with old nails, bits of string, a top, etc., but he could not see the thing he wanted; he looked on the floor, and there he saw he had dropped a bright picture card, on the edge of which were small squares and some of these were punched. "What is this?" the officer asked. "My beer card; each boy gets a card and each hole is a drink, and the boy that gets the most holes in a month gets a prize." There are three prizes, a pistol, a story of three devils and a whisky cocktail.

One of the Cincinnati teachers felt impressed to relate the story to a class of 55 boys. The eager eyes, the distressed looks will not be forgotten. Then they opened their hearts to her how men in Cincinnati "play pool," and the winner receives brass checks for drinks, and gives them to the boys at the baseball ground on Sunday. "Can I get some of them?" said she. "Yes'm." "Well, bring me some." During the rest of the week in the press of school duties the matter was forgotten by the busy teacher, but not by the boys.

When school was called on Monday morning, the first question was: "Will you take the checks now, Miss R?" and immediately four brass checks were handed to her, each bearing the name of the saloonkeeper and five cents.

This is the way the men push the saloon business. A man who is mean enough to sell rum is, as a rule, mean enough to do almost anything.—W. L. Hastings, in National Advocate.

A Timely Work.

A reformatory for women will be opened in New York city this fall by the St. Vincent de Paul society. The work will begin in the police courts, where a record will be obtained of all women, not habitual offenders, who are sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. In order to prevent their repeating what is in many instances only a first offense, agents of the reformatory will call at the jail on the day of their release and take charge of them until places for work are assured them.—Union Signal.

The recent christening of a Maine schooner by strewing pinks and roses on the deck was a pleasant departure from the usual practice of breaking a bottle of champagne over the bow, and especially fitting in a prohibition state.

EMPEROR AND MONKS.

Beginning of the Friendship of Kaiser Wilhelm for the Order of Benedictines.

The friendship of the German emperor for the Benedictine order dates from the year 1893, when his majesty was present at the wedding of his cousin, Princess Marie of Edinburgh, to the crown prince of Roumania, at Sigmaringen. The archabbot of the German Benedictines preached the nuptial sermon, which so pleased the emperor that he invited the abbot to sit next him at the subsequent banquet, and took him at once into the high favor in which he and his order have basked ever since, says a London paper.

Not only have the Benedictine monks been allowed to return to their Rhineland abbey at Marialaach, whence they were driven many years ago, but the splendid Romanesque church (one of the finest in Germany) which, during a temporary occupation of the monastery by the Jesuits, had been kept jealously shut up by the government, has been restored to its former owners. The kaiser has erected in this church, at his own expense, a new and magnificent high altar of marble, and he crowned his favors by offering to ennoble the abbot by giving him the prefix of "von." This was declined with thanks, whereupon the abbot received from his majesty the present of a costly ring.

GRAIN MOVED IN STREAMS.

Thrilling Night Scene at the Big Lake Elevator When Ships Are Unloading.

Nowhere in North America will you come on a more thrilling night scene than the freshwater cargo tank unloading at Buffalo, says Rollin Lynde Hartt, in Atlantic. Here she lies, beneath the towering grain elevator, which thrusts a long pumping pipe (called the "leg") down through her hatchway. Mount the gangplank, dodging the spinning ropes that make your head reel; stumble about on the dark deck; look down, down, down, through the open hatch, and—zounds, what a sight! The hold glows with electricity. It is misty with blown dust. It roars with mechanical activity.

An enormous steel "shovel," big as the inside of a house, and manipulated by countless flying ropes, charges back and forth through the whole length of the ship, pitching the yellow grain before it, and heaping it up where the leg can get hold of it to whisk it into the bin that is somewhere up in the sky! Beneath, in the hold, an army of blue-clad men, with wooden "scoops," barely dodge the deadly shovel as they swing the grain into its path.

The camera is set up on its tripod, the film boxes attached, the lens focused and the operator begins to turn the crank. Three minutes, five minutes—the shutter snaps and every movement of the exciting scene is faithfully recorded. The film, which may be from 160 to 300 feet in length, is then carried to the biograph factory, where it is developed in its entirety on reels that carry it through developing solutions, dried by power fans and a "positive" is printed from it by electric light. The process takes from two to four hours.

That night the catastrophe of the afternoon, says a writer in Everybody's Magazine, projected on a screen, seems almost as real to the theater-goer as the actual occurrence was to those who witnessed it.

The Drinking of Birds.

There is no anatomical reason why all birds should not drink by prolonged immersion of the bill, supposing sufficient water to be present. A great many birds, however, depend for their liquid nutriment upon the drops of rain or dew which cling to herbage or foliage, and in this case it is obvious that alternate sipping and raising of the head is the only mode of drinking available.

Newspapers in Iowa.

There are more newspapers published in Iowa, in proportion to the population, than in any other state of the union. Massachusetts, so long at the head of the list, will have to give the first place to the Hawkeye state, for, in proportion to its population, Iowa has more than twice as many newspaper publications as Massachusetts, and many more than a large number of other states.

Wild Goose and Weather Man.

The wild goose flyeth where it listeth, says the Chicago Tribune, and it knoweth no more when the winter will come than the weather man knoweth.

GETTING BIOGRAPH SCENES.

Speedy Manner in Which a Big Fire Is Photographed for Moving Pictures.

"Br-r-r-ring! Br-r-r-r-ing!" a quick connection with the desk phone of the city manager, and in another moment it is known at biograph headquarters that a fierce fire and a series of explosions have devastated a down-town business block and that the loss of life is estimated at 300.

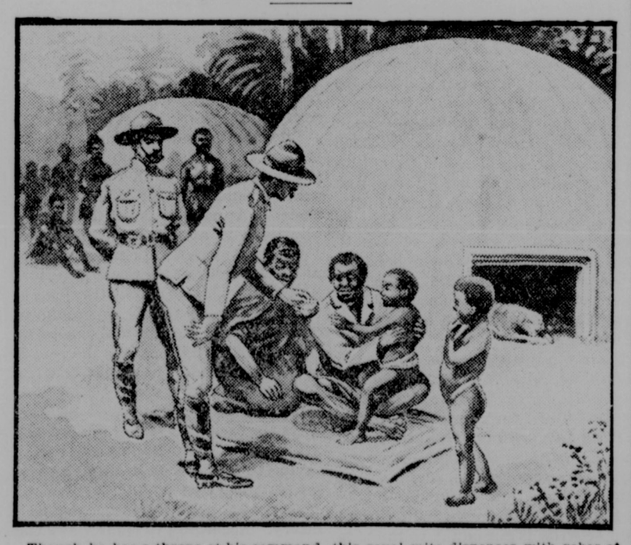
The camera operator and his assistants receive word; there is a scamper for fire badges, and two minutes later the biograph outfit, which takes 2,000 pictures a minute, is handed into the emergency wagon, which has been waiting all day for just such a call.

The city manager arrives on the scene to arrange with fire chiefs and police sergeants for a favorable position for the picture-taking apparatus.

THE COUNT VON SECKENDORF.

It is reported on good authority that the late Empress Frederick of Germany has bequeathed the magnificent sum of $750,000 to this well-known courtier. Count Seckendorf was a trusted friend and companion of the empress, and it was currently believed that the two had been married morganatically for a number of years. Emperor William always denied the report, but the fact that he has conferred the order of the royal house of Hohenzollern on the count lends weight to the statement, in spite of the denial. The count was the empress' court marshal and is a general in the Prussian army.

THE BABY KING OF SWAZILAND.



Though he has a throne at his command, this royal mite dispenses with robes of state and his subjects do not seem to be burdened with unnecessary garments. The picture shows the queen regent, squatting on the ground, the prime minister, holding the child, the little baby king of Swaziland, and his sister. When the picture was taken the dusky little sovereign was crying for a cup of water, which is being supplied to him by a British soldier. Swaziland was conquered for Great Britain by Capt. Methuen and ten men of the Fourth mounted infantry.

A FORTUNE IN GEMS.

Stolen in London from the Head of the Paget Family.

Marquis of Anglesey, England's Most Eccentric Nobleman, Robbed at a Hotel—His Wedding and Divorce.

The marquis of Anglesey (Henry Cyril Paget), who is stopping at the Walsingham hotel, at London, was robbed the other night of jewels of the value of $200,000. The marquis was at the theater when his room was robbed.

The marquis of Anglesey, the head of the famous Paget family of England, is one of the wealthiest and admittedly the most eccentric member of the British aristocracy. He has an income of $1,000,000 a year, likes to dress as a woman, carries pug dogs in his promenades on the Paris boulevards, wears rings on every finger and delights to appear as a skirt dancer and lightning change artist on its music hall stage in European capitals.

Two years ago, says the Chicago Tribune, the marquis of Anglesey, then earl of Uxbridge, married the beautiful Miss Chetwynd, daughter of Sir George Chetwynd and the marchioness of Hastings. She was only 17 years old, of beautiful and refined features, with violet eyes and masses of Venetian red hair. They were cousins, and it was declared at the time that the marriage was arranged in order that they might jointly inherit property which both would have lost if they did not marry each other.

Eighteen months after their wedding the marchioness applied to the English courts for a divorce. The terms of separation prove the marquis' eccentricity. For the first year he allowed her $15,000 and $4,500 to pay debts contracted while they were living together. The second year he was to pay her $20,000, the next, if they were still separated, $25,000, and so on, the allowance increasing $5,000 each year until it reached $50,000.

The young marchioness was friendly with Princess Frederick Hohenlohe, daughter of Count Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador.

MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.
(The Erratic Head of the Ancient House of Paget.)

The princess was credited with suggesting the annulment of the marriage, for she wished to bring about a match between her brother, Count Herman Hatzfeldt, and the young Englishwoman.

Afterwards Lady Anglesey and Princess Hohenlohe quarreled. The marchioness and her former husband met at Paris, became reconciled, were seen everywhere together, and even traveled together. So society was not surprised last May when she appealed to the English courts to have her decree of divorce annulled. Her request was granted.

The marquis of Anglesey last year created a sensation by accepting an engagement on a music hall stage at Munich, where he appeared in impersonations, making lightning changes in costumes characteristic of different nations His talent in this line is said to be remarkable.

The Anglesey title was won by Lord Uxbridge on the field of Waterloo.

The British nation has been heavily taxed to support the Paget family. Thirty-four Pagets have been carried on the national pay-roll during the last 33 years. The titled members of the family have borne reputations more or less savory. One of the first holders of the marquisate was twice directly concerned in divorce proceedings before the house of lords.

The father of the present marquis was a gay man. When he married and settled down his past sins rose before him. One day there was a slight fire in the Anglesey castle, Plas Newydd, and a lot of hand grenades were ordered to guard against future emergencies.

The butler hung up the grenades in every place he could think of, and, having a dozen left, approached the marquis, saying:

"What shall we do with these?"

The marquis thought a moment and then said, sadly:

"You may put them in my coffin."

Front Seats Preferred.

A small hint to the traveler is that, other things being equal, the forward seats in a street or railway car are the most healthful. This is explained by the fact that the forward motion of the car carries a current of air backward, carrying with it the exhalations from the lungs of those in front.

The Woman's Relief Corps.

In the 18 years of its existence the Woman's Relief corps, auxiliary to the grand army, has grown from 50 to 143,000 members, and disbursed $2,500,000 in aid to veterans and their families.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

First Business Man—"What did you do while you were up in the country with your wife?" Second Business Man (gloomily)—"Penance." —Sommerville Journal.

Miss Gotawad—"Charley, how do you know you love me more than anybody else in the world?" Mr. Saphedde—"I know it because you have money."—Ohio State Journal.

"There is a man out in the waiting room," said the great man's secretary. "I think he's a bum actor." "Why do you think so?" "He says he's anxious to get an audience."—Philadelphia Press.

Boynton—"Harding tells me he is suffering from an operation." Sawyer—"I hadn't heard of it. Surgical, of course?" Boynton—"No, this was a financial operation. Gibbons borrowed ten dollars of him yesterday." —Boston Times.

Mrs. Mann—"What a man you are, Joseph. You always take the girl's side every time I have any trouble with her." Mr. Grueby—"Well, why shouldn't I? Doesn't she sympathize with me when you and I have words?"—Boston Transcript.

Sue—"Pauline's father is quite a genius." Belle—"In what way?" Sue —"Why, he had a pair of recording scales attached to her hammock. If they registered over 130 he knew Jack had been sharing her seat."—Philadelphia Record.

"Woman," said the Sentimenal Person, "is the holiday in the life of man." "Yes," remarked the Coarsely Sarcastic Individual, "and I have noticed that after a man takes that kind of a holiday he has a hustle all the rest of his life."—Baltimore American.

"I wish you and May would become friends again," said the would-be peacemaker. "Well," said Fay, "if she'll make up, I will." "I told her you had said that, and she said: 'The idea! It's easy for her. I never saw her when she wasn't made up.'"—Philadelphia Press.

CLAIMS SHE IS 120.

Interesting Old Squaw of the Turtle Clan at the Pan-American Exposition.

Nancy Johnson, a member of the Turtle clan, Seneca nation of Indians, has lived in three centuries, and daily at the Pan-American exposition her blood relatives and fellow pagan worshipers beseech the Great Spirit by dances that her life may be prolonged for many moons to come. It is claimed that she is now 120 years old, and the fact that in spite of her age she is able to be at the exposition is a source of great joy to the many Indians who are with the Six Nations' exhibit at the fair, says a recent report.

It was only after months of negotiation that Capt. Lawton, who has charge of this exhibit, was able to induce Mrs. Johnson to go to the fair.

She insisted that her original cabin should be brought to the exposition, and this was done. None but her blood relatives were permitted to take it apart, and they marked every log and strip of wood and put it up again so it stands just as it was built about 100 years ago.

Mrs. Johnson's home is on the Tonawanda reservation, near Akron, about 32 miles from Buffalo. There she lives in a little hut by herself and attends to all her wants, or did until last spring. Up to that time she had enjoyed the best of health and a wonderfully clear memory, considering her years. But as soon as the snow left the ground she began to decline, and now she is feeble and somewhat childish, but still is able to recall incidents that are brought to her attention.

When Capt. Lawton began his negotiations with her last fall he went to her house one cold day late in October and found her coming down the road with a half bushel of potatoes on her back. She had carried them from the field a half mile away, but did not seem weary. While the visitor talked to her she prepared her evening meal in the open as she had done all her life.

In recent years it has been almost impossible to get any information from the old woman, because she is exceedingly reticent in conversation about herself. Capt. Lawton, however, has been able to get statements from her regarding the sacking of Buffalo in the war of 1812-13, when Riall's regulars and savages laid Buffalo and Black Rock in ashes and put to death most of the inhabitants who had not fled.

She has outlived six husbands, and her descendants are so numerous that it is difficult to learn the exact number.

Deaths of Royalty.

The lingering death of the late dowager empress of Germany has had few counterparts in English royal history. Twenty-five per cent. of the number that has reigned there since the Conquest met violent deaths. Two, Henry VII. and Edward VI., died of consumption. Old age, with its complication of physical troubles, helped to carry off Victoria, George III., Elizabeth, Henry VI., William VI., Edward III. and Henry III. Three died young, Edward V., at 14; Edward VI., at 16, and Henry VI., at 33. Queen Anne died comparatively young of apoplexy. Mary's death is said to have been due to sorrow over the loss of English territory in France. Henry VI.'s and George III.'s last days were clouded with dementia, and George II.'s demise was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel.—Philadelphia Times.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1901.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
HERMAN S. PLATT,
Of Baltimore City.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
THOMAS PARRAN,
Of Calvert County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator:
ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

For House of Delegates:
PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.
CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

For Sheriff:
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

For Treasurer:
JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 14.

For County Commissioners:
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.
JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

For Register of Wills:
EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

For County Surveyor:
FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

VOTE the straight ticket.

THE Democratic party stands for less to-day than any time in its history.

THE Republican ticket should command the undivided support of every Republican.

THE Democratic party says it is the white man's party. It does not look like it in Garrett county.

THE Democratic party will build a marble hall for a library. Better divide up. Garrett needs some wooden school houses.

HOW do you like the party that compels thirty white men to lose their civil rights so that one black man may lose his vote?

THE Democratic party disfranchises three hundred and fifty-four white men in Garrett in order to destroy the votes of twelve black men.

THE "nigger" bugaboo in Garrett county "don't cut no ice." To discuss that question is a waste of time and space.

THE Democratic legislature has spent in the last two years over a quarter of a million dollars of the people's money and not one beneficial law was passed.

IF THERE was nothing else to be said against the Democratic party it would be enough simply to say that it should be defeated because it passed the disfranchisement act. and we believe it will be.

THE Republican meeting advertised to take place in Oakland on Saturday night next has been postponed until Wednesday night, Oct. 23, when United States Senator Louis E. McComas will address the meeting.

WHEN the leaders of the Democratic party are afraid to go before the common people and ask for an election that is honest and for an honest expression of sentiment, don't you think that it will be better to leave such leaders at home?

REPUBLICAN success this fall will mean improved methods that will tend to economy in State affairs and insure the enactment of laws for the people's good, just as prosperity has followed success in the nation at large.

JUDGE STAKE, of Hagerstown, has decided that the superintendent of the State census must produce the census lists and allow copies to be made. This decision comes too late to effect the registration, and of conrse the democrats care very little now about the mandates of the court. They have had the use of the data and information gathered by their census takers at the State's expense.

THE Democratic press has made so many predictions that have not come to pass, and has so loudly and brazenly proclaimed so much it intended to do for the people when they had the opportunity, that the sober, quiet, thinking people have lost faith in it. The eloquence of experience speaks louder than the Democratic press.

IT BECOMES daily more and more apparent that the illiterate white voters of the State intend to rebuke in no uncertain manner the great wrong done them by the Gorman-Smith manipulators. From every quarter is heard the denunciations of the unfortunate Democratic voters who have been thus outraged and humiliated by the party which they have served faithfully and long.

WHAT a contrast between the administration of this State of Governor Lowndes and the present one! Then the tone was high; the traditions of the beloved Commonwealth recognized and conserved; the personnel of public officials exceptionally strong; the honor of the State maintained on every hand. Now, trickery and evasion! Politics and personal gains first, always first; the public service afterwards. These two years have been an era of schemes which, hatched in the dark, promise to return to torment their promoters.—*The Union, Towson, Md.*

THE Democratic party is committed to many measures that are an oppression and injustice to the people and if that party is continued in power it is useless to expect that there will be any change for any better; on the contrary—especially in reference to the disfranchisement of voters—additional laws may be expected that will render future attempts of Republicans and Independents to change these conditions futile, and the burdens will be added to. For this reason if for no other, every other consideration except the defeat of the Democrats should be laid aside and the greatest possible effort made to accomplish this result.

THE REASONS, REAL AND SHAM, FOR THE STATE CENSUS.

The reasons given by the Democratic ring, which dominates Maryland politics, for forcing upon the taxpayers the expense of a State census were, that the Federal census was so contrary to the popular belief, and would result in such undue representation in the General Assembly of a certain section, as to force the conviction that the Federal census, either by accident or design, would cause great injustice to the people of the entire State.

How Mr. Gorman and Mr. Rasin and the rest of the gang must have snickered to themselves when they framed that excuse for the outrage which they then were about to perpetrate upon the people of Maryland. To correct a wrong against the people of the entire State sounds very well. But that was not the reason why the State census was wanted. This same wrong was corrected by the authorities taking the Federal census at no expense to the State whatever. What the Democratic managers wanted was not a correct census but some excuse for an opportunity to get a partisan advantage over the Republicans whom they saw were getting far too strong in this State and were jeopardizing the chances of this precious lot of ringsters to maintain themselves forever in control of the politics of Maryland. It has been demonstrated time and time again that the State census was carelessly taken and that its results are not as correct and reliable as the figures reached by the Federal authorities.

The great stake to be played for in the campaign of 1901 is Mr. Gorman's return to the United States Senate. As a first step to this end, it was important to ascertain exactly how many Democrtic votes could be placed upon the registration books and how many Republican votes could be kept off, and to get at these facts a poll of the entire State was necessary. For the Democratic managers to get this information would cost them a good round sum of money. It was wiser in their judgment to save this for the purpose of use on election day, and so they conceived the brilliant idea of making the taxpayers, both Republicans and Democrats, pay for their poll of the State, and the $40,000 which the taxpayers have paid in is the amount which the Democratic managers have saved for their uses in the campaign. As a financial saving, this method of getting partisan information is certainly a work of art. Whether Mr. Gorman, Mr. Rasin, Mr. Vandiver, Mr. Baughman or Mr. Schley deserves the credit from a party point of view for conceiving this brilliant scheme, we do not know and it makes but little difference, as they will all share in the profits to be derived from it, if there are any.

There is nothing more needed to convince any fair minded man of the truth of the charge that the State census was only a scheme behind which to hide bitterly partisan purposes, than the fact that Democratic registers and election officials all over the State are in possession of facts gathered by these Democratic enumerators at the expense of the whole people, while Republicans were denied access to the records which their money helped to pay for, and Mr. Schley and Governor Smith play fast and loose with a demand for a look at the records in order to kill time until after it is too late for these facts to do Republicans any good.

We should not be surprised to see a bill introduced in the next Legislature, if it should happen to be Democratic, to tax Republicans only for the expense of the State government and to exempt Democrats entirely. Such a law, in spirit, would be similar to the stand now taken by these two Democratic ringsters to dodge their plain duty in giving the people of all parties the benefit of information that was gathered at the public expense. That the Democratic managers are determined to win the elections of 1901 by fair means if possible, by foul means if necessary, but to win by any means, becomes more and more apparent every day.

Mr. Dooly, in one of his articles setting out the strong points of various men as Democratic Presidential timber, has this to say of Mr. Gorman: "Put Mr. Gorman in a room alone with the election returns and you can go out and buy the store boxes for the bonfires." Mr. Dooly looks at things through Democratic spectacles but if a man ever said in a jest what we in Maryland know to be hard facts Mr. Dooly has said it.

Whether Mr. Gorman will derive any benefit from his sham State census, or the Democratic poll, which is its correct name, and whether Governor Smith and Buchanan Schley shall profit by their course in withholding information paid for by the people of the entire State, is for every honest man and good citizen to answer for himself and upon the answer of the voters will depend the future fortunes of this job lot of politicians who are ready to do anything to further their political fortunes or win out for their scheming associates.

THE NEW CRIME OF 1901.

As the years go by and the times change, many things which our forefathers looked upon as innocent, or if not that, harmless, regrettable or unfortunate, assume the proportions of a crime. In former years not to be able to read or write was a misfortune; in 1901 not to be able to read or write is a crime and its punishment is loss of vote.

For twenty-five years the Democratic party had held practically undisputed sway in Maryland politics. During all that time it was never said in any of its platforms nor in the councils of its leaders, that the man who could not read or write was not entitled to a vote. On the contrary, that party was exceedingly fond of posing as the friend of the poor man, the man who had little opportunities for education in early life, or to use their own diction, they claimed to be the friends of the masses as against the classes. They fondly dreamed that they were so firmly entrenched in the affections of Maryland's people that the scepter of power would never pass into other hands, but the election of 1895 was a rude awakening to them from their pleasant slumbers, and for four years the Republicans directed well the State government. In 1899 they again came back into power, and the shaking up they had received seems to have unsettled the nerves of their leaders, and they now resort to any device or scheme to save themselves from a possible recurrence of the events of 1895, and one of their pet measures becomes the doctrine that the men who cannot read or write shall not vote.

Their fondness for the poor man, the unfortunate, the uneducated dissolves of a sudden into the skeleton of hypocrisy, and the cherished doctrine that all men are born free and equal, one of the supposed cornerstones upon which Democracy rests, is cast to the winds. They now come out boldly and say that the man who cannot read or write is not equal to the man who can, and they propose to shut out from the voting booth all those voters who have been so unfortunate as to receive no education in their youth. To such straits is Democracy driven; such desperate steps to save its tottering were made necessary in the judgment of their leaders by conditions which endangered not the the welfare of the State, but the existence of a political party that had outlived the day of its usefulness.

In 1901 the man who cannot read or write, by this Democratic party that catered to his vote in years gone by, that cajoled, flattered and petted the man in the humble and lowly walks of life, and called itself his friend and special advocate, is reduced to the level of the convict who has served his term in the penitentiary. So far as either are concerned, they are both debarred from any share in State or County government, the one because he is a convicted felon; the other, because in the days of his youth instead of going to school he had to work to support perhaps a widowed mother, or infant brothers and sisters. The fact that he owns property, pays taxes, lives uprightly, is doing better for his children than was ever done for him counts for nothing. He is ruthlessly cast aside because the seeming necessities of the politicians of the Democratic party require it. For the Democratic illiterate such is his reward for years of party loyalty, and he pays this penalty because the leaders of his party think that the only way to maintain themselves in power is to disfranchise enough Republicans so as to make a Democratic victory certain in 1901.

LET CZOLGOSZ DIE OBSCURELY.

The warden of the Auburn prison, where Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, awaits the death penalty, is sorely puzzled by the great demand made upon him for admittance to the execution. He finds that the law provides for but a few spectators, and he is trying to reconcile the provisions of the law with the morbid curiosity of the public.

It is unnecessary that the warden should be at all disturbed. There is but one thing for him to do—follow the provisions of the law. In doing this he will be serving the public best, even the morbid members of the public who wish to see the execution. Attending such a scene can do good to nobody. The officers of the law, a few physicians—a sufficient number of witnesses to see that the sentence has been carried out properly—will be quite adequate to meet all requirements of the occasion.

Anarchist assassins and their sympathizers love notoriety, and the worst thing that can happen to them is that the death of the criminal be as obscure as ignominious. Nothing would be a better deterrent to similar crimes. Newspapers that have the good of the public at heart will not make the death of this assassin an occasion for any great "spread." Let the public know that the vicious life has been snuffed out—that is all. Thus far, in dealing with Czolgosz every act has been eminently proper and well considered. The same good judgment should be persisted in to the end.—Baltimore News.

McKinley Postal Cards.

The design for the new issue of postal cards bearing the head of the late President McKinley will be perfected within a short time. The cards will be in general use about the close of the year. As explained by Acting Postmaster General Madden, the design includes the year of birth and year of death immediately at the left and right, respectively, of the name McKinley, which will be directly under the head. Above the head will be the words "series of 1901" and above that "one cent.' The inscription "United States of American" now appearing on the postal cards will be abandoned and replaced at a point lower down, so as to leave the space at the upper part of the card, about one-third the width of the card, clear for the post marks.

Democratic Meeting.

Our friends the Democrats had their much advertised meeting on Friday evening last in Offutt's Hall.

The local band rendered several fine selections in from of the hall and a number of the large crowd outside wandered in to listen to the "lights" from afar give their version of the campaign.

The meeting was presided over by G. S. Hamill, Esq., who introduced the speakers. J. Frank Turner, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, was the first talker and both he and J. E. N. Wood, of Frederick, made the principal theme of their discourses the negro question. According to our Democratic friends the State seems to be in imminent danger of being swallowed whole by the "black peril," but still the people of Garrett county have not felt the least fear on this score. They also talked about the census and as is always the case laid the fault of the State census to the Republican party, saying that it was on account of the frauds perpetrated in the Federal census that the new one became necessary. According to their views the G. O. P. must have sinned times without number and things would come to a pretty pass if the Democrats would not win out on Nov. 5th.

Candidate Turner, after naming the several heroes of the party of Jefferson, sounded forth in clarion notes the name of A. P. Gorman as a type of Democrat all should follow. Mr. Turner must have felt somewhat chagrined at its reception as beyond a few faint hand clappings from the faithful in the front row not a sound was heard.

After the oratorical pyrotechnics of Mr. Wood had ceased the meeting adjourned.

Query: How many converts to the Democratic ranks did the meeting produce?

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the land of the undersigned lying in District No. 2 of Garrett county either for the purpose of fishing, hunting or passing through the same with a weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. C. W. FRIEND.

HOW TO VOTE THE TICKET.

Instructions Issued by the Attorney-General in Marking Your Ballot.

Both political parties claim that the operation of the new ballot law will be in their interest. The Democrats hope to disfranchise many colored voters because of their presumed inability to correctly mark the ticket, and the Republicans assert that through careful instruction the negroes will become qualified to vote, but that thousands of illiterate white Democrats, resenting the imputation cast upon their intelligence, will remain away from the polls, or else will cast their votes with the Republicans. The result, however, is attended with uncertainty, and any light which can be thrown upon the situation is eagerly sought after.

Pursuant to the requirements of law the Attorney-General of Maryland has prepared the following instruction to voters:

1. To vote. Enter room, step up to the guard rail, give name and registered residence to the judges. Wait until your name is found upon the registers, then get ballot from judge in charge of ballots. See that he has written your name and number on the coupon attached to the ballot and his own name or initials on back of ballot itself.

2. Upon receiving your ballot, retire to one of the booths or compartments and prepare your ballot by marking with an indelible pencil after the name of every person or persons for whom you wish to vote and to the right thereof, in the blank space provided therefor, cross, for example (X) and in case of a question submitted to a vote of the people, by marking likewise in an appropriate space, a cross mark (X) against the answer you desire to give. If you wish to vote for some one whose name is not printed on the official ballot, you can write the name of such person in the blank space upon the ballot provided for that purpose.

3. In marking the ballot you may take with you into the polling place any written or printed memoranda or paper to assist you in preparing your ballot, except a fac-simile of the ballot to be voted. You must prepare and deposit your ballot without undue delay. Before coming from behind the curtain in front of your compartment, you must fold your ballot in the same way it was folded when you received it, so that the marks you have made upon it shall be entirely concealed. You then hand your ballot to the judge at the ballot box, give him your name and registered address, and wait until he tears off the coupon containing your name and number and strings it, and deposits your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and cannot again go behind the guard rail during the day.

4. A voter must not go into any compartment occupied by another, or converse with any other voter while engaged in a compartment, nor can he occupy a compartment more than seven minutes if others are waiting.

5. You must not take any ballot outside the guard rail. If you spoil spoil a ballot you must deliver the spoiled ballot to the judge in charge of the ballots, and you can receive another from him. If you spoil THREE ballots you lose your vote.

6. A voter who is physically disabled from marking his ballot must make an affidavit to that effect if he desires assistance. The two polling clerks, after such affidavits have been made, can accompany him into one of the compartments and there mark his ballot as he instructs them, marking only the names of the candidates whom he shall name. The clerks are not allowed to read the ballot to him.

7. Any voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or place any distinguishing mark upon his ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or who shall interfere or attempt to interfere with any voter when inside the inclosed space in the polling room, or when marking his ballot, or shall endeavor to induce any voter to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five ($5) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Blood.

We live by our blood, and on it. We thrive or starve, as our blood is rich or poor.

There is nothing else to live on or by.

When strength is full and spirits high, we are being refreshed, bone muscle and brain, in body and mind, with continual flow of rich blood.

This is health.

When weak, in low spirits, no cheer, no spring, when rest is not rest and sleep is not sleep, we are starved; our blood is poor; there is little nutriment in it.

Back of the blood, is food, to keep the blood rich. When it fails, take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. It sets the whole body going again—man woman and child.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

The Republican Nominees.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Accident ranks high in agriculture. Some of the finest farms in the county are found here. The buildings are large and commodious; the farmers prosperous, progressive and intelligent. Like all agricultural communities the people are moral, thrifty and contented.

This is the home of the head of the Republican ticket. Here the Senator knows and is known by everyone. The kindly greetings and constant salutations as he passes through the streets of this lively village evidences the great good will and esteem of the community. He is popular among all classes and has no enemies. He is and has been the family physician of the entire population. His field of practice covers a large section of the county and he is frequently called to adjoining counties. The Doctor is a skilled surgeon and successful physician. He has performed many difficult and delicate operations in this community. He is specially successful in surgery. It is, indeed, a treat to visit the happy, hospitable home of this worthy family. It is here that the Doctor appears to greatest advantage. He is an admirable host. His house, planned and built by himself, is cozy, comfortable and convenient. His amiable and accomplished wife is not only a past master in all the arts of housewifery but ably assists the Doctor in his profession and is second only to the Senator in that most delicate of all arts, politics or pleasing the people. Many assert that the Senator's phenomenal success politically and professionally is largely owing to this interesting lady. The Doctor is a devoted husband and father; his greatest happiness found amidst his family and friends in his beautiful and happy home.

The ancestry of the Senator is sturdy stock—Marylanders for generations. His father was born in Allegany county, the Senator within the limits of Garrett county during the dark days of the civil war when the life of the nation was threatened, our land deluged with fraternal blood. His people were among the first to rush to the rescue; not only loyal to the great cause but active in aiding to suppress the rebellion.

The Senator's course in the Senate has been particularly distinguished by his advocacy of the principles of that great party which saved the Union. His speeches deliyered during the late extra session of the Legislature are among the ablest and most exhaustive against the enactment of that most infamous ballot law, whereby many of our most worthy citizens are robbed of their most sacred rights. He says: "The extra session of the Legislature foisted upon the people the unholy disfranchisement law and the enormous expense of a new State census at an aggregate cost of $120,000 to the taxpayers, both measures to be used for the exclusive benefit of the Democratic party and the politicians in that party who are seeking to advance their personal interests irrespective of the rights and the robbery of the people, the humiliation and degradation inflicted upon the citizens of the commonwealth. We cannot that the liberty loving people of Garrett county will consent to this political slavery and social discrimination against yourselves, your neighbors, fathers and families, which will result, if the Democratic party shall be given the power through a majority in the Legislature, to still further debase the election machinery and the rights of franchise in the county and State."

The Senator opens the canvass of this county at Strickland school house in District No. 11 on Wednesday, the 16th inst. He will visit every district in the county, accompanied by orators of national and local reputation. The party is thoroughly organized, confident and enthusiastic. It is predicted the majority will not be less than one thousand. Sullen, silence and deep indignation prevails in the camp of Democracy. The betrayal of that party by its leaders will be rebuked. OCCASIONAL.

A Great Railway.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. owns and operates 6,600 miles of thoroughly equipped railway.

It operates its own Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars, and the service is first-class in every respect.

It traverses the best portion of the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, South and North Dakota.

It runs electric lighted, steam-heated trains.

It has the absolute block system.

It uses all modern appliances for the comfort and safety of its patrons.

Its train employes are civil and obliging.

It tries to give each passenger "value received" for his money, and

It asks every man, woman and child to buy tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—for it is A Great Railway.

Time tables, maps and information furnished on application to John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 810 Park Building, Pittsburg.

WANTED—Several persons of character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary $18.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head offices. Horse and carriage furnished, when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 316 Caxton Building, Chicago. 28 13t

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Miss Nettie Kepner is on a visit to relatiyes in Pennsylvania.

Ex-Senator W. R. Getty, of Grantsville, is in Oakland to-day.

Mr. George T. Brew is at home from his base of operations at Ronceverte, W. Va., for a few days.

Mr. Charles Anderson is in Baltimore this week on business for the Oakland Coal and Coke Company.

Dr. J. G. Robinson, who attended the funeral of his brother in Baltimore, returned home Saturday morning.

Will Sturgiss left Tuesday morning for Buffalo, Pittsburg and other cities. He will also visit Western States before his return to Oakland.

Dr. John E. Legge, who spent a few days at Parkersburg, W. Va., and also pyints in Ohio, returned home Monday morning.

A pheasant flew against a window in Oakland Monday and was stunned by the blow. Before it recovered it was picked up by a passerby and carried home.

The ladies of the Catholic church held an oyster supper Monday and Tuesday nights for the benefit of the church at which a neat sum was realized.

Rev. W. E. George, of Deer Park, who recently recovered from a severe attack of illness, was in Oakland Tuesday and made this office a pleasant visit.

Surveyor Alex. C. Mason is down near Grantsville this week making a survey of some land patented recently by the Land Office to a resident of the Grantsville community.

Mr. Thomas L. Lincoln, of Carmichaels, Pa., who spent the summer at Conneway's Tower, up in District No. 8, came down to Oakland on Thursday last and on Friday left for his home.

Mr. H. M. Speicher, of Accident, who was here attending teachers' institute this week, was taken ill Monday and forced to return home yesterday. While here Mr. Speicher was granted a life certificate to teach in Maryland.

Mr. John W. McCulloh, the Democratic nominee for State Senator from this county, came up to Oakland Tuesday and spent a day or two here in the interests of his candidacy. Yesterday he drove over to Crellin in company with Mr. W. R. Offutt, candidate for the House of Delegates.

Rev. Wm. H. Osmond, rector of St. Matthew's Parish, has gone to Brownsville, this State, to attend the convocation of the archdeaconry of Cumberland, diocese of Maryland, Protestant Episcopal church, the sessions of which begun last night and will continue for two days.

The band of Gypsies encamped near the base ball grounds comprises the family of Henry Small (father and sons) of Philadelphia, Pa. Henry Small is well known in Romany circles and is a leading and influential member of that mysterious tribe of people whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. This is Mr. Small's first visit to Oakland, and his outfit of wagons is one of the finest on the road. If you want to meet a Romany Rye of the pure blood visit the camp and talk with Mr. Small.

No man ever yet made a success of business without advertising of some sort. Maybe he didn't call it advertising, but it was advertising just the same. Advertising primarily consists in letting a lot of people know you are in existence and what excuse you may have for it. The nucleus of advertising is a sign over the door. If nobody had ever put up a sign, one baking powder company would not now be paying out $800,000 a year placing signs in all the newspapers of America.

At eleven o'clock Monday morning an explosion of coal dust occurred in the South Side mine of the Merchants Coal Company plant, at Tunnelton, W. Va, in which ten miners were badly burned and four of them are thought to be fatally injured. Chester Buckelew was putting in a shot and as it was not properly tamped it blew out and the coal dust from the machines, which filled the air, ignited, causing an explosion in which Buckelew, Peter Spiker, Ernest Cross and Frank Dodge were horribly burned and William Haney, Edward Stewart, William Hines and several others more or less seriously injured. Three hundred men are employed in this mine, and their escape from serious if not fatal injury is considered miraculous.

Ice to a considerable thickness was formed on Tuesday night.

County Surveyor F. P. Green was in Oakland on business this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Troy have removed to the Bolden-West building on Second street.

Miss Blanche Flowers returned on Monday from a week's visit to Savage, West Va.

Mr. E. J. Frantz, of Selbysport, was a business visitor to Oakland on Monday.

D. A. Vaughn and family have moved from Crellin to the Lowndes property on Third street.

Mr. Harry W. Hebden, of Baltimore, has been in Oakland this week attending the sessions of the teachers' institute.

Rev. Asbury Mick and family have gone to Huntington, W. Va., to which point Mr. Mick was transferred at the recent session of the West Virginia Conference.

Congressman George A. Pearre came up to Oakland from Cumberland yesterday and in the afternoon delivered an address before the teachers' institute.

When you have no appetite, do not relish your food and feel dull after eating you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all drug stores.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft returned on Thursday after having spent several weeks at Ridgway, Pa., where they visited their son Walter and at the Buffalo Exposition.

On Sunday morning at the Protestant Episcopal church in Oakland Dr. E. H. Bartlett, one of the vestry, will read the service, owing to the absence of the Rector.

Col. A. G. Sturgiss and family, who spent two weeks at Pittsburg and the Buffalo Exposition, arrived home Friday morning. The trip was thoroughly enjoyed by the Colonel and his estimable family.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Cruetzburg have moved from the Dixon & Kelso house to the new Bolden-West building opposite where they will occupy cozy and well appointed rooms.

Cashier Scott T. Jones is at Milwaukee this week attending the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association. He expects to be absent from Oakland until Saturday or Monday.

Mr. A. F. George, now employed in the Rural Mail Delivery division of the Postoffice Department, has been transferred from the Maryland section to Kansas, for which point he left one day last week. He will return to Garrett county by Nov. 1st.

Another cut in the railroad fare from Oakland to Buffalo has been made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The rate for five day tickets is now $10. This being the last month of the fair it is improbable that another reduction will be made.

Mr. Thomas A. Boyer, son of the late Jacob Boyer, who was for a number of years engaged in the meat business in Oakland and later removed to Baltimore with his family, was in Oakland a day or two this week on business. Tom is now engaged as a traveling salesman for a moulding factory at Baltimore.

The leading social fuction of the season in mountain society was held at Conneway's Mountain View Tower on the evening of the 9th. Some forty or more guests were present and enjoyed the festivities of the occasion, dancing being the principal amusement. Among the distinguished guests present were the Hon. Peter Tumbledown, Col. W. J. Conneway, Rev. David Crockett from Pone Town, W. Va., and Mr. M. N. Wilson, of Wilson, W. Va. A large Montgolfier balloon was successfully sent up at 10.30 and when last seen was taking a bee line for the North Pole.

This paragraph from the eulogy of Mr. McKinley by Rev. Father Kinsella, chaplain of the Soldier's Home at Leavensworth, has attracted more attention, thought and comment than any of the beautiful things said by the Kansas orators about the dead soldier, statesman and patriot: "Standing before this vast assemblage and conscious of all that I represent, I boldly assert that the dying words of President McKinley—himself a layman and the noblest of his kind—came with greater religious force, as a message of good to the world, than the same words would have had if spoken by any other man, even the Pope of Rome himself. Behold the wave of praise and song that has swept through the nations taken from his dying lips; behold how all the people, forgetful of their avocations, are brought nearer to God—"Nearer, My God, to Thee—Nearer to Thee."

Republican Rally !

The voters of Garrett county, irrespective of party, are invited to assemble in mass convention at the Oakland Opera House on

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCT 23,

AT 7.30 O'CLOCK,

to hear the issues of the campaign discussed. The meeting will be addressed by

U. S. SENATOR LOUIS E. M'COMAS.

HON. THOMAS PARREN, Of Baltimore,

(Nominee for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.)

HON. THOMAS PRICE, of New York,

and other speakers of National Reputation.

Two Bands will enliven the occasion with good music.

Charged With Raising a Bill.

Wayne Orville, a miner employed at Hampshire mine near Bloomington, was arrested Saturday by the United States authorities, charged with raising a $2 bill to a $20 and was taken to Clarksburg for trial. He has a family. Orville disclaims knowledge or intention of wrong, saying the bill was received and passed in good faith.

Special Rates to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Excursion tickets from Oakland, Md., to Buffalo and return via Pittsburg account Pan-American Exposition now on sale at ticket offices Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

TEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $13.35.

FIFTEEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $16.80.

SEASON TICKETS—On sale daily, good returning until Nov. 30th, 1901, $19.20.

For full details, time of trains, etc., call on Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. til nov 1

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. G. L. Rhodes (2), Mrs. Laura Mitchell, Mrs. Chas. E. Gough, L. B. Brunx, Lucian P. Burke, Albert Carpenter, A. L. Brown, P. A. Chisholm, Jr., Fay Jacobs, George McManns.

A new telephone company has been incorporated in Allegany county, the incorporation papers having been issued on Monday by Judge David W. Sloan. The new corporation will be known as the Western Maryland Telephone Company of Allegany County, capitalized at $100,000, divided into 2,000 shares. The incorporators are DeWarren H. Reynolds, H. J. Glick, James A. McHenry, of Cumberland; Duncan R. Sloan, of Lonaconing; Clayton Purnell and Adam E. Hitchins, of Frostburg, and J. W. Ritchie, of Harrisburg, Pa. The company will establish a system in Cumberland to connect with Frostburg, Lonaconing, Westernport, Mount Savage and other points in Allegany county and elsewhere in Maryland.

Came Near Dying

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely. I went to sleep and did not awake for eight hours. On awakening a few hours ago I felt so gratified that the first work I do on going to the office is to write to the manufacturers of this remedy and offer them my grateful thanks and say, 'God bless you and the splendid medicine you make.' This remedy is for sale by all dealers.

More Laughter, Less Suicides.

The physiological benefits of laughter cannot be overestimated. It shakes up the diaphragm, sets the pulses beating to a lively measure, stimulates the blood corpuscles, enlivens the brain and sometimes produces dislocation of the jaw when indulged in too heartily by a man with a large mouth. Used with discretion, laughter is as inspiring as a sea breeze, as refreshing as an August shower. Its moral effect is beyond computation. It has killed more ridiculous superstitions by its rollicking roars of unbelief than any other agency. What can be more derisive than a laugh? The man who laughs never kills himself. This is the season so few Irishmen commit suicide.—Literary Era.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby notified that trespassing on my farm at Deer Park, Md., is forbidden under penalty of the law, and $50 REWARD is hereby offered for information leading to arrest and conviction of persons taking fish from ponds upon it.

31 4t JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

Car load feed and flour just arrived at Eagle Store, Grantsville.

To the Voters of Garrett County.

Having received the nomination for the office of County Treasurer and believing it to be my duty to stay and attend to the duties of the office I now hold, I take this method of soliciting your aid and influence.

Thanking you for your support in the past I respectfully solicit your assistance this time when it will be a great help to me.

Very respectfully,
JAMES W. WHITE.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned, lying in District No. 12 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same armed with a weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
C. C. BEACHY,
JONAS C. BEACHY,
297* MRS. JOHN BRENNEMAN.

In Bankruptcy.

Henry Achenbach and Harry E. Achenbach, trading as H. Achenbach & Son, and conducting lumber mills down in District No. 9, this county, have filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court, at Baltimore for the benefit of the bankrupt law. The schedule shows liabilities amounting to $2,190.76 and assets, $1,588.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place at Grantsville, Md., on or about the middle of July last, 5 head of sheep, 4 yearlings and one older, 4 being ewes and one a weather. Four of said sheep having crops off left ear and slit in right ear; one with left ear cropped off.

The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay costs and take them away.

Dated Oct. 1, 1901.

CHRISTIAN M. LIVENGOOD,
30 Grantsville, Md.

Death of Gustavus Broadwater.

Gustavus Broadwater, son of the venerable William Broadwater, of Grantsville, died on last Thursday morning at the residence of his brother Gilead Broadwater, near the above place. The deceased has for some years suffered with a cancer on his face, which recently moved downward and affected his throat. His funeral took place on Sunday. He was unmarried and leaves besides his father three brothers, namely, Gilead, Noah and Sanford, all of whom reside at or near Grantsville.

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.

PRESTON LUMBER & COAL CO.,
2 tf Oakland, Md

Early Closing.

The merchants of Oakland have formed themselves into an association and have signed an agreement to close their stores at 8 o'clock every evening except Saturdays. The agreement went into effect on Monday evening and is effective until May 1. Any merchant violating the agreement obligates himself to pay the sum of $5.

Captured the Giddy Maid.

The parents of Jessie Arnett, aged 15, who live at Fairmont, W. Va., prevented an elopement of their daughter Monday with Charles Brill a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Her parents had permitted her to go to Morgantown for a visit, but learned of her true intentions immediately afterward and followed her, capturing her in hiding at the home of friends.

For Sale

Six good milch cows, at a bargain for cash. Offer open until Nov. 1. Want to reduce number. Apply to

22-2t. H. WEBER & SONS.

Mourning Not Ended.

The official period of mourning, ordered as a mark of respect to the memory of President McKinley, will not terminate until Saturday, Oct. 19, or one month from the funeral at Canton Ohio, by order President Roosevelt.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y.

Many people unacquainted with the geography of the West imagine that because the names "Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul" are used in the corporate title of the railway owning the Short Line between Chicago and Omaha, they must go via the cities of Milwaukee and St. Paul to reach their destination—and if it be Omaha or west thereof. This is a mistaken idea. On a map the line running directly east and west would look like this:

Omaha——————Chicago.

There is nothing more simple than that, and it is less than 500 miles between Chicago and Omaha. Two through trains daily in each direction with the best Sleeping Car and Dining Car Service, and all regular travelers know and appreciate the merits of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway's Short Line between the East and the West.

Time tables, maps and information furnished on application to John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 810 Park Building, Pittsburg.

Killed at Deer Park.

This morning a young man named Deming, son of Mr. David Deming, of Swanton, was killed by a west bound freight train at Deer Park. Portions of the body were strewed along the track for a mile or more east of Deer Park, the body having been dragged that distance. The body was picked up at the Deer Park hotel station and taken in charge by the authorities.

Institute Proceedings.

Our report of the proceedings of the teachers institute now in session here came in late for publication this week. To do the subject justice will require two columns or more of space, and as our columns are somewhat crowded this week the matter will have to go over.

It Happend in a Drug Store.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C.R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that she could take abottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." The remedy owes its great popularity and extensive sale in a large measure to the personal recommendations of people who have been cured by its use. It is for sale by All dealers.

A Heavy Sentence Recommended.

In Havana, Cuba, Tuesday the indictments in the Havana postoffice frauds were found implicating Estes C. Rathbone, formerly of Oakland, jointly with C. F. W. Neely, and W. H. Reeves in defrauding the government, his complicity being based on the contention that he permitted—and, therefore, consented to and tacitly authorized—the fraudulent transactions.

The whole amount of the alleged embezzlement on all counts in the indictments is estimated at $150,000. In the papers in the case it has been recommended that each of the accused be fined in this amount and also that Rathbone be sentenced to imprisonment for 25 years, Neely for 25 years and 6 months, and Reeves for 24 years and 6 months.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

You can buy men's, boys' and children's clothing cheaper at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, than any place in town. 27 8*

Take your produce to N. Broadwater, who pays always the highest price.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

If you want a bargain in a nice family surrey or carriage you can get it at A. D. Naylor's. Closing them out for this season. Special low price and good terms. 28 3*

Buy the famous Cinderella Double Heater Cook Stoves and Ranges at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, Md.

N. Broadwater, Grantsville, has just returned from the city with the largest and most complete line of goods ever brought to town.

Go to Eagle Store, Grantsville, for ladies' tailor-made suits, jackets and capes. 27 8t*

LOST—Black leather pocket instrument case containing surgical instruments. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Dr. I. D. Newman, Oakland, Md. 30 3*

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Come and see the largest and best assortment of gloves and mittens ever carried in stock in Swanton. Also a full line of underwear, as well as shoes for everybody. Bring along your cash and produce and get credit for the balance. Wm. W. Sweet, Agt.

A new remedy for biliousness is now on sale at all drug stores. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. Price, 25 cents per box. Samples free.

"Book of the Royal Blue."

The current issue of the "Book of the Royal Blue," published by the Passenger Department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is on our table and is a piece of artistic work from the printer's standpoint and also of distinctive literary merit. The book as a whole is a memorial to the late President McKinley and contains a composite editorial carefully constructed from editorials of the leading newspapers, a composite sermon from all the noted divines and a composite eulogy from the many touching tributes of prominent citizens. Mr. McKinley's last speech and an appropriate collection of poems complete the number.

When you cannot sleep for coughing it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat, and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by all dealers.

Rough, Red Hands

made to look white as the driven snow and so soft to the touch as the skin of a baby—

LILY CREAM

imparts a velvety smoothness to the skin—dries instantly and is perfectly invisible—it is healing, soothing, protecting.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
WHEELING, W. VA.
15 and 25 cents. At your Druggist.

Public Sale

—OF—

LIVE STOCK,

CARRIAGES, Etc.

The undersigned will offer at public auction at their stables on Green street, opposite the City Roller Mills, Oakland, Md., on

Saturday, Oct. 19th,

beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., the following personal property, comprising the entire stock and fixtures of two first-class livery stables:

Twenty-two head of Horses, among them being a number of fast trotters and several finely matched teams, 2 Carriages, 3 Surreys, 3 Traps, 6 Buggies, 2 Phætons, 5 Runabouts, 10 sets double Carriage and Coach Harness, 10 sets Single Harness, 2 sets Team Harness, 1 Brown Farm Wagon, 1 Harrow, 1 Plow, lot of Robes and Whips, lot Collars, Curry Combs and Brushes, lot Log Chains, lot Single Trees, 1 Horse Rake, 7 Ladies' Saddles, 4 Men's Saddles, lot of Poles and Shafts, several Suits Coachmen's Liveries and many other things.

TERMS OF SALE—On sums of $5 or over a credit of six months will be given, purchasers to execute their notes with security satisfactory to the undersigned and to bear interest from day of sale. Sums under $5 cash.

M. MARONEY & SON.

Sheriff's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the several election districts of Garrett county, at such places as shall be designated by the proper authorities for the location of the polls, on

Tuesday, November 5, 1901,

being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing

One Comptroller of the Treasury, one Clerk of Court of Appeals, one State Senator, two Delegates to the Legislature, one Sheriff, one County Treasurer, two County Commissioners, one Register of Wills and one County Surveyor.

Attention is hereby called to the above notice, and keepers of hotels, taverns, saloons, stores, drinking establishments or any other place where liquors are sold, and all other persons are hereby notified that by Article 33, Section 105, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, no spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind can be sold, bartered, given away or disposed of on election day.

ANDREW J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

BUBBLES ON THE STREAM.

See the bubbles as they float on the stream,
They are men!
You are there and moving swiftly on your way;
I behold you pass, and then
Find myself a peaceful eddy, and I stay
There and dream.
See the little bubbles bursting ere they start;
See the bubbles that have troubles as they go,
Each is some one's counterpart,
Each is doomed to weal or woe.
Some are carried with the current, some are dashed
To destruction on the shores; some are dashed
By the water, which is Fate.
And the bubble that is great
Oft is whirled around forever in some dark, secluded pool,
While there's many a little fool
Of a bubble that goes floating smoothly past.
Ah, the bubbles are but men—some are tossed
Fiercely out against obstructions and are lost,
Some are cast
In the stream where all is clear,
And at last,
Whether, justly or unjustly, it has got
Far away from where it started forth or not,
Each frail bubble has to burst and disappear—
Where they sparkle now and gleam
Others shall appear again;
The bubbles come and go upon the stream,
They are men.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

The Way the Stories End

By J. A. FLYNN

"WELL?" I asked, as she laid down the gayly-covered magazine. I was sorry for the ending of the tale, when the gray eyes ceased to flash and the kind lips to quiver.

"It is a pretty story, Mr. Norton," she said. "O, no, you needn't shake your head. I'm not saying so just because it's yours. I cannot imagine how you could write it."

"Pen and ink, whisky and soda, tailor's bill as a stimulus!"

"Please don't make fun. I want to be serious." When she looks at me in her earnest way I am helpless.

"Does that mean criticism?" I inquired, leaning a little towards her.

"Criticism and inquiry—if I may?"

"Inquiry by all means. I'm rather afraid of your criticism, do you know." She is very bright, and her remarks often help me, as a matter of fact.

She opened and shut the magazine absently.

"What I was wondering," she said, "was why you wrote so seriously, and talked so frivolously; whether one mood was the real you, and the other a sham you; and which was which!"

"I think," I protested, "I would rather have the criticism, if you don't mind."

She laughed softly. I like her laugh. "It is rather an obtrusive question. But I should very much like to know. You do mean this"—she touched the book—"a little, don't you?"

"Ye—es," I said, "I suppose I do. I did when I wrote it, anyhow."

"And afterwards?"

"I keep my seriousness for serious occasions."

"Which is a rebuke for my inquisitiveness, I suppose?" She flushed a little. She is rather pale generally. Some people wouldn't call her good-looking. I do.

"I didn't mean it to be," I apologized. "I ought to be flattered at your interest—"

"In your tales," she corrected.

"In my tales, of course. I suppose the real answer is, that I do not carry my heart upon my sleeve."

"But you have one, all the same?" A touch of wistfulness makes her voice perfect.

"Try!" I caught her eyes for a moment and stopped. I had made up my mind to keep heart-whole before I met her.

"Now for the criticism," she continued, hastily.

"Or as large an instalment as I can stand."

"The criticism must not be misunderstood. You will remember, please, that I like the tale—like it very much, in fact." I bowed.

"The criticism is—?"

"That it is a repetition of your other tales." I gasped.

"Why, I thought it was quite different!" She shook her head. "Fresh characters, fresh scenery, new plot, original phrases—"

"The machinery is different, but the story is really the same."

"In what way? In being about a man and a woman?"

"Yes." I laughed.

"If you can invent a third kind of person," I said, "I'll utilize it with pleasure. At present I haven't made the discovery."

"Don't be absurd. What I mean is that your men and women always do the same thing."

"Fall in love."

"Exactly."

"There are lots of ways of doing it," I suggested.

"At the present rate you will soon exhaust them. Whatever will you do then?"

I lit a cigarette with her permission to aid reflection.

"I'm hanged if I know. I've often wondered myself. Make them fall out of love, I suppose."

"And when you've exhausted that?"

"Make them fall in again!" She stamped her foot impatiently.

"Do you absolutely refuse to be original? I cannot think you do yourself justice in keeping to such a hackneyed theme—though I admit you do it very nicely."

"I might do it better if I had more practical experience," I suggested. There is something about her big eyes and the little droop at the corners of her mouth which makes a fellow say that sort of thing, you know.

"Now, remember our compact," she warned me. We were pledged to a purely platonic friendship. I've had that sort of thing in my tales, but it always broke down.

"The keeping of a platonic compact," said I, "would be a novel theme, don't you think?"

"Would it be interesting enough?" she asked, doubtfully.

"There! What stronger defense could I have? I propose to leave out the love-making, and you say that the interest would be gone." She drummed upon the table with her fingers.

"Surely there is some other theme?" I knocked the ash deliberately off my cigarette.

"Upon my word," I confessed, "I'm not sure that there is. But I'll think over it."

Then her brothers came in and we changed the subject until I was going. It is part of the compact that she shall see me out of the door. I insisted upon it.

"When shall I communicate the result of my deliberations?" I asked in the hall. "To-morrow?"

"I'm going to Vereker's."

"And Wednesday, I'm due at a smoker. Thursday?"

"If you like."

"Thursday, then. Good night, Mary."

It is in the compact that I am not to call her Mary, but I do. Sometimes she objects, sometimes she doesn't. On this occasion she only tossed her head and half turned away from me. She is aware that she looks well in profile. I suddenly bent over her, and—

"How dare you!" she cried, hotly.

"I couldn't help it, Mary; you looked so tempting." But she ran upstairs, with her face scarlet.

"I shall not be in on Thursday," she called, as she turned the corner, "or any other day."

So I went out, feeling triumphantly foolish.

Next Thursday I called, and she wasn't out; but she received me coolly, and kept the table between us.

"Look here, Mary," I began.

"Miss Montague, if you please!"

"I don't please. It is quite natural to call a friend by her Christian name."

"Ye—es; but people might misunderstand, we agreed; and so—"

"I'm not going to pander to other people's stupidity," I said, indignantly; "and I don't consider that friendship should have to be weighed and measured in exact words." I had prepared this remark beforehand.

"No—o; perhaps not." I knew it would score. "Still, there are bounds to friendship." She shut her little mouth decisively.

"If you mean last Tuesday—"

"I don't want to talk about it," she interrupted. "Have you considered about the stories?"

"Yes; I have reasoned out my position most carefully—Mary." She frowned, but passed the familiarity.

"And your conclusions?"

"Is in verse."

"O! how nice!" Women always like a fellow to run to verse. I suppose it is because he is sure to give himself away! "Let me see it."

"On condition that you read it aloud." She looked objectious. "I want to hear if I have got the swing."

So she declaimed softly. I think I said that she had a pretty voice.

TO MARY.

I made me a tale of the tempest at sea,
Full of thunder and lightning above,
And the terrors that be when the storm-winds are free—
But the end of the story was love!

I sang me a song of a raid in the glen,
With a lilt of the pipers who played,
Strike again, strike again, and die fighting like men!
And the struggle was over a maid!

I planned me a play of a monarch of fame,
And his courtiers in silken attire,
And his statesmen, who came like a moth to the flame—
For a pair of bright eyes were the fire!

I paeaned the praise of an hero so calm,
And so strong in the tumult to stand,
When I found me the charm that had strengthened his arm—
It was only the touch of a hand!

And I? If my heart for a moment be strong,
If my tale for a page ring sincere,
Or if merits belong to the play or the song—
They are only your echoes, my dear!

When she came to the last line her voice was very soft, and just a little tearful. I put my hand on her shoulder, and we stood looking silently at the paper for a minute. Then I drew her gently to me—the way the stories end!—Black and White.

Hundreds of Plays Offered.

The reading committee of the Playgoers' club, of London, which has undertaken to supply George Alexander with a play by an author whose stories have heretofore not been staged, up to date, has read over 300 plays.

Mr. Alexander's offer to produce such a play by an unknown author was in the nature of a challenge whereby he wished to disprove the charge that managers neglected the works of unknown playwrights. The committee still has more than 100 manuscripts which have not been read.

The secretary of the committee says that so far six plays have been selected. Two of these were by well-known writers who had not written a play before. The other four were by unknown writers. Three out of the six authors were women.

What More Noble Object?

"The only objetion," said the stern parent, "I have against the young man, my dear child, is that he has no noble ambition—no high or worthy object in life."

"Why, papa, how can you say that? He wants me!"—Stray Stories.

Easier Said Than Done.

The French have discovered that they can invade England with ease, but it is frogs' legs to beefsteaks, says the Chicago Tribune, that they won't do it.

WHERE THIEVES ARE SAFE.

Refuges for Criminals in London That the Law Does Not Reach.

One of the natural harbors or refuges for the criminal classes is the city of London. Indeed, all large cities offer a measure of security to lawbreakers, but the English metropolis being the most populous city in the world gives such characters exceptional opportunities for concealment, despite the fact that the metropolitan police force is the most efficient and successful in the world. The fact is that to find a hiding criminal in London (with its teeming millions of people of all nationalities) is a tremendous task, and in the case of alien criminals the magnitude of the task is doubled by the fact that the "descriptions" supplied to Scotland Yard by foreign police authorities are proverbially meager and unreliable when they are not absolutely idiotic.

Despite, however, the advantages London offers fugitives from justice, when a British criminal commits a big crime whereby he obtains the necessary funds he generally gives the "Axis of the Empire" a wide berth and endeavors to get somewhere abroad under a vague sort of impression that anywhere is safer than the country in which he committed his crime.

The question of whither he shall hie himself is one which he must find considerable difficulty in answering, and the difficulty is yearly being increased by the concluding of more and more extradition treaties, and the awakening of those countries with which the United States already has such treaties to a more proper sense of their obligations. Owing to the existence of scores of extradition treaties, almost every country is nominally as unsafe to fugitive criminals (excepting those "wanted" for political crimes) as the snug island, but nominally is not actually, for which difference the emigrating evildoer has every reason to be thankful.

More than half the treaties the government holds with foreign countries for the extradition of criminals who fly the country are practically dead letters. Were it not for this fact there would be only one actual refuge for fugitive lawbreakers, whereas there are dozens. The Bonin islands, in the Pacific ocean, and off the coast of Japan, constitute the sole remaining nominal refuge for the criminal classes, and this refuge is not favored by any but the lowest and most criminal.

Men who have committed crimes for which death, lifelong imprisonment, Siberia, or perhaps torture, would be due punishment, have flown to the Bonin islands from all parts of the world, and have set up a small colony of all that is most brutal in human nature, but the gentlemanly criminal, the bland fraud from the city who decamps with tens of thousands, prefers a less certain safety with an element of comfort, and would probably rather be arrested than be forced to patronize the Bonin islands, particularly as there is now every hope of this refuge being covered by an extradition treaty in the near future.

Argentina is still a happy hunting ground for criminals, and Jabez Balfour's capture was an exceptionally good stroke of luck for law and justice. There are scores upon scores of criminals safely retired in the Argentine Republic.

Giant Oak of Germany.

Naturalists in Germany are much interested in a wonderful old tree which has been discovered near Homburg. It is an oak, and is notable not only on account of its great bulk, but also for the fact that at the base of the trunk it is entirely hollow. The trunk, indeed, is not more than eight or nine feet high, but it is more than 20 feet in circumference. Some idea of the size of its interior may be gathered from the fact that four persons recently found ample room in it. In winter the old oak looks very bare and gaunt, but, according to peasants in the neighborhood, who have known it for many years, it regularly puts forth new twigs and foliage every spring, so that, ancient and decayed though its trunk may be, it is nevertheless crowned and surrounded with masses of green leaves, just as it was in the days of its youth. The people of Homburg are very proud of this natural curiosity, and it is safe to say that many tourists will have a look at it during the coming summer.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Rich Woman Peddles Milk.

New Jersey among its other freaks has a freak woman—a woman who, though wealthy, takes pleasure in peddling milk. She is Mrs. Anna Silliman, wife of C. P. Silliman, of Vineland, a woman of good social standing, education, refinement and beauty. Some time ago, wearying of society and the luxurious living of the wealthy, Mrs. Silliman decided to adopt the life of a milkmaid purely as a diversion. Every morning at four o'clock this society belle can be seen starting from her elegant country home in an outfit that is a veritable house on wheels. Unattended she drives from house to house and leaves the pint or quart of lacteal fluid as daintily as she receives her callers in evening dress. The townspeople, at first astonished, became so charmed with the innovation that her trade is increasing daily. Mr. and Mrs. Silliman are financially able to live in any style they may see fit and this fad makes the pretty milkmaid all the more conspicuous in her endeavor to outfad faddom.—N. Y. Sun.

Beaver in Colorado.

Beaver have become so numerous in Colorado that the ranchmen want them killed off to save their property.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Pretty Fancies That Are Now in Favor with Followers of Fine Dress.

Gloves for the elbow-sleeved gown are shown with lacing of gold or silver cord from waist to elbow on the outer seam. The same thing is seen in shoulder length gloves and the lacing is not only decorative but also useful in fitting the glove to the arm and keeping it in place, says the New York Sun.

The latest thing in presents for the golf girl is a pair, or many pairs, of the startling red or green silk golf stockings, with huge monograms embroidered on the knees. The red stockings have the monogram in green, the green ones in red, and the girl who will not embroider a pair for her chum is no true friend.

Wonderful colorings and designs are appearing in the new silks, the manufacturers seeming to have counted confidently on increasing popularity for the Louis XVI. and Louis XV. modes. These exquisite brocades and stripes will make stunning coats, and the beautiful pompadour silks will be used more than ever, as foundation for chiffon, mousseline and other semi-transparent materials.

Jeweled lace is a fad in both Paris and London, and is a gorgeous toilette detail even if slightly barbaric. Many a grande dame wears real jewels of great value sprinkled over her old point, but the ordinary woman can accomplish wonders by buying the imitation stones which are sold for the purpose and applying them artistically to handsome heavy lace.

The latest imported French lingerie shows all the seams joined by narrow beading instead of being sewed as seams. On some of the garments baby ribbon is run through all of this beading, but that elaboration is not considered necessary.

A bit of feminine folly which is, so the corset makers say, becoming more common than ever before, consists in having the skirt hook on the front of the corset and the garter clasps and fixtures of the garters attached to the corsets made of gold and often jeweled. Corset and garter sets for this purpose are shown in all of the swell corset shops, and the prices of the sets run from ten dollars to sums that represent mild extravagance.

The display of art jewels at the Paris exposition has had much to do with spreading a taste for the unusual and unique in jewels, and the jewelers' shops are full of odd and beautiful examples of the art work. There is a greater call for hand-wrought gold work than ever before within the memory of this generation, and it is difficult to find goldsmiths who are equal to the demands of this new fad. One firm noted for its exclusive designs has a series of birthday rings, designed for the Paris exposition and altogether charming. The sign of the zodiac is used for the motif in the carving of the ring, and the birthstone, in cabochon form, is shown somewhere in the design, but not conventionally set.

AUTOMOBILES IN THE SAHARA.

French Government Plans a Regular Service for the Great Desert.

The automobile has invaded the desert of Sahara. Several Frenchmen have made trips recently through a large part of the waste country in southern Algiers with such success that the French government has officially undertaken a series of tests. A project for a regular service of control and revictualing has resulted. The government plans to connect the various oases by regular lines of automobiles, says the Chicago Inter Oceon.

Since France's greed for territory has impelled her to spread the boundaries of her African possessions far into the Sahara desert, the problem of keeping open lines of communication and supply has been most serious. At present camels are used to transport the necessary goods and provisions from oasis to oasis and to carry the mails. But it is hoped now to change this.

Camels can go about three days without water, although to be kept in the best of condition they should have water every day. Their normal rate of travel is from three to five miles an hour, although the best dromedaries will make ten miles an hour and keep it up for ten hours a day.

With these limitations, the problem of communicating across the desert between points over 300 miles apart has been an extremely difficult one. And farther to the south, where the oases are more remote and the temperature often reaches 133 degrees, the task has been practically an impossibility.

The experiments made have shown that gasoline automobiles can far outdo the camel as a means of transportation in dry countries. Trips of 500 miles in length can be accomplished without great difficulty. Twenty miles an hour is attained in many parts of the desert, and the best speed of the camels can be practically doubled anywhere. Besides this, high temperatures have no effect on the running of the machines, and the amount of goods that can be carried is largely in excess of a camel's load.

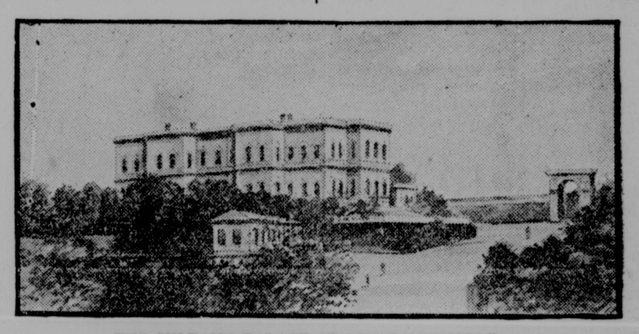
In the desert of Sahara there are between 1,500,000 and 2,500,000 square miles. The exact extent of the waste of shifting sands is unknown. A part of it is now open to some degree of civilization, through the long-distance traveling powers of the camels. If the automobiles prove as great a success in the desert as the preliminary experiments promise, another large part of the desert will become tributary to civilized man.

The Row Between Turkey and France

Jealousy About the Division of the Spoils Will Prevent Powers from Driving Sultan Out of Europe

ALTHOUGH it is hardly probable that Russia and other interested powers will permit the present Franco-Turkish misunderstanding to develop into anything serious—anything that might disturb the balance of power, as established by the Berlin congress of 1877—yet the incident is sufficiently interesting to deserve a few words of explanation.

Some years ago the Turkish government granted to a French company the privilege of constructing a chain of quays in Constantinople and conducting a general ferry and freight business. The Frenchmen invested considerable capital in the enterprise, but when they attempted to operate their various properties the sultan objected and imposed conditions which made the franchise practically worthless. From time to time the French ambassador, M. Constans, demanded recognition of the company's property rights, but could not secure a satisfactory reply from the porte. Finally he presented a protest to the Ottoman foreign minister, reciting the grievances of the concessionaires and closing with the announcement that should the Turkish government fail to comply with the demands contained in the protocol he would leave Constantinople and that Munir Bey, the Turkish ambassador at Paris, would receive his passports. The sultan hesitated, then issued an irade, which proved unsatisfactory to M. Constans, and finally permitted the latter to leave Constantinople in high dudgeon.



THE SULTAN'S PALACE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The severing of diplomatic relations between the two countries does not mean that war is imminent; but unless some third power interferes it may lead to all sorts of annoying entanglements. To show its resentment, the Turkish government has already issued an edict imposing a heavy tax on French religious institutions in Turkey, and France has withdrawn its surveillance over the agitators of the "Young Turks" residing at Paris. Hitherto the French minister of police has used his entire force of secret service men to watch these so-called conspirators, whose principal object is the overthrow of the ruling Turkish dynasty.

Should France attempt to solve the existing difficulties by recourse to arms, all Europe would be forced to take a part in the conflict, as every nation has some interest or other at stake in the orient. The sultan knows this as well as his enemies, and one of our American humorists has put the sentiment in clever doggerel:

The sultan smiled in crafty glee,
And murmured: "Do your worst.
Ye nations must, to get at me,
Whip one another first."

But, sooner or later, the "eastern question" must be settled, and it might just as well be now. Disinterested observers of history are unanimous on this point. But whether the world's war lords consider the present a favorable opportunity for quarreling over the "sick man's" spoils is another question.

Certain it is that much trouble and thousands of lives would have been saved had Alexander of Russia listened to the counsel of Napoleon in 1807, when the great French general proposed the division of European Turkey between the great nations, France and Russia to divide the spoils. The plan could have been carried out easily at that time, and the Crimean conflict and the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 avoided. The Turk must leave Europe. That is settled. He is an invader, intolerant of progress and steeped in corruption. His exit from Constantinople will mark a new era in the history of civilization and prove a blessing to the Mussulmans themselves.

G. W. WEIPPIERT.

Sleep Produced by Mechanical Means

Science Comes to the Temporary Relief of Sufferers from Insomnia—New French Inventions

HAPPY is the man who can go to sleep as soon as his head touches the pillow. Once his name was legion, but in these days of trolley cars, railroad trains and street noise he is rara avis, so far as our cities are concerned. Insomnia, once a sporadic affliction, nowadays is a prevalent disorder, and scientific men everywhere are giving their best thought to the discovery of remedies and contrivances to overcome its baneful effects.

Sleeplessness, unless checked in time, inevitably leads to most serious consequences. Nine-tenths of the victims of paresis and kindred brain and nervous diseases can trace their downward physical and mental career to the want of sleep; and the number of suicides resulting from insomnia is constantly increasing.

Dr. Berillon, probably the most celebrated of French physicians, uses the Matthieu "alouette" for the treatment of insomnia. This device consists of a small box, from the top of which projects a nickel pivot, penetrating the centers of two horizontal, rectangular panels of ebony, eight inches long and one inch high. A clockwork inside the box causes the ebony panels, one above the other, to revolve in opposite directions. Each of the panels is studded on both sides by a horizontal row of bright circular mirrors, maintaining a velocity of one revolution per second. As soon as the patient concentrates his gaze upon the revolving panels he becomes fascinated by the vibrating glitter. The monotony of the stimulus soon fatigues the eyes, which unconsciously close in sleep.

"FASCINATOR" USED TO PRODUCE NATURAL SLEEP.

The medical men of Paris were the first to recognize the importance of devising artificial means to produce sleep, and in the celebrated Saltpetrien hospital in the French capital a contrivance, called the "fascinator," has for some months been used with wonderful success. This machine, the invention of one Verdin, an instrument maker, is a sort of a helmet adjusted to the head by means of two straps. A plate of steel, four inches wide by one inch high, rests horizontally across the forehead, and from the center of this metallic strip protrudes a small tube of steel, into whose end is inserted a flexible wire tipped with a glistening nickel ball. By bending the wire the ball may be fixed at any desired angle above and very near the eyes. The bright ball is raised until the stare becomes forced and the eyes converge. After thus concentrating his vision for some minutes the patient experiences a decided heaviness of the eyelids, the initial process of sleep has begun, and somnolent repose soon follows.

The medical world, once wedded to the use of anaesthetic drugs, has made rapid forward strides during the past decade in the treatment of nervous disorders; and both European and American experts agree that drugs, in the long run, produce more diseases than they cure. The employment of sleep-producing machines, designed to concentrate the user's attention upon one set of sensory impressions, they pronounce reasonable and founded upon observation of nature.

Sleeplessness is a disease more common among men than women, probably on account of the fierce business competition of these days, which overtaxes certain brain cells and keeps them in enforced activity. Machine-made sleep may afford temporary relief in such cases, but a permanent cure can be effected only by a long period of rest and relinquishment of business or professional cares. The victim of insomnia should never lose sight of the fact that he is on the verge of mental collapse.

THE HOUSEHOLD

NEGRITAS OF LUZON.

Among These New Fellow-Citizens of Ours Love-Making Is Conducted on a Peculiar Plan.

This savage tribe once dominated the entire island of Luzon, but are now only found scattered here and there among the mountains. Their "reals," or villages, are built of bamboo and palm leaves, and built high above the ground, reminding one of bird cages, hung among the low branches of the trees.

A ladder of bamboo is the means of reaching these shelters from the rain and wind, for the Negritas use their houses for no other purpose. Their

MADE MAN AND WIFE.

lives are spent in the open, fishing and hunting.

In spite of flat noses, thick lips and tightly curling hair these savages are a handsome race, with physiques almost faultless, bronze coloring, statuesque proportions and graceful movements.

Woe to the enemy who falls into their hands, for they are both cruel and treacherous.

The girls of the Negritas tribe marry as young as 12, seldom as late as 15, and the wooing is curious.

When the bridegroom approaches, though he may be the girl's own choice, she must immediately take flight, and, untrammeled by clothing, swift of foot, she often gives him a long chase, ere ne overtakes her. If unusually reluctant she may escape him by taking refuge in a "real," but she is generally captured and led back to the parents, who are interested spectators.

The mother receives the captive, and leads her, still resisting, up the ladder to the door of the cabin; then the father seizes the man and assists him in the same peremptory manner to mount the bamboo ladder.

Once inside the cabin the eldest male relative fills the cocanut shell with water, then dashes its contents over the couple, and as they kneel before him, more or less gently strikes their heads together, which signifies that man and wife, which they now are, should have but one mind.

The bridal party then descend to the ground and the marriage dance begins.

Native maidens, under the spell of terpsichore, whirl, spin and leap into the air, or sway like the graceful, wind-stirred palm trees, beneath which their lives are passed.

Then follows a feast of fruit and rice, after which the bridegroom takes his bride to his father's "real," where she continues her life of fishing, hunting roots for food and cooking the mountain rice, which is grown in the most primitive manner, without even clearing the ground where it is sown.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MAKING A ROSE JAR.

Two Recipes Which Have Been Used for Some Time and Are Highly Recommended.

The rind of two lemons cut thin, one pound bay salt, one ounce orris root, powdered; one ounce gum benzoin, one ounce cinnamon, half ounce cloves, one ounce nutmegs, one grain musk finely ground, 12 bay leaves, a few sage leaves, rosemary and lavender cut small, one ounce eau de cologne, one ounce bergamot. Mix all together in a pan, and add sweet flowers in their natural state, as they come into blossom; stir it frequently, at least once a day. It must be put in a covered stone pot, with a wooden spoon to stir it with. At the end of two or three months you will have a sweet-scented mass ready to fill a number of the pretty Japanese rose-jars. Roses may be thrown in from time to time.

Another recipe, said to be one of the very best, is the following: Prepare two dry pecks of rose leaves and buds, one handful each of orange flowers, violets and jessamine, one ounce each sliced orris root and cinnamon, one-quarter ounce musk (if desired), one-quarter pound sliced angelica root, one-quarter pound red part of cloves, two handfuls of lavender flowers, heliotrope and mignonette; one-half handful each of rosemary flowers, bay and laurel leaves, three sweet oranges stuck full of cloves and dried in the oven, then powdered in a mortar; one-half handful of marjorum, two handfuls of balm of gilead, dried; one handful each of bergamot, balm, pineapple and goose-mint leaves. Mix well together and put in layers in a large china jar; sprinkle salt between the layers. Add a small bottle of extract of new-mown hay and moisten with brandy. Stir occasionally.—Success With Flowers.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

How Fidelity to a Trust Got Mrs. Broadway a Wetting, as Explained by Herself.

Mrs. Broadway's dress was bedraggled and her feet were wet. Moreover, she was cross, which, says the New York Sun, was but a natural consequence of her waterlogged condition.

"How did you happen to get so wet?" asked Mr. Broadway.

"I was playing keeper to another person's conscience," was the gloomy response. "A man rode uptown in our car the other night that deserves a niche in history. It was on his account that I have ruined my dress and my best pair of shoes. He got on the car at Thirty-seventh street and sat down on the front seat, facing me. It was raining hard and the conductor did not come around right away to take up his fare.

"The man wanted to change to a cross-town car at Forty-second street, and he began to beckon to the conductor to come up and get his nickel, but that public servant was huddled up comfortably on the rear platform and never budged. When we reached Forty-second street he had still failed to materialize and the man with a conscience was beside himself with anxiety.

"He couldn't make up his mind what to do. He didn't like the idea of being carried past his corner, but he liked still less to leave the car without paying his fare. Finally he hit upon a happy expedient of which I was the central figure.

"'Pardon me,' he said, 'will you take this nickel and when the conductor comes around give it to him, please?'

"With that he dropped the money into my hand and was off the car and streaking along down Forty-second street like a mad goat."

"What a chump!" put in Mr. Broadway. "He ought to have a monument erected to his memory. There isn't another man in New York that would have done that."

"That's what the men all said," continued Mrs. Broadway. "And he certainly is one of a kind. His actions were so unusual that they made me feel awfully foolish, and the remarks of the other occupants of those two seats did anything rather than restore my equanimity. 'I wonder how long since he dropped down?' said one, and, 'It looks like a shame to pass up a good beer that way,' said another. And then they all laughed.

"As for me, I sat there and blushed. I didn't know what to do with the nickel, for, try as I might, I couldn't

HE WAS OFF THE CAR.

induce the conductor to come up to the front of the car, and as I was nearing my own destination, I was scared half to death for fear I wouldn't have a chance to cash it before we reached my corner. And sure enough I didn't. It quit raining, too, just as we got to our street, and I could have run home between drops if I hadn't been burdened with that awful nickel and its owner's conscience."

"But why didn't you give it to somebody else that was going farther on and let him turn it in?" asked Mr. Broadway.

Mrs. Broadway looked at her husband sternly.

"How could I do that?" she demanded. "I had my own conscience to look after, as well as his. That man had intrusted his money to me, and it was my duty to deliver it to the proper person, even if I had to ride to Jericho and back. I had been carried seven blocks past this street when the conductor finally paid our end of the car a visit, and I then had to get off in the pouring rain, but I had preserved the honor of that man's conscience and my own, so I suppose I ought not worry about a little thing like a soiled gown and soaking shoes."

Mr. Broadway looked at his wife admiringly.

"By Jove, Kate," he said, "you are a trump. But you didn't walk back, did you? You took a car, of course?"

"Certainly," said Mrs. Broadway.

"And that cost you another nickel, too," he observed.

Mrs. Broadway flushed slightly.

"No, it didn't," she said. "The conductor didn't pay much attention to me when I boarded the car and when he went past he merely called out: 'Fare, fare,' in a vague, impersonal way, so I just sat there and never offered to pay him."

"Oh," said Mr. Broadway.

THE FARMING WORLD

FOREST FIRE LANES.

Their Construction Very Materially Reduces the Danger of Great and General Conflagrations.

It is generally recognized throughout Europe that the construction of suitable fire lanes throughout the forest conduces more to the prevention of great conflagrations than any other institution. These serve as vantage points in the fighting of fire and often in themselves are sufficient to prevent its spread. By means of fire lanes the country is cut into parcels and the danger of great conflagrations very materially reduced. These fire lanes, in order to be efficient, must be wide, clean and well cared for; otherwise they are of little use.

Fire lanes may be constructed at slight expense. After the wood is cut it is necessary to plow three or four furrows along the edges and then to burn over the lane at times when there is no danger of setting fire to the neighboring woods. A lane 50 feet in width would be quite efficient.

The scheme which I have to suggest is that these fire lanes be constructed and kept in order in a way similar to the construction of state roads, which have been so popular of late. In this way no terrible burden of expense rests upon anybody. The individual

FIRE LANE IN A FOREST.

benefited thereby pays part, the county another part and the state pays the remainder.

New Jersey was the first state to take any radical step toward the improvement of her public highways. The state aid law provides that, on petition of the owners of two-thirds of the lands bordering any public road, not less than a mile in length, asking that the road be improved and agreeing to pay ten per cent. of the cost, the county officials shall improve the road, one-third of the expenses to be borne by the state, if the road is brought to the standard fixed by the state commissioner of public roads, and the balance—66 2-3 per cent.—by the county. The state's expenditures for such improvements in any one year are limited to $150,000, while the county is limited to one-fourth of one per cent. of its assessed valuation. Since 1895 the applications for new roads have been far in excess of the limit prescribed by law.

It seems to me that it would be a simple process to extend this system to the construction of fire lanes. It is foolish to talk of forest culture until fires are reduced in number. For this purpose fire lanes are essential, and this is the only scheme I know of which seems practical and possible. Once institute a perfect system of fire lanes under combined state and local control, and the number and severity of fires will be reduced to such an extent that the evil will, I am certain, gradually fade away, and modern systems of silviculture will gradually creep in as the value of wood and land increases, said Dr. John Gifford before the New Jersey Horticultural society.

The Highest-Priced Butter.

Separator butter commands the highest prices on every butter market in the world. It stands best for fresh consumption and best after long keeping. The best trade in every locality can no longer be supplied with anything else. Every dealer and almost every consumer recognizes its unquestionable superiority. Almost every butter prize at fairs, conventions and exhibitions now goes to the separator-made entries, and this is invariably the case in all important contests. Separator-made butter scores from five to twenty-five points higher than the most carefully made gravity-system product.—National Rural.

True Economy in Hay.

There is only one sure way to save hay, and that is to make something else take the place of it. The man who saves it by feeding scantily is not really saving anything; but the man who makes cornfodder that he usually wastes serve as hay is saving hay and making money on the transaction. If cornfodder is to take the place of hay it must be good fodder. It must be cut at the right time, cured in the right way and kept good until it is fed.—National Stockman.

Result of Spraying Tests.

At the Vermont experiment station, spraying potatoes during ten years, of which an account was kept, showed a yield of 296 bushels per acre for the sprayed potatoes against 173 bushels unsprayed. Spraying potatoes should be directed against both disease and insects. The remedies may and for economy in applying should be combined. When Paris green or London purple is used separate from bordeaux mixture a little fresh lime added will prevent injury to tender plants.

What Is Age?

Upon one occasion when Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff was in the company of the distinguished physician, the late Sir Andrew Clarke, their talk turned upon old age. Asked to define age, Sir Mountstuart took refuge in the conventional view by which a woman is the age she looks, and the man the age he feels.

"Well enough for society," commented Sir Andrew. "But what is age?"

"Suppose you define it?" suggested Sir Mountstuart.

"It seems to me," replied Sir Andrew, that age begins when we cease to be able to adapt ourselves to the changes of our environment. A man who cannot do that is already aged, whatever the sum of his years."

"That reminds me," said Sir Mountstuart, "of a story told of a caller upon Cardinal Newman during a severe illness. 'He is very ill,' the observer said, 'nevertheless I don't think he is ging to die. He has a great deal of Latin read to him, and he is made almighty cross by the false quantities!'"

"That is deep sea sounding," Sir Andrew remarked.—Youth's Companion.

Truthful Youth.

"Ah!" sighed Percival Montague, gazing into the limpid eyes of Millicent Pyefaice—"ah! you are more beautiful than the day."

With a happy smile the maiden sank into his arms.

But if she had only thought of the fact that the day was one when the temperature registered an even hundred, and the humidity was along in the nineties, she would have known that Pecival was not giving the truth very much of a stretch.—Baltimore American.

Feminine Financiering.

He—You owe me ten kisses! Pay up!

She—Explain, sir!

"I won 'em! You know very well I wagered a dozen gloves against ten kisses and won! I—"

She—Oh! but kisses, you know—

He (firmly)—Kisses should be paid just as religiously as any other debt.

She (thoughtfully)—Just the same as a note?

"Yes."

"Or a check?"

"Yes."

"Or—or a—draft?"

"Certainly!"

"Then, you poor fellow, I'll give you a draft on mamma!"

(He never smiled again.)—San Francisco Bulletin.

From Mutton to Money.

There is, or rather was, years ago in this city, a gentleman who did a thriving business in mutton in the market district, and was well known to hundreds of people as a bright and original sort of man. Another man, who had not seen him for nearly 20 years, met him a short time ago, and after inquiries as to his health asked if he was in the same business.

"Oh, no," was the reply. "I'm presiding now."

The man who was inquiring about him was really phased by this answer, and remarked that he presumed it was his ignorance, but he must admit he derived no idea of his business from the statement that the former market man "was presiding."

"Why," he replied, "I mean that I am a president—president of a bank in Cambridge."—Boston Record.

The Literary Maiden.

"You must have discerned my love," sighed Harold Spooneigh to Beatrice Ritem, "for my face is as an open page to you."

"Huh," sweetly replied the fair young girl, "as far as I am concerned, your face is a rejected manuscript."—Baltimore American.

Secrets, as a rule, are disappointments.—Atchison Globe.

If you are not happy when at work there is little hope for you.—Atchison Globe.

Love, though blind, never stumbles while it lasts.—Atchison Globe.

Never depend upon your genius; if you have talent, industry will improve it; if you have none, industry will supply the deficiency.—John Ruskin.

On the Line.—Old Lady—"Can you tell me, if you plaze, where I'll get the Blackrock tram?" Dublin Car Driver—"Begorr, ma'am, if you don't watch yourself, you'll get it in the small of your back in about half a minute."—Punch.

The Usual Fate.—"What has become of that octogenarian who was telling us the other day how to live to be a hundred years old?" "He died at the age of 82."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

His Preference.—"Would you rather have something else than a piece of pie?" asked one kind neighbor of little Freddie, who had run an errand for her. "Yes, ma'am," said Freddie, promptly; "I wu'd ruther hav' two pieces."—Ohio State Journal.

"Subbubs seems to be popular among his neighbors." "I should say he was popular. Why, when they got up private theatricals once he was given the principal part, and no one disputed his rigat to it."—Philadelphia Press.

Ellen—"Oh! I know I'm going to have a lovely time this evening." Tessie—"Just because Fred is coming?" Ellen—"But you see Fred and I had a tiff last night, and it will be heavenly making up."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Higgins—"I did something to-day that I've been screwing up courage to do for a long time. I paid that odious Mrs. Bjones a call I've owed for a long time." Mr. Higgins—"I can sympathize with you, my dear. I paid the odious Mr. Bjones a bill I've owed just as long."—Nashville American.

No Ground for Hesitancy.

Frette—Do you know, it's got so with me now that when I start out in the morning to go down to business I have to stop at the corner to study which route will be the least apt to confront me with a creditor.

Callous—Thank goodness, I am no longer a victim of any such sensation as that.

"What! You surely don't mean to say by that you don't owe anyone."

"Far from it. I simply mean that there is no direction I can take that will insure any such exemption, and as a consequence it doesn't pay to hesitate."—Boston Courier.

Autocrat of the Table.

The head waiter at the Cliff house, Manitou, was given a smoker the other night and a fine gold watch. The distinguished official responded appropriately and with dignity to the presentation speech. He then lifted his hand in token that the audience was at an end. His guests departed and the great man was alone.—Denver Post.

Suffered Somewhat.

Doctor—Do you ever have ringing sounds in your ears?

Patient—Certainly. I'm a telephone girl.—Philadelphia Record.

Wisconsin Farm Lands.

The best of farm lands can be obtained now in Marinette County, Wisconsin, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at a low price and on very favorable terms. Wisconsin is noted for its fine crops, excellent markets and healthful climate. Why rent a farm when you can buy one much cheaper than you can rent and in a few years it will be your own property. For particulars address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago.

The actor may get a longer vacation than the ribbon-counter clerk, but the latter continues to eat regularly.—Chicago Daily News.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. Always use it to Break in New Shoes. At all druggists and shoe stores; 25c.

There's always life in the old land. The trouble is you have to dig to find it.—Atlanta Constitution.

What is the use in employing some one to do your dyeing for you. If you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES you can do it just as well as a professional.

When your troubles are so firmly anchored in your mind that you dream of them, whoa! —Atchison Globe.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

All tricks come back to the trickster.—Ram's Horn.

Cheek That Ugly Cough

With Hoxsie's Croup Cure. No opium. 50 cts.

Selfishness runs in families.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

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To any little girl who will send us 10 cents, together with the names and addresses of (3) little friends, we will send, postpaid, one of our CRY BABY DOLLS.

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CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

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"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."

Mr. J. A. Howells, of Ohio, Writes of His Visit to Oakland.

Mr. J. A. Howells, of the *Ashtabula Sentinel*, published at Jefferson, O., made a recent visit to Oakland where he was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Matthew Markland, and in last week's issue of his paper Mr. Howells publishes his impressions and a vivid pen picture of the country surrounding Oakland as follows:

"CROOK CREST,"
OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 1, 1901.

DEAR READER:—I write you from the top of creation—well, almost. It is nearly three thousand feet above the sea; the sun has come up and cleared off the light fog which had enveloped the valley, in the bosom of which is snuggled the pretty little village of Oakland, some hundreds feet below the "Crest," where we are entertained by Captain and Mrs. Markland.

To us—"my wife and I"—who are used to the level lands of the Western Reserve, this country is a revelation. From our front window, which opens outward on hinges like the sash in a Swiss cottage (on the stage,) we look out over the valley to hills on every hand, so diversified and beautiful in form, one almost believes they are looking thro' a magnifying glass at minature landscape gardening. The fields in the valley are still green, with trees dotted all over them, while on the rounded hills are large fields, here and there a red one which says: this is buckwheat. Very little wheat is raised here; meadows, oats and corn are the crops.

Mixed with the livid green of the fields are the darker green of the forests, and the gorgeous red and crimson of the maples and sumachs and vines which show the coming of autumn.

"High on the hills the miser, Autumn, sits
Hoarding his wondrous wealth of treasured gold,"

while the bright October sun floods all with its warmth. It is very quiet if we except the homely announcement of a hen that a fresh egg may be had for the seeking, or a muffled sound from the village and a passing train that roars through the hills.

Away off twenty miles we see the backbone of the Alleghany mountains, as straight almost as the ridge of a house; distance has mellowed outline and smoothed the sides so that it looks as though you might caress it with your hand as you would the back of a cat.

I have just returned from a stroll through the woods with the Captain. The ferns have turned to a rich brown and the leaves of the young oaks to a bronze while the sassafras has all the colors from yellow to deep red, and the maples are flaming in yellow and crimson; the air is so pure one wishes they had lungs large enough to inflate an air ship, in their greediness to breathe in all the air that surrounds them.

We left Jefferson Saturday afternoon in a heavy rain, but Solson's team carried us to the Eagleville depot, in a steady down-pour, in about forty minutes, and about as dry as we would have been at home. It rained almost all the way to Pittsburg, but ceased before our arrival, where we were warmly greeted by friends.

At 8 a. m. Monday we took the train for Cumberland. It was a surprise to us, for we expected only the best half of us to go beyond Pittsburg, but circumstances took such a turn that we joined the party, and in the language of Mr. Micawber, "confidence was restored, and we were a reunited family."

The usual motley crowd filled the depot—the B. & O.—and we had a 45 minutes wait for a belated western train. Among the hundreds of travelers were a dozen or fifteen boys from 9 to 16 years old, with all manner of bags and bundles, none large, of clothes. They were going to Wheeling to work in a glass house. They were dirty little fellows, and a tall, bare-headed, anxious mother of one of the lot was there to see him off. They were used to work and were possible the second or third generation of glass workers; and one of them may yet be in the whirlegig of American development, be a rich manager and manipulator in the glass business of the country.

The morning was rather gloomy, and the valley of the Monongahelia was full of smoke from the furnaces, mills, coke ovens and the thousands of smoke-producing industries which fill the valley. It was 10 o'clock and we were well up in the mountains before the sun came out and dispelled the gloom; and by the time we reached Cumberland it was delightfully bright and warm.

Cumberland is a wonderful busy city of 20,000 people most of whom seem to be employed on the railroads which center there. We had to wait for almost two hours for the Wheeling train which brought us to this place. When we did start we were soon on a branch of the Potomac which was a green-blue and clear as possible.

Then we came onto a branch of the Youghiogheny and followed it as it wound among the hills. At Piedmont we begin the ascent of the mountains on the "17-mile grade" and go up at an incline of 160 feet to the mile. It requires a good engine and helper to get the train up.

On the top we stop at the beautiful summer resort, Deer Park, which is so popular with Washington, Baltimore and other cities. Two or three miles further on we have Mountain Lake Park. It is the Mountain Chautauqua—most delightful in its situation, of hills thickly wood with oak. In this natural grove are hundreds of cottages and little hotels to take care of the thousands of people who come here for recreation and culture. The auditorium is an immense wooden structure with open sides, erected over a natural amphitheatre. It will seat five thousand people.

We visited the grounds on Wednesday. Here and there a belated cottager was preparing to move and leave the place to solitude and winter. This is the southern Chautauqua and is conducted by Dr. Davidson, whose home is at Cuyahoga Falls.

Thursday.—This morning the valley and hills are rather obscure by clouds and there is an autumn chill in the air with indication of rain.

As a matter of statistics it will be well to say that Oakland is the county seat of Garrett county, the youngest and largest county in Maryland. It was made out of a portion of Allegany county—observe the spelling—in 1872 and named in honor of John W. Garrett, the famous president of the B. & O. railroad. The county is bounded on the south and west by West Virginia; Mason and Dixon's line divides it from Penn's on the north and the north branch of the Potomac river separates it from West Virginia on the southeast—so it is the most remote corner of Maryland from the seaboard.

The village of Oakland has 1,170 inhabitants; the county of Garrett 17,701 normally and in the summer perhaps ten thousand more, for the top of the hills—or more properly speaking, mountains—are alive with visitors from the seaboard and south and everywhere. The village is prettily nestled at the foot of several hills, one of the principal of which is the one from which this is written—"Crook Crest"—named in honor of one of Ohio's great military men, Gen. George Crook. He married Miss Mary Tapscott Dailey, the charming daughter of a famous landlord of that name in Oakland, Cumberland and Wheeling and elder sister of our hostess.

During the war Miss Dailey was a most inveterate little rebel, and it was while stopping at her father's hotel in Cumberland, in February, 1865, that a band of Confederates by a ruse entered the lines—the town at that time was in the hands of the Union forces—and captured General Crook and carried him to Richmond.

Secretary Stanton ordered the arrest of Miss Dailey and her father, but the officer in command at Cumberland knowing they were innocent of any complicity in the affair, by one excuse and another, delayed, until after Appotamax and then there was no need to arrest them. General Crook was soon exchanged and came back to Cumberland, and was again captured, this time by a rebel too, but clad in cavalry gray, but in dainty attire—the winsome beauty, Miss Dailey. It was a case of love at first sight on the part of both, and after she surrendered it proved to be a union that was indissoluble except by death.

General Crook saw much service during the later '60's and all through the next twenty years in the west among the Indians, all of which time his wife was his almost constant companion. In the early '90's he died very suddenly at the Grand Pacific in Chicago while attending a court martial. The General, like all brave men, was very sympathetic. The night before his death he attended the theatre when Mansfield appeared in Dr. Jeckyl and Mr. Hyde, and although in poor health it has always been thought by his friends that the strain to his nerves and sensibilities in seeing the play had something to do with his sudden death a few hours after.

Our subject is too large for one letter and will be "continued in our next."

Estray Notice.

This is to give notice that I have taken up as an estray a white ram, with 2 slits in left ear and swallow fork and under bit in right ear. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay all costs and damages and take same away. The said animal can be found at my farm, 4 miles south of Deer Park.

30 3* CHAS. L. MOON.

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

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Renders hard leather soft.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW
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General practice in all the Courts of Maryland and West Virginia.

Money loaned on Mortgage.

Special attention given to sale of real estate, investigation of titles, conveyancing and preparation of legal papers.

Agent for the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

☞ Offices in McComas Building, opposite Garrett County Bank.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DANIEL PLEASANTS,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1901.

MARIA PLEASANTS,
Administratrix.
30 3 Mountain Lake Park, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS H. RAVENSCROFT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1901.

R. A. RAVENSCROFT, Administrator,
Accident, Md.

Appointment of Judge of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 23, 1901.

Francis Garlitz, appointed Democratic Judge of Election by this board at a meeting held Sept. 7, 1901, for Election District No. 3, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead W. H. Kaufman is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

ORDER NISI.

George W. Wilson vs. Joseph B. Wilson. No. 1364 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Allegany County.

Ordered, this 1st day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Allegany county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by James W. Wilson, committee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of November, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Oakland, Md., once a week for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of November, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $80.00.

R. M. LUMAN, Clerk.

True copy—test:
R. M. LUMAN, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following proposed new county road to be located is to run, viz: Beginning for the same at the south end of Garrett V. Moon's lane and running thence down Laurel creek and through the lands of the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company, James L. Harvey and J. B. Lipscomb and along the lines of said Lipscomb and Charles Cooper and through the lands of the said Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company to the town of Schell, a distance of three miles, and examine whether the proposed new road should be located, will meet on the 11th day of November, 1901, for such purpose and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said proposed new county road to be made, and, if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

J. H. WILSON,
JOHN W. HARVEY,
ANDREW J. LEE,
Examiner.

Oakland Pharmacy

[JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1901.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has compiled with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be compiled with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEAL

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this twentieth day of August, 1901.

(Signed) CHARLES G. DAWES,
oct 31 Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 5943.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Paid Up Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

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L. E. Friend, - Friendsville, Md.
Wm. Moody, - Bloomington, Md.
U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
R. E. SLIGER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS

cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." MRS. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Burlington Route

It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

Chicago-St. Paul Minneapolis Limited Express

It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

Leaves CHICAGO 6.30 p. m. Daily

We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

H. E. HELLER, District Passenger Agent,
632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Midget Harness Riveter.

Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the utlest extent of the law.

Call on or address:

C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.

Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY,
ARCHITECT,
Office 7 North Liberty St.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—REPUBLICAN Building,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. fe14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 f

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

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ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
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Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1901.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	6 01
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 15	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 48	10 35 lv	Coketon	8 35	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 09	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 10†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 46*	12 52† ar	Beverly	lv	†1 44
9 10*	1 15† ar	Huttonsville	lv	†1 20
M. P.	3 15* ar P. M.	Bealington	lv	P. M. *11 45 A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, General Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1901. NUMBER 33.

N. Y. TAMMANY IS GORMAN'S MODEL

And Rule or Ruin Is His Single Aim, An End For Which He Toils.

THAT ELECTION MEASURE

Was Solely Designed to Retrieve Shattered Political Fortunes.

The political world like every other department of life, is constantly undergoing the process of evolution. The business of politics, as understood by the last generation, was far less complicated then, when the questions to be dealt with were more simple, even in affairs of national concern, than they are to-day. It is true that from the beginning, the rising young republic had dealings to a greater or less extent, with almost every other nation, but the propositions were more concrete, and consequently more easily settled.

When the country was in more of a primitive state, when our fathers were carving sites for their homes out of the wilderness, they required more time to attend to matters, pertaining to actual manual labor, and had less leisure for the discussion of abstract theories. Municipal and state politics were reduced to a few simple propositions. These were quite often very bitterly discussed but the conditions were not difficult to comprehend. Personal references, self interest, and even more than now, prejudice and spite, pure and simple, were factors that entered even more largely into their discussions than with the politicians of today.

Personal encounters and duels were of remarkably frequent occurrence. Some of the best men and most eminent statesmen of that day lost their lives in duels, and assassinations were not infrequent. In this connection we need not refer to the duel between Burr and Hamilton, resulting in the death of the latter, the founder of our national financial system, and secretary of the treasury under Washington, not to mention the personal conflicts of Old Hickory, Henry Clay, John Randolph et. al. The articles of the dueling code were in every statesman's pocket, and a brace of pistols in his portmaneau. However, this tendency of resorting to personal conflicts has been almost entirely eliminated from the methods of settling political controversies at the present day. Although it cannot be denied that the greater complications in all that can be dominated by political managers as policies resolve themselves more and more into economical questions for political chicanery and corruption that evidence themselves by steals of various degrees from the public treasury of municipality, state and nation.

Public improvements in each of these departments are now conducted on such a comparatively colossal scale that opportunities are offered for unscrupulous politicians and political organizations, bound together for no other purpose than for personal emolument, who have entirely lost sight of the people's interests in the headlong chase for everything in sight or prospect that may be cribbed from a long-suffering and indulgent public.

A corrupt combination of this character, of which the Gorman ring is a conspicuous example, is an organization of individuals who have held public office for periods of varying duration, which have given them opportunities for making themselves acquainted with all the most effective methods for plucking the public goose.

A state legislature dominated by a ring of this character throws out its tendrils in every direction, permeating even municipal governments, till they control every public contract of any importance to the extent that none shall be let to any contractor who will not consent to give up a large share of the spoils, or agree to use his influence in every way to keep the organization in power.

Of such a nature are the Rasin contracts that have been sucking, vampire-like, the life blood of Baltimore. Such are the methods of Tammany hall, in New York, to such an extent that almost every municipal office is given out by the henchmen of Richard Croker, knowing that their appointments will receive his sanction. These are very secret societies, and no gang of banditti were ever bonnd by stronger obligations to hang together and protect each other till the last ditch.

Had such organization existed a century ago in city hall, state house or capitol, the people would have risen in their might, and with weapons more severe than a whip of small cords, have turned out the whole mass of corruption with a clean sweep. A terrible retribution came upon Boss Tweed and the Tammany ring, and the people are getting ready to work a merited and just retribution next November on the Gorman ring.

At the mass meeting at Belair, where such broadsides were thundered against political corruption and ring rule, that the reverberations are echoing and re-echoing from center to circumferance of the state, Senator Williams made among others, the following telling remarks exposing the iniquitous methods of the Gorman wing of the legislature:

"The hollow pretense," said Mr. Williams, "that the purpose of the bill was to prevent bribery and corruption at elections was clearly shown by the voting down by the Democratic Senators of amendments offered by Republicans to the bill which would have tempered and lessened its iniquitous nature and given some foundation to the claim that it would tend to check bribery.

"Fair-minded, unbiased men, who will look for the motives that prompted the call for the extra session and search for the real purpose of this election law and the recent state census, cannot fail to see that it is the development of a well-laid plan designed not to benefit the people of Maryland, but to satisfy the ambitions of a few political leaders. I do not believe that the independent, free-thinking, thoughtful voters of this state are going to sanction such a plan or permit the party that conceived it to remain in power when its plain purpose is to still further abuse the confidence of the people."

Mr. Williams spoke of the "waste of $40,000 by the Democrats in taking a census, when the errors in the federal census would have been corrected by the federal officials themselves without cost to the state."

The following vigorous arraignment of the enemies of the free ballot occurs near the conclusion of the late speech of Senator McComas. It is a startling finish as sharp as the detonation of the torpedo that blows the ship to ——. "Go ask the winds that roam around where fragments strew the sea!"

Said Senator McComas: "The whole system is contrived to disfranchise. Every section of the Reformed Election law is amended to hinder the voter. Every amendment added words to defeat the intent of the honest voter. Vote as you will, a thousand of voters will be robbed of their suffrage in the counting of the ballots under the disfranchising rules of these conspirators against true Democracy. They will flitter away your rights by the caprice of typesetting. They will rob you of your manhood suffrage by a pretense of a spot upon the ballot. If you be old and infirm your trembling hand will cheat you at the ballot box by the law of these conspirators. If your sight, after a well spent life, is dim it will not save you from the theft of your vote in the count of the ballots. When later, if they win, they wipe out the bi-partisan two-judge system, they will give you two judges of the majority and a weak judge of the minority, whom they will choose, and election judges will be unanimous to count all doubtful voters to win an election to perpetuate the ring. If they win the old infamies of unfair election practices will be enacted into law to overcome the wrath of a slowly awakened and much outraged people. The bosses and the machine dare not trust the people."

No party ever entered upon a campaign struggling under greater odds than did the supporters of honest government in the State of Maryland when they began the work preparatory to the November election. They found the Gorman cohorts in control of the registration machinery. They found them strongly entrenched in the city and State adminstrations. They found the Gorman ring in exclusive possession of the State census lists, with all the valuable political information contained in these lists at their disposal. They found the Gorman machinery in the possession of the shrewdest and most tireless set of political workers ever gathered together in this State. They found the Gorman wing of Democracy determined upon the election to the Senate of former Senator Gorman.

At the very threshold of the campaign came the most disheartening blow of all, the death of President McKinley.

Despite all these obstacles, never once discouraged, the Republicans and their allies from the Democratic party who have declared for a free ballot and a fair count, went to work and with a result that not only have they met and overcome the difficulties which confronted them, but they have forged ahead and any man familiar with the work to date must acknowledge that victory will perch upon their banners. The obstacles which Gorman by special legislation threw in their way, seem to have acted as a stimulus, rather than deterirent. They were encouraged by the uphill fight which stared them in the face, went to work with a will that has yielded wonders.

Deprived of access to the information contained in the State census lists, they devised lists of their own, and these lists were found to be far more effective for campaign purposes than those of the Gorman contingent, since they were the latest that could be prepared, and, therefore, more accurate. Their house-to-house canvass for voters to register, which was carried on all aver the State, proved effective.

And there is another obstacle which the ring managers placed in the Republicans' way and which has been overcome, namely, the educational qualification of voters. This was really one of the most serious problems with which they had to contend. But this they have also met. It was no easy task to establish all over this State schools for the instruction of illiterate voters, but this is just what they have done and with this most gratifying result, the leaders have been brought into close contact with a class of voters heretofore neglected. The Republican workers were forced to meet this issue of making the entire ballot as they were forced to meet the change in the system of voting inaugurated when the Australian system was introduced and they had to employ simple but effective methods in instructing their voters.

In this campaign, though the lesson has been far more difficult, it has been learned by the same illiterates who learned how to mark their ballots under the Australian plan. The Republican State committee has under consideration the introduction of a simple device at all polling places by which the most illiterate can easily mark their ballots.

On election day the supporters of the free ballot system propose to establish schools of instruction for illiterates at every polling place in the city and State.

Of course, the work of the campaign could not have been done without effective organization. That the opposers of ring-rule have been able to build up the thorough organization which they have in this State is a surprise.

The following from the Baltimore *News*, embodying sentiments from the New Orleans *Picayune*, seems to reflect the ideas of the press generally, at least of those papers throughout the country that don't run their machinery without a balance wheel:

In the midst of the hysterical outcry which has been raised by a great part of the Southern press over President Roosevelt's act in asking Booker Washington to dine with him, it is refreshing to see that such a paper as the New Orleans *Picayune* has kept its head completely. The *Picayune* has few equals and no superior among Southern newspapers, and is thoroughly representative of the best thought and sentiment of the South. This excellent newspaper says:

"The *Picayune* regards this action on the part of the President as an official and not a social matter. Necessarily if the President should take negroes of both sexes into social relations with his family it would exact a great deal of prejudice, but officially, as the chief magistrate of the Republic, which embraces in its citizenship people of all colors and many races, he may confer with and entertain people who are black, red, brown and yellow, as well as white, and eat and drink with them. If, however, he should endeavor to bring the peoples of all races, colors and conditions into the same social plane and into intimate intercommunication it is much to be doubted if he could make it a success, either politically or socially."

The outburst which has been so general in the Southern press is not surprising. This was an instinctive protest against a thing which, at first blush, struck most Southern men in a sensational light. That there was nothing sensational about it, and that, even from the strictly Southern point of view, it should be regarded in just the light in which the *Picayune* regards it, will probably be the sober second thought of a large part of the Southern people.

THEY KNOW THEIR WORST ENEMY.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!

The Republican State Central Committee for this county announce mass meetings to be held at the following places upon the dates named:

SANG RUN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 7.30.

SAND SPRING, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 7.30.

FRIENDSVILLE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 7.30.

BITTINGER, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 7.30.

NEW GERMANY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 7.30.

GRANTSVILLE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 2, 1.30.

ACCIDENT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 7.30.

The above meetings will be addressed by some of the following speakers:

Capt. James A. Hayden, E. H. Sincell, J. C. Renninger, L. A. Rudisill, W. W. Sweet, F. A. Thayer, Col. A. G. Sturgiss, Capt. J. W. White, Dr. J. W. Laughlin, N. S. Heindel, Senator R. A. Ravenscroft, Assemblyman P. E. Finzel, Charles Ashby, Percy H. Veitch.

LITTLE SWEETHEART.

Do I know a little sweetheart,
One that's wondrous sweet and fair—
Just a charming little sweetheart,
Every smile a cunning snare:
With an eager mouth for kisses
When she meets her lover true—
Do I know the little sweetheart?
Well, I rather think I do.

Do I know a little sweetheart
With such winning ways of grace
That the angels sigh with envy
When they see her shining face:
Yes, I know the little sweetheart,
And I love her dearly, too.
So this dainty little sweetheart
Cannot be the one for you.

June 26, 1901. —T. L. L.

VOTERS OF GARRETT COUNTY.

A Slight Decrease Compared With the Year 1900.

The registration of Garrett county has been completed, and the corrected lists show the number of white voters to be 3,995, colored, 25; total 4,020, being a net loss of 197 from the total registered vote of last year. Grantsville district made a net gain of 14 votes, while every other district in the county lost. It is a noticeable fact that the two Oakland districts sustained nearly one-half the loss of the entire county. Notwithstanding this heavy loss, the registered vote is 440 in excess of the number cast for President in 1900. The table of registered voters for 1901 is as follows.

Districts.	White.	Col'd.	T'l.
1. Altamont	311	..	311
2. Selbysport	488	1	489
3. Grantsville	443	..	443
4. Bloomington	197	2	199
5. Accident	305	..	305
6. Sang Run	230	..	230
7. Oakland	318	8	326
8. Ryan's Glade	361	..	361
9. Johnson	150	1	151
10. Deer Park	246	8	254
11. Elbow	134	..	134
12. Bittinger	194	..	194
13. Kitzmillerville	73	..	73
14. Oakland	545	5	550
Totals in 1901	3995	25	4020
Totals in 1900	4187	30	4217

The Information Is Expensive, But—

The subscriber who tries to beat the publisher out of his subscription is the one whose cry is that publishers should only send out papers in advance; as if that was any of their business. A publisher has as much right to trust his customers as any other business man has. If editors always required pay in advance they would not know who all are rascals in the different communities. Their information is expensive but they get it and are in position to inform others and save them from being defrauded. —Cumberland Alleganian.

School Open.

The schools of Garrett county opened on Monday of this week. The enrollment of scholars in the numerous schools is not as large as it will be later in the school term, owing to the fact that many children of school age are kept upon the farm to assist in the work there while the weather remains good.

The Oakland school has for its instructors Prof. A. W. DeWitt, principal, who is assisted by the following corps of teachers: Mr. H. A. Loraditch, Misses Mae Hamill, Lizzie Leary, Rose Maroney, Ella Martin and Virginia Johnson.

Oakland Club.

All members of the Oakland Club are requested to be present at a meeting to be held at club rooms Saturday evening, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock, as matters of vital importance to the organization will be considered.

Garrett County S. S. Convention.

The Garrett County Sunday School Convention will be held at Loch Lynn on Saturday and Sunday, November 2 and 3. The sessions will be held in the United Brethren church. Programs have been liberally distributed throughout the county, and large colored posters placed at prominent points. Each Sunday School is entitled to two delegates, who will be hospitably entertained by the good people of Loch Lynn and vicinity. Pastors and Superintendents are delegates by virtue of their offices. The Sunday Schools are requested to elect their delegates on Sunday next, 27th, and send their names and addresses promptly to Rev. J. E. Johnson, Mt. Lake Park, Md., stating whether or not they will attend. The statistics are to be mailed to the County Secretary, Miss Ella Laughlin, Deer Park, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

WONDERFUL NERVE

Displayed By Sergeant Crim, Who Was Shot Monday.

He Made a National Reputation As a Detective in the Celebrated Pearl Bryan Case—No Hope of His Recovery.

In reference to the shooting of Sergeant Cal Crim, formerly of Oakland, at Cincinnati Monday, the Cincinnati *Evening Post* gives the following facts:

Detectlve Cal Crim was walking west on Sixth street en route to Central Police Station, where he was to meet Detective Charles Grimsley, both intending to go fishing at Aurora, Indiana.

Just east of Vine street, in front of Zumstein's livery stable, he met Dan Foley, alias Foley the Goat, the notorious pickpocket of international fame. Catching the pickpocket by the left arm, swung him around to his right side, and grabbing him by the left arm, said:

"Dan, will you walk or ride? I am going to headquarters."

With an oath Foley jerked a revolver evidently from his right coat pocket and fired two shots, pressing the revolver the second time into Crim's right side below the nipple. The first shot missed, but the second, ranging down inside of Crim, penetrated vital parts and inflicted a probable fatal wound.

Crim, paralyzed with pain, could not pull his own revolver, but staggering against a telegraph pole for support, pointed to Foley and called: "Stop that man!" Foley ran westward. Crim set down the grip he was carrying and started across the street. He was about to fall, when Ed Bohan, porter at the Palace Hotel, grasped him and helped him to Weatherhead's drug store.

Crim is in full realization of his condition, and has no hopes of recovery.

To Detective Kincaid, at the City Hospital, he said: "I know it is all up with me."

Kincaid sought to dissuade the dread belief from the wounded man's brain.

Crim only replied: "It is no use. I appreciate your spirit, but I feel that I am mortally hurt."

Detective Kincaid said of his superior: "I never saw such fortitude and pure nerve. He lies there as calm as can be, and said not a word in denunciation of Foley. When we saw that we could not encourage him we asked if he had any request to make and he said: "Do what you can for my wife and babies," and he cried.

The scene at police headquarters was pitiful. Strong men, to whose eyes tears had been strangers for years, broke down and cried like children when a false report of Crim's death was brought in about 1 o'clock. All morning the fellow officers and the chiefs made no effort to hide their poignant grief.

Sergeant of Detectives David Calvin Crim became a member of the Police Department at the reorganization under the non-partisan law in 1886. For a time Crim was assigned to duty at the Humane Society. Later he patrolled a beat and by earnest work and the exhibition of shrewdness earned promotion to the Detective Department.

It was in the Pearl Bryan case that Crim, with his partner, John McDermott, now assigned as the mayor's detective, gained national fame.

He is a son of Mr. Joseph M. Crim, of Oakland, who recently returned home after making an extended visit to his home in Cincinnati.

IN HAPPIER TIMES.

(A RONDEAU.)

In happier times, when days were bright,
And hearts were filled with sweet delight,
And roses bloomed along the way—
Then life was in its holiday,
Nor dreamed of the coming night.

With visions rare, in golden light,
Sweet Fancy took an upward flight
To far beyond the world's decay,
In happier times.

Oh, hearts afraid—from sore despite,
There is no joy but has its blight:
Why should we grieve for things astray?
HIS promise wipes all tears away;
HIS love shall bring us all delight,
In happier times.

—T. L. L.

To the Voters of Garrett County.

Having received the nomination for the office of County Treasurer and believing it to be my duty to stay and attend to the duties of the office I now hold, I take this method of soliciting your aid and influence.

Thanking you for your support in the past I respectfully solicit your assistance this time when it will be a great help to me.

Very respectfully,

JAMES W. WHITE.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1901.

BLACK AND RED ANTS

TWO COLONIES IN A FIERCE BATTLE TO THE DEATH.

Human Warfare Paralleled In This Conflict Between the Vicious Insects—Three Days' Fighting Before Victory Came to the Reds.

Was it the attempted application of the doctrine of territorial expansion? Was it a case of forcing a higher order of civilization upon an energetic and unwilling race? Was it retaliation for real or fancied insult to national honor? Was it perhaps because of an interest in the slave trade or a gold mine or a diamond mine? Was it any or none of these reasons that led to the terrific and decisive battles of which I was an interested witness some years ago? It will perhaps never be determined what were the causes underlying a struggle of three days' duration, marked by carnage, feats of strength and deeds of valor such as are rarely the lot of the historian to record.

I was sitting one summer afternoon in the shadow of my cottage near a stunted lilac bush when my attention was attracted to a horde of large black ants crossing a narrow roadway which lay between my house and that of a neighbor in the same yard. Their objective point, I soon perceived, was the foot of the lilac, the ground around which had been honeycombed by little red ants less than half as large as the others.

There seemed to be an unusual excitement here. Possibly a sentry or scout had brought news to the colony of the approaching army. At least they were not being attacked unawares. The invaders were met near the foot of the bush, and the war was on. The battleground was confined to a space perhaps three feet square, but here among the hillocks and ravines in miniature all the tragedies and triumphs of war were enacted.

There were at first arrangement and order when van met van, but the conflict soon resolved itself into a general catch as catch can encounter. Woe to the red ant luckless enough to get into the jaws of its larger foe! One closing up of those powerful instruments, and a crushed, helpless mass was flung aside. The smaller, however, had the advantage both in numbers and agility and fought in pairs or triplets. Thus while the black ant generally killed one or more of its antagonists it was itself doomed. The duration of a battle varied from five to fifteen minutes, ceased by the disappearance of the invaders, to be suddenly renewed later.

It was pathetic during these periods of truce to note the casualities and the movements on the fateful field. Busy little army surgeons or possibly members of the Red Cross corps hurried from one mangled body to anoth Sometimes a feeble response on the part of the wounded soldier to the anxious inquiry of the relief was noticeable. The solicitous and universal sympathy of the unharmed for their less fortunate companions was a sight never to be forgotten. The ground was strewed with bodies in all stages of dismemberment—legs gone, antennæ missing, head severed from the body, the body itself sectioned. Here and there one mortally wounded dragged itself slowly and painfully to some obscure spot to die. Others were helped away to a place of security, but in such condition that it is safe to infer they passed their remaining days in a hospital or some home for the disabled. For three days, in at least as many battles each day, the conflict raged. Each day witnessed a perceptible thinning out of the ranks, but the vigor and spirit of the contest kept up till near the close.

Desirous of knowing what effect the presence of strange surroundings would have on the combatants, I procured a large glass dish and captured several of both species. This I repeated at various times. Invariably, while at first trying to escape, upon becoming aware of each other's presence they grappled and fought to the death. Valor, honor, hatred, revenge—what was it?—dominated entirely over fear.

Against the stubborn resistance and greater numbers of their antagonists the invaders could not hold out. A panic finally seized the survivors such as comes upon human warriors—an unutterable, unreasoning fear—and, thoroughly defeated in their object, whatever it might have been, for days after hostilities ceased any unusual noise near their dwellings would send each individual hurriedly to shelter as if an avenger were at its heels.—Scientific American.

Pigeons Wreaked Vengeance.

A remarkable story of the vengeance wrought by pigeons is told by a paper at Zurich, writes a correspondent. Two pigeons built a nest in a tree situated in a well stocked garden of flowers and vegetables and there raised a brood of which they were very proud. The other day the old birds left the nest, and in their absence some one captured the young ones. On their return the female was much upset at her loss. The male, however, went and fetched about fifty other pigeons, which actually devastated the garden, the vegetables and flowers being destroyed in wholesale quantities.

SPEECH

Delivered by

Senator R. A. Ravenscroft, of Garrett County,

IN THE

Senate of Maryland March 13, 1901

The Election Bill being under consideration, Senator Ravenscroft said :—

MR. PRESIDENT :—Considering this measure as a whole and giving the most liberal construction and excuses for its introduction, for the motive which may have prompted it, I am constrained to insist that the gravest consideration to the people of this State and the members of this Senate is involved in the results and probabilities which are likely to follow from its passage. Until the call of his Excellency the Governor, preceded by some suggestion in the press that the emergency demanded remedial legislation, it must be conceded that the almost universal sentiment of the press approved aud cammended the most excellent election law of 1896. Opposition to this pending measure is justly founded upon the fact that, while it is intended to diminish the opportunity for bribery in elections, as a matter of fact to any man skilled in practical politics, it is clearly apparent that the facilities for successful bribery are enormously increased in favor of the political party having charge of the election machinery in the State. The real object of this bill, frankly conceded by the Democratic press and in individual intercourse by the Democratic leaders and politicians, is the disfranchisement of illiterate voters. The Democratic party has not the courage to make this issue apparent upon the face of this bill, hoping to escape the obstruction of constitutional law. Every device possible to conceal the practical intent intended to be executed by the law has been ingeniously covered by cunning phraseology with a view to make the law pass muster in the courts. The provisions of the bill itself were concealed from the public and the press until after the meeting of this Legislature, and now the Senate is asked without free and full opportunity to weigh all the conditions and results which will follow such legislation to rush this measure through without mature consideration. If fairness and honesty are intended by this bill, why authorize the supervisors of election to exclude from the public full knowledge in advance of the groupings and order in which the candidates names will be placed on the ballot ? Why invest irresponsible messengers instead of the policemen of Baltimore and the sheriffs of the counties, who are sworn officers of the law and subject to its penalties, with the custody and delivery of the ballot boxes, to the judges of election ? Why not require the present legal identification of the voter by his signature, recorded at the time of registration, or have knowledge of the fact that he is an illiterate by reason of that record ? Why exclude from candidates and public advertisement a frank and fair notice in advance of the election of the exact arrangement of the ballot before the day of election ? Experience has proven under the simplest forms of ballot that men of even more than moderate intelligence are frequently embarrassed in attempting to vote other than a straight party ticket. If your law intends to prevent bribery by the scheme now proposed it assumes practically that the illiterate and unfortunates are the only class that are bribed and purchased at elections.

Mr. President, the Democratic party has posed and masqueraded for years in this State as the champion and defender of the rights of the plain people. It now displays its cloven foot. and through this proposed legislation puts a discount upon misfortune, a degradation upon the worthy man, who, coming from humble origin and meagre fortune or coming as an adopted citizen of this country without knowledge of language or letters, and humiliates the more fortunate sons and relatives of unfortunate parents who cannot read or write by tearing away from them their constitutional right of franchise. Is this State prepared to stand for the principle of taxation without representation, or is it prepared to excuse the non-voter from the burden of general taxation ? Is it prepared to excuse the illiterate from obedience to the laws, criminal and civil, in the making of which he is to have no voice if this bill becomes a law ? If not, then the declaration of rights of this State, our constitution and our pretext of championship of individual liberty are frauds and a false pretense upon our people. Will each individual Senator in this body assume the responsibility of answering first, to his conscience, secondly, to his constitution oath, and thirdly, to his constituents, and justify himself before God and man in voting for the passage of this bill ? My brother Senators, for one I stand here as the champion of the plain people. The more fortunate classes can take care of themselves. There is now threatening in the near future a revolution by the ballot of the masses of the people against the autocracy of corporate greed and political combinations of ambitious bosses. I warn you that the day of reckoning is not far distant, when the thunders of malediction and the tidal wave of political oblivion will overwhelm the men who attempt to stand in the way of the great tide and the power of the ballot in the hands of the plain but honest voter, who will not be driven by political machines nor party bosses. There are gentlemen on this floor who must realize, if they are not blind, by the experience of the past six years that they are going to their political graves as a sacrifice to the ambition of a few men who will not be able to save them and who probably would not if they could after they have defiantly or subserviently loaned themselves to the revolutionary proceedings in which this Legislature is now engaged. When the day of disaster and defeat shall come the forces which are now driving some gentlemen unwillingly and reluctantly to their political destruction will be powerless to save or console, and the very instruments which are now sought to be used to perpetuate the power of a few men will be turned, wielded in the hands of a strong and gigantic majority, against those who have sought to make it a means of renewed political power and personal advantage. If this bill is an emergency requirement now, why was it not so one year ago ? If it is righteous and just,why not submit it to the voice of the people at the next general election as a basis of a constitutional amendment ? Failing to do this, the supporters of this measure must rest under a fear that they would not be vindicated by a popular vote of the freemen of this State who have under the constitution and without question heretofore had the right of franchise and have been compelled to pay their taxes and obey the laws.

Degrade the American voter by limiting or interfering with his free right of exercise of political franchise, brand him a political slave and send him forth among his fellow men with this discredit, disgrace and disability upon him and the humiliation which he will feel, the bitter anguish which will be reflected by his family and associates, his children and all his relations, will exhibit itself and be most emphatically felt by those who will be responsible for it, not only in the next campaign but for many years to come. Contented and self-respecting citizens, prosperous and happy in their surroundings, faithful to all public duty and obedient to all legal obligations will be changed into men of broken spirit, rebelling against the forms of law and the management of the government of the state, and will seek justification for their demoralized change of civil status in charging it to arbitrary legislation which they believe has violated the dearest rights gnaranteed to them, as American citizens, under the constitution of the United States and of the State. Humiliation will take the place of personal pride, discontent and agitation will supersede present conditions of peace and happiness. The men intelligent enough to till the soil, to successfully ply their industries, to develop the wealth of the forest and mine, to defend their country's honor on the field of battle at home and in foreign climes, will justly and righteously rebel against a law which degrades them below the level of the cunning criminal who can read and write, but has neither moral virtue, social status or patriotism. Outlaw and eliminate such men from participation in public affairs and from having a voice in the government of the State by their ballots and degrade them below the political status of the pardoned convicts, make them an object of scorn and criticism among their neighbors and their community and you will breed in them and in the generations which will descend from their loins a spirit of rebellion and revolution which will be full of danger and menace to the public good. The spread of discontent, anarchy and revolution against existing forms of government in other lands should be a warning to us in this free country to steer the course of the Ship of State and the policy of our legislation away from the rocks of danger and shoals of national disaster. The near future will present several problems of serious and far reaching importance in the solution of which the public safety will require the utmost patriotism and most earnest support of the State and the Republic by the plain people of this country. They control the ballot box and they will learn how to vote intelligently, against all the efforts which partisanship and political machinery may make to disfranchise them. But they will not forget, nor will they forgive, the influences and the sources of dictation which sought to deprive them of the right which their ancestors enjoyed for a century in this country. To kindle the forces of discontent and set in motion at this time so grave a cause for revolution and rebellion is not only injudicious, indiscreet, but almost treasonable in the light of social, financial and political conditions which now exist in this country.

Make what pretexts you please about the intention to eliminate bribery from elections our prediction is that the earliest succeeding elections after the passage of this law will prove that the facilities for bribery will be just as great, if not greater, than hertofore and that equal efforts will be made by politicians of all parties to corrupt voters and purchase elections as in the past. Mr. President. the next elections will show, and we invite the attention of you gentlemen of the opposition to our prediction, that the effect of this law will react severely and emphatically and will record a judgment of public condemnation against the plans and methods of disfranchisement, for the execution of which it was conceived, and for which it is sought to be made effective. When the future record comes to be made up and the history of political legislation in this State shall be reviewed in the generations which are to follow us there will be readers and students of history who will bear the blush of shame and regret to themselves that some men connected with their ancestry were in part responsible for this revolutionary legislation.

The descendents of some of the illiterates, who shall be more fortunate in educational advantages than some of the present generation, will rise to the front in public life in this State and take part in the management of public affairs, and they will not forget or hesitate to remind some of their contemporaries who may have ambition for public favor or advancement that their fathers and grandfathers had cruelly disfranchised in the years which had preceded, an humble and honest class of citizens from which these very men who hold honors will be the descendents.

The May election in the City of Baltimore and the November election in this State will give ample vindication of the course of the minority members of this Senate and will give a verdict of public censure against the passage of this law. Apologies and excuses will then be too late. The record of this session and its legislation will have passed into history, and the gentlemen who have helped make that record will have to accept the result of public approval or disfavor.

SPEECH BY SENATOR RAVENSCROFT

In the Senate of Maryland March 14, 1901.

The second reading of the Election Bill being under consideration Senator Ravenscroft said :

MR. PRESIDENT :—Unanimous co-operation of the majority members of this body, in solidly opposing every proposed amendment to this bill, which was intended to give more facility and more intelligent understanding to the voter, and to prevent fraud and corruption by election officials, indicates the determination of the representatives of the Democratic party under the party lash to pass this bill. The whole proceeding, commencing with the call of this special session, has been revolutionary, unwarrantable and a discredit to this proud old State. Liberty of conscience and the unobstructed right of franchise have been always claimed as cardinal doctrines and heritages of Maryland citizens. This legislation is in defiance of all the proud boasts of our past history. The claims upon which it is based are false and unworthy of the consideration of an honorable body like this. The pretext that the bill is intended to prevent bribery is a sham and a declaration which it is doubtful any Senator on this floor believes. The press and the public of this State know that this pretext is false. Forty thousand unfortunate voters who are intended to be affected by this law, and who cannot read or write, know already by communication with their neighbors of the purpose of this law and what will be its ultimate results. They know that by indirection and by an evasive process they are to be deprived of the constitutional right which the fundamental law of the State has guaranteed them. They know that they are to be placed in the same category as felons, unpardoned criminals, unnaturalized foreigners and mental imbeciles, and they know that this is being done by force or political dictation from a few ambitious men, who, when they have attained, if they shall attain, the end of their personal, selfish, political ambition, will not turn back to shed tears of sympathy or to write epitaphs of glory over the tombs of political oblivion to which some, if not many, of the members of this Legislature will shortly be consigned.

They know that they are placed by this proposed law, and by the pretenses made by its champions, before the public with the finger of scorn and infamy and degredation pointed at them and are held up for public view as degraded beings who alone are subjects of corruption and bribery at elections.

This bill, if enacted into law, will take away the right of franchise from hundreds of our veteran soldiers, many of whom are crippled and burdened with disease, because of their arduous service on behalf of the preservation of the Union and the honor of our national flag. Think of it, my fellow Senators, what an infamous outrage this disfranchisement will perpetrate upon the rights of many of our nation's heroes. The magnitude, the beauty and grandeur of our country today is due to the unflinching patriotism of these heroic men.

When the country called them into active service, at a time when an awful crisis was pending in this Union, when the dark clouds of secession were hovering over and about us, threatening, as they were, to break down the Union, no man thought to ask them if they could read aud write, nor did any man think even for a moment of making inquiry as to their efficiency, manhood and patriotism because of a lack of education. It was not and should not have been done, for they were able to render and did render their country exemplary service upon its battlefields. They have received the plaudits and commendation of a grateful people, from the close of the great civil war up until today, and even now the American heart throbs with emotion and gratitude toward these old veterans. Thus it has been, thus it is, and thus it should be as long as the citizens of this Republic breathe the atmosphere of freemen.

But, oh, what an awful wrong, what a glaring injustice and base ingratitude will be shown toward many of these heroes by legislation of this character ! It is unfair, unpatriotic and certainly un-American.

Their misfortunes in illiteracy and lack of learning, no matter how respectable, prosperous or law-abiding they may have been, and may be still, are to be turned into a crucifixion of their moral righteousness as well as used as an instrument to disfranchise them and exclude them from a voice in the making of laws, which they must obey, and the levying of taxes, which they must help to pay. They know, and we all know, Mr. President, that this law will not obstruct or hinder the bribery and corruption of those who, less honest, less reputable citizens, are able to read and write. Aye, Mr. President, they know, and the whole public will know, that this law, if passed as now proposed in this bill without further amendment, throws wide open the door for unlimited and systematic bribery and places the very machinery for that purpose in the hands of the election officials and into the hands of the party workers of the political party now in control in this State. The unfortunates who are to be affected by this law, as well as the whole State, know that this question has never been presented as an issue to be passed upon at a general election, nor has it been submitted for the calm consideration of a constitutional convention. We are told through the press that his Excellency the Governor justifies the call for this session on the ground that it comes by appeal from the people. We have not been advised who are the great people making this appeal other than a few choice spirits in the Democratic party, who, under the whip and spur of party management, were called and driven into conferences and instructed, many of them against their will and against their conscience, to have appeals and representations made to the Governor to justify him in issuing this call. But, Mr. President, the great body of the people have been heard from in another direction, the metropolitan press of Baltimore city, which certainly seems to, and generally does, voice the popular sentiment, has almost without exception denounced this measure and warned this Legislature of the retribution which will follow and of the vengeance of condemnation which will be the penalty which must be paid in the near future to those of us who, as public servants, dare abridge the sacred right of franchise. Citizens in public meeting, to the responsive applause of thousands of indignant hearers, have denounced this bill and appealed to this body to stay its mad career in revolution. The illiterate people, in excited groups about the country stores, the village blacksmith shops, upon the farms and in the factories and upon the street corners in the city and in their homes, in their places of social intercourse and even in their churches where they go to worship, have with suppressed excitement and either with bated breath or wildly extravagant declarations protested, criticised and condemned what is about to be done in this Senate today. The wounds of humiliation, of degradation and of infamy which are to be placed on this people, will not be healed during the lifetime of any member of this Senate. The children and the children's children of these citizens who are to be wronged, betrayed and politically crucified, will mark the name and the ambition and business and social aspirations of every one of us who goes upon this record as the one betrayer of the interests of the unfortunate masses. More than this, Mr. President, if the courts should decide, as we are convinced that they must and will decide, that this law is unconstitutional, in what darkened retreat, away from public gaze and sneering criticism and away from the pointing of the finger of pity and scorn, will such of the honorable members of this body as may have, in violation of conscience and judgment, been seduced by party expediency and fidelity, hide themselves away from a storm which will ever be a recurrent one when they have any ambition for future public honors or official recognition. Mr. President, the minority members of this body sought to go upon the record made by this measure, according to their best judgments and the dictates of their conscience, as to their obedience to the constitution and laws of the State ; to their oath of office and their duty and obligation to the whole people of the State, irrespective of party or social condition. They will stand proudly upon the record they are now making and will go confidently back to the people of the State feeling profoundly assured of the most absolute and overwhelming vindication and approval. Principle and public duty, a purpose to protect those who are at this hour helpless to protect themselves, and a purpose to maintain the honor, dignity and proud reputation of this old State without any motive of partisanship or party dictation, have been the incentives and the controling purpose of the members on this side of the House. When the people shall again assemble in convention and at the polls the protest they will enter against

(Continued on Page Three.)

REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRATIC

PATRICK E. FINZEL

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT

PATRICK E. FINZEL	REPUBLICAN
WILLIAM R. OFFUTT	DEMOCRATIC
ERASTUS C. W. RYLAND	DEMOCRATIC

FOR SHERIFF:

EDMUND JAMISON	DEMOCRATIC
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT	REPUBLICAN

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:

EDWARD H. BARTLETT	DEMOCRATIC
JAMES W. WHITE	REPUBLICAN

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

FLOYD CROWE	DEMOCRATIC
TAYLOR FRIEND	REPUBLICAN
JACOB STUMP	REPUBLICAN
CHARLES WHITMORE	DEMOCRATIC

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS:

THOMAS E. FLANIGAN	DEMOCRATIC
EDWIN E. FRIEND	REPUBLICAN

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

FRANKLIN P. GREEN	REPUBLICAN
EDWIN L. MITCHELL	DEMOCRATIC

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

lishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

For Constitutional Amendment.

Against Constitutional Amendment.

Constitution Amendment.

Chapter 469, of Acts of 1900.

AN ACT to amend section two, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

For Constitutional Amendment.

Against Constitutional Amendment.

Published by order of the Board of Supervisors of Elections.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President,
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland.

number to be filled, will prevent the remainder of the ballot from being counted. Under the old law, if the voter, in the privacy of the election booth, marked his ballot, if possible, the intention of the voter, and the ballot was counted to the extent to which such intention could be ascertained. The old law tried to make the exercise of the citizen's right to vote easy; the new law makes it as difficult as possible. It can be predicted with confidence that disputes will arise in every polling place throughout the State on election day. We ask you to compare this condition with the peaceful and orderly elections to which we have become accustomed since 1896, and the results of which have never been questioned by either party, although several important offices were voted for. We offered amendments to correct the defects in the law, but they fell on deaf ears.

REVOLUTIONARY RULING.

"The President of the Senate, in violation of its rules and precedents, declared a motion for the previous question in order, and for the first time in the history of the Senate debate was cut off. The time-respected custom of permitting a full and unrestricted discussion of questions was swept aside and a most important check upon hasty and ill-considered legislation destroyed. In the House of Delegates the previous question was constantly used to prevent amendments and discussion, and was removed when the election bill was on its final passage so as to permit but one Republican speech.

"The message bill was reported by the chairman of the committee without a meeting of the committee being held, and the election was certified to be correct by Democratic members of the Engrossing Committee without the Republican members being offered an opportunity to examine and compare it. The men who brought about the call for the extraordinary session against the wishes of the people and solely for party expediency had trained their representatives in the Legislature to believe that it was right to gain a party advantage at the expense of the dearest rights of the people.

THE COSTLY STATE CENSUS.

"We earnestly and consistently favored a verification of the census and were ready to aid in every effort to have the same placed above suspicion. We advocated leaving the whole matter to the discretion of the Governor, and that he be given full power to satisfy himself of the correctness of the census, even if an entirely new enumeration of the population of the State were necessary. We believed that the error would have been found that this could have been accomplished without great expense to the State. The act of Congress authorizing the taking of the Twelfth Census provides as follows: 'Whenever it shall appear that any portion of the enumeration and census provided for in this act has been negligently or improperly taken, such incomplete and unsatisfactory enumeration and census to be amended or made anew, under such methods as may, in his discretion, be practicable.' The only publication of the census mentioned in this law is the volumes referred to in Section 7, which are to be published until 1910. These volumes are not to be printed until they have been completed by the census officials and delivered to the printer. The census bulletins are merely tentative, and invite criticism. The returns made to Congress last December were merely for Congressional apportionment and were not final for any other purpose. In December, 1901, President Jefferson, in a message to Congress, after the census had been returned to it, subsituted a corrected return for Maryland. We were not shown that the Governor had made the slightest effort to secure from the Federal Government what the law requires it to give, nor was the Democratic majority willing to authorize him to make an effort to get it, although the expense, no matter what it might be, was such an expense, so Democratic party,

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1901.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
HERMAN S. PLATT,
Of Baltimore City.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
THOMAS PARRAN,
Of Calvert County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator:
ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

For House of Delegates:
PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.
CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

For Sheriff:
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

For Treasurer:
JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 14.

For County Commissioners:
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.
JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

For Register of Wills:
EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

For County Surveyor:
FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

THE race queston is not an issue in the Maryland campaign.

MARYLAND'S patriotism is all right, but its election law is wrong.

THE rank and file of the Democratic party cannot be induced to regard the prospect of seeing the 'same old crowd' in office with enthusiasm.

INASMUCH as Booker Washington is not an office-seeker, why so much discussion? It is easier to give a man a dinner than an office, and there is this difference—there are plenty of dinners left.

WHETHER it be denominated Ringism, Bossism, Gormanism or any other ism, the condition which the so called Democratic leaders are endeavoring to fasten upon this State is subversive of good government, the political rights of the people and public interests generally.

RAYNER'S excuse for not allowing the name Socialist Democratic to appear on the ballot is very flimsy. The word "Democratic" may confuse the voter, he says. The aim of the law, therefore, is to confuse only Republican voters. Yet this is called a free country where right and liberty prevail.

THE coming election will decide issue of greater import to the people of Maryland than those strictly of a party nature. The fair-minded people of all political faiths understanding this, will unite in taking such measures as shall restore the honest election law that was eliminated from the statutes of the State by the $40,000 special legislative session called by the enemies of good government.

OH, DEMOCRACY, what crimes have been committed in thy name!

What shameful sins and wrongs has humanity suffered at thy hands!

Thou hast betrayed the innocent, oppressed the weak and scourged the strong—all in the name of liberty!

Could the Sage of Monticello burst the cerements of the grave, stalk forth sheeted and shrouded and meet those puny pigmies who have stolen his raiment and parted his garments, he could not recognize a trace of Democracy in these craven cowards who are now feasting and fattening upon the vitals of the great party which he formed and led so wisely and so well.

Shades of the stalwart Jackson! who fought tyranny and dishonesty at all times in every form and shape, what would that grim, honest, sturdy warrior and statesman say to see this rotten crowd who have robbed the treasury of the State, degraded our people, debauched our schools, stolen our rights and finally, under the form of this shamful bastard ballot law, robbed 40,000 honest men of their votes in Maryland, my Maryland!

False to every principle, they have betrayed every trust to the trusts and now in the name of Democracy they impudently and insolently face the good people of Maryland and ask them to return to the United States Senate the man who has done more to debauch the voters of this State than any man who has ever figured in Maryland politics!

The honest taxpayers of Maryland have been robbed of $150,000 to disfranchise 40,000 innocent, helpless voters!

These thieves and conspirators have taken the ballot, their only protection, from the illiterates; have closed our schools and mean to make all our children illiterates!

Soon Democracy will die—under this law!

If your father, friend, relative or neighbor is difranchised you and they pay for it through your tax bills!

Therefore, your money and vote are stolen at the same time by the same men!

MEN and measures take precedence of party at the coming election November 5th. The people of Maryland are not of those who will be content to lie supinely on their backs till the enemy shall have bound them hand and foot. Their chains are already forged. Their clanking was heard when the un-American suffrage law was enacted at the special legislative session. Their links were united by Gorman and his minions, but they will be wrought into pruning hooks by the people of Maryland.

SCHOOLS AND SPECTACLES.

Schools to teach voters how to cast their ballots, and spectacles for those whose eyes are not as good as they used to be, are two of the novelties of the Maryland campaign. Both are perfectly legitimate, and have been brought into practice and use by the very remarkable ticket which was made possible by the queer work of the extra session of the Maryland legislature, held last spring. A glance at the sample ballot will show how intricate a thing it is, how puzzling to every voter, no matter how well educated he may be. To a man of limited education is it going to prove a terror, and unless the judges of election receive instructions far different from those yet given them, a very considerable number of the ballots cast at the coming election will be thrown out as invalidated by unintentional and wholly excusable errors on the part of the voters.

It is in the hope of preventing errors of this sort that the schools of voters, with their mock elections, have been started, and they are by no means confined to the Republicans. Democrats have resorted to them, as they find that a large number of their own supporters are very chary about the ticket, very uncertain of their ability to make the cross-marks in the right place. The situation would be comical were it not for the outrageous and unpardonable wrong such a method of voting inflicts upon a large number of the most substantial and intelligent voters of the State. It is going to keep from the polls hundreds, if not thousands, of such men, who, though not scholars, are useful members of the community, and who have a right to demand and to receive better treatment than they are now receiving at the hands of those who unfortunately have again come into control of the affairs of Maryland.

Whatever may be the political complexion of the next legislature, this election law, with its labyrinthine ballot, must be wiped off of the statute books. No defense can be made for it, and even the Democratic managers are disappointed with their handiwork, as they see it is not going to accomplish the results which they expected. They are, in fact, ashamed of it, and for this reason are trying to keep it out of the campaign as an issue and to turn away the eyes of the voters to the race question, when they well know there is no more danger of negro domination in Maryland than there is in Maine. We have reason to believe, and we sincerely hope, that the law will be pronounced unconstitutional by the courts and wiped off the books in this way: but if this is not done, the legislature which meets next January must undo the vicious work of the extra session, and give back to the State the law which made elections in Maryland honest, fair and clean.

ONE figure is sufficiently expressive to cover all that is implied in the present Democratic political campaign in Maryland, and Democratic speakers are wasting time and Democratic newspapers space in multiplying the number. A great big figure 2 tells the story, and its meaning is the autocratic rule of Gorman and his old lieutenant, Rasin. This is the figure however, from which Democratic speakers and newspapers are endeavoring to divert public attention.

WHAT defense of the new ballot law have the Democratic candidates for the Legislature to offer?

LARGE, ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS

Held Throughout the County By Republican Speakers.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Senator Ravenscroft and ex-Senator Dick opened the Republican canvass at Strickland School House, District No. 11, Wednesday, Oct. 16th, to a large, appreciative and enthusiastic audience. The honest yeomanry, their wives and sweethearts were out in force. A number of miners were present. Seldom have we seen a better dressed or more orderly audience. For two hours the speakers held this assemblage. Both Senators are orators, differing in style and delivery. Senator Ravenscroft is a fluent speaker and a forceful writer, thoroughly understanding all the issues involved in this canvass. With wide experience and keen observation he has mastered his subject (State politics) and leaves little for the speaker who may follow him in that field. Senator Dick is a born orator, well trained and highly gifted. Few men can command the attention of an audience better or longer. He is a rising man with a brilliant future awaiting him. We must not fail to mention the courtesies and attentions shown us by Hon. W. H. Jacobs and family; also Captain Weir and family. These worthy people entertained us very handsomely.

THE BLAINE MEETING.

On October 17th at Blaine, District No. 13, a fine and attentive audience greeted the Republican speakers. We noticed many miners in the crowd. As usual they were attentive listeners. No class of men take a deeper interest in public affairs and none are better posted on current events.

Senator Dick left our party on Wednesday afternoon, but we were joined by Hon. P. E. Finzel, Messrs. McCulloh Brown, J. C. Renninger and Percy H. Veitch, the latter two bright young lawyers of the Oakland bar.

The speeches of the evening were delivered by Senator Ravenscroft and Representative Finzel. The Senator's speech was particularly aggressive and effective. He was called to the floor several times and greatly applauded. Having canvassed the county so often he knows nearly every man and woman we meet at our various stopping points.

Hon. P. E. Finzel delivered a carefully prepared speech upon State issues, giving very interesting legislative experience. Mr. McCulloh Brown gave an interesting and instructive lecture upon the dangers and difficulties of handling this most peculiar and ingenious ballot. The voter can hardly fail to make his ticket secure if his instructions are followed. Mr. Renninger's speech was well received, amusing the audience greatly.

We are greatly indebted to Messrs. Kitzmiller and family for their generous hospitality. Mrs. Rafter and family did everything to make our visit to Blaine pleasant and comfortable. These gentlemen are the pioneer coal operators in this region; have opened a splendid six-foot vein of first-class coal and are heavy shippers. They are also interested in fire clay and have found a first-class mine.

AT THE SHOOK SHOP.

Gorman, District No. 8, was our next stopping point. Here we spent part of Friday, visiting the enterprising citizens of that growing town. Our neighbors on the West Virginia side of the Potomac appeared much interested in our missionary work. Late in the afternoon ex-Sheriff White drove us over to the Shook Shop.

A most pathetic illustration of the wrong and outrage this unfair and unjust ballot law inflicts upon the aged, worthy and honest citizen was here seen. Uncle Jessie King, a patriarch of 83 years, a taxpayer and voter for 62 years, who has cleared, cultivated several large farms, reared a numerous and respectable family, is a victim of this shameful statute. He voted for Abraham Lincoln in a Southern State surrounded by fierce and vindictive Secessionists, has been true and loyal to that great party, but now in his old and honored age he is difranchised. Oh shame, where is thy blush!

Our meeting in the evening at the Shook Shop was one of the largest and most enthusiastic, many ladies being present who demonstrated their zeal and interest by frequent applause.

Mr. Percy H. Veitch here made his first bow to a Republican audience in this canvass. He is well known and was most cordially received, pleasing everyone. The veteran Capt. White did the honors as president of the meeting, making a telling speech, illustrating it with witty remarks and humorous stories. Senator Ravenscroft captured the crowd and held their undivided attention for an hour by a thorough explanation and statement of National and State issues. Senator Dick was at his best. A stronger or more graceful speech has not been heard during this canvass. Mr. Harvey was heard from. Commissioner Kelso showed us many attentions and kindly led and lighted our way for a mile or more on our way to Oakland. We found the party in that district well organized and aggressive. We left them confident and determined to show up the largest majority ever given a ticket in No. 8.

THE BLOOMINGTON MEETING.

Bloomington was reached early Saturday, the 19th. A number of our lady teachers were met on their return from the institute. Our handsome Senators rivaled each other in reaching the ear of their fair listeners (everything is fair in politics.) In visiting the kindly people of that progressive town and vicinity we found the Republicans alert and active; everyone, regardless of party, courteous and attentive. A pleasant and profitable day was passed among those intelligent and industrious miners, merchants, mechanics and laboring men. They are well informed and indignant to learn many of their neighbors and friends are effected by this outrageous ballot law. This is the home of our candidate for county commissioner, Jacob Stump, Esq. He is an intelligent, popular and progressive citizen, well equipped for that office and will poll a big vote. We are indebted to him for many attentions and pleased to learn he will attend the meetings and meet his fellow citizens.

Hon. George L. Michaels presided, opening with a strong speech, introducing the speakers gracefully.

Dr. Kemp with his well known affability was active in aiding the stalwart leaders in handling the largest meeting held in Bloomington for years.

The Senator spoke for two hours without a single interruption, arousing great enthusiasm and applause.

Hon. P. E. Finzel is well known here, receiving much attention. His speech was well delivered and received.

W. McCulloh Brown, Esq., delivered with great effect his lecture on preparing the ballot at the polls. At 10.30 p. m. the meeting was adjourned amidst great enthusiasm, closing the first week of the canvass. The party never was so thoroughly organized or in such excellent fighting shape. The indications and assurances are that the Repnblicans will carry by handsome majorities every district visited.

AT BRAY'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

Monday, Oct. 31st, the Republicans opened the second week of their canvass with two large meetings held at the Red House and Bray's School House. Senator Ravenscroft, Mr. Ed. H. Sincell and McCulloh Brown, Esq., were the speakers. We were accompanied by Capt. Jarboe, our genial postmaster, who entertained us with many humorous reminiscences. The evening was perfect. With good company, smooth roads and sprightly team, the drive was highly enjoyed. When we reached the meeting point a large crowd had assembled. Judge H. G. Sanders presided and in a few well chosen words introduced the speakers. Mr. Jonas Yutzy, our secretary, did the honors of the evening. We are indebted to ex-Sheriff Lee for courtesies. McCulloh Brown's lecture on voting was highly interesting. The people realize the danger of losing their vote and mean to guard against it. The speech of Mr. Ed. Sincell was the feature of the meeting. In his most impressive style he discussed and analyzed the legislation of the late extra session, explaining the purposes and exposing the designs of the conspirators who have denied and robbed the honest voter of his franchise, suggesting legal remedies and redress, holding his audience for more than one hour, closing amidst great applause and enthusiasm. Senator Ravenscroft closed the meeting with a fervent and eloquent appeal to the honest voters of Garrett county to use every effort to redress the wrongs and outrages, insults and indignities committed upon them by the leaders of Democracy.

The Bray School House Republican meeting held on the night of October 21st was addressed by N. S. Heindel, Esq., a promising young lawyer of the Oakland bar, who delivered a carefully prepared address, pleasing his audience. This was his first appearance on the stump in this county. His effort won him many friends and much applause. Mr. Percy H. Veitch followed. This was not his first appearance in this canvass. He is well known and popular among all classes, making friends everywhere. Mr. J. C. Renninger delivered a telling address. He is well known and has hosts of friends in this part of the county. Hon. P. E. Finzel closed the meeting with a stiring address. His lecture upon voting and handling the ballot was the feature of the evening. The voters are eager for instructions and anxious to learn how to avoid disfranchisement.

John J. Garrett presided over the meeting. He is popular among all classes. His speech was well received, gracefully introducing the speakers. In every way these meetings were satisfactory.

THE CRELLIN GATHERING.

Crellin opened wide her doors to the Republican canvassers Tuesday night—our reception was royal. This is the home of two Democratic candidates, who did much to make our visit pleasant. The house was crowded with an intelligent and orderly audience, who listened with attention and appreciation to our speakers.

Mr. Chas. A. Ashby, our bright and energetic candidate for House of Delegates, presided, introducing our speakers with appropriate remarks. He is very popular among all classes; every one has a kindly word for him, deserved by his genial and gentle manner. The innovation of the occasion was the election of Miss Etta Frantz as secretary of the meeting. This handsome and intelligent lady did the honors and performed the duties of the position with unusual grace and dignity. This evidences the progressiveness of Crellin. The chief industry of this vicinity is lumbering. One of the largest mills in the county is here located. The citizens are industrious, intelligent and prosperous. The ladies bright, pretty and accomplished. We will always praise and long remember the good people of Crellin.

Mr. Heindel opened with a graceful speech, pleasing the people with a number of well told anecdotes.

Senator Ravenscroft's speech was well received. He thoroughly discussed the State issues, dwelling particularly upon the shameful legislation of the late extra session. His arraignment of the Democratic leaders was particularly strong and effective. He held his audience with him from the start and closed amidst great applause.

Mr. Ed. H. Sincell followed. He is well and widely known, a veteran campaigner, a good lawyer and forceful speaker. He kept the audience in fine humor, delivering an effective speech.

Hon. P. E. Finzell spent part of the day in Crellin in company with our hustler Mr. Maffett, candidate for Sheriff. They made many friends and are unbounded in their praise of the hospitality of the people.

The meeting was a splendid success.

OCCASIONAL.

SWANTON.

While this place has not been reported for some time in your paper we are still in the ring, and working hard to defeat that obnoxious election law enacted at the extra session of the legislature.

We were pleased with Hon. A. F. George's promotion. He deserves all that he receives from our party.

C. S. May just returned from the city, where he purchased a large stock of goods.

Our school started off nicely under the management of Miss Rallston.

Our old friend Adam Fox was seen on our streets one day this week.

The mill has started up again. Mr. James Chisholm of near Gorman, is running the burs. He has a reputation for making good flour.

Some young men in this neighborhood are in the habit of disturbing public worship. Such conduct as was exhibited in church last Sunday will not again be overlooked. Take warning and save trouble.

Fraudulent Railroad Tickets.

The State authorities record yesterday what is said to be the first conviction for ticket forgery ever obtained in Cook county. Frank L. Rice and Jacob Wolf were the defendants found guilty, the penalty being imprisonment in the penitentiary, under the indeterminate law, from one to fourteen years. Rice is said to be a member of the ticket brokerage firm of Allardt & Co., 186 Clark street, and suspicion was directed toward him in a peculiar way. Wolf was employed as an engraver in Detroit, Mich.

Rice hired Wolf to make plates of certain Western roads which would be copies of tickets in use. Wolf's Detroit employer discovered what was being done and the Western Passenger Association was informed and investigated the matter, securing the evidence which led to conviction.

"About this time forged tickets of several Western roads were being placed on the market. They were traced to Rice, and on July 26 the authorities searched the office of the brokers at 186 Clark street, and arrested Rice. Henry J. Allardt, alleged partner of Rice and witness in his behalf, was instructed to bring in a record book of the brokerage company. He failed to do so, and yesterday Judge Kavanaugh informed attorneys for the defence that they must have the man in court to morrow morning to show cause why he should not be fined for contempt.—Chicago Tribune, September 29, 1901.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y.

Many people unacquainted with the geography of the West imagine that because the names "Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul" are used in the corporate title of the railway owning the Short Line between Chicago and Omaha, they must go via the cities of Milwaukee and St. Paul to reach their destination—and if it be Omaha or west thereof. This is a mistaken idea. On a map the line running directly east and west would look like this:

Omaha——————Chicago.

There is nothing more simple than that, and it is less than 500 miles between Chicago and Omaha. Two through trains daily in each direction with the best Sleeping Car and Dining Car Service, and all regular travelers know and appreciate the merits of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway's Short Line between the East and the West.

Time tables, maps and information furnished on application to John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 810 Park Building, Pittsburg.

HOW TO VOTE THE TICKET.

Instructions Issued by the Attorney-General in Marking Your Ballot.

Both political parties claim that the operation of the new ballot law will be in their interest. The Democrats hope to disfranchise many colored voters because of their presumed inability to correctly mark the ticket, and the Republicans assert that through careful instruction the negroes will become qualified to vote, but that thousands of illiterate white Democrats, resenting the imputation cast upon their intelligence, will remain away from the polls, or else will cast their votes with the Republicans. The result, however, is attended with uncertainty, and any light which can be thrown upon the situation is eagerly sought after.

Pursuant to the requirements of law the Attorney-General of Maryland has prepared the following instruction to voters:

1. To vote. Enter room, step up to the guard rail, give name and registered residence to the judges. Wait until your name is found upon the registers, then get ballot from judge in charge of ballots. See that he has written your name and number on the coupon attached to the ballot and his own name or initials on back of ballot itself.

2. Upon receiving your ballot, retire to one of the booths or compartments and prepare your ballot by marking with an indelible pencil after the name of every person or persons for whom you wish to vote and to the right thereof, in the blank space provided therefor, cross, for example (X) and in case of a question submitted to a vote of the people, by marking likewise in an appropriate space, a cross mark (X) against the answer you desire to give. If you wish to vote for some one whose name is not printed on the official ballot, you can write the name of such person in the blank space upon the ballot provided for that purpose.

3. In marking the ballot you may take with you into the polling place any written or printed memoranda or paper to assist you in preparing your ballot, except a fac-simile of the ballot to be voted. You must prepare and deposit your ballot without undue delay. Before coming from behind the curtain in front of your compartment, you must fold your ballot in the same way it was folded when you received it, so that the marks you have made upon it shall be entirely concealed. You then hand your ballot to the judge at the ballot box, give him your name and registered address, and wait until he tears off the coupon containing your name and number and strings it, and deposits your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and cannot again go behind the guard rail during the day.

4. A voter must not go into any compartment occupied by another, or converse with any other voter while engaged in a compartment, nor can he occupy a compartment more than seven minutes if others are waiting.

5. You must not take any ballot outside the guard rail. If you spoil spoil a ballot you must deliver the spoiled ballot to the judge in charge of the ballots, and you can receive another from him. If you spoil THREE ballots you lose your vote.

6. A voter who is physically disabled from marking his ballot must make an affidavit to that effect if he desires assistance. The two polling clerks, after such affidavits have been made, can accompany him into one of the compartments and there mark his ballot as he instructs them, marking only the names of the candidates whom he shall name. The clerks are not allowed to read the ballot to him.

7. Any voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or place any distinguishing mark upon his ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or who shall interfere or attempt to interfere with any voter when inside the inclosed space in the polling room, or when marking his ballot, or shall endeavor to induce any voter to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five ($5) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil is the means of life, and enjoyment of life to thousands: men women and children.

When appetite fails, it restores it. When food is a burden, it lifts the burden.

When you lose flesh, it brings the plumpness of health.

When work is hard and duty is heavy, it makes life bright.

It is the thin edge of the wedge; the thick end is food. But what is the use of food, when you hate it, and can't digest it?

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the food that makes you forget your stomach.

If you have not tried it, send for a sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

GAME.—H. Creutzburg buys game of all kinds for cash.

Col. George Truesdel and family of near Deer Park, were in Oakland Monday.

Dr. Henry W. McComas accompanied Mr. C. W. Watson to New York Sunday evening.

Mr. C. J. Miller, of Brookside, was a paying visitor to this office one day this week.

Rev. W. H. Berry, of Ohio, will preach in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church on Sunday morning. Rev. Uhler will preach at night.

Rev. George I. Uhler, of St. Mark's church, returned home Tuesday from Boonsboro, Md., where he attended the annual synod of his church.

The Garrett county gold seekers who went up to Nome, Alaska, early in the spring expect to arrive home in time to vote next month.

A train killed a horse belonging to the camp of gypsies now encamped on the base ball grounds near the Washington spring.

Mrs. Edith Glover and Miss Ethel Parsons, of Keyser, were guests of friends in Oakland a day or two this week.

Mr. Horace R. DeWitt, of near Accident, was in Oakland on business Saturday and visited our sanctum while in town.

Miss Annie Townshend has opened a select school for children in a room in the Shartzer building on Second street.

Capt. and Mrs. Markland have moved from Crook Crest to Mrs. Mattie Townshend's house on Alder street, where they will reside during the winter.

The residence of Mr. King Delawder on Second street is being repainted by Contractor Joseph Helbig. The improvement of the property is marked.

When you have no appetite, do not relish your food and feel dull after eating you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all drug stores.

Mr. Joseph E. Harned and Dr. J. G. Robinson made a recent visit to Hoyes Run and vicinity where they secured a number of excellent views of the scenery of that section.

Dr. Henry W. McComas experienced a runaway a few days ago while returning from the race track near Mountain Lake Park. He was uninjured but the vehicle was smashed to smithereens.

John Casteel and his brother Steve who left Oakland about a year ago for the west, are now at Spokane, Washington, where they will remain until young "Dick" Browning joins them upon his return from Nome, Alaska, which will be about November 1st.

Capt. S. M. Taylor, of passenger train No. 12, was taken suddenly ill while making his run from Parkersburg to Cumberland one evening last week. Upon arriving here his condition was quite serious. He completed the trip to Cumberland, however, and has been confined to his home ever since.

The first real winter weather we have experienced so far this year struck this section last Thursday night. The wind was very high and snow fell in such quantities as to cover the ground most effectually. The cold weather coming so suddenly was greatly felt by all.

Arch. Chisholm, of Round Glade, near Oakland, came home Tuesday from Tunnelton, where he was working in the mines, owing to a strike inaugurated among the miners at the above place on Monday against a reduction of wages. The entire works, with the exception of force enough to supply engines with coal, are closed down.

The docking of horses' tails by Anglomaniacs who ape English manners and customs should be made a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year. Nature provided the horse with a tail to brush off the flies, mosquitoes and other insects, just as the Creator furnished man with hands to protect himself. There are no mosquitoes and scarcely any flies in Great Britain to bother animals. A man who will wantonly cut a horse's tail should be compelled to stand on a sugar dock in hot weather with his hands tied behind his back, and he would then know the agony and torture a poor horse suffers with nothing but a stump tail to drive off these pests and tormentors.

A great many of our summer visitors are still with us, enjoying the delightful October weather.

Merchant Samuel P. Specht, of Deer Park, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Butter, eggs, etc., can be found at all times at the Enterprise Meat Market.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Falkenstein, who went to Cranesville on Thursday last, returned to Oakland Sunday.

Mr. Charles Whitmore, Democratic candidate for County Commissioner, went down in District No. 2 yesterday on an electioneering tour.

Mr. J. E. Hostetler, of Accident, visited Oakland a few days ago and became a cash-in-advance subscriber to this paper.

Mr. G. M. Gerver, of Fairmont, who occupied Capt. Hayden's house in Oakland this summer, has returned to Fairmont with his family.

For sprains, swellings and lameness there is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by all dealers.

George Crim went out to Cincinnati on Monday to see his brother Cal, who was shot that morning, an account of which appears elsewhere in to-day's REPUBLICAN.

Lumber for a delightful residence to be erected on the land recently purchased by W. R. Stull in the east end of town has been received in Oakland and a force of men are now employed in putting up the building. Mr. E. M. Spedden has charge of the work.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet on Wednesday, Nov. 6th. This will be the last meeting of the board as constituted now. Two new members will be elected on Nov. 5th and these with the present Commissioner, Mr. Peter J. Stephens, will form the new board who will be inducted into office on January 1st, 1901.

It was Capt. Hayden's intention and desire to visit Districts Nos. 2 and 6 the coming week in the interest of the whole Republican ticket, but finding that his services are required in assisting the editor, he deems it of more importance to remain in Oakland and will not make the contemplated visit to the above districts.

Messrs. J. P. Simons, of St. Louis, Mo., and George Simons, of Girard, Ill., are in Garrett county visiting the scenes of their younger days. These two gentlemen are brothers, born in the Cove some sixty years ago, and went west in 1865, where they settled. The former is a prominent stockman of St. Louis, whilst the latter is engaged very extensively in farming in Illinois.

Rev. H. Scott, D. D., the minister assigned to the Oakland Methodist Episcopal church, preached his initial sermon to a large congregation in St. Paul's church on Sunday morning. Mr. Scott is making many warm personal friends here and his stay among the people of Oakland we know will be pleasant to him and profitable to our residents. His family arrived on Wednesday.

George W. Farnsworth, a native of Martinsburg, employed as a carpenter by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, residing near Washington, Pa., dropped dead Friday evening while working in Hitchcock tunnel, east of Oakland. His wife died Wednesday at Buffalo, N. Y., and was buried Thursday at Chambersburg, Pa. He had not learned of her death. He had no children.

Lawson Means, confined in the Grafton (W. Va.,) jail, charged with robbery, has made a confession in which he states that he is a member of a gang that has committed many robberies in and about that city. He also says that he and his confederates had carefully planned the looting of summer hotels at Oakland, Mt. Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Deer Park. The hotels are closed, and it was the intention of Means and his pals to overpower the watchmen in charge and carry off everything of value that could be disposed of. Chief of Baltimore & Ohio detectives John Short has charge of the case, and is confident that he will have the rest of the gang behind prison bars within 24 hours.—Pittsburg Paper.

A Garrett County Resident.

Frank Dodge, one of the victims of the explosion in the mine at Tunnelton on Tuesday of last week, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dodge, of near Oakland. The explosion was caused by an imperfectly placed "shot" in the breast coal, which blew out and ignited the dust from the machines, seriously burning a number of men. Mr. Dodge's injuries were very painful, his clothing being almost entirely burned from his body and the flesh on his face crisped. He will be unable to resume work for several weeks.

MONSTER MEETING.

Senator McComas, Senator Ravensaroft and Mr. Thomas Parran

ADDRESS A MONSTER MEETING

In Oakland Last Night—Speeches Denunciatory of the Democratic Extra Session Were Made Amid Great Enthusiasm.

Last night Senator McComas, Mr. Thomas Parran, Senator Ravenscroft and Mr. Scott T. Jones faced the finest, fairest, largest, most enthusiastic and intelligent audience ever gathered at a political meeting in Oakland. The orators may feel proud of the warm reception and close attention given them by this highly cultured and critical audience. It must be noted through the great crowds gathered at Mountain Lake Park and our other popular resorts the greatest orators, lecturers, teachers and preachers of the country are heard and met by our people during the summer season, our residents are capable critics. Their pleasure and approval was evidenced by close attention and constant applause.

Scott T. Jones, Esq., the popular Cashier of the Garrett County Bank, presided, making one of the most effective speeches of the campaign, saying in part: "The Democrat is the most persistent kicker in the world, but we are glad we have him, for without the opposition of the Democratic party we would never have been able to accomplish so much. We have in this campaign an issue which carries us back many years. I refer to the issue of taxation without representation." After discussing this proposition briefly the chairman introduced Senator R. A. Ravenscroft, who spoke of the growth, prosperity and importance of our county and of the importance of the election to be held. He then discussed the effect of the legislation enacted at the special session of the Legislature. He then spoke of the record that he had made as a member of the state senate and said "It is for you, my fellow-citizens, to say whether that record justifies you in re-electing me. I stand upon my record, and if elected I expect to be the representative of the whole people of Garrett county."

Senator McComas, who has always been very popular among our people, delivered the most telling speech of the campaign. He is a veteran orator of national reputation. Upon this occasion he was at his best, and held his splendid audience from start to finish, closing amidst great applause and enthusiasm. Senator McComas said in part: "These conspirators beheld this legislature 'hostile to popular rights,' and procured the pliant governor to call it an extra session to execute their scheme against popular rights. The state Constitution stood in their way. A slender majority in the State Senate, with an able, aggressive Republican minority therein, led by that splendid man, Senator Williams, blocked the way. The scant but servile majority were driven by Mr. Gorman, Mr. Vandiver, Mr. Baughman, Mr. Schley and others, who stood over them with slave drivers' whips, herded and drove them like docile slaves to butcher the fairest election law any state in the Union ever enjoyed, and to pass a census law in form, but in purpose, a supplementary disfranchisement law to operate a grand larceny of voters' rights all over the whole state.

"Have you forgotten the outrages, frauds, shams crimes and scandal which in 1875 overturned the election by the people and which yearly were practiced by the ruffian ring, which in its turn was cast out by the people in 1895? The conspiracy of the extra session was to fortify the same Gorman and Rasin ring in absolute power for a generation to come. And the herded legislature, like the quiet voting cattle they were, did the bidding of the conspirators and adjourned.

"If we win this fight we will wipe out with a sponge the conspirators' law, restore the Reform League Election Law, make fair primaries to all parties by law, pass the Corrupt Practice Act, take the police of Baltimore city out of politics, and start afresh in the career of reform wherein our party in its brief ascendency gained so much honor, achieved so much good to our state.

"Chairman Vandiver, who passed the law to keep out illiterates, because they were corrupt, asks for money to qualify the corrupt illiterates, and then defeat his law that he may be able to vote the illiterates and the corrupt, and for this he calls loudly for the cash.

"The pretense was that the disfranchisement election law would stop the corrupt use of money. We Republicans do not believe that because a man is illiterate he is corrupt. We want every white Democrat, whether or not he reads, to cast his vote according to his intent and judgment. We want it, if cast against us, to be fairly counted and fairly returned against us. We believe in republicanism. We believe in democracy of the suffrage. We appeal to a people we will re-enfranchise, white and colored, who are to be disfranchised by this shameful law. Already we see that the census law has failed these conspiritors."

Hon. Thomas Parran, one of Southern Maryland's most gifted sons, delivered a great speech. He thoroughly understands Maryland politics, discussing in detail every issue—making many friends. We hope this is not his last appearance before a Garrett county audience.

BLOOMINGTON.

Piedmont Independent.

John Murphy, living on Dry Fork, this county, was down last week visiting his daughter, Mrs. Fazenbaker.

A queer passenger was noticed last Saturday on an east bound freight train as it was passing through town. A large Plymouth rock rooster was seen perched on the brake wheel of a house car, seemingly enjoying the ride as much as a first-class passenger would in a Pullman parlor car. It was no difficult thing with him to preserve his equilibrium, and only once did he seem the least disturbed or excited, and that was when he noticed a brother rooster on the green at the lower end of town. He hopped down from the wheel onto the running board, flopped his wings, crowed in a deep voice his defiance and then deliberately resumed his place on the wheel. Several of our boys tried their bean-shooters on him, but failed to bring him down.

The school house is undergoing a thorough course of cleaning preparatory to the opening of the school on Monday, Oct. 21.

Mr. D. F. Graham and Col. Sam B. Harrison, two prominent business men, of Piedmont, were in town the first of the week. The visit was especially interesting to the former, for many faces familiar to him in his boyhood days caught his eyes as he drove through town. The old homestead and his grandmother's home, with the exception of some improvements made by the present owners, have changed but little since the family moved away, about 30 years ago. Mr. Graham, like a great many others whom we can point to with pride as natives of our town, has blazed a way to business success that any young man should feel proud to follow.

Presiding Elder McKenna, of the E. Balto. Conference M. E. church, will preach at this place next Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m.

Miss Lotta Kemp started for Baltimore Wednesday to take medical treatment in Johns Hopkins hospital.

Eddy Casey, who has been spending the summer as a guest of his brother, John Casey, of Piedmont, was in town Wednesday inspecting the Casey estate. He started for Grafton Thursday to visit his sister, Mrs. Mary Love.

John Miller, Silas Cramer, John Kight and Ad. Pugh had their annual outing last Sunday by spending a very pleasant day at Burlington.

A number of young ladies and gentlemen of town, friends and acquaintances of Miss Enga Kemmel, of Lochiel, tendered her a very enjoyable surprise party last Saturday evening.

Miss Margaret Kalbaugh, of Piedmont, accompanied by her guests, the Misses Shultz, of St. Louis, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Edna Brydon.

Peter Fitzwilliams, who has been a resident of our town for the past six years, moved to Piedmont Tuesday morning and is residing on Hampshire street. Mr. Fitzwilliams was appointed one of the judges of election for this district. His removal may necessitate a new appointment.

Mrs. Darby Carney, of Piedmont, formerly a resident of this place for many years and the owner of a very comfortable and convenient house on Main street, was a visitor on Wednesday.

Mr. Will Bosley, of Hampshire Hill, is clerking for one of our hustling business men, Mr. George Warnick.

Word was received on Tuesday that Earne Cross, who at one time lived in this community, was fatally burned in the explosion at Tunnelton. His brother-in-law, Cal Simpson, went out and reports that while four or five are painfully burned about head and body none are fatally injured.

Nicholas Paugh, near Frankville, has probably one of the finest orchards in Garrett county. His son-in-law, Mr. Adam Elliott, returned on Wednesday, after a very pleasant visit to his place, and brought with him some of the largest apples we have ever seen. "Nick," as he is familiarly called, has made a decided success of farming since he left the old home place near Barnum, now owning three fine farms and negotiation for a fourth.

Prof. Charles Morgan, of Midland, accompanied by his daughter Mary and son Thomas, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Rollins Saturday and Sunday. Charley and his family are fine musicians and can get up a concert at any time. During their stay they entertained their host and hostess and a few invited guests with beautiful selections on piano and violins. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Will Tibbetts also entertained the Morgan family.

Rev. George Cecil is holding a very successful revival meeting at Stony Run appointment. Quite a number of his church members from this place drove over on Thursday evening to assist him in his meeting.

Mr. Elroy Lakel, of Pittsburg, agent for musical instruments of all kinds, was in town this week. Mr. "Boob" Morehead purchased a phonograph and gave a free concert on Tuesday night. "Boob" particularly stuck on one piece that the instrument produces called "Because I Love You."

Mr. John Devine has secured work in the Shamrock mine, Lonaconing, and will make that town his home in the future.

Robbers Demolish Postoffice.

The postoffice at Kingwood was robbed early Thursday morning. The safe was blown to pieces, and all the glass in the office was broken to atoms, making a complete wreck of the entire office. About $100 in stamps and money, and a number of registered packages were secured. The robbers escaped.

Horses Stolen; Thief Captured.

Friday last a stranger hired a double team of horses and a buggy at the Helbig livery stable, stating that he was going down to Selbysport and would return to Oakland within a day or two. On Monday, not having returned, the suspicions of Mr. Helbig were aroused and he set to work to locate the man and the horses, in which he was successful. The man, who gives his name as Daniel Hestkill, was found at Uniontown, Pa., with the buggy and one of the Oakland liveryman's horses. The other animal he had traded on the road. The man was charged with stealing the property and he was placed under arrest at Uniontown. Last night he was brought here by one of the deputy sheriffs of this county and lodged in jail, where he will remain until his trial at the March term, unless bond for his appearance is put up.

The Official Ballot.

On our inside pages this week will be found the ballot to be voted at the election on November 5th. Under the present law we are prohibited from publishing a fac simile of the ballot in size but the arrangement as it will appear upon the official ballot is produced. The time spent in studying the arrangement of this most monstrous document will be well spent and will repay even those who are able to read and write.

Call for Your Letters.

Fred. Martin, Henry Mealin, A. F. Chisholm, L. V. Carothers, John T. Williams, L. L. Graner, Miss Ellen Brown, Miss Edith V. Davis, Lizzie Glerenkamp, Hallie Gilpin, Ella M. Raines, Kas and Fet Car.

Special Rates to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Excursion tickets from Oakland, Md., to Buffalo and return via Pittsburg account Pan-American Exposition now on sale at ticket offices Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

TEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $13.35.

FIFTEEN DAY TICKETS—On sale daily, $16.80.

SEASON TICKETS—On sale daily, good returning until Nov. 30th, 1901, $19.20.

For full details, time of trains, etc., call on Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. til nov 1

BUSINESS LOCALS.

You can buy men's, boys' and children's clothing cheaper at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, than any place in town. 27 8*

Take your produce to N. Broadwater, who pays always the highest price.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

If you want a bargain in a nice family surrey or carriage you can get it at A. D. Naylor's. Closing them out for this season. Special low price and good terms. 28 3*

Buy the famous Cinderella Double Heater Cook Stoves and Ranges at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, Md.

N. Broadwater, Grantsville, has just returned from the city with the largest and most complete line of goods ever brought to town.

Go to Eagle Store, Grantsville, for ladies' tailor-made suits, jackets and capes. 27 8t*

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Come and see the largest and best assortment of gloves and mittens ever carried in stock in Swanton. Also a full line of underwear, as well as shoes for everybody. Bring along your cash and produce and get credit for the balance. Wm. W. Sweet, Agt.

A new remedy for biliousness is now on sale at all drug stores. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. Price, 25 cents per box. Samples free.

For Sale

Six good milch cows, at a bargain for cash. Offer open until Nov. 1. Want to reduce number. Apply to
22-2t. H. WEBER & SONS.

Dentistry.

Dr. Edwin W. Green, dentist, will be in Friendsville from October 28 to November 3 inclusive.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place at Grantsville, Md., on or about the middle of July last, 5 head of sheep, 4 yearlings and one older, 4 being ewes and one a weather. Four of said sheep having crops off left ear and slit in right ear; one with left ear cropped off.

The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay costs and take them away.

Dated Oct. 1, 1901.
CHRISTIAN M. LIVENGOOD,
30 Grantsville, Md.

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.
PRESTON LUMBER & COAL CO.,
2 tf Oakland, Md

What it Cures
COUGHS. BRONCHITIS. HAWKNESS,
COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, SORENESS,
HOARSENESS, LARYNGITIS, TICKLING.
PINE AND TERPIN COUGH SYRUP
Is the new remedy that is astounding the medical world with the rapidity and permanency of its cures—it never fails—one dose relieves while a few more cures—price, 25 cents a bottle.
LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
At all Druggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

NOTICE OF
First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Henry Achenbach and Harry E. Achenbach, trading as H. Achenbach & Son and as individuals, Bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of H. Achenbach & Son, partners and as individuals, of the county of Garrett and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of October A. D., 1901, the said H. Achenbach & Son, partners and individuals, were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 6 Washington street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Oct. 24, 1901. ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Appointment of Judge of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 22, 1901.

Peter Fitzwilliams, appointed Democratic Judge of Election by this board at a meeting held Sept. 7, 1901, for Election District No. 4, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, having removed from the State, and in his place and stead G. Carl Pattison is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.
C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

Appointment of Judge and Registration Officer to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 22, 1901.

Simon Myers, appointed Republican Judge and Registration Officer by this board at a meeting held Sept. 7, 1901, for Election District No. 14, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead John T. Sincell is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.
C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 22, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1901,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Sheriff's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the several election districts of Garrett county, at such places as shall be designated by the proper authorities for the location of the polls, on

Tuesday, November 5, 1901,

being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing

One Comptroller of the Treasury, one Clerk of Court of Appeals, one State Senator, two Delegates to the Legislature, one Sheriff, one County Treasurer, two County Commissioners, one Register of Wills and one County Surveyor.

Attention is hereby called to the above notice, and keepers of hotels, taverns, saloons, stores, drinking establishments or any other place where liquors are sold, and all other persons are hereby notified that by Article 23, Section 105, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, no spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind can be sold, bartered, given away or disposed of on election day.

ANDREW J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

I HAVE PURCHASED
THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
KINDLING WOOD, Etc.
All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.
35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

TURKISH BATHS IN TURKEY

Nearest Approach to Them Is Known as the Hammam.

"Is the Turkish bath known in Turkey?" This curious question is not infrequently put to travelers from the east by people in this country. It is true there is not much resemblance between the external appearance and management of the so called Turkish bath in England and those of the hammam in Turkey.

Outwardly the hammam usually presents something of the appearance of a domed sepulchral edifice. Of the little domes or cupolas which arise from its roof that in the middle is the highest and is set with many small windows for the purpose of lighting the bath. The massive walls that form the sides of the hammam have no windows, and it is thought that if the walls were pierced the outside air would penetrate into the interior and cause variations in the evenness of temperature which it is held desirable to maintain. The interior thus often becomes very close, as ventilation is slow, being only through the opening by passers to and fro of the double doors of the passage which leads to the cool entrance hall. Every now and then the attendants burn frankincense in the interior of the bath, with the idea of purifying the air.

The great warm hall under the central dome has generally three large niches as well as two little chambers. Each of these niches and chambers has a roof in the shape of a half hemisphere, which contains a few tiny glass apertures and which is joined to the central dome roof. In all these niches and chambers there are, according to the size of the bath, one, two or three marble basins, which are fixed in the low part of the wall, each basin being provided with hot and cold water taps. Around these basins people sit on marble or wooden seats, which are raised about five or six inches above the floor, and seated thereon they have their bath. The little chambers can be engaged for private use on application.

The entrance hall is square shaped and has galleries running along on each side, in which are many beds. The bathkeeper is always to be seen in his place close to the door, smoking his pipe or nargile and saluting the customers who come and go. In the middle of the entrance hall is a fountain, the pure and cold water of which is ceaselessly splashing into its marble tank. In this water fresh fruits and bottles of lemon squash are kept cool in summer time for the use of customers. Near it a man may be seen always busy making coffee on the charcoal fire, for most people are ever ready to take a tiny cup of coffee at almost any time of the day.

Many of the Turkish baths are built double, one portion being assigned for the use of ladies. In some places ladies go to the baths only on certain days of the week, which are consecrated to them. Certain baths, again, are used by them every day until 7 o'clock in the evening, after which they are made over for the use of men. The charges are very reasonable. A man can have a complete bath and may stay on the premises of the establishment as long as he pleases by paying about 1s. 8d. Ladies pay much less than this sum. Their expenses can hardly be much over sixpence, as they take all their own soaps, towels and clogs with them. What they pay is really the water fee and a penny or two for the attendant.

A new feature which has been introduced into the old Turkish bath is the cold water douche, which it is becoming customary for the people to take after their hot bath.—Review of the Week.

A Squaw's Remarkable Journeying.

In the last century a Chinook Indian woman known to Father Huc, a great traveler and missionary of that period, while he was with the Indians on what we now call the Pacific coast, was many years afterward met by him in Asia. Through many vicissitudes and strange experiences she had passed from tribe to tribe and place to place, always moving northward, until she reached Bering strait, and there, having gone out in one of the large canoes used by the seafaring Indians of that region in a great storm they were driven across the strait to wreck and death to all save her, and she wandered on until she met Father Huc in the interior of Asia. She had not sought to return; but, following the spirit of adventure bred in her by her strange experience, she went on to see new lands.

To Magnetise a Knife.

Take a pocket or table knife and lay its blade flat upon the back of a fire shovel. With a pair of tongs held firmly in the hand rub the blade vigorously and always in the same direction from point to base. Turn the blade over now and then, so that the friction may be applied to both sides. After a rubbing of from forty to fifty seconds the blade will be magnetized and will be capable of lifting a needle with which it is placed in contact, point to point. The magnetization will last a long time. This experiment, which is not put down in works on physics, is very interesting and worthy of study.—Nature.

Russian Superstition.

The widow of a church beadle died in a village in the government of Penza, having expressed the desire that her remains be put by those of her husband. When the grave of the latter was opened, the coffin was not found. On investigation it was discovered that the peasants of the village had stolen the body of the dead beadle and sunk it in a swamp. There had been a drought in that district last year, and the peasants believed that if they sank the body of a righteous man in water rain would come. This superstition is said to be prevalent among the common people in that region.

List of Nominations filed with the Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND, October 21, 1901.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 44 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, notice is hereby given that the nominations hereinafter mentioned have been filed with or certified to this Board under the provisions of Article 33 of Code of Public General Laws. The nominations which have been so filed with or certified to this Board will be on the official ballots, arranged as nearly as practicable in the form and order below set forth.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY:	
WILLIAM J. PARKER of Baltimore City	UNION REFORM
JOSHUA W. HERING of Westminster, Maryland	DEMOCRATIC
WILLIAM KLEINLE of Baltimore City	PROHIBITION
HERMAN S. PLATT of Baltimore City	REPUBLICAN
FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS:	
THOMAS PARRAN of St. Leonards, Maryland	REPUBLICAN
GUSTAVUS W. PETHERBRIDGE of Charlotte Hall, Maryland	PROHIBITION
JOSEPH FRANK TURNER of Easton, Maryland	DEMOCRATIC
GEORGE G. SHEPHERD of Baltimore City	UNION REFORM
FOR STATE SENATOR:	
JOHN W. McCULLOUGH	DEMOCRATIC
ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT	REPUBLICAN
FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES:	
CHARLES A. ASHBY	REPUBLICAN

Constitutional Amendment.

Chapter 185, of Acts of 1900.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this state, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions of salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office, provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore City shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

For Constitutional Amendment.

Against Constitutional Amendment.

Constitutional Amendment.

Chapter 432, of Acts of 1900.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and sub-

SPEECH BY SENATOR RAVENTCROFT.

(Continued from Page Two.)

the passage of this act will be so loud and strong that it will reverberate throughout the limits of this land. Handicap, manacle and obstruct the illiterate as you may; defraud, deceive and betray them to your utmost, pervert the election machinery to the utmost of the ability of those who manipulate it, for the purpose of fraud, bribery and intimidation, still yet, Mr. President, the sovereign voice of the independence liberty-loving and fair-minded people of Maryland will sweep from power the party which made possible the opportunity to arbitrarily disfranchise and defraud a large body of our citizens against their constitutional rights. The Legislature which meets here next January will hasten to undo this gigantic wrong and his Excellency the Governor will sign or veto, according to his then construction of what is the voice of the people, a bill which, if signed, will be another monument marking the pathway of progress, liberty and equal rights in this old commonwealth. There are some Senators on this floor who will come back bearing the garlands of public approval, with the material in their hands to help build that monument. There are some of you, perhaps, who will come back under a changed conviction as the divine authority of party expediency as formulated by men who have not been chosen by the voting public as the leaders of any party, and you will either help, as converted sinners, to build that monument or you will sit in sullen protest, nursing your own remorse and grieving over your own misfortunes and the misfortunes of your party, and you will see this monument being builded and regret that you did not yourselves at this session help to lay its corner-stone. The day of its dedication will mark a new and brighter era in the history of this State, and it will be planted over the tomb of political bossism, intolerance and fraud in elections in this State.

Mr. President, in conclusion let me say we will leave the consideration of this measure, when it shall have been finally settled, with the happy and comforting conviction that we have done our full duty, not to any party or class, but to the whole people of this State. We have obeyed the constitution as we saw it. We have fulfilled our official oaths as we construed them. We have protested, appealed, importuned the majority here, not to give us any partisan advantage, but to be fair, honest and undiscriminating as to the rights of every citizen of the State. We have warned the majority of the gathering storm, which is inevitable and which soon must break. Having performed this duty and having exhausted all our resources to the end of saving the State from discredit and disgrace and a large body of its people from injustice and degradation, we must now leave the responsibility to rest upon the conscience and judgment of every man in this Senate when he casts his final vote.

Your very partisanship should not let you, at such a crisis, leave to your political rivals the necessity of raising the legend which you have cast down. Trust the people! Respectability elevates the race. Privileges debarred, rights denied, authority withdrawn, tends to cast down, dwarf and belittle any people. This measure is intended to and will obstruct the inevitable progress of human liberty in the State of Maryland. I will not vote for any measure that has for its object, either directly or indirectly, the taking away from the people the right of franchise.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

An Appeal for Manhood and the Manhood Suffrage.

Immediately after the adjournment of the extra session of the Maryland Legislature the Republican Senators and Delegates held a meeting in the south wing of the State Library and formulated the following address "to the people of Maryland:"

To the People of Maryland:

"The Republican members of the General Assembly believe that it is their duty to address you a brief review of the extraordinary session that has just closed. We are led to adopt this unusual course by the belief that unless the power of the autocratic and unscrupulous coterie that has possession of our State government is promptly rebuked and checked there is grave danger that our election laws will be further mutilated and the machinery of the government again employed as an agency of extortion and corruption. The hand of the political boss is visible in every act of the desperate play, from its inception to its culmination. The extra session idea had its birth as a result of a political deal that was to put one man in the United States Senate by stripping 50,000 citizens of their constitutional and sovereign right to vote and to give to another man the control of the construction of the sewerage system of Baltimore city that will cost $20,000,000 before it is completed. These two men had complete control of a sufficient number of Democratic members of the two branches of the Legislature to secure the passage of any law they deemed necessary to advance their personal ambition.

SESSION BEGAN WITH FRAUD.

"When the Senate met on the day set by the Governor, the secretary declared a quorum present when only 13 Senators were in the chamber, and concealed the fact by omitting from the journal the names of those present. The 13 Democratic Senators present knowingly participated in this in violation of an express provision of the Constitution, which requires the presence of 14 Senators, and attempted to organize and legislate. In so doing they were advised and directed by their chiefs. Such party discipline is dangerous and such domination intolerable.

"The new election law renders it impossible for the citizens who cannot read to vote, and is so cunningly drawn that it will be difficult for the educated to avoid having their ballots thrown out. Any mark upon the ballot other than an 'X' within the voting square, however innocently made, will render the ballot void. Furthermore, an error in voting for a candidate for a single office, where there are a large

Constitutional Amendment.

Chapter 432. of Acts of 1900.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and pub-

FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

REPUBLICAN

CHARLES A. ASHBY

Held by Fierce Brigands

Dire Peril Of Miss Stone In Mountains Of Bulgaria

To be captured by Bulgarian brigands and carried off to one of their mountain fastnesses in the Balkans was the calamity that happened to Miss Ellen M. Stone, the Boston missionary, in the early part of September.

The region where she was captured, on the border between Bulgaria and Macedonia, in European Turkey, is where the infamous "Bulgarian atrocities" occurred which startled the world in 1876.

Gladstone, the great English statesman, described these horrors as "wholesale murders, assaults, tortures, burnings and the whole devilish enginery of crime."

A detailed account of the capture of Miss Stone has been received from Mrs. H. C. Haskell of Samokov, Bulgaria, to a relative in Kansas City.

The letter says Miss Stone had been holding her usual summer school for Bible workers at Bansko, Macedonia. On Sept. 3 a party of six students from the college institute at Samokov, three or four Bulgarian teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka, who had spent years in America; Mrs. Coshera and Miss Stone started for Djumiak, twelve hours' travel. From there they were to go to their different homes.

At 4:30 o'clock that afternoon, as they were resting in the mountains, Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka being on horseback and the rest on foot, they were surrounded by thirty or forty armed men. These men were dressed in Turkish costume, but were masked or blackened. They ordered the party to march and drove them up the steep mountain side.

Miss Stone told the bandits they were taking them away from the road to rob and perhaps kill them. She did not speak of capture.

After traveling an hour the brigands stopped and demanded their money, taking what gold they had, but returning the silver.

When this was done, one of them said to Miss Stone:

"We want you," and ordered her and Mrs. Tsilka to go with them. Miss Stone made no remonstrance. Mr. Tsilka made a move to follow his wife, but they forced him back.

A part of the brigands kept watch on those who remained to keep them from hurrying to inform the government, but next morning let them go.

The brigands murdered one of the men of the party before the eyes of the captives to get his horse. They took this animal as well as the horses ridden by Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka.

The students went to Samokov and wired Dr. House at Salonika, Miss Stone's station. He immediately went to the American consul and telegraphed Consul General Dickinson, who knew Miss Stone.

The news spread over Bulgaria like a flash, for Miss Stone was widely known and greatly beloved.

If the brigands are Bulgarian outlaws, as is suspected, their traditional religion is the Greek church, all members of which in that region have a bitter dislike to Protestant Christianity.

There is a possibility, however, that this piece of highwaymanry has been done by the bloodthirsty Bashi-Bazouks, the professional assassins of the Turkish government.

The sultan of Turkey has denied all complicity in this affair and has promised American Consul General Dickinson, at Constantinople, to send regular troops to the rescue of Miss Stone and her companion. Yet the sultan's promise is often a cloak for treachery.

The country where Miss Stone was captured is the same as the Thessaly of the Scriptures, to the people of which the Apostle's Epistle to the Thessalonians was addressed. It is the Thrace of Greek history, where Philip

MURDERED ONE OF THE MEN.

of Macedon and Alexander the Great led their armies and where Socrates campaigned barefoot as a common soldier. Yet with its 3,000 years of recorded history it is still one of the wildest regions of Europe.

Only a few years ago a native Albanian Christian missionary was seized and held until ransomed for $3,500.

The district where Miss Stone was taken is especially favorable to brigandage. It is a part of the Balkan mountains, which divide Bulgaria from Macedonia.

Bands of roving, pillaging Turks or Bulgarian outlaws infest the whole border region of the Balkans between Macedonia and Bulgaria.

Woman's honor is held in light esteem. Up to within a very few years the most deplorable outrages were committed openly and are even now done secretly.

While the corps of janizaries existed every fifth male child was forced into the Turkish military service and young girls were carried off by thousands to fill the harems of their conquerors or otherwise minister to their pleasure. The haughty bearing and tyranny of the troops which marched to and fro in the country so cowed the Christian population that they became timid serfs.

CAPTURED BY BULGARIAN BRIGANDS.

Many escaped death by embracing Islam, and it was not uncommon for parents voluntarily to send their daughters into the harems of the begs so that they themselves might gain protection.

Numbers of young begs, or men of station, made excursions from Philippopolis into neighboring villages, ordered the girls brought out to dance for their amusement and afterward compelled the young women to join them in debauchery.

Respectable girls fled in terror when a Turk entered a village or blackened their faces and resorted to various devices to make themselves repulsive.

The relatives of maltreated girls retaliated, and seducers and tyrants were assassinated.

This is one cause of the present brigandage on the Bulgarian border, which has existed for centuries. Cruel as the bandits often are to foreigners, they have a hold on the affections of the natives and are aided by the peasant population, who shelter and protect them.

A curious state of affairs has resulted from this anarchy. When the peasantry are maltreated by the Turkish begs and other officials, they appeal to the brigands, Haiduts, Kirdjalis, or by whatever name they are known, for protection or revenge.

In one place a young Turkish nobleman had been guilty of the greatest cruelty and excesses, committing outrages on the wives and daughters of peasantry, even capturing and selling children. He entered a village on one occasion on horseback, surrounded by his retinue all decked in silk and gold.

He had not gone far when a band of Haiduts, led by a well known chief, sprang from hiding places, pulled the beg from his horse, broke his arms and legs and struck off his head. This bloody trophy they put on the end of a spear and carried it in triumph at the head of the band as they marched through the village.

Many similar instances are still told of similar brigand chiefs and their followers leading a kind of Robin Hood life in the mountains.

There are even historic cases of brigand chiefs becoming so formidable that the sultan has been obliged to take them into his service and recognize their authority.

The most notable instance is that of Osman Pasvanogla, the independent pasha of Vidin.

As a young man he saw his father murdered by a Turkish noble. He then left his home and adopted a brigand life in the mountains of Albania near Bulgaria.

Tiring of that, he took service with the porte at the head of a troop of volunteers. But his power grew so rapidly that he exercised an almost independent rule, and the formidable forces which he had at his command roamed about the country fighting and plundering, so that it was unsafe for travelers, even missionaries, to move about. Many vain attempts were made by the porte to reduce him to submission. Large armies were sent after him, but they were driven back defeated, and it was not till he felt his power begin to wane that the pasha again offered his services to the sultan and was accepted in the war with Servia.

This simply illustrates the place that brigandage holds in the Turkish domain. A new outbreak of this outlawry is indicated by the recent capture of Miss Stone, whose fate is now so anxiously speculated upon.

For Strength and Honesty at Home And Abroad

By PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

THE old iron days have gone; the days when the weakling died as the penalty of inability to hold his own in the rough warfare against his surroundings. We live in softer times. Let us see to it that while we take advantage of every gentler and more humanizing tendency of the age we yet preserve the iron quality which made our forefathers and predecessors fit to do the deeds they did.

THIS COUNTRY CANNOT AFFORD TO HAVE ITS SONS LESS THAN MEN; BUT NEITHER CAN IT AFFORD TO HAVE THEM OTHER THAN GOOD MEN.

If courage and strength and intellect are unaccompanied by the moral purpose, the moral sense, they become merely forms of expression for unscrupulous force and unscrupulous cunning. If the strong man has not in him the lift toward lofty things, his strength makes him only a curse to himself and to his neighbor. All this is true in private life, and it is no less true in public life.

WOE TO ALL OF US IF EVER AS A PEOPLE WE GROW TO CONDONE EVIL BECAUSE IT IS SUCCESSFUL.

Each of us has not only his duty to himself, his family and his neighbor, but his duty to the state and to the nation. We are in honor bound each to strive according to his or her strength to bring ever nearer the day when justice and wisdom shall obtain in public life as in private life.

* * *

For the sake not only of ourselves, but of our children and our children's children, we must see that this nation stands for strength and honesty both at home and abroad. In our internal policy we cannot afford to rest satisfied until all that the government can do has been done to secure fair dealing and equal justice as between man and man. In the great part which hereafter, whether we will or not, we must play in the world at large let us see to it that we NEITHER DO WRONG NOR SHRINK FROM DOING RIGHT because the right is difficult; that on the one hand we inflict no injury and that on the other we have a due regard for the honor and the interest of our mighty nation and that we keep unsullied the renown of the flag which beyond all others of the present time or of the ages of the past stands for confident faith in the future welfare and greatness of mankind.

HIGHWAYS OF NORWAY.

National Government Maintains Splendid System of Roads.

When one travels in Norway, he is compelled to adopt primitive means of transportation, and that's the charm of it, says W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald. There are plenty of rivers and lakes with "damp sheep" upon them—that's the Norwegian word for steamboat—but if you want to go in any other direction you must take a carriage; or, if there are only two of you, a native cart called a stolkjarre; or, if you are alone, a carriole, which is a sort of sulky. The arrangements are perfect, and the roads are fine. Everything is under government supervision for the comfort and convenience of travelers, even the scenery, which is sublime. You can ride all day without a jolt, for the roads are as hard as asphalt pavement and smoother than most of it, for in our cities the asphalt pavements generally have plenty of places that need repair.

I suppose that when the United States is a thousand years old we will have such roads in our country, for good roads are the growth of centuries and are not constructed by men in a hurry. Julius Cæsar—or was it Hannibal?—started the good roads movement in southern Europe, and in Norway it began in the days of the vikings. The national government here took charge of the highways in 1625 and has been extending and improving them ever since.

It is generally the rule that the best roads are found in countries where their construction is difficult. You can drive anywhere on our western prairies, but through the Norwegian mountains a roadway has to be hewn out of the rocks.

ROAD DESTROYERS.

Narrow Tires Most Destructive of Influences.

"The amount of money that is being expended in the building of improved roads most certainly calls for special legislation for their preservation," says C. A. Spratt, road engineer for Mecklenburg county, N. C. "The greatest destroyer of roads, stone or earth, is the narrow tired wagon, with its axles of even length. The average width of tire is not over 1¼ inches, which after a few months' use is rounded off to an inch or less. All that the wagon will bear is usually put on it if on an improved road, so we have four wedges a little blunt, it is true, working away to loosen up or grind the bond of the road, which done, deeper they go, working out larger stones, and the persistence with which each wagon follows in the track of the one preceding is sickening to the eye of the road supervisor.

"In constructing a road across a marsh some three years ago our wagons with four inch tires were going over nicely with a load of 1½ yards of earth. A light surrey came along, cut through and had to be helped out.

"The cost of repairs to streets and roads in a few years could be cut down from 50 to 75 per cent."

MAKING SAND ROADS.

With a Proper Admixture of Clay Durable Highways Result.

Judge Eve reports that he has been claying the sand roads of Richmond county, Ga., for twenty years with the result of obtaining "very pleasant hard roads that last five years without rebuilding."

The rule is to put down six inches of clay with two inches of sand on top of it, and it is better to put on the sand when the clay is wet. When the right proportions are used, "a crust is formed which sheds the water, and the road stays in good condition."

The roadbed should, of course, be first graded properly and raised in the middle so as to shed water to the drains. In dry weather the clay sand road is ideal, which cannot be said of a sandy road. The cost of construction is in proportion to the distance the clay has to be hauled. There are seventy-five miles of such roads in Richmond county. It is equally efficient to sand the clay roads. Before 1880 Judge Eve says finally, "many stretches for several miles along our roads were uncultivated. Now they are in a high state of cultivation, and land values have handsomely increased."

Economy of Good Roads.

The saving effected through the construction of scientific roads, which can be kept in good running condition at small annual expense, would more than pay for the full cost of road building of half a century ago, says G. E. Walsh in Gunton's Magazine. This saving is not always apparent at first, for the first cost seems to overshadow all other considerations in the minds of the shortsighted economists. It took two decades of agitation to convince most of the residents of rural districts that it was more profitable to build good roads under the direction of road engineers than to rebuild and repair the old dirt roads after a fashion in vogue since the beginning of things. The greatest triumph in the movement may be said to be the complete education of the farmers to a proper appreciation and understanding of the whole question of scientific road building.

Draining the Road.

Where the roadmaker encounters seepy or soft ground in the subgrade, such places should be properly and thoroughly drained by the use of drain tile laid along the center of the roadway on one or more lines to culverts intersecting across the road, thus draining and drying out the subgrade and giving him a dry foundation on which to build, as the presence of any undue quantity of moisture under the roadway would prevent him from doing permanent work. The success of his efforts will depend entirely upon the drainage he obtains.

A Monstrous Tide.

The bay of Fundy forms a cul-de-sac at which the Atlantic ocean seems to have taken a special spite and at regular intervals pours into it an enormous amount of water. Take the harbor of St. John's as an illustration of what this mighty tide must be. In most parts of the world a tide of ten feet is considered something abnormal, but at St. John's it rises twenty to twenty-four feet in good weather. In stormy weather the monotony is varied by the high water mark being pushed up even ten or fifteen feet higher.

There are about 8,000 libraries scattered over the United States, including one at Tampa, with books in the Spanish language, endowed by Queen Christina of Spain.

SUPERVISORS' Notice of Election.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 23rd, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the Judges and Clerks of Election and to the qualified voters of Garrett county, Maryland, that in accordance with the provisions of Article XXXIII of Chapter 202 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1896, and amended by the Acts of 1900 and 1901, an election will be held in the several districts of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding elections and hereinafter set forth, on

TUESDAY, The 5th Day of November, 1901,

for the purpose of balloting for—

One person to be Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland.

One person to be Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.

One person to be Senator in the Senate of the State of Maryland from Garrett County.

Two persons to be members of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland from Garrett County.

One person to be Sheriff of Garrett County.

One person to be County Treasurer of Garrett County.

Two persons to be members of the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County.

One person to be Register of Wills for Garrett County

One person to be County Surveyor of Garrett County.

And—

Also for or against a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland by amending Section Nine of Articlee 3 thereof to read as follows:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Also for or against a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland by amending Section Four of Article 3 thereof to read as follows:

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

The polls of said election will be opened in each and every Election District of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding the polls, at 8 o'clock a. m. and will be closed at the hour of 6 o'clock p. m., when the ballots shall be counted according to law.

For the information of all persons concerned the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 461.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale, beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of the election hereafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction by a judge of any Circuit Court of the State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense—one-half the fine shall be paid to the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roods.

And the places of election in the several Election Districts of said Garrett county will be as follows:

Election District No. 1—Swanton.—In the town of Swanton.

Election District No. 2—Friendsville.—In Ed. Schlossnagle's Saddlery Shop in the town of Friendsville.

Election District No. 3—Grantsville.—In O'Hanley's Hall in the town of Grantsville.

Election District No. 4—Bloomington.—In Thomas Garvey's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District No. 5—Accident.—In the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District No. 6—Sang Run.—In the Election Building in the village of Sang Run.

Election District No. 7—Oakland.—In the Corrigan House, corner Third and Alder streets, in the town of Oakland.

Election District No. 8—Ryan's Glade.—At the old Hoye place on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District No. 9—Johnson's.—At the shop of Samuel Johnson on the National Road.

Election District No. 10—Deer Park.—In the building owned by Dr. J. W. Laughlin in the town of Deer Park.

Election District No. 11—The Elbow.—At the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District No. 12—Bittinger.—In the shop of H. A. Groves in the village of Bittinger.

Election District No. 13—Kitzmillersville.—In the Paul Shultz building in the town of Kitzmillersville.

Election District No. 14—Oakland.—In the office of the Board of Supervisors of Elections in the Opera House building in the town of Oakland.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, Pres.,
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1901.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEAL

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this twentieth day of August, 1901.

(Signed) CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

oct 31

No. 5943.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."

Continuation of Mr. J. A. Howell's Letter to His Paper at Jefferson, Ohio.

Last week we published a portion of a letter written from Oakland by Mr. J. A. Howells to his paper, the *Ashtabula Sentinel*, published at Jefferson, O. This week the balance of the letter is published herewith:

"CROOK CREST,"
OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 3, 1901.

DEAR READER:—In our last we spoke of the sudden death of General Crook at Chicago. The loss to the army and his friends by this death was a severe one, and indeed his wife followed him within a few years; but not until she and her sister—Mrs. Captain Markland, our hostess—had built the quaint cottage on the "crest" as a memorial to him.

A cottage of today does not mean a two room one-story building as of old, for now a "cottage" at the seaside or on the mountain top may be three stories, with a basement, and twenty rooms. This house is not quite so elaborate, but it is homelike in every respect. And the welcome we received by the lady of the house, as she stood on the broad porch with a wide door open behind her, and a bright fire on an open hearth, burning in the hall, was such that we felt at home at once.

The house is full of reminders of the famous General whose dream it was, after time limit retired him, to spend his days here. In the hey-day of his young manhood General Crook when at Oakland would often come to this spot to enjoy the bright sun and the unlimited view of the mountains and valleys on every hand. Then after his death his wife and her sister, Mrs. Capt. Markland, built this quaint house as a memorial to him. Wide open fire-places, windows opening on charming vistas, books and papers everywhere, old flags, pictures and bric-a-brac are around you in greatest profusion.

In a carefully preserved case are three swords which belonged to Gen. Crook; one presented by the officers of the 36th Ohio, in 1863, believe. The enlisted men of the regiment were not asked to contribute to the gift, and as an offset they too presented him a magnificent sword, which is number two; then number three is a plain old style sword in gold scabbard which came down from a General Hamilton of the Revolutionary war. In the case is also the plain cap worn by the General, as well as a dress parade chapeau. In another box are the epaulets once worn by General Thomas—"Pap" Thomas as he was affectionately known by "the boys" in the Nashville campaign. The epaulets were bequeathed by General Thomas to General Crook and are to go, with one of the swords, to Webb Hayes, of Cleveland, who was always a great favorite of Gen. Crook's. But it is useless to even attempt to catalogue what is before us, as space will not admit, even if it were admissable.

The balmy air calls one out of doors and this morning in company with the Captain we had a stroll through the beautiful oak forest back of the house. We struck into an old woods road, but so encroached on by underbrush it would only permit of both a very narrow horse and wagon to travel it. The Captain very appropriately calls it the "Path of Mars," although no more peaceful spot on earth could be found. With the autumn smell of the deep woods about us the Captain described his ideal library. It was to have no shelves, but only tables, covered with cloth to correspond with the subject of the books. We walked on until we came to an abrupt ending of "Path of Mars," against a wire fence which enclosed a neighbor's poultry yard, and were again the world. We retraced our steps. Wild raspberry, blackberry and blueberry bushes line the road on either hand. All sounds from the outer world comes to one on this warpath, muffled and bereft of all harshness.

Who would think of seeing fine cornfields with big pumpkins, lying among the shocks—for the corn is all cut; at nearly 3000 feet above the sea? But here you have just this to be seen, and with the exception of wheat and peaches, almost everything we raise in Ashtabula county will grow here. On one of our drives, in reply to our inquiry as to the price of farm land, the driver said, pointing his whip at one of the fields we were passing: "That farm is worth $50 or $60 an acre." The soil looks a yellow clay like ours and is quite productive.

Judge Wilson, a former Ohio man, who died so suddenly during the Schley trial, lived just across from the "Crest" and only a short distance away was formerly the summer home of Gen. Rathbone, who has been dragged into unpleasant notoriety in the Postoffice Department scandal in Cuba. There are a number of other prominent Ohio people in this vicinity, including the family Hon. Samuel Shellenbarger, who served four terms in Congress from Ohio in the '60's from the 7th and 8th districts.

On our drive we visited the Weber green houses, located on the railroad between Oakland and Mountain Lake Park. How such an industry should have grown up here seems very curious. Mr. Weber, as his name implies, is a German. He began in a small way to cultivate flowers, principally carnations. Now he has hot houses almost a half mile in length, filled from end to end with carnations, smilax, chrysanthemums, roses, etc. At a platform on the farm trains stop to carry great boxes of these flowers to Washington, Baltimore, Boston, New York and elsewhere. Just now but few flowers are in bloom. Plants were set for the new winter crop. The meadows and rich garden surrounding the green house only a few years ago was a cold marsh grown up to alders and scrubby trees, but under draining, ditching and cultivation all is changed.

We were surprised at the scarcity of wild birds on the mountains. Even the ever present crow was missing. We saw one hawk, which just as the sun was tipping the tops of the distant hills with its last rays, silently winged its way over the valley, and high above a small flock of robins probably on their way south, were all the birds we saw. Of course, we do not count the English sparrows as birds any more than chickens. We were told that most of the northern birds were to be found here during the summer, but at this season the woods are silent.

There are some quail in the fields and the mountain brooks are well stocked with trout, but we did not hunt or fish for either.

Although this is in a southern state there appears to be fewer colored people in Oakland than in Jefferson; we saw but one colored man. The domestic help is principally white.

NOTES ON THE WAY.

Up and down the grade which carried us from the banks of the Potomac to the highest elevation was a series of delightful surprises. We would reach a point that would open out a beautiful view between the hills, up a little valley, along which would be a small farm, with fields on the mountain sides, so steep it would seem impossible to plow the land. The forests had begun to put on their autumn colors, and we have the dark green of the pines, hemlocks and spruces, the browns of the oaks with the gold and crimson of the maples, and everywhere wild vines on the ground or clinging to the trunks and limbs of trees, and here and there entirely covering an old stump bereft of limbs, but straight as a mast for fifty or a hundred feet, all in flaming red, and crimson, and yellow; the colors so gorgeous that if copied in a picture, they would be pronounced over drawn.

GORTNER.

Rev. Miller, a Mennonnite minister, of Tub, Pa., delivered two sermons before an appreciative congregation last Saturday evening and Sunday morning. Mr. Miller was accompanied by his amiable wife and the Misses Miller, his sister and cousin.

Miss Sarah Weimer, the teacher of our school, began with an enrollment of 32 pupils Monday. There are quite a number of pupils yet to enter this school. We wish Miss Weimer much success.

Rev. Bunner, a minister of the Disciple church, began a series of meetings here Sunday night.

Mr. H. Hauser, of West Virginia, was here Saturday evening looking after his best interest.

Miss Emma DeBerry, one of Garrett county's efficient teachers, is again teaching the Mason school.

Miss Annie Beachy, of Grantsville, and Mr. Orendorf, also of Grantsville, spent several days of last and this week with friends here. They returned home Tuesday of this week.

Mr. Noah Slabach and his brother Alvin went to Bittinger last Saturday to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gortner and little son, of Oakland, spent last Sunday with friends in this neighborhood.

Mr. Will Gortner, who has been employed by Mr. George Geissman, of Oakland for about six months, recently returned home.

Mr. P. P. Gortner left Tuesday for Buffalo, N. Y., and Erie, Pa. Mr. Gortner had business in Erie, but he expects to visit the Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls before his return.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The re-organization of the M. E. Sunday School was effected Sunday evening by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: Superintendent, A. R. Sperry; Assistant Superintendent, Jas. A. Hayden; Secretary, E. E. Friend; Librarian, John D. Hayden; Treasurer, Mrs. Levi Hewitt; Superintendent of Home Department, Miss Carrie Rudisill.

Preaching next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock by the pastor.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby notified that trespassing on my farm at Deer Park, Md., is forbidden under penalty of the law, and $50 REWARD is hereby offered for information leading to arrest and conviction of persons taking fish from ponds upon it.

31 4t JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

Came Near Dying

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely I went to sleep and did not awake for eight hours. On awakening a few hours ago I felt so gratified that the first work I do on going to the office is to write to the manufacturers of this remedy and offer them my grateful thanks and say, 'God bless you and the splendid medicine you make.' This remedy is for sale by all dealers.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned, lying in District No. 12 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same armed with a weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
C. C. BEACHY,
JONAS C. BEACHY,
MRS. JOHN BRENNEMAN.

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Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the land of the undersigned lying in District No. 2 of Garrett county either for the purpose of fishing, hunting or passing through the same with a weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. C. W. FRIEND.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

General practice in all the Courts of Maryland and West Virginia.

Money loaned on Mortgage.

Special attention given to sale of real estate, investigation of titles, conveyancing and preparation of legal papers.

Agent for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

☞ Offices in McComas Building, opposite Garrett County Bank.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DANIEL PLEASANTS,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1901.

MARIA PLEASANTS,
Administratrix,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS H. RAVENSCROFT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1901.

R. A. RAVENSCROFT, Administrator,
Accident, Md.

ORDER NISI.

George W. Wilson vs. Joseph B. Wilson.
No. 1364 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Allegany County.

Ordered, this 1st day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Allegany county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by James W. Wilson, committee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of November, 1901; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Oakland, Md., once a week for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of November, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $80.00.

R. M. LUMAN, Clerk.

True copy—test:
R. M. LUMAN, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following proposed new county road to be located is to run, viz: Beginning for the same at the south end of Garrett V. Moon's lane and running thence down Laurel creek and through the lands of the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company, James L. Harvey and J. B. Lipscomb and along the lines of said Lipscomb and Charles Cooper and through the lands of the said Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company to the town of Schell, a distance of three miles, and examine whether the proposed new road should be located, will meet on the 11th day of November, 1901, for such purpose and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said proposed new county road to be made, and, if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

J. H. WILSON,
JOHN W. HARVEY,
ANDREW J. LEE,
Examiner.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

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GILMOR S. HAMILL,
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SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Paid Up Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

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WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

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U. G. Palmer, - Hutton, Md.
R. A. Ravenscroft, Accident, Md.
E. E. Sollars, - Oakland, Md.
U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

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M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
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THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
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Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

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D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TRIAL $1.00.
A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Burlington Route

It costs no more to ride on this beautiful train than on any other.

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It is electric lighted and heated by steam, carries a library-buffet-smoking car, a dining car à la carte and everything there is to make one comfortable.

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We sell through tickets, reserve sleeping car berths, furnish maps and time tables, and can, perhaps, be of service in other ways. Kindly write or call.

H. E. HELLER, District Passenger Agent, 632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Midget Harness Riveter.

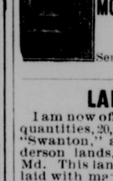
Complete repair shop in one tool. Will not wear out. Punches the hole, drives and clinches at one operation. Every horse owner, liveryman, teamster will buy on sight. Does the work of any $25 machine. Complete outfit with big bog of rivets will be sent for

ONLY 50 CENTS.

Agents Wanted.

HANDY ADJUSTABLE LIFTER. Handiest article ever invented for lifting hot pans, stove lids, etc. 15c, postpaid.

S. T. WILSON & CO.,
Box 103. Wilson, W. Va.



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FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 30,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅓ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26⅓ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD

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Office 7 North Liberty St.
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NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—REPUBLICAN Building,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
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OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. je14-1

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Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10

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Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

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Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

DR. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
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Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

DR. H. W. McCOMAS M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

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Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

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Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

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Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1901.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	6 01
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 [illegible]
5 15	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	5 [illegible]
6 00*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*9 10	*4 [illegible]
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 48	10 35 lv	Coketon	8 35	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 10†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 15
	NOON			
8 46*	12 52† ar	Beverly	lv	†1 44
9 10*	1 15† ar	Huttonsville	lv	†1 20
M. P.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 45
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, General Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1901. NUMBER 34.

More Enthusiastic Meetings.

Large Crowds Attracted by the Republican Speakers.

The Republican speakers stormed Swanton last Thursday evening, Oct. 24th. The largest meeting held for years assembled in the school house. The Deer Park brass band discoursed excellent music, greatly enlivening and enthusing our meeting. Many ladies were in attendance. We are particularly indebted to Miss Ralston, a charming and accomplished lady. Although differing with us in politics she gracefully granted us the use of the school building. The teachers attend our meetings, encouraging, inspiring our speakers by their presence and sympathy with our cause.

Mr. W. W. Sweet presided, opening the meeting with a strong and well delivered speech, covering National, State and local issues.

Hon. P. E. Finzel gave an interesting and instructive lecture upon marking the ballot. The people are awakening to the importance of understanding this matter and were very attentive.

Attorney Heindel was next introduced. His speech was well delivered and frequently applauded.

Senator Ravenscroft was at his best, delivering a most effective speech, thoroughly discussing State and local issues. The audience was greatly pleased with his forceful delivery and frequently applauded his hard hits at Democracy.

Mr. Charles A. Ashby, the genial candidate for House of Delegates, who is well known here, added many friends to his long list.

Our candidate for Sheriff, W. A. Maffett, with his usual energy was constantly on the move and mixing with the crowd. Having many friends and acquaintances he was most cordially received.

We left Swanton early Friday morning and will long remember the good people of that hospitable town. There as elsewhere we found the party united, active and enthusiastic, determined to roll up the largest majority ever given a ticket in District No. 1.

THE DEER PARK MEETING.

The Republican meeting held in Deer Park Friday night, Oct. 25th, was one of the largest meetings of the campaign. Nearly half the audience were ladies, who listened with attention and applauded with frequency and fervency. Indeed, at all our meetings we are indebted to the ladies for their attendance, attention and zeal. The local band excelled themselves, pleasing everyone with their performance. Our veteran chairman

ASSEMBLYMAN FINZEL.

of the Central Committee, Dr. J. W. Laughlin, had charge of this meeting. The hall was tastefully decorated and everything prepared for our comfort and entertainment. Mr. W. C. Jones presided, with A. L. Lee, Esq., as secretary.

Hon. R. A. Ravenscroft, our candidate for State Senate, made a strong speech. He was listened to with great attention, closing with an earnest appeal to every liberty-loving voter and citizen to carefully prepare his ballot and cast it for the entire Republican ticket.

Senator Ravenscroft was followed by Rev. L. A. Rudisill, who delivered his first speech in this campaign. He is a fluent, graceful speaker, presenting the Republican party's claims for consideration and support in a forceful manner.

Our handsome and popular candidate for House of Delegates, Hon. P. E. Finzel, was the attraction of the evening. He easily makes friends, particularly among the younger element. His speech was well prepared and gracefully delivered. His instruction to voters was a popular feature of our meeting.

The Republicans of this district are well organized and enthusiastic. This being the home of our veteran chairman the voters are well instructed in handling the ballot under this law. Holding a mock election Thursday night out of twenty ballots only two failed to mark properly.

Our best wishes and respects to the good people of Deer Park.

MEETING AT SANG RUN.

Sang Run, the Gibralter of Republicanism of Garrett county, outdone herself Monday night. This was easily the greatest meeting of the canvass. The sturdy, stalwart citizens of this peaceful and prosperous region turned out en masse to greet the speakers and visitors. Our greeting and entertainment was royal. Many ladies were present and graced our meeting with their smiles and compliments. The attendance of the fair sex in large numbers has been a feature of this canvass. They are not only interested and well informed upon the various issues and topics discussed, but enthusiastic in their efforts to bring others, eloquently advocating our cause.

The weather was all that could be desired. This is our third week of itinerancy through our grand and glorious mountain scenery, every day like summer. Indian summer is upon us, the loveliest season of the year. If you would see the Alleghanies at their best visit them in October when King Frost has touched each tree with his magic sword, then these majestic mountains are a mighty wilderness of color, glory and beauty. The pure, clear, sun-warmed air is Nature's sovereign tonic, curing all our ills, vanquishing the clouds that hover over the minds of busy, restless men. One can easily understand why Garrett county is so strongly Republican—the disease of modern Democracy, like malaria, is cured 3000 feet above sea level.

The venerable and honored Judge D. H. Friend presided at the meeting. His modest speech was listened to with profound respect and attention. This nestor of our party deserves all the honors and attentions we can and do pay him. In every way he is a model man and citizen. His declining years are being spent like a Christian and a philosopher in doing good. Long may he live, enjoying the veneration, love and respect of this community and county, which he helped to form and has done much to develop. His hospitable home, presided over by his worthy son Alvin and his excellent wife, was opened wide to us. Our entertainment was all we could desire and more than we can describe.

W. A. Smith, the genial, hustling merchant and all-around politician and good fellow, acted as secretary. To him we are indebted for this report. He brought the unterrified Hoyes legion of Republicans with him.

Mr. F. A. Thayer opened our meeting. This was his first speech of the canvass. He is so well and widely known, so popular and affable, he was warmly received, closing amidst great applause.

Mr. E. H. Sincell followed. His masterly effort held the crowd for over an hour. Being a fine speaker and an old lawyer, he left little for any one to say.

Senator Ravenscroft followed His energy and earnestness always captures the crowd. Everyone was highly pleased with his speech. He has no enemies.

Hon. P. E. Finzel closed. Our popular and handsome representative won the hearts of all, particularly the ladies. Mr. Finzel's speech, a masterful effort, follows:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and fellow-citizens:—It is my pleasure to meet with the good people of district No. 6, and I will endeavor, in my humble way, to discuss some of the issues that confront the people of our Commonwealth today. Enlightenment, advancement are the watch-words of today, and woe be to the social sect or political party that plants itself in front of progress in this day and age. The Democrats in convention assembled one year ago, in the City of Baltimore, made this declaration and duly adopted it as part of their party platform: "That all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is tyranny." That was a fling at the Republican party for attempting to rule the islands in the Pacific ocean by the use of the military arm of our government, which was a necessity to preserve order in those lands until the inhabitants were able to govern themselves; and had our Democratic friends been in the majority in Congress with a Democratic President, they would have been compelled to do just as the Republicans did. But as we look at conditions today in our own state, we find the leaders of the Democratic party resorting to the opposite plan in order to carry out their schemes to get back into power. They believe today that the government of our state does not derive the power from the consent of the governed—only from a part of the people—and they seek to take away the laboring man's dearest rights, and centralize the government of out state among a favored few, placing the power among the aristocrats of our state. They say to us, you cannot participate in this government of ours unless you can read and write. My fellow-citizens, does it not seem to you that a leader of a great party that has enjoyed the highest honors of profit and trust that could be given by our people, should at this enlightened day and age attempt to prevent you from enjoying a liberty that you have had since the foundation of our government in order to get back into the United States Senate. What ungratefulness; what ingratitude. A man who by his acts in the past fears to go before the people of our grand old Commonwealth for an indorsement, should deserve the utmost contempt of every right thinking man of our state, irrespective of party, when he attempts to get back into power against the wishes of the citizens of our state by sacrificing that which we hold as a precious heritage from our fathers of the Revolution.

The great corner-stone of this American Republic is civil liberty. Any attempt by a party to change this, or to modify this right in any way, has a tendency to undermine the principles upon which this government is founded. The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make any changes in the laws not contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and this right exists with all the people, and no faction or part of the people. The legislature passed the law, and it should be left to all our people to say whether, in their opinion, it is a wise and just law, and a minority of artful and enterprising politicians should not govern a majority. The issues which the Republican party presents to you and asks for your careful consideration, are these: are you willing to aid the Democrats to get back into power when they seek to take away the common man's citizenship.

We are told that our state is in peril from negro domination. Any man possessing the least bit of intelligence knows how absurd that charge is, when the negro only constitutes nineteen per cent. of the population of the state—more than five white men to each negro. Here at home we have the rights of four hundred and fifty white men taken away in order to take away the right to vote from twenty blacks. Yet our Democratic friends tell us that this is the white men's country. My friends, we have always been patriotic: the air we breathe on the summit of these grand old mountains inspire us at all times with feelings of devotion to our country and its rulers. It has been recorded on the pages of history in all the past of this world's affairs, that the men who inhabit the mountains have always been devoted to their homes and their country. And we ask what constitutes patriotism? It is an extended self-love mingling with all the enjoyments of a good life, and entwining itself with the filaments of the heart. It is thus we obey the laws of society because they are the laws of virtue. In their authority we see not the array of force and terror, but the venerable image of our country's honor. Every good citizen, irrespective of party or color, should make that honor his own, and cherish it, not only as precious but as sacred. He is willing to give his life in its defense, and is conscious that he gains protection while he gives it. For what rights of a citizen will he deem inviolable when the governing party renounces the principles that constitute the freeman's security. If our homes should be invaded by a foreign foe, what enjoyment could we find in defending our homes when our laws has made our state odious in the eyes of strangers and dishonored in our own mind. Could we look to such a state with the veneration we once possessed? No; our sense of pride would die in us, and we would blush for our patriotism if we retained any, and rightly so, for we would be a banished man in our own native land. In this great and glorious country, where all men are equal every day in each year, let us all strive to ever retain that principle that has made us so powerful today among all the nations of the earth.

We ask all Republicans and all Democrats to aid us in our fight for freemen's rights. The Republican party stands today pledged to the people of our grand old Commonwealth, if successful in this election to repeal this law and to restore to our people the good law that we have had for the past four years. That the Republican party has always been true to its pledges, I only need refer you to the history of the past. And when you go to the polls on November 5th, cast your ballots for the party of progress; and may we all exclaim with the poet when he said:

"Men who their duties know, but know their rights,
And knowing, dare maintain."
Prevent the long aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain.
These constitute a state and sovereign law,
That states collected will o'er thrones and globe elate,
Sits freedom crowning good, repressing ill."

Mr. McCulloh Brown's lecture upon handling the ballot was well received and delivered. Evidencing its effectiveness 10 ballots were cast after he spoke and all were perfect. This can partly be attributed to the lecture, but largely to the intelligence of Sang Run.

Our honored and respected chairman of the State Central Committee, Dr. Laughlin, added grace and dignity to the meeting. He will have charge of the canvass to the end.

Tuesday, 8:30 a. m., we bid the fair

STATE SENATOR RAVENSCROFT.

and hospitable people of Sang Run adieu and started for Sand Spring, where we held a meeting that night. We close with the warmest wishes for the health, happiness and prosperity of all the good people of Sang Run. We will long remember this present visit and hope to meet them at their happy homes again.

AT SAND SPRING.

Selbysport district, old No. 2, once the banner Republican district of our county, was reached Tuesday morning. Mr. Taylor Friend, our candidate for Commissioner, was our host. His splendid estate, one of the finest in the county, and the many fine farms surrounding shows great thrift and prosperity. Near this place, in easy sight, is Blooming Rose church and hamlet. This is said to be one of the first settlements of this district and one of the oldest in the county. This region is highly cultivated. The many beautiful homes attract the attention of the visitor. The scene is fair and restful, the Arcadia of Western Maryland. Mr. Friend is widely connected and one of the most progressive and prosperous citizens of the county, a man of great intelligence and energy. He will make a wide-awake official. He has many friends and will add strength to the ticket. His amiable wife is a model hostess. We left this hospitable home with great reluctance and best wishes for this interesting family.

Our meeting at the school house at night was largely attended by the stalwart, sturdy Republicans of this neighborhood. The building was crowded with an intelligent audience who listened with attention to our speakers. Franklin T. Fike, Esq., presided, with Mr. Sherman Friend was secretary.

McCulloh Brown, Esq., delivered his interesting lecture upon voting the new ballot. He was followed by Hon. P. E. Einzel, who delivered a carefully prepared speech. As this was his first appearance before a Sand Spring audience he scored a great success. He is making many friends.

Senator Ravenscroft was next introduced. He was at his best and easily held the attention of his audience. His extended legislative experience and earnest, forceful delivery interests and enlightens an audience. Through this region he is well known and popular. Everyone appears to be the friend of the genial Senator.

D. Lindley Sloan, Esq., a prominent young attorney of the Cumberland bar, closed the meeting. He held the undivided attention of his audience for one hour. Of good voice and fine appearance, he is a most interesting speaker. His discussion of National and State issues was clear, strong and logical. He pleased his audience and to judge from the frequent applause which greeted him his hearers were delighted with him.

During our drive through this section we rarely met an opponent. All appear to be Republicans or in sympathy with the party, pledged to repeal this odious ballot law.

THE FRIENDSVILLE DEMONSTRATION

Yesterday we were greeted by the good people of Friendsville, the metropolis of our county. This thriving business point is improving rapidly, the town containing many fine stores and bright business men. It is the trading point of a wide and wealthy farming community and the centre of large lumber interests. Many saw mills, manufacturies, etc., are located in this vicinity. The town is well supplied with every modern improvement and convenience—good schools, fine churches, large planing mill; a bank will soon be opened, the newspaper revived. Having fine railroad facilities, it is bound to become a big business town with a bright future.

Our night meeting held at the opera house was the decided demonstration of the canvass. The audience was large, intelligent and enthusiastic, frequently and freely applauding our speakers.

Senator Ravenscroft's reception was royal. He reached the ear and touched the heart of those warm-hearted, well-behaved, sturdy yeomanry. For more than an hour he entertained this good humored audience with a discussion of State and county issues. Every point was wildly applauded. The shameful imposition, deception and betrayal of the people by the Democratic leaders and their infamous legislation was thoroughly exposed. His address follows:

Fellow citizens of Garrett county, we have again come into the midst of a State political campaign, which presents to the voters of this Commonwealth and to the citizens of this splendid county, a number of propositions and questions of public interest which are of the gravest and most supreme importance to every voter and to every individual member of every household in this county. We are about to elect a new Legislature for the State of Maryland, financial officers of the State, who collect and disburse public funds, and we are about to elect local county officials whose duties are to direct, control and manage, under proper legal supervision, the immediate business affairs of the citizens of Garrett county. Garrett county, while modest in population, as compared with many of the older counties of this State, is still a county which represents extensive and important industrial and business interests which have been and are still being rapidly developed, expanded and increased.

We are justly proud of our mines, our forests and our farms. We are proud of the industry and thrift, the progress and prosperity of our people. Beyond all this we are most supremely proud of the manhood, intelligence and independence of the people themselves who are citizens of this county, and we repudiate and condemn and shall ever continue to aggressively fight against any political, legislative or state policy which might hamper or interfere with the business prospects and prosperity of any class of our citizens, or which might in any way result in limiting their freedom and liberty, their power and their influence as American citizens, or degrading them as men by casting upon them any badge of discredit, and restriction of their right of franchise or any political or social distinction on account of any misfortune which may have precluded them from measuring up to the educational standards which have been accessible to their more favored fellow citizens, to the men who make the laws and to the selfish politicians who may seek for their own discreditable purposes to disfranchise honest and industrious men, who are sturdy sons of toil, on account of educational qualifications.

It has been my pleasure, and an honor which I most profoundly appreciate, to represent the people of this county in the legislative halls of the state as a member of the State Senate. I have again been complimented by a re-nomination at the hands of the Republican party for a re-election to the high and honorable office of State Senator. It is for the people to determine by their ballots next Tuesday whether the record which I have made as a public servant justifies their confidence in me, and my re-election to this honorable office. That record is before the people of this county and the people of the state. It has not been concealed nor suppressed. On the contrary the public press of this county and of the State have freely given to the people, through their columns, repeated and continuing statements of the public policies which I have advocated and of the measures of legislation which I have strenuously opposed, whenever my judgment dictated to me that they were against the best interests of the people of this county or of this state. Upon that record I stand and upon that record my party has honored me by presenting me again as a candidate for your suffrages.

I want to ask at the outset the cordial co-operation of a united Republican party in the work upon which you would bid me enter as a standard-bearer of your party, and in the event that the people ratify the choice of my party next week, I hope to measure up to the requirements of the duties and responsibilities of a representative of the whole people of Garrett county. We can point with pride to the glorious victories of the past in our county and state, but the living present demands our earnest thought and best endeavor.

I ask every Republican to buckle on his armor in this campaign and work as though success depended upon his individual efforts.

The legislative session of 1902, following this election, will have most important matters of public interests before it for consideration. The Platforms of the two political parties have been so frequently published by the press that I need not repeat them at this time. Political promises by party managers and machine politicians are not always performed. Public estimate of the reliability of candidates and party promises can be more safely formed by records which have been made. The record of the Democratic administration in this State from 1867 to 1895 and in the January session of 1900, and in the extra session of 1901 is before the people of this state. It is known of all men that this record presents a history of extravagance, financial mismanagement, political bossism and jobbery, prostitution of the public service to private gain, to the use of enormous sums of public money for party and political purposes, corrupted elections, infamous registration and election laws, excessive taxation, and, finally and most infamously, a dastardly attempt to disfranchise, discredit and disgrace a large body of the citizens of this state.

As against this record stands the brief but brilliant record of Republican administration in this state from January, 1896, to January, 1900. That administration gave reduced taxation, free and fair election laws, liberal provisions for public education, free school books, the promotion to public office of men who are non-partisan and who are representatives of the whole people and not of any mass or class, or of any political faith, of men who were honest, courageous, intelligent and faithful in the performance of public duties, of the magnificent modern charter of the city of Baltimore, of improved, honest and non-partisan police organization for the city of Baltimore, of improved public credit, extensive public improvements, and for the subordination of the power of corporations to the honest interests of the masses of the people.

Again, during all these years of Democratic administration, the Republican party and its representatives were found in the halls of legislation persistently and aggressively resisting and opposing the vicious, extravagant, corrupt and finally the un-American plans and policies of the state democracy. Between these two parties which will you trust as to future promises upon the platforms presented and upon the public records which they have made? The restoration of Republican supremacy in this state will keep our people in the line of this new and great prosperity, in conjunction with the great states of the Union, where national and state Republican policies have control. Renewal and continuance of Democratic supremacy in this state will fasten upon the people, with increased violence and oppression, the old policies and practices against which they fought for redress and relief. Political bossism will thrive, machine politicians will dictate legislation and elect candidates of its own selection. Public money will again be used at the expense of the taxpayers to keep professional politicians in office and promote the fortunes of the political party. Taxation will be increased, capital will be driven from this state, labor interests will be handicapped and the liberal policy of free public school education will be in danger.

And, my fellow-citizens, remember and consider most gravely another supreme question involved in this election. The extra session of the legislature foisted upon the people the unholy disfranchisement law and the enormous expense of a new state census, at an aggregate cost of one hundred thousand dollars to the taxpayers of the county and the state. Both measures to be used to the exclusive benefit of the Democratic party and of the politicians in that party who are seeking to advance their personal interests irrespective of the cost to, the rights of, and humiliation and degradation inflicted upon the citizens of the state.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1901.

ON THE THROW OF THE KNIFE

A Story In Which an American Girl and an Indian Girl Are Rivals.

By GWENDOLEN OVERTON.

By all the laws of true romance she should have felt upon opening her eyes a promonition that this was to be a day of destiny, but she merely felt that the engines had stopped, that the ship was at anchor and that therefore it was moistly, insufferably warm. The curtains across the stateroom windows did not so much as move. She came down from her berth and pulled them aside. The coast of Guatemala was before her and the port of San Jose.

There had been rain in the night, a tropic shower. The clouds were lifting away. They were massed in white and gold behind the two volcano peaks that had sent forth the one fire, the other water, in their time, and the peaks themselves were side by side, two cones of glowing pink.

They were miles inland, many miles, and the thick, lush tropic green was between, reaching to the curve of the sand. There were some white houses by the beach, white with red tiles. They made the port of San Jose. But the ship was anchored well out in deep water, and there were no craft in sight, save a rowboat or two drawn up on the sand and one that was starting out from the pier across the faint blue water that showed back the clouds of white and gold. The wake and the oars glistened in the new sunlight.

The girl leaned her bare arm on the sill and stood looking out. She had seen many beautiful things in her life, but nothing so lovely as the coast and volcano peaks of San Jose de Guatemala at the break of day.

The rowboat came near, and she saw that the quarantine officials sat in the stern, but by the time she was dressed and came on deck they had long since gone. There was no one at all in sight either aft or amidships, but when she was forward of the bridge she saw some one standing near the bow. He was a new passenger. He turned and looked at her.

There was a breeze, the faintest south sea morning breeze, that rippled her thin white gown and moved the loose tendrils of her hair. He raised his straw hat civilly and turned back to his consideration of the shore. Presently the purser joined him, and he stood talking, his hands jammed into his sack coat pockets and his tan shod feet wide apart on the deck. Then he went into the saloon.

That was all Miss Strathmore saw of him, but she described him to her mother accurately nevertheless.

"He's the only Latin I ever saw who looked as though he could do things—and not talk about it afterward. His skin is very white, and his jaw shuts hard, and, moreover, though his eyes are brown, they are neither sparkling nor soft." She objected to both. "They are level and hard. That he may speak English is my fondest wish."

He did. He was put beside her at breakfast, and the captain presented him. His name was Merida.

"You saw me this morning," he said, "when I was looking back upon 'my house, my home, my heritage, my lands.'"

"And 'the laughing dames in whom you did delight?'" she followed it up.

He gave it a quick look. "Perhaps," he said and turned short about to talk to the man on the other side, a little Chilean whom Miss Strathmore did not like. They talked Spanish together, and she could not understand. So she ate her breakfast and wondered why the Guatemalan should have objected to having his quotation finished out. Had she hit some nail too neatly on the head? He had risked that. But he knew Byron apparently, and his English had not so much as an accent. If there was to be any further conversation, it lay with him to begin it. He did so presently, but he kept to generalities and refused to be drawn out about himself.

The captain was more communicative on the subject later on. He belonged to the general sea dog type. "Better make up to young Merida, Miss Elizabeth," he advised, coming to a stop in front of her steamer chair. "He owns about everything in sight over there." His arm swept the view of dense green from the beach curve to the mountains far away. "Half Guatemala belongs to his brother and him. The other brother is married—to a Spanish princess, too—but he's not, and you'll do the best two weeks' work you ever did in your life if you catch him between here and Frisco bay."

The captain liked the topic evidently. He drew up a stool and sat down to pursue it further, growing from the jocose to the serious.

He could recommend Matcho Merida. He wasn't like the rest of the "black and tans."

"He's made this trip with me six times now, and I've watched him close. He don't go in for the things that most of his breed do—cards and women and wine." Miss Strathmore thought of her quotation. "We've got the chance to see things on these ships, you bet, but I've never seen Merida do a foolish thing yet. It may be because he's been to school in England and runs the New York end of affairs for their fincas, but why ever it is it's so. And edicated!" he added awe inspiredly. "Why, that fellow speaks four languages as well as he does his own and has got something to say in all of them. You mind what I say, Miss Elizabeth. I knew your father when I was a boy, and the best I could wish for his daughter would be to marry young Merida." He stood up and started off. "Get him to tell you how he and the other young bloods held the governor's palacio against a revolutionist mob for a day and a night. Make up to him."

Which—the advice and the strategy—had the natural effect of rendering Miss Strathmore more than barely civil to Merida when he stopped to speak to her. He had changed the suit in which he had come on board and was in white flannels now.

"He's not handsome," she decided, remembering the regular features of other Spanish blooded males she had known, "but he's quite the most swagger individual I ever saw."

He pulled up a wicker chair beside her, and they began to talk. It was 10 o'clock then. They were still talking when the luncheon gong sounded at one. They went down together and talked through the meal.

If Miss Strathmore had been stupid, she would have stayed on deck the rest of the afternoon. As it was, she went to the cabin for a nap and then devoted herself—the least in the world obviously—to her mother until dinner time. But there was the evening after that. They spent it together in the bow and talked—of the phosphorus and things.

It was not until after a good many nights that they got to anything much more personal. Then it came all at once. Merida stood wedged into the extreme point of the bow and Miss Strathmore sat half overhanging the black ocean when the prow cut into gold light. She was holding fast to a stay. She could just see Merida's face in the starlight, and his eyes were on her steadily. There had been a stop in speech.

"Was I uncivil when you finished my line for me that night?" he asked.

"Rather," Miss Strathmore answered him.

"And you didn't know why, I suppose?"

She admitted that she did not.

"Well," he explained, "it's just this: I get so sick of having people go on the basis that all men down here are—devils of fellows, Don Juans and all that. We get so deucedly much of it."

She reminded him that he had laid himself open to it.

"I know I did, but one doesn't expect an American or an Englishman to know his poets, if you don't mind my saying so. I never thought about you going on." There was a pause. "And I don't go in for women and flirtations," Merida said. "I have never cared for any girl except you."

It was sudden certainly, so sudden that she let go her hold on the stay. His hand went out to steady her instantly. Then he took it away.

"I suppose you are surprised," he said. "I am myself. But it's true."

Miss Strathmore's self possession had weathered many experiences, but it foundered at this. She did not think of anything to say.

"I don't want to bother," he told her, "and I don't expect you to like me yet, but I hope you will before long." Then he went off to other things, but conversation was not a success.

They were at anchor off Mazatlan the next day, some two miles beyond the bar. Merida put in his appearance at breakfast in shore clothes.

"I'm going to land," he told Miss Strathmore, "if the captain will have a boat whistled for me."

"It's rough," she tried to suggest.

"I know it is," he answered, leveling his eyes straight on her for the benefit of all who might choose to see, so that she flushed very pink. "If it were not, I should ask you and your mother to go too." They had done it at Acapulco and Manzanillo before.

"I will not go," observed the Chilean. "It is too dangerous."

Merida caught Miss Strathmore's glance of contempt and nearly smiled.

Toward the middle of the morning a rowboat whose owners were courageous responded to the signals and ventured out to the ship. Merida went down the Jacob's ladder. The captain watched him.

"You'll come to grief, Matcho, if you don't watch out. See that your men aren't tequila drunk when you start back. It's pretty bad now, but it'll be rolling like fun then. We h'ist anchor at 3," he added warningly.

Merida watched his chance to jump. He caught it expertly, and the boat pulled away.

It was 2 o'clock when it reappeared, coming slowly, hidden in a hollow, climbing a crest, flung about through the frothing bar. Miss Strathmore and the captain and a good many others were watching it. Miss Strathmore had been shooting at driftwood and at a big turtle that was floating on its back in the sun. The captain had been watching her. The turtle was a shifting and difficult mark, but she had hit it three times, and then a boat had put out to bring it in.

"We'll have turtle steaks tomorrow," said the captain. "You're a pretty good shot."

But she had had enough of the amusement, and they were leaning idly against the rail. The captain reverted to Merida.

"Matcho tell you about the palacio?" he asked.

"He won't," she answered. "He says he's forgotten it."

"He isn't much on the talk," he said approachingly. "Hasn't told about the girl down below on the spar deck either, I suppose?"

She shook her head.

"Well," said the captain, "she's a little Indian from one of his plantations down there—pretty little devil too. Seems she's in love with him and he won't look at her. So what does she do but go and scrape the money together somehow and take steerage passage and follow him. She came on at San Jose, but he never knew she was aboard until after we got off the Guatemalan coast. She's a shy one, and sharp. Then one day when he was down with the doctor looking at the hospital she showed herself, clasped his knees and wept and all the rest of it—made the dickens' own row. He acted very well, but it put him in a ticklish kind of place. Of course we won't let her up here, and he's mighty careful to keep off the spar deck now. He's going to ship her back from Frisco, he says." He pointed to the back of a black haired head that appeared over the side directly below them. "That's her." Evidently the eyes of the head were watching the boat too.

"She's seen you with him, and she don't like you a little bit," the captain chuckled. "She calls you names."

Miss Strathmore did not think it amusing at all. The rowboat was near. Miss Strathmore met Merida's eye.

"He'll have a scramble of it getting up," the captain opined.

The ship was rolling heavily.

"And his Mexicans," said the captain, uneasily—"by heaven, they're half drunk too! Look at their eyes."

Whether it was that or not, it was certain that they could not seem to manage to keep the boat alongside long enough for Merida to catch the platform when the ship rolled down.

"Take your time, Merida," the chief engineer called to him—"take your time."

Apparently the word suggested something to Merida. He put his hand to his watch pocket, and then his face changed. There were three Mexicans in the boat, but only two of them had rowed. The other had been sitting near him in the stern, steering occasionally with an oar. Merida said something to this one. The fellow looked too innocent and shook his head. Merida caught the mozo by the arm, and that began the fight. The rowers shipped their oars and, urged by the excitement and the tequila, joined in. The boat pitched and plunged.

"They'll kill him!" the captain called out. "Lower away a boat!"

"If they've no knives"— began the purser, but as he said it a knife was thrown, and by the little Indian girl on the deck below.

The captain swore one oath. "They'll do him now— sure," he said.

Merida had his man by the throat, but he was down, and all three were on top of him. One of them jumped up and caught the knife by the handle, as it came, dexterously. He gave it to the man who had Merida under him, and the other two drew back. A splendid brown arm, with its hand grasping the knife, rose high and poised above Merida's breast. Then it fell, but uselessly, limp from the shoulder bone. There was smoke in the muzzle of the revolver in Miss Strathmore's hand.

Merida threw the wounded Mexican off, bent over him, felt in his sash and drew out his own watch. The rowers had resumed their oars. "Now," said Merida quietly, "you take me alongside."

The little Indian on the spar deck had watched it eagerly, hanging out far over the side. She turned now, twisting around lithely upon her back, her face upturned. Her dark eyes glowed, her lips were apart. Miss Strathmore, the revolver still in her hand, was straight above. The Indian threw back her head, farther still, and laughed. Her right hand went to her forehead and came away again with a sweep in mock salute—the salute of the matadore who has missed his stroke and forsakes the ring.—Argonaut.

Took Her Hand With Her Fortune.

A young solicitor got a verdict for a client of considerable riches, but little beauty. Shortly afterward, in due course of business, he sent her a somewhat formidable account. On the following day his client called on him and asked him if he had been serious in his proposal.

"Proposal? But I have not proposed," replied the solicitor, somewhat aghast.

"What!" replied the fair client calmly. "You have asked for my fortune! I should have supposed that you would at least have had the politeness to take me along with it."

The next day she received a revised account as follows:

"Miss B., debtor to Mr. C. for legal business performed."

Then in place of "£ s. d." was "Total amount, Miss B."—London Telegraph.

Old Theater Checks.

In Wilkinson's "Londini Illustrata," 1819, there are twenty-four illustrations of the checks and tickets of admission to the public theaters and other places of amusement, among others the Red Bull theater, which flourished from about the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth until some time after the restoration—a check for the "Upper Gallery." For Drury Lane theater there is one "For the First Gallerie, 1671," on the obverse the head of Charles II., and another with the bust of James II. and Maria d'Este, his queen, dated 1684. There is also another "For the First Gallerie" of the Queen's theater, bearing the same date. The remainder are modern and comparatively of recent dates.—Notes and Queries.

HELPS ROAD CAUSE.

EFFECT OF THE AUTOMOBILE ON HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

New and Strong Factor Added to Forces Working In This Direction. Highways Should Be Level and Straight.

The automobile is so natural an evolution and fills such a long felt want that there can be no question as to its career, says John Jacob Astor in Pittsburg Dispatch. Every improvement in transportation is a distinct gain, and ever since the aborigine found that the earth would bear part of its burden if he dragged instead of carried it improvement has been going on.

The automobile will undoubtedly do more for good roads than all other factors combined, because while bringing health and pleasure to those using it for enjoyment it will be a great convenience to the business man and will increase the profit of the farmer, so that all these will have a common interest in extending its sphere and in providing what it must have to give good results—that is, good roads.

To produce a practical country road the location, if it is a new road, is the first consideration. Avoid steep hills for two reasons. A steep hill reduces the possible load and makes the maintenance expensive on account of washing during every heavy rain. Six to eight feet of elevation to every 100 feet of length is about as steep as a hill should be, and a uniform standard of only 5 per cent is much better.

Next in importance to easy grades is straightness. The straight line being the shortest distance between two points, the road engineer should see to its application. When the alignment is decided, fill all low and soft places with such surface stones as the country traversed possesses. After this spread about six inches of broken stone, if you have a stone crusher, nearly flat over the width of road, sprinkle it thoroughly with a watering cart mounted on tires eight inches wide and roll

HARD ON HORSES OR AUTOMOBILES.

thoroughly with a steam roller. After this spread an equal thickness of fine stone, sprinkle and roll as before, and the road is done.

The largest size of crushed stone should not exceed one inch in diameter, and the smaller pieces should be no larger than almonds; the more irregular of course the better, since irregularity helps them to knit. In bringing an old country road up to the standard it is best to attack the hills. Cut through their tops and put the material thus obtained in the dips between. This kills two birds with one stone and is easily worked, since material is always being moved to a lower level. The road should be widened toward the fences and the excessive crown removed, and provision must always be made for carrying water under the road by a sufficiently large pipe when the line crosses a gully or any place that may ever contain a stream.

The road maintenance and betterments also call for an ordinance requiring the use of rubber for very wide tires by all vehicles, the width increasing with the weight carried.

The more a road is used by vehicles so equipped the better it will become, especially if the surface is not roughened by the feet of horses struggling to drag their loads up steep hills.

It has been demonstrated in Massachusetts and New Jersey that the farmer is the friend of good roads if some one will show him how to build them and help to pay for them. There should be national and state aid, for the country and state as well as the local communities have use for the roads and should pay their share in creating and maintaining them. The first move should be in the direction of co-operation. The second should be the formation of a practical system capable of expanding and taking in the entire country. In this way we might create a system of national highways such as we find in several European countries. To secure co-ordination and a harmonious system when completed the work must, of course, be guided by federal officers.

No investment could be safer for the United States government than aiding the improvement of public roads, which add so materially to the wealth of a country, and this may lead up to the construction of a great national highway across the continent. Such a road should be an object lesson and have a beneficial influence by encouraging intercourse between different sections of the country.

Convict labor might be used to advantage in enlarging and improving our road system, since this would give the convicts useful occupation and in which they would not compete with honest labor.

However, in connection with automobiling we always come back to the question of good roads, on which automobiles depend, so that in the development of automobiling in the country at large the road builder is as important a factor as the electrician or engineer.

NOTICE OF First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Henry Achenbach and Harry E. Achenbach, trading as H. Achenbach & Son and as individuals, Bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of H. Achenbach & Son, partners and as individuals, of the county of Garrett and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of October A. D., 1901, the said H. Achenbach & Son, partners and individuals, were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 6 Washington street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Oct. 24, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 22, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1901,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Sheriff's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the several election districts of Garrett county, at such places as shall be designated by the proper authorities for the location of the polls, on

Tuesday, November 5, 1901,

being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing

One Comptroller of the Treasury, one Clerk of Court of Appeals, one State Senator, two Delegates to the Legislature, one Sheriff, one County Treasurer, two County Commissioners, one Register of Wills and one County Surveyor.

Attention is hereby called to the above notice, and keepers of hotels, taverns, saloons, stores, drinking establishments or any other place where liquors are sold, and all other persons are hereby notified that by Article 33, Section 105, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, no spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind can be sold, bartered, given away or disposed of on election day.

ANDREW J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	2.42 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35 P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37 A. M

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1901.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	6 01
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 15	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 48	10 35 lv	Coketon	8 35	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 10†	12 00† ar NOON	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 15
8 46*	12 52† ar	Beverly	lv	†1 44
9 10* M. P.	1 15† ar	Huttonsville	lv	†1 20 P. M.
	3 15* ar P. M.	Bealington	lv	*11 45 A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, General Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agen

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, James Clark, John Sheridan, O. C. Gephart, L. M. Shepherd, A. Hunter Boyd, David W. Sloan.

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY, ARCHITECT,

Office 7 North Liberty St.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—REPUBLICAN Building,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

General practice in all the Courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Money loaned on Mortgage.
Special attention given to sale of real estate, investigation of titles, conveyancing and preparation of legal papers.
Agent for the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
Offices in McComas Building, opposite Garrett County Bank.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OAKLAND, MD
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET,
Particular attention given to Conveyancing investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. 1e14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88106

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

JONAS C. BEACHY,
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Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.
All trespassing will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.
Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

CHARLES A. ASHBY
PATRICK F. FINZEL
REPUBLICAN
REPUBLICAN

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representa

MARVEL OF PROMISE

A GEORGIA TOWN THAT IS MOVING TO THE FRONT.

Wonderful Development of Industry and Commerce in Five Years. Result of Concerted Push by Its Hustling Citizens.

Not long ago the board of trade of Bainbridge, Ga., thought the time had arrived to let the outside world know what kind of a town they lived in and represented. With a zeal characteristic of the south it set about to do the job. It took an entire page in the Atlanta Constitution as a means of accomplishing that result. Here are a few of the reasons they give for their belief in the future prosperity of their town:

Wrapped in the vestal robes of countless numbers of live oaks, Bainbridge sits, a veritable Eden of beauty, on the banks of the Flint river. Luxuriant in her primeval forests and rich in the absolute monarch of trade, being on the Plant line of railroads from Savannah to Montgomery, she is now building the Georgia, Alabama and Florida railway to Eufaula and the gulf on the south and toward Columbus and Birmingham on the north. With a regular line of heavy tonnage steamers plying between here and Apalachicola, giving strong competition in freight rates, her commercial position is as stable as her natural surroundings are inspiriting.

Her population gives Bainbridge 2,700 souls. Adds from being incorrectly taken, this does not consider some of the leading industries that are without the limits of the corporation. Accordingly the census report is expected to far exceed the census report by 1,000.

A thriving little city, you say, whose sociable industries add a blossomed to the social life of the south? Not to be considered that this is the status of an old town that has donned these new clothes within the last four or five years, the surprise becomes intensified. Let us take a look at the industries of the five years Bainbridge and vicinity has advanced as follows:

An abundant supply of artesian water. One fine underground system of sewerage.

A splendidly equipped fire department.

A splendid water system.

A splendid electric lighting plant.

An ice factory that supplies outlying districts.

One of the best cooperages in the state.

A modern variety works plant.

One of the largest rift flooring mills in the country.

A sawmill with variety works that ranks second to none.

Two fine cotton industries that show a combined capital of $500,000.

One of the best appointed hotels in the state that cost $50,000.

A modern opera house.

Another splendid factory in course of construction at cost $30,000.

A new bank, giving two institutions of this character.

Two new handsome brick churches.

Two miles of cement walks in any town of its size.

A half mile track in one of the prettiest parks of the south.

A graded school with military discipline, employing seven teachers.

A brass band, made up entirely of local talent.

More handsome private houses than any town of twice the size.

Two new and handsome stores that do a trade of a half million a year.

A business center, where nearly all the old stores have been replaced with new ones.

One new railroad.

One new steamboat line.

A tobacco plantation that is the largest independent management in the world. This grows the best Shumata leaf. Its output the present season shows an annual product valued at $800,000.

These are the changes that have occurred within five years—and Bainbridge is not satisfied.

What has brought about this transformation? Why, natural advantages that have lately been appreciated, and that is all. Bainbridge has what is in addition to other things, has made the best use of her transportation as an adjuster of freight rates.

In addition to all this, Bainbridge is not an abode of Puritanism in any respect. Even her ministry, representing five denominations—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Christian—are men of liberal thought and broad ideas of man's mission, all vying with the business element in material upbuilding and therefore adding to the glories of the natural vineyard.

No institution has done more for the upbuilding of Bainbridge than the Georgia, Florida and Alabama railway. Projected by Mr. Plant, the great progressive millionaire of Savannah, took charge of an old charter that was granted under the Bullock regime. It is now operated by the Plant system and has been completed to Bainbridge, under a first class passenger service. Grading is going on at both ends toward Tallahassee and the Columbus and Birmingham. On the north it is heading toward Columbus and Birmingham. On the south it is heading toward Apalachicola, which seems to be the objective point. Although the officials are cautiously reticent as to their ultimate intentions. They have already contracted for the entire southern end of the work, including a steel bridge across Flint river, to be erected at a cost of $90,000. The road bed is now under way and is completed by the end of the year, at which time the position of Bainbridge will be doubled in commercial advantage.

List of Nominations filed with the Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND, October 21, 1901.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 44 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, notice is hereby given that the nominations hereinafter mentioned have been filed with or certified to this Board under the provisions of Article 33 of Code of Public General Laws. The nominations which have been so filed with or certified to this Board will be on the official ballots, arranged as nearly as practicable in the form and order below set forth.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY:	
JOSHUA W. HERING of Westminster, Maryland	DEMOCRATIC
WILLIAM KLEINLE of Baltimore City	PROHIBITION
HERMAN S. PLATT of Baltimore City	REPUBLICAN
WILLIAM J. PARKER of Baltimore City	UNION REFORM
FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS:	
THOMAS PARRAN of St. Leonards, Maryland	REPUBLICAN
GUSTAVUS W. PETHERBRIDGE of Charlotte Hall, Maryland	PROHIBITION
GEORGE G. SHEPHERD of Baltimore City	UNION REFORM
JOSEPH FRANK TURNER of Easton, Maryland	DEMOCRATIC
FOR STATE SENATOR:	
JOHN W. McCULLOUGH	DEMOCRATIC
ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT	REPUBLICAN
FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES:	
CHARLES A. ASHBY	REPUBLICAN
PATRICK F. FINZEL	REPUBLICAN

Constitutional Amendment.

Chapter 185, of Acts of 1900.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this state, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions of salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office, provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore City shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

For Constitutional Amendment.

Against Constitutional Amendment.

Constitutional Amendment.

Chapter 432, of Acts of 1900.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation

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Appointment of Judge of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR
GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 22, 1901.

Peter Fitzwilliams, appointed Democratic Judge of Election in District No. 2, Election Precinct No. 1, Second Ward, Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, to fill vacancy caused by the failure of Carl Patton to qualify as such Judge, is hereby appointed Judge of said Election.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett County, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

Appointment of Judge and Registration Officer to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 22, 1901.

Simon Myers, appointed Republican Judge and Registration Officer by this Board at a meeting held on the 21st day of October, 1901, for District No. 11, to fail to be qualified to act as such Judge and Registration Officer, and John T. Sincell is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett County, Md.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, to examine and report to the next term of said Court the location of a new public road to be located as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in the public road leading from Garrett C. Moon's farm and running thence through the lands of said Moon and others to the Manor Sliding and Manufacturing Company's road, and to connect with the road now in use along the lines of said Lincoln and said Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company's road, a distance of about one and three miles, and examining whether the proposed road is of sufficient public utility to be laid out and opened, and reporting their opinion thereon to the next term of said Court, will meet at the premises on the 11th day of November, 1901, for the purpose of examining the said proposed road, and will then and there hear all persons who may desire to be heard touching the same and perform their duty in the premises.

J. H. WILSON,
JOSEPH H. HAYES,
ANDREW J. PEACE,
Examiners.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DANIEL PLEASANTS,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 3rd day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 8th day of September, 1901. MARIA PLEASANTS,
Mounta Administratrix.
20-3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS H. RAVENSCROFT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3rd day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 8th day of September, 1901.

R. A. RAVENSCROFT, Administrator.

ORDER NISI.

George W. Wilson vs. Joseph H. Wilson.
No. 1301 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 1st day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and one, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Jesse D. Price and Thomas Hitches, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of November, 1901; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Oakland, Md., once in each of three successive weeks before the 2nd day of November, 1901.

The report states the amount of sale to be $6,150.

True copy—test:
R. M. LUMAN, Clerk.

HOW TO VOTE THE TICKET.

Instructions Issued by the Attorney-General in Marking Your Ballot.

Both political parties claim that the operation of the new ballot law will be in their interest. The Democrats hope to disfranchise many colored voters because of their presumed inability to correctly mark the ticket, and the Republicans assert that the new method of voting is so simple that even illiterate colored voters will become qualified to vote, but that thousands of illiterate white Democrats, resenting the imputation cast upon their intelligence, will remain away from the polls, or else will cast their votes with the Republicans. The result, however, is attended with no difficulty, and any reasonably intelligent voter can see the situation is eagerly sought after.

Pursuant to the requirements of law the Attorney-General of Maryland has prepared the following instruction to voters:

1. To vote. Enter room, step up to the official ballot, which you must have registered residence to the judges. Wait until your name is found upon the register of voters by the judge in charge of ballots. See that he has written your name and number on the coupon attached to the ballot and that he initials such coupon. Fold ballot itself.

2. Upon receiving your ballot, retire to one of the booths provided for the purpose and prepare your ballot by marking with an indelible pencil after the name of each candidate for whom you desire to vote or after the right thereof, in the blank space provided therefor, cross, for example (X), and make a similar cross (X) after or to a vote of the people, by marking likewise in an appropriate space, a cross (X) before the words "For Constitutional Amendment," if you wish to vote for some one whose name is not printed on the official ballot, you can write the name of such person in the blank space upon the ballot provided for that purpose.

3. When you have prepared your ballot you may take with you into the polling place any written or printed memoranda or "pointers" you may desire to consult in the preparation of your ballot, except a facsimile of the ballot to be voted. You must prepare your ballot with reasonable promptness and due delay. Before coming from behind the curtain in front of your compartment, you must fold your ballot so that the face thereof shall not be seen when you received it, so that the marks you have made upon it shall be fully concealed. You must then deposit your ballot to the judge at the ballot box, give him your name and register address and initial the ballot, and number and stringe it, and deposits your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and cannot again go behind the guard rail during the day.

4. No person may not go into any compartment occupied by another, or converse with any other voter while engaged in a compartment, nor remain in the compartment for more than seven minutes if others are waiting.

5. You must not take any ballot outside the room. If you spoil a ballot you must deliver the spoiled ballot to the judge in charge of ballots and can receive from him another ballot. If you spoil THREE ballots you lose your vote.

6. A voter who is physically disabled from marking his ballot may make an affidavit to that effect if he desires assistance. The two polling officers must then mark the ballot as made, cast accompany him into one of the compartments and there mark his ballot as he instructs them, marking it in the presence of no other person, not allowed to read the ballot to him. The clerks are required to keep secret the manner in which they have marked the ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of betting it be place any distinguishing mark upon his ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or who shall interfere or attempt to interfere with any voter within the inclosed space, or who shall, or shall endeavor to induce any voter to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, shall be published by a fine of not less than five ($5) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

A Great Railway.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. owns and operates 6,000 miles of railway in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South and North Dakota, Missouri, Montana and Nebraska.

It traverses the best portion of the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, South and North Dakota.

It runs electric lighted, steam-heated trains.

It has the absolute block system.

It uses all modern appliances for the comfort and safety of its patrons.

It is liberal, courteous and obliging.

It tries to give each passenger "value received" for his money, and

It asks every man, woman and child to buy tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—for it is A Great Railway.

Time tables, maps and information furnished cheerfully and promptly by any agent of the company.

C. J. EARLING,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
C. A. MILLER,
District Passenger Agent, 839 Park Building, Pittsburg.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned, lying in District No. 13 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of cutting, hauling or passing over the same, or hunting with gun or weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
C. C. BEACHY,
JONAS C. BEACHY,
MRS. JOHN BRENNEMAN.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
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ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 10 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1901.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
HERMAN S. PLATT,
Of Baltimore City.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
THOMAS PARRAN,
Of Calvert County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator:
ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT,
Of District No. 5.

For House of Delegates:
PATRICK E. FINZEL,
Of District No. 9.
CHARLES A. ASHBY,
Of District No. 14.

For Sheriff:
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT,
Of District No. 6.

For Treasurer:
JAMES W. WHITE,
Of District No. 14.

For County Commissioners:
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Of District No. 2.
JACOB STUMP,
Of District No. 4.

For Register of Wills:
EDWIN E. FRIEND,
Of District No. 7.

For County Surveyor:
FRANKLIN P. GREEN,
Of District No. 11.

GONE TO HIS REWARD.

THE inhuman assassin of President McKinley, Czolgosz, was electrocuted Tuesday morning at Auburn, N. Y. Now let his name be forgot.

THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS IN GARRETT COUNTY.

With this issue of THE REPUBLICAN the campaign in Garrett county closes, so far as the paper is concerned. This certainly has been the most thorough, effective and earnest canvass the county has ever experienced. Every district has been visited, large meetings addressed by experienced and noted speakers; every effort has been made to reach each individual voter. Two special editions of this paper of 7,000 copies have been printed and distributed to the voters of the county. Thousands of circulars have been issued and circulated. Literature containing instructions in handling the ballot has been placed in the hands of every voter. If these instructions are followed we have no fear of the result.

REMEMBER, Republicans, if you mark a little outside the square opposite the word Republican, your ballot will not be connted.

GORMAN! GORMAN! GORMAN! RASIN! RASIN! RASIN!

The above desire to be known and designated as the "White Man's Party." Farmers, mechanics, laborers, ministers, lawyers, everybody, young and old, rich and poor, before voting, just recall what you will be voting for if you vote the Democratic ticket!

Remember the fraudulent elections prior to the Republican law of 1896.

Remember the $60,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds the Republicans had placed on the tax books.

Remember the $400,000 of cold cash the Republicans compelled, by a suit at law, to be paid into the State treasury, which sum had long been withheld under a Democratic administration.

Remember the liberal exemption that the Republicans gave the farmer.

Remember how the State debt was refunded at a lower rate of interest and almost paid off entirely by the Republicans who recommened a large reduction in the tax rate; but the Democrats came into power and saw fit to make large expenditures for an extra session of the Legislature costing thousands of dollars to the tax payers.

REPUBLICANS, don't trade off any man on your ticket! We are going to carry the entire ticket through, if every Republican will work and vote. The Democrats are making a desperate effort to trade some of their candidates, but don't allow yourselves to be thus deceived into voting for a Democratic Legislature that will rob you of your rights.

"RASCALITY REIGN."

"The State House at Annapolis seething with corruption, rottenness unparalleled distinguishes the present session. General interest of the people forgotten in the scramble for 'extra money.' And the conclusion says, if the people of Maryland would be brought to a realizing sense of the state of affairs existing here, they would come to Annapolis in crowds and drive the entire gang into the bay."

Other accounts of the same session were equally emphatic, and the "reform" session of Governor Smith was noted as the most scandalous in the history of the State.

To give even a partial account of that disgraceful session would take columns of space, for, from the first day until the closing hours, the whole Assembly was one wild, turbulent, and dishonorable scramble for boodle and spoils. Corporations were "plugged," members openly "held up" legitimate bills for pay and the lobby was enriched as it had not been for years.

So outrageous and scandalous was the conduct of the majority during the session that a leading Democratic Senator, Mr. Olin Bryan, of Baltimore City, said that it was a disgrace to the State, and that every private and corporate interest was considered in preference to the general public interest. Mr. Bryan also characterized the General Assembly as "corporation ridden" and corrupt to an extraordinary degree. And the men who were in control then are asking the people to entrust them with the control again; so that they may continue to ply their nefarious trade in the State House.

The question for the people to decide at the polls is, "Will they trust them? Do they wish the same old system to be continued so that Maryland politics may become once more a byword of scorn and reproach?"

IF you vote for one more name than the law allows your ballot will be thrown out. So be sure and only make an X mark opposite the word Republican.

THE plain people of Garrett county don't want a ballot law that will simply confuse them. What they want is a fair election, a fair count and the victory to go to the party that honestly wins.

ALTHOUGH he may not be educated, the man who pays his taxes, works the roads and clothes and feeds his little children by his daily toil, has as much right to as a man who has been educated in a college and can count his wealth by the thousands.

IN THE light of the disfranchising election law, passed by a Democratic legislature, one of the most disgusting sights ever witnessed is to see a ring Democratic henchman trying to teach an illiterate voter how to mark his ballot. What a shame! What a shame!

IF you wish to vote the full Republican ticket you must make an X mark in the square opposite the name of each Republican candidate, and if this mark is not exactly in the blank space left for it the ballot will be thrown out. There is now no way by which a voter with a single mark can cast his ballot for the entire ticket. Put your X mark in the square opposite the name of each candidate marked Republican.

LET all Republicana remember that we are now back again in the dismal state of having to fight, not so much for or against any man or any policy, as for the right to have a fair and decent election. If the Democrats win the next Legislature they will wholly disfranchise all who haye not had the advantages of a good education. If Democrats win the people of Maryland will be put back into the mire of the days before Lowndes was elected Governor.

WE DO most earnestly plead with the Republican workers in the various districts to see to it that every Republican is instructed how to mark his ticket before he goes into the booth to vote. The well educated as well as the man who unfortunately can't read or write, will unquestionably make a blunder unless he studies his ticket before he goes into the booth on election day. Let each district have some one with sample ballots at the polls all day, so that each and every Republican can have an opportunity to look at the ballot before he goes in to vote.

IF voters of all parties, in the case of the Maryland election this year, would calmly consider the effect of their ballots, it is safe to say the majority would be against the so-called Democratic ticket. What measures, national or local, can be credited to the Democratic party? It is true they passed the disfranchisement law, the obnoxious oyster law and other like measures, but wherein have the people, outside of the politicians, been benefitted?

Don't Moisten Your Pencil.

The pencil to be used in marking the ballot on Tuesday next will be an indellible one and entirely different from the kind in use formerly. Great care will have to be taken by the voter not to wet the lead when making his X marks. If the lead is moistened the X marks become blurred when the ballot is folded and will make another mark on the opposite fold such as would cause the ballot to be thrown out as defective.

THE rank and file of the Democratic party cannot be induced to regard the prospect of seeing the same old crowd in office with enthusiasm. They hear the horns and hoofs rattling and smell brimstone too plainly not to know that there has been a transaction with his satanic majesty.

LET the citizen, who have been voting the Democratic ticket in the past ask himself these questions: In what manner have I benefited my country, my State, my county, my home, myself and family by this voting? Nothing but to return to power the old Gorman-Rasin ring, with all its evils. Think seriously over these things.

THE sample ballot is now being studied by the voter. Just how a man who cannot read is to cast his vote by this ballot we cannot understand. Yet the Gorman crowd who made the law that produced this ballot still contend that they are for equal rights and an untrammeled ballot. Such deceit and hypocrisy should be relegated to private life forever, and we believe the voters will so declare on election day.

NEARLY a thousand years ago Magna Charta was wrested from King John on the plain of Runnymede by the liberty loving people of old England, and it now looks as if the people of Maryland would have to demand a new charter of liberty from Gorman, Rasin & Company. When this is done—as it will be done under God on election day—the spirit of our Constitution will shine forever and ever like a star, and the great principle of the equality of all men before the law will again be proclaimed. And John Walter Smith, who has been truly characterized as "weak, pliant and ambitious" will go down to his political grave in ignomy and shame.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Republican candidates for County Commissioners are substantial and progressive citizens. They are first-class men who understand the needs of this county and ought to be elected by large majorities. Work for them and vote for them—and see to it, by honorable means, that neither of them is defeated.

REPUDIATE THE SCHEME.

The Democrats by their extra session, which cost the taxpayers of Maryland $125,000, spent for the sole purpose of passing a law that is hoped to guarantee the election of the entire Democratic ticket, have given us a Chinese puzzle of a ticket, a low and shabby piece of despicable work to deprive honest voters of the right to vote, the fundamental right of every citizen of Maryland. Let every Republican come out to the polls on election day and repudiate this nefarious scheme and vote the full Republican ticket by making this **X** mark exactly in the square opposite the name of each candidate marked Republican wherever it appears on the ballot.

VOTE YOUR OWN TICKET.

Let no Republican vote for any Democratic nominee for the House of Delegates, it matters not how well you know them. It will not be a vote for them personally, but a vote for Gorman for the United States Senate and a vote, should the Democrats be successful in carrying the Legislature, toward the passage of a law at the next session of the Legislature that will disfranchise all who cannot read or write, be they taxpayers or not. A Republican vote for any Democratic nominee for the House of Delegates means a vote to put the entire election machinery in the hands of the Gorman-Baughman ring gang, to again perpetuate the outrages, the frauds, crimes and scandals which in 1875 cheated the people of their verdict, and which yearly were practiced by this ruffian ring until cast out overwhelmingly by the people in 1895 when Lowndes was elected Governor. If a single Republican votes for any one of the Democratic nominees you help to fortify the same Gorman-Baughman ring in absolute power for a generation to come. Vote to defeat these extra session conspirators.

To the Voters of Garrett County.

Having received the nomination for the office of County Treasurer and believing it to be my duty to stay and attend to the duties of the office I now hold, I take this method of soliciting your aid and influence.

Thanking you for your support in the past I respectfully solicit your assistance this time when it will be a great help to me.

Very respectfully,
JAMES W. WHITE.

HOW THEY TREAT UNEDUCATED VOTERS.

Have you a father who cannot read and write? Have you a brother who cannot read and write? Have you a son or a cousin or an uncle or a nephew who cannot read and write? If you have don't vote the Democratic ticket.

The last Democratic Legislature passed an infamous ballot law to take away the right to vote from people who cannot read; *illiterates* the Democrets call them. The Democratic party says if your relatives are not educated they have no business to vote. Will you stand it? Will you submit to it? It is an outrage that a man should not be allowed to vote simply because his father or mother were too poor to send him to school.

There are in this county a number of people who cannot read, who own property and pay taxes and help to support the State and county, but the Democratic bosses say such people are not fit to vote.

Rise in your might, honest voters; give your support to the Republican candidates, and let the Gorman-Baughman ring understand that a man shall not be denied the right to vote simply because he is not educated.

THE PEOPLE UNDERSTAND.

The frantic efforts of the Ring Democracy to divert the attention of the people from the true issues of this campaign will fail of their purpose. These real issues are fully comprehended by the people, and they have time and again demonstrated that they can be depended upon for a proper verdict at the polls.

All these boasts of lofty and honorable purpose in the call of the extra session of the legislature which, with the useless and partisan census, cost the tax-payers over one hundred dollars, simply serve to disgust the people because they know so well why the legislature was convened in extra session. These repeated frantic appeals from Vandiver, Schley & Co. for approval only excite in the mind of every sensible man the query: "If the old non-partisan election law was such a menace to the liberties of the people, if there was such grave danger, under this law, in the illiteracy of the State, and in the universal suffrage, why did not this same Gorman ring have this self same legislature enact the present election at the regular session in 1900?

The membership at the regular session was the same, this same notorious political combination, Gorman, Vandiver, Rasin, Schley, Baughman and Co. were in absolute control then as now, the peril, if it existed at all existed then as now, we were then on the eve of a great national election, if the danger was imminent the time was propitious, why, therefore, did they not at this regular session frame their disfranchising and purifying proposition into an election law?

Does any sane man believe that Messrs. Gorman and Co. would have called the extra session and forced the exactment of this election law and the taking of this census at the expense of the people, if this State had gone democratic last fall and there would be no United States Senator to elect next winter?

Partizanship, arbitrary partizanship of the most disgusting, dangerous and inexcusable type inspired the whole movement and its sole design is to secure, by an infamous election law, control of the next legislature, the election of Gorman to the Senate and the restoration of the notorious Gorman ring to power in this State.

This is the issue:

Shall Gorman be elected to the Senate and shall Gorman, Vandiver, Raisin and their followers be again given control of the State?

And no cajolement however flattering, no fawning however servile, no appeals however eloquent, no promises however multiplied will disturb the good sense of the people of Maryland or divert their minds from the actual political situation.

Change in Voting Place.

The polling place in District No. 7, east Oakland, has been changed from the Corrigan property at the corner of Third and Alder streets to the Giessman house on Third street, adjoining the railroad bridge. The change in the polling place was made necessary owing to the prevalence of diphtheria in the house first selected as the place of holding the poils.

Dentistry.

Dr. Edwin W. Green, dentist, will be in Friendsville from October 28 to November 3 inclusive.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place at Grantsville, Md., on or about the middle of July last, 5 head of sheep, 4 yearlings and one older, 4 being ewes and one a weather. Four of said sheep having crops off left ear and slit in right ear; one with left ear cropped off.

The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay costs and take them away.

Dated Oct. 1, 1901.

CHRISTIAN M. LIVENGOOD,
30 Grantsville, Md.

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.

PRESTON LUMBER & COAL CO.,
2 tf Oakland, Md

TRAVELING THE SLIMY ROAD.

GORMAN:—"Say, Free, walking in slime ain't so bad when you have had 30 years' practice, is it?

COLONEL KILGORE INDISCREET.

Admits That Democrats Intend To Further Complicate the Ballot.

Colonel William Kilgore, the Democratic spell-binder from Montgomery county, who has been touring the State in the interest of the Democratic candidates, made some admissions in Wicomico county recently which have been reduced to the form of an affidavit by two well-known citizens of the county and which should certainly result in the recall of Colonel Kilgore by the Democratic committee. In a conversation which occurred at the Peninsula Hotel in Salisbury about 8 o'clock last Sunday morning, Colonel Kilgore said:

"It is our intention," said Mr. Kilgore, "if successful, to further fix the qualifications to entitle a man to vote, and make it more difficult by adding a property qualification to the already educational qualification, and I assure you that we will place it sufficiently high and strong to get rid of this rabble and negro vote. We must get rid of them, and if we are successful this fall we will so thoroughly entrench ourselves that they will never again be able to get us out. We must win. It is very essential that we should have the legislative part of the ticket."

To this statement Mr. Isaac H. White and Mr. Jesse H. Bratton, two well-known citizens, made affidavit before E. C. Fulton, a Notary Public.

In differentiating between the negro and the "rabble," it is claimed that in alluding to the "rabble" Col. Kilgore meant the poor whites who own no property. The affidavit has been largely circulated through the lower part of the State.

Elk Garden Rehabilitated.

Elk Garden, W. Va., has taken a new lease of life. Recently many houses were empty and sold at auction from $10 to $25 each, torn down and moved elsewhere. Since the West Virginia Central railway has begun work opening new coal mines there every house is full, and some families live in warerooms. Over 300,000 shingles have been used the past few weeks reroofing tenement houses owned by the railroad company. The coal miners have all the work they can do, and make good pay.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby notified that trespassing on my farm at Deer Park, Md., is forbidden under penalty of the law, and $50 REWARD is hereby offered for information leading to arrest and conviction of persons taking fish from ponds upon it.

31 4t JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil is the means of life, and enjoyment of life to thousands: men women and children.

When appetite fails, it restores it. When food is a burden, it lifts the burden.

When you lose flesh, it brings the plumpness of health.

When work is hard and duty is heavy, it makes life bright.

It is the thin edge of the wedge; the thick end is food. But what is the use of food, when you hate it, and can't digest it?

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the food that makes you forget your stomach.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

You can buy men's, boys' and children's clothing cheaper at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, than any place in town. 27 8*

Take your produce to N. Broadwater, who pays always the highest price.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

If you want a bargain in a nice family surrey or carriage you can get it at A. D. Naylor's. Closing them out for this season. Special low price and good terms. 28 3*

Buy the famous Cinderella Double Heater Cook Stoves and Ranges at N. Broadwater's, Grantsville, Md.

N. Broadwater, Grantsville, has just returned from the city with the largest and most complete line of goods ever brought to town.

Go to Eagle Store, Grantsville, for ladies' tailor-made suits, jackets and capes. 27 8t*

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

A new remedy for biliousness is now on sale at all drug stores. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. Price, 25 cents per box. Samples free.

Opera House!

THREE NIGHTS,

Commencing

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Special Engagement of the Popular

Stewart Fulmer Stock Company,

PRESENTING

"The Southern Rose."
"The Vendetta."
"In the Heart of Tennessee."
"The Bondsman"
and others.

MONDAY NIGHT,

"The Southern Rose,"

A Beautiful Play of Life in Old Virginia.

Special Scenery and Effects.
Strong Specialties.
Unexcelled Players.
Everything Up-to-date.

Prices, 15, 25 and 35 Cents.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF AN INTEREST IN

Valuable Real Estate

Situated in Garrett County, Md.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county at the suit of G. S. Hamill, executor of William W. Bray, deceased, against Harriet B. Paugh, the same being No. 5 Judicials to December term, 1901, of said Court, I, the undersigned Sheriff, by an actual entry upon the premises hereinafter described, did seize, levy upon and take in execution all of the right, title and reversionary interest of the said Harriet B. Paugh, in and to all that property situated in District Number Fourteen, Garrett county, known as the

William W. Bray Farm,

containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, which said real estate is more particularly described in a deed from Joseph Friend of John to the said William W. Bray, dated the 6th day of June, 1872, and recorded in Liber H. R. No. 36, folio 482, &c., one of the land records of Allegany county, especial reference to which deed is herein made for a more complete description of the interest hereby intended to be sold, which is an undivided one-sixth interest of the above defendant in said property subject to the life estate of Amanda Bray, and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

The 23d Day of November, 1901,

in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m. of said day, will offer the interest of the said Harriet B. Paugh in the aforesaid real estate at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the day of sale to satisfy the aforesaid execution and costs.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

ANDREW J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

The United States Government Report shows ROYAL Baking Powder to be stronger, purer and better than any other.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Mrs. D. Grant Smith, of Grafton, is in Oakland visiting relatives.

GAME.—H. Creutzburg buys game of all kinds for cash.

Miss Nell Offutt is visiting friends and relatives at Cumberland this week.

Just received, a big car white middlings, or red dog, at Dixon & Kelso's. 33-2t*

School Commissioner George E. Bishoff, of Hoyes, was in town yesterday on business.

"Andy" Gonder, son of 'Squre A. B. Gonder, is clerking in the store of Messrs. D. E. Offutt & Sons.

Rev. George I. Uhler, the pastor, will preach on Sunday morning and eveniug in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church.

The ladies of the Lutheran church will serve dinner and supper on election day at the Boyer building, Oakland.

Miss Hagans, of Morgantown, who visited Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell in Oakland for several weeks, will leave for her home to-morrow morning.

Westernport schools are closed as a result of the diphtheria epidemic in Westernport, Piedmont and Luke, all within a short distance of each other.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Savage, of Meyersdale, Pa., who were guests of Mrs. West, at the West House, have returned home, accompanied by Miss Lillie Raley.

Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Berry, of Massilon, O., who were guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Falkenstein, departed for their home Monday morning.

Young man don't loaf around and complain of your hard luck. Go to work with a vim and make a lot of good luck. That is the only way you will ever have it.

Messrs. D. O. Kimmel, L. L. Schooley and P. H. Hamill, of near Thayerville, returned Monday morning from a ten days' trip to Niagara and Buffalo.

Miss Jennie Smith, the railroad evangelist, has been holding a series of meetings in the Methodist church at Hyndman since last Saturday night. The church has been crowded at every service.

Train men will in a few days all be supplied with winter uniforms. The frosty air has been cutting through the summer garb until further orders and a chilly feeling has been prevalent among the employes.

The exposition at Buffalo will close on Saturday night November 2nd at midnight. This has been decided by the board of managers. The show has been a disappointment as a money maker and the managers are now figuring if it was a help to the town in any respect.

The point designated as the center of population of the United States, according to the census of 1900, has been found by exact astronomical observations to be on a farm owned by James Marr, five miles south of Columbus, Indiana. The spot is close to longitude 85 West from Greenwich, and 39 degrees 9 minutes and 36 seconds North latitude.

We hope the farmer who said this will be a very mild winter is right. The old gentleman when asked for his reasons said: The hornets had built exceptionally low this season, which is a sign that never failed. He further stated that the hardest part of the winter would come first since the woolly worms had more back on their head than on their tail.

This weather has been great for the builders and they are properly thankful. Few days this fall have been unfit for outdoor work and a great deal of work has been pushed along that otherwise might have been greatly hindered. There hasn't been any rain to speak of for the past month. There are those who predict that the month will go out dry.

Railroad men these days are being badly overworked. They don't get time to sleep and in consequence many accidents are taking place. The men go to sleep at their posts even if they known that they will get killed for doing it. Flagmen sit down on the track and go to sleep and get run over. The men are complaining over the condition of affairs which has become intolerable.

Mr. H. H. Warnick, of near Barton, was a business visitor to Oakland Friday of last week.

Rev. Bunner, of Gladesville, W. Va., who is conducting a revival service near Gortner, was in town last Friday and made this office a brief visit.

Another excursion was run to Cumberland last Sunday from Oakland and points west. On next Sunday an excursion will be run from Oakland and points east to Grafton and Clarksburg.

For sprains, swellings and lameness there is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by all dealers.

This office is in receipt of a memoir of the life of the late Junge Jeremiah Morrow Wilson, of Washington, who recently died very suddenly in that city. The memorial sets out in brief the busy life of that most remarkable man who was probably at the head of his profession in the country—the law. A beautiful half-tone engraving of the deceased is printed on the first page of the booklet. In life Judge Wilson was one of the summer residents of Oakland and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

That an epidemic of diphtheria is imminent in Oakland cannot be concealed. There are a number of cases already in town and thus far one death has resulted. It is well for the public generally to be made acquainted with the facts when an outbreak of this character threatens, that they may be placed on their guard and in a measure use preventatives for the safeguard of their children and themselves. All families should be effectually quarantined when a case is known to exist, as it is the only safe and sure remedy against a spread of the malady.

Go to Hinebaugh's Restuurant for meals, lunches, oysters, etc. Ladies' dining room in connection.

Halloween comes to-night. Usually on the morning following Halloween Oakland presents a woe-begone and dilapidated appearance. Store boxes, gates, old wagons, signs and many other things are piled high in the streets. Sometimes sidewalks are lifted bodily from their places and dumped into the street. In some instances this is the quickest manner of getting rid of dangarous walks—many of which are now in evidence to the casual observer who has occasion to walk along certain of our thoroughfares, notably Second street.

Mr. W. E. Boyer, of Accident, who left his home some fourteen years ago and went west where he settled in San Francisco, afterward marrying a lady of that city, arrived in Oakland Sunday morning to pay a brief visit to his parents at Accident and his many friends in Oakland where he was employed prior to going west. Mr. Boyer is manager of one of the largest machine works on the Pacific coast which position he obtained by hard work and application. His wife came east some weeks ago and met Mr. Boyer here. Before returning home the couple will visit New Orleans and other southern cities.

Coming Attractions.

The phenomenal success with which the Stewart Fulmer Co. has met in the larger cities this season will doubtless be repeated here where the company will begin a three nights' engagement, beginning Monday, November 4. The initial production will be the picturesque, romantic and tremendously successful four act comedy-drama of life in Old Virginia, "The Southern Rose," which every lover of the beautiful in theatricals should witness. Mr. Fulmer has the exclusive right to produce this piece on the road and it is now for the first time to be seen at popular prices—15, 25 and 35 cents. The mounting, scenic effects and costumes are beautiful. The company is composed of carefully selected and thoroughly competent metropolitan players and uncommonly good productions of high-class plays are promised during this engagement. New and genuinely agreeable specialties will be introduced between the acts, making virtually a continuous performance, a kind of entertainment that is immensely popular in the big cities.

By all means see "The Southern Rose" at the opera house next Monday night.

The repertoire includes "The Vendetta," "In the Heart of Tennessee," "The Bondsman" and "Pygmalion and Galatea."

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Louis F. Neil, of this County, Found Murdered at His Home.

WAS A WIDOWER AND LIVED ALONE.

Recently Sold His Farm and Robbery Suspected as Being the Motive for the Crime. Missing Itinerant Clock Mender Suspected.

Louis F. Neil, aged about forty years, a widower and by occupation a farmer, was found murdered at his home near the National Road in the northern end of this county on last Friday afternoon by his neighbors, who, missing him, had instituted search.

Neil was married three times, his last wife having died about three years ago. He had no children and lived alone on his farm. He was a man of considerable means and recently sold a piece of land for which he is supposed to have received a cash payment of several hundred dollars.

For some days prior to the discovery of the murder by his neighbors Neil was seen in company with an itinerant clock repairer. This man suddenly disappeared and from that time his whereabouts have been unknown. Neil was missed by his neighbors for a number of days and finally becoming suspicious a search for him was instituted. Friday afternaon they went to his house which was entered by them. After thoroughly investigating the premises and not finding the missing man a closet in one of the rooms was opened and the dead body of the man was found within. His head had been crushed by a blunt instrument, probably a hatchet, which was fouud near the door of the closet.

The scene of the crime is situated in the extreme northern end of this county on the old National road near the Pennsylvania State line and on the western slope of Keyser's Ridge. Neil's postoffice was Strawn, Pa.

As soon as the discovery of the crime was made a jury of inquest was summoned by Acting Coroner Peter Nathan, of Grantsville. After the remains of the murdered man had been viewed by the jury that body returned a verdict that the deceased had come to his death at the hand of some party or parties to them unknown.

The State's officers at Oakland have been placed in possession of what little facts are known concerning the tragedy and every effort is being made by them to discover the guilty party or parties connected with the crime. The murder is most mysterious and there is slight prospect of the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage.

Died.

JUNKINS.—On Saturday last at her home near Deer Park, after an illness of several weeks, Mrs. William Junkins, aged about fifty years, the interment being made in the Oakland cemetery.

MENHORN.—George Leonard, son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Menhorn, died at the home of his parents in Oakland on Tuesday morning, aged 9 years, 10 months and 5 days. The child was taken with diphtheria but a few days prior to his death. He suffered intensely and seemed to realize that his death was near. He was of a kind and lovable disposition, a great singer for one so young, and enjoyed attending church and Sunday school. The funeral took place on Tuesday evening, conducted by Rev. Uhler at the home. The interment was made in the Oakland cemetery.

Fell From His Engine and Fatally Injured.

A fireman on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad named Isaac Sebold, fell or jumped from his engine on Sunday afternoon as it was descending the seventeen-mile grade at a point near Swanton and received injuries which resulted in his death Monday evening. Sebold, according to the statement made by his engineer, was sitting in his seat in the cab when a cold water pipe in the firebox burst with a loud report. Simultaneously steam and hot water filled the cab and it is thought that Sebold, becoming frightened, jumped through the window. The engine was going at a rate of speed exceeding twenty miles an hour. In falling Sebold's head struck a rock fracturing his skull at the base. He was brought to Oakland and at the McComas hospital every effort was made to save his life but his injuries were of such a nature that the physicians were unable to do anything. His friends, living in Philadelphia, were communicated with and on Monday evening a brother of the young man arrived here. Shortly after his arrival the injured man died without having regained consciousness. His remains were prepared for burial by Undertaker Bolden and shipped to Charlestown, W. Va., for burial.

When you have no appetite, do not relish your food and feel dull after eating you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all drug stores.

Opening of the High School.

The high school, in connection with the Oakland public school, opened on Monday morning with an enrollment of twenty-four scholars, that number having passed the required examination on the Saturday previous. The scholars are: Blanche Flowers, Josephine Robinson, Clara Davis, Annie Bell, Susie Litman, Nellie White, Carrie Veach, Effie Mealy, Maud Shartzer, Vernie Schrock, Prema Shartzer, Rebecca Thayer, Gertrude Shirer, Philip Peddicord, Ralph Thayer, Frank Byrd, Estelle Rasche, Mary Hart, Dennis Rasche, John D. Hayden, William Grant, Ernest Ashby, Milton Lantz.

Obituary.

Gustavus A. Broadwater was born September 24, 1845, in Garrett county, Md., and departed this life October 19, 1901, aged 56 years and 16 days.

On last Friday morning one week he professed faith in Christ and expressed his desire to unite with the Methodist Episcopal church, the church to which his father now belongs and the one from which his mother took her transit to Glory several years in his advance. He was received, then he requested the Communion, which was administered to him in company with his father and brother Gilead, his wife and daughter, his sister, Mrs. Augustine, and a friend, Miss Maust. He spoke fully and freely with respect to his future hope. He also spoke at another time that he was not concerned about the things of this world, but was looking forward to the end. He also said as he neared life's close, as he spoke to his brother: "We have had our troubles here, but I am going to a better place than this."

All was well seemingly as his friends went down into the Valley of the Shadow with him. He was conscious at 11 a. m. and though unable to articulate sentences he signaled he was resigned to his fate.

Brother Broadwater quit this life of suffering while the clock struck one. He gave up his house of clay, passed into the beyond from us.

E. C. BEDFORD.

It Happend in a Drug Store.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that she could take abottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." The remedy owes its great popularity and extensive sale in a large measure to the personal recommendations of people who have been cured by its use. It is for sale by All dealers.

Released From Jail.

Simon Smith, of Preston county, West Va., who was arrested last week at Bloomington by Sheriff Oester and brought to Oakland, where he was placed in jail on the charge of perjury, has been released upon bond for his appearance at the March term of court. Smith, who is about twenty-five years of age, is charged with having procured a license to marry a Miss DeWitt, of near Terra Alta. George Teats, also of Preston county, and a friend of Smith, made the necessary affidavit in order to procure the license, but he claims he did it at the solicitation of Smith. Mrs. DeWitt, who at the time resided at or near Terra Alta, had the warrant issued for the arrest of the groom. Since that time, however, she has moved to Hutton. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Geo. I. Uhler, of the Lutheran church, Oakland.

Came Near Dying

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely I went to sleep and did not awake for eight hours. On awakening a few hours ago I felt so gratified that the first work I do on going to the office is to write to the manufacturers of this remedy and offer them my grateful thanks and say, 'God bless you and the splendid medicine you make.' This remedy is for sale by all dealers.

Oakland Club.

A special meeting of the Oakland Club will be held in the club rooms Tuesday night, November 5th. Full election returns will be received, luncheon served and auction of the periodicals held. Let all members be present.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Mary E. Shafer, Mrs. Geo. L. Rhodes, Mrs. Lydda J. Paugh, Mrs. Minnie Forbes, Miss Emma Johnson, Miss Emma Riley, Miss Lizzie Emmerson, James Calhoun, L. H. Friend, Israil Spiker, T. O. Miller, John W. Smith.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Communicated.

To the Editor of The Republican.

The hope of those dear old custodians and guardians of State's rights and American freedom, which six years ago was so ruthlessly torn from the deadly grasp they had retained on them for twenty years, has not been dead but sleeping, and during the long and disturbed sleep their dreams were rambling. Hence the effort to brand indellible stigma upon the illiterate voters and their future posterity by the propagation of the infamous disfranchisement act. But the Republican party of Maryland can afford to abide the time. In that act the first course of their political funeral pile was laid, and on the 5th of November the pile will be finished, and immediately after that the fiery indignation and wrath of an awakened people to a true sense and knowledge of the loss they have sustained by the severing of the sacred right to participate in the affairs of government will ignite the pile, and thus will the advocates and their principals perish, unregreted and unlamented by an outraged people.

The courtesy of one of the high officials of the School Board shown to a member of our community upon his request for some favor, or rather for justice, as reported, reminds me of an Irishman whose dog barked till very late on a very cold night, keeping him awake to his great discomfort. Finally an idea struck Jamie—he would freeze the dog, and suiting the act to the idea, he jumped out of bed and all unrobed ran out at the door. After a long time Biddy, his better half, became alarmed, fearing some accident had happened to him, and got out of bed and went to the door and there stood Jamie, his teeth chattering and almost frozen to death, but holding on to the dog's caudal appendage with a viselike grip, and in a voice filled with amazement she cried: "Jamie, phat on eirth be ye doin'?" but all she heard was a loud whisper through his chattering teeth: "Hush, hush, Biddy, O'im thryin' to fraze the beast."

Ere this last warning reaches you the majority of you will have heard many truths spoken by those best acquainted with the whole political situation in Maryland and, of course, have arrived at some definite conclusion.

It is the common report up here that the Democratic candidate for State Senator has announced himself a candidate for the Sixth district, which, it is natural to suppose, means the Sixth Congressional district. Our Republican candidate is to be elected to represent Garrett county, presuming that the other four counties will be able to find capable men amongst their own citizens and that Hon. Geo. A. Pearre can take care of the Sixth district. We, of course, do not understand the deeper things in 20th century Democracy. This may be a new feature in it, a representative-at-large. And now, gentlemen, seeing that somebody is mixed I once more charge you to be careful. Go to the polls, don't get excited, get your ticket, look how it is folded, inspect both sides and see that there is no mark of any kind on it. Don't tear or soil it with your fingers. Look only for the word "Republican," follow the line to the square on the right, make a small X in it—don't touch the line around the square—fold your ticket as it was, give it to the judge and see that he detathes the coupon without tearing away any of the ticket and that he places your ticket in the ballot box.

With implicit confidence in our success on next Tuesday, I am

Yours respectfully,
S. E. FLOWERS, SR.

Mt. Lake Park, Oct. 28.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Fred. T. Martin shipped about 800 bushels of potatoes, last week, to Fairmont. This sale distributed $560 among our farmers.

J. L. Little and wife of Suffolk, Va., were the guests of Capt. Hayden and wife the latter part of last week. They were delighted with the Park, and expect to visit it again next summer.

F. T. Martin and family returned to Fairmont last Monday.

There are a few families from distances still in our midst.

Wesley Feather and family of Cranesville, W. Va., have moved into the John Waugh Cottage. They expect to make their home in the Park.

"Wolton Cottage," the summer home of W. H. H. Sheets, is being plastered.

Mrs. Williams, of Buckhannon, W. Va., has a number of music scholars at this place. She will remain here this winter.

The October number of the *Mountain Chautauqua* is at press, and will be mailed in a few days.

Miss Carrie Rudisill and Mrs. Bessie Flowers are the delegates to represent the Mt. Lake Park M. E. church in the Sunday School Convention, at Loch Lynn, Saturday and Sunday.

Manager Rudisill has made a very delightful change in the vicinity of the Close crossing, making this locality one of the most charming spots in the Park.

Carpenters, painters and plasterers have availed themselves of the delightful weather of the past days and "made things lively" in this neighborhood. There are no idle men hereabout.

Mrs. L. C. Binkley, of Chicago, Ill., has moved into her home, on F street. She will spend the winter here.

A "mock election" will be held in room No. 1, Assembly Hall, Mt. Lake Park, Thursday evening at 7:30, and at Loch Lynn on Friday evening, at the same hour, for the instruction of voters in casting the new ballot.

Preaching in the M. E. Church Sunday evening at 7:30, by the pastor.

Mrs. Stele, who with her family has occupied the Young cottage on F street during the summer, left Wednesday for her winter home.

Miss Ott of Wheeling, W. Va., who has been the guest of Mrs. Hayden, left the Park this morning. She was so delighted with the place that she would have remained longer had not her ticket been limited.

Unique Trespass Notice.

A Preston county farmer has the following expressive, if not elegant notice posted at several points on his farm: "Every gosh-darned chump who comes along here with a gun and yaller dog will be expected to knock down eight pannels of fence and shoot six of my tame turkeys while his goldarned purp sucks the blood out of four of my best sheep, ewes with sucking lambs preferred. Then the bow-legged city sun-of-a-gun must tramp right throuh my wheat field and circle around in order to tramp down all the blades that his brethern who have gone before have overlooked. In the afternoon for a divarsion he can fill one of my heifers full of B. B. shot so that she will drop her milk without bothering my daughter to squz it out. Long bout dusk the blooming galoot will be expected to show up near the barn and fill the old woman's legessess full of shot as she scampers er long after a pail of water with which to make him a cup of coffee, and than darn his pictures he can slam a load of shot into the ole gander and knock out a few feathers to be stuffed into the piller so that his weary head can repose in peace while Merander and me pick shot out of the ole woman. Please foller instrucuns and avoid trouble."

Come and see the largest and best assortment of gloves and mittens ever carried in stock in Swanton. Also a full line of underwear, as well as shoes for everybody. Bring along your cash and produce and get credit for the balance. Wm. W. Sweet, Agt.

For Sale

Six good milch cows, at a bargain for cash. Offer open until Nov. 1. Want to reduce number. Apply to
22 2t. H. WEBER & SONS.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the land of the undersigned lying in District No. 2 of Garrett county either for the purpose of fishing, hunting or passing through the same with a weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. C. W. FRIEND.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

183⅓ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅓ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north o Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT	DEMOCRATIC
ERASTUS C. W. ÆYLAR	DEMOCRATIC

FOR SHERIFF:

EDMUND JAMISON	DEMOCRATIC
WILLIAM A. MAFFETT	REPUBLICAN

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:

EDWARD H. BARTLETT	DEMOCRATIC
JAMES W. WHITE	REPUBLICAN

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

FLOYD CROWE	DEMOCRATIC
TAYLOR FRIEND	REPUBLICAN
JACOB STUMP	REPUBLICAN
CHARLES WHITMORE	DEMOCRATIC

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS:

THOMAS E. FLANIGAN	DEMOCRATIC
EDWIN E. FRIEND	REPUBLICAN

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

FRANKLIN P. GREEN	REPUBLICAN
EDWIN L. MITCHELL	DEMOCRATIC

in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

For Constitutional Amendment.	
Against Constitutional Amendment.	

Constitution Amendment.

Chapter 469, of Acts of 1900.

AN ACT to amend section two, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

For Constitutional Amendment.	
Against Constitutional Amendment.	

Published by order of the Board of Supervisors of Elections.

C. E. ELLITHORP, President.
FRANK WELCH,
A. G. STURGISS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Road.

Election District No. 10—Deer Park.—In the building owned by Dr. J. W. Leasure in the town of Deer Park.

Election District No. 11—The Elbow.—At the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District No. 12—Bittinger.—In the store of H. A. Groves in the village of Bittinger.

Election District No. 13—Kitzmillersville.—In the Paul Shutte building in the town of Kitzmillersville.

Election District No. 14—Oakland.—In the office of the Board of Supervisors of Elections in the Brown House building in the town of Oakland.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.

C. E. ELLITHORP, Pres.
FRANK WELCH.
A. G. STURGISS.
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

The polls of said election will be opened in each of the several Election Districts of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding the polls, at 8 o'clock a. m. and will be closed at 4 o'clock p. m. and the votes that may be polled shall be counted according to law.

For the information of all persons concerned I have caused the following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed March 28, 1902, to be published.

CHAPTER 163.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, place where liquors are sold, or for any person, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, or mixture thereof, or drinks of any kind, on the day of the election in the State to be held in the several counties of the State.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Circuit Court of the State, be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for each and every offense, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county where the offense is committed, for a period not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

And the places of election in the several Election Districts of said Garrett county will be as follows:

Election District No. 1—Swanton.—In the town of Swanton.

Election District No. 2—Friendsville.—In Ed. Schlosnagle's Saddlery Shop in the town of Friendsville.

Election District No. 3—Grantsville.—In O'Hanlon's Hall in the town of Grantsville.

Election District No. 4—Accident.—In the house of Thomas Garvey's house in the town of Accident.

Election District No. 5—Accident.—In the house of Mrs. Susan Engelhart in the town of Accident.

Election District No. 6—Sang Run.—In the Election House, corner of Third and Alder streets in the town of Sang Run.

Election District No. 7—Oakland.—In the Corrigan House, corner of Third and Alder streets in the town of Oakland.

Election District No. 8—Ryan's Glade.—At the old Hoye place on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District No. 9—Johnson's.—At the shop of Samuel Johnson on the National Road.

Election District No. 10—Deer Park.—In the building owned by Dr. J. W. Leasure in the town of Deer Park.

Election District No. 11—The Elbow.—At the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District No. 12—Bittinger.—In the store of H. A. Groves in the village of Bittinger.

Election District No. 13—Kitzmillersville.—In the Paul Shutte building in the town of Kitzmillersville.

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By order of the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.

C. E. ELLITHORP, Pres.
FRANK WELCH.
A. G. STURGISS.
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1901.

Whereas, It has been made to appear to the undersigned, by the certificate of its Cashier, duly verified, that The First National Bank of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has been duly organized under the Statutes of the United States, required by law to obtain the same, and has complied with all the provisions of said Statutes which are shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now therefore, I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Oakland, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland," is authorized to transact the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal this twentieth day of August, 1901.

Signed, CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 5943.

Butter, eggs etc., can be found at all times at the Enterprise Meat Market.

SUPERVISORS' Notice of Election.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., OCT. 22ND, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the Judges and Clerks of Election and to the qualified voters of Garrett county, Md., that in accordance with the provisions of Article XXXIII of Chapter 332 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1896, and amended by the Acts of 1900 and 1901, an election will be held in the several districts of said Garrett county, at the places of voting mentioned and designated hereinafter set forth, on

TUESDAY,

The 5th Day of November, 1901,

for the purpose of balloting for—

One person to be Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland.

One person to be Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.

One person to be a member of the Senate of the State of Maryland from Garrett County.

Two persons to be members of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland from Garrett County.

One person to be Sheriff of Garrett County.

One person to be County Treasurer of Garrett County.

Two persons to be members of the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County.

One person to be Register of Wills for Garrett County.

One person to be County Surveyor of Garrett County.

Also for or against a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland by amending Section Four of Article three of the Constitution.

Also for or against a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland by amending Section Two of Article three of the Constitution.

CHAPTER 183.

AN ACT to amend Section Four, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring), That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, when adopted by the legal and qualified voters of this State, as hereinafter provided for, and when adopted and ratified as hereinafter provided for, shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Clerks of the Circuit Courts shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding the sum hereinafter mentioned, as may be hereafter be prescribed by law; and if other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, be shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit his office; and the Judges shall appoint and at their pleasure remove the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and shall appoint and may remove the Clerk of the Circuit Court of their county; and the Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, and the Judges shall have power to appoint one deputy at an annual salary not exceeding one thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as they may deem necessary, to be paid out of the fees of said office, as has heretofore been practiced.

That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be published in this State, subsequent to the passage of this Act, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, substantially in the manner provided by Section 3 of Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be taken by the qualified voters of this State, as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election the returns thereof shall be made to the Governor of the State, who shall thereupon proceed to ascertain the result of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by Section 2 of Article 14, of the Constitution.

Also for or against a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland by amending Section Fourteen of Article 3 of the Constitution.

CHAPTER 182.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and to submit the same to the qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring), That section four of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State, when adopted by the legal and qualified voters of this State, as hereinafter provided for, and when adopted and ratified as hereinafter provided for, shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section four of said Article.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Governor shall appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and no appointment shall be made or office created by the Governor during the session of the General Assembly, except to fill vacancies occasioned by death, refusal to serve or resignation, but he may make appointments during the recess of the Senate, which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in offices to which persons may be elected by the General Assembly, or by the joint ballot of both Houses, which appointments may be made for the residue of the term of the last predecessor in office; he shall have power to remove any officer in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office, to be ascertained by the Senate, when in session, upon the impeachment of the House of Delegates, and he shall nominate to the Senate, when in session, all persons appointed to offices established by this Constitution, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and no person nominated for office shall be eligible unless he be recommended as qualified for the office by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or a majority of them, or by the Judges of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may reside, or a majority of them, or by the Judges of the Court having jurisdiction in the city in which he may reside, or a majority of them, or by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City, or a majority of them, as the case may be.

That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be published in this State, subsequent to the passage of this Act, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, substantially in the manner provided by Section 3 of Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be taken by the qualified voters of this State, as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election the returns thereof shall be made to the Governor of the State, who shall thereupon proceed to ascertain the result of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by Section 2 of Article 14, of the Constitution.

Also for or against a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland by amending Section Four of Article three of the Constitution.

CHAPTER 181.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring), That section four of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State, and it adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as hereinafter provided, and when adopted and ratified as hereinafter provided, shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section four of said Article.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Governor shall appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and no appointment shall be made or office created by the Governor during the session of the General Assembly, except to fill vacancies occasioned by death, refusal to serve or resignation, but he may make appointments during the recess of the Senate, which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in offices to which persons may be elected by the General Assembly, or by the joint ballot of both Houses, which appointments may be made for the residue of the term of the last predecessor in office; he shall have power to remove any officer in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office, to be ascertained by the Senate, when in session, upon the impeachment of the House of Delegates, and he shall nominate to the Senate, when in session, all persons appointed to offices established by this Constitution, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and no person nominated for office shall be eligible unless he be recommended as qualified for the office by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or a majority of them, or by the Judges of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may reside, or a majority of them, or by the Judges of the Court having jurisdiction in the city in which he may reside, or a majority of them, or by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City, or a majority of them, as the case may be.

That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be published in this State, subsequent to the passage of this Act, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, substantially in the manner provided by Section 3 of Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be taken by the qualified voters of this State, as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election the returns thereof shall be made to the Governor of the State, who shall thereupon proceed to ascertain the result of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by Section 2 of Article 14, of the Constitution.

Also for or against a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland by amending Section Four of Article three of the Constitution.

CHAPTER 182.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and to submit the same to the qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring), That section four of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State, when adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof

Weird Tales of Specters

Records of Psychical Society Tell of New York Ghosts

The records of the Psychical Research society do not prove that there are ghosts, but they do show that there have been many weird and mysterious happenings which have never been scientifically explained.

The society's records furnish a number of interesting ghost stories from Greater New York. The first specter reported was popularly known as Sheppard's ghost.

Joseph B. Sheppard was a night watchman who patrolled Third avenue between Thirty-fifth and Fortieth streets. In March, 1878, he aroused a sleeping man at Thirty-ninth street and First avenue. Soon afterward a heavy body was heard to fall with a sickening splash into the East river.

Sheppard was missing from that very moment, and investigation led to the belief that he had met with foul play at the hands of the wayfarer whose slumbers he had interrupted. His body was soon recovered and buried from his son's house.

Shortly after the funeral the east side became a-flutter with excitement. On the water's edge near Thirty-ninth street hundreds watched a mysterious floating flame. This supposed spirit fire danced aimlessly about and glided just over that part of the river's surface where Sheppard's body was seen to sink. When pursued, this spectral flame vanished like breath in the wind.

Later a strange figure was seen to haunt the Thirty-ninth street wharf. Many identified it as the ghost of Sheppard. The phantom, it was said, would gesticulate toward those with whom that ill fated man had happened to be acquainted in life, but ignored the many who had been unknown to him. It always appeared to be arrayed in the clothing and slouch hat worn by him on his nightly rounds.

These visitations are said to have continued throughout the spring of 1878, and so vivid was the resemblance of the weird shade to Sheppard that many who viewed it grew to believe that it was really the old watchman still alive, masquerading in the darkness, and that his family had been mistaken in its identification of his corpse.

"The haunted house of Graniteville" was the next psychic phenomenon to set New York agog. This edifice stands on the left side of the road leading from Graniteville Corners, Staten Island, just above the grounds of Isaac Van Name. It is an ancient three story mansion, standing alone.

In 1879 it was occupied by David Decker and family. The Misses Decker, daughters of the household, occupied the second story rear room, just over the kitchen. The Deckers had been in the house but a short time when the women of the family com-

THE PHANTOM OF THE WHARF.

menced to complain of "queer noises and strange movements," beginning always about midnight and continuing until about 2 a. m.

The Misses Decker said that the bed in their room was lifted from the floor, bearing them with it, and that their furniture rattled furiously about the room. David Decker was a practical and conservative man. Superstition was unknown to him.

To satisfy the girls that they were merely suffering from a bad case of "nerves," the father invited Captain George Wood and five other neighbors to spend the night with him in the haunted chamber.

The next morning this committee of hitherto skeptical researchers calmly reported that they had witnessed enough to substantiate the theories of the frightened girls.

While the seven men were seated upon the iron bedstead of the chamber it repeatedly raised about five inches from the floor and at intervals continued suspended in the air. The Decker family immediately left the house, which remained vacant some years.

Last Fight of Outlaw Salaveras

The legislature of Arizona has just provided for a body of rangers to patrol the extreme southern part of the territory to run down desperate characters. Burt Mossman, a well known ranch superintendent, has been made captain of the rangers.

Burt is the man who years ago ran down the Mexican bandit Salaveras, who shot the superintendent of the Calico Silver mine when he was on his way with the coin to pay off the men. Burt happened to be up in another part of the territory at that time and was in Daggett when the story of the murder came into camp. Salaveras was a Mexican miner and had been working in the Calico. At just about the time when the superintendent was about half way to the camp Salaveras started to meet him. After shooting the superintendent the Mexican took his horse and money and started off across the desert to Utah. The horse gave out near the big dead lake of Paradise valley, and Salaveras had nothing to do but run to the coyote holes. He

FILLED WITH BULLETS.

knew that by this time the men whose pay he had captured would be on his trail to avenge the superintendent's death.

Down into the mud the Mexican plunged, taking care to put the money bag beneath him as he burrowed his way into a coyote hole. On the side from which his pursuers must approach there was a large bunch of Spanish bayonet grass, which completely hid the Mexican's head—all that remained of him above the surface. It was hours before the pursuing party reached the coyote holes. With Mossman were a couple of Indian guides and their dogs, whose services the ranchman had secured to track down the culprit. One of these brutes was soon sniffing around the bayonet bush, and Salaveras, seeing the game was up, got out of the hole and faced the posse with his sixshooter. Inside of two minutes he was filled with bullet holes, the money was dug out, and he was left for the crows to feed on.

Strange Story From Mexico

A most remarkable and curious tale has recently come from Mexico. It is almost unbelievable, yet is vouched for by such credible witnesses as to deserve the careful consideration of those persons who do not believe in ghosts. The story comes from the state of Pueblo. A missionary priest named Padre Pimentel, who is staying there, stated in a sermon he preached that he was visited by a youth named Daniel Diaz, who begged him to go to his house and confess his sister, who had been dead five years "and who had appeared to him beseeching him to call on the missionaries to assist her out of purgatory."

The padre says that, despite the fears which were aroused by this strange request, he determined to go and took for his companions Mariano Mellado and two sacristans. On reaching the house, which was a gloomy place, he was conducted to a cheerless room, where he seated himself and immediately became aware of a floating vaporous figure, while at the same time he heard "creaking of bones." The wretched young woman made her confession and, on being absolved, disappeared suddenly.

The padre states that the awful experience brought on a severe illness, but that since his recovery he has determined to make the fact known that others may not be exposed to the same long durance in purgatory for want of absolution.

The news of this occurrence has spread like wildfire, and the missionaries have been the recipients of handsome contributions since it took place.

A Real One.

"Whew!" exclaimed the first pigeon. "Wasn't that sparrow mad when I swiped that grain of corn from him?"

"I should say so," replied the other. "Talk about your 'small, hot birds!'"—Philadelphia Press.

THE MIND OF A MOB

By RENE DOUMIC,
Professor at Stanislas College, Paris

THE intellectual level of a crowd is always lower than the average levels of the component individuals. No crowd can ever rise to a high intellectual level, but it may sink to the lowest depths of brutality.

What is true of crowds is also true of gatherings and meetings which are not, properly speaking, crowds. Almost in every case AN ASSEMBLY IS LESS INTELLIGENT THAN ITS MEMBERS, council of war less than the generals, a jury less than the jurors. So soon as the individuals form a gathering or meeting their aggregate intellectual level becomes lower.

Crowds are subject to collective hallucinations and to all those mental disturbances known to alienists—partial insanity, manias, incapacity for concentration, etc. They are dominated by senseless pride, a sort of hypertrophy of the collective as well as of the individual ego.

THE SLIGHTEST SUSPICION OF DANGER, A RUMOR WITHOUT FOUNDATION, AN INSIGNIFICANT NOISE, MAY TRANSFORM A PEACEFUL CROWD INTO A HERD OF PANIC STRICKEN BRUTES. THROUGH FEAR CROWDS BECOME TERRORISTIC AND POSSESSED OF A PERFECT FUROR AND A MANIA FOR DESTRUCTION.

It is that dangerous disposition of crowds which has induced sociologists to make a study of them. Each one of the individuals of which a crowd is composed leans more toward malignity than toward indulgence. Feelings of hatred are more easily kindled than those of love. If it may truthfully be said that even in the most refined and civilized individual there SLUMBERS A REMINISCENCE OF PRIMITIVE FEROCITY, it is also true that a crowd forms the most favorable condition for the reawakening of those slumbering brutal instincts. In such cases man somehow returns to his original barbarous condition with all the ferocious instincts of his remote ancestors. It is a pronounced case of atavism, engendered by the sympathetic force of collectivity.

NO EUROPEAN COMBINATION AGAINST US POSSIBLE

By FREDERICK W. HOLLS, United States Member of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague

THE talk about a combination of the European powers against the United States is fanciful and impracticable. They have greater causes for quarrels among themselves than any of them has against the United States. All talk to the contrary in parliaments and in the press is, in my opinion, merely a cover for an increase in tariffs by the particular powers. Of this we certainly complain. It vindicates our own policy of protection. Moreover, it is a question whether it is not even desirable for us, for it will compel us to adopt a policy of reciprocity which ought to be a permanent benefit to the country.

I feel confident of one thing, whatever may be the attitude of particular governments or classes:

THE MASS OF THE COMMON PEOPLE IN EUROPE, NOT ONLY IN ENGLAND, BUT ON THE CONTINENT, REGARD US AS EVER THEIR BEST FRIENDS.

They view the increased prestige and power of the United States in the world of politics with hope and delight. They recognize our new position as a great guarantee of peace and progress.

Genius? We Haven't Time For That

By J. G. SCHURMAN,
President of Cornell University

IN a republic like ours, governed by public opinion, a high average of popular intelligence is the first desideratum. The success of republican institutions depends upon the education of the people, and the people have been educated.

But while we glory, and have reason to glory, in the general diffusion of knowledge among our people, THERE IS ONE FLAW, and a most serious flaw, in our intellectual achievements, which thus far nothing has been able to overcome.

All our higher institutions of learning must bear the reproach, which perhaps will be more properly described as a fundamental defect in the American spirit or in American civilization.

APART FROM THE DOMAIN OF POLITICS AND INVENTION, AMERICA HAS NOT PRODUCED A SINGLE MAN OR WOMAN WHOSE NAME WILL SHINE IN THE INTELLECTUAL FIRMAMENT WITH RAPHAEL, SHAKESPEARE, COPERNICUS, NEWTON, LAPLACE, GOETHE AND DARWIN.

To what is this want of creative power due? Undoubtedly to a variety of causes. All nations have their periods of intellectual stagnation, and outbursts of creative genius are rare.

Then, the American people have been reclaiming a continent and making it habitable, and their pursuits have as a consequence been predominantly material and utilitarian. The rush and stress of life have left little time for leisure and meditation, and without leisure and meditation genius will not soar into the empyrean.

The ideal man of America, we might as well confess it, is not the patient, laborious scholar and profound thinker, but the quick, vigorous, versatile and commanding man of affairs. The social atmosphere is not favorable to the production of poets, artists, scientists and philosophers. It is a land of engineers, inventors, financiers and manufacturers.

HERE IN AMERICA THE ENVIRONMENT TENDS EVER TO DRAW US AWAY FROM THE HIGHEST AIMS.

The question of potatoes for seed will be a serious one next spring.

The highest priced rose on the market this winter will be the Early Rose—potato.

If you put out that celery bed as suggested last spring, you can now tone up your nerves at small cost.

The average cost of the hogs bought by packers in the stock markets these days is not far from $18 each.

Ducks may be raised without a pool or creek for them to swim in, but we would not want to try the job.

The grade of piety in a country community may be pretty accurately sized up by the style of the horsesheds at the country church.

None of our forage plants comes up with a fall growth quite equal to the sweet clover, but some way stock does not take kindly to it.

Lard is quoted at wholesale at 12½ cents per pound, a fact which is likely to weaken the argument against oleo and cottonseed oil substitutes for it.

The Lord made four things which man cannot improve upon—a Polled Angus steer, a blue grass pasture, a strawberry and a Jersey cow.

One dollar and a quarter per bushel is just four times too big a price to pay for potatoes when one has reference to them as a nutritive ration.

A good August rain in New Mexico advanced the price of cattle from $12, $17 and $20 for one, two and three year old animals to $15, $20 and $23.

It seems like carrying coals to Newcastle to import potatoes from Europe to this country, yet this will be done on an extensive scale before another potato crop is raised.

It looks as though the limits of profitable sheep production in this country had been about reached unless our folks will eat more mutton and less beef and pork.

Instead of serving potatoes with a meat order the dining cars and many of the restaurants are now serving them as side dishes and charging an extra 10 cents for them.

Possibly 20 cent corn and hog cholera have something to do with each other. Ordinarily if hogs do die when corn is 50 cents it is no great loss, provided they die young enough.

Many a man who has not enough faith to accept the simplest of religious truths will devour with a keen relish any of the fancy brands of sausage meat turned out by the packing houses.

A September frost which spared the dahlias, nasturtiums and cannas was still severe enough to kill every leaf on the coleus, showing it to be one of the most tender of our summer growing plants.

One of the most extensive feeders of beef cattle told us recently that he always made the most money in feeding either when corn was 20 cents or 50 cents, his best returns being from the 50 cent corn.

If the Grout bill for the suppression of oleomargarine stood as good a show in the next congress as a bill for the suppression of anarchy, the dairy cows of the country would forthwith hold a jubilee meeting.

When the conditions are all favorable, the milk of a fresh cow may be considered usable at the fifth milking. When men seek to work any of the other four milkings on to the creamery, they do a dirty trick.

A pretty good rule as to milk and cream furnished the creamery is this: If for any reason it is so off in quality that you would not use it yourself, don't send it, just applying the "do as you would be done by" test.

The tea roses did not like the extreme dry heat of midsummer, even though they never lacked for water, but they did respond to the moderated and moister heat of September with an abundance of beautiful bloom.

The calf intended for a beef animal should be kept continuously fat from the time of his birth until he is ready for the slaughter house. The heifer calf intended for a milk cow should be kept just thrifty, but never fat.

The August exports of wheat from this country were 26,694,832 bushels, or more than double those of August a year ago. America is the Egypt to which all the heathen and Philistines of other countries are looking for bread.

One cow with a diseased hoof, which affected the quality of her milk, was responsible for a loss of 3 cents a pound on the entire make of a Wisconsin cheese factory for over thirty days, or until the source of the trouble was located.

Everything points to still higher prices for beef. The more money the American citizen makes the more and better beef he wants. We do not believe anything but a run of hard times will ever bring up beef production to equal the demand.

Through the west there has been four times as much corn cut up, bound and shocked as ever before. This forage will release an immense amount of hay and thus become indirectly a substantial source of revenue to thousands of farmers.

A good many of the Illinois men who sold out at $100 per acre, expecting to buy just as good farms in Iowa and southern Minnesota at $50 an acre, were not quite quick enough and found out that the last named farms have jumped in price to $70 and $80 per acre.

The peach growing belt in the west was moved easily a hundred miles north the past season in all the western states and large crops raised where it had been thought impossible to grow this fruit. Perhaps the peach belt will follow the corn belt in its extension north.

A feature of the dairy interest in Norway consists in placing a dish of porridge on the threshold of the cow barn on Christmas morning. While this smacks of superstition, it is still better than swiping old bossy with the fork handle on days which are not rated as holidays.

One reason why the south does not attempt to raise its own corn is the great difficulty in keeping the corn when raised. The moist, warm fall and winter weather prevents the perfect ripening of the corn, while even northern grown ear corn placed in crib in Louisiana will mold and spoil.

We know of several men who will harvest thirty-five or forty bushels of good corn to the acre who should, if they don't, feel real miching over the way they howled over the loss of their corn crop last July. It always pays to trust Providence just a little bit when a fellow has done his level best.

The harvest is past and the summer ended, and every weed which grew in the highway around the farm went to seed. So general has this thing been that we are ready to favor a change in the law which will compel a man to fence his crops and leave the highways as a commons pasture for the stock.

We rode over a section of country lately where the cocklebur held undisputed possession of nearly all the tillable land on the farms. It was the very worst weed show that we ever saw. The landowners in that section have a serious problem to contend with, and it will require united effort to subdue the pest.

One of the very prettiest of lawn trees is the common haw, or thorn bush. It may be pruned as closely as a red cedar into almost any shape and in no manner injure the grass which grows beneath it. These trees may sometimes be found in an old pasture where they have been browsed by the stock into an ideal shape for a lawn tree.

Whatever method you may adopt in the handling of the shocked corn, do not leave it out in the field until the snow is piled up two feet in depth around the shock, for if you do you will wish that you had never cut up a hill. Nothing wears on a man's piety more than to have to handle shocked corn when the butts are frozen into the mud and snow.

We once watched a man cultivating a little patch of corn upon the side of a West Virginia mountain. The slope was so steep that he had to do all the work by hand with a hoe. This was raising a corn crop under difficulties, for, aside from the hard labor, the coons, crows and gophers were each waiting for a chance at the crop as soon as it was big enough for them to eat.

We note with pleasure the work that is being done by many of the great railway corporations in the matter of improving the looks of their rights of way and their depot grounds. In fact, the roads are setting the farmers a splendid example in the matter of keeping down the weeds, while the small parks at the depots are becoming object lessons in landscape gardening and decorative effect for all.

We note that the old trouble in the matter of tying the shocked corn is just as common as ever this fall. The shocks are tied too low down, leaving the head spreading and fuzzy to catch the rain and spoil the corn and fodder also. The well put up shock should be a cone when settled. Nearly half of the fodder was spoiled last year as a result of this careless and improper method of tying the top of the shock.

A reader anxiously inquires whether it is any worse for a farmer to go off on a Sunday excursion than it is for him to say at home and stone his neighbor's chickens. Passing the question of the Sunday excursion, we will simply say that it is a strictly pious duty to stone the chickens if they are scratching up your garden. This chicken business is enough to make the most saintly old deacon fall from grace.

Enthusiastic Meetings.

(Continued from Page One.)

Another Democratic legislature will mean a still further process of crucifying illiterate voters by more stringent partisan and infamous laws controlling registration and elections, whereby the American right of the ballot will be denied to a large class of deserving citizens of our county and state. We cannot think that you, as liberty-loving people of this great Republic, will consent to the political slavery and social discrimination against yourselves, your neighbors, your fathers and your families which will result, if the Democratic party shall be given the power through a majority in the legislature, to still further debase the election machinery and the right of franchise in this state.

My own record and opinion upon these matters of legislation have been freely circulated throughout this county by the Republican committee by the two speeches delivered by myself in the Senate, one on March 13th, 1901, and the other on March 14th, 1901, when the disfranchisement bill was under consideration. Your attention is called to one or two quotations from the speeches, which I desire now to reiterate for public consideration: "Degrade the American voter by limiting or interfering with his free right of the exercise of political franchise, brand him a political slave and send him forth among his fellow men with this discredit, disgrace and disability upon him, and the humiliation which he will feel, the bitter anguish which will be reflected by his family and associates, his children and all his relations, will exhibit itself and be most emphatically felt by those who will be responsible for it, not only in the next campaign but for many years to come. Contented and self-respected citizens, prosperous and happy in their surroundings, faithful to all public duty and obedient to all legal obligations, will be changed into men of broken spirit, rebelling against the forms of law and the management of the government of this state, and will seek justification for their demoralized change of civil status in charging it to arbitrary legislation which they believe has violated the dearest rights guaranteed to them as American citizens, under the constitution of the United States and of the state. Humiliation will take the place of personal pride, discontent and agitation will supersede present conditions of peace and happiness. The men intelligent enough to till the soil, to succesfully ply their industries, to develop the wealth of the forest and mine, to defend their country's honor on the field of battle at home and in foreign climes, will justly and righteously rebel against the law which degrades them below the level of the cunning criminal, the anarchist and the Czolgosz's who can read and write, but have neither moral virtue, social status or patriotism. Outlaw and eliminate such men from participation in public affairs and from having a voice in the government of the state and nation by their ballots, and degrade them below the political status of the pardoned convict, make them an object of scorn and criticism among their neighbors, in their community, and you will breed in them and in the generations which will descend from their loins a spirit of rebellion and revolution, which will be full of danger and menace to the public good. This spread of discontent, anarchy and revolution against existing forms of government in other lands should be a warning to us in this free country to steer the course of the ship of state and the policy of our legislation away from the rocks of danger and the shoals of national disaster. The near future will present several problems of serious and far-reaching importance, in the solution of which the public safety will require the utmost patriotism and most earnest support of the state and the Republic by the plain people of this country. They control the ballot box and they will learn how to vote intelligently against all the efforts which partisanship and political machinery may make to disfranchise them. But they will not forget, nor will they forgive the influences and the sources of dictation which sought to deprive them of the right which their ancestors enjoyed for a century in this country. To kindle the forces of discontent and set in motion at this time so grave a cause for revolution and rebellion is not only injudicious, indiscreet, but almost treasonable in the light of social, financial and political conditions that exist in this country."

And again on March 14th, 1901: "They know that they are placed by this proposed law, and by the pretenses made by its champions, before the public with the finger of scorn and infamy and degradation pointed at them, and are held up to public view as degraded beings, who alone are subjects of corruption and bribery at elections. This bill, if enacted into law, will take away the right of franchise from hundreds of our veteran soldiers, many of whom are crippled and burdened with disease because of their arduous service on behalf of the preservation of the Union and the honor of our national flag. Think of it, my fellow-citizens, what an infamous outrage this disfranchisement will perpetrate upon the rights of our nation's heroes. The magnitude, the beauty and the grandeur of our country today is due to the unflinching patriotism of these heroic men. When their country called them into active service, at a time when an awful crisis was pending in this Union, when the dark clouds of secession were hovering over and about us, threatening, as they were, to break down the Union, no man thought to ask them if they could read and write, nor did any man think even for a moment of making inquiry as to their efficiency, manhood and patriotism, because of the lack of education. It was not and should not have been done, for they were able to render and did render their country exemplary service upon the battle-field. They have received the plaudits and commendation of a grateful people, from the close of the great civil war up until today, and even now the American heart throbs with emotion and gratitude towards these old veterans. Thus it has been, and thus it is, and thus it should be as long as the veterans of this Republic breathe the atmosphere of freedom. What an awful wrong, what a glaring injustice and base ingratitude will be shown toward many of these heroes by legislation of this character. It is unfair, unpatriotic and certainly un-American."

And again as follows: "Handicap, manacle and obstruct the illiterate as you may; defraud, deceive and betray them to your utmost, pervert the election machinery to the utmost of the ability of those who manipulate it for the purpose of fraud, bribery and intimidation, still yet, Mr. President, the sovereign voice of the independence, liberty-loving and fair-minded people of Maryland will sweep from power the party which made possible the opportunity to arbitrarily disfranchise and defraud a large body of our citizens against their constitutional rights. The legislature which meets here next January will hasten to undo the wrong, and His Excellency the Governor will sign or veto, according to his construction of what is then the voice of the people. A bill which when signed will be another monument marking the pathway of progress, liberty and equalr ights in this old commonwealth."

The great crisis through which this country has passed during the four and one-half years of Republican administration, has already accomplished the most beneficent good to our people. It has united and nationalized the fraternal and patriotic sentiment of all sections as never has been before.

The war with the kingdom of Spain united in the fraternity of arms the people of the North and South, mingled the old Confederate commanders with the commanders of the Union armies, all in the blue uniforms of the united Republic, mingling their blood upon foreign battle fields for the glory of the Stars and Stripes, for the perpetuation of this great institution of liberty and justice symbolized by our flag. This crisis has demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt the strong, sturdy and unfaltering devotion of the American people to their beloved country. The continued existence of that spirit of patriotic sentiment and love for the cause of human liberty that has ever elevated, dignified and ennobled mankind throughout the world. It has rekindled the fires of enthusiasm that burst forth into flames from every valley, hamlet, hill top and mountain summit in the days of revolutionary memory—that bore upon its mighty and resistless tide the torch of human liberty to fix forever in the Western hemisphere the American Republic as the grandest achievement in the annals of war, and the greatest blessing to mankind. This war involved the disenthralment of millions of our fellow beings from oppression, the overthrow of a hauty dynasty and the raising of this great Republic to a position of power among the nations of the world. Having gained that power, it must be maintained. The American Nation is powerful enough to maintain itself wherever it plants its flag.

The Republican party believes, as it always has believed, in the doctrine of protection to American industries. It believes the greatest amount of prosperity should be drawn from our own soil, and the genius of our own people. Where on the face of the globe do we find a more industrious or more intelligent men and women? Where do we find a more fruitful or varied soil? Where a more genial climate? Where better opportunities for advancement in all that makes a nation great, grand and free? Under the Republican policy of protection we have made such advances that we have won, commanded and retain the respect and admiration of the civilized nations of the earth, and were commended by the greatest statesmen of France, Germany and England.

The Republican party has maintained our national credit, which was unshaken and unquestioned after the close of the civil war down to the time when the free traders took possession of our government. The Republican party has always advocated the payment of its obligations with the very best money known to the world. Our first step after the war in that splendid march to the imperial place that we now occupy among the nations of the world was to make our paper currency the equivalent of the world's money and equally good wherever our flag floated. And by our steadfast adhesion to the great principle of national currency we have maintained the national honor and kept our money good. Our party has never sought to shirk a responsibility or repudiate a debt. When the April days of 1865 brought peace to this troubled land the Republican party not only sought the rehabilitation of all the States to the Union as States, but the payment of its enormous war debt, and we gradually or continuously reduced that debt until March, 1893, when for the first time in 28 years we commenced a retrograde movement in the national credit and prosperity under the administration of Grover Cleveland.

My fellow citizens, a great change has taken place in the financial, commercial and economic conditions of the country since the inauguration of the Republican President and the enactment of Republican tariff law directs attention again to the benefits which have invariably flowed from the administration of this government by the great party born under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln. Not in many years, if ever before, have the material prospects of the United States been so bright as they are to-day, and for this wise and patriotic legislation framed and passed the Republican party is responsible. This has been a great American administration, begun under the matchless leadership of William McKinley, and he proved himself eminently worthy to be the leader of a great people—pure, noble, heroic, a lofty patriot and a wise statesman, rising and broadening with the great responsibility, a man of the people and conspicuously the people's man; his dignified bearing, his unerring words and his inkindling leadership in the Spanish-American war alone endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen. He was equal to the great trust of statesmanship and patriotism. And then after a life of heroic devotion to public duty and great deeds in the promotion of human liberty and American glory, when the dastardly hand of the assassin struck him down to death, that great and majestic hero yielded up his life to the omnicient decree of Divine Providence, and his great spirit went out into eternity leaving a monument to Christian faith—McKinley's lifework well done—"God's will, not ours, be done," stands as the creed of this christian Nation.

President Roosevelt has announced as his rule of administration a continuance of the national and international policies marked out and adopted by our martyred President. Roosevelt is a distinguished type of progressive American citizenship. He is a man of courage, experience, judgment and patriotism. Therefore, the people can rely upon the safety, the progressiveness and the prosperity of the country under the National administration. The Republican party is the party of progress, and for many years that party has been proposer of all the great ideas and measures and the Democratic party has simply made issues by opposing what the Republican party proposed.

The man who fought the machine politicians as Police Commissioner and Governor of New York, and who as a Rough Rider fought the Spaniards at Santiago, and as a fearless American athlete and as a patriotic American statesman, will fight any hostile nation on the face of the globe who dare insult or assault the honor and dignity of the American flag, may be trusted to direct the national ship of state along the line of the 20th century Americanism. I believe under his leadership that the people of this great Republic will continue to realize the dream so dear to every American heart of beholding fair Columbia as a political missionary, carrying the torch of liberty into the dark corners of the earth and establishing under the Stars and Stripes the public school house upon the soil where actual freemen never trod.

Now, my fellow citizens, it rests with you Republicans, liberty loving and fair minded Democrats as voters of this proud old commonwealth to determine this question for the best interests of yourselves, your families and associates when you come to cast your ballot on next Tuesday.

D. Lindley Sloan followed. He delivered a strong and effective speech; was honored with great attention. Seldom has a speaker received more compliments or pleased his hearers more.

Hon. P. E. Finzel closed the meeting with one of his most stirring speeches, the audience wildly applauding him.

This was the largest meeting of this campaign. We leave Friendsville with the most kindly feelings toward everyone, pleased with our reception and honored by the hospitality and attentions of all the good people of District No. 2.

We will next visit Bittinger and Grantsville, holding meetings and greeting the good, loyal people of that section of Garrett county, closing the canvass at Accident on Saturday.

With this communication we part with the gentle readers of THE REPUBLICAN. Those who have followed us through the county during our three weeks' political tour will pardon much that was dull, dry and uninteresting. We have tried to please, if not instruct; have avoided all personalities — "nothing set down in malice;" "what is writ is writ."

OCCASIONAL.

MUNICIPAL FORESTRY.

Experiment of a Maine Town In Tree Planting For Profit.

An interesting experiment in municipal forestry is being tried in Maine. Just outside of the town of Brunswick there lies a tract of land several square miles in area which, on account of the sandy and infertile nature of the soil, has never been taken up by private owners, but still remains "town common."

This tract, although valueless for agricultural purposes, is capable of bearing excellent pine timber and is thinly wooded in spots, although the fires which have from time to time swept through it have prevented anything but a scrub growth from taking possession of the land.

Under the direction of an expert in forestry the town has recently undertaken to reclaim a part of this tract. A nursery has been established, where white pine seedlings are planted and cared for during the first year or two of their growth. About 20,000 little trees have already been set out in a part of the "plains," which has a firebreak plowed around it, and most of the plantation is thriving famously.

The white pine is a sturdy tree which grows rapidly and is commercially very valuable when grown. With proper care the little forest should add very materially to the resources of the town before many years have passed. The investment may easily be made a permanent one by protecting and encouraging the seedlings which are sure to spring up among the mature trees.

There may not be many towns which have so large and so conveniently situated a "town common" as Brunswick possesses, but those which have any land at all at their disposal may find this latest development of municipal activity worth watching. As indicating the profitable possibilities of a plantation of marketable timber, it should be of interest to farmers and landowners all over the country.

POETRY OF CITIES.

Town Beauty Is Not Recognized by the Writers.

Some of the more adventurous of modern poets have attempted to attach poetry to the details of our civilization, and they have been laughed at, like all true adventurers. The project, when superficially considered, undoubtedly has elements of humor. The color of the pimpernel is exhibited on a larger scale on the Hammersmith omnibus, and yet, despite the more liberal display, it does not evoke equally poetic sentiments.

The symbolic colors of omnibuses, says the London Daily News, are not interpreted with heraldic seriousness; the green Bayswater omnibus does not recall fresh meadows to the city clerk, nor does the vehicle which finds its ultimate destination in Kilburn remind religious persons of the traditional hue of heaven. A chimney pot a mile off on a hazy day looks just as blue and just as shapeless as a mountain peak, but the observer of the picturesque cannot forget that, after all, it is a chimney pot.

An absolute distinction exists in the minds of most people between the country and the town; the country is conceived to be absolutely and essentially picturesque, the town to be absolutely and essentially prosaic. If the country is prosaic, it is by accident; if the town is poetical, it is by accident.

THE RICHEST TOWN.

Remarkable Wealth of a Massachusetts Community.

Brookline, Mass., the richest town in the world, is more than $5,000,000 richer this year than last, according to the computation of the town's wealth, given out by the assessors.

The rate of taxation is lower. The total valuation is $83,180,700 against $77,952,900 last year. The personal estate is valued at $26,871,000 against $23,499,800 in 1900. This very large gain is attributed to the fact that Brookline has exceptional attractions for residential purposes. The real estate is valued at $56,309,700 as against $54,453,100, the figures last year.

The gain in realties is largely on land values, chiefly because of many recent improvements and the extension of railway facilities. Buildings in the town are valued at $23,203,600 against $22,441,500 last year, and the land valuation is put at $33,106,100, last year's figures being $32,011,600. The number of polls is 5,773 against 5,630 assessed last year.

Deserted Village In New Jersey.

Picturesque and mysterious in its lonely grandeur stands what is left of the town of Allaire, in Monmouth county, N. J., which in the early days of the last century was the most important industrial center of the state.

All roads led to Allaire, and they were traversed by heavily laden wagons carrying crude materials to the town or taking away the manufactured product.

This continued for a period of twenty odd years. The town grew and prospered.

For half a century, however, it has been dwindling away until now little remains except the ruins of past activity.

Vacant Lots.

The Municipal Art league of Chicago asks that its members use the influence of the league with the owners of vacant lots in different part of the city, and the conversion of these lots into lawns and playgrounds by the consent of owners and co-operation of neighbors. Hundreds of such lots, now disfigured by the unspeakable billboards, could be made a delight to the eye or a joy to thousands of children.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

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The First National Bank

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Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

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M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
R. E. SLIGER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Asembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one,) at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

[SEAL.] JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:

WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y.

Many people unacquainted with the geography of the West imagine that because the names "Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul" are used in the corporate title of the railway owning the Short Line between Chicago and Omaha, they must go via the cities of Milwaukee and St. Paul to reach their destination—and if it be Omaha or west thereof. This is a mistaken idea. On a map the line running directly east and west would look like this:

Omaha————————Chicago.

There is nothing more simple than that, and it is less than 500 miles between Chicago and Omaha. Two through trains daily in each direction with the best Sleeping Car and Dining Car Service, and all regular travelers know and appreciate the merits of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway's Short Line between the East and the West.

Time tables, maps and information furnished on application to John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 810 Park Building, Pittsburg.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901. NUMBER 35.

REPUBLICANS CARRY CITY BY 5,000 !

Have Elected Legislative Candidates In All Three Districts.

VOTE IN THE STATE CLOSE.

Probable That Republicans Will Organize the House. Chances For Control of Legislature on Joint Ballot. Returns Slow, But Sufficient to Sustain Claim. Forty-Nine Republican Members Now in Sight—At Least Four Delegates Elected in Allegany.

Indications point to the closest kind of a fight in the organization of the House of Delegates. The Republicans claim a majority of one, with St. Mary's and Prince George's, two counties with strong Republican tendencies, yet to hear from. The Democrats claim the organization of the House by a majority of six. A rumor that the Democrats have probably carried a portion of the Legislative ticket in Allegany county has been received, but the Republican managers claim that it cannot be true except in regard to Roman, the Republican candidate for the Senate, who they admit is still in jeopardy.

The Republicans claim that the State candidates—Mr. Herman S. Platt for the Comptrollership and Mr. Thomas Parran for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals—have been elected by pluralities ranging from 3500 to 4000. They claim the election of the whole city ticket in Baltimore. Hannibal, the Democratic candidate for the clerkship, is believed to have been defeated by more than 5000 votes. Robinson and Sloan, the Republican candidates for the clerk of Circuit Court No. 2 and surveyor, are both elected by handsome majorities.

SENTOR PUTZEL RE-ELECTED.

Lewis Putzel, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Second district, has been elected by a small plurality. The Republicans probably elected 16 out of 18 Delegates in the city. They claim to have elected all 18 Delegates.

Five precincts have as yet been uncounted, and of these the Republicans claim four.

The Republican estimate of the members of the House of Delegates whom they have elected is as follows:

Baltimore City	18
Allegany	5
Garrett	2
Washington	5
Cecil	3
Caroline	1
Frederick	5
Kent	2
Somerset	3
Talbot	3
Calvert	2
Charles	2
Total	49

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE MAJORITY

To organize the House of Delegates 48 members are needed, and the Republicans claim they have a safe majority with which to do this, with St. Mary's and Prince George's counties yet to hear from, and possible additional members from Talbot, Somerset and Caroline from those who are now claimed.

In the Senate the Republicans claim at least 10 and possibly 11. In addition to the Republican hold-overs they claim one from Baltimore City, Talbot, Garrett, Cecil, Calvert and Charles and possibly Allegany.

Late news was received from Wicomico county that the Democratic ticket had been elected by only 280 plurality on an average, and to accomplish this a large number of ballots had been thrown out.

It is said that Allegany county will run more than 4000 behind its usual vote on account of the large number of ballots which were thrown out.

CLAIMS OF FRAUD.

On all sides are heard the most universal claims of fraud in the counting of the ballots and it is believed that the total number of ballots counted will be about 50,000 less than the total registered vote.

Congressman Mudd telegraphed that he had carried Charles county by an average of 400 votes, notwithstanding the use of the old English type on the ballots of that county.

Chairman Goldsborough and Senator McComas were in consultation at the Hotel Rennert all day with a number of the most important Republican leaders. They are sending the best Republican lawyers in Baltimore to the various counties to look out for the interests of the party in canvassing the vote. Together they made a statement in regard to the outcome of the election. This statement read as follows:

"In the face of the most gigantic frauds practiced in Maryland since the election of 1875 we have carried the whole State and city tickets. We will easily have the votes necessary to organize the House of Delegates and will have either 10 or 11 Senators in the other body. The people will find that the situation, so far as the Republicans are concerned, will clear each day until we believe that we will ultimately have at least 53 members of the lower house. We warn the people to watch the efforts of the Democratic leaders to steal the State away from them. We are informed that no method will be left untried for this purpose, but our people will be thoroughly alive to the situation, and, backed by an enlightened public opinion, we do not fear the results. We both believe the result to have been one of the grandest achievements in the history of politics in Maryland. I think that the person or party who now believes that Maryland will allow any trifling with the ballot privileges is a very extraordinary sort of person. The people of this State are just as sure to avenge the curtailment of their liberty of franchise as they are to breathe.

REPUBLICANS CARRY CITY.

Baltimore city has given the Republican candidates about 5000 plurality, based on the aggregate of the Legislative ticket, but it is impossible to give the official figures owing to delays in counting the vote.

The three Legislative districts are Republican on the total vote, but the Democrats have probably elected two members of the House from the Second district. The Third district is overwhelmingly Republican and the First district is Republican by a safe plurality.

Yesterday morning the Democrats abandoned hope of saving anything from the wreck, but later reports showed gains in the Second district, and they began to claim one or more members of the House. With three precincts to hear from, Senator Putzel has carried the district by 314 votes. The three precincts are all Democratic, but it is hardly expected that this plurality can be wiped out. A tabulation of the vote of the district was made at the office of the Supervisors of Elections during the day and showed the figures given above.

RETURNS SLOW COMING IN.

Returns from the counties of Maryland are necessarily slow, and the closeness of the vote in a numder of the contested counties will make full returns necessary to determine which party will control in the Legislature. There is little doubt that the Republican State ticket is elected, and this fact indicates a possibility of the Republican Legislative tickets winning in sufficient number to give control on joint ballot.

The counties that are certain for the Republican column are Allegany, Calvert, Cecil, Charles, Fredrick, Garrett, Kent, Somerset, St. Mary's and Washington. Republicans have gained a Delegate here and there in the close counties, sufficient to give them 49 members of the House at least. Word comes from St. Mary's county that half the Republican ballots cast there were thrown out because of alleged defects.

In Talbot the Republicans elect Robert B. Dixon, Senator and Perry C. Benson to the Delegates, defeating James H. Covington and Joseph E. Fairbank. The balance of the Democratic ticket is elected. The Democratic State ticket gets 100 majority in Talbot.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

GENERAL SWEEP BY REPUBLICANS.

Five States Elect Republican Governors.

Republicans Will Control the Legislatures in Ohio and New Jersey—Gov. Nash, of Ohio, Re-elected By a Plurality of 60,000, and a Republican United States Senator Assured—Nebraska Safe in the Republican Column By a Good Plurality—Republican Gains in Iowa—A Falling Off in the Total Vote in Several States—Kentucky Democrats Say They Are Sure of Electing a United States Senator—Virginia's Democratic Plurality Over 30,000.

The Republicans have carried seven of the 10 states outside of Maryland in which elections were held Tuesday. These are Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island. The pluralities are:

	Rep.	Dem.
Ohio	60,000	
Pennsylvania	70,000	
Massachusetts	70,000	
Iowa	90,000	
New Jersey	10,000	
Nebraska	10,000	
Rhode Island	6,000	
Virginia		35,000

There is a falling off in the vote in several of the states, but the Republicans have made gains in Iowa.

The Ohio Republicans are surprised themselves at their splendid victory. The plurality for Governor Nash will exceed 60,000. The re-election of Senator Foraker is assured. The Republicans attribute their success largely to the popular desire not to disturb prevailing prosperity. The failure of the Silver Democrats to vote and the attitude of John R. McLean contributed to the Republican sweep.

W. Murray Crane, Republican, was elected governor of Massachusetts for the third time by a plurality of 70,000, and the legislature will be strongly Republican. The total vote, 300,000, was the heaviest in any off-year in the history of the State.

The Kentucky legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot by an increased majority, which assures the election of a Democratic United States Senator to succeed W. J. Deboe, Republican.

In New Jersey the Rebublican plurality for Franklin Murphy for governor is estimated to be nearly double that of Voorhees three years ago. Both branches of the legislature are Republican.

Republicans were generally successful in the local elections in Kansas.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 5.—The Republicans to-day carried Ohio by such an increased plurality on their State ticket, and with such an enlarged majority in the legislature, as to cause all sorts of comment on "what did it." The result continues the Republicans in power in the State, making an epoch of 12 years in succession for that party in Ohio, and it insures the re-election of Senator Foraker.

The extent of the Republican success is attributed to the Silver Democrats not voting; to the attitude of John R. McLean, years ago an Ohio member of the Democratic National Committee; to the superior organization of the Republican and other causes.

The Republicans attribute the result largely to the popular desire not to disturb the prevailing prosperity in accordance with Senator Hanna's appeal to "let well enough alone;" to the desire to support President Roosevelt in carrying out the policy of McKinley and to the indorsement of Governor Nash and Senator Foraker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Returns from the State indicate the election of Frank G. Harris, Republican, for State treasurer, and William Potter, Republican, for Supreme Court justice by pluralities considerably below those of 1899, when Barnett, Republican, had 110,588 plurality. The reduction of the Republican plurality is due in part to the light vote cast.

Secretary Clements, of the Union party, concedes the defeat of the State and county ticket of the Union party in Philadelphia. He declines to give figures on the ground that the returns so far received are not sufficient for basing an estimate.

G. Harry Davis, Fusion, is probably elected Common Pleas judge in Philadelphia, defeating Maxwell Stevenson, Democrat. Stevenson was also on the Public Opinion party ticket and received Republican support, but not enough to elect him. The Republicans elected the other two judges, Robert Rolston and J. Willis Martin.

NEW YORK.

Hon Seth Low, ex-president of Columbia College, ex-mayor of Brooklyn, a Republican indorsed by all the anti-Tammany organizations, is elected mayor of Greater New York by a plurality of about 45,000. He carries not only Brooklyn, where he was known to be strong, but has also carried the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx by about 15,000. It is likely that Low has carried every borough.

The entire fusion ticket is elected. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be controlled by the anti-Tammanyites, which means that about $100,000,000 annually will be expended under men opposed to Tammany Hall. The worst blow that Tammany has received is through the election of Justice Jerome as district attorney. He will have charge of the indictments filed against Tammany office holders, and this has already thrown a scare into Tammany ranks. Van Wyck, candidate for judge, is snowed under—completely frozen out. He made the sorriest kind of fight. He failed to carry his own election district, a strongly Democratic district and was beaten everywhere. As was predicted there has been a landslide against the forces of vice and indecency. With Tammany beaten, humiliated and powerless, Croker as a figure in the Democratic politics of the nation has been destroyed.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, NEB., November 5.—Based on scattering and rather incomplete precincts nearly every section of the state where there are telegraph stations, Republican managers at half-past 10 o'clock tonight are confidently claiming the election of S. H. Sedgwick for justice of the Supreme Court. The figures seem to justify their claims, and indicate a larger plurality for Sedgwick than was given Deitrick for governor a year ago, and that, too, on a greatly reduced total vote. The gains appear to have been made in Fusion communities. Early reports are always from towns, where Republicans hold their strength, and naturally early returns are favorable to that party. Country precincts will offset this, but not in a great degree.

The vote in the city of Lincoln is a surprise, insomuch as, with a falling off of 30 per cent. in the total vote, Sedgwick makes a gain of nearly five to the precinct over a year ago.

The claim of the Republicans at this hour of 7,000 plurality for Sedgwick over Hollenbeck for Supreme justice and the election of the two Republican regents of the university by nearly the same plurality does not seem to be unreasonable.

All the returns received this morning indicate that the Republican state ticket has been elected, perhaps, by as much as 10,000 majority. The figures upon which this estimate is based are given on precinct returns, which show average Republican gains of about four to the precinct.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 5.—The General Assembly that was elected in Kentucky today, with the exception of half the Senate, which holds over, will be Democratic on joint ballot by an increased majority, according to the latest returns. This General Assembly will elect a successor to United States Senator William J. Deboe, Rep., for the term beginning March 4, 1903. At 1 A. M. the returns indicated that the Senate will stand 26 Democrats to 12 Republicans. The same as the old Senate and the House—77 Democrats to 23 Republicans—a Democratic gain of 17. For the first time in years the returns do not show the election of a single Populist to the Assembly. In addition to electing a United States senator, the new Assembly will redistrict the state as to senatorial, representative, Appellate Court and Circuit Court districts for 10 years.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—With no state or national issues, and but few local contests to arouse interest, there were more ballots cast in the state election today than in any off year in the history of the state. The total vote exceeded 300,000.

As usual, the Republicans had no difficulty in carrying the state, W. Murry Crane, of Dalton, being elected governor for the third time by practically the same plurality as when he first ran for office in 1899, which was 65,037.

The state legislature of 1902 will be strongly Republican, although the Democrats have gained a few votes. Josiah Quincy, the Democratic candidate for governor, ran about 10,000 behind the vote cast for the party candidate in the presidential election last year, but he so materially increased the Democratic vote in Boston as to give the local leaders great confidence for a party victory in the municipal election next month.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, MISS., November 5.—The weather today was clear and cold, but as only the offices of state treasurer and secretary of state were to be filled little interest was manifested in the election. Private telegrams from larger towns indicate that temporary incumbents—George W. Carlisle and Joseph W. Powers, who are appointees of Governor Longino—have been elected.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 5.—Returns are coming in slowly. The vote was light over the state, only circuit judges being elected. At midnight the indications are that the Republicans elected all eight judges, but the Democrats claim the election of Bennett in the third and McGee in the seventh districts, but returns from these districts are too meager to base definite estimates upon.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 5.—The latest returns from the state indicate that the majority for the Democratic gubernatorial ticket will be about 40,000; but the Republicans have made unexpectedly large gains in the legislature, and will have probably not less than 20 members in that body, as against four last session.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—With scarcely half the districts in the state heard from, the Republican plurality for the state ticket promises to run well over 6,000. This is a net loss of 2,500 from last year, due to the light vote. Seventy districts in the state out of 139 give Gregory, Rep., 10,133, Garvin, Dem., 6,172. The General Assembly will be Republican strongly. Pawtucket and Woonsocket have elected Democratic mayors, as also has Providence. In Newport and Central Falls the contest is close.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, IA.—Nov. 5.—The result in Iowa is remarkable. With a marked falling off in the vote throughout the state, the loss in some precincts being 40 and 50 per cent., and the average loss of the state being one-fifth of the total vote of two years ago, A. B. Cummins, the Republican candidate has been elected by a plurality of something like 90,000, the largest ever given a governor in this state.

The entire Republican state ticket is elected by similar pluraiities, and some extraordinary gains have been made. Chairman Spence, of the Republican State Central Committee, said at midnight:

"We will carry the state by 90,000 and will make good gains in the legislature.

The Republicans claim that in the legislative contests they have gained three or four members to add to their majority in the Senate, while in the House their now great majority will be increased by seven or eight. Mr. Cummins faid:

"The percentage of majority for the Republican party is as large as any the party has ever had. It could not have been any larger. I am much gratified at the result."

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Late returns bear out the earlier indications that Franklin Murphy, Rep., has been elected by about 10,000 plurality. Partial returns from different counties show that most of them gave about the same pluralities as were given three years ago, when Voorhees, Rep., was elected governor by about 5,400 plurality. One of the exceptions is Essex county, which gave Voorhees 4,678, and is expected to be carried by Murphy by from 8,000 to 10,000.

Both branches of the legislature will be Republican.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KAN., Nov. 5.—Local elections were held in every county in Kansas today, county commissioners and school trustees being the only officers elected. Republicans were generally successful.

While the election was uninteresting, as far as issues were concerned, it was important chiefly in noting the way in which the political wind is blowing. The Republicans claim that in the results of today they can forecast a safe majority for the Republicans in the next legislature.

Let Gorman Purchase One.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The improved voting machine was used in eighteen election precincts to-day. The total vote was counted in exactly two minutes after the polls were closed at 5 o'clock.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Gathering Reported For "The Republican."

To Miss Ella Laughlin, the secretary, THE REPUBLICAN is indebted for the following report of the proceedings of the Sunday school convention held on Nov. 2nd and 3rd at Loch Lynn Heights:

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

10.30 a. m.—Convention called to order by State Superintendent George H. Noch, who conducted preparatory service.

2.30 p. m.—Devotional service, conducted by Rev. J. S. Harvey. State Superintendent Noch elected chairman. Address of welcome by Rev. C. Fisher. Address by Rev. J. M. Davis, "Spiritual Power in the Sunday School." "The Problem of the Big Boy and Girl," by Mr. G. E. Bishoff. "The Sunday School's Equipment," by Rev. L. A. Rudisill.

7.00 p. m.—Song service.

7.30 p. m.—Scripture lesson, by Rev. Noch. Address by Mr. S. T. Jones on "Opportunities."

SUNDAY'S SESSION.

10.30 a. m.—Devotional service.

10.45 a. m.—Conference of Sunday school workers.

11.00 a. m.—Convention sermon by Rev. Noch.

2.30 p. m.—Sunday school, conducted by the superintendent, Mr. Harvey Cuppett, followed by a review of the lesson by Mr. G. E. Bishoff. Children's service, music by the children.

7.00 p. m.—Song service.

7.30 p. m.—Devotional, conducted by Mr. J. A. Hayden. Address by Rev. Noch, "How to fill up the Sunday School Hour." Remarks on the different topics by Dr. Scott, Rev. Fisher, Rev. Rudisill, Mr. Bishoff, Mr. Jones, Mr. Enlow, Mr. Hayden and others.

The following officers were elected: President, George E. Bishoff; first vice-president, C. J. Otto; second vice-president, John H. Cuppett; district vice-presidents, 1st, Prof. A. L. Lee; 2nd, Frederick Fox; 3rd, Ralph Engle; 4th, George L. Michael; 5th, John L. Englehart; 6th, Thomas C. Friend; 7th, B. F. Crane; 8th, Isaac I. Thompson; 9th, Bradford Blocher; 10th, H. A. Hardesty; 11th, Jesse Robinson; 12th, Jonas Bittinger; 13th, R. W. Smith; 14th, S. T. Jones; secretary, Ella Laughlin; treasurer, J. A. Hayden; executive committee, C. M. Miller, George P. White, J. A. Hayden, Thomas Browning, J. M. Falkenstein.

RESOLUTIONS.

It is recommended to the Sunday school workers of Garrett county that consecrated effort be made to put our schools on a higher spiritual and practical plane, and to this end be it

Resolved, That our schools be asked to study some normal course that they may become more efficient in unfolding the truths of God's word; and be it

Resolved, That we recommend the institution of the Home Department, which has been so useful wherever adopted in linking the home with the Sunday school and in increasing the enrollment and power of the school for good.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that every Sunday school in Garrett county should make an annual contribution of some amount to the Maryland Sunday School Union, not only as an expression of gratitude to the society for its valuable work in the county, but to aid in the interest of the neglected children of the State.

Resolved, That our thanks are due the church authorities of Loch Lynn U. B. church for the use of their edifice for the sessions of the convention, to the choir for their delightful music, to the children for their sweet songs and to the homes of the community for their cordial hospitality.

G. H. NOCH,
HARVEY CUPPETT,
ELLA LAUGHLIN,
Committee.
ELLA LAUGHLIN,
Secretary.

GORTNER.

Rev. Fisher, the U. B. minister of Loch Lynn, delivered an able sermon in the Union church Sunday evening. His subject in four weeks from last Sunday evening will be taken from "The Sermon on the Mount." This discourse will undoubtedly be edifying. Rev. Fisher informed us that he has given that portion of Scripture twenty years' study.

Mr. P. P. Gortner purchased, at Erie, Pa., a large boiler for his mill, on his way from Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Noah Slabach went down to Barton last Saturday and returned Tuesday.

This is shooting season and the sportsmen of this neighborhood are improving the time.

Mr. Jacob Gortner, who went to Denver, Colorado, in September, has returned to Pittsburg.

Dentistry.

Dr. Edwin W. Green, dentist, will be in Friendsville from October 28 to November 3 inclusive.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

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THE SINGING OF THE BROOK.

A little brook runs from its source,
And down a mossy vale it springs;
It chatters on its sparkling course
And over sands and pebbles sings.

It runs beside a grassy lawn,
Where loiter little children gay,
And as they hear it ripple on,
Its song to them is joyous play.

Two lovers go their happy way,
While cloudless is the sky above;
As by the singing brook they stray
It sings to them a song of love.

A weary farmer homeward comes,
And as a deep sigh heaves his breast
He pauses by the brook that hums
To him a gentle song of rest.

A war-worn soldier passes by,
But still the brook doth never cease;
The sternness fades from out his eye
As comes to him its song of peace.

A wandering pilgrim, bent and gray,
Who o'er the world is used to roam,
Beside the brook stops in his way—
It sings to him a song of home.

So ever comes Dame Nature's voice
With some sweet musing to impart,
In language soothing, calm and choice,
To suit the thoughts of every heart.

Thus Nature's grand, unrivaled lays
Doth this beguiling brook rehearse;
It ever sends its note of praise
To Him who planned the universe.

—M. H. Frederick, in Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Mountain Courtship

By Hon. H. W. (Buck) Hinrichsen

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

"YOU CAN marry him if you like, Mandy, but he's no good," said old John Scott, as he sat on a log outside his cabin door one warm morning in June.

"Ain't you a little hard on him, Daddy?" said Mandy, a tall, lithe girl of 18, who stood near him.

"I guess not; a feller who can't shoot when his mark is plain and his finger is on the trigger lacks sand, and won't do to tie to."

"Maybe he didn't want to kill Howard," said Mandy.

"What the thunder did he take his hoss for, then?"

Mandy looked down at her bare feet without answering, while her father continued to smoke his pipe. Finally he said:

"No use talking about it now, but I'll watch him clost after this."

Mandy went about her household duties troubled by her father's words, for she thought she loved Sam Williams, the subject of their conversation.

The Williams' and the Howards were at feud, and at the county seat the day before her sweetheart, to show his contempt for all the Howards, had led away Abe Howard's horse, which he found tied to the rack by the court-

MANDY FELT A PRIDE IN HER LOVER.

house. He had called to see Mandy, leading the horse, and had bragged of his feat, saying that Abe Howard would have to follow him and get hurt or play the coward and lose his horse. Mandy felt a pride in her lover, and her father had nodded approvingly.

Two hours later Abe Howard rode up to the cabin on a borrowed animal, seized his own animal and in spite of Sam's threatening rifle had led it away. He even stopped long enough to cut the bridle reins of Sam's horse, which stood near his own, and he also hurled at his enemy several insulting epithets at that time fashionable in the mountain districts. Sam had stood in the cabin door, his rifle pointed at Howard, but he did not fire, and his host had noticed a certain agitation in his manner that ruined him in his estimation.

"He's a coward," he muttered, and he did not ask him to stay to supper.

Mandy, as she washed the breakfast dishes, thought over the incident of the day before. She tried to find excuses for her lover, but could not. He had certainly shown the white feather.

"I felt so sorry for him," she murmured, "and that low-down Abe Howard hollerin' 'coward' and 'hoss thief' at him, but maybe Sam will fix him yet," and she took some comfort in the thought.

After dinner she concluded to run over to her aunt's, just beyond the ridge, for a little visit, and, telling her father, she started. Her way lay through a notch in the ridge, which made a very fair road. She had gone a mile or so when she saw a horseman coming, whom she easily recognized as Abe Howard. They were quite well acquainted, but being engaged to Abe's enemy, it was the custom of the mountains under such circumstances to ignore his existence, so she kept on her way, with her sunbonnet turned so as to hide her face from him.

Presently she heard the sharp report of a rifle, and, looking, she saw Abe throw up his arms and tumble from his horse to the ground, where he lay as if dead. A thin puff of smoke among the trees at the roadside showed from whence the deadly bullet had come. The form of a man came from behind the smoke, and she saw Sam Williams emerge and move toward the body of his fallen enemy.

Suddenly the apparently dead Howard sprang to his feet. Like the Leopard Knight in Scott's "Talisman," he had pretended to be dead in order to draw his enemy within his reach. He was apparently unarmed, but he did not hesitate to rush on his enemy.

Sam presented his rifle, but it was seized by the muzzle, jerked from his hand, and broken against a tree. Sam turned and fled. Howard sprang on his horse and followed, flourishing the remains of the rifle.

Mandy shrank to one side of the road, and her lover, his face livid with terror, darted by without seeing her. She determined to aid him to escape, and sprang into the road in front of his pursuer, shouting and waving her arms. Howard checked his horse and brought him to a standstill.

"Please let him go, Abe, he's so scared," pleaded Mandy.

"Sartin, if you ask it, Mandy," and he grinned and threw away the broken gun.

She looked up and saw a stalwart form clad in homespun shirt and trousers, a straw hat, and one yarn suspender. His brown eyes had a merry twinkle in them, and his sunburned face was far from forbidding.

"I never knew he was so handsome," thought Mandy. "And he's got lots of sand, sure."

While she was looking at him he was admiring her.

"She's as purty as a Kentuck filly," he said to himself, as he noticed her magnificent form, covered by a calico dress. Her mass of brown hair had tumbled down, and as she took off her sunbonnet to knot it up she disclosed the full beauty of her gray eyes and red cheeks.

"Where you going, Mandy?" he asked.

"Over to see Aunt Nancy Styles."

"Can I give you a lift?"

She hesitated, and before she could make up her mind whether to refuse or accept his invitation she found herself lifted behind him.

They had a very pleasant ride, but Sam Williams was not mentioned. He told her of his farm, the new cabin he had just built, and mentioned the good qualities of another horse he had at home.

She told him of her chickens and how much butter she had made from Bloss, her cow, her very own, for Uncle George gave it to her when it was a calf. She also mentioned the new dress she was making, which was for Sunday only, and so the time was taken up till they reached her aunt's. He waited till she was ready to start home, and insisted on being her company for the trip.

It was nearly time for supper when old John Scott saw Abe Howard riding up the pathway to his cabin, and to his surprise his daughter was riding behind him.

"What on earth," said the old man, looking to see that his gun was handy.

"Uncle John," said Abe, as he rode up, "I come to ask you for Mandy."

"For Mandy?"

"Yes, daddy, we've fixed it up," said his daughter, as she slid to the ground. Then she related the incident of the afternoon.

The old man grinned approvingly and remarked:

"That's something like it. 'Light, Abe, put up your hoss and come in and have some supper."

Hates Visiting Cards.

If you want to insult a visiting countryman ask him to send up his card to the person upon whom he desires to call. His antipathy to cards must have been born of experience with bunco steerers and gold bricks. Here is a typical denizen of the fields and woods come to New York to see a friend living in a big apartment house, fifth floor. To the bellboy: "Mr. Franklin live yere?" "Yes." "Tell 'im I want to see 'im." "Give me your card, please." "Card? Who said anything 'bout card? Jes' tell Mr. Franklin I want to see 'im." "What name shall I say?" "Name? What business you got asking my name? I tell you I want to see Mr. Franklin; he's expectin' me, and I don't want none of your blamed foolishness." The elevator ascends and descends, the boy returning with this message: "Mr. Franklin says what is your business; he is very much engaged just now. He wants to know who you are." "Yo jest tell Mr. Franklin he can go to —! He invited me to eat dinner with him, and now pretends he don't know me. That's New York all over." He goes away in a huff, and it takes Franklin a week to make peace.—N. Y. Press.

Increased Output of Gold Coin.

United States mints turned out coins to the amount of $8,160,401 in September, as against $6,440,938 in the same month of 1900. The increase was chiefly in gold coins, for the coinage of silver and nickel and bronze pieces was less last month than in September, 1900. The coinage of gold was $4,100,177, as against $2,293,335 in the corresponding month of last year. Last month's silver coinage was $3,899,524, as against $3,932,185 in September, 1900, and the coinage of nickels and one-cent pieces $160,700, as against $215,418 in the same month last year.

A girl may not think a certain young man is good enough for her, but she always considers him too good for any other girl.—Chicago Daily News.

BULLET PROOF CLOTH

Genuine Life Protectors for Rulers and Public Men.

Had President McKinley Worn One of Szczepanik's Undershirts No Anarchist Could Have Killed Him.

"An undergarment of this material," said Dr. Szczepanik, of Vienna, "would have rendered the bullet of that Buffalo anarchist entirely harmless. A month from now all rulers and a great many public men the world over will be wearing them, that is, if we can supply the demand."

The Austrian Edison pointed to a woven fabric cut in the shape of a high waistcoat, and drawn over a lay figure possessing just as much elasticity and power of resistance as a live human body.

"Have you got your revolver with you?"

The correspondent protested that he never carried such a thing.

"Pardon me," cried the inventor, "I thought every American did."

He opened a drawer containing an assortment of six-shooters of all calibers and makes. The correspondent selected a well-known pattern registered "seven millimeters caliber," loaded it carefully, and took a position near the door.

"No, no," said Szczepanik, "nowadays assassins come up quite closely to their intended victims."

"What is the proper distance?"

"Suit yourself. Stand six feet, or twelve, or fifteen, or two, or four. It's all the same."

The bullet, which was of considerable size, rebounded the instant it struck, and fell upon the floor. Three more shots fired in quick succession, and well aimed, had the same negative result. The correspondent was given full liberty to investigate. He sounded the lay figure, handled and punched it. Szczepanik does not care at present to reveal the nature of its material. However, the writer feels certain that it has no metallic substance. It is pliable and as little resisting to the

SHOOTING AT A DUMMY.
(Testing Mr. Szczepanik's Bullet-Proof Underclothes.)

touch of one's finger as the swelling of a woman's arm.

On the covering there were four dark spots, the impressions of the bullets fired on to it, not into it. The material is white silk-like and about four millimeters thick. "One could make a nice winter coat out of this," said the inventor, "if it was not so expensive, but a shield of this stuff worn under the shirt will suffice for the purposes for which it is intended—the protection of rulers and public men in general. The shield should cover all vital parts. The head could be protected by a skull cap, and the face, if necessary, by a fan or an umbrella of this material.

"And if you want to go still further, the cover of the carriages used by the executive, as well as the curtains and hangings of his box at the theater might be manufactured of this bullet and dagger proof material."

So sure is Szczepanik of the invulnerability of the cloth that he offered himself as a target to the correspondent, who declined. "There are more than a dozen men in the factory who feel as strongly as I on the subject," he said.

"President Carnot and the unhappy empress of Austria died by the assassin's knife," continued the inventor. "Indeed, at one time the European secret police gathered information to the effect that anarchists had decided to abandon altogether revolver, shotgun and infernal machines for the dagger. Hence, a life protector of this kind would not be perfect unless responding to all possible emergencies. There," pointing to a drawer, "you will find an assortment of stilettos, bowies, butchers' knives, and several other sorts of knives. Select any weapon you please and perforate my cuirass if you can."

A brigand's knife was used first, then a bowie was used, bread knife, and a shoemaker's knife afterwards, but the point of neither penetrated the silk material by one hundredth part of a millimeter, even though the newspaper man did the stabbing with all the force and strength at his command.

As to the why and wherefore, Szczepanik would only say this: "It's all in the weaving. The method of weaving adopted paralyzes concussion by distributing the shock over the entire area of the garment. Of course the material is especially selected for the purpose."

Szczepanik is sure that his invention will at last furnish rulers and public men with the necessary life protector necessary as long as there are anarchists and other lunatics in the world. As intimated, the price of the cloth is great, for the present at least, but that cuts no figure. Eventually the dagger and bullet proof material may become cheap enough to revolutionize warfare, but that is a long ways off.

THOMAS GOODE JONES.

Eminent Alabama Democrat Given a Seat on the Federal Bench by President Roosevelt.

Former Gov. Thomas Goode Jones of Alabama, whom President Roosevelt has just appointed United States district judge, is a distinguished democrat, with distinctly modern ideas of southern progress and southern political necessities. Descended from an illustrious family of old Virginia, he is beyond dispute a conservator of the south, while his free and advanced opinions in the matter of negro rights and promiscuous lynching place him in the very forefront of the newly awakened state builders of Dixie. Judge Jones was born in Ma-

THOMAS GOODE JONES.
(Appointed to the Federal Bench by President Roosevelt.)

con, Ga., 57 years ago, and was brought up in Alabama. He fought nobly on the field of battle for the confederacy and received the personal thanks of Gen. Lee. After the war he took up the practice of law and was at times a journalist, a legislator, an officer of militia and an orator whose eloquence thrilled those who heard it. In 1890 he was elected governor of Alabama, and in 1896 he led the movement for sound money in his state, presiding at the convention which sent its delegates to Indianapolis. He is known as a progressive, yet conservative, and eminently forceful and patriotic citizen.

PRINCE OF BULGARIA.

The Duodecimo Ruler Who Is Held Responsible for the Abduction of Miss Stone.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who finds himself deeply involved in the responsibility for the abduction of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, is closely related by blood to several of the royal families of Europe. He is the son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and of Princess Clementine, a daughter of King Louis-Philippe. He was elected to the throne of Bulgaria after the death of Prince Alexander in 1886, and one year thereafter the young man accepted the trust. He was 25 years old when he took the constitutional oath of office which made him

FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.
(Held Responsible for the Abduction of Miss Stone.)

the ruler of Bulgaria. His sovereignty was formally recognized by the porte and by the powers in February, 1896. Up to the present time the people of Bulgaria have been very happy under his regime, and the realm has been in peace, save for a brush with Servia, which amounted to nothing. In 1893 Prince Ferdinand was married to Princess Marie Louise of the house of Bourbon. They had two sons, the eldest of whom, Boris, the heir apparent, was admitted to the Greek church in 1896. The princess died in 1899.

McKinley and Macduff.

A Scotch genealogist announces that he has traced the descent of the late president McKinley back to Macduff, thane of Fife, who slew Macbeth. The line, traced through the MacIntoshes and the Farquharsons, of Braemar, to one Finlay Farquharson, called Finley Mor, on account of his great size and strength. Finlay Mor was killed at the battle of Pinkie while bearing the royal standard in 1547. His four sons took the name MacFinlay or MacIonnly, which in English is MacKinley. The MacKinleys settled at Annie, in Perthshire, and about the end of the seventeenth century a MacKinley, of Annie, known as "James, the trooper," went to Ireland, where the spelling of his name was changed to McKinley. The descendants of "the trooper" came to this country and the late president's descent in that line is traced in his biography written by Robert P. Porter.

Horses for South Africa.

The steamship European cleared from New Orleans recently with 1,100 horses for the British army in South Africa.

Mrs. Emma E. Felch, Treasurer Fond du Lac, Wis., Social Economic Club, Tells How She was Cured of Irregular and Painful Menstruation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for irregular and painful menstruation, and was entirely cured after using two bottles. I can truly say it is a boon to suffering women, and I would recommend all suffering from the above troubles to try a few bottles and be cured. Very thankfully yours, EMMA E. FELCH, Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis."

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

No other medicine for female ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Neglected His Opportunities.

"So you were struck by lightning?" queried the Willoughby street lawyer of the cripple asking for alms.

"I was, sir."

"How did it happen?"

"I was walking along the Jamaica road when a storm came up and I got under a tree. A bolt struck the tree and hurt me as you see."

"And what have you ever done about it?"

"Why, nothing, sir. What could I do?"

"Do? Do? Why, you could have found out who the tree belonged to and scared him out of $50 by threatening a damage suit for $10,000. Here's a nickel for you, but you don't seem to be a man of much energy."—Brooklyn Citizen.

Wrenched Foot and Ankle Cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Gentlemen: A short time ago I severely wrenched my foot and ankle. The injury was very painful, and the consequent inconvenience (being obliged to keep to business) was very trying. A friend recommended St. Jacobs Oil, and I take great pleasure in informing you that one application was sufficient to effect a complete cure. To a busy man so simple and effective a remedy is invaluable, and I shall lose no opportunity of suggesting the use of St. Jacobs Oil. Yours truly, Henry J. Doirs, Manager The Cycles Co., London, England. St. Jacobs Oil is safe, sure and never failing. Conquers Pain.

Getting Even with Her.

"You may tell him," she said, haughtily, "that I do not care to meet people who deal in dressed beef."

Naturally this proud eastern aristocrat thought she had him properly put down, but she was in error.

"You may tell her," he said by way of reply, "that whatever I put on the market is at least dressed."

Then he looked long and fixedly at her decollete daughter.—Chicago Post.

Nothing Equals St. Jacobs Oil

For Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Cramp, Pleurisy, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Soreness, Stiffness, Bruises, Toothache, Headache, Backache, Feetache, Pains in the Chest, Pains in the Back, Pains in the Shoulders, Pains in the Limbs, and all bodily aches and pains, it acts like magic. Safe, sure and never failing.

Mollie's Mistake.

A Cleveland woman named Mollie McGuire picked up a stove lid, mistaking it for an apple pie. What she thought was pie turned out to be only a hot-to-Mollie.—Denver Times.

Bad lives am like pipestems—hollow, foul an' easily wrecked.—Arkansaw Thomas Cat.

An apt quotation is as good as an original remark.—Johnson.

Unnecessary lying is not only wrong, but is extremely injudicious.—Puck.

Do not begin smoking, boys, and you will never have to quit.—Atchison Globe.

Appearances are not deceitful enough to suit some people.—Chicago Daily News.

People are quick enough to recognize the mantle of true greatness when it is a shroud.—Puck.

The man who has time to think of his troubles has entirely too much spare time on his hands.—Atchison Globe.

The "story" that sounds funny to you may not be funny to other people. Don't repeat it too often.—Atchison Globe.

All things come to him who waits, but they aren't nearly so valuable as those that come to him who works.—N. Y. Herald.

Gladys—"Ferdy's rich uncle is dead." Her Brother Jack—"Was it expected?" Gladys—"Oh, not at all. Why, only last week Ferdy asked me to marry him!"—London King.

Mrs. Guinnivoice—"I never have any trouble with baby. I've only to sing to him and he goes right off to sleep." Mrs. Phaser—"What a knowing child!"—Boston Transcript.

"What's the proper season for rabbits?" inquired the man who thought of going in for gunning. "Oh," replied the gourmet, "just a little pepper and salt, and a dash of sauce when the cheese is melted."—Philadelphia Press.

The Other Fellow.—Mrs. Grogan—"My, oh, my! Phwere did yez git th' black eye, Pat?" Grogan—"Oh, 'twas wan o' thim anarchistis thot had some wurds wid me an' Clancy." Mrs. Grogan—"O! the murderin', black-hearted, dirthy—" Grogan—"Sh, darlint, don't shpake hard av the dead."—Philadelphia Press.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

"Money can't buy happiness, but it can buy a first-class imitation of it.

Also the sins of the second and third generations are visited on the first.

We repent so as to be able to do the same thing over again with a clear conscience.

It is a wise man that never praises the beauty of another woman to his own wife.

In taking a hand in straightening out love affairs the best way is to take your hands off.—N. Y. Press.

Polite Request.

Anxious Father (from top of stairs)—Say, Mary Jane!

Mary Jane—Yes, papa.

"Is it 11 o'clock yet?"

"Yes, papa."

"Well, give the young man my compliments, and ask him to kindly close the front door from the outside."—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Have you a fool spot? Ever notice how much trouble it causes you? Why not cut it out?—Atchison Globe.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are easier to use and color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye.

Brotherly Assistance.

Rodrick—They say that Beaker was held up by masked men the other night.

Van Albert—Yes, it was at the masquerade ball. If they hadn't held him up he'd never got home.—Chicago Daily News.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

What you would do with a million dollars may be guessed by a study of what you do with one.—Good Cheer.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50
UNION MADE.

For More Than a Quarter of a Century

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.00 and $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

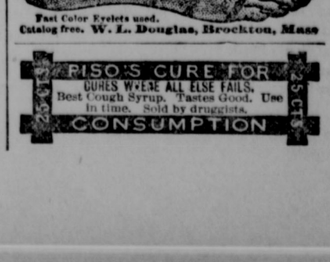
W. L. Douglas sells more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers.

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5 and $6 shoes and are just as good.

Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25 cts. additional for carriage. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes, in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown on model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. A fit guaranteed. Try a pair.



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Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

LAST GREAT BATTLE.

Sheridan's Ride from Winchester, Twenty Miles Away.

It Marked the End of the Confederacy—Interesting Comments by Leaders on Both Sides of the Conflict.

[Special Washington Letter.]

WHEN the distinguished soldier-statesman and orator first announced his lecture, Gen. Dan Macauley, of the treasury department, said: "So Gen. Gordon is going to lecture on 'The Last Days of the Confederacy,' is he? Well, I must surely attend. It would never do for me to miss it. I heard the first part of that lecture on the morning of October 19, 1864; and it was exceedingly interesting and eloquent, although a little loud at times, and also very harrowing.

"I was commanding a brigade in the Nineteenth army corps that morning, when there was a sound of rattling musketry away off on the left which surprised me very much, because I knew, or thought I did, that the confederates had been so badly defeated at Winchester that they would never dare attack us. Soon, however, there was a booming of cannon also that sounded like business and battle. I had a dandy on my staff—Lieut. Rundlette—who was always the best-dressed officer in our brigade. No matter where we marched, nor how long, Lieut. Rundlette was always free from dust, because he carried a wisp broom with him and used it. He was brave enough, but always scrupulously neat in appearance.

"Well, I sent Rundlette off in hot haste to find out what all the firing meant. He soon came back excitedly telling me that the confederates were attacking in force. I mounted, had the long roll sounded, and said: 'Go back, lieutenant, form a line of stragglers, make them stand their ground, and do not report to me until that has been thoroughly done.' Inside of 15 minutes I was shot into the midst of the biggest pension roll on earth and awakened to find myself cared for by relatives and friends in home, sweet home at Indianapolis. That was the first part of this lecture, and I must surely go and hear the conclusion of it.

"Seven years later, while I was holding court as mayor of Indianapolis, proceedings were interrupted by the appearance of a handsome young man, slight of figure, faultlessly attired, who came up to the bar, saluted in true military style, and said. 'Gen. Macauley, I have come to report that there is nothing over there on the left but Gordon's whole division, fighting like devils.'

"'Court is adjourned,' said I, immediately. It was Lieut. Rundlette, whom I had not seen since that morning of October 19, 1864. Court remained adjourned for three whole days while Indianapolis was painted redder than it had ever been painted. The little cuss had been shot in seven places, left for dead, but finally was picked up and nursed back into life and health."

The recurrence of the anniversary of that battle which was made memorable by the gallant soldier and brilliant poet, because of the ride "from Winchester, 20 miles away," caused Capt. Patrick O'Farrell, of this city, to say: "I remember a good many things about that battle. I remember that Grant was commander in chief of all our armies, but he was not present in that battle. He claimed no credit for the great victory, but gave all praise to Sheridan. He telegraphed gallant little Phil, saying: 'I have ordered a shotted salute of 100 guns at the enemy's lines at Petersburg, in honor of your glorious achievement.' That was what Grant did.

"I remember how our army was scattered and almost shattered before or-

JUBAL EARLY IN CHURCH.

dinary breakfast time. It was a wonderful surprise for us, and would have been the end of that army, for the time being, but for the work of our signal corps. Sheridan was full of confidence. He had gone to Washington, supposing that his work had been practically completed by the victory at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, in September. But our signal corps men, on October 17, had taken from the confederate signal lights the message to Early: 'Remain where you are until I arrive, and we will crush Sheridan.' This was signed Longstreet. The fact was telegraphed to Sheridan at Washington. The great cavalry corps was on its way to Petersburg, but Sheridan ordered it back, and hastened himself to join his army. He arrived just in the nick of time. If Sheridan had not been there disaster would have been complete."

In a book, published soon after the conclusion of the civil war, Whitelaw Reid wrote: "At a glance Sheridan comprehended the disastrous situation and proceeded to organize victory from chaotic panic. The battle has been fitly likened to Marengo. The French had been driven back at sunrise. So had the federals. Napoleon arrived upon the field at noon. So did Sheridan. At three o'clock the French army moved forward. At four o'clock the union army commenced its advance. Marengo was saved by the arrival of Dessaix's corps of veterans. Cedar Creek was saved by the arrival of—a general."

Several years ago the writer visited Maj. Beverly Randolph, at Millwood, Va., who had been chief of ordnance to Jubal Early. Together we went over the historic field, and the gallant confederate explained many features of the battle. The nar-

THEIR NOSES IN WHISKY BARRELS.

rator who had handled many official documents in the war department, and who was familiar with the movements of all union troops, remarked: "If it hadn't been for the Sixth corps, major, you would have swept this field and destroyed Sheridan's army before he arrived."

"You are mistaken," was the surprising reply. "It was the Nineteenth corps that whooped us. Of course the Sixth corps did lots of good fighting, but it was your Nineteenth corps that did the business."

This produced a brief argument, the narrator asserting that the Nineteenth corps had run away from the field early in the morning, the Eighth corps was driven back soon afterwards, and the Sixth corps formed an unyielding line along the turnpike, and thus gave Sheridan a nucleus for his subsequent formations The major ended the matter by saying positively, with his Virginia accent: "I tell you I was thar, and I knowit was the Nineteenth corps that licked us. We surprised the union left, and there was the Nineteenth corps which ran away. If they had stood firm, we could have swung onto the others all right. But the Nineteenth corps guarded all of the Yankee commissary stores. When all of those stores fell into our hands our soldiers went pillaging, and we couldn't stop them. They were hungry and thirsty. They ate up everything they could grab, and thousands of them buried their noses in the whisky bar'ls so that by noon they were stupid with their bellies full of food and drink. They thought the whole union army had run away, and they were just having a hell of a time. The officers could do nothing with them. Besides, hundreds of our officers got full, too. I don't want to say anything to detract from Sheridan's work, for it was the work of a good soldier and a great general anyway. But the army he whooped that afternoon was an army of drunken men. It was the flight of the Nineteenth corps that knocked us out."

That version of the story had never been heard by the writer, and it is probably the true story. Maj. Randolph was graduated from the naval academy, but went with his state into the confederacy. There being no navy, he entered the army and rendered service of value to his cause on many fields. At that time he told a story about Gen. Early, which was interesting, and also true. After the disastrous battle at Winchester, Gen. Early had moved back to Staunton where he attended church one Sunday evening. Maj. Randolph sat beside him. Although Early often attended church he was an irreverent man. The preacher delivered a sermon on the resurrection, in the course of which he told the hearers that all of their friends lying in the churchyard would arise. Early turned to Randolph and whispered: "I wish they'd rise now. I'd conscript every mother's son of them, for I need men."

Lieut Gen. Longstreet, almost 90 years of age, is still living and resides in this city. He is vigorous for his age, but very deaf. He has said to the writer: "I was bitterly disappointed and Gen. Lee was heartbroken with our failure. The plan was perfect and was perfectly executed. Maj. Randolph tells the correct story. It is useless for soldiers, or any other men for that matter, to cry over defeat or to blame others than themselves. But if our army had been amenable to discipline, if the officers and men had remained sober during that morning, Sheridan would have found no army which he could organize when he reached the field."

However, nothing succeeds like success; and Sheridan succeeded. The chances of war were all against him in the morning. The chances were but slight when he reached the field. He took the remaining chances. With marvelous energy and ability he reorganized a defeated army on the battlefield, and hurled it like a thunderbolt against the enemy. Victory was inevitable, because of the arrival of a military genius. It was with the stern purpose of victory that he made that terrific ride "from Winchester, 20 miles away." SMITH D. FRY.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Surprising Experience of a Humorist Who Believed in His Own Jokes.

He was a professional humorist and was making his first call upon a young lady whom he had met at a social gathering. Mr. Farfech was high up in his profession, but his duties were so arduous that he had no time for the social amenities of life, and this was his first experience in that line, says the Chicago Tribune.

The girl happened to be looking out of the window as the visitor reached the gate, and she observed his movements with considerable curiosity. He opened the gate carefully, paused and then whistled softly. Then he came up the path slowly, looking to the right and left over his shoulder at short intervals, and when he reached the porch and laid his hand on the doorbell he heaved a great sigh of relief.

"You are ill, Mr. Farfech?" said she, apprehensively, as she took his hat and coat.

"No—o," he replied, promptly, "but I confess I was a little afraid of the dog."

"The dog?" She looked surprised. "Why, we have no dog."

"No dog!" he repeated, blankly. "Why, I thought—that is— Ah, yes—to be sure."

Hardly had he seated himself when a voice from a distance called "Mary!"

He gave a little jump, and then smiled.

"Your mother, I presume," said he. "She is coming in to—er—make a few remarks."

"Ma? O, not at all. Why should she?"

She went out of the room, and during her absence a bright boy of about 12 made his appearance in the hall.

"Ah," said the visitor, "you are Miss Dolliver's brother."

"Yes, sir," said the boy, politely.

"I am Mr. Farfech. I suppose you have heard your sister speak of me. Come, now, my little man."

"I do not remember hearing her mention your name," replied the boy, as he passed on, leaving Mr. Farfech staring in a puzzled way.

Presently the young lady returned and Mr. Farlech was surprised to notice that she did not turn down the gas, and when, after some conversation, he asked her to sing for him, she did so without any excuse or complaining of a sore throat.

After an hour of singing and conversation an idea suddenly dawned upon him, and he began to paw under the sofa.

"What is the matter?" asked the young lady, in apparent astonishment.

"Hush! not a word!" said he, with a chuckle. "I'll snake him out in a minute."

"Snake him out? Really, Mr. Farfech—"

"That's all right. I'm on to these tricks. Your young brother is under the sofa, and is going to jump out presently and say something rude. They always do."

"Mr. Farfech," said the young lady, with dignity, "I have only one brother, and he has gone to a meeting of the Philomathean society. As for hiding under a sofa, I never heard of such a thing."

Mr. Farfech passed his hand over his brow and murmured: "I do not understand this at all."

Another half an hour passed. The young lady's mother did not come in, and he felt as one in a trance. Then he brightened up as he heard a gruff voice in a back room.

"Your father?" he asked, inquiringly. "Putting on his heavy boots, I suppose?"

"Why should he put on his boots at this time of night?" asked Miss Dolliver, wonderingly.

"Or, perhaps," he suggested, "he is getting down his shotgun?"

"Shotgun? I never knew pa had a gun. Really, Mr. Farfech, you have the most extraordinary ideas."

"Pardon me," he muttered, "but all this is so strange—so different from what I—. Will you sing again?"

She did her best to entertain him, but it was plainly to be seen that he was ill at ease. He talked almost at random, and she wondered where was that brilliancy which she had so much admired in his writings. Finally, it drew on to 11 o'clock, and, as his eye caught the timepiece, he brightened up for the last time.

"Well, Miss Dolliver," he said, as he arose, "I suppose here is where you sing 'Five O'Clock in the Morning' or 'There Are Moments When We Wish to Be Alone.'"

"I am not acquainted with either of those songs, Mr. Farfech," she replied, calmly. "Are you really going? Why, it is not late. O, well; if you must. I hope you will call again soon."

As he passed down the walk, he said, feverishly: "No gun—no kick—no bad brother—no meddlesome mother—gas up high—no hints to travel—. This is—this must be a dream."

Delicious Apple Salad.

Take half a dozen rather tart apples, peeled and sliced, and add a Spanish pepper, chopped fine; place in your salad bowl the tender leaves of a large head of lettuce, and upon that the apple slices sprinkled with the chopped pepper; over all pour a dressing composed of six tablespoonfuls of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and a little salt. Serve with cold meats.—People's Home Journal.

A True Hero.

She—I shall marry no man who is not a hero.

He—Say you'll be mine and I'll prove that I am one.

"Oh! Adolphus, how?"

"I'll go right in and 'ask papa.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

IBSEN'S WHISKERS.

An American Gentleman's Experience in Entertaining the Well-Known "Master."

One enthusiastic Ibsenite, while still rabid, will content himself in future with admiring the "master" through his works, writes Henry Dick, in New Lippincott. Officially called upon to reside in Norway for a season, he, after meeting the playwright on several occasions, invited him to pay him a visit. He found Ibsen a most difficult guest. He was extremely sensitive and sentimental and his feelings were constantly being hurt. The morning after his arrival the guest did not appear at breakfast. Instead a message arrived that he wished to see the eldest son of the house. As the eldest son was not present, the puzzled host went to see what the difficulty might be. It seemed that Ibsen desired the eldest son to act as a barber, that being the custom of the country. His host explained that, in the first place, the eldest son was absent, and, in the second, that had he been present the operation would have been fraught with peril, for the eldest son was conspicuously unskilled. Ibsen was advised, therefore, to seek professional assistance. As there was nothing else to do, Ibsen, weeping, departed and had his upper lip attended to professionally.

LESSONS BY PHONOGRAPH.

A New Device in Teaching Correct Pronunciation in Foreign Tongues.

Teaching modern languages by means of the phonograph is a new device. It is employed by some of the many correspondence schools that have sprung up all over the country in the last year or two.

At the headquarters of the school the teacher speaks the lesson into the funnel of the machine. These records are then mailed to the student, who may live a thousand miles away, together with a phonograph and several blank records.

In his own home the student sets the phonograph going and listens while it repeats as pure German, Italian or French as the teacher knows how to speak. Having learned the lesson he repeats it to the talking machine and sends the record back to the school, where the teacher criticises it for his benefit.

Printed lessons are sent out also, but from the phonograph it is asserted the pupil learns correct pronunciation as he never could from books, and almost as well as he would from the instructor at first hand.

MISS MAY PALMER.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew has announced that his marriage to Miss May Palmer will take place at Paris at a date not yet set. Miss Palmer is a daughter of Mrs. Henry Palmer, who was one of the three Herman sisters of New Orleans, famous for their beauty. Her family is an old one in New York, but owing to her having lived much abroad she is little known at home. She was educated abroad, speaks French, German and Italian fluently, and is a cultured musician. The portrait is from a photograph taken in London and reproduced in the New York Herald. The bride-to-be is 25 years of age.

GREAT ROCKING STONE OF TANDIL.

The largest rocking stone known is that of Tandil, near Buenos Ayres, in Argentine. It weighs about 700,000 pounds and has been rocking for centuries. Its pendulous movement, however, is so slow as to be imperceptible to the eye, but if a bottle be placed under it near the point of support the ponderous mass soon crushes it. Science maintains that the rocking is due to the unequal heating of the stone by the sun, causing unequal expansion of the different parts. This "piedra enobediza," as the natives call it, is one of the greatest curiosities of the Argentine republic.

MONGOOSE AND SNAKEBITE.

Blood of the Animal Contains an Antitoxin Which Is Destructive to the Poison.

There is probably no casualty more appalling than snakebite, by reason of the usually fatal result which follows the injury when the snake is of a highly venomous species, says the Lonron Chronicle. Even a minute quantity of the virus injected into the blood will prove death dealing within a very short period of time. Remedies for snakebite have hitherto been limited to attempts made to prevent the spread of the poison through the system and to the fortifying of the patient against collapse. But till within very recent times nothing in the way of antidote or specific cure for snakebite was known. True, there have been "snake stones"—still used in the east—which have been vaunted as specifics, but from an examination of specimens one finds them to be either pieces of ordinary mineral or bits of bone or pieces of plant roots. It is fairly safe to say that if any case of snakebite is said to be cured by the application of a "snake stone" the bite was not that of a poisonous species. Also it has been said that the immunity of the mongoose, the renowned snake killer, was due to the animal eating some herb or other which counterbalanced the effect of the bite. Nobody, however, has ever been able to discover this herb, and it happens that a much more scientific explanation of the power of the mongoose to resist the virus of the serpent is forthcoming. That explanation rests on the fact that the blood of the animal contains a principle (or "antitoxin," as it may be named) which is destructive to the poison of the snake, or which, at any rate, renders the body of the mongoose resistant to the action of the venom.

Flowing of Metals.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that one of the most important properties of metals employed in striking coins and medals, and stamping and shaping articles of jewelry, is that of flowing under pressure. Standard silver is remarkable for this property, which precisely resembles the flowing of a viscous fluid. The flow takes place when the metal is subjected to rolling, stamping or hammering, and the particles of the metal are thus carried into the sunken parts of the die without fracturing, and a perfect impression is produced.

Virginia's Educated Negroes.

Virginia has more educated negroes than any other state in the south in which disfranchisement for race reasons has been adopted or proposed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The United States supreme court has issued an order assigning Hawaii to the Ninth California circuit.

Vitellius, the glutton, who for a short time ruled the Roman empire had a waist measure of 62 inches.

Most of the medieval manuscripts have the important initials in red ink, hence the term rubries, from rubrica, red.

The original word translated apothecary in the Bible is believed by some authorities to be better translated by perfumer.

The Orinoco is only 1,600 miles in length, but is much larger than might be supposed, owing to the heavy rains of the tropics.

The city of Pensacola, Fla., now claims to be the third in commercial importance on the Gulf of Mexico, being excelled in exports only by New Orleans and Galveston.

A Japanese firm has leased an old brewery in West Berkeley, Cal., and proposes to manufacture liquors for the Japanese residents of this country. Japanese beverages made here can be sold at a price much lower than the cost of the imported liquors at San Francisco.

When an Arabian horse finds itself wounded and perceives that it will not be able to bear its rider much longer, it quickly retires from the conflict, carrying its master to a place of safety while it has still sufficient strength. But if the rider is wounded and falls to the ground, the faithful animal remains beside him, unmindful of danger, neighing until assistance is brought.

TURNED THE FAUCET.

And Then This Fair Young Daughter of Eve Had Her Curiosity Satisfied.

A daughter of Eve who was visiting in New York learned a valuable lesson the other day, but whether she profits by it remains to be seen, says the New York Times. She is visiting at the house of a friend, and with her hat on was about to go out one afternoon. But first she went to a big set bowl in the dressing-room to wash her hands. The house is a large one, and the bowl sets in a big slab of marble, with a formidable array of faucets above it. There was one strange feature about two of these faucets. They were those at the extreme ends on each side of the bowl, and they were tied with strings as if to warn the unwary against touching them. But of course there could be no reason, when there was a faucet over a set bowl, for not using it, so the young woman, with her curiosity well aroused, turned on the water from the extreme right-hand faucet.

Probably Eve herself had not her curiosity so quickly rewarded. As the young woman reached for the faucet she leaned well over the bowl, when whist! from the center of the bowl there came straight up in her face, in her eyes, her nose, her mouth, over her hat, and over her collar a strong, fine spray which soaked everything it touched. It did not take long to get out of it, but it was a very wet young woman who sat down to gasp and rose up again to recurl her hair, dry her bedraggled feathers and put on a fresh collar. Those are delightful sprays and do the complexion no end of good, but they must be taken in homeopathic doses and without hat or collar.

A UNIQUE RAILROAD.

Is in Maryland and Is Twenty Miles Long—Conductor Is Also General Manager.

A railroad owned by one man is Maryland's latest contribution to the chapter of unique things. This road is 20 miles long and runs from Brandywine to Mechanicsville, in the southern part of the state, says Golden Days. Its corporate name is the Washington & Potomac Railroad company. The single train which runs each way daily is made up of the engine, one freight car, and one combination baggage and passenger car. The schedule is liberal, and no hurry is manifested in train movements. The conductor of the train, who also acts as baggage master upon occasion, is general manager of the road. He issues orders as general manager and obeys them as conductor. When, as conductor, he thinks the schedule should be changed, he notifies the general manager (himself), who, if he thinks it advisable, makes up a new schedule and issues running orders accordingly to the conductor (also himself), and the latter obeys. There are no ticket agents along the route, and the conductor collects fares as on a street railway, punching a hole for each fare in a slip of cardboard. Then he goes into the baggage car, sees that the trunks are properly delivered, and looks after express and mail packages. Although the road cannot boast the accommodations of trunk lines, it is really a great convenience to the county through which it passes. It has been kept going almost entirely through the efforts of the young manager-conductor, who is hard working, untiring and popular. He has been busy improving the roadbed recently.

Moonlight and Complexion.

Doctors have provided the women with another source of worry. A physician claims to have discovered that the sun in all his glory is not as fatal to complexion as bright moonlight. As might have been expected, it was a Frenchman who made the discovery. Hardly had he announced it before shopkeepers had on exhibition cute little moonshades of double thickness of mousseline de soie which in Paris are now considered indispensable at moonlight parties.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901.

THE ELECTION.

As this page goes to press, the control of the Legislature is in doubt. Returns from the counties are far too meagre to permit of a trustworthy conclusion. As has been the case upon all previous occasions of a close contest, counties from which practically no reports have come are being claimed as carried by the Gorman ticket. The Legislative vote in Baltimore city shows an aggregate net gain for the Republicans of about 13,000 over the corresponding vote in 1899, and this remarkable result is likely to be reflected in a greater or less degree in many of the counties of the State. Until further returns shall have been received, the Republicans have no reason whatever to concede to Gorman the control of the Legislature upon joint ballot.

GARRETT still leads.

THE increased Republican majority in Garrett speaks well for the splendid organization of the party under the guiding hand of Chairman Laughlin.

WE HAVE delayed the publication of THE REPUBLICAN several hours in order to place before our readers the official returns of the county and the result of the election on Tuesday throughout the State.

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

President Roosevelt Saturday issued his proclamation designating Thursday, November 28, as the national Thanksgiving Day. In his proclamation the President alludes to the tragic death of his predecessor, which, he says, "should awake in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly liberty."

The American people have cause for profound thankfulness and gratitude that their govenment is so firmly established that the assassination of Mr. McKinley, shocking and deplorable as it was, served to strengthen our institutions rather than to weaken and impair them in any way. A calamity which might have produced a revolution among a people less accustomed and less adapted to what President Roosevelt calls "strong, orderly liberty" made Americans more determined than ever to preserve the institutions which wisdom and experience have proved to be the best, most liberal and most satisfying the world has ever known. The United States has cause not only for thankfulness but pride in that at a time of intense excitement, when the eyes of all the nations were centered upon it, it gave the world convincing evidence of the stability of republican institutions, as well as a striking illustration of the soberness and self-restraint of a democracy. It is the fashion nowadays not only among monarchists but among some reared under a republican form of government to assert that democracies are inherently weak and cannot have a permanent existence. The American people proved in the recent crisis that they possess the spirit and determination which assure the perpetuity of a republican form of government in the United States. The monarchists of the Old World have had an object lesson in the dignity and self-restraint of a democracy which they will not soon forget.

The United States has abundant reasons for thanksgiving in the material prosperity of the nation. Our industries are prospering in exceeding great measure. The products of American industrial skill find a ready sale in the markets of the world. There are few unemployed—the workingman sharing to a notable degree in the prosperity of the country. Drouth has decreased to some extent the productivity of the farms of the West and Southwest, but it is probable that while the farmers of those States will not have as much to sell as in a "good year," they will get better prices and thus be compensated for the smaller harvests. Since last Thanksgiving Day the United States has made a new record in the export of its agricultural and manufactured products. Europe is more dependent upon our farms and factories than ever before. While a state of war exists in the Philippines, peace prevails at home and our relations with other nations are of a friendly character. The country has been relieved of a part of the burden of war taxes, and, although those which remain are far from acceptable, there is cause for thankfulness that the situation is not worse. The nation has escaped plague and pestilence, and there have been no overwhelming disasters by fire and flood, like those of previous years. On the whole, the American people have every cause to give thanks out of grateful hearts for the blessings they have enjoyed in this first year of the twentieth century.

In the concluding sentences of his proclamation President Roosevelt indicates that he has no faith in a thanksgiving which is mere lip service. He believes that deeds should be linked with the words with which we express our gratitude. "We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty," says the President, "by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellowmen." That is a large phrase, to be sure, including the whole question of human conduct and human relations. But it is not a "glittering generality," and an individual application can be given it by all of us, unless, as a people, we are so self-complacent that we can see no room for improvement in ourselves, either as a nation or as individuals.

DEMOCRATS HAVE NO POLICY.

There is no national Democratic party. There is an aggregation of political leaders with diverse views and antagonistic interests. It is called by the people at large the Democratic party, but no one knows for what the Democratic party stands.

It is doubtful if at the next national convention there will be a single state east of the Mississippi River which will have a delegation calling for the reaffirmation of the platform of 1896 or 1900, unless such delegation come from the Southern States.

And yet, should the next national Democratic platform abandon the principles of 1896 and 1900, should it declare for the maintenance of the gold standard; in other words, should the party place itself in harmony with the influences which are advancing the commerce of the United States at an unprecedented rate, there would be a division in the party as marked as that of 1896. It is manifest to everyone that the Democratic party cannot be unified under the leadership of Mr. Bryan on the one hand or the leadership of Mr. Hill or Mr. Croker or Mr. Watterson on the other. Therefore, we say that the Democratic party as a national organization stands for no definite policy. It has no definite program. Its exponents in one state contradict the declarations of its exponents in other states. So we have in the political field simply a guerrilla warfare, each command following its own chosen leaders, but incapable of formulating a great campaign or uniting under one commander.

Why should the people of the South, with undeveloped mines, with vast sources of wealth, looking for capital to build factories and ships and cities—why should the South throw itself politically across the path of progress? Why should it make its alliance with these guerrillas? Why should it make war upon the very influences that are doing most to develop its resources and to make good what the South has lost by the Civil War and that long era of isolation which followed the reconstruction?

HIGH SCHOOLS INCREASING.

The late census returns show that the number of public high schools in the United States increased from 2526 in 1890 to 6005 in 1900. It is evident from this statement that our public school authorities are not content with the mere learning of the "three R's" by the rising generation. The daily multiplication of inventions and the constant increase in the number of discoveries add thousands of new occupations to be followed by young men and young women entering upon their life work. Improvements in machinery demand more skill. The development of electricity requires more scientific knowledge. Transportation by railroad and steamship call for more intelligence than transportation by stage coach and sailing vessel. The concentration of population into the large cities makes competition sharper and more exacting. The trades and most all other avocations are divided and subdivided into specialties, each offering good wages to skillful workmen, but very meager compensation to common laborers.

Church Dedication.

The new church recently completed by the members of the Methodist congregation near Thayerville will be dedicated on Sunday, November 17. Rev. E. P. Idleman and probably other ministers will be present. All are cordially invited.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

President Refers to Mr. McKinley's Death. Names Thursday, November 28.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt has issued his proclamation fixing Thursday, November 28, as a day of national thanksgiving. The proclamation is as follows:

A PROCLAMATION.

The season is nigh when, according to the time-hallowed custom of our people, the President appoints a day as the especial occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God.

This thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of a great and good President. We mourn President McKinley because we so loved and honored him; and the manner of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country, and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, popular liberty, which, as a nation, we have thus trod.

Yet in spite of this great disaster it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year in particular has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that as much has been given us, much will be expected from us; and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips, and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellowmen.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving Thursday, the twenty-eighth of this present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations, and at their several homes and places of worship reverently thank the Giver of all good for the countless blessings of our national life.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Winter Tourist Tickets, Season 1901-2. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has placed on sale at all principal offices East of the Ohio River, Winter Tourist Tickets to points in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina and Texas; also Havana, Cuba, and Nassau, N.P., at reduced rates. For additional information call on Agent Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Barnum's Monkeys

"All well—all happy—lots of fun". That is the regular report from the monkey cage of Barnum's Circus ever since the keepers began dosing the monkeys with Scott's Emulsion. Consumption was carrying off two thirds of them every year and the circus had to buy new ones.

One day a keeper accidentally broke a bottle of Scott's Emulsion near the monkey cage and the monkeys eagerly lapped it up from the floor. This suggested the idea that it might do them good. Since then the monkeys have received regular doses and the keeper report very few deaths from consumption. Of course it's cheaper to buy Scott's Emulsion than new monkeys—and that suits the circus men.

Consumption in monkeys and in man is the same disease. If you have it or are threatened with it can you take the hint?

This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
409 Pearl St., New York.
50c and $1. all druggists.

Official Statement of Returns of Election Held in Garrett County Nov. 5, 1901.

CANDIDATES.	No. 1—Swanton	No. 2—Friendsville	No. 3—Grantsville	No. 4—Bloomington	No. 5—Accident	No. 6—Sang Run	No. 7—Oakland	No. 8—Ryans Glade	No. 9—Johnsons	No. 10—Deer Park	No. 11—The Elbow	No. 12—Bittinger	No. 13—Blaine	No. 14—Oakland	Total	Majorities
For Comptroller of the Treasury:																
Herman S. Platt, Republican	113	187	168	67	132	122	134	121	48	110	54	102	55	176	1589	812
Joshua W. Hering, Democrat	78	69	112	48	111	26	62	40	28	37	23	26	8	109	777	
For Clerk Court of Appeals:																
Thomas Parran, Republican	117	195	174	67	130	126	143	126	48	111	56	107	59	190	1649	861
Joseph F. Turner, Democrat	76	69	118	47	112	28	64	43	24	36	23	27	8	110	788	
For State Senator:																
Robert A. Ravenscroft, Republican	117	175	174	72	149	108	149	126	58	117	56	112	59	193	1665	717
John W. McCullough, Democrat	81	165	128	43	102	49	76	49	21	47	25	27	8	127	948	
For House of Delegates:																
Charles A. Ashby, Republican	116	197	177	69	132	121	143	129	47	119	51	110	58	227	1696	899
Patrick E. Finzel, Republican	113	186	173	70	131	121	134	123	57	116	53	109	52	177	1615	818
William R. Offutt, Democrat	74	81	125	44	114	31	86	48	22	43	25	28	8	121	850	
E. C. W. Ryland, Democrat	74	117	110	41	107	28	53	37	10	31	23	27	8	79	745	
For Sheriff:																
W. A. Maffett, Republican	124	223	181	70	129	127	141	124	49	117	54	109	57	178	1683	788
Edmund Jamison, Democrat	76	89	122	48	118	32	76	53	19	51	26	30	10	145	895	
For County Treasurer:																
James W. White, Republican	121	212	184	71	135	123	168	140	49	125	56	111	58	227	1780	1026
Edward H. Bartlett, Democrat	73	86	117	44	110	31	57	33	17	36	23	27	8	92	754	
For County Commissioners:																
Taylor Friend, Republican	105	239	176	63	137	123	130	126	44	117	56	107	58	175	1656	804
Jacob Stump, Republican	124	171	172	91	133	125	128	120	40	112	53	111	54	146	1580	728
Floyd Crowe, Democrat	77	73	124	38	111	31	64	42	33	38	26	28	8	110	803	
Charles Whitmore, Democrat	76	82	126	40	111	32	93	51	17	34	25	28	8	178	901	
For Register of Wills:																
Edwin E. Friend, Republican	114	202	179	72	132	128	151	130	50	117	58	109	59	200	1651	833
Thomas E. Flanigan, Democrat	84	94	124	45	115	26	63	41	19	39	23	28	8	109	818	
For County Surveyor:																
Franklin P. Green, Republican	108	200	183	65	129	105	113	111	47	112	55	107	57	143	1535	518
Edwin L. Mitchell, Democrat	88	106	118	51	117	52	108	65	25	47	24	30	10	176	1017	
For Constitutional Amendment, Chap. 185	13	12	6	11	5	3	23	4	6	8	3	2	6	26	128	
Against Constitutional Amendment, Chap. 185	12	80	59	34	99	73	80	73	8	47	24	61	25	61	736	608
For Constitutional Amendment, Chap. 432	18	15	7	15	5	4	19	7	6	9	3	3	6	27	136	
Against Constitutional Amendment, Chap. 432	13	78	58	30	99	70	77	68	21	45	24	61	26	60	730	594
For Constitutional Amendment, Chap. 469	19	14	6	12	5	3	21	7	6	10	3	9	5	25	145	
Against Constitutional Amendment, Chap. 469	12	79	60	33	97	74	82	78	8	50	27	60	26	61	747	602

The Prohibition ticket received 47 votes in the county and the Union Reform ticket 16 votes.

A Great Cash Bargain Sale

AT

Dixon & Kelso's

For 2 Days only, November 12th and 13th.

See Below a Few of the Many Bargains that will be Offered:

GROCERIES.

20 lbs Granulated Sugar (when bought with $5.00 worth of other goods)	$1.00
Arbuckles', Lion or Levering Coffee (when bought with $5 worth of other goods)	.10
Ceresota Flour per bag	.53
Matchless Flour per bag	.50
16 Bars 2-for-5 Soap (6 extra bars given) for	.25
Best Corn per can 7 cents, four cans for	.25
Bartlett Pears, A, 3 lb. can, 7c. four cans for	.25
Good Baking Powder, pound can	.07
Good Mixed Tea per lb	.39

DRY GOODS.

Best yard wide Brown Muslin per yard	.04¾
Indigo Blue and all best Calicos per yard	.04¾
Good Outing Cloth per yard	.04½
Good Canton Flannel per yard	.04¾
Large 10-4 Cotton Blankets per pair	.57
All Wool Factory Blankets per pair	2.69
Best Apron Ginghams per yd.	.04¾
A large lot Ladies' Coats at $2.69, $4.25 and	5.99
15 Ladies' Plush Capes at	2.49
5 dozen Children's and Misses Coats at $1.25, $1.99 and	3.29
Ladies' Heavy Wool Hose per pair	.23
The Black Cat Leather Stockings for Boys and Girls	.23

SEE OUR PRICES ON CLOTHING!

Boys' Reefer Overcoats, sizes 6 years to 15 years	$1.89
Boys' Cape Overcoats, sizes 7 years to 10 years	2.39
50 Men's Overcoats, worth from $4.50 to $6.00	3.99
47 Men's Beaver Overcoats, worth from $6.50 to $9.00	4.99
20 Men's Raglan Overcoats, worth from $10 to $12	7.99
29 Boys' Heavy Suits, age 9 to 15, worth $1.50, for	.89
34 Boy's Heavy Suits, age 8 to 15, worth $2.00, for	1.19
42 Boy's All Wool Suits, age 9 to 15, worth $3.00, for	1.69
37 Men's All Wool Suits, worth $3.75 to $4.50, go at	2.49
75 Men's All Wool Suits, worth $7.50 to $9.00, go at	4.99

This is Your Chance to Buy Underwear Cheap!

Boys' Heavy Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, age 5 to 18	.23
Misses Union Suits, worth 35c. to 45c	.23
Good Heavy Undershirts for men	.23
Men's best fleece lined Undershirts and Drawers	.39
Ladies' best fleece lined Vests and Pants	.23
Men's Heavy Winter Overshirts worth 75 cents	.49
Boys' Heavy Winter Overshirts worth 65 cents	.43
A LARGE LOT LADIES and MISSES SHOES worth $1.50 to $1.75	1.13

Everybody come and take advantage of this sale. We mean to make it worth your time to come. Yours respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

Married.

MARTIN—KELSO.—On November 3, 1901, John A. Martin, of Green county, Pa., and Alta S. Kelso, of this county, by Rev. J. M. Davis, at the home of the bride.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

Preaching at Hoyes.

The first quarterly meeting of the Friendsville circuit will be held at the Hoyes Methodist Episcopal church next Saturday and Sunday. Rev. L. A. Rudisill, of Mountain Lake Park, will preach Saturday evening at 7 o'clock and Sabbath morning at 10.30.

"The Deacon."

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the land of the undersigned lying in District No. 2 of Garrett county either for the purpose of fishing, hunting or passing through the same with a weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. C. W. FRIEND.

15 Minutes

sufficient to give you most delicious tea biscuit using Royal Baking Powder as directed. A pure, true leavener.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

"The Deacon."

Quite a number of Halloween parties were given in Oakland last week.

Lloyd Shaffer, of Cumberland, was in Oakland for a few days last week.

H. C. Sincell made a business trip to Martinsburg, W. Va., on Thursday last.

Mrs. E. E. Ison is in Washington where she is residing with her son H. A. Ison.

Mr. Lee Williamson, of Baltimore, spent several days last week in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sincell.

Mr. Harry Loar and his mother, who spent five or six weeks in Kansas and other Western States, returned home Tuesday morning.

Election Supervisor Welch, of Selbysport, was in Oakland Saturday and Sunday where he was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Brown.

Messrs. W. H. Perine and McHenry Howard, of Baltimore, were in Oakland a few days this week on a hunting excursion.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cure biliousness, constipation and headache. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all druggists.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger and son Robert, who have been in Lonaconing for three weeks on a visit to relatives and friends, returned to Oakland last Friday afternoon.

The roads are in the finest condition that they have been this year. A spin over them is soul stirring. Many people have been taking advantage of the ideal conditions to get on the roads.

Mrs. Fundenberg, of near Deer Park, returned home on Friday last from an extended visit to friends and relatives at Cumberland. Her daughter Miss Tekla, who visited friends in Wheeling for a month, also returned home that day.

Mr. C. F. Kimmell, of Wolf Summit, West Va., has been in this section for several days visiting his mother. Mr. Kimmell has become a cash-in-advance subscriber to this paper and we trust that the weekly visits of the journal to his home may be a source of pleasure to him.

The plant of the *News-Standard* at Uniontown, Pa., was burned out on Saturday last entailing a loss of about $8,500. The *News-Standard* is one of our most valued exchanges. We expect to see it rise out of its ashes and become more popular than ever. Mr. Sturgis, the owner, is well known at the Park, where he spends a portion of each season.

Grant's "West Virginia Illustrated" is the finest work of its kind yet gotten out. Mr. Grant is the B. & O. Railway photographer and he is getting out in six parts photographic illustrations of railway and historic scenes in the state. Each part contains fifty superb pictures. The scenes are taken along all the railway lines of the state and contain some of the famous battle fields of the civil war. The work will enable one to preserve many historic scenes that can be had in no other way.

When a man goes into business he has some cards printed, and when he meets an acquaintance thereafter he pokes out a card and says: "When you are down my way, drop in" That's advertising. The trouble is that you can't repeat the operation often enough—personally. What you can do is to put the card and the remark, more or less elaborately expressed, into such a paper as the one you are reading now and have it handed to a great number of people all in one day.

Messrs. Dixon & Kelso, one of Oakland's progressive mercantile firms, evidently believe that when they have anything good to offer their customers in the way of bargains is to call the attention of the public thereto by means of printer's ink, which they do in to-day's REPUBLICAN as witness the display advertisement which will be found elsewhere in this issue. Some good values are offered and we advise our friends to take advantage of the sale which will be for two days, next Tuesday and Wednesday.

"The Deacon."

Mr. Harry Hebden, of Baltimore, was in Oakland last week on business.

Just received, a big car white middlings, or red dog, at Dixon & Kelso's 33-2t*

The members of the Oakland Cotillion Club gave a dance in Offutt's Hall on last Friday night.

Mr. W. H. Jacobs, of District No 11, was in town yesterday on business before the County Commissioners.

Henry Beitzell, one of Bittinger's substantial citizens and staunch Republicans, was in town to-day on business.

Mrs. E. E. Flowers and family have removed from the Felty house on Water street to the Davis property on Second street.

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord returned home yesterday morning from a week's professional visit to Hamilton, Ohio.

Mr. George W. Snyder, of Cumberland, was in Oakland yesterday on business and made this office a very pleasant visit.

Messrs. Charles Brown and Ross Compton, two Grantsville citizens whom the people of Oakland are always glad to meet, were in Oakland to-day on business.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Delawder have shipped their household goods to Washington, their future home, and will leave to-night for the above city.

Among those who took advantage of the low-rate excursion to Clarksburg on Sunday were Mr. George H. Fulmer and daughter Miss May and Miss Blanche Flowers.

The hunting season has opened but no serious accidents have been reported. This is different from the opening of the season in other places and indicates a woeful lack of enterprise on the part of our hunters.

Bible lecture by Bro. Sampson, of *Zion's Watch Tower*, Allegany, Pa., will be given at Loch Lynn Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, at 7.30, and at Oakland, Sturgiss' Hall, on Thursday evening, at 7.30. All cordially invited. No collection.

As predicted the old town presented a sorry sight on Friday morning—the day after Halloween. Second street was piled high with wagons, drays, carts, etc. A few disreputable sidewalks were ripped up and thrown into the streets which may in time prove to be a blessing in disguise—after the new sidewalks are laid.

Rev. Dr. H. Scott met with a mishap yesterday which will probably keep him in bed for several days. He was out making calls on some of his parishoners and stepping upon a rolling stone he twisted his ankle quite severely. Yesterday he suffered very much and was confined to his bed much of the day.

The New Germany road, particularly on the Meadow Mountain slope, near C. J. Otto's, has long been a source of danger to travelers. Recently Mr. Augustus Durst, an efficient road supervisor, with the aid of the good people of his neighborhood, have re-located about one-half mile of the heaviest grade on this road with little aid from the county. They have done some of the most skillful engineering and built a piece of the best road in the county. The Board of County Commissioners should at least provide half the money they have expended. These public-spirited citizens should be encouraged by being partly reimbursed. They have expended about $200.

The Board of County Commissioners are now in session transacting routine business. This will be the last meeting of the Board as now constituted, Messrs. Garey and Kelso retiring to give place to Messrs. Taylor Friend and Jacob Stump, who were chosen by the people at the polls on Tuesday to serve as public servants. The members of the new board, who will assume their duties on January 1st, will be composed of the two last named gentlemen and Mr. Peter J. Stephens, the hold-over member of the present board, who will be president of the incoming body. The duties of the County Commissioners are onerous at all times, and having so many persons to deal with in the regular routine work of a position of this character it was not expected that any body of men could give perfect satisfaction to everybody. Nevertheless we have no hesitancy in saying that we believe the board acted conscientiously in everything brought before them and they leave a record clear of arduous work well done. The incoming board will no doubt be just as conscientious, as painstaking and exert the same degree of energy in looking after the interests of the entire people whose public servants they are abont to become.

"The Deacon."

Lloyd Wilburn, of near Hoyes, was here one day last week on business.

GAME.—H. Creutzburg buys game of all kinds for cash.

Services in St. Mark's Lutheran church Sunday morning and evening. A cordial welcome. GEO. I. UHLER.

Hon. and Mrs. John A. Swope, of Washington, are in Oakland the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Kerler.

Go to Hinebaugh's Restuurant for meals, lunches, oysters, etc. Ladies' dining room in connection.

The Knights of St. John are making arrangements for a ball to take place on Thanksgiving night.

The vote cast on Tuesday was canvassed to-day by the Board of Supervisors of Elections.

We regret to say that election Supervison C. E. Ellithorp is lying very ill at his home near Bittinger.

Mrs. Fred. C. Allen (*nee* Miss Effie Orcutt), of Grafton, is visiting her parents in this place. Her husband spent Sunday here also.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johns, of the Park, will leave to-day to spend the winter with their son, Samuel B. Johns, at Brooklyn, New York.

Capt. James W. White, Lafayette K. White, I. W. Abernathy and Chas. E. Hilleary, all of District No. 8, were Oakland visitors yesterday.

Lee Hayden, son of Capt. and Mrs. Jas. A. Hayden, of the Park, has gone to a point near Pittsburg where he has secured work at good wages.

In our report of the High School examination last week we inadvertently omitted the name of Roy H. Hamill, who passed the examination with a creditable percentage.

When you feel that life is hardly worth the candle take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, tone up your liver and regulate your bowels making you feel like a new man. For sale by all druggists.

A new time table will be made up and will take effect on Sunday, November 17th. Two or more trains will be taken off when the new schedule takes effect, both being accommodation trains, one each way morning and evening.

Since the hunting season came in there have been hundreds of pheasants and woodcock shipped from this point to markets east and west. Pheasants brought here are disposed of at from sixty to seventy-five cents each. Woodcock bring about the same price.

James Graham, an eccentric old man who lived in the Whetsell settlement, near Eglon, in Preston county, W. Va., is dead at the age of 83 years. Just before his death he told some member of the family to go to an old barrel in the granary, take a number of things therefrom and they would find some money. They did so and found nearly a hundred dollars in silver and nickel coins.

J. B. Williams Co., Frostburg, have secured from Mr. J. C. Markwood, Oldfields, W. Va., an order for which will be, when erected, the finest monument in West Virginia. The shaft will be set up in the Markwood cemetery at Greenland Gap. The material to be used is Quincy granite. The Williams Company feel very proud over securing this order.

Should fires break out in the mountains now the results would be most disastrous as everything has become as dry as tinder owing to the drouth which has prevailed all over this section of country for the past six weeks or more. If fire should break out nothing but long continued rains could stop the flames, unless everything should be consumed before the rains came. There is very little water in the streams and many never-failing springs and wells are already dry.

Forest fires are raging all around us earlier than we usually have them, extensive enough, however, to keep farmers always on the alert to protect their fencing. A dwelling house at Empire, occupied by the Mr. Sol Harvey, burned to the ground on Friday, including his household goods. It is supposed that the fire caught from a spark from an engine passing. It took considerable work to save the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Pritts. The property belonged to Mrs. Daniel L. Jones, of Philadelphia, and was not insured.—Bloomington Corr. Piedmont Independent.

A MAN KILLED.

A Bridge Gives Way With a Team Heavily Laden With Lumber in District No. 2.

WM. RECKARD VICTIM OF THE ACCIDENT.

He Was Crossing Mill Run When Two Girders of the Bridge Broke and Precipitated Him to the Bed of the Creek, the Wagon and Lumber Falling Upon and Killing Him.

This morning news reached this office of a fatal accident which occurred in District No. 2 yesterday afternoon whereby a man named William Reckard, of near Addison, Pa., was killed and two horses of his team of four animals were hurt very badly

The details of the fatality are about as follows: Reckard was employed in hauling lumber from the Neil Mill, situated on Mill run, about five miles from Selbysport, and was transporting a load of the lumber from the mill to the railroad station. The team was composed of four horses and was heavily ladened. The approach to the bridge over Mill run where the accident took place is down a slight hill and it is thought that Mr. Reckard was either on the rear of his wagon or walking alongside of it holding the brake. The horses did not go on the bridge in the centre but to one side, throwing the weight of the team entirely upon two girders or support of the structure. The strain was two heavy and as a consequence the timbers gave way and threw the wagon over the side, the driver falling underneath. The lumber and wagon were piled upon him and also the two wheel horses of the team. When found the man was dead and two of the horses badly hurt.

The bridge was repaired but a short time ago and was thought by the road supervisor and County Commission Geary to be perfectly safe.

The body of the victim of the accident was taken to Addison, Pa., yesterday for burial.

JUDGE DAVID W. SLOAN.

Fine Picture and Interesting Sketch of Cumberland Jurist.

The Baltimore *Sun* one day last week contained a splendid picture of Judge David W. Sloan, of Cumberland, and the following sketch:

"Associate Judge David W. Sloan was elected November 5, 1895, as a successor to Judge Henry W. Hoffman. He is 51 years of age and his term of office does not expire until 1910. He resides in Camberland, Md. Judge Sloan was born in Allegany county and was 45 years of age on the very day he was nominated for judge by the Republican convention of the Fourth circuit, September 26, 1895. He was a St. John's College man at Annapolis and a graduate of Princeton College in 1873. He studied law in the office of Hon. Lloyd Lowndes in Cumberland and graduated from the law department of the Maryland University in 1876. He was three times elected State's attorney for Allegany county, namely, 1879, 1887 and 1891. He nominated Lloyd Lowndes for Governor at the Cambridge convention of the Republican party in 1895. His successor as State's attorney was Hon. George A. Pearre, now a member of Congress from the Sixth district of Maryland."

Estray Notice.

There came to my place at Grantsville, Md., on or about the middle of July last, 5 head of sheep, 4 yearlings and one older, 4 being ewes and one a weather. Four of said sheep having crops off left ear and slit in right ear; one with left ear cropped off.

The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay costs and take them away.

Dated Oct. 1, 1901.

CHRISTIAN M. LIVENGOOD,
30 Grantsville, Md.

The Month of November.

We have entered upon the eleventh month of the year, drawing towards the end of 1901, the first year of the twentieth century. According to prediction it will be an eventful month. Paramonnt to all, it will witness the entire vindication of the hero of Santiago. Secular societies and churches will have numerous entertainments and Thanksgiving will be joyously observed. November, of the fall months, is the nearest approach to winter, and no matter how long the autumn may be prolonged there is always a change to winter about Thanksgiving. With all the task of summer accomplished, the crop all housed, the frost king begins to hover around right heavily. "November, the morning looks upon thy jewels; and they perish while it gazes. In the night time thou lieth down and the messengers of winter deck thee with hoar frosts for thy burial."

BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

A FATALITY AVERTED.

As it Was Two Men and a Woman Were Very Badly Burned.

Michael Legeer and Alfred Groves, residing near Bittinger, where the former owns and operates a coal mine, were both badly burned last night by an explosion of powder which took place in the room in which they, with Mrs. Legeer, her two children and W. A. Olcher, were sitting. Mr. Legeer and Mr. Groves were engaged in filling squibs with which to blast out coal. Seven of these had been finished and were lying on the floor near them. Nearby was a box containing a hundred fuses and a can with five pounds of powder enclosed. Mr. Legeer was explaining how the blasts were placed and set off and to make the matter plain he took from the box one of the fuses and touched it off. The whole box took fire and in an instant the squibs on the floor and the can containing the powder exploded, blowing out the windows in the room and springing the walls and ceiling some two inches. The clothes of both Legeer and Groves were set on fire. Prof. Olcher retained presence of mind enough to throw the two children out of the window and then ran into a room adjoining where he got two buckets of water with which he extinguished the flames, thus probably saving not only the lives of the two imperilled men but also Mrs. Legeer and the childreen. Mrs. Legeer sustained a number of burns but none very serious. The men were badly burned about the face and hands. Prof. Olcher escaped with no injuries.

Fortunately when the explosion took place a door which led to a room where a can of powder containing twenty-five pounds was blown shut thus preventing it from exploding also.

Dr. R. A. Rayenscroft was called as soon as the accident took place and alleviated the sufferings of the victims as much as possible.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Clarence Michael and Lee Hayden have gone to Pennsylvania to work.

Postmaster Jarboe, of Oakland, was a visitor at the Park last Saturday morning.

John Waugh, of Cumberland, was at the Park Sabbath last. He took in the Sunday school convention.

Our school house has a capacity of about 34 students and has an enrollment of 64, and "more to come."

Messrs. Shirer, of Oakland, are putting the roof on the new addition to Hotel Chautauqua. Contractor Brown is laying the floors.

E. E. Friend visited Gorman last Friday afternoon. He will certainly carry that district.

M. M. Schrock is preparing for his annual trip to the forests for Christmas trees for the Pittsburg market.

Mrs. Hamill, of near Swanton, was at the Park Monday. She says that Miss Mollie is delighted with Washington city and the Deaconness Training School, of which she is a student.

William Combs enlisted in the marine corps instead of the regular army.

C. F. Dawson is painting Charles Washington's house. It is as "neat as a pin."

A car of sewer pipe was received by the Community last week.

The old bridge on Philadelphia avenue has been torn down and a fill is being made.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT

Miss Elvina Hayes, who has been visiting relatives in the southern part of this county during the summer, has returned here for the winter. Her sister, Mrs. M. C. Reinhardt, who has been running the Maryland Home so successfully for the past three summers, is now on a trip, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Droege, of Deer Park, to the Pan-American exposition and Niagara Falls. They were met by Mr. Droege's son Albert, a prominent railroad official, with his private car and taken to his home. We are always glad to hear of the success of our Maryland boys.

The beautiful fall weather has greatly favored the building here. The three large ones are about ready to close in for the winter.

F. P. Arnold has about completed the exterior of his addition and is now plastering some new houses at Dobbin, W. Va.

Jennings Bros. R. R.

Jennings Bros. railroad up the Casselmam Valley in Garrett county, is now completed to their large lumber plant at Bevansviile and the work of putting in their plant is now going on. They will have one of the most complete lumbering and manufacturing plants in this state. Their timber will be manufactured up to the smallest stick and the mill will be in operation as soon as completed. The railroad has already proven a great blessing to that section of Garrett county and will be more so as the recent developments progress.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in Chicago.

Hisgen Bros., the popular South Side druggists, corner 69th street and Wentworth avenue, say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup." For sale by all dealers.

WITH CLARION CALL.

(A RONDEAU.)

With clarion call, across the way,
Old chanticleer awakes the day;
Exultant notes so loud and shrill
Their echo sounds upon the hill
Where gleams of morning stray.

In bed no longer may I stay;
Stern Duty hurries to the fray,
And bids me rise and do his will
With clarion call.

Then come, my soul, with spirits gay,
Arise and meet the world's array—
Old chanticleer in tones that thrill
Bids me the round of life fulfill,
And courage gives my heart alway—
With clarion call.

The insolence of sudden wealth—
You'll know it by its manners:
It never does a thing by stealth,
But always shows its banners.
Cold ostentation is its cue,
Where e'er it proudly passes—
A bitter phrase, but, then, 'tis true:
It stands for blooming asses.

August, 1901. —T. L. L.

A Timber Plant To Employ 500.

Bond Bros., of near Pittsburg, Pa., who recently purchased 13,000 acres of timber land in Garrett county, lying on Savage river, near Piedmont, from Armstrong, of Philidelphia, after much difficulty secured a right of way from 34 Water Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio 17 mile grade, to the Mrs. Mary Wilt farm, a distance of about three miles, where they have selected a mill site, and expect to commence grading a standard-gauge railroad next week.

When completed this will be the largest timber plant in the State and will employ about 500 men. This road will also furnish an outlet from the west side of Savage Mountain for the large body of coal recently purchased by Reakirt Bros., of Philadelphia, and enable them to ship their coal by the Baltimore and Ohio without paying transfer charges to the Cumberland and Pennsylvania. The junction will be two miles west of Piedmont.

The Casselman Valley Coal and Mineral Development Company.

A chartered company has been formed in Grantsville, known as "The Casselman Valley Coal and Mineral Development Company," Wm. T. Stanton, president; Ralph Engle, vice president; W. R. Getty, treasurer; Ross Compton, secretary. One thousand dollars has been raised to bore a hole with a diamond drill 400 feet deep, near Jennings' mills in the Castleman Valley, five miles south of Grantsville, near the Jennings railroad. The State of Maryland has contributed $250. Prof. W. B. Clark, State Geologist, has charge of the work, and has contracted with a Scranton, Pa., firm to do the drilling. This company proposes to sink a hole at least 400 feet deep, the core to be taken in charge by Prof. Clark. The coal veins and minerals are to be analysed and tested and the result published. The drill is now on the ground, and work will begin in a short time. The Casselman Valley coal field will be thoroughly investigated and the actual character and value of our minerals known.

Garrett Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Rev. J. E. Moffatt, of Cumberland, will preach next Sunday evening, Nov. 10th, at 7.30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

Died.

MENHORN.—The six months' old infant of Mr. and Mrs. John Menhorn died in Oakland Wednesday morning of diphtheria. A few hours later their daughter Clara, aged 5 years, also died of the same disease. The funerals of both children took place this morning.

BRENNEMAN—At her home near Bittinger on Wednesday morning, after an illness of a few days of pneumonia, Mrs. Daniel J. Brenneman, aged about forty-eight years. The deceased was a member of the Lutheran church and was a consistent christian lady. She leaves several children and a husband. She was a sister of Emanuel Custer, Esq., of near Hoyes. Her funeral will take place Friday.

Seventeen-Year Locusts.

State entomologists are already admonishing farmers to prepare for the coming, next year, of the seventeen year locust. The direction, if followed, may keep the ravages of the pest down to the minimum. To avoid injury, growers are advised not to set out young orchards, either this fall or in the spring. If they do set them, they should leave as many shoots and branches as possible on which the insects may lay eggs without harm to the tree itself. The branches may be trimmed out early in July, when all danger is past. Fruit and shrub trees should be trimmed as little as possible, and it will be better not to trim them at all. No budding or grafting should be done either in the fall of 1901 or next spring, as growing buds and grafts are especially apt to be injured.

Call For Your Letters.

Henry May (2), Geo. E. Bishoff, George Smith, W. H. Hoy, Tom Stayley, S. C. Jackson, Miss Bridget Conell, Miss Pearl Shaffer, Miss Louise S. Dabney, Miss Nellie C. Wise, Miss Cathern Males, Mrs. Josephine S. Dixon, Mrs. Geo. L. Rhodes.

A Great Medicine.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all druggists.

THE DINNER HORN.

The dinner horn, the dinner horn,
The sweetest sound that e'er was born;
It winds away so loud and clear,
And none so deaf but he can hear.

New life it puts in man and boy,
And lights each face with new-born joy;
The lad who scarce before could crawl
Now lightly vaults the orchard wall.

The hired man who droned along
Now cheerily carols the latest song,
And steps are swift that were slow before,
As straight he strides for the kitchen door.

The tramp, too, hears; his nap it breaks;
With hungry sniff his way he takes
To where looms up the farmhouse gable
To take his chance at second table.

O dinner horn! O dinner horn!
Sweetest of sounds that e'er was born;
I'd sing your praises some more, I vow,
But I've got to quit; I hear it now!
—Will S. Gidley, in Farm Journal.

Grit That Was In Him

By WILLIAM WENDHAM

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

"THIS is the end, sir—do you hear, the end! Leave the house and never enter it again. I will pay these infamous bills, but they are the last. To-morrow I will advertise your shame to the world and warn all men that I will never again pay a debt that you contract. Not one dollar of mine will ever go into your hands." So spoke Godfrey Whitford to his only son and heir, Earl.

"Where would you suggest that I go?" suggested Earl in his lazy drawl, crossing his aristocratic legs and leaning back in the chair. "As you know, the present state of my finances does not permit of a trip abroad nor a suite at the Union."

The old man flashed one blazing glance at the younger from his keen gray eyes and the square jaw became more set than was usual.

"You may go where you please. Perhaps the disreputable companions with whom you have chosen to consort can make some appropriate suggestions."

"In other words, I may go to the devil," remarked Earl.

"Exactly—or where you please," replied the other. "Good day."

It was the climax of a long season of wild oats by the boy, and which had been borne with more or less impatiently by the hard-headed millionaire. He had long realized that Earl was going rather a swift pace and was spending more money than was good for a young man, but he had reflected that his son had been brought up in an atmosphere of wealth and luxury and he did not wonder that he did not know the value of money. He had hoped all along that he would settle down after his college days and take hold of his business with him. But when he returned from a few months' trip abroad and was faced with bills run by Earl during his absence he was appalled. The bills ran high into four figures, and the boy began to show signs of dissipation. There had been a stormy scene, and Godfrey Whitford had laid down the ultimatum.

This had been but four months before, and now again came another batch of bills—only this time they were all combined in one loan from a money-lender, and the total exceeded the amount that had so scandalized the old man upon his return from Europe.

Earl Whitford, after calming his nerves with a series of cocktails, took account of stock and sized up the possibilities. It resulted in his calling on a favorite uncle, and laying the case before him. His uncle gave him a good dressing down, and plenty of good advice, and ended by letting him have a thousand dollars.

The papers the next day gave the city two distinct shocks. Society read in the morning issue that Earl Whitford had been disowned and disinherited by his father, and that Godfrey Whitford would no longer be responsible for any debts he contracted. The evening issue related in big headlines the story of the most sensational "killing" in the history of the local racetrack, which "killing" had been accomplished by Earl Whitford, who had appeared on the track with a thousand dollars which he placed on a "thirty-to-one shot" and won; afterwards placing the entire $30,000 winnings on a favorite in another race, and doubling his money.

This was but the beginning of the sensations Earl Whitford gave the papers. With $60,000 in his pocket he gave the staid old city an illustration of "painting the town." Fast horses, desperate gambling at race track and gaming rooms, where the stakes caused the modest gambler to gasp; wine suppers so elaborate and so free as to become common talk; midnight orgies—every form of dissipation that would burn money—all these things were spread daily before the people in the newspapers, and the strange thing was that Earl's money did not diminish. His marvelous luck clung to him, and the more reckless were his bets the more he seemed to win.

After awhile the young man received a letter which startled him a bit. It was from Irene Dawson, his second cousin, a sweet little girl who lived down in the country, and to whom he was engaged. She had been summoned to town by his father and told the circumstances of Earl's dismissal from home and advised to break off the engagement. She had arrived in the middle of his great debauch, and she wrote him immediately. She told him how shocked she was and that her heart was broken; that she had loved him thoroughly, and never could love another, but now it was manifestly impossible to marry him; and she hoped he would find in the life he had chosen enough of happiness to compensate for a woman's broken heart and for the family name he had dishonored and the respect of the world which he had forfeited. The letter sobered him a trifle. He had a genuine affection and respect for the girl, and the thought that he had lost her staggered him at first. But he only plunged the harder into debauchery.

After he had exhausted his ingenuity in finding fresh ways to shock the community and humiliate his father, he went to New York taking with him a more or less brilliant train of satellites. There his fast life was continued. His luck did not follow him and as the months went by his store of cash grew less and less. One day something over a year after he left the home city he awoke to the realization that he was practically at the end of his pile. This news he gently broke to the satellites who had been feeding off him, with the effect that there was a great scurrying of rats to get away from the sinking ship. All were more or less hurt at his lack of consideration at going broke and all accepted a last little loan from the dregs and faded away.

One night he turned into a popular roof garden, heavy with liquor, and came directly face to face with his father and Irene Dawson. The old man looked him full in the face and without sign of recognition. Irene with an expression of disgust drew in her skirts that they might not touch him. A smile came into his flushed face.

"I could show them a thing or two yet—and the others, too, if it were worth the while. Is it worth the while? This sort of thing surely is not."

Some months later Godfrey Whitford, president of Consolidated Traction system, sat in his private office bending over his papers when the door opened and a man entered. The man came close to his desk before the old man looked up. He faced his son plainly dressed, perfectly sober and with clear eyes and steady hands.

"Well, sir?" he said, frowning.

"Pardon my intrusion, sir," said the son, "I have not come to ask for anything nor to make apologies. I simply want to say to you, that I am through. I have had all the fun I want and am now going to work. I have decided that I will work out my career here where I had my fling and I have a curious desire to begin it in the very business in which I could have started near the head. I come only to tell you of my plans so you may not think I am doing anything except in the open. I can doubtless get a job down at the barns washing cars or oiling tracks or something. I will apply to the foreman—unless you object. I will do so under my own name, but without any reliance on your favor. Good day, sir."

"Good day," and the old man turned to his papers. After the door closed he looked out of the window long and thoughtfully. Then he sighed and returned to his work.

About this time Irene Dawson received a letter from Earl Whitford in which he said that he appreciated fully how dastardly he had acted and that he realized what he had lost; that the only reparation he could make was to live a decent life and try to make something of himself; that he asked nothing from her—indeed he realized he could not, but for his own sake he proposed to show her that she need not draw her skirts away when she passed him.

Earl Whitford pursued his lowly work in the barns with the same ardor of spirit which he had thrown into his dissipation. His identity was not known, but his quiet industry and application told and he was advanced rapidly, within a few months being placed on a car as conductor. There the great test came. As luck would have it he was given the run penetrating the most aristocratic section of the city and was compelled to collect fares from those with whom he had associated in the days of his prosperity. But he stuck it out and made no sign.

Then came the great strike. One terrible day when everything was at the worst there was a fearful clash at Fifth and Plutarch streets and the issue depended on the motorman, who deserted. The conductor rushed through the car, grabbed the lever and amid volleys of bricks, cobblestones and bullets won the day—then was carried senseless to the hospital. Godfrey Whitford when asked what should be done about it (it being known by his subordinates at that time who the hero was) said:

"Follow the usual course," but it was observed that the old man was in high feather that night.

But he never relented and Earl won his way from one place to another until he became assistant superintendent. Then one fine day the old man died and lo, and behold, there was no will and Earl inherited the entire estate. There was only one sealed note from the father to the son. It read:

"My boy: you did it your way and I am proud of you."

Earl Whitford is now the president and general manager of the Consolidated Traction system and in his heart of hearts he knows that he was the arbiter of his own fortune.

P. S.—The author forgot to relate that when Earl was in the hospital a lady whose face was concealed by a heavy veil visited him daily and as soon as he was convalescent knelt by his bedside and buried her face in his bosom. And that she forgot and forgave all the past and that they were quietly married one spring morning before he returned to work.

HE SAID "NO."

A Ranchman's Righteous Stand Turns a Western Community from Drunken Carousals.

The great Young Men's Christian association convention recently held in Boston brought delegates from all parts of the world to testify to the value of the Christian religion as the highest rule of conduct for a practical life. It was natural, as the delegates met each other, for them to exchange vital experiences. The following was told by one who had traveled 8,000 miles to attend the meetings:

"My father was a rancher on a small scale in Australia. He had only 1,000 sheep or so and a couple of square miles of run for pasture. He was an English emigrant of sturdy yeoman stock, and while the free life of a shepherd had taught him tolerance and kindness, he remained true in principle to the strict lessons of his early years.

"The nearest neighbor or station was ten miles away, but the ranchmen used to think nothing of riding 20 or 40 miles to a centrally located farm on Saturdays to spend the night in carousal, and ride back on Sunday.

"The isolation was so depressing and the heat so exhausting that when the

"THERE WILL BE NO CARDS OR LIQUOR."

men came together once a week in this way, drinking and gambling seemed inevitable. In the kindled passion and excitement of these coarse pleasures they thought they might forget for a few hours the suffering and privation of their lot.

"At last it was my father's turn to entertain. He must invite the herders of the kraals and ranches within a radius of nearly 50 miles.

"'Boys,' he said to his two sons, my brother and myself, 'it's the parting of the ways. We either live as we have lived, simply, in the fear of God, minding our business, paying our debts if we can, saving our money if possible, and being cut by every man round here, or we fall into the ways of our neighbors, and drink and gamble ourselves into perdition. I am not going to break your mother's heart, and I say "No," even if they burn us down.'

"It was the critical moment of our lives. I could have fallen at my father's feet and worshiped him when he made that decision. He looked like a god—determined and invincible.

"So it came about that my brother and I divided the circuit between us, and I rode to the north and he to the south. To every ranchman this message went: 'Father invites you for Saturday and Sunday as usual. There will be no cards or liquor—only a quiet talk about old England and the welfare of the colony.'

"We waited that Saturday afternoon with trembling, not expecting a single guest. But suddenly one rode up, and then another, and another, until the whole section was represented. There never had been so large a gathering. They came in curiosity and with respect.

"With mother opposite him, father said grace at table, and we boys saw tears flow down rugged cheeks. That night the men talked long about bushmen and rabbits and fences and drought, and how to stand by each other.

"The next morning, as he did every Sunday morning, father conducted prayers, this time before 50 of the roughest men I had ever seen assembled; and there was singing of hymns, broken here and there by sobs and by tears. When they parted, my father, although a recent comer, was the acknowledged leader of the community.

"That section became the most prosperous section in all the country round. And I thought if Christian courage could accomplish that, it was good enough for me to live and die by. My father's 'No' was the one thing needed to save the community, and it saved it."—Youth's Companion.

Subterfuge of the Drinker.

P. J. Moebius, M. D., famous nerve specialist of Leipsic, says: "The fact is, all this talk about the nutritive value, the strengthening and curative properties of alcohol, is nothing but a cloak the drinker employs for concealing his appetite. If people did not care about drinking, nobody would concern himself about the trifling nutriment claimed for alcohol."

Temperance Crusade in Indiana.

The temperance societies of Indianapolis, Ind., have begun a crusade against the liquor-law violators and it is expected that within a few days affidavits will be filed against 200 or 300 saloonkeepers who have been keeping their places of business open on Sundays, after hours, and on holidays.

THE SLOT MACHINE.

Things to Eat and Drink Furnished to Customer's Taste—Aid to Temperance Reformer.

The German inventor intends to come to the aid of the English temperance reformer. His idea is to replace the public house as a medium for general refreshment by a large buffet worked on the automatic supply principle. Many inventions—mostly German, and all strictly patented—promise to insure the mechanical side of the new refreshment business. That is sufficiently familiar since London drew hot coffee from a lamppost in Leicester square.

Its aim in the direction of reform is not the provision of "quick lunches," but the elevation of the public house. The promoters anticipate no difficulty in obtaining the license necessary for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and dream of a day when these automatic buffets will be general.

The tariff is then to offer a combination of tea shop and the saloon bar, under such conidtions that women and others who prefer to enter an ordinary hotel can obtain refreshments without offense or discomfort. Every beverage to be automatically on draught, and the choice of food will be varied.

The mechanism disposes with barmaids, insures proper measure and the exact article advertised, and returns any other coin but the one required. Thus, a florin, put in by mistake instead of a penny is obligingly returned—and so is a French penny.

Those who would judge this possible factor in public house reform can now do so at the Earl's court exhibition, where an automatic buffet was opened to the public. It presents an imposing frontage, some ten feet high, of white and red marble, polished mahogany and mirrors, with rows of bright metal taps.

About 30 non-alcoholic beverages are supplied through the coin-in-the-slot medium. Two only call for remarks. Soda water and a cordial to flavor it are ingeniously obtained from the same tap by the use of a lever attachment, and, as to tea, four pennies place at one's disposal a little tray bearing a teapot with dry tea, milk, sugar, and a cup and saucer. A tap close by gratuitously provides boiling water, so that the customer wets his tea to his own particular taste. Bread and butter, cakes and fruit are released from glass receptacles by the required coins.—London Express.

MANY YOUNG GIRLS SMOKE.

Astounding Confession by Thirteen-Year-Old Annie Neff in New York Court.

An astonishing confession was made the other day by Annie Neff, a 13-year-old girl cigarette fiend, in Yorkville court. She said that all the girls in her neighborhood on the East side smoke cigarettes; that dealers continually violate the law compelling them to sell cigarettes in unbroken packages, and that parties of boys and girls gather on the docks and have "inhaling parties," the one holding the smoke in the lungs the longest collecting a tribute of a cigarette from each of the other contestants. She tells of her experience as follows:

"Us girls wanted to play with the boys in the block, but the boys wouldn't let us unless we smoked cigarettes. It did not take me long to learn to smoke and inhale, and when the boys saw that I could they let me play with them. I used to save up all the pennies I could get and buy cigarettes with them. We bought them two for a cent and could get them in almost any store in our neighborhood. There are some cigarettes that you can get four for a cent. They are not as good as the others and I never bought them except when I was short of pennies.

"About a month ago my throat got bad and I went to Bellevue dispensary. They told my mother I was a cigarette fiend and the throat would stay bad if I didn't stop. I could have stopped all right, but it was pleasant to smoke, and I said: 'What's the use?' I am going to stop now and be a good girl, but I'm not the only girl that smokes in New York. All the girls on our block smoke cigarettes. Nearly every girl in school used to smoke, I guess. The boys teach them."

PROGRESS.

The new Presbyterian church at Christiana, Pa., is to have a "temperance" window, the money being raised by local temperance workers.

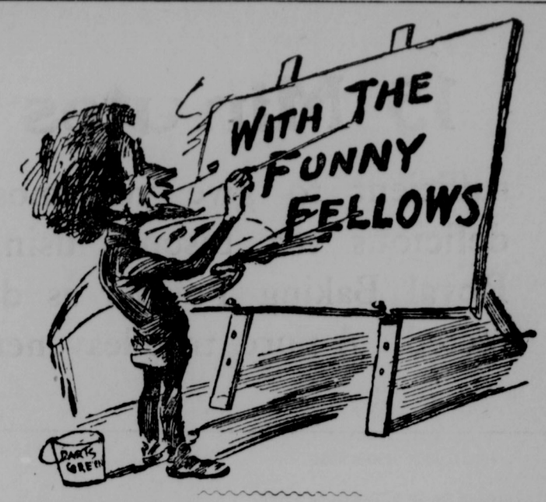
Sunday closing is strictly enforced by order of the mayor at Hampton, Va. Even soda fountains and cigar stands are tightly closed, according to Mida's Criterion.

The St. Luke's society, of Chicago, proposes to establish an inebriates' home on the farm where Abraham Lincoln was born, 50 miles south of Louisville, Ky. The farm has been donated to the society.

Nearly all the men and women in Japan smoke tobacco. The ladies have pipes with longer stems than the men and if one of them wishes to show a gentleman a mark of favor she lights her pipe, takes a whiff, hands it to him and lets him smoke.

Must Be Clean Men.

At a recent session of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, at Syracuse, N. Y., the report of the prohibitory committee indorsed the abolition of the army canteen, and the juvenile templary committee recommended that among the qualifications of grand lodge lecturers freedom from the use of tobacco, profanity and gambling be required.



Told Him the Reason.

Deacon Scrimp—Humph! Think you've got to have a vacation, eh?

Struggling Pastor—Yes, the doctor says I must go off until this cough is cured.

Deacon Scrimp—Well, I'd like to know why preachers are always getting bad coughs.

Struggling Pastor—Well, you see, we have to visit around a good deal, and we are always asked to hold a little service before leaving, and I think our throats become affected from breathing the dust that flies from the family Bibles.—N. Y. Weekly.

Too Cautious.

"Yes," said the thoughtful theorist, "it certainly is possible to be too cautious and painstaking. Now, there was young Grubb, for instance. He knew nothing about love-making and he realized it, so when he fell in love he decided to practice a little in order that everything might be done in such a way as to make success practically assured."

"Well?"

"Well, the girl he selected for practice sued him for breach of promise."—Chicago Post.

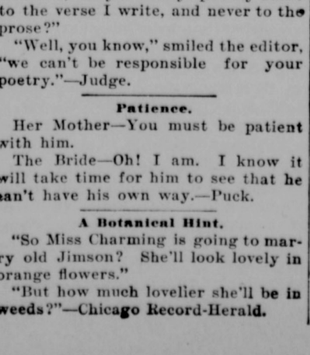
Woman Fashion.

They evidently loved each other, for they called each other dear and were most affectionate in manner; and the one with the picture hat remarked, after they were seated in the car, that it seemed an age since they had taken an outing together, and the one with an orchid in her buttonhole said: "Yes, indeed! All of five weeks!" And when the conductor came around each paid her own car fare.—Leslie's Weekly.

His Rejoinder Omitted.

The colonel, brave veteran and hoary,
Had feasted and drank of our wines,
And told how he fought for "Old Glory"
At the battle of Seven Pines.
Then Dick, before all there assembled,
Looked up with expression sublime,
And said (the rest of us trembled):
"Now, colonel, which pine did you climb?"
—Chicago Daily News.

WAS NOT HIS PETERSON.



"Porter, have you seen Herr Peterson here to-day?"

"Yes, sir; he just paid his bill and eft."

"Paid his bill? O, not that one."—Tondags-Nisse.

Wherein They Differ.

The average woman dearly loves
To receive presents nice;
But the average man's pet hobby
Is giving fool advice.
—Chicago Daily News.

Women Would Know.

Knapp—I see a great statistician says that considerably more than half the population of the world is feminine.

Snapp—Ridiculous! If that were so how would he account for the fact that "one-half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

She Knew It.

"Darling," exclaimed the happy husband, after the minister had pronounced them one, "I am not worthy of your love."

"Of course you're not," she replied, "but at my age a girl can't afford to let even an opportunity like this go by."—Tit-Bits.

Not Responsible.

"Why, may I ask," said the contributor, "do you always put my name to the verse I write, and never to the prose?"

"Well, you know," smiled the editor, "we can't be responsible for your poetry."—Judge.

Patience.

Her Mother—You must be patient with him.

The Bride—Oh! I am. I know it will take time for him to see that he can't have his own way.—Puck.

A Botanical Hint.

"So Miss Charming is going to marry old Jimson? She'll look lovely in orange flowers."

"But how much lovelier she'll be in weeds?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Tale of a Tender Heart.

The boy in tears naturally attracted the attention of the sympathetic man.

"What's happened, my boy?" the latter asked. "Perhaps I can help you."

"I lost a quarter," answered the boy, "and when I go home I'll get licked for it."

"Oh, well, don't cry," returned the sympathetic man. "Here's another quarter. How did you lose the first one."

"Matching," promptly replied the boy. "I have no luck at all."—Chicago Post.

The Use of Cloves.

De gem'man wif de clover hoof,
You'll find, as 'tho' as deaf,
A-keepin' comp'ny wif de man
Dat's got a cloven breaf.
—Philadelphia Press.

THE REAL BITTERNESS.

Mamma—But, darling, why should you object to taking the good doctor's advice?

Bobby—It isn't his advice, mamma, it's his horrid old medicine that I hate to take.—Chicago Daily News.

The Reason, Perhaps.

We often praise the faithful dog
Whose friendship will not balk.
He never ilies nor gossips; but
He never learned to talk.
—Washington Star.

One.

"Mary," said the girl's mother, rather sternly, "what time did your young man leave last night?"

"It must 'a' been exactly one o'clock, ma," volunteered the younger brother.

"How can you say such a thing?" exclaimed Mary, indignantly.

"Well, ma," said the boy, "when he was leavin' he asked Mary some question, and she said: 'Just one. Only one.'"—Catholic Standard.

An Advantage of Matrimony.

"I don't believe," said Mr. Meekton, pensively, "that married men ever get to be burglars."

"Have you looked up statistics?"

"No. But it seems impossible that a married man would ever dare to walk into a house the way a burglar does, without stopping at the front step to wipe his feet."—Washington Star.

Cupid's Court Plaster.

Cupid deals in healing lotions,
Which are far too dear for spurning;
Cures for wounds the jealous suffer,
Hurts to pride and sad heart burnings.
For two lovers who have quarreled
(Where's a remedy that's faster?)
To their lacerated feelings
He applies his own court plaster.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

PROOF TO THE CONTRARY.

"O, it's very hard nowadays to get servant girls!"

"I don't find it so—last month I had six different ones."—Heitere Welt.

An Autumn Chant.

The leaves are turning yellow,
The porch's charm has died,
And Mabel and her fellow
Now lallygag inside.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

She Knew Him.

He—Have you nothing to say to me, now that I am leaving you forever?

She—Au revoir.—Detroit Free Press.

In the Boarding School.

"Give me a synonym for success," said the teacher.

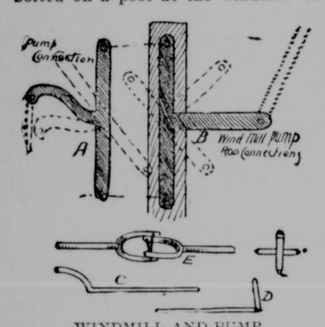
"Marriage!" cried the demure little girl in the back seat.—Chicago Post.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

HANDY ARRANGEMENT.

How to Operate a Pump by Wind Power Where Pump Is Some Distance from Mill.

It often happens one wishes to operate a pump by wind power when the pump is at a distance from the windmill. Sometimes the pump is at the foot of a hill, while the mill must be placed at the top, or two pumps could often be worked by one windmill if there was any way of transmitting motion from one to the other. It is a matter of little trouble and expense to construct an arrangement for this purpose. Get a blacksmith to make a device shown at a, which is to take the place of the usual pump handle. The device (b), which is somewhat similar to a, is bolted on a post at the windmill in



WINDMILL AND PUMP.

such manner as to have the reciprocal motion of the mill applied to it. The two devices are connected to each other by wires fastened in the holes in ends of each arm. The motion of b at the windmill tower is therefore communicated to a on the pump standard, which may be at any distance from the windmill. The holes in each device can be about two feet apart. When wires are to be run an extra long distance, or over very uneven ground and other obstacles, they are supported by posts on which are bolted movable arms similar to a or b. By using long posts the wires can be raised out of the way.

Another excellent device is shown. The crank or handle (c), on one end the rod or the shaft takes the place of the pump handle, while d, on the other end of the shaft, receives the motion from the mill. The rod on which these two contrivances are placed can be of almost any length. Where it is not possible to run it direct from the mill to the pump, it can be joined by means of a universal joint, and run around or over any obstacle. This joint is shown at e, and consists of two shafts or arms, each terminating in a semicircle, and connected by means of a cross upon which each semicircle is hinged. When one shaft is turned, either to the right or left, the other shaft turns in the same direction. Any good blacksmith will be able to make it. The material used in the rod connecting pump to mill can be either one-half or one-inch iron, or common inch gas pipe.—Farm and Home.

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

Legs of the Hog Perform the Function of Discharge Pipes for All Sorts of Waste Matter.

The hogs' legs perform a function not known to any other animal, and that is an escape pipe or pipes for the discharge of waste matter or sweat not used in the economy of the body. These escape pipes are situated upon the inside of the legs, above and below the knees in the fore lgs and above the gamble joints in the hind legs, but in the latter they are very small, and the functions are light. Upon the inside of the fore legs they are always active, so that moisture is always there about and below these orifices or ducts in the healthy hog. The holes in the legs and breathing in the hog are his principal and only means of ejecting an excess of heat above normal, and when very warm the hog will open the mouth and breathe through that channel as well as the nostrils.

The horse can perspire through all the pores of its body, same as a man, and cattle do the same to a limited extent, but the hog never. His escape valves are confined to the orifices upon the inside of his legs. People often wonder why it is that the hog dies so suddenly when he runs rapidly or takes quick and violent exercise by fighting. But when you consider the few escape pipes, their small capacity and remoteness from the cavity where the heat is generated, the wonder is that he does not die quickly when overheated.—American Swineherd.

Disposing of Dead Animals.

The bodies of dead animals are converted into fertilizer by some farmers, but something depends upon circumstances as to the advisability of so doing. If an animal dies of some contagious disease and is buried the earthworms will bring to the surface the germs of the disease. This fact was demonstrated by Pasteur, the famous French chemist, who made tests in that direction. Disease was communicated to animals that ate grass which grew over the body of a buried animal. The better plan is to consume the bodies of diseased animals, or subject them to a bath of sulphuric acid after death, in order to destroy the germs of disease.

FEEDING A SKELETON.

An Old Scotch Story from Which Scores of American Farmers Can Draw a Lesson.

A story is told of a Scotch physician who was in search of a boy with sufficient nerve to assist him when difficult surgical operations were on hand. The doctor, by the way, was a ventriloquist, and he hit upon the following plan to enable him to secure the boy he was looking for: Each candidate was set to work to feed gruel to a skeleton which stood in an adjacent room. No sooner had the boy got to work than the doctor would call out in sepulchral tones: "More, give me more." The voice sounded to the boy as though it came from the skeleton. A number of those first tried, as soon as they heard the sepulchral tones, dropped the bowl of gruel and ran. At length a boy was found who continued to feed the gruel, notwithstanding the repeated cries of the skeleton for more. When the gruel was all fed he struck the skeleton on the side of the head with the spoon, saying as he did so: "My, Bony, but you are hard to satisfy." This boy got the position.

We laugh at the idea of feeding a skeleton, but are not some persons engaged in just about as profitable a business? They feed live stock all the winter, that is to say, young and growing stock. The animals go out in the spring just about as they went into the yard in the fall. The chief difference is that they have a little more bone and hair in the spring and a little less flesh. Sometimes they have considerably less in the spring than in the fall. Those persons have been about as profitably employed as the boy who was feeding the skeleton, and the food fed to those animals accomplished about as much for those who fed them as the food fed to the skeleton accomplished for the owner of the same. So it is with all growing animals. The food fed to them is wasted when they make no growth.—Farmer's Guide.

HARD COUNTRY ROADS.

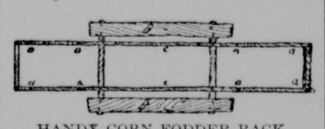
When Properly Built, Cost of Repairs Is Slight Because the Damage Is Inconsiderable.

Inasmuch as the good roads movement is to be furthered only by the most persistent agitation, it is a pleasure to note that many of the country newspapers are enlisted in the work and propose to keep up the fight. It is not a difficult task to meet the argument that such roads are expensive. In the townships in which permanent roads have been built it was found that saving in the wear and tear of vehicles, the longer life and better health of men and horses, and the increased value of adjacent properties much more than atoned for the outlay required for the construction of the roads. Once the base is laid the rest is easy. Science has provided for that. The cost of repairs is slight, for the obvious reason that the damage is inconsiderable. The ordinary rain digs no trenches through the best material of which roads are built. Even narrow-tired vehicles cut them but slightly. The iron of horses' shoes is as nothing upon the surface. Rightly constructed they are what they purport to be—roads which with the least possible repairs are permanent. These are the facts which the newspapers engaged in the improvement of our road system are impressing upon our people, and it is a pleasure to note that some of them realize alike the importance of the work and the necessity for more than usual vigor in advocating its performance. —Golden Days.

DRAWING GREEN CORN.

Description of a Rack That Makes Transportation from Field to Silo Very Easy.

The illustration represents a rack for drawing green corn from field to silo. Low wheels on a common wagon gear is what we use it on. It is made of two posts about 16 feet long, with four pieces bolted across on under



HANDY CORN FODDER RACK.

side. Let the two in center be long enough, say 18 inches on either side, to support a board, b, on outside of poles. The eight dots, a, represent holes for stakes, which are to keep the corn from the wheels. Lay on one or more boards to walk on. In loading fill between the hind stakes lengthwise to top of wheels, then lay corn on crossways. The short boards on outside keep the corn from dragging on ground. Load with butts all one way. —Orange Judd Farmer.

The Pigs and Their Dams.

There is a great difference of opinion in regard to the time that young pigs should be allowed to remain with their dams. If we only desire to raise one litter a year they may be allowed to remain with their dam until they are about ten weeks old, but if two litters are to be raised, it will be necessary to wean them when six or eight weeks old. We may also be guided largely by the way the young pigs are thriving. If the milk of the dam does not agree with them it may be wise to wean them early, but if they are doing well it is better to let them remain with the dam some eight or ten weeks. —Rural World.

New England apple orchards seven years from planting out ought to produce two barrels a tree, or 80 barrels to the acre. Fruit-growing there does pay.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The Way Out.
She (scornfully)—I despise you from the bottom of my heart!
He (cheerily)—Oh, well, there is always room at the top.—Puck.

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The man who has a character that mud will stick to is always uneasy.—Elijah P. Brown.

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Hicks' Forecasts For November.

The stars in connection with Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2nd, indicate that a reactionary disturbance will be central on those dates, causing a rise in temperature, falling barometer and scattering storms and squalls of rain and snow from about the 1st to the 3rd.

A sharp, sudden rise of the barometer and change to colder will follow close after these disturbances, but as sudden change back to storm conditions will come about the 5th in western extremes.

The regular Vulcan storm period begins on the 5th, is central on the 7th and extends to the 10th. The moon is on the celestial equator on the 5th, passing to its south declination. Hence a marked rise of temperature, with a corresponding fall of the barometer, followed by possible thunder storms southward, will set in early in this Vulcan period. About Wednesday, the 6th, to Sunday, the 10th, storms of wind, rain and snow will make their transit from west to east across the country. Remember, storm centres, like railroad trains, do not cover the whole country at once, but make their passages across it; hence storms will begin in western parts days before they reach extreme eastern sections, being in middle parts of the country on intermediate days. A decided cold wave will be well advanced from the northwest before the low barometer and storms of this period reach the Atlantic.

Only a brief intermission will intervene between this Vulcan period and the reactionary change due from the 11th to the 14th. Conjunction of the moon with sun and earth, or new moon on the 11th, will check the tendency to high barometer and cold, and a sudden return to warmer, low barometer and rain and snow will be natural about Monday, the 11th, to Thursday, the 14th. These reactionary storms will be followed by a more persistent and general change to wintry conditions, and sharp cold will be general over central and northern sections for several days leading up to the Vulcan storm period central on the 18th. This Vulcan storm period extends from the 16th to the 20th, the 20th being the central day of the Venus period, with the moon again on the celestial equator in her passage from south to north declination. Some of the most decided storms of month may be expected from about Sunday, the 17th, to Tuesday, the 21st. These storms will reach a crisis on and touching the 20th, rain, wind and thunder, being followed in many sections within a few hours by northwesterly gales, driving snow and change to freezing. Note this prediction and heed it, or suffer discomfort and loss in all regions to the northward. Danger may be apprehended at this time all over the northern lakes and on the north Atlantic seas. The north Pacific ocean will not wholly escape severe boreal storms at this time.

The freezing weather following the last storms will react to warmer from the 23rd to 26th. On the 25th the moon is full and in perigee, or nearest to the earth. It is also in direct opposition with earth and sun on the 25th, causing an eclipse of the moon in other parts of the earth. Look for many more storms, largely of a blizzardous character, not more than 48 hours before or after sundown on the 25th, followed rapidly by a great rise of the barometer and a rushing cold wave that will be felt far to the south. Let shippers and navigators on the north Atlantic and lakes beware of dangerous gales and change to hurtful cold during and behind these storms.

A regular Vulcan storm period, reinforced by Mercury, Venus and Jupiter periods, is central on the last day of November. This means that marked autumnal storms will be brewing, if not already in progress, as the month goes out. The climax of this period will most likely fall in the opening days of December, but the first stages will be attended by very low barometer and change to much warmer, followed at first by general and heavy rains. Later the rain will turn to a general and destructive sleet, and this in turn to a real snow storm and blizzard over northern parts of the country.

Wise readers of these forecasts and students of our storm charts and "Foundation Facts" will not suffer themselves to be overtaken by heavy autumnal storms and change to winter cold unprepared during the last week in November and the first week in December. Such preparations as would prevent suffering to man and beast and probable loss of property and life at this time would not be labor loss, and even if storms and weather should not be so extreme, the average man needs a prodding or spur, just about this time, to urge him into getting ready for the winter so soon to settle down upon him. Let our readers take heed and act wisely and in time.

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.

PRESTON LUMBER & COAL CO.,
2 tf Oakland, Md

The Preacher-Editor Reforms.

The Rev. Preacher-Editor Kildow, who edited the *Tucker County* (Dem.) *Herald* at this place during the last campaign, is now running the *Inter-Mountain*, a red-hot Republican paper, at Elkins. The preacher-editor had many trials and tribulations while in Tucker. He came over here in the wrong sign of the moon and both he, his editorials and his party shrunk up. When the votes were counted he came to the conclusion that the thing was entirely too one-sided here. So he abandoned the *Herald* to its fate and concluded he would preach a little while. He took his bible and went forth for a short season, but soon returned to his old haunts in Randolph. While keeping his weather eye to the windward he got a job of running the *Inter-Mountain*. His conscience is now at rest and he sleeps like a babe of nights. He is no longer troubled with the terrible nightmares that haunted him and made his life miserable. His eyes now shine like two sattelites and his countenance beams like a full moon, notwithstanding that he still wears his Populistic whiskers and drinks milk. We think his reformation is complete. The winds may blow, the thunder roar and the heavens weap, but the reverend preacher-editor has builded on a foundation of granite upon the mountain heights that will withstand the trials and tribulations of this life and land him where all good preacher-editors ought to go.—Parsons Advocate.

How Coal Is Found.

Mr. Thomas Brown, of Vale Summit, Allegany county, to a recent issue of the Frostburg *Gleaner*, contributed the following interesting communication explaining how coal is found, its ingredients, etc.:

"As carbon is the main ingredient of plants, in fact it is the basis on which the cellular vegetable structure and growth depends—an atmosphere so rich in carbon as to contain all that there was of it was exceedingly favorable to vegetation. Add to this a greater heat of the earth's surface, being partially supplied from below, and a very moist atmosphere and it is no wonder that vegetation did flourish in a manner so luxuriant that is is hard for us to form a conception of the same except by visiting the tropical forests of the present day. Great changes in the different levels of the earth's surface have swept the piled up remnants of such forest vegetation into lower basins where they were covered with water, afterwards with deposits of this water containing lime and other ingredients, other layers of vegetable matter with other layers of earthly deposits, and in this way many strata were piled on the top of one another and the different coal measures formed. These only required the solving agency of water, exclusion from air, proper temperature and pressure to be slowly changed into the black diamonds. Not only does coal show itself of vegetable origin but chemical experiments have succeeded in making coal artifically by placing wood in the condition which it was supposed that Nature placed fragments of the ancient forests when coal was formed and practically verifies the correctness of the above theory by experiment. Thus it shows the wisdom and power of a providential Providence.

A Village Blacksmith Saved His Little Son's Life.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so bad have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers.

His Conscience Hurt Him

The *Kingwood Argus* contains the following: "Sheriff J. A. Linehart, of Preston county, W. Va., has just received over $20 conscience money from a young man, who 12 years ago taught school in Pleasant district, but was turned out in the middle of the month. The young man made out the monthly report for the full month and drew pay for it, which was $12 more than he earned and then left the county and was never heard from until Sheriff Lenhart received a draft for the $12, with interest from the time it was taken.

Showers of Stars May Soon Be Seen.

On the nights of November 13, 14 and 15 astronmers and others interested in astronomical matters anticipate that there will be a brilliant meteoric display. These star showers are usual in November and may be generally expected to occur about November 13, 14 or 15, or from the 26th to the 28th of the month. The meteors which fall during the first period are termed leonids, because they appear to come from the constellation known as that of Leo, and the second star showers rejoice in the name of andromedas, as they seem to form in the constellation of Andromeda. The earth, it appears, comes in contact with the leonids head-on, and the meteors therefrom drop with more swiftness than those from Andromeda. It is a fact that astronomers know less about meteors and comets than of any other detail of their great sience. The great fall of the leonids, roughly computed, occurs every 33 years, and one of the great falls is, therefore, about due this year and may occur on November 13, 14 and 15. The leonids were due last year, but they did not materalize, despite the fact that scientists had made extensive preparations to observe their descent. Therefore, this year the northeastern skies will be eagerly scanned for the expected visitors on the date named.

The Garrett County Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
JOHN M. FREELAND,
SCOTT T. JONES.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Paid Up Capital $32,000.

The First National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MD.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound Banking, and which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

3 per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

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U. M. Stanton, - Grantsville, Md.
F. A. Thayer, - Oakland, Md.
M. N. Wilson, - Wilson, W. Va.

OFFICERS.

F. A. THAYER, - President.
M. N. WILSON, - Vice-President.
R. E. SLIGER, - Cashier.
M. R. HAMILL, Assistant Cashier.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following proposed new county road to be located is to run, viz: Beginning for the same at the south end of Garrett V. Moon's lane and running thence down Laurel creek and through the lands of the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company, James L. Harvey and J. B. Lipscomb and along the lines of said Lipscomb and Charles Cooper and through the lands of the said Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company to the town of Schell, a distance of three miles, and examine whether the proposed new road should be located, will meet on the 11th day of November, 1901, for such purpose and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said proposed new county road to be made, and, if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

J. H. WILSON,
JOHN W. HARVEY,
ANDREW J. LEE,
Examiner.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain. No Griping. No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF AN INTEREST IN

Valuable Real Estate

Situated in Garrett County, Md.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county at the suit of G. S. Hamill, executor of William W. Bray, deceased, against Harriet B. Paugh, the same being No. 5 Judicials to December term, 1901, of said Court, I, the undersigned Sheriff, by an actual entry upon the premises hereinafter described, did seize, levy upon and take in execution all of the right, title and reversionary interest of the said Harriet B. Paugh, in and to all that property situated in District Number Fourteen, Garrett county, known as the

William W. Bray Farm,

containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, which said real estate is more particularly described in a deed from Joseph Friend of John to the said William W. Bray, dated the 6th day of June, 1872, and recorded in Liber H. R. No. 36, folio 482, &c., one of the land records of Allegany county, especial reference to which deed is herein made for a more complete description of the interest hereby intended to be sold, which is an undivided one-sixth interest of the above defendant in said property subject to the life estate of Amanda Bray, and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

The 23d Day of November, 1901,

in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m. of said day, will offer the interest of the said Harriet B. Paugh in the aforesaid real estate at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the day of sale to satisfy the aforesaid execution and costs.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

ANDREW J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 300 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north o Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000

Additional Security to Depositors..$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

NOTICE OF First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Henry Achenbach and Harry E. Achenbach, trading as H. Achenbach & Son and as individuals, Bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of H. Achenbach & Son, partners and as individuals, of the county of Garrett and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of October A. D., 1901, the said H. Achenbach & Son, partners and individuals, were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 6 Washington street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Oct. 24, 1901. ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	2.42 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.25 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01 A. M
No. 65—Daily	4.52 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52 A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41 P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 12—Daily	5.35 P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37 A. M

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.

IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1901.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	7 15
3 41	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	6 01
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 15	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	5 15
6 00	9 50 ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 40	9 35 lv	Gorman	10 35	4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 58	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 48	10 35 lv	Coketon	8 25	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 10	12 00 ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	*2 15
	NOON			P. M.
8 46	12 52 ar	Beverly	lv	†1 44
9 10	1 15	ar Huttonsville	lv	†1 20
M. P.				P. M.
	3 15 ar	Bealington	lv	*11 45
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agen

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1901.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEAL. In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this twentieth day of August, 1901.

(Signed) CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 5943.

I HAVE PURCHASED

THE OAKLAND COAL YARD

of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Glessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Cure That Cold

And it can be done for 25 cents—a dose or two and relief is instant—a few doses more and the cure is complete.

Pine and Terpin Cough Syrup

Is a new remedy—contains new drugs and new chemicals—a trial will convince anyone of its merit—it cures where all else fails.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
At all Druggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY,
ARCHITECT,
Office 7 North Liberty St.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—REPUBLICAN Building,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
General practice in all the Courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Money loaned on Mortgage.
Special attention given to sale of real estate, investigation of titles, conveyancing and preparation of legal papers.
Agent for the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co, of Hartford, Conn.
Offices in McComas Building, opposite Garrett County Bank.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. 1e14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
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Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients, 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. 38 10 ly

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
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Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 18-'99

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by anerold barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26*

JONAS C. BEACHY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1901. NUMBER 36.

GOLDSBOROUGH ON THE SITUATION.

Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee to the People of Maryland.

Mr. Phillips Lee Goldsborough, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has made the following statement, addressed to the citizens of Maryland, in reference to the present political situation in this State:

The final act in the election conspiracy has taken place. It began with the extraordinary session of the Legislature held in March last and ended on November 7, when the willing and pliant tools of the Democratic bosses of this State did the bidding of their master and disfranchised in Maryland not less than 20,000 men who had cast honest ballots which should have been counted but were thrown out on the fraudulent plea that they were improperly marked, or that they had upon them some mark other than the crossmark which should have been placed there by the voters.

And again because ballots were not properly folded when returned by the voter to the judges.

In a great many instances hundreds of these ballots were declared void by reason of printer's marks thereupon and by marks having been designedly placed upon some part of the ballot, particularly in and around the constitutional amendments, before they reached the hands of the voter. In other instances these ballots so rejected were thrown out upon the mere pretense that one prong of the cross extended slightly outside of the box or square.

In 1899 there were cast and counted in Baltimore city, the year in which Governor Smith was elected, 104,825 votes. In the presidential election of 1900 there were cast and counted in the same city 112,737 votes. Under this Gorman election law there were counted 81,750 ballots. Thus it will be seen that this law, instead of bringing out in full the "real expression of the will of each and every voter," as claimed in the Democratic platform of 1901, this law has disfranchised many thousands of registered voters who, under the Constitution of the State, were entitled to the right of suffrage. Though the citizens had complied with all the requirements regarding registration and had had their names enrolled upon the registry books, nevertheless, by reason of the operation and of manipulation of this iniquitous law, these citizens of Maryland had no voice in the government of Maryland, and were disfranchised on Tuesday last by the Legislature of this State.

The following are the steps in the conspiracy:

First. The calling of the extra session of the Legislature in March last.

Second. The enactment of the State Census Law, at an expense of $40,000 to the taxpayers of the State, whereby a thorough and complete political poll of the voters of the State was given the Democratic managers, which poll of voters was taken, as it was claimed, by the officials of the State for the express purpose of purging the registration books of the State and adding thereto the names of those who were not on the books, but entitled to registration, and though this was claimed to be a defense of this act, nevertheless when application was made to the Governor for a copy thereof to be furnished without cost to the State, and then to the superintendent of the census, both of these distinguished officials and servants of the public denied any knowledge of the possession of these lists, and it required an order of the court before access to these lists could be had by the public.

Third. By reason of the provision of this census act, which had no earthly connection with the election law of the State, thousands of the voters of the State were compelled, at great expense and inconvenience on the day of revision of the registration books of the State, to appear in person and show cause why their names should not be erased from the registry of voters.

Fourth. The illegal act of many of the supervisors of election in the counties of the State, delegating to the president of the Board of Supervisors of Election the power to decide upon, arrange and make up the style of ballot and type to be used thereon, denying to the minority member of the board all participation and information in the making up of the official ballot, this act being in direct conflict with section 52 of chapter 2 of the acts of 1901.

Fifth. The refusal by the Supervisors of Election to place the party appellation upon the official ballot as set forth in the certificate of nomination by the Republican party, as required by statute, in many instances placing the party designation as to be very confusing, to-wit, "nominee of the Republican party," and removing it far away from the square in which the voter's mark is placed and putting it hard by and close up to the names of the candidates. Then, again, ballots were printed in type in which no capitals were used, not even for names of the candidates or of party, and style of type dissimilar from that in ordinary use—in fact, some of it has not been used in many decades.

Sixth. The premeditated disfigurement of the ballot by those who had charge of printing them, and in at least one county placed opposite the name of the Prohibition candidate the party appellation "Republican," for the distinct purpose of confusing the voter and having two Republican candidates under one group for the office of Comptroller of the Treasury, and which, should both Republicans be marked, would nullify the ballot.

Seventh. After the closing of the polls the systematic and premeditated manner of the Democratic judges in throwing out all ballots that had any marks on them when they themselves had delivered them to the voter, and which character of votes so rejected and thrown out amounted to more than 20,000, as above stated, and which resulted in the counting out of over 25 to 30 Republican members of the General Assembly and the counting in of many Democrats whom the voters of Maryland had defeated at the polls. A more gigantic steal than this, open and barefaced, has never been known in the annals of political history.

The Republican party promises the people of Maryland that this matter is not ended, and we shall follow the perpetrators of these criminal acts through the courts until they shall have been punished.

The Republican party in Maryland is stronger and more determined this hour than ever in its existence, and from now on it will strive to restore to the citizens of this State the priceless heritage of manhood suffrage.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mountain Lake Park will soon assume her winter habits, and while to the majority they are disagreeable, we bow in submission to our fate, trusting that he who feeds the ravens will feed us.

The workmen here, but lately so busy and rushed, are assuming their normal walks and moves.

Merchant Garthright is connecting his Loch Lynn store room and large feed and flour apartment by an addition between the two.

William Landon went to Pittsburg on Saturday, where he will remain for some time.

Rev. Fisher, of Loch Lynn, has moved into Herbert Furgeson's house in the Park for the winter and Herbert moved to Loch Lynn over the Hustling Store.

Mr. John E. Rule and family still remain in their comfortable and commodious dwelling here.

C. M. Rathbun & Son's mill is still in operation with apparently plenty to do.

F. P. Arnold is it Dobbin finishing up the plastering of two large houses.

Wiley Welling will go to Deer Park to work for Contractor Philip Walsh, who is preparing to erect a large building for Mr. Frick.

Thomas Browning, of Thayerville, was in our own and neighbor town on Monday and made some of the people financially glad and others socially pleased by an invitation to attend the dedication services of the new church at Thayerville on Sabbath, 17th inst. and refreshing entertainment at his home and hospitable table after service, the hour between 10 and 12 a. m.

The cutting down of K street and Philadelphia avenue and filling of the hollow at the old bridge will lend new attractions to Mt. Washington home.

Miss Lorilla Pope took charge of one branch of our school here on Monday morning as assistant to Mr. Teats. They will occupy two different apartments. Thanks to whom due.

The hauling and shipping of mine props from our station here is quite an extensive business now.

Stephen Grimes came over from Gorman with Mrs. Cornwall on Monday and took some of her transient goods which will be sent to Douglas, where she will conduct a boarding house for the winter. S.

When the Stars Put Out Their Light.

When the stars put out their light,
When sun and moon grow dark,
When Ararat yields up the ashes
Of old Noah's ark,
When spirits of just men made holy
Walk the streets of gold—
Then honest Gorman politics
The angels may behold.

THE FALLS OF DEEP CREEK, NEAR OAKLAND.

ESAU BUCK AND THE BUCKSAW.

The Bucksaw, the Seesaw and the Buck That Saw Esau Saw—A Weird Tale.

An old farmer of Arkansas whose sons had all grown up and left him hired a young man by the name of Esau Buck to help him on his farm, says the Hartford *Times*. On the evening of the first day they hauled up a small load of poles for wood and unloaded them between the garden and the barnyard.

The next morning the old man said to the hired man: "Esau, I am going to town today and while I am gone you may saw up that wood and keep the old ram out of the garden."

When the old man had gone Esau went out to saw the wood, but when he saw the saw he wouldn't saw it. When Esau saw the saw he saw that he couldn't saw it with that saw. Esau looked around for another saw, but that was the only saw he saw, so he didn't saw it. When the old man came home he said to Esau: "Esau, did you saw the wood?" Esau said: "I saw the wood, but I wouldn't saw it; for when I saw the saw I saw that I couldn't saw with that saw, so I didn't saw it." The old man went out to see the saw and when he saw the saw he saw that Esau couldn't saw with that saw. When Esau saw that the old man saw that he couldn't saw with the saw Esau picked up the ax and chopped up the wood and made a seesaw. The next day the old man went to town and bought a new bucksaw for Esau Buck, and when he came home he hung the bucksaw for Esau on the sawbuck by the seesaw. Just at this time Esau Buck saw the old buck in the garden eating cabbage, and when driving him from the garden to the barnyard Esau Buck saw the bucksaw on the sawbuck by the seesaw, and Esau stopped to examine the new bucksaw. Now, when the old buck saw Esau Buck looking at the new bucksaw on the sawbuck by the seesaw, he made a dive for Esau, missed Esau, hit the seesaw, knocked the ssesaw against Esau Buck, who fell on the bucksaw on the sawbuck by the seesaw. Now, when the old man saw the old buck dive at Esau Buck and miss Esau and hit the seesaw and knock the seesaw against Esau and Esau Buck fall on the bucksaw on the sawbuck by the seesaw, he picked up the ax to kill the old buck, but the buck saw him coming and dodged the blow and countered on the old man's stomach, knocked the old man over the seesaw onto Esau Buck, who was getting up with the bucksaw off the sawbuck by the seesaw, crippled Esau Buck, broke the bucksaw and sawbuck and seesaw.

Now, when the old buck saw the completeness of his victory over the old man and Esau Buck and the bucksaw and the seesaw, he quietly turned around, went back and jumped into the garden again and ate up what was left of the old man's cabbages.

A Village Blacksmith Saved His Little Son's Life.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so bad have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers.

"The Deacon."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Smith Sets Apart Thursday, Nov. 28, As a Day of Thanks.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has by proclamation set apart Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer; and

WHEREAS, The people of Maryland have great cause to be thankful that through the mercy of Almighty God we have been free from pestilence and disaster and have been blessed with peace and prosperity.

Now, therefore, I, John Walter Smith, Governor of Maryland, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November instant, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and ask that our people rest from all secular employment and devote the day to appropriate religious services, to family gatherings, social festivities and helping the poor and unfortunate.

Given under my hand and the great seal of Maryland. Done at the city of Annapolis this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

JOHN WALTER SMITH.

By the Governor,
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

"Uncle Josh Spruceby."

The Reading, Pa., *Daily Review* has the following to say about the "Uncle Josh Spruceby" company which comes to Oakland Opera House for one night only Saturday, November 16th:

A treat was in store for those who attended the performance of "Uncle Josh Spruceby" last night, for instead of seeing an old worn out play "Uncle Josh Spruceby" proved to be one of the most pleasing rural comedy-dramas that has visited Reading in many a day. Both the production and the company presenting it are far above the average and judging from the continued applause the play certainly gave entire satisfaction. The piece is staged with every attention to detail, the saw mill scene in the third act being particularly realistic and the thrilling climax was greeted with a storm of applause. Several clever specialties were introduced during the first and second acts and were of a high order. The orchestra with this company is a fine one and their music is of the highest class. "Uncle Josh" is an unusually pleasing performance, bright, brim full of roaring comedy and thrilling situations.

The parade, as advertised, will not take place on account of the late arrival of the company.

The Maryland House of Delegates.

The following table shows the relative strength of the Republicans and the Democrats in the next Maryland House of Delegates, giving the latter party a majority of seven votes:

Counties.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*
Allegany	1	4
Anne Arundel	4	..
Baltimore City	3	15
Baltimore county	6	..
Calvert	..	2
Caroline	2	..
Carroll	2	2
Cecil	2	1
Charles	..	2
Dorchester	4	..
Frederick	..	5
Garrett	..	2
Harford	4	..
Howard	2	..
Kent	..	2
Montgomery	4	..
Prince George's	3	1
Queen Anne's	3	..
Somerset	1	2
St. Mary's	2	..
Talbot	2	1
Washington	..	5
Wicomico	3	..
Worcester	3	..
Totals	51	44

The Senate will be composed of 17 Democrats and 8 Republicans.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

NEGRO EQUALITY

And How the Democratic Party Has Helped it Along.

The following was reprinted in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of last week, from which paper we take it. The *Enquirer*, as everybody knows, is one of the leading Democratic journals of the country:

[New York Sun.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have been considerably amused by reading the comments of several of the leading newspapers in the South relative to the President inviting Booker T. Washington to dine with him. Below is a copy of a short catechism on negro equality which I cut out of a newspaper 36 years ago.

A perusal of the catechism would seem to indicate that Richaard M. Johnson considered a colored woman the equal of a white one I have never seen the fact of Johnson's marriage disputed. H. B. SPENCER.

Holyoke, Mass., October 21.

SHORTER CATECHISM OF NEGRO EQUALITY

Who said all men are created equal?

Thomas Jefferson, the father of all Democracy.

Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York?

The Democratic party.

Who presided over the convention which gave this privilege to negroes?

Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterward elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States?

The Democratic party.

Who married a negro woman and by her had mulatto children?

Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States?

The Democratic party.

If President Van Buren had died and Richard M. Johnson had become President who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House?

The same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine?

The Democratic party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts?

The Democratic party.

Who gave the negro the right to vote in New Hampshire?

The Democratic party.

Who permitted every colored person owning $250 in New York to become a voter?

A General Assembly purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bond and security before settling in that State?

The Democratic party.

Who made the mulattoes legal voters in Ohio?

A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood?

The Democratic party elected him Governor three times and he is still a leader of the Democratic party.

Who helped to give free negroes the reght to vote in Tennessee under the constitution of 1795?

General Jackson.

Was Gen. Jackson a good Democrat?

He generally passed as such.

Who, with the above facts and many others staring them in the face, are continually whining about negro suffrage and negro equality?

The Democratic party.

Dentistry.

Dr. Edwin W. Green, dentist, will be in Friendsville from October 28 to November 3 inclusive.

PROPERTY WORTH MANY THOUSANDS

Destroyed By An Awful Conflagration at Thomas Tuesday.

The east side of Thomas, W. Va., was completely wiped out by fire which started at two o'clock Monday morning in the restaurant under the Geisberger Hotel. Thomas is a mining town, promoted mostly by the Davis Coal & Coke Company, and is situated on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway. The buildings are largely of frame and were rapidly eaten up by the flames which were fanned by a violent wind. The town was almost entirely without fire protoction, the water in the reservoir on account of the drouth being very low and besides the fire department is poorly equipped.

Three principal business blocks were entirely wiped out, also sixty-two dwelling houses, including eight belonging to the Davis Coal & Coke Company.

The Geisberger and Reynolds hotels, the opera house, the large Catholic church, the town lockup and the water station were all destroyed. The fine residence of E. J. Noon, assistant train master of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway, was included in the portion burned.

Following Geisberger's hotel was Mock's restaurant, McIntire's broker office, Schilansky's saloon, Joseph Schilansky's store with $12,000 in goods, James Tesla store, a boarding house, Charles Patsey's fruit stand, Cottrell's saloon, George Schartz's furniture store, Right's barber shop, McIntire's big opera house, in which building were also W. A. Jones' store and the postoffice, J. W. Duncan's residence and undertaking rooms, together with a restaurant, the council chamber and lockup, town pump station and water tanks, McGouglin Sapp's pool room, Rubenstein's saloon, *Record* office, Thomas & Ferris' store, Dr. W. Werner's office and residence and a number of smaller concerns, all of them burned.

A rain commenced falling after the fire and the Methodist church was opened for the shelter of women and children.

Scores of people were driven from their homes in their night clothes. Women with infants in their arms were obliged to stand along the railroad track in scant attire while the flames devoured their homes Many traveling men lost their sample cases, watches and money. The fire was either started by a rat gnawing matches or the explosion of a lamp.

The only houses left standing are several in the vicinity of the new railroad station. The windstorm that prevailed during the fire was one of the heaviest ever known in that section. The homeless families number nearly 150. The people of Davis, six miles away, are providing shelter for many of the people.

The fourteen-year-old son of a druggist named Schilansky, whose store was burned, was missing for a time, but he was later accounted for. A number of box cars of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway, some of which were used by Italians as sleeping quarters, were burned. The Italians made narrow escapes with their lives. Most harrowing scenes are reported and despite greatest efforts the work of relieving of the pitiful condition of the people is slow. The weather suddenly becoming cold has added to the general misery.

Plans are already afoot to rebuild the town.

According to latest estimates the loss will be about three hundred thousand dollars with sixty thousand dollars insurance. The postoffice valuables were saved. Thieves are on the ground and one opened the postoffice safe in the ashes on the pretense of being a postoffice inspector. The sixty-two dwelling houses back of the Geisberger hotel, some occupied by two and three families, burned first, followed by the business section.

Winter Tourists Tickets Now on Sale via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway announces that, effective October 15, 1901, round trip Winter Excursion tickets will be placed on sale to resort points on its lines in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. These low rates taken in connection with the superior service and fast schedules operated over this line, which is the shortest and best to Florida points, are brought to the attention of those who are planning Winter tours. It will be distinctly to their advantage to obtain definite information, which will be cheerfully furnished by an Agent or Representative of the Company.

J. C. HORTON, Eastern Pass'r Agent,
1183 Broadway, New York City.
W. H. DOLL, Gen'l Agt. Pass'r Dept.,
1434 N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C.
C. L. LONGSDORF, E. E. Pass'r Agt.,
306 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
J. R. DUVAL, Passenger Agent,
Cont'l Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
R. E. L. BUNCH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.,
Portsmouth, Va

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ANEMONE.

Dainty, blue anemone,
Hiding on the mountain stair,
Where the sunshine lovingly
Falls in splendor rich and rare.

Dainty, blue anemone,
Hiding by the mountain way,
Gazing upward modestly
Like a nun about to pray.

Foundling of the sun and dew,
Child of mist and purple morn,
Lifting eyes of sweetest blue
From the bed where you were born.

Dainty, blue anemone,
Pressing close to Nature's heart,
On the wide-swept, upland lea,
Where the waving grasses part.

Lift to me your tender face,
Little nun of azure eyes,
Grant me just the fleeting grace
That within them deeply lies.

Satin, gray and filmy mist,
Wrap this maiden tenderly,
Whom the mountain dew has kissed,
Dainty, blue anemone.

—Charles F. Klingsley, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Belle of Bear City

By WM. PERRY BROWN.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate)

"TWO YEARS without sight of a woman? What a life! If one could have two years without sight of a man, now—"

She glanced at Sterling meditatively from the hammock, as he swung one long leg over the arm of his chair and twiddled a raw gold nugget doing dubious duty as a watch charm.

"Could you imagine such a horror?" he quizzed.

"It would be heavenly. Men grow wearisome when they fancy themselves in love.

"All of them—O, most sweet satiety!"

"Mum—tell me about your life up there," she said, briskly. "Of course the cold must have been terrific, and with no news, no papers, no women—"

"No anything desirable, you might add, except the 'grub,' the fires, the gold dust and—yes, there was one thing else which became to me, at least, more satisfactory than all the rest of our meager comforts."

This last with a steady, admiring stare that caused Miss Lamar to slowly drop her eyelids, as if the long lashes might veil the faint blush that seemed to ripple beneath the white down of the rounded cheeks below.

"And what was this eminently desirable thing?" she continued, imperiously.

"We called her the Belle of Bear City. Fun!" he chuckled to himself. "You would have thought it dizzily absurd could you have seen us line up every morning and make our bows. We even reserved our smartest small talk for her—seemed as if she could hear, you know."

"Why not, unless she was 'dizzily' deaf? So the most desirable thing turns out to be feminine after all. I might have guessed it, if there was a get-at-able woman inside the arctic circle. What was she—some Esquimau?" This last as a sort of debative challenge.

"Not on your life. Neither was she a Siwash, Chilcat—nor any other Alaskan monstrosity. Ah! how we did adore that girl!"

"Well, really!" Here Miss Lamar evinced kindry dignified symptoms of rising. "How do you reconcile this with your staying two years in that horrid hole without seeing a woman?"

"It is a solemn, lugubrious fact," he gravely asserted, "that we did."

"Wit is one thing, Mr. Sterling," said she, adding hauteur to dignity. "Mendacity is quite another. Even actresses are supposed to know that."

She rose, darting at him a fiery glance, neither meditative nor flirtative. Had he mistaken her look that very way at the successful suitor in "Hearts Are Trumps," her latest stage success? Was she really going? Appalled lest he had offended, yet thrilled indefinably that anything he might say could be of more than zephyr-like importance to move her, Sterling timidly put out a detaining hand.

"Please don't go," he ventured. "I had no idea of—of—you see, it was only a picture, after all."

Miss Lamar paused tentatively, with her hand on his chair back.

"You seem overburdened with conundrums to-day," she commented. "Why not solve them yourself?"

"But, do you not understand?"

"I am a poor hand at guessing. Besides, it is too much trouble." This with a sort of dry weariness which, however, seemed to impel her to forget her previous intention and sink languidly back in the hammock.

Sterling grasped his opportunity by linking his hands together around one drawn-up knee and gazing dreamily into vacancy, as if still mesmerized by the magic memory of the elusive Belle of Bear City.

"There were seven of us fellows caged in one large cabin that winter. Most of us, being college bred, we herded together—birds of a feather, you know. It was a dreary time. No sun at all for three months, the mercury 50 degrees below or worse, with an ever bellowing surf grinding the mush ice along shore, and not a scrap of news nor a woman nearer than Nome City, 130 miles away."

"Always excepting the mysterious Belle of Bear City," she interpolated, suppressing a strictly artificial yawn. "Poor thing! Alone among all those men—what did you say was the population?"

"I did not say, but there have been a hundred snowed in under the Tundra Bluffs, and every mother's son of us a man." He grinned feebly.

"Always except—" she began again, when his eyes caused her to relent.

"Don't," he pleaded. "You queens of the stage have your trials, of course, but they are apt to be those resulting from satiety rather than starvation. We seven got so that we hated the sight of each other only a degree less than we abhorred the average Bear Cityite cached in the other cabins. Fling a dozen society swells into a pig sty and they will herd together; not because they weary of each other less, but to avoid the pigs."

"No wonder she was popular." Satirical emphasis—feminine emphasis on the personal pronoun. "How and when did she arrive?"

"In an old newspaper some fellow unexpectedly fished from his chest. There she was on the front page, photogravured to the life. Rare and radiant she looked to us poor devils socially starving under the north star. A Tlinook squaw from St. Michaels with her hair done up in beads and fish oil would have soothed our eyesight. Imagine the effect this ravishing vision produced upon our esthetic sensibilities, as we tacked her up on the wall and worshiped. The golden calf of the Israelites was nothing by comparison.

"Dear me! All this masculine splutter over a mere picture?" And such is the divine perversity of the sex that she seemed vaguely disappointed.

"Sure. But such a picture! It grew upon us as a Botticelli Madonna is said to permeate your very being if you only look at it long enough. At least that was the way I came to feel."

"Yes?" Miss Lamar's lip curled; for little as she professed to care for man in the abstract it did not seem right that man as an individual should waste his adoration on a picture, while the real article abounded in other parts of the globe.

"Yes," he blandly continued, "I was the seventh man, you know. That is, I came into our mess as number seven, which, being considered a lucky numeral—I say!" he suddenly sat bolt upright. "Are you at all superstitious?"

"Of course, I am." She shuddered sympathetically. "If you had been No. 13 now—"

"I think I should have given up right there; but being the seventh man, I said to myself: I will find the original of this picture some fine day."

"Aha!" with a chilling accent, as if to show that her interest in the Belle of Bear City would relapse into indifference if that aggravating creature pushed herself beyond the photogravure stage of existence.

"I kept on saying it all winter," continued Sterling, abstractedly. "Later on, when we struck it rich and the others forgot, I would go up to her ladyship, after a wash and brush-up, and repeat my vow. Then the boys would satirically intimate that our belle had made at least one permanent mash."

As Sterling enthused himself over his words, Miss Lamar became ironically skeptical.

"This is good enough for a play. We must consult Fitch." Fitch was her manager. "But when luck evinced itself in a more solid way by making you suddenly rich, I suppose her ladyship had to take a gallery seat—"

"On the contrary, she became my 'bright particular' more than ever. I had named my claim 'Bear City Belle's, No. 7.' How the boys did laugh. But when I began to sluice out ten dollars to the pan, they said No. 7 was all right, and that the Belle was no flirt—"

Here Sterling, with a side glance at the actress, meditatively added:

"I have often wondered if they were right."

"I suppose you found that out long ago, if there was an original to that photo—or was it a newspaper? They print anyone's picture nowadays; literally anyone's. It is rather a distinction to be let alone. Mine, you ask? Look on the news stands, such caricatures!"

"Such divinities!" he interrupted, eagerly. "I loved your picture long before I saw you over the footlights. Then I made myself known—"

"By persecuting poor Fitch until he had to do something to rid himself of you."

"And now—am I not your slave? Dear Gertrude, if I may call you so; have you not guessed my riddle? Where are your intuitions? You know I love you deeply, devotedly—"

"Alas! Poor Belle of Bear City!" She raised her arms in a mock tragic gesture. "Has the magic seven failed her, who brought luck to you? Oh, faithless swain!"

He saw that she was not displeased, though it seemed likely that she had guessed but half his riddle. Rising, he made a sudden dash through the open window of a room near where they sat on the summer hotel piazza, but returning almost instantly, holding out a battered-looking newspaper print, framed in costly ebony, with an inscription, in Sterling's script beneath, on which Miss Lamar studiously fixed her eyes, while the faint rose tint on her cheeks deepened into a delicate glow.

"The Original Belle of Bear City," she read aloud. "God bless her! Where shall I find her?"

When their eyes met again, Sterling realized that she had guessed the other half of his riddle.

"Where shall I find her?" he echoed. "I want to tell her I am not faithless, but faithful—always."

"Here," said Miss Lamar, adding to her blush an even more convincing smile, as she resigned both hands to his eager clasp.

"English boy! You might have told me weeks ago."

"Old Omar Khayyam understood my feelings," returned Sterling. "Listen to the Persian sage:

"'Those whom with love we worship
In love we also fear.'"

WOMAN AND HOME

BATHROOM PORTIERE.

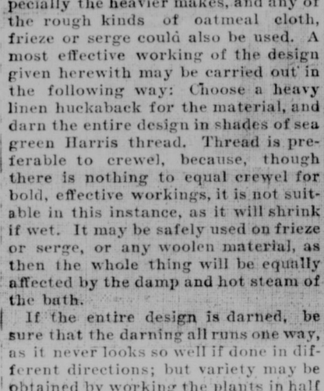
Materials That Are Effective and Useful in Working Out the Design Given Herewith.

A bathroom portiere should be of a material that will not spoil if splashed with water. Linen is very suitable, especially the heavier makes, and any of the rough kinds of oatmeal cloth, frieze or serge could also be used. A most effective working of the design given herewith may be carried out in the following way: Choose a heavy linen huckaback for the material, and darn the entire design in shades of sea green Harris thread. Thread is preferable to crewel, because, though there is nothing to equal crewel for bold, effective workings, it is not suitable in this instance, as it will shrink if wet. It may be safely used on frieze or serge, or any woolen material, as then the whole thing will be equally affected by the damp and hot steam of the bath.

If the entire design is darned, be sure that the darning all runs one way, as it never looks so well if done in different directions; but variety may be obtained by working the plants in half outline with heavy veining, and in this case a few extra veins should be added or the leaves will look meager. A good way of increasing the effect of veins is to make a series of small dots on each side by working two stitches one over the other. This may be done with the center vein only, leaving the others plain.

The water lines should be strongly defined and worked in a thick stem or rope stitch. The darned dolphins will require outlining, and for this and the reining of the fins, etc., a darker shade than that used for the darning should be employed. The coloring may be varied a little by using green for the plants, a bluer shade of green for the dolphins and a still bluer shade for the water. This design is rather massive for solid work, though a good solid effect may be produced in laid stitch, but an objection to this with some would be the necessity for doing it in a frame.

Lay the threads evenly from side to side of the space to be covered, and if you do this with the thread of the material there will be no difficulty in keeping the lines straight. The needle



BATHROOM PORTIERE.

is passed through to the back, and brought up again, not quite close, but at a sufficient distance to allow an intermediate stitch being taken backward; thus the threads would be laid alternately—first, third, second, fourth and so on. This gives a better hold on the material than if they were laid consecutively.

When the whole space is covered in this way, lay other single threads across at regular intervals and sew them down with stitches at even distances. This work requires to be regular and even, both in laying the threads and also in the cross threads and the stitches that hold them down. It may be shaded by using various colors for the under layers of threads, and working them in after the manner of ordinary shading in stitches of various lengths, but let them be as long as possible, or it will look rough.

An embroidered portiere should not hang too full or you break the continuity of the design. For an ordinary doorway the usual double width material will be found sufficient, and in making up care should be taken that it is heavy enough to hang well. As it is to exclude draughts, it should hang to the ground, and it is sometimes well to sew weights at intervals along the hem. The brass rods which open with the doors are quite the best means of hanging a portiere, for if it has to be pushed back every time the door is opened in a very short time the material will become worn where the hand naturally catches hold of it.—N. Y. Tribune.

To Exterminate Moths.

Maria Parloa gives the following mixture, termed "moth essence," as a destroyer of moths: Mix together one quart of alcohol, one ounce each of carbolic acid crystals and camphor, a quarter of an ounce each of oil of cedar and oil of eucalyptus. Keep the bottle well corked, and when needed spray some of the mixture from an atomizer in the places where the moths appear.

Objects to Sitting on a Table.

Mme. Patti would never play in an opera where anyone has to sit on a table. This was because she had not made the success in Carmen that she had in other operas. She attributed this entirely to the fact that she had to sit on a table in the inn scene in the second act.

COURT PRESENTATIONS.

One Writer Says They Are No Longer a Mark of Standing, Another Asserts the Opposite.

Since it is the pleasure of King Edward VII. and his lovely queen to revive gorgeous court ceremonials, more than ever it will be the desire of all the moths in vanity fair to flaunt their beautiful costumes for one brief hour at the dazzling functions. Mabel Percy Haskell, describing the delights and difficulties attending court presentation at Buckingham palace, says in the Woman's Home Companion that, while it is a desirable privilege and a patent of respectability, it is no longer a mark

ALEXANDRA, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

of social standing nor a privilege attending a long pedigree.

A certain great lady said: "In court the word is 'hush,' and there is an awe-inspiring stillness in the throneroom when a drawing-room is being held. Everyone is rigid with dignity, and etiquette is carried out to the finest degree. No laughter, no conversation, nothing but the rustle of silken robes, and the voice of the lord chamberlain as he announces in grand stage tones the name of the lady moving toward the throne. No one is ever presented at court without a thorough training for the event. To make a mistake is a serious matter, and usually the name of a blunderer in the royal presence is erased from the books. Every step, every motion, is practiced by the debutante over and over again before the great day.

"The slow, gliding step, the profound courtesy before their majesties, and the deft management of the mass of court trains are things of serious moment."

Those folly-stricken American women who feel that life is nothing but a hollow mockery unless they can be "presented" at an English court, will doubtless go into deep mourning, says the Boston Transcript, when they hear that Queen Alexandra is drawing even more exclusive lines about her royal person than were the rule with her predecessor. Hitherto it has never been very difficult for an American woman to be "received" at court. The chief requisite was a "pull," and "pulls" are the chief stock in trade of the vast majority of the American society women residing in or visiting London. But the value of the "pull" appears to be threatened by the new queen, for it is said that henceforth people are to be "presented" only by special invitation, not merely to the lady who does the "presenting," but to the debutante as well. In consequence the "drawing-rooms" will be the exclusive of the exclusive, and "presentations" therefore will be in greater demand than ever.

SEEK A DESTINATION.

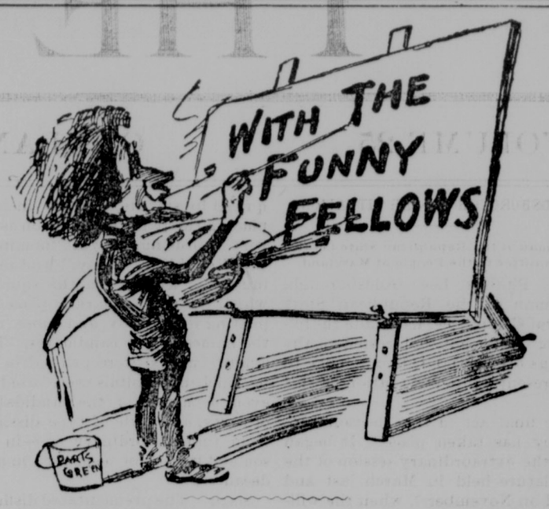
Johnny, Who Wanted to "Go Somewhere," Expressed a Great Truth in His Childish Way.

It was Johnny, the seven-year-old who tired of the "merry-go-round." The previous summer it had fascinated him, and he could not ride on it too often; this season a single trip satisfied him, and he declined another. "No, thank you, grandfather," he said, in his quaintly polite way. "You see, we ride and ride, but we stay under that old tent all the time. I guess when anybody gets to be seven years old they're too big to care about going and going that doesn't get anywhere."

"Now may the boy hold fast to his wisdom!" commented the grandfather, relating the incident. "Selecting a goal and traveling toward it would seem to be a reasonable theory of existence, but there are plenty of grown-ups who are content to spend a lifetime in the sort of 'going and going that never gets anywhere.' I don't know that it matters much whether it is an occupation or society or only a childish merry-go-round that carries us, if we are content with the mere round, and are seeking no worthy destination."—Wellspring.

Simple Little Beauty Hint.

Women as they grow older are troubled with the deposit of flesh about the neck and chin. This can be prevented, or at least decreased, by exercise with the head, especially with the backward motion, which stretches the neck muscles. After repeating these a number of times, the motion from side to side can be used, and also the rotation of the head. These muscles are seldom put into action by women, so that they become flaccid and the fat is deposited in them. A small amount of exercise daily regularly persisted in will accomplish much more than one would believe. It is unable to take as much general exercise as is necessary to keep in good bodily condition have massage twice a week, if not more. It would be better to deny one's self some other things in order to have this great aid to the maintenance of health, not to mention looks.—Chicago Daily News.



A "Trunkless" Body.

An explorer, lately returned from his travels, was relating his adventures.

"I peered," said he, "into the thicket, and there before me lay a trunkless body."

"Nonsense," remarked an interfering critic; "who ever heard of a trunkless body?"

"My friend," replied the traveler, quietly, "the body was that of an elephant."

He then resumed his story.—London Globe.

Brick.

When the Goose laid the golden egg, the Peasant did not hide his profound chagrin.

"I would rather that thou hadst laid a gold brick!" exclaimed he, for he was devoted to the traditions of his craft.

"I thought of that," replied the Goose; "but, you see, I am not a member of the Bricklayers' union!"

At this the Peasant stupidly lost his temper and killed the Goose.—Puck.

Something Yet to Learn.

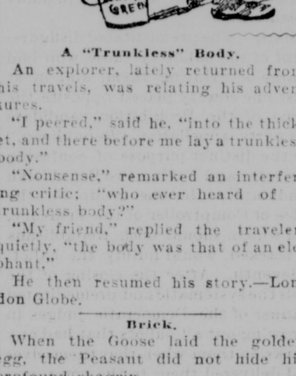
"Millie," said her elderly uncle, "has that Cooperative Cooking company you joined a few months ago declared any dividends yet?"

"O, yes," replied the young woman who was managing her own finances. "I got a circular from the secretary the other day telling me that the company was in splendid condition and had called an assessment of ten per cent. That's the same thing, isn't it?"—Chicago Tribune.

Commendation.

We greet the man who finds no fault,
With praise, and all the rest of it;
But the kicker whom we ne'er exalt
Still, somehow, gets the best of it.
—Washington Star.

SOFT ANSWER.



She—I hear that you were talking about me to the countess.

He—Could I have a finer topic of conversation?—Lestige Blaefter.

Worst of the Lot.

There's the woman with a mission,
And the woman with a fad;
Either makes the chap who weds her
Wish perhaps he never had.
But far worse than all the others
Of this freak-infested age
Is the bold ex-wife who imagines
She can elevate the stage.
—Chicago Daily News.

An Easy Way Out.

Maid (breathlessly)—Oh, miss, both the gents you is engaged to has called, and they're in the parlor, and somehow or other they've found it out, and oh, miss, I'm 'fraid there'll be trouble!

Miss Flirtie—Horrors! Oh, dear! What shall I do?

Maid (after reflection)—I'll fix it. I'll run an' tell 'em you're cryin' y'r eyes out 'cause y'r father has lost all his money.—Tit-Bits.

Willie's Case.

"I think," she said, "that Willie gave me more trouble when he was little than all of my other children together."

"And what about him now?"

"Oh, I never worry about him now. Sometimes I get to fretting for fear some of the others may be working themselves to death, but Willie's all right. He has a political job."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Why They Don't Marry.

Miss Leftover—You are a woman-hater, I hear.

Mr. Slimpurse—That is a mistake. I merely cannot afford to marry.

Miss Leftover—Cannot you support a wife?

Mr. Slimpurse—Oh, yes, I could support a wife easy enough, but I haven't income enough to support the two or three other women she would need to wait on her.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Modest Request.

"I'm sorry I took the horse," said the culprit, "but let's compromise this matter. If there's any hanging to be done, let me do it."

"Suicide?" queried the leader of the vigilantes.

"Oh, no. Suppose you allow me to hang my head with shame, and let it go at that."—Philadelphia Press.

Sticking to Etiquette.

"At last we shall have a chance," said Mrs. Newcomb, "to get acquainted with the Snipleighs."

"How?" her husband asked. "Has she finally seen fit to call on you?"

"No; but they're going to build a new and bigger house across the street from the one they occupy now, and when they go there to live I can call because etiquette gives the ones that live anywhere the right to call first on others that just move in, you know."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Great Unwashed.

The anarchist respects no laws,
Nor fears the hangman's rope,
Perhaps he courts death thus because
"While there is life there's soap."
—Philadelphia Press.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

"The baby at your house is awfully small for its age!"

"Yes, but my mistress insists on bringing it up on condensed milk!"—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

The Editor's Mistake.

"I'll paste this fellow once," he said,
(He was the wily editor)
"I'll swat him fore and aft, by Jove!"
(The other was the creditor)
"I'll rip him up the back," he said,
(He grabbed his trenchant pen)
"I'll spare no lurid epithet;
(He grabbed some paper then)
"I'll swat him and I'll paste him."
(But he showed such reckless haste
That when he reached out for the ink
His pen stuck in the paste.)
—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Prettier Pictures.

A little girl went visiting one day, and after a time was given the album of family photographs to look at. She turned the leaves over carefully, and pretty soon closed the book.

"Well, dear," asked the hostess, "did you look at the album?"

"Oh, yes," answered the little maid, brightly; "and we've got one 'zacly like it, only the pictures are prettier."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Both Guilty.

He had stolen several Krs.
From a gay Chicago Miss;
And the lady, though she really was astounded,
Said she'd waive all prosecution
If he'd make due restitution,
And the felony was speedily compounded.
—Philadelphia Press.

POSSIBLE INDIGESTION.

Landlady (to Mr. Tutts, who has just engaged board)—Will you begin boarding immediately?

Mr. Tutts—No, I have some meal tickets which I must eat up first.—Chicago Daily News.

Lavishness.

The man who thinks he knows it all
Is a most generous elf.
He shares advice with great and small
And keeps none for himself.
—Washington Star.

No Taste for Mathematics.

"How many times did you vote in the recent election?"

The prisoner was silent.

"Answer the question! How many times did you vote?"

"Marse Tom," pleaded the prisoner, addressing the judge, "ain't you know me long enough ter know dat I don't know nuttin' 'tall 'bout 'rithmetics?"—Atlanta Constitution.

His Style of Culture.

Nell—Maude married a man of culture.

Bess—Why, I was under the impression she married a farmer.

Nell—So she did, but isn't a farmer a man of agri-culture?—Chicago Daily News.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

How a Wise Little Native Proved That Gin Was Harmful—A True Story.

"Drink it!" Lofanza shook his curly black head. "It will make you strong!"

"I am strong already. Look!" He sprang up, seized a bow lying on the sand and fitted an arrow. A moment later the arrow lodged in a distant palm tree.

"Good, good!" shouted his companion. "It is true. Lofanza is strong."

But Mukasa was not satisfied.

"You are strong," he said, "but if you drink this you will be stronger. Take it!"

Lofanza stretched out his black hand and took the cup. It was made of half a cocoanut shell and was full of gin.

With a laugh he turned the cup upside down, pouring the gin on the warm, dry sand.

Mukasa sprang up angrily.

"How dare you?" he began.

But at this moment an older man walked over to the boys.

"The goats are lost," he said in the boys' own language. "They have wandered away in the night. You must go and find them."

All four stood up unwillingly. Early morning as it still was, it was already very hot, and the sun was shining in a blue sky without a cloud. Not a breath of wind stirred the palm trees, under whose shade they had been lying.

"Where shall we look?" Mukasa's tone was sulky.

"Everywhere. Till you find them."

POURED THE GIN ON THE SAND.

Mukasa looked about him, and scowled angrily.

Behind stood the thick forests through which they had just come. In front lay a long stretch of dry, brown sand. Beyond that was a wide plain of high grass; so high that even Lofanza would be quite hidden by it.

"Where shall we look first?" Lofanza asked, tossing the skin of his last banana high up into the air.

"Here are the tracks," answered a younger boy, pointing to some small footprints in the sand.

"Lost in the grass, I suppose," grumbled Mukasa. But all his grumbling was of no use. The white man's goats must be found, and away went all four boys, carefully following up the tracks.

At last, when they were half-way across the sand, Lofanza's sharp black eyes spied one of the goats just disappearing in the high grass.

"I see them!" he cried, joyfully, "I see them!"

"Where?"

Lofanza pointed.

"You say gin makes you strong," he said, laughing. "Let's try! Who'll reach the goats first?"

He drew a line in the sand with his bare foot, and at a signal from Mukasa all four boys darted off across the sand. Two of them soon fagged, but for a few seconds Mukasa ran beside by side. Then Lofanza drew ahead, and in a few minutes had left all three of his companions far behind.

He looked back over his shoulder as he came to the high grass, and saw Mukasa standing still half a mile or more behind, waiting for the other two to come up.

He ran on and pushed aside the grass, and then for one moment stopped, horror-struck.

Right in front of him, hidden by the high, brown grass stood a lion.

Two of his wide, soft paws were planted on one of the lost goats, which he had half eaten, and at the noise Lofanza made by pushing aside the dry grass the lion turned and saw him.

For just one moment the boy stood spellbound.

Terrified beyond all words, he saw the lion, toss his rough brown mane, while his tawny eyes sparkled, as he loosed his hold of the goat. But as he moved, Lofanza's courage came back.

He would need all his strength, all his cleverness, all his swift running now, if ever he was to reach the camp alive.

Out of the grass he dashed, and his black feet flew over the hot, brown sand. Mukasa and the other two boys were far away ahead of him, running also for dear life to the camp.

On and on he flew, not daring to glance behind, fearing every instant he felt the lion spring.

But, for a little while, he kept ahead.

There were the palm trees! If only he could reach them, native spears, and the white man's rifle would be ready for the lion.

But now he could hear the noise of the lion's shaggy strength behind him.

It came closer and closer. His mouth grew dry, his breath came in gasps, big drops stood on his forehead.

Nearer and nearer came the lion. The palm trees were just ahead.

The lion was so close that the sand, flung up from his paws as he ran, flew on to Lofanza's bare back and lodged in his hair. He thought he could feel the fierce claws on his neck. Then came a flash, a report! On he ran, not daring to look behind. Another flash, another report, and with a roar of rage the lion fell, mortally wounded, as Lofanza fell also, exhausted and senseless, at the door of the white man's hut.

Two days after the four boys stood together admiring the lion's skin.

"But," said Lofanza, with a shudder, "if I had drunk your gin I should have been dead, not the lion! When people drink they cannot run." And for once Mukasa had nothing to say.—Band of Hope Review.

FATHER MATTHEW'S BADGE.

Gift to Lord Brougham and What the Latter Did with the Emblem of Temperance.

Brougham told Father Mathew, the celebrated Irish temperance worker, that he was extremely abstemious in the matter of wine. In 1844 Father Mathew amused a large party at the house of an Irish nobleman in London by his attempts to convert the noble lord to teetotalism.

"I drink very little wine," said Brougham—"only half a glass at luncheon, and two half glasses at dinner; and, though my medical advisers told me I should increase the quantity, I refused to do so."

"They are wrong, my lord, for advising you to increase the quantity," said Father Mathew, playfully, "and you are wrong in taking even the small quantity you mention, but I have hopes of you," and, despite the good-humored resistance of Brougham, he invested his lordship with the green ribbon and silver medal of the Total Abstinence society.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said Brougham. I'll take the ribbon to the house of lords, where I shall be sure to meet old Lord ——, the worse for liquor, and I'll put it on him." This announcement was received with much merriment by the company, for the peer referred to was notorious for his deep potations.

A few evenings later Brougham met him in the house of lords. "Lord ——," said he, "I have a present from Father Mathew for you," and he passed the ribbon and medal rapidly over the old peer's head.

"Then I'll tell you what it is, Brougham. By ——, I'll keep sober from this night!" exclaimed the other, and, to the great amazement of all his friends, he remained faithful to his vow.—Good Words.

A SOLDIER'S APPEAL.

Writes to His Pastor to Use His Influence Against Reinstatement of Canteen.

A member of the Epworth league who has spent three years in the army and is now doing service in the Philippines, in a letter to his pastor, Rev. Nelson D. Sweeny, of Fenton, Ill., and printed in the National Advocate, makes the following appeal:

In the name of God and sacred humanity, use your influence against the reinstatement of the accursed canteen. Of all the curses that ever disgraced the nation the canteen in the army stands preeminent. If I chose to I dare not tell you what this canteen actually is. Some of the public presses, whose editors and publishers never spent five hours in an army post in their lives, prattle a great deal about the soldiers' club. Even some of the chaplains who are making an alliance with hell tell all about the good qualities of the canteen when under the supervision of army officials. I served in Camp Thomas (Ga.), Camp Hamilton (Ky.), and Fort Leavenworth (Kan.), where there were scores of canteens, and at Camp Hamilton I was told that I could work in the canteen or go to the guardhouse. So I worked as canteen clerk nearly three months. I served in five different posts in Cuba, and again was forced into the canteen to work about eight weeks. I have been where there were canteens in Fort Columbus, N. Y., in China, and in Manila, and if the canteen possesses one single good quality, I have never found out what it is.

ITEMS.

The British manufacturers are preparing to repel the American tobacco trust.

Of the 23,480 arrests made in the city of St. Louis, according to the police report for the year, 4,015 were for drunkenness. The report of the department also shows that the largest number of arrests for any one cause was for the disturbance of the peace.

Rev. Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield, secretary of the Freedman's Society of the M. E. church, says: "The negro voter does not menace any state, but rum does. The open saloon and the whisky jug's store are the greatest enemies of our work. They corrupt and impoverish the people. Rum drinking by the whites and blacks is responsible for the great majority of race riots."

Caught.

It is always hard for a boy to smoke, but it is not often that the small smoker runs himself into difficulties as easily as one who was recently lounging about a railway station. Presently he went up to the ticket office and asked for a "half return" to a town a little distance up the line.

"What, a small chap like you smoking?" said the clerk, noticing the cigarette.

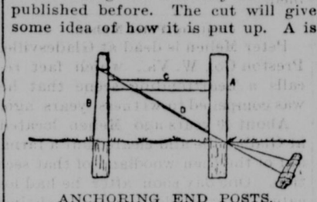
"Who are you calling a small chap? I'm 14," replied the boy, indignantly.

"Very well, full fare, please," was the clerk's only answer.

ANCHORING END POSTS.

One Method Which Has Stood the Test of Time and Fills All Needed Requirements.

In a back number a plan was given for anchoring the end posts of a wire fence, in which the line wires are fastened to the bottom of the last post. I do not think such an arrangement would stand a severe strain. In the last few years I have tried a number of different methods of end-bracing, and there is only one that has stood the test of time, and I can recommend it as filling all requirements, when properly put up. It is nothing new and may have been published before. The cut will give some idea of how it is put up. A is



ANCHORING END POSTS.

the end post, which should be eight inches or more in diameter, and set 36 to 40 inches deep. B is the brace post, which may be some smaller than the other post, and should be set eight or nine feet from it. C is the brace-rail, of four by four durable timber, or one inch gas pipe may be used. D is the anchor wire, preferably of three No. 10 galvanized wires, which pass from top of B down around the anchor E and upon the other side of end post A and the ends fastened together at top of B. The anchor E should be durable timber, six inches in diameter and two feet long. Or a suitable stone may be used. The hole for the anchor should be dug so that the timber will fit well against bank on the side next to the post, and should be two feet deep and three feet from the end post. After anchor wires are in place and the ends securely fastned, then, with a short, flat stick the wires should be twisted between the posts until quite tight.—Ohio Farmer.

QUALITY COUNTS.

It Regulates Prices Quite as Effectively as the Proverbial Law of Supply and Demand.

We say that prices are regulated by supply and demand, but we are apt to lose sight of the important part which quality plays in stimulating consumption and thus maintaining prices. Breeders who have placed themselves in the van of the movement to improve the live stock of this country have not only raised the standard of production, but have stimulated the demand for the best. In other words, their work has been two-fold; it has educated the taste of the consumer, while it has striven to meet the demand thus created. Englishmen who came to America ten or fifteen years ago and who interested themselves in live stock statistics, expressed great surprise over the small consumption of mutton by our people, but after they had sampled the cooked article in the hotels of the United States they ceased to wonder that Americans had little appetite for that kind of meat. Farmers raised sheep for wool and the mutton disposed of was a by-product. The quality of the meat was on a par with the beef retailed in certain out-of-the-way dairy districts whose markets are supplied from the local stock of old cows fattened and sent to the shambles.

With an increased supply butchers and packers have learned that the best of mutton must be killed and dressed so carefully that no taint from the oil always present in the wool reaches the meat to give it the flavor so unpleasant to many fastidious palates, and this careful dressing has also helped the trade. The improvement of export facilities has likewise encouraged the raising of mutton sheep, and that, as Kipling says, is another story. Though the growth of this branch of live stock industry has been rapid it has been permanent. Mutton now holds high rank with other meats in the estimation of our people, and its popularity is increasing.—Farmers' Review.

Turkey in Popular Favor.

What I now plead for are large boned, well-marked turkeys of reasonable weights for exhibition purposes, but do not demand of us the over-fat exhibition birds for breeders, for if you do you will be disappointed in the fertility of eggs and the vitality of the stock hatched therefrom. If we were all fanciers, we might contend for the excessive weights as it would not be necessary to raise so many turkeys if only the fancier were interested, but the turkey is the national bird for the festive board, and the American people call every year for a greater and greater supply. Few demand a 40-pound turkey, while millions use the lighter weights for table purposes; hence I claim that even the fancier should be practical in his ideas, for the masses look to him as a teacher on these subjects.—Mrs. Bettie Glover Mackey, in Reliable Poultry Journal.

Bring the spring water to the kitchen and save the health and strength of the patient, plodding wife.

SYRUP OF FIGS

IS AN EXCELLENT FAMILY LAXATIVE—

(IT IS REFRESHING TO THE TASTE AND ACTS PLEASANTLY AND GENTLY.

IT ASSISTS ONE TO OVERCOME HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY

With many millions of families Syrup of Figs has become the ideal home laxative. The combination is a simple and wholesome one, and the method of manufacture by the California Fig Syrup Company ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product, which have commended it to the favorable consideration of the most eminent physicians and to the intelligent appreciation of all who are well informed in reference to medicinal agents.

Syrup of Figs has truly a laxative effect and acts gently without in any way disturbing the natural functions and with perfect freedom from any unpleasant after effects.

In the process of manufacturing, figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinally laxative principles of the combination are obtained from plants known to act most beneficially on the system.

To get its beneficial effects—
buy the genuine—Manufactured by

California Fig Syrup Co

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE

A MATHEMATICAL QUIZ.

Will of a Milwaukee Man Divides His Small Estate in Most Puzzling Manner.

Heirs of Peter J. Gergen, whose will was filed for probate at Milwaukee, Wis., the other day, probably will be forced to resort to higher mathematics to ascertain the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

In its directions regarding the distribution of the estate, which is valued at $3,500, the will is a curiosity. The property is to be divided among the widow and eight children, and the allotment to the children is made in the following language:

"Mary to receive for her share $200 more than the other children, Nicholas to receive $50 less than the other children, John to receive $70 less than the other children, Anna to receive $30 less than the other children, Joseph, Peter, Gabriel and Frank to receive an equal share, which shall be $200 less than Mary, $50 more than Nicholas, $70 more than John and $30 more than Anna." Peter Gergen, one of the sons, was named as executor in the will.

Salisbury as a Saint.

It is not generally known that a statue of Lord Salisbury as a Christian warrior appears in one of the niches of the interesting and beautiful reredos in the chapel of All Souls' college, Oxford. About 40 years ago the premier was elected a fellow of this college, and about the same time an elaborate stone screen was erected in the chapel attached to the Fellows' house. The sculptor evidently preferred to make his own saints instead of accepting those canonized by the church, and Lord Salisbury was chosen to fill up the vacant gap, and is therefore immortalized as a Christian warrior.—Chicago Record-Herald.

One-half the world smiles at the frowns of the other half.—Chicago Daily News.

More haste, less speed. The quicker the lunch, the longer it is digesting.—Puck.

Every time a man does a fool thing, he makes for himself a ton of troubles.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

A man should not lose his temper oftener than once in ten years, and a politician never.—Atchison Globe.

When preachers get together they talk "shop" even more than lawyers or doctors.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

The gift horse does not possess a tender mouth. It has been thoroughly seasoned by frequent inspection.—Washington Post.

What He Smelled. "I smell something burning," said the husband after he had lighted his pipe and an odd look in the easy-chair for a comfortable smoke. "Isn't it delicious!" exclaimed his wife joyously; "I emptied a whole lot of rose leaves in your tobacco jar!"—Ohio State Journal.

Yacht Talk.

"It seems like such funny talk, and yet I suppose it does mean something. Now, right here it says that the Shamrock saved. How do you yaw, George?"

"I don't. And I don't care to learn."

"And then right afterward it says she luffed. Isn't that a funny word? Is luffing anything like yawing, George?"

"You may search me, my love. Luffing and yawing may be the same thing for all I know."

"And then she came up into the wind, George. Do you suppose she was dusty before she came up?"

"No, I don't think so, my love. It's some sort of a technical term, I fancy."

"Not technical, George. Here it says she went about in stays. What do you suppose that means?"

"That's easy, my love. It means she had mislaid her waist."—Cleveland Leader.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE

OUR $3.50 MAJOR SHOES $3.00 THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

W. L. Douglas $4 Gilt Edge Line Cannot be Equaled at Any Price.

For more than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.00 and $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere. W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. **Fast Color Eyelets used. W. L. Douglas $2 and $2.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5 and $6 shoes, and are just as good in every way.**

CATALOG FREE.

Sold by 53 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit: and the best shoe dealers everywhere.

Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25c. additional for carriage. Take measurements of foot as shown; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium, or light soles.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

The Family Home Run.

The national game is frequently productive of "home runs," and one of the most interesting of this variety of tallies was made by a Philadelphia batsman in Chicago. He hit the ball squarely, and drove it over the right field fence. It entered the window in the second story of a house, rolled down the back stairs into the kitchen and lodged in a pan of dough under the stove. The natural inference is that the family partook the next day of ball-bearing bread.—Youth's Companion.

The Last Word.

Mrs. Jigsby (the discussion having become somewhat personal)—You may talk till doomsday, George Jigsby, but you'll never get me to admit that a wife is bound to do as her husband tells her.

Mr. Jigsby—By gravy, madam, if I outlive you I'll have it engraved on your tombstone that you were a good and obedient wife!—Chicago Tribune.

Poor Chumpleigh.

"Why, pa, this is roast beef," exclaimed little Willie at dinner on the evening when Mr. Chumpleigh was present as the guest of honor.

"Of course," said the father. "What of that?"

"Why, you told ma this morning that you were going to bring a 'mutton-head' home for dinner this evening."—Philadelphia Press.

Sea-sonable Sentiment.

"A romantic country, that!" "Yes," "Sure. All along the coast the buoys are hugging the shore!" He might have added that the sound of the fishing smack was heard now and then as the waves kissed the beach, and that an arm of the sea held encircles a sandy waste, but—Yale Record.

An Authority.

Johnnie—Say, pop!

Pop—Well, my son?

"What is a revenue cutter?"

"A revenue cutter, my son, is a well, ask your Uncle Fred. He has to pay alimony.—Smart Set.

Her Choice.

Doctor—My dear young lady, you are drinking unfiltered water, which swarms with animal organisms. You should have it boiled; that will kill them.

Patient—Well, doctor, I think I'd sooner be an aquarium than a cemetery.—What to Eat.

Worst Off.

"What is worse than a giraffe with a sore throat?" A centipede with chilblains.—Boston Christian Register.

Money-Money

FOR SALE—Small mortgages paying 6 per cent. interest on irrigated farms in the Great Platte Valley of Nebraska, where crops never fail. Write for information. JAS. H. CASSELMAN, President of The Irrigators' Bank, SCOTTSBLUFF, Nebraska.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and PERMANENTLY CURES PILES. Sent by mail, 50c. Druggists or prepaid on receipt of price. Address "ANAKESIS," Tribune Building, New York.

DO YOU WORK IN THE WET? THE ORIGINAL TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING BLACK OR YELLOW IS SURE PROTECTION AND IS MADE FOR SERVICE.

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RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 69 S. California Ave., Chicago.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, ATLANTA, GA.

A. N. K.—C 1889

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1901.

WE ARE left but not lost. Darkness may for a season overwhelm a portion of our land, but the light of reason that will break through the rifts, increased by the rising indignation of a people foiled in their honest intentions to seven-fold efulgence and the people begin to see as they are seen, the fire of their wrath will burn out the dross and corruption, darkness and gloom will be dispelled and honesty in Maryland elections will prevail.

A HUMILIATING RESULT.

Sooner than anticipated, "the expected has happened"—that is if the Democrats have really obtained control of the Legislature.

"Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart" of the servile Democratic press have already assumed that there is nothing else for the legislative majority to do in the matter of electing a United States Senator but to confirm the nomination of one man, himself being the nominator and nominee.

It is very sickening.

That the State of Maryland should fall so low in the scale of morality would be inconceivable in any province other than party.

Only party—blessed be all that is good!—can glorify the treason which the people punished in 1895.

And so it happens, or will happen.

And while the lackeys, footmen and flunkeys are engaged next winter in making illustrious virtues of "perfidy and dishonor," the rest of the State, to make good a long standing delinquency, should actually take some step toward rehabilitating the injured memory of Benedict Arnold.

Let us "go the whole hog."—Frostburg Mining Journal.

TAKE IT INTO THE COURTS.

The General Assembly will be controlled by the Democrats, and Wellington's successor will be named by the representatives of that party. The frauds in Southern Maryland and on the Eastern Shore "have nothing to do with the case" so far as the practical result that the Democrats will elect a Senator is concerned.

But those frauds should have a very important bearing on the action of the majority in the General Assembly as to who the Senator shall be and as to amendments in the election law. No man in any way responsible for the frauds should be made the beneficiary of them. The Democratic party has already suffered too much for the sins of the selfish in its leadership, and it should shake itself free from their dominion. Its choice of a Senator should constitute a repudiation of the election conspiracy and frauds of 1901.

The Republicans should never rest until they have laid bare the frauds and brought home the responsibility to the real authors. Charges of fraud are too easy to make to attract much notice. It will be necessary to drive the facts home in the courts. A prominent and able Democratic lawyer is quoted as saying that the responsible one for the trick ballots in Southern Maryland can be dealt with most severely under the law. Here is a good place to take hold; and if the conspiracy is as wide-reaching as many well informed in politics suspect, the evidence brought out in the criminal courts may not only result in bringing forward a new name in the Senatorial contest, but in insuring the passage of such an election law as will make the repetition of the frauds of 1901 impossible.—Baltimore News.

THE TEST AGAINST THE LAW.

In speaking of the new election law the Baltimore *Sun* of last Thursday wisely said:

Tuesday's trial of the new election law demonstrates conclusively that it will have to "go way back and sit down," in company with a good many distinguished statesmen, when the Legislature meets, no matter what party controls the General Assembly. Although in principle it is all that ought to be desired to promote an intelligent choice of candidates it is inherently defective in the practical operation of its electoral machinery, which, in a community where there are so many illiterates, must work slowly. In this fast age people cannot afford to wait for the slow people to fumble over a list of names and make puzzles for judges of election to quarrel over for 24 hours at a stretch. Public interests and convenience could not suffer such a law, even if it was framed wholly for the purpose of promoting political purity and fairness. In a presidential election hinging upon the electoral vote of a single State it is easy to see how the peace and safety of the whole country might be jeopardized by such delays and uncertainties as have characterized the count of the vote cast on Tuesday in Maryland. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the defectiveness of the present law in this respect, for this latitude at least, than the fact that the result in New York City, with 3,000,000 inhabitants and over 300,000 voters, should have been known here before we had gotten the returns from a single precinct in Baltimore. They manage such things better, it seems, in Massachusetts. But here it is too slow and cumbersome in its operations, and the public will demand its radical modification, if not its absolute repeal, whether the majority in the Legislature be Democratic or Republican.

Continual tinkering with our election laws is to be deprecated, but after Tuesday's experience it is evident that simplicity in style will have to be the form of our ballot until some 50,000 ignorant voters or so have learned how to read. When an election is held the people want to know the result promptly. A law which keeps them in the dark for more than a day, when the count might be completed in two or three hours under better conditions, will not be tolerated by the voters of any party. Therefore, there can be no doubt that the coming Legislature will be called on to undo, partially, at least, the work of the extra session and to give us a law that will not be open to this criticism.

While very few genuine tears have been shed, even by white Republicans, over the disfranchisement of colored illiterates under the new ballot law, it seems pretty clear from Tuesday's election that the white voters of the State do not care to have their election laws framed in the interest of one or two men, and that while they may not object to proper restrictions on suffrage they are not in favor of election laws which may be used to assist tricksters in their political schemes. There are, doubtless, elements in the State which might, with advantage, be excluded from participation in politics and election, but it is evident that the new ballot law, as it stands, can be perverted to evil purposes, against which it provides no protection. What is demanded is a law devised in the interest of the public, not merely in the interest of a few politicians.

IN THE INTEREST OF GOOD ROADS.

The question of good roads is such a practical one and the economy of improved highways has been so unquestionably demonstrated wherever they have been constructed that citizens of a State like Maryland, which has done so little to secure them, may be excused by a feeling of impatience on the subject, says the Baltimore *News*. The Good Roads Congress, recently insession at Winston Salem, N. C., called renewed attention to this very important matter. The fact that in our State the average horse-load is from one-half to two-thirds of a ton, whereas on an improved roadbed it would be from four to six tons; that it costs now, on an average, about twenty-five cents to haul a ton a mile, whereas it should not cost more than ten, and that some of our roads are wholly impassable in winter ought to appeal to our legislators, irrespective of party.

North Carolina, considering its size and wealth, is one of the States which have been quite active in the matter of securing good roads, and the convening of this congress there shows the interest which obtains. Two of the most prominent points dealt with in the addresses were the lessons to be learned from the example of railroads and the value of convict labor on roadways. One of the most striking features of modern railway practice is the expenditure of great sums of money in lowering grades and abolishing curves in order to increase the hauling capacity of locomotives, the economy thus effected having been found to be far in excess of the cost of improvement. The same thing applies to improved highways. The use of jail labor in the betterment of public roads is a project that is growing in public favor, and it will be recalled that the Highway Division of our Maryland Geological Survey has spoken approvingly of the possibility of some day thus utilzing the labor of our jail prisoners.

The work of the Survey has been a good start to the realization of good roads in this State; but it is only a start. We hope that it will be followed up vigorously in the next legislature.

NO TARIFF TINKERING.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who is a prophet not without honor even in his own home, expresses the opinion that the result in Ohio on Tuesday eliminates all possibility of tariff revision by the approaching Congress. Further than that he declares that there will be no reciprocity treaty ratified that will impinge upon the protective policy. He bases his belief upon the fact that the fight in Ohio was fought upon National lines and that the verdict at the polls was overwhelmingly in favor of the recent economic policy of the Republican party as represented by McKinley.

There can be little doubt that Gen. Grosvenor's view is well grounded. Neither in Ohio nor in any other State was there a faltering in the Republican lines or the Republican faith, and of course the natural conclusion must be that the principles which have worked such marvels throughout the Nation during the past five years are acceptable to the people. The falling off in Pennsylvania had to do entirely with the misdeeds of a corrupt and unprincipled faction of the Republican party, and had no bearing whatever upon National issues. The Republican sky is clear over the land, which means that we are to have a continuance of pulic confidence in the National administration, that business men are taking a hopeful view of the future, and that we are to go on with undiminished prosperity.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Seaboard Air Line Railway to Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Camden, Southern Pines and Pinehurst.

Winter excursion tickets were placed on sale to resort points on this line in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida on October 15th and will remain on sale during the season. Exceptionally low rates are in effect this year to Pinehurst and Southern Pines, N. C., Camden, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and all points in Florida and Cuba. To reach any of these points the service of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, "Capital City Route," will be found the best and most attractive. In addition to the superior service now operated, it is announced that Cafe cars will be placed in service on the Washington-Atlanta Line about November 1st and on the Florida Lines about January 1st, 1902. Following this the Florida & Metropolitan Limited will be inaugurated about January 15th, 1902, with sumptuous appointments and superb equipment, including dining and club cars, constituting it beyond a doubt the peer of any train in the world.

The service of the Seaboard Air Line Railway to Cuba is most attractive. Its Cafe car service and many other features present advantages commending it to the favorable attention of all travelers.

LOW RATES FOR HUNTING AND FISHING PARTIES VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

This popular route, whose lines penetrate some of the best country for game, birds and fish to be found anywhere in the South, has on sale reduced rate tickets from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Richmond to all points in Virginia, North and South Carolina, for the benefit of hunting and fishing parties, moving individually or otherwise. One dog is carried free with each passenger and others are transported at a small cost.

Full information as to most desirable points, rates, schedules, etc., furnished upon application to any agent or representative of the Company. nov 30

BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Stop the Blight

It is a sad thing to see fruit trees spoiled by the blight. You can always tell them from the rest. They never do well afterwards but stay small and sickly.

It is worse to see a blight strike children. Good health is the natural right of children. But some of them don't get their rights. While the rest grow big and strong one stays small and weak.

Scott's Emulsion can stop that blight. There is no reason why such a child should stay small. Scott's Emulsion is a medicine with lots of strength in it—the kind of strength that makes things grow.

Scott's Emulsion makes children grow, makes them eat, makes them sleep, makes them play. Give the weak child a chance. Scott's Emulsion will make it catch up with the rest.

This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
409 Pearl St., New York
50c and $1. all druggists.

WILL APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

The Course to Be Adopted By Maryland Republicans With Election Frauds.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 13.—The Republican State Committee met at Rennert's Hotel at noon today and decided to insist on an investigation of the frauds believed to have been committed in connection with the recent election in this State. To that end a committee was authorized to be named by Chairman Goldsborough to have charge of the investigation, and to prosecute the offenders where possible in the criminal courts.

Among those present at the committee meeting were Senator McComas and all the members of the House of Representatives of Maryland, as well as a large number of other influential Republicans from different parts of the State. Many instances of election frauds were reported by the committeemen assembled.

Death of Peter Mehen.

Peter Mehen is dead at Gladesville, Preston Co., W. Va., which fact recalls a heartrending scene that he was compelled to witness years ago.

About 40 years ago Mehen located at Gladesville and cleared out a farm, out of the then woodland of that section. One day soon after he had located, his wife, desirous of assisting her husband, left their two little children in the house and went over a hill, to where her husband was at work. While working they saw smoke rising from their dwelling and at once ran to the house, but too late to rescue the children, who were too small to escape of their own accord. Mrs. Mehen was so grief stricken that she watched an opportunity and threw herself into the flames and was cremated along with her children. The awful affair caused the husband's hair to turn white as snow.

Winter Tourist Tickets, Season 1901-2. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has placed on sale at all principal offices East of the Ohio River, Winter Tourist Tickets to points in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina and Texas; also Havana, Cuba, and Nassau, N.P., at reduced rates. For additional information call on Agent Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Great Meteoric Display Scheduled for To-morrow Night.

The great meteoric display which has been looked for during the past two or three years is likely to take place on to-morrow night. The last appearance of these meteors was in 1867, at which time the shower was exceedingly fine. The Leonids, by which name they are known in scientific circles, were looked for in 1899, and their failure to appear disappointed many astronomers. It is now explained that a mistake was made in computing the time of their appearance and that they may be expected with reasonable certainty this month.

A Great Medicine.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all druggists.

GORTNER.

Mr. H. K. Bradford, of Washington, D. C., has recently returned to his home there. Mr. Bradford spent the greater part of the summer and autumn with Messrs. O. S. and H. U. Miller on the "Twin Hill Farm." He left a number of friends here.

Miss Lizzie Lichty, who has been very ill for several days, is improving.

Some of the young people of this place attended prayer meeting last Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Buncutter at Sunnyside.

Mr. Samuel Slabach is improving his residence.

Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Sadie Weimer.

We hear very favorable reports from the Cherry Creek school. Miss Ida DeWitt is the teacher.

There will be preaching services in the Union church next Saturday evening and Sunday morning at 10.30 by a Mennonite minister.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in Chicago.

Hisgen Bros., the popular South Side druggists, corner 69th street and Wentworth avenue, say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup." For sale by all dealers.

Call For Your Letters.

Chas. Shofferman, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Barneby, Anthony Emmerson, L. W. Townshend, W. E. Beeghley, J. W. Shaw, Mrs. M. S. Young, Mrs. S. S. Rosenberger, Mrs. A. M. Graham, Mrs. Sarah E. Kesner, Mrs. W. E. Boyer, Miss Anna D. Gage (3).

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAYS

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

CEDAR RAPIDS LEADS

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF THIS THRIVING CITY.

Population Nearly Doubled In the Last Decade—Center of a Populous Region—Causes of Its Rapid Advancement—Natural Advantages.

Referring to the six cities of Iowa that have each a population in excess of 25,000, the census bulletin No. 23, issued at Washington, Dec. 24, 1900, says: "The entire growth of all these cities was rapid, but for the last decade the most noticeable rate of increase is that of Cedar Rapids, which shows a gain in population of 42.4 per cent. Davenport is next, with a gain of 31.2."

According to size, Cedar Rapids is the one hundred and fifty-seventh city in the United States, while in the matter of postoffice receipts it is the eighty-second city, passing sixty-five cities of larger population. It is said that there are 1,000,000 people within a radius of seventy-five miles of Cedar Rapids, something that cannot be said of any other center of population in the west, not even St. Paul and Minneapolis.

This city is located almost at the geographical center of the eastern half of Iowa, on the Cedar river. This is the largest river in the state. It affords valuable power and good water.

From Cedar Rapids lines of railway radiate in every direction. Four great railway systems compete for business—the Chicago and Northwestern; the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Illinois Central.

The railroads give direct communication with seventy-eight of the ninety-nine counties in Iowa and have 798 stations on their lines in the state. The general offices and shops of the B., C. R. and N. are located in the city.

There are more than eighty factories. There are rye mills, flour mills, canning factory, cracker and candy factories, brewery, soap works, overall factory, cloak factory, cutlery works, carriage factories, fence works, three large pump factories, planing mills, foundries and machine shops and others.

There is a large volume of wholesale business, especially in dry goods, groceries and drugs.

Seventy-five leading manufacturers of agricultural implements make the city a distributing point and headquarters. This immense business supports the only exclusive transfer house in the state and the largest one west of the Mississippi river.

Conventions and large gatherings are amply accommodated.

Ninety-nine trains that regularly carry passengers arrive and leave every twenty-four hours. Hotel accommodations are ample, having recently been greatly increased and improved. The new auditorium, built especially for conventions and expositions, seats over 3,000. Greene's Opera House, a thoroughly equipped theater, seats 1,600.

There are three national banks, four savings banks, one trust company, two building and loan associations. Home office of Farmers' Insurance company and headquarters of the Order of Railway Conductors of the United States, Canada and New Mexico are located there.

There are two daily newspapers, The Republican and Evening Gazette; one semiweekly, the Slovan-America; five weeklies—The Republican, The Gazette, The Saturday Record, The Svit and the Deutsche Zeitung—and one monthly, the Kvinden og Hjemmet (70,000 circulation).

The city library will soon be conducted in a new building provided for by Andrew Carnegie's recent donation of $50,000. The 20,000 volumes of the Masonic library and the fireproof building in which they are contained belong to the grand lodge of Iowa, though they constantly attract the attention and patronage of Masons in every quarter of the globe.

Coe college, under Presbyterian auspices, though nonsectarian in its teaching, is a growing institution of elevated character, devoted to the higher education of both sexes.

St. Joseph's academy is a well known Catholic school.

The Cedar Rapids Business college has students from all parts of the United States.

The high school is beginning to overcrowd a recently constructed $60,000 building. There are twelve other school buildings, having an aggregate value of $300,000.

The following organizations have fine buildings:

St. Luke's hospital, on Episcopalian foundation, though under nonsectarian management; Mercy hospital (Catholic); Home For Aged Women; Home For the Friendless; the Y. M. C. A.

There are thirty-six churches, representing sixteen denominations.

The city has fourteen miles of paved streets, a complete system of sanitary sewers and a paid fire department, with four stations and twenty-two men.

The water supply is abundant and pure and comes from the Cedar river by the Holly system through the gravity system of filtration. The streets are lighted by 236 arc lights, and there are thirteen miles of electric railways.

The interests of the city are promoted by the Cedar Rapids Commercial club, which is always prepared to furnish facts relating to the city.

Recreation Parks For Chicago.

Unless the plans of a number of wealthy men go astray the poorer classes of Chicago will soon be provided with a large number of parks, swimming pools and other places of recreation. Henry E. Weaver is at the head of the movement, and he hopes to associate with him enough men of means to carry his plan to a successful termination.

WHY THEY FRET.

For some reason we notice that the women do not take as kindly to the work incident to the care of their homes as men do to the work of providing for their families. For instance, there will be ten times as much kicking and jawing about washing the dishes and the like among a lot of girls as there will be among boys who have much dirtier work to do in caring for the stock on the farm. Men put more enthusiasm into their work, no matter if it be hard, drudging and every way unpleasant, while so many good women seemingly resent the fate which compels them to perform the drudgery of the home. Why cannot women accept their limitations, and invest homemaking and housekeeping with the same enthusiasm that men put into their business? One reason is that so few girls are ever taught how to care for a home in a business-like and intelligent manner and so work all their lives at a disadvantage, doing work in the hardest way and ignoring a hundred economies and methods which would make their work easier and more pleasant. We will put it this way—the average American girl is allowed too much liberty, is not sensibly and practically trained and is taught that the chief end of her existence is to secure some man who will take care of her and provide for all her wants. Reform on these lines is needed not only for the sake of the woman herself, but for the sake of her husband and children.

SOIL ROBBING.

The very choicest elements of soil fertility from hundreds of thousands of farms in the great Mississippi valley in almost inconceivable quantity are yearly dumped by this river into the gulf of Mexico. The process of erosion goes on all the year round and particularly in the winter in the south, while it is suspended during the frost period in the north. Every hillside placed under cultivation contributes year after year its quota of fertility through the medium of the little runs, creeks and streams to this tremendous waste. Because this process is continuous in the south is one reason why the soil of the south is less fertile than that of the north. There is no one thing which should be so closely watched by the owner of rolling and hilly land as this loss of fertility by erosion; the grand larceny committed by the pilfering waters carrying off the farmer's wealth little by little in solution. Grass and trees are the best remedy.

SOME DRY WEATHER LESSONS.

We have learned a few lessons as a result of the drought of the past summer. One thing, it does not pay to sprinkle every day or two; it is better to really irrigate by flowing the water on the ground and give it a good soaking instead once in two weeks. Another is that mulching will do almost as much good as irrigation. We have also demonstrated that constant surface cultivation of any crop which will permit of its being done is just as good as irrigation, and that by this means a continuous and healthy growth can be obtained even in the driest time. The benefits of deep cultivation—subsoiling—have been very noticeable also.

CAN'T ENJOIN PROVIDENCE.

During the late drought a spring of nice water broke forth of its own accord upon a man's farm in a western state where there had never been any sign of a spring before. He was more pleased than were three of his neighbors, whose springs went dry and wells gave out simultaneously with the coming of his good fortune. The question of whether his spring could be made the subject of legal proceedings in the shape of an injunction was seriously considered by his neighbors, who concluded that the injunction papers would have to be served upon Providence and so gave up the job.

THE WILLOW HEDGE NUISANCE.

A willow hedge epidemic struck a certain western county thirty years ago, the farms and highways being lined with these hedges. If the trees had never grown to exceed ten feet in height, the scheme would have been all right, but when the trees got to robbing a strip a hundred feet wide of the cultivated fields and giving the public a perpetual mudhole for a highway the planters of the trees began to realize how big a blunder they had made, and today nothing interests them more than to find out the cheapest and easiest method to get rid of all willow hedges.

A WRONG THEORY.

The secretary of agriculture is credited—wrongly, we think—with the assertion that the forests which once furnished windbreaks for the hot winds of the southwest have been cut away, thus making these winds more destructive than they used to be. The facts in no way justify such claim, for there is far more timber in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota now than there was twenty years ago, while Colorado, New Mexico, western Texas and Arizona never had a stick of timber growing on their desert plains.

THE FIRST HIRED MAN.

The first hired man on record was Jacob, who worked for Laban seven years for a girl, and then the old man palmed off on him another girl whom he did not want. He then worked another seven years to get the right one. Hired men who kick on $25 a month, board and washing and the privilege of sitting up with the hired girl three nights in the week should read the story of Jacob, the first hired man.

HOT TEA BISCUIT

Royal Baking Powder

Perfect, Delicious, Appetizing.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

"The Deacon."

Masonic lodge to-night. Members are requested to be present.

Dressed poultry is coming into market and commands fair prices.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Mr. Parley DeBerry and two children, of Terra Alta, were in Oakland Monday.

Daniel Turney, Esq., of Accident, was in town a day or two this week on business.

Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer and Mrs. Lou Waters have returned from a visit to friends in Clarksburg, West Va.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jamesson, of Piedmont, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder on Second street.

"Cheap John" Michaels is in Baltimore and Philadelphia this week where he is purchasing a Christmas stock of toys, candies, etc.

Dr. W. Ravenscroft, of Accident, came up to Oakland Friday and went from here to Allegany county where he visited his parents for a few days.

If you want one of the best cutting boxes made either power or hand, see the ones Naylor has for sale for corn fodder or hay. It shreds the fodder. 36 3t

Judge Stake, in his charge to the Washington county jury, called attention to the misprinted ballot which caused so much excitement in Washington county at the recent election.

Cashier Scott T. Jones went to Baltimore Tuesday night to be present at the annual meeting of the State Bankers Association which convened in that city yesterday morning.

Dixon & Kelso as usual want all the FAT DRY PICKED turkeys they can get delivered Nov. 20th to 24th. Have craws empty and leave head and feet on and entrails in. Chicken and ducks must be full dressed.

A wild white swan measuring six feet from tip to tip was shot on last Friday by John Davis near town. The bird was a magnificent specimen and will be sent to a taxidermist for mounting.

The extremely dry weather which prevailed in this section for over six weeks was broken Tuesday morning when rain fell nearly all day. Toward nightfall the wind veered around to the northwest which brought a considerable fall of snow for a few minutes.

Wild geese have been going southward for several days past in large bodies. One night last week a flock got bewildered while passing over town and flew so low to the ground that their "honk" could be distinctly heard. After a while they got straightened out and went on their way.

Arthur White, salesman in Loar & Poe's store, went to Oakland, his home, to vote on Tuesday. It will be interesting for our readers to know that Mr. White's father, Mr. Jas. W. White, was that day elected treasurer of Garrett county, on the Republican ticket, Garrett being one of the staunch Republican counties of Maryland.—Grafton Sentinal.

Dr. W. L. Davidson, superintendent of the Chautauqua, came up to Oakland Tuesday from his home in Washington and spent the day here at a meeting of the directors of the Mountain Lake Park Association. During the fall Dr. Davidson spent two or three weeks in London and several days in Paris, arriving home on October 7.

Work on the new Catholic church in Oakland is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The side walls are complete and a portion of the rear gable is up. There is considerable work, however, yet to be done before the building is turned over to the carpenters. The spire, which is to be of stone to the height of ninety feet, and the front gable, also of stone and brick, have hardly been begun. The building will be a handsome structure and one which our town and community may well feel proud.

"The Deacon."

Attorney Chas. D. Smith, of Terra Alta, spent Sunday in Oakland.

Miss Minnie Lantz, of Davis, West Va., is here as the guest of Miss Alice Kepner, her consin.

Attorneys Fred. A. Thayer and E. H. Sincell are down in the lower end of the county on business this week.

County Commissioner E. W. Kelso was at Frankville Monday inspecting one of the county's bridges there which is in need of repairs.

Rev. George I. Uhler, the pastor, will preach in the Deer Park Ev. Lutheran church next Sunday morning and evening.

Getty Browning brought to town Tuesday four wild turkeys and some sixteen pheasants which he had killed the day previous.

Mrs. Andrew Shartzer, of near town, is lying dangerously ill of Bright's disease. Yesterday her condition was precarious with but slight hopes of her recovery.

Mrs. Offutt, mother of Mr. D. E. Offutt and Mrs. George W. Legge, fell down a stairway at the residence of her daughter and sustained slight injuries. The lady is over ninety years of age.

The butchering season is on and we may expect to have reports from many of our farmer friends claiming to have killed the largest porkers in the county. Already a number of large hogs have been butchered.

Rev. Dr. Scott, who met with a mishap one day last week by which he received a very painful injury to his ankle, is improving slowly and may be able to preach to his congregation Sunday.

Joel Orendorf, trustee, Mr. Fred. A. Thayer, solicitor, advertises in this issue of the Republican the sale of a tract of land in Bittinger district comprising two hundred acres. The sale will take place on Saturday, Dec. 7th.

Messrs. Michael Legeer and Alfred Groves, who were so seriously burned one night last week at the home of of the former near Bittinger by an explosion of blasting powder, are recovering slowly. Mr. Legeer was the more seriously burned of the two men, his injuries being principally confined to his hands and arms.

The bound volumes of Mr. Morton's book entitled "Winning or Losing?" which was printed in this office during August have been received from the bindery and will be distributed to the subscribers within a week or two. Already the author has received a number of letters congratulating him upon the general appearance of the book.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequaled. For sale by all dealers.

Messrs. Weber & Sons, the florists, are now shipping the largest chrysanthemums of the most beautiful colors they have ever grown. The flowers go to the large cities where prices ranging from $5 to $15 per dozen are realized. Thousands have already been shipped and as many more will be sent away before the season ends.

Mr. Robbins, manager of the Oakland, was here one day this week. He will be engaged at Clarksburg during the winter and expects to return to Oakland about April 1st to put the Oakland Hotel in condition for the season of next year which promises to be even more prosperous than last year.

Every one in this community cannot know every one now as they once did. Other means of communicating with each other than "passing the word around" must be used. The only way this can be done is through the local papers. That is the only way the business man can reach all the people. Through them a man can be known to every one in a very short time. The merchant who does not advertise is confined to very narrow limits.

There are a great many people in every small town who like to crack pale emaciated jokes about their home papers, says an exchange. They like to ridicule it and laugh at it and hold it up for facetious comparison with the metropolitan newspapers. They expect their home paper to lie for them, laugh for them and weep for them, and the only time it really is ridiculous is when it does this. If these same people lived in a city the only way they could get their name in one of the big papers would be to go out and lie down in front of a street car or jump off the roof of a high building. They could become a father a dozen and one times or they could preside as chief mourner until they had enough crepe tied around their hat to lasso a horse, and they wouldn't get any consolation out of the boasted city paper but a few misspelled names among the vital statistics.

"The Deacon."

GAME.—H. Creutzburg buys game of all kinds for cash.

Mrs. King Delawder went out to Fairmont Monday evening for a visit of a week to relatives in that city.

Go to Hinebaugh's Restuurant for meals, lunches, oysters, etc. Ladies' dining room in connection.

Dr. Moffat, of Cumberland, preached to a large audience in the Garrett Memorial Presbyterian church in Oakland Sunday night.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cure biliousness, constipation and headache. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all druggists.

The Board of County Commissioners adjourned Friday afternoon last after a session of three days at which general business was transacted.

Last Sunday was the 418th anniversary of the birth of the great reformer, Martin Luther. The day was appropriately celebrated in Lutheran churches generally throughout the world.

When you feel that life is hardly worth the candle take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, tone up your liver and regulate your bowels making you feel like a new man. For sale by all druggists.

Hon. A. F. George, who spent several weeks in Missouri where he was engaged in the rural free delivery service, came home a few days prior to the election and is now in Frederick county, this State, where he is inspecting rural free delivery routes. Mr. George was in Oakland Monday and informed us that he expects to be sent to Georgia within the next few weeks where he will be stationed for some time.

Reports have been in circulation for some time to the effect that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has made an offer to the owners for the purchase of the Bradley lands adjoining Oakland. Should this report be true and the railroad company obtain possession of these lands it will mean much to Oakland. The ground is comparatively level and would make an ideal situation for large shops or manufacturing plants of all kinds.

Dust from the paved streets is an almost intolerable nuisance. Why can we not take a pointer from the following from the *National Oil Reporter*: "The cost of oil as a street sprinkling liquid is less than water when everything is considered. Further, it kills thousands of germs of all kinds, besides the small bugs and other insects that chance to fall in reach of its spray and hundreds are caught daily. When the first application of oil was applied in the town of Brenham a few months ago hundreds of electric light flies and cotton worm moths were killed. Millions of grasshoppers were spreading all over the city. These were killed and driven away by the oil and in less than a week not one was to be found."

The Result of Advertising.

Messrs. Dixon & Kelso, the merchants of Oakland, had published in these columns last week a display advertisement announcing a special sale for Tuesday and yesterday. Both days their store was packed and jammed with eager buyers, notwithstanding the intensely inclement weather. Mr. Dixon was asked if he thought the money expended for printers' ink proved to be a paying investment. "Most positively yes," was his answer. "Our cash sales on Tuesday amounted to a large sum—four times as much as they ordinarily are. The amount invested for the advertisement is insignificant compared with our increased volume of business. Yes, it pays to advertise." Other merchants in Oakland would do as well if they patronized the columns of this journal.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place at Grantsville, Md., on or about the middle of July last, 5 head of sheep, 4 yearlings and one older, 4 being ewes and one a weather. Four of said sheep having crops off left ear and slit in right ear; one with left ear cropped off.

The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay costs and take them away.

Dated Oct. 1, 1901.

CHRISTIAN M. LIVENGOOD,
30 Grantsville, Md.

Prizes Won.

At the flower show now being held in Baltimore the floral firm of H. Weber & Sons, of Oakland, came off with a number of prizes, among them being three first and one third prize for chrysanthemums; four first and one second prize for carnations; three special premiums as follows: The Baltimore *American* prize of $25 for best vase 50 blooms pink chrysanthemums; the Perine prize of $5 for best 50 Lawson carnations, and the Griffin & Turner premium for 12 Golden Wedding chrysanthemums. No other competitor at the Baltimore show carried off half as many prizes as did the Oakland firm.

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.

PRESTON LUMBER & COAL CO.,
2 tf Oakland, Md

HIS CONDITION SERIOUS.

Detective Calvin Crim's Condition Considered Desperate.

Police Detective Calvin Crim, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who was shot some weeks ago by an alleged crook whom he endeavored to arrest, is in a very precarious condition. Yesterday morning's Cincinnati *Times-Star* is authority for the following:

Detective Cal. Crim remains in a critical condition and is about the same as he was Monday morning. Tuesday morning there was the usual slight improvement, but this does not mean much in his favor. His pulse was still away up to 140 and his temperature 101. Only liquid food is now given him. Mrs. Crim was allowed to see her husband Tuesday despite the fact that he is near death's door. He shook hands with her and she took a seat at his side. Only a few words passed between them. While the nurse took his pulse Crim seemed to doze and when she had finished he looked around and asked: "Has my wife gone?"

But she was still sitting at his side.

"Mr. Crim looked splendid this morning and told me he felt much better," said Mrs. Crim.

A large gathering of friends held a vigil nearly all night at the hospital. Mrs. Crim was there till midnight, and Mr. and Mrs. McDermott and two children and Crim's brother George kept a long watch. Officer Shaffer has been at the hospital every day and night for hours since the shooting. Monday Crim's father at Oakland, Md., was telegraphed to come on, and the sad news was received that he himself is sick and unable to come. Since Crim's shooting his nephew in Maryland had died and father taken sick—a strange series of misfortunes befalling the family. Dr. Griess, who, with Dr. Walker, is attending Crim, did not sleep in his usual room Monday night, but on account of the critical condition of the patient slept in a room next to Crim's.

A Good Show.

For the first time in several years we are to have a medicine show at the opera house for an entire week, commencing next Tuesday. The German Medicine Co. takes this way of advertising their remedies. They have more than fifty comedy companies on the road who give a first-class evening's entertainment. They will engage nothing but the best talent money can procure. No salaries are too high if the act is a pleasing one. The medicines of this well known company are used extensively all over the country and the testimonials they have from prominent people prove that their remedies are all that they claim for them.

They have a novel way of opening up their week's engagement by only charging 2 cents admission for the first night. No reserved seats; first come, first served. They do this to assure themselves a packed house for the first night and the merits of their company assure them a packed house for the balance of the week at the small admission of 10 cents. A handsome gold watch is given away every Saturday night to the most popular young lady of the city. This is decided by voting, which at times gets very exciting when two or three young ladies are each struggling for this prize. Other presents are given away by the company to the holders of the lucky numbers. So if you enjoy good singing, good dancing, funny acts, ariel acts, lots of fun, lots of laughs, don't miss going to the opera house next week to see the German Medicine Co.

Large Sums of Money Expended.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Mountain Lake Park Association held in Oakland on Tuesday when the full board composed of Messrs. Dr. Baldwin, of Washington; Chas. Conner, of Wheeling; Rev. J. M. Davis, D. E. Offutt and L. A. Rudisill, was present, a report was submitted by a committee appointed for the purpose showing that up to June 1st last the sum of $170,000 had been expended by the association in erecting buildings, improving the grounds, etc., since the formation of the corporation. This amount is distinct from the amount expended by property owners upon their grounds for buildings and other improvements, which is in round numbers something like $300,000, showing that within the past twenty years a half million dollars have been expended in this one town of Garrett county alone and all for permanent improvements.

Among other business transacted at the meeting was the donation of an acre of ground to the Garrett Power and Light Company upon which will be erected an electric light plant for the purpose of furnishing light and power to the Park and its residents.

After the meeting of the directors of the Association a meeting of the Community officials was held when an order was passed directing the removal of all electric wires from trees within the limits of the Park by January 1st. This directly affects the company now furnishing light, the service of which for the past year or two has been eminently unsatisfactory.

The ground donated by the Association to the new light company is situated below the dam at the Park and adjoining the railroad siding. The stock is being subscribed rapidly and within a short time the erection of the building and the installation of a new electric plant will be commenced.

Returned From Nome, Alaska.

There arrived in Oakland Monday morning last from Nome Messrs. John Shartzer and Marshal M. Ashby, who went from this place early last spring to the gold fields of Alaska in company with Dr. Chas. Beachy, Michael Nathan and John O'Brien. At Seattle, Washington the party was joined by Clarence Compton, of Grantsville, who accompanied them to Nome. R. S. Browning, son of Senator Browning, did not arrive at Nome until late in July. After spending a few days at Nome Dr. Beachy, Mr. Nathan and Mr. Compton returned to the States. Messrs. Shartzer, Ashby, Browning and O'Brien remained until late in October, arriving at Seattle, Washington, on Oct. 30. Messrs. Browning and O'Brien are now in Idaho, where they have been joined by the Casteel brothers and are engaged in a bear hunt.

In Memoriam.

Virginia C. Kuykendall was born in Barbour county, W. Va., April 26, 1856, and departed this life October 27, 1901, aged 45 years, 6 months and 3 days. In April, 1878, she was married to Wm. Junkins. Of this union was born one daughter. She was a loving mother and a considerate and true wife. She was converted in childhood and united with the U. B. church in which she proved to be a faithful worker. The patience which she exhibited during the last month of her earthly pilgrimage, which was shrouded with great suffering, was truly marvelous. She knew in whom she believed and was wonderfully kept in the embrace of the everlasting arms. In the triumphant finish of her earthly course God's power to save was gloriously manifested. She was free from the bondage which is through fear of death and rather anticipated it as her release from a weary body. She requested the following hymns to be sung at the funeral: "Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep," "There is a Spot and to Me More Dear." She suffered intensely, but was never known to murmur or complain. Her pastor visited her and found her sick room to be a very Bethel. Her faith was strong and she died, as she had lived, in the triumphs of a living faith. Our memories of her will always be precious.

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. A. Fisher, of the U. B. church, assisted by Rev. Geo. I. Uhler, of the Lutheran church, at the home of the deceased near Deer Park. She was laid to rest in the Oakland cemetery.

She leaves a husband, a daughter, two sisters and a brother, namely, Mr. William Junkins and Mrs. Eva B. Clark, of Deer Park; Mrs. Thomas Dickson and Mrs. Garrett Teter, of Philippi, W. Va., and Jacob Kuykendall, of Kansas.

While they are sad they sorrow not as they who have no hope, for they know that their loss is her eternal gain. A FRIEND.

Resetting Boundary Stones.

Workmen in the employ of the government who are engaged in resetting the boundary stones on the Mason & Dixon line between this State and Pennsylvania are at State Line, Pa. They average about one stone a day and the work will require some time to complete. There are three men doing the work.

Church Bell Cracked.

The large bell in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church in Oakland has never emitted a very musical sound which led many to suspect that it was defective in some part. Last Sunday morning as the sexton was ringing the bell for service a very peculiar sound was heard, the cause for which, upon investigation, proved to be two cracks, one on either side where the clapper came in contact with the lip of the bell. The cracks measure nearly a foot each and will eventually render the bell useless. Already there is talk of replacing it with a set of chimes.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the land of the undersigned lying in District No. 2 of Garrett county either for the purpose of fishing, hunting or passing through the same with a weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. C. W. FRIEND.

A Great Opportunity.

The burned district of Jacksonville, Fla., is to be rebuilt at once, offering an opportunity of employment to workmen, and excellent prospect to contractors and capitalists. Jacksonville is reached from all directions by the Seaboard Air Line Railway System, which offers unexcelled facilities in the way of schedules and through car service to that point. nov 14tf

Your Best Fellow

Will like you better for having white, smooth hands, free from chaps and such like detracting things—

GIRLS GET
LILY CREAM

An article that cures skin—soothes and feels good—dries instantly and is perfectly invisible.

LOGAN DRUG COMPANY
WHEELING, W. VA.
15 and 25 cents. At your Druggist.

Oakland Opera House!

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th.

DAVE B. LEVIS'
BIG PRODUCTION

UNCLE JOSH SPRUCEBY.

20 People "Hayseed" Band

Grand Operatic Orchestra!
Car Load Special Scenery!
Novel Mechanical Effects!

The Great **Saw Mill Scene!**

ALL NEW SPECIALTIES!

NOTE THE PRICES..... **25, 35, 50 Cts.**

SEATS ON SALE AT
HARNED'S DRUG STORE.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, Maryland, passed in a cause wherein Noah Brenneman and others are plaintiffs and Paul Beachy and others are defendants, the same being No. 1115 Equity in said Court, the undersigned, as trustee, will sell by public auction, on the premises near the town of Bittinger in said county, on

SATURDAY, The 7th Day of December, 1901,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

all that valuable fee simple piece or parcel of land of which the late John Brenneman and Benedict Beachy died seized and possessed, and on which Paul Beachy now resides, the same being

MILITARY LOTS NOS. 2417, 2418, 2419 and 2420,

lying in one body and comprising a farm of

200 ACRES.

About 150 acres of said place is cleared and in cultivation and the balance in timber. It is improved by a barn and fair-sized dwelling house, together with other outbuildings, and has an ordinary apple orchard thereon. Taxes adjusted to day of sale. (For title see deed from Samuel Brenneman and wife to John Brenneman and Benedict Beachy, dated February 5th, 1881, and recorded among the land records of Garrett county in Liber No. 5, folio 548, &c.)

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from day of sale (or all cash, at the option of the purchaser), the credit payments bearing interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser or purchasers, endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustee.

JOEL ORENDORF, Trustee.

FRED. A. THAYER, Solicitor.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

CALIFORNIA

Via New Orleans & the Sunset Route.

THE ONLY TRUE WINTER ROUTE.

No Snow Blockades or Blizzards.

The only line operating double daily service between Cincinnati and New Orleans, carrying Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers, free Reclining Chair Cars and Buffet, Library, Smoking Cars, Cafe Dining Cars (meals a la carte).

FASTEST and FINEST TRAINS in the SOUTH.

Pullman Excursion Sleeping Cars through to San Francisco from Chicago, via Omaha and the scenic line of the world.

Pullman Excursion Sleeping Cars through to San Francisco from Cincinnati and Chicago, via New Orleans and the Sunset route. These cars are personally conducted by competent agents to look after the welfare of patrons. Quickest and best line to

OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

Fastest train service to the famous

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, OIL FIELDS.

Through Sleeping Car from Chicago without change and through Sleeping Car reservations from Cincinnati via Memphis, Tenn., to

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

SPECIAL HOMESEKKERS' EXCURSIONS TO ALL POINTS SOUTH, WEST AND NORTH WEST.

For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—Several persons of character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary $18.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head offices. Horse and carriage furnished, when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 316 Caxton Building, Chicago. 28 13t

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

THE SEARCH FOR HAPPINESS.

I traveled wide for happiness,
I climbed a lofty hill;
Below me spread a wilderness,
A forest dark and still.
"Here find," cried one, "in solitude
The cure for thy distress;
The crowd ne'er seek yon quiet wood,
'Tis for the wise, the pure, the good,
And far from Life's wild press."
Stay" cried the voice, "end here thy quest.
In yon dun shades find peace and rest."
The silence filled my soul with fear—
Still cried the voice: "'Tis here! 'Tis here!"

I fled and sought the busy mart—
I heard the city's roar;
The dreadful discord smote my heart,
Which shuddered to the core.
Again, as erst upon the hill,
The voice I heard before,
Cried loud, in vibrant tones and shrill:
"Here drink of happiness thy fill,
Nor ever wander more."
But many tear-filled eyes were there,
And furrowed brows, cheeks shrunk with care
Through the vast crowd stalked staring Fear,
Nor rest nor happiness were near.

With weary feet I sought a home,
And here I found my quest;
For love forbade to farther roam,
And promised joy and rest.
Health filled the jocund, buxom breeze,
And Beauty stood confest.
Laughed loud the fields, and all the trees,
And songs of birds did never cease
Above the happy nest.
Sweet flowers with fragrance filled the air,
And pure and full content was there.
"Here," cried my heart, "is Love's fair shrine,"
And rest and happiness were mine.
—Edward Bamford Heaton, in Chicago Advance.

A Newsboy's Love

By HENRI CHEVALIER.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

FROM his seventh year Felix Marteau had been forced to make his own living in the streets of Paris. His stock of merchandise consisted of matches, shoestrings, daily newspapers, pencils and a nerve-killing voice. His education was also forced on him.

When Felix was four years old he was given the privilege of accompanying his mother to the workhouse. She had been committed for habitual intoxication. The benevolent matron of the institution took a deep interest in him. She taught him to read and write and the elements of arithmetic. He needed no more in his business, which presented few arithmetical problems. The transactions hardly ever exceeded 30 sous per day, the profits of which would give him a comfortable lodging. When business was dull the ragged, bare-footed urchin was compelled to make his bed of papers under stairways.

When his father and mother were finally sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for robbery, Felix was left alone in the world. For ten years he led the same aimless life with little variation in his fortune. Then love came even to this forsaken nomad.

Near the crossing where Felix carried on his trade was a large toy store. It had a beautiful display window and the endless variety of playthings always had a magnetic attraction for him. For hours he would

"WHY DON'T YOU OPEN YOUR PACKAGE?"

stand and look through the large plate glass, eagerly coveting one of the treasures.

One Christmas eve, when he was 16 years old, Felix stood enchanted at the window, to the neglect of his business. He seemed to forget all—shoestrings, newspapers, pencils and matches. At last he was awakened from his dream by the sweet voice of a very pretty girl who stood in the doorway.

"Don't you get tired looking at those things?" she asked.

Felix looked confused, and stammered: "There are so many things here to-day, mademoiselle."

"Which do you like best of all?" she asked.

Felix made another survey of the fairy world. Finally his eyes were held by a fine bagatelle table with sticks and balls. One of his chums, the autocrat of the newsboys' home, had one just like it. He looked up into the girl's face and, pointing with his dirty finger to the toy, simply said: "That."

"That costs two francs," she said. Then, seeing the look of despair on the boy's face, she added: "Wait a minute till I come back."

Felix had hardly time to reflect on the strange interview when the girl returned with a package in her hand.

"Take this," she said. "It is my Christmas present to you. Think of me when you play with it."

Felix could hardly believe his eyes. His fairy ran back to her counter in the store without waiting for his thanks. It was an inclement day and he had not taken in enough to pay for his lodging. An old gentleman with large gold spectacles and a benevolent face had witnessed the scene. He patted Felix on the shoulder.

"Why don't you open the package?" he asked.

"I have no time now; I must make a few sous first," was the reply.

"Here is a five franc piece," said the old gentleman, "now have a jolly Christmas and play bagatelle."

Tears rolled down the boy's cheeks as he murmured his thanks to his benefactor, who disappeared in the throng of shoppers. "Think of me when you play" were the words that rang in his ears all through that glorious Christmas. How could he forget that celestial beauty, with peerless complexion and honest blue eyes? She was far beyond the ideals of the novels he had read. He felt that he could die for her.

For two years Felix continued his trade on the crossing. He spent many a leisure moment at the toyshop window, but it was love that attracted him now, hopeless love for the sweet faced clerk. All he had learned about her was that her name was Elise. He had been employed by her to bring billets-doux to a fine-looking young officer who lived in a near-by hotel. He hated the very sight of the dudish soldier. Once he looked over his shoulder when he penned a reply and caught the words: "Ma Chere Elise."

Felix obstinately refused to take pay for these services and his heart filled with jealousy every time he saw Elise's sweetheart. But he was careful not to betray his sentiments either to her or the young officer.

One day Felix was surprised to find Elise in agitated conversation with an aged couple and the proprietor of the store. At times he saw her turn red with anger and then she burst out in tears. Finally he saw her put on her hat and cloak and follow the old couple into a waiting carriage. The thought suddenly occurred to him that he would never see her again.

In a jiffy Felix, leaving his basket on the sidewalk, was stationed on the rear of the landau which was driven rapidly through the streets. It stopped in front of a young ladies' seminary, a large old structure, surrounded by a high wall.

Felix saw Elise alight and with tear-stained face she was led through the gate by the old couple. For an hour he waited across the street. Then the old people returned and were driven away in the carriage.

How to gain an entrance into the seminary, how to help Elise in her apparent plight were the thoughts prompted by Felix' love. He resolved to ask for any kind of employment, pleading to be homeless. Fortunately the gardener's assistant had been discharged on the previous day, so he was engaged on the spot.

On the following morning Elise could hardly suppress her joy when she saw Felix at work in the garden. He slipped a note he had carefully prepared into her hand. It simply asked what he could do for her.

That very evening Felix was reading her reply in his little bedroom over the stable. It said:

"My Dear Felix: How did you find the place where they have taken me? I thank you beforehand for what I know you will do for me. My father is a poor notary in the suburbs. He wants to force me to marry an old, rich baron, the gentleman who gave you the five-franc gold piece one Christmas eve. But though he is a good old soul I love only Julien Broulade, the young officer to whom you have taken my notes. My parents have learned my secret. As I am not of age, I am given the alternative of remaining in this horrid school or marrying the old baron. Dear Felix, go to Julien and tell him where I am. You alone can save me. Yours gratefully,

"ELISE."

Every word in the letter was a blow to Felix. "She only loves this young officer and I must save her for him," he said to himself again and again. He worshiped the ground she stepped on. He could do anything, even lay down his life for her. But his soul struggled against this request. Then he would grow angry at himself for presuming that the son of convicts dared to covet the possession of this pure soul. For hours he writhed in agony on his cot. Then his heroic spirit conquered and he determined to save her.

In the morning Felix went to Julien Broulade and told him where they had carried his sweetheart. As he had not heard from her for three days the young officer's anxiety was greatly relieved and when he learned how Felix had made his way into the seminary he could not find words to express his gratitude.

"I will do anything in the world for you," he said. "I am going to take Elise far away from Paris and I want you to go with us."

"Make Elise happy," replied Felix, "and I will feel sufficiently rewarded."

The officer looked surprised at Felix, who had turned suddenly very pale.

"Are you ill?" he asked.

"No, I am not ill. I have not slept since last night and was much worried over this affair."

Julien and Elise eloped and were married. Two days later they bade farewell to Felix before sailing for America. They never learned that anything but gratitude prompted the newsboy to save Elise from an objectionable match, but they could not understand why he persistently refused all rewards for his services and to sail with them to the new world.

Fable.

Once upon a time there were two boys, of whom one, John, was extremely parsimonious, while the other, William, was a spendthrift. But one day William saved a cent, and at this his father fell over dead, whereupon William came into the property. In the meanwhile, John's father lived on and on, and had finally to be shot. This fable teaches that it is sometimes better to do things in moderation.—Puck.

RACES FOR AMERICA'S CUP.

Long Continued Supremacy of Yankee Yachts Over the English Boats.

Fifty years ago the schooner yacht America sailed to England and in a race especially arranged to accommodate the visitor defeated a fleet of opponents so easily as to set new standards in water racing. She bore home with her a silver cup offered as a prize and since then that trophy has been an object of the most ardent desire on the part of English yachtsmen. But to no avail, says the Chicago Chronicle. Half a century after the victory of old America, Columbia, latest and best of a long line of cup defenders, defeated the latest and best of challengers by winning the third straight race in the series and thereby closing the contest for the season. American pride in American yacht builders and sailors was never higher than to-day, for this last victory is the best of all, won from the smartest candidate for the cup that was ever brought here, and with a boat which had already served its turn in the defense of the cup.

The three races won from Shamrock II. constituted the closest series of all between the cup yachts. The first and the third were sailed on especially narrow margins, while the last, the deciding one, was the closest ever known in this great competition. The first race was won by Columbia by 37 seconds actual time and one minute and 20 seconds corrected time. In that race Shamrock beat Columbia to windward by 39 seconds, but the American yacht more than made up the difference in the run home before the wind. In the third race the conditions were reversed, Shamrock beating Columbia in the run before the wind by 49 seconds in the official records and nearly one minute and ten seconds actually, Columbia having crossed the line about 20 seconds ahead of Shamrock, but both yachts, being behind the handicap gun, were scored as on even terms. In the windward work Columbia pulled up to within two seconds of her rival's time and thus regained her lost ground and won out, with slight aid from the time allowance, taking the heat by 41 seconds corrected time.

Those two races, however close, were not as satisfactory from all points of view as the second, which put the yachts through their paces over a triangular course and gave them ample opportunity with a smart breeze to show off in all kinds of work save clear running. In this race Columbia emphatically proved herself the better boat, overhauling Shamrock steadily on all three legs, and though starting considerably later, crossing the finish line ahead and winning by 2 minutes 53 seconds actual time and 3 minutes 35 seconds corrected. That one race was enough to convince yachtsmen on both sides that England has not yet mastered the sport to the point of successful competition with American designers, skippers and sailors.

The paramount question now is whether there will soon be another race for the cup. The fact that Lipton could not win a single race serves to discourage the British sportsmen, but that he came so near to winning in all three is reassuring. The two sides are closer together than ever before in the matter of models and rigging. It may be that the cup is held here now mainly because of the requirement that the challenger must be brought over under her own sail, thus perhaps handicapping her through the need of greater care for strength than for lightness and ease of line in her construction. With so narrow a margin remaining between England and the coveted cup it may confidently be assumed that it will not be many seasons before some enterprising Briton will challenge. It is not characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon to yield to defeat.

BREAD MATERIALS.

The Various Meals and Vegetables That Are Used as Well as Wheaten Flour.

A great many different materials besides wheaten flour have been used for bread. Beans, peas and other vegetables, as well as barley, Indian meal, oatmeal and other grains, have been tried at different times in place of wheat. Even turnips boiled until soft and mashed with the greater part of the water pressed out of them have been used for bread. When mixed with one-half its weight of wheat meal, this preparation of turnips is said to make a palatable loaf. It is raised with yeast, like any wheaten loaf, and when the bread is properly raised, baked and cooled it is said that the odor and flavor of turnips is scarcely perceptible.

Potato bread is made of one part potatoes boiled and mashed dry and two parts of wheaten meal. It is then raised with yeast and kneaded like any other loaf, says the New York Tribune.

Rice bread is made of three parts wheat flour and one part rice. The rice is boiled tender and drained free from water and mixed with the flour. It is then mixed into a loaf and raised with yeast and thoroughly baked.

Barley used to be extensively used for bread of a coarse quality, but it is inferior to wheat, and, though used extensively in Europe, is seldom seen in this country.

The World at Her Feet.

"I have been a housekeeper for 12 years," remarked one of the fair guests at the chafing dish supper, "and the only thing I can do is to mash potatoes."

Obviously there was only one reply for the polite host to make. "Madam," he said, "you could mash anything."—Chicago Daily Tribune.

A RACE AGAINST TIME.

Graphic Account of the Record-Breaking Journey of the Australian-London Mail.

"Transportation," said a speaker recently before the international commercial congress at Philadelphia, "underlies material prosperity in every department of commerce; without transportation commerce would be impossible; those states and nations are rich, powerful and enlightened whose transportation facilities are the best and most comprehensive; the dying nations are those with little or no transportation facilities."

Then the speaker uttered these two memorable sentences:

"Trade follows the flag."

"Trade follows the mail."

If these statements be true, too great importance can hardly be placed upon the recent achievement of an American Pacific liner and of the five great railroads making up the transcontinental system between San Francisco and New York, of which Mr. Charles Barnard gives a graphic account in the "Four Track Series."

At the post office of Sydney, N. S. W., there lay, early in the morning of August 13, 1901, 367 sacks of the most important mail matter ever sent from Australia to England. There are two routes by which such mail could go. One is an all-British route by way of the Suez canal. The other is practically an all-American route, by way of Samoa, Hawaii, San Francisco, New York and thence to London. Of course, under the present arrangement, the last lap, on the bosom of the broad Atlantic, is sailed under the British flag. The British route is the older one and also the shorter, being 12,500 miles, while the distance the other away around is 13,557, a difference of over a thousand miles.

That morning, the 13th of August, the American flag was flying on a new ship, fresh from the American ship yards on the Delaware. She was the best available ship that day in the South Pacific. The only thing to do was to place the important mail on board the new American, twin-screw steamer "Ventura," of the Oceanic Steamship company, which was done at ten o'clock in the morning. From Sydney the Ventura steered straight for Auckland, and entered that harbor on the 17th. Taking on freight, mails and passengers she again set sail, making for the beautiful and poetic islands of Samoa, thence for Hawaii and San Francisco. At seven p. m., September 2, she anchored at quarantine in San Francisco harbor, having made the voyage in 20 days and 9 hours. Had the Ventura been urged it is possible she could have arrived a few hours earlier and landed those precious mail bags that day. As it happened they could not be landed till 8:30 on the morning of the 3d. They were at once transferred by teams to the Market street station of the Southern Pacific (Ogden route), and at ten o'clock they began their eventful journey across the continent to New York, 3,388 miles away. The officers of the Oceanic Steamship company and of the Southern Pacific were naturally anxious that the mail should make good progress and were kept informed by telegraph of the progress of the train during that day and evening.

Suddenly the unexpected happened. The train arrived at Ogden, Utah, two dreadful hours late.

The mail was transferred to the mail car of train No. 2 of the Union Pacific. It was still late when it reached Omaha. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy put the single mail car containing his majesty's mail behind a special fast engine. It was a night run against time for No. 1086. On and on, 60 miles an hour steady. The train entered Union station, Chicago, at 9:08 a. m., on the 6th. Five hundred and eight miles in 555 minutes.

No. 6 is the Lake Shore—New York Central "fast mail"—the heaviest fast mail train in America. She had left at 8:30. That train had to be overtaken. A new special, two cars and No. 566, would try if it had to chase it all the way into Buffalo. At precisely 9:59:30 a. m. she pulled out from the Lake Shore station—and No. 6 one hour and 29½ minutes ahead. As the special ate up the miles, it became evident that she was making up the lost time. She would overhaul No. 6 at Toledo. Two hundred and forty-four miles in 265¼ minutes. The thing had been done. The two hours lost 2,000 miles away had been made up.

At Buffalo, the precaution was taken to make up the New York Central's No. 6—the fast mail—into two sections, sending on those mail bags from Australia, together with Uncle Sam's mail, in the first section. This was the fifth and last of the railroad lines forming the route across the United States. The train pulled into the Grand Central station the morning of the 7th at 9:57—three minutes ahead of time.

The Campania sailed at noon, with his majesty's mail on board, 25 days and 2 hours out of Sydney. At seven o'clock Saturday morning, September 14, the Australian mail was delivered at the post office in London, assorted and ready for the carriers. Instead of the old time of 35 days and some hours by way of the Suez canal, it was done in 32 days less some hours, by using the American route. This is the natural way from London to the South Pacific, best and natural because it is nearly all within the temperate zone. It crosses the tropics, while the Suez route keeps within the tropics, as torrid Aden testifies, as oColombo and Port Said warmly prove. The great run with the Australian mail settled forever the question of the speediest route between the new commonwealth of Australia and Europe.

ADULTERATION A SCIENCE.

Detective Work of the English Government Laboratory During the Past Year.

The principal chemist of the government laboratory has presented his report on the work of that department for the past year. Of the samples of tea submitted 252, representing 2,662 packages, were refused admission for home consumption on the ground that they contained exhausted leaves, were unsound or were mixed with sand or other substances within the meaning of the act, says the Leeds Mercury.

The 3,828 samples of finished beer taken from 1,586 publicans were analyzed, and 598 or 15.6 per cent. of the samples were found to have been tampered with, either by having been diluted or by the illegal addition of sugar. The present year shows an increase of 1,442 samples, but the result of the analyses, generally, affords no evidence of any falling off in the practice of diluting beer.

The quantity of tobacco cleared for home consumption and the average amount consumed per head were 81,116,999 pounds and 2 pounds in 1899; 80,955,037 pounds and 1 pound 15¾ ounces in 1900, and 83,561,083 pounds and 2 pounds ¼ ounce in 1901. Figures of exported cigars and cigarettes are remarkable as showing how increasingly popular is the practice of smoking cigarettes, and they also show that the consumption of British made cigars is increasing abroad. Eleven adulterated samples of tobacco were found to contain licorice or glycerine.

Legal proceedings were taken in 35 cases in respect of samples analyzed for the protection of the revenue. The penalties imposed amounted to £3,766, in addition to which tobacco to the value of £277 was forfeited as containing an illegal ingredient or an excessive percentage of oil or water; 142 of the cases were disposed of in court, and in 139 resulting in penalties amounting to £1,689, the analysts attending to give evidence. The other cases were settled by the board of inland revenue for compromise fines amounting to £2,077, the defendants in 15 cases preferring to pay the full penalty.

For diluting or adulterating beer 130 persons paid penalties amounting to £2,574.

The considerable increase in the number of samples examined for the home office was largely due to the work in progress in connection with the use of lead compounds in the manufacture of pottery. The total samples examined under this head numbered 195, of which 91 samples were fruits submitted by various firms under home office regulations for the determination of the proportion of readily soluble lead.

A Little Knowledge, Etc.

The possession of a little legal law is like the possession of a revolver; its timely use may be a great protection to a man, while its abuse, on the other hand, may get him into the most serious kind of trouble. But, if he applies discreetly, and carefully, his knowledge of the law, he will not only be relieved of the necessity of employing a lawyer, in many instances where one would otherwise be needed, but he will be able to greatly facilitate the work of the lawyer when he is called in.—Gen. B. F. Tracy, in Success.

Plenty of Chance for Her.

He had been reading about the woman who kept house on $2.70 a week and still had so much trouble with her husband that she was about to apply for a divorce.

"Do you believe it?" he asked.

"Why not?" inquired his companion.

"Oh, it looks to me a good deal like a matrimonial advertisement. A young woman—and she is young—who can keep house on $2.70 a week certainly won't have to be without a husband long."—Chicago Post.

Paradise for Sportsmen.

To him who knows not where to go, there can be no better place suggested than the Pocono mountains, lying in the northeastern part of Pennsylvania, along the beautiful Delaware river. Whether you go for health, or sport, you can hardly experience the latter without acquiring the former. The elevation of the mountains varies from 1,600 to 2,000 feet, and are one dense growth of pine and fir trees. Deer, bear and other large game are plentiful, and though the region is visited by thousands of sportsmen every year, there seems to be no noticeable decrease in the attractions offered. The Pocono mountain hotels, camps and game preserves are readily accessible by the Lackawanna Railroad, the great trunk line between New York and the Great Lakes.

Truth in Advertising.

Mr. Gettit—Well, that place where we boarded this summer advertised the truth, anyway.

Mr. Hazzit—Indeed? That was a novelty.

"Yes, sir; it advertised: 'Summer boarders taken in.'"—Detroit Free Press.

An Incomplete House.

We run wild over the furnishings of a house; its furniture, carpets, hangings, pictures and music, and always forget or neglect the most important requisite. Something there should be always on the shelf to provide against sudden casualties or attacks of pain. Such come like a thief in the night; a sprain, strain, sudden backache, toothache or neuralgic attack. There is nothing easier to get than a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and nothing surer to cure quickly any form of pain. The house is incomplete without it. Complete it with a good supply.

Knowledge and Speech.

"One great trouble," said Uncle Eben, "is dat when a man is smaht enough to say anyfing wuf hearin' he is also smaht enough not to talk much."—Washington Post.

Care of the Complexion.

Many persons with delicate skin suffer greatly in winter from chapping. Frequently the trouble arises from the use of impure soap and cheap salves. The face and hands should be washed only in clear, hot water with Ivory soap. A little mutton tallow or almond oil may be used after the bath to soften the skin. ELIZA R. PARKER.

A Smart Dog.

A gentleman advertising for a lost dog says the animal answers to the name of Nancy, living or dead. That's a smart dog.—Tacoma Ledger.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

It Seemed So.

Strawber—Was her father willing to help you out?

Singerly—That's the way he acted.—Town and Country.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

His First Hour in the Country.

Mother—Why, baby, what's the matter?

Baby (who has been stung by a bumble-bee)—The automobile-bug bit me.—Judge.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Foreigner—"In American politics I understand the office seeks the man." American—"That's all wrong! A representative American wouldn't have an office that sought him."—Ohio State Journal.

A kind heart is a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity freshen into smiles.—Washington Irving.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

It is easy to convince a woman, but she will not stay convinced.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color silk, wool or cotton perfectly at one boiling.

A boy's idea of revenge on his parents is to refuse to get his lessons at school.—Atchison Globe.

The friend that fails us is better lost.—N. Y. Sun.

Bronchitis Can Be Cured

With Hoxsie's Croup Cure, speedily. 50 cts.

An old-fashioned remedy—sending for the doctor.—Puck.

Mrs. Ellen Ripley, Chaplain Ladies Aid, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 7, 222 10th Ave., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn., Strongly Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound cured me of ulceration of the womb, and getting such a complete cure I felt that the medicine had genuine merit and was well worth recommending to other sick women.

"For fifteen years I have been your friend. I have never written you before, but I have advised hundreds of women to take your medicine, in fact it is the only real reliable remedy I know of for a sick woman.

"I have not yet found a case of ovarian or womb trouble which has not been relieved or cured by the faithful use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"You have brought health to hundreds of women in Minneapolis as you have no doubt to others over the country."—MRS. ELLEN RIPLEY.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

HAS RICH RESOURCES

Why Capital Is Invading the Little Isle of Cape Breton.

One of the Rarest Spots on the Atlantic Coast—How a Brave Yankee General Captured Louisburg Citadel.

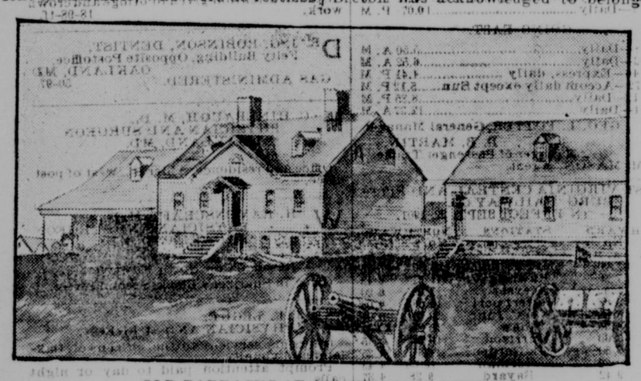
[Special Boston Letter.]

PERHAPS no piece of land embracing the same number of acres presents more varied attractions to the sightseer than the island of Cape Breton, and few are more neglected by tourists. Its coast line divides it from various bodies of water and it is indented in every direction by large bays and inlets.

Fogs from the Atlantic ocean, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gut of Canso, Cumberland strait, and, last but not least, over the neck of the peninsula of Nova Scotia from the Bay of Fundy, drift over it, enriching and deepening the color tones of its vegetation.

Certain portions of the coast stand out in bold grandeur. Everywhere the scenery is fine. In winter, the dark pines outlined against sea and sky and contrasted with the purity of the snow give an impression of great solemnity. This is heightened by the roar of the surf. In spring and summer, when maple, birch and oak trees furnish variety to the forest coloring, the effect is less severe. In autumn, when the frost has touched the leaves with glorious reds and purples, the island is magnificent. The atmosphere softens and blends everything. Grain grows in abundance, although the inhabitants draw more or less on the United States for food supplies. Fish, of course, are used in large quantities, for the surrounding waters contain the finest fishing in the world, but the great wealth of the island has always consisted of coal, which is now being mined in great quantities.

Cape Breton lies between Newfoundland and the mainland of Nova Scotia, to which it was annexed in 1829, much to the disgust of its turbulent inhabitants, who were as restless as the waves that surrounded them. French and Spanish settlers superseded the Indians; these were followed by English and more French, then more English. After these came, in 1800, Scotch Highlanders, driven from their homes by unjust laws. These latter settled in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.



OLD BARRACKS AT SIDNEY, CAPE BRETON.

On the island the influx came chiefly from the inland districts of Inverness and Argyleshire, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian making common cause and rendering the little island the Scotchiest of all Scotch districts outside the old country. Many amusing anecdotes are told of their manner of standing by each other, casting religious prejudice to the winds. Any kind of a Scotchman was better than one being representative of another nation. These different nationalities have never entirely amalgamated, and not the least of the attractions of Cape Breton are the speech and customs of its people.

After many years of neglect, public attention is being directed toward Cape Breton on account of the development of its mines. It has been called the "long wharf of America," and for about eight years past it has been regarded as a future great distributing center. It is well situated for the purpose and coal crops out prominently in various localities, notably on the east coast cliffs from Morien Bay to North Sidney. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth the coal trade of Cape Breton flourished, and Champlain, in 1812, drew a map of the island. But Nicholas Denys, of Toupe, was the first to make reference to the coal. A grant of the island was made to him in 1654, by Louis XIV. Its possession was furiously contested with him and he finally returned to France in 1672, and wrote a work concerning his troublesome possessions, with a title as long as his years of disappointment. The mines since that time have been worked in a desultory way. An English company, the General Mining association, had a monopoly of the coal trade from 1827 to 1858, when their charter was amended, so that the legislature resumed all portions but the North Sidney part of the eastern coal field. Leases were at once made to different companies. The Dominion Coal company has been methodically handling the output for the last few years, and now the Dominion Iron and Steel company intends to join in making Louisburg a headquarters.

This venerable town, from having been an obscure fishing village for a century and a half, is liable to regain an importance equal to that of the distant past, though differing from it in kind. Wharves are being built into the waters of the harbor, looking down through which fish may be seen flashing around sunken cannon. In 1893 a Boston capitalist consolidated all the mines not belonging to the old company. Old shafts have been enlarged, immense new ones dug and modern machinery put into use. The Nova Scotia Steel company is equipping a large steel plant. At different points large mines are being worked, and in 1899 the Dominion Steel & Iron company at Sidney was founded with a capital of $20,000,000, being a veritable Prince Charming to the sleepy little village, which is as yet hardly awakened to the fact of its future importance.

Cape Breton is a land of splendid harbors. Several railroads are expected to terminate at Louisbourg, and it is mentioned as the probable future landing place for British vessels. This little town is full of historic interest. Although Leif Ericson is said to have been the first white man to view these shores, there is no history of their having been trodden except by the feet of Indians until John and Sebastian Cabot landed there in 1497. All the nations after this sent boats to the surrounding waters for the fishing, Spain and France taking the lead. In 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht, Cape Breton was acknowledged to belong to France, and during the following 30 years about $5,000,000 was expended on the fortress at Louisbourg. This town became most important to the French fishing interests as well as a key to French possessions in America. Authorities differ as to whether it was named after Louis XIV. or his successor. It was established on the south side of a commodious landlocked harbor, and is about 25 miles from Sidney, with which it is now connected by rail. The mouth of the harbor is about a mile in width, but a continuous reef reaching from the main shore to a large island in the center reduces the entrance to about one-third of a mile. On this island the French mounted a battery as soon as the governor in 1745, was ordered to attack Louisbourg. In defiance of the British government, which expected success to and precautions against it, he placed his confidence in the strength of his own arms, and in the face of orders from home, under the command of Col. Sir William Pepperill, of Massachusetts, a brilliant band of volunteers and untrained New England men, without siege artillery, attacked the best equipped fortress in the country upon which and its outworks were mounted 170 guns, and which contained a garrison of 1,500 trained militia and 750 regulars. Pepperill, knowing nothing of war, possessed a good fund of Yankee common sense, which stood him in good stead at this time. Louisbourg surrendered June 16. By keeping the French flag flying the victors were enabled to capture the ship Notre Dame de Deliverance, containing a cargo of cocoa, $700,000 in Peruvian gold and a large sum in gold and silver ingots. A garrison was left which occupied the town until 1748, when Great Britain turned it over to France. During the next ten years convicts were employed in strengthening the defenses. In 1758 an attack was made by the British under more imposing, if less romantic circumstances than the former one. Frigates, 32 ships of the line with 12,000 troops, came against 4,200 French and 12 ships. A landing was forced, and although the place was ably defended, the women, even, headed by Commandant Drucour's wife, assisting the soldiers, Louisbourg surrendered on July 27, but not until after a determined resistance had compelled Wolfe to defer his attack on Quebec until the following year. The town was dismantled two years later; even the cut stone of the houses, brought from France, was carried to Halifax. Grass grows on the site of the old fortifications, and but little is left to indicate former importance. But modern progress has touched Louisbourg with its magic finger and strangers are treading the ground once familiar to the feet of a vanished civilization.

EDWARD JULIAN.

LOUISBOURG MONUMENT.
(Erected in Honor of the Yankee Heroes of 1745.)

THE MASTICATION CURE.

A German Scientist's Remedy for Indigestion on the Gladstonian Principle.

Mastication is the latest cure for the ills which afflict mankind, says a writer in the Brooklyn Eagle. A German scientist has discovered that indigestion and all the complaints arising from it can be either prevented or cured by obliging patients to bite up thoroughly everything that enters their mouths. Even liquids, such as water, must be chewed to some extent, and soup must receive as much mastication as if it were composed of dry bread crumbs. According to the scientist who advocates this method, 85 per cent. of the stomach troubles of mankind are caused by improper methods of consuming food and drink. The human mouth, he points out, is neither a mere receptacle for food, nor is it designed solely for tasting. It is as much a digestive organ as the stomach itself. More than half of the process of digestion, he says, should take place in the mouth. It is when the work which should have been performed by the teeth is thrown upon the stomach that indigestion and other troubles ensue. Animals do not have indigestion, says the German discoverer, because those which have been given ruminant teeth never think of bolting their food, as mankind does. The dog bolts its food and does not suffer from indigestion simply because nature has provided it with a digestive apparatus which renders chewing more or less superfluous. Nature, however, stopped with the animals. No man yet investigated has been found to possess the dog's digestive abilities.

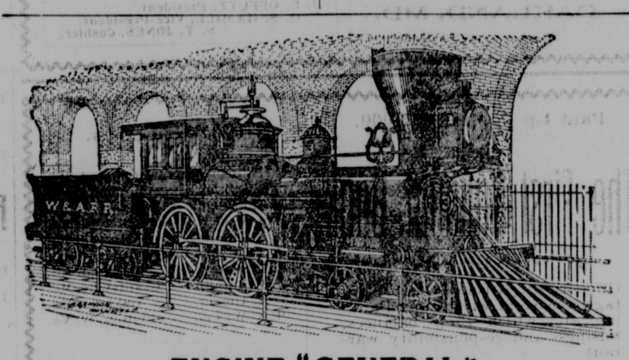
Dogs That Never Bark.

There are varieties of the dog that never bark—the Australian dingo, the Egyptian shepherd dog and the "lion-headed" dog of Thibet.

EXPERT DEER TRAINERS.

The Natives of Lapland Are Adepts in the Handling of the Unbroken Animals.

Even more expert than the Siberians in the care and training of reindeer are the natives of Lapland. Accordingly a score of full-blooded Lapps have been induced, by liberal offers, to emigrate to Alaska, where they form a little colony. With them have come a number of their dogs, remarkably intelligent animals, who not only herd and guard the reindeer, but also assist in training and breaking them to harness, says an exchange.



ENGINE "GENERAL."

The famous engine, "General," which played such an important part in the Civil War, has been sent to Chattanooga by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and given a prominent place in the Union Depot, where it will remain as a permanent monument to American valor.

On the morning of April 12, 1862, Capt. W. A. Fuller left Atlanta in charge of the passenger train, on the W. & A. R. R. When he reached Marietta a party of strangers, dressed in citizens' clothes, boarded the train and paid their fares to different points. They claimed to be refugees from the Yankee lines joining the Confederate Army, but were disguised soldiers, volunteers from Sill's Brigade, Mitchell's Corps, U. S. A., commanded by Capt. Jas. J. Andrews.

At Big Shanty the train stopped for breakfast, and most of the passengers and train crew left the train. The passengers had taken their seats at the table, Capt. Fuller facing the train. He saw through the window some strangers get on the engine in an excited manner and start off rapidly. He remarked to his engineer, Jeff Cain, and Anthony Murphy, then foreman of the W. & A. shops, that "Some one who has no right to do so has gone off with our train." All three arose and hurried out of the house, just as the engine passed out of sight.

Capt. Fuller, Murphy and Cain commenced pursuit on foot. They soon secured a hand-car and, in spite of the obstructions placed on the track by the raiders, made rapid progress. At Etowah they found the engine "Yonah," and the pursuit then was at such a rapid pace that serious damage to the railroad by the raiders was impossible.

The "General" was abandoned by the raiders at a point about half way between Kingston and Graysville, on account of lack of fuel and the close pursuit of Fuller and his party. When the fugitives abandoned the engine their leader, Jas. J. Andrews, took care of himself, and they left in squads. Four of them were run down in the forks of the Chickamauga River at Graysville, and one was forcibly persuaded to tell who they were. Later there was a trial by military court, and eight of the raiders were executed in Atlanta as spies, six were exchanged, and eight escaped from Libby prison.

The object of the raid was to burn the bridges on the line of the Western & Atlantic Railroad and thus cut off the Confederate Army from its base of supplies.

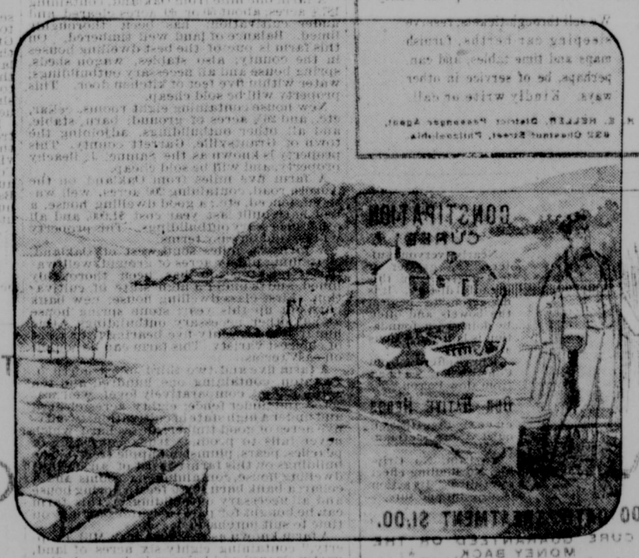
The survivors of the Andrew Raiders have erected a monument to their fallen comrades, and it stands to-day in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. Two tablets have also been erected by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, one marking the spot at which the "General" was captured and the other where it was abandoned. A third tablet has been erected in front of the engine "General" in Chattanooga.

Reindeer have been the real heroes of the most thrilling enterprises in the history of Alaska. One was the carrying of relief supplies to the destitute miners in the Yukon valley when untold hardships and privations were endured in driving across an unknown wilderness without roads or trails or guides. The reindeer were frequently stampeded by wolves and mountain lions, but in the end they accomplished a journey which could not possibly have been made with other dogs or horses. In conjunction with the revenue cutter Bear—which vessel, by the way, has been employed more extensively than any other in the transportation of reindeer—300 deer carried supplies and the famous relief expedition to the whalers imprisoned in the ice at Point Barrow. In this case the overland journey exceeded 1,500 miles in length.

A Kangaroo Ranch.

An Arkansas pioneer is making arrangements to start a kangaroo ranch. The hides are valuable and the tendons much more so. The latter can be split extremely fine, and are the best thing known to surgeons for sewing up wounds, and especially for holding broken bones together, being much finer and tougher than catgut.

WELSH VILLAGE RULED BY WOMEN.



The little town of Langum, in South Pembrokeshire, Wales, is remarkable for its oysters and its women. Not that the women are more attractive than elsewhere, but because they rule the village with a firm hand, while the men take the less strenuous positions of housekeepers and assistants to the female population. The women of Langum begin their work early in life, and by the time they are 16 they are expert oyster fishers, an industry which is exclusively in their hands. In spite of their hard life they retain their health and strength for many years.

TWELVE-MILE TUNNEL.

The Length of the Simplon Now Being Put Through—Other Mammoth Bores.

When the state of Massachusetts many a long year ago took up the task of digging out the Hoosac tunnel, and the work dragged along in the most tedious manner imaginable, the wits of New England, and especially Oliver Wendell Holmes, made countless jests about "that dreadful bore," which it seemed at one time would never be completed. But with an ample margin before the end of the last century it was opened to railroad traffic, and it has been useful ever since. The railroad companies all over the continent have been spending millions upon millions of dollars in the construction of tunnels since the first excavation was thrown open for the Hoosac subway. But several of the most difficult and costly tunnels of the globe have not been finished by private corporations. Governments have decided in a number of instances that public interests made it advisable that huge amounts should be expended out of the public funds for the piercing of mountains and the building of railroads far below the surface of the earth. And note, says the New York Tribune, how the scope and extent of such enterprises have been enlarged and developed!

Before the first blast at the foot of the Hoosac hills was exploded the drilling out of a passageway of not more than a mile in length, under a considerable hill or a peak of moderate height, was regarded as a formidable task. The Hoosac hole was about five miles in length, and so many years were spent before trains were sent through it, and so many millions of dollars were thrown into the pit, that several moss-grown sages of the old Bay state were inclined to boast of it as one of the seven wonders of the modern world. But the Hoosac is no mighty affair in comparison with the tunnels under great mountain ranges in our western territory and elsewhere. Under the Alps especially has engineering skill accomplished great things. The Arlberg tunnel is a half dozen miles in length, the Mont Cenis nearly eight, the St. Gothard more than nine, while the Simplon, now under way, is almost twice as long as the Arlberg, a half longer than the Mont Cenis and almost a third longer than the St. Gothard. It is expected that the Simplon will be open for traffic in 1904. The barrier of the Alps as an obstruction to swift and easy travel to and from Italy is almost done away with. What obstacles will discourage the engineers of future generations when those of to-day are so eager to dig out tunnels 12 miles long thousands of feet beneath the summits of snow-capped mountains?

HAS A KINDLY HEART.

King Edward Cares for His Old and Faithful Servants in All Departments.

King Edward VII. of England has a heart as kindly and tender as ever beat in a human breast, says an eastern exchange. Other faults he may have, but he never forgets one who has done him or his family a long and loyal service. One of the most efficient and faithful officers, Capt. E——, on a certain royal yacht, is or has been a man of very moderate means. To hold a commission in the British navy is an expensive proposition, which calls for an independent income many times in excess of the actual pay. Especially is this so in the case of the royal craft, on which during the season there is one continuous round of entertainments. The officer in question had a growing family, a home that befitted his social station and little more than his pay. For some years he battled with the situation, but at last, worn out and heart sick, determined to resign and enter the merchant marine. In some way or other the king heard of his resolve. Less than a couple of months ago Capt. E—— was surprised and even alarmed to receive a peremptory command from the king ordering him to report at Buckingham palace forthwith.

Although he knew that his skirts were clean he felt perturbed nevertheless. But his reception by his majesty was of a most cordial nature. After some preliminary the king said: "I think you are entitled to a holiday in return for your years of work on the ——. So that you better take this." The astounded officer was handed an admiralty order granting him a year's leave of absence on captain's full pay. "You can renew that at the end of the year if you so desire," added Edward VII., with a significant laugh. "And, by the way, this may interest you!" Capt. E—— was here given a letter offering him command of a superb and newly built liner, one of several running between London and an English colony. The letter was to the effect that the personal recommendation of the king was the cause of its being written. The overwhelmed captain never quite remembered how he got out of the palace. But he is now the monarch of the ocean that he is.

Good Forgotors.

Giles—Old Scurvey is awfully absent-minded, isn't he?

Miles—Really, I never noticed it.

"Well, he is just the same. Why, he actually fell into the river one day last week and forgot to drown."—Chicago Daily News.

Empty Handed.

Royal Servant—Your majesty, there is another creditor without.

Sultan of Turkey—Tell him to go without.—Ohio State Journal.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"Elsie says there was only one drawback to her wedding." "What was that?" "She says her father looked too cheerful when he gave her away."—Indianapolis Journal.

She—"So you don't like these Wagner concerts?" He—"Well, they have one redeeming feature. They're so loud you can't hear the man next to you whistling his accompaniment."—Philadelphia Record.

"It's real nice since Ella got an idea that she's such a grand singer." 'How's that?" "Why, she has such an exalted opinion of her ability that she won't sing when you ask her."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Friend—"What, Pat, not learned to ride that bicycle yet?" Pat (who has been practicing for a week)—"Sorra a bit, sorr. Shure Oi can't aven balanee mesilf standin' still, let alone roidin'!"—Glasgow Evening Times.

Mrs. Von Blumer—"It seems a pity that the Smith wedding should be on the same day as the Jones funeral." Von Blumer—"Can't you go to both?" Mrs. Von Blumer—"Oh, no. I won't have time to change my clothes."—Town Topics.

Candid.—"Conductor," inquired the timid old lady, "ain't you afraid o' bein' killed by the 'lectricity in these trolley cars?" "No, ma'am," said he, as he pocketed four fares and rang up only two, "I'm not exactly a good conductor."—Philadelphia Press.

How He Won Her.—"Yes, it suddenly dawned on her that she loved me." "When did the revelation come to her?" "When she noticed that I refrained from smiling the first time I saw her on the street in her new automobile coat."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Partner—"That new man seems to be a conscientious fellow. He appears to be intent upon earning his wages." Second Partner—"But aren't you afraid he is a man not to be trusted?" First Partner—"Why do you ask that?" Second Partner—"When the clock strikes 12 he waits until the last stroke before quitting work. Doesn't it look rather suspicious that he doesn't throw down his tools at the first stroke?"—Boston Transcript.

THE "SEA LADY."

Queer Tales of a Mysterious and Beautiful Girl on the Lonely Coast of Scotland.

The name, at any rate, has at last been discovered of the mysterious and beautiful lady who, as recorded in the London Express some time ago, has been making her home on the seashore in a lonely spot on the Argyllshire coast. She is a Miss Margaret MacDougal. But at that point information ceases. Young and singularly attractive, with great masses of brown hair worn loose over her shoulders, or lightly tied with a piece of ribbon, she has been residing on the Ardmaddy beach at high water mark without shelter and without food of any kind save shellfish. She sleeps on the grass, and declines all offers of food, clothing or money. The most extraordinary stories are current about the fair unknown, of which the following—supplied by a local correspondent—are a fair sample:

"When at leisure," the correspondent says, "she knits and knits; and the ball of worsted never seems to decrease in size. She talks English and Gaelic fluently, and even converses in several other languages, to suit the person talking to her. She has been photographed several times, but none of the photographs seem alike, and she does not appear to everybody the same.

"To some she appears to be about 24 years of age and to others about double that age. She gives her name as Margaret MacDougal, but nothing is known as to where she comes from. Ardmaddy, where she resides, has been always famous as the rendezvous of fairies. Near by is Dunna-teime and Creag-an-Fharaidh—places famous as the haunts of those spirits that influence men for good or ill. To this place it is believed," adds the correspondent, "she retires at night. There she gets news of all that will transpire the following day. She has a thorough knowledge of the Scriptures, and has a great hatred of the clergy."

Dasher's Repartee.

Dasher came to tea and mentioned a brilliant repartee made by himself. He had been lecturing on the church's seasons and how to observe them, when a crude man in the audience asked what was the best way to observe All Fools' day. Dasher replied: "It should be spent in self-examination," and the gainsayer was silenced. After Dasher was gone, my wife said she thought she had heard this story before, though with a different tourniure. I have often noticed that the same stories are told by different persons as having happened in their own experience. The thing that struck me as so curious that I made a note of it for my Psychical Society Cornhill

His View of It.

"In these old plays," she said, "the characters are always saying 'Marry,' but 'Elbo this' or 'Marry, but I'll do that.'" "What of it?" he asked. "I mean, upon a funny word to use." "Not at all," he answered. "You see, in the old days 'marry' was a swear word, and," he added, thoughtfully, "it sometimes think that it still ought to be."

Later, he apologized. He had to do it or else eat at a restaurant. It is said that the road to a man's heart lies through his stomach, but the resourceful woman knows that that is not the only goal that can be reached by that route.—Chicago Post.

Yoked With a Horse

Terrible Punishment Inflicted By a Russian Peasant on His Girl Wife

That savagery and ignorance still prevail to an alarming extent among the Russian peasantry is illustrated by a recent bit of realism from the pen of Maxim Gorky, a new Russian literary genius, whose work is said to possess even more virility than that of Tolstoi. All his work is infused with passionate human interest of the struggle for life among the poor of Russia. The following story is not an effort of the imagination, but a vivid picture of an actual occurrence witnessed by the author:

This is no fiction—more's the pity.

I witnessed the scene of horror and savageness here described in the village of Kaneybowka, government of

"GET UP, WITCH."

Cherson, Russia, on July 15, 1901. It's a twentieth century tragedy, more's the pity, I repeat.

In the village street, past the dust covered huts, a procession. Slowly it moves along, this peculiar procession, attended by howls and frantic yells and catcalls.

After it, like a great wave, the people stream and surge over the highway. At the head walks a little horse, and a comically worn out jade he is. His head is bent as if in sorrow. When he raises one of his fore legs, his chin sinks down still lower, as if the mouth was to lick the dust. When he raises another leg, his hind quarters tremble and come down. The sorry brute looks as if he would fall over and expire any moment.

At his side and like him chained to the thill pole ambles a woman with uncertain step. A woman? No, a girl rather. She is small, sparsely developed and entirely naked.

Her head, wreathed by masses of thick, dark blond disheveled hair, is held high and thrown back, her wide open eyes stare into space with a look that has nothing human in it.

Her body is a mass of blue and black and red and yellow stains and blotches, of round and oval welts, knots and lumps, the left breast is cut in several places, and blood trickles from the wounds, marking her path.

The blood has made a reddish stain running from the heart across the body and down the left leg to the knee; blood has also accumulated on the top of the foot, but there merciful dust hides humanity's disgrace.

It looks as if some vandal, some bully rough had risen from a mediæval torture chamber, had begun to flay this poor little body, but had sickened at the task after tearing off one strip of quivering skin. Still, mercy was only a spasmodic dweller in his black soul. Dropping the knife, he seized a knout to work off his fury on God's own likeness.

The girl couldn't have been an ordinary peasant woman born and bred in poverty and degradation, for her feet were small and slender. They didn't seem to touch the ground. There was indeed no visible support to her swaying, bleeding body. God's will alone held it up—I think saved it from falling and dragging along the dusty, sun burnt ground a prey to stones and wheels.

The driver was a tall, stalwart peasant in a white blouse and black sheepskin cap, allowing portions of his red, straight hair to escape.

His left hands held the reins, in his right he swung a terrible scourge. Hide thy face, humanity! Beloved Christ, didst thou die for a beast such as this?

The woman born brute lashes alternately horse and woman, front or back, haunches or head, it is all the same to him. He acts methodically, machine-like. A buzzsaw, I warrant you, harbors finer sensibilities in its heart of hearts if we could only read in it.

The eyes of the redhaired peasant are bloodshot; they sparkle with mischief, cruelty, triumph. The eyes are green, and their color is intensified by the red of his hair.

His blouse sleeves are rolled up, leaving his strong muscular arms free, the arms of a gorilla, thickly covered with short red hair.

The peasant's mouth is wide open, showing long, yellow, sharp canine teeth. Every little while he cries in a hoarse voice:

"Get up, witch that thou art! Faster; don't be all day about it. We must finish our twenty miles before dusk. Ah, this" (meaning a stroke with the whip), "was a good one. It struck the right spot, dost think so, brother horsy?"

And behind this wagon to which the biped beast of burden is chained, together with the sorriest of jades, roams and runs and straggles on crutches when necessary a vast multitude, yelping and howling, screaming and whistling.

The thirst for blood, I am ashamed to say, seems to animate particularly boys and young girls. To them the tragedy enacted is as good as a circus. Every now and then some lad or girl runs up to the bleeding woman to shriek words of contempt and hatred, threats and reproaches, into her scared face.

Plenty of women in the procession. They couldn't run faster, couldn't stick closer, if a new hat or frock was to be seen. Their faces are red with excitement, while their eyes gleam with pleasure and malice.

I repeat the above is gospel truth, more's the pity! I witnessed the scene myself sitting at the window of a hut while illness paralyzed my limbs. They call it "the show," and it is a popular amusement thereabouts, hallowed by tradition. The state winks at it, the church closes its eyes against it.

A husband who discovers his wife's faithlessness may yoke her with his cattle for twenty miles and lash her as much as his cattle. If he exceeds the run by a yard only or if he doesn't divide the punishment equally between woman and beast, he is liable to arrest and to a fine of 15 kopecks, the value of a half pint of schnapps.

Rode on the Back Of a Big Shark

Herr Eastwood of San Francisco was recently the guest of Commander Hobson of Honolulu in a shark hunt in Pearl harbor. Sharks are plenty in the waters of the Hawaiian Islands, and shortly after setting their line they hooked a big one. They brought him alongside and made him fast and turned in for the night.

The boys were pretty tired and sleepy and not inclined to turn out early the next morning, but with the first peep of dawn in the blushing east Herr Eastman slipped on deck and, securing a pair of marlin spikes from the mate's bag, securely wired them together, fastened a heaving line to the eyes in each end and was ready for his experiment. Carefully hauling the shark alongside, he slipped the marlin spikes between its jaws and secured by them a noose over the horn of its nose so that they could not be displaced. The shark bucked considerably, but Eastwood gave it plenty of line until it quieted down again, when once more he hauled it alongside and, after slipping off his shoes and stockings, took a firm grip on the lines, cast off the stake rope and then stepped boldly on to the shark's back.

The first move of the startled shark was to try to dive, but a sharp pull on the impromptu bit opened his mouth so wide that he had to get his head above water to breathe. It is a well recognized fact that a fish will drown if his mouth can be kept open for a few minutes under water, and Eastwood had taken advantage of this.

The shark seemed badly frightened for a short time and made it pretty difficult for his rider to preserve his equilibrium, but his bare feet clung tightly to the back of the big fish, and after a number of unsuccessful efforts to dive or shake him off the shark became quite tractable, and he could turn him about and steer him in any direction he wished. When he was fully satisfied that the finny steed was under control, he rode alongside the yacht and called the boys on deck, and if ever there was a surprised lot he had them. Their shouts and exclamations brought the entire Punlo settlement to the beach to see what was up, and they would not at first believe their eyes, but finally concluded there was a new kahuna in town and that he was a dandy. Many of them paddled out in their canoes to get a good look at the kahuna and returned to the beach to report and increase the wonderment of their neighbors.

Captured by Her Pirate Crew.

What has been the fate of Captain Gilmore, his wife and the officers of the Chilean bark Latona, which sailed last fall from Port Blakely, Chile, for Eaton, Peru? Have they been killed by their own crew or have they been captured by pirates? One fate or the other must have befallen them, for it is pretty certain that the bark Leonora, wrecked in the Philippines in January, was the missing Latona.

Shipping men of San Francisco and the Pacific coast say they feel sure that the wreck on the Philippine shore is the missing Latona and that the crew must have mutinied and killed the captain, his wife and all the English officers and then started to find the pathways to the south Pacific, where the cargo could be sold at good prices. If this is correct, then the reticence of the survivors of the wreck is explained.

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Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.
Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.
OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.
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200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.
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Car load feed and flour just arrived at Eagle Store, Grantsville.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF AN INTEREST IN
Valuable Real Estate
Situated in Garrett County, Md.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county at the suit of G. S. Hamill, executor of William W. Bray, deceased, against Harriet B. Paugh, the same being No. 5 Judicials to December term, 1901, of said Court, I, the undersigned Sheriff, by an actual entry upon the premises hereinafter described, did seize, levy upon and take in execution all of the right, title and reversionary interest of the said Harriet B. Paugh, in and to all that property situated in District Number Fourteen, Garrett county, known as the

William W. Bray Farm,

containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, which said real estate is more particularly described in a deed from Joseph Friend of John to the said William W. Bray, dated the 6th day of June, 1872, and recorded in Liber H. R. No. 36, folio 482, &c., one of the land records of Allegany county, especial reference to which deed is herein made for a more complete description of the interest hereby intended to be sold, which is an undivided one-sixth interest of the above defendant in said property subject to the life estate of Amanda Bray, and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
The 23d Day of November, 1901,

in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m. of said day, will offer the interest of the said Harriet B. Paugh in the aforesaid real estate at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the day of sale to satisfy the aforesaid execution and costs.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.
ANDREW J. OESTER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

183½ acres coal land on Youghlogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north o Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to
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NOTICE OF First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Henry Achenbach and Harry E. Achenbach, trading as H. Achenbach & Son and as individuals, Bankrupts.
In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of H. Achenbach & Son, partners and as individuals, of the county of Garrett and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of October A. D., 1901, the said H. Achenbach & Son, partners and individuals, were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 6 Washington street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Oct. 24, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 19, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	3.42	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.35	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	10.01	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.52	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.07	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Daily	5.50	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.52	A. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.41	P. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.35	P. M
No. 4—Daily	12.37	A. M

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1901.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	6 01
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 15	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 48	10 35 lv	Coketon	8 35	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 10†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 15
8 46*	NOON 12 52† ar	Beverly	lv	†1 44
9 10*	1 15† ar	Huttonsville	lv	†1 20
P. M.	3 15* ar P. M.	Bealington	lv	P. M. *11 45 A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agen

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1901.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Grantsville" in the village of Grantsville, in the County of Garrett, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEAL

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this twentieth day of August, 1901.

(Signed) CHARLES G. DAWES,
oct 31 Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 5943.

I HAVE PURCHASED
THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
KINDLING WOOD, Etc.
All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.
35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

Rough, Red Hands
made to look white as the driven snow and so soft to the touch as the skin of a baby—
LILY CREAM
imparts a velvety smoothness to the skin—it's insantly and is perfectly invisible—it's healing, soothing, protective.
LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
WHEELING, W. VA.
25 and 25 cents. At your Druggist

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY, ARCHITECT,
Office 7 North Liberty St.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.
Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—REPUBLICAN Building,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
General practice in all the Courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Money loaned on Mortgage.
Special attention given to sale of real estate, investigation of titles, conveyancing and preparation of legal papers.
Agent for the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
Offices in McComas Building, opposite Garrett County Bank.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OAKLAND, MD
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET,
Particular attention given to Conveyancing investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. je14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients, 48—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 6

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

JONAS C. BEACHY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!
I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.
All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ulliest extent of the law.
Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901. NUMBER 37.

Women's Underwear.

Extra Heavy Undervests..... 23c
" " Pants..... 23c
Silk Finished Vests, worth 65.... 43c
" " Pants, " 65.... 43c
All wool & Silk Vests worth $1.25 98c
" " " Pants, " $1.25 98c

UMBRELLAS.

26 inch steel rod, fast black, gloria, regular value 75c, **39c**

26 and 28 inch patent self-opening, paragon frame, worth $1.50, for **98c**

26 and 28 inch rod, paragon frame, natural handle, silk cover, worth $2.25, for **$1.69.**

Ladies (special) black silk cover, pearl handle, steel rod, worth $3.00, for **1.98.**

Ladies' Dress Skirts.

5 Dozen all wool fine dress skirts made up in Venician, Broadcloth and Cheviot. Some of these goods are very handsomely trimmed while others are made plain, but they are all lined with the best of Percaline. These goods were made to sell for $5.00 to $15.00, your choice at from $3.48 to $7.48.

WAISTS.

We can not describe the many styles of waists we are offering in this sale and would ask that you call to see them. They are made in the new styles. These goods we must sell and will do so if the low price will have anything to do with it. They are made in Flannelett, All Wool Flannel, Brilliantine, Satine, Pou de soir and Silk, prices range from 39c to $3.48 for the best silk waist in the house, some are worth $12.00.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.'S THANKSGIVING SALE!

Over $4,000 of high class merchandise that must be sold. We have over bought ourselves and we are now compelled to sell at a loss in order to make room for the great line of Holiday Goods that will arrive the first of the following month. This sale will go down in history as being the Greatest Bargain Sale ever offered the public of this section, a saving of about 50 cents on the dollar.

We have just received for this special sale a big line of WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS, which were bought for less than it cost the manufacturer to make them. They are made in the new raglan coat style as well as many other attractive styles, the colors are in black, blue, brown, grey and tan, all lined with the best of taffeta silk, a great many of them are trimmed with satin, taffeta and velvet while others are made plain or stitched. These goods were made to retail at from $18.00 to $30.00, but, as stated, we have bought them at a price that enables us to sell them to you for $12.48, others at $9.98, $7.48, $5.48. To see these goods you will appreciate their value.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

100 heavy weight most all wool suits, size 34–42, worth $8.00, **$3.98**

75 heavy weight all wool suits, size 34–42, worth $10.00, now **$5.98**

100 heavy weight all wool suits, size 34–42, worth $12.50, now **$7.98**

150 Fine Clay Worsted and French back suits made up in the most attractive styles, they are neat and dressy, the best value you could obtain anywhere for $15.00 now offered at **$8.98**

OVERCOATS.

We have just received for this special sale, from one of the largest manufacturers in the country, a heavy consignment of the Newest Style Overcoats, made in the swell yoke effect, half or loose back, the colors are in Oxford, brown blue and black, short, long, or extra long. These goods are worth $12.50, $15, $18, $20, but we are going to sell every one of them for $7.48, $8.98 and $10.98.

CLOTHING FOR THE BOYS.

Double Breast Suits, ages 8 to 16..... 98c
" " " all wool, ages 8 to 16..... $1.48
" " " " " 2.25
3 Piece Vest Suits, " ages 3 to 8..... 1.48
Russian Blouse Suits, all wool, ages 3 to 8..... 3.98
3 Piece all wool Suits for boys, ages 8 to 16..... 3.98

LADIES' COATS.

Raglan Coats full length for $10.00.

27 inch Coats, the very newest length, in blue, black, tan and castor, for $4.98.

Our coat stock is complete, but time and space does not permit us to go into detail. Come and see them and you will appreciate their value.

MISSES' WINTER WRAPS.

Misses All Wool Kersey Coats, made in the three-quarter length, with yoke effect, in green, blue and tan, regular value $7.98, now $3.98.

Misses' Automobile, plain and yoke effect, in blue, tan and green, value $7.98, for $5.48.

Children's Short Length Coats in tight and loose back, age 4–12, $1.98 to $3.48.

LACE CURTAINS.

30 Dozen Fine Lace Curtain Ends, worth 48 cents, your choice 16 cents. In this line we can match any quantity you should want.

The above Special Sale goes into effect FRIDAY, NOV. 22, and lasts until THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

Children's Underwear.

Heavy ribbed vests and pants, ages 1–2.....12c
ages 2–4.....15c
ages 4–6.....20c
ages 6–14.....23c
Boys' heavy ribbed drawers, ages 16–18.....23c
Boys' heavy wool drawers, ages 16–20.....23c

High Class Shoes for Men

The famous Walk Over Shoes, regular price $4.00, now $2.98.

Heywood Shoes, regular price $4.00, now $2.98.

Heywood Shoes, regular price $3.50, now $2.48.

All America Shoes, Patent Leather or Enamel, $4.00, now $2.98.

Goodyear Welt, Plain Toe, Vici Shoes, $3.25, now $2.19.

Box Calf Goodyear Welt, Cap Toe, $3.75, now $2.49.

Colt Skin Enamel Shoes, worth to make them $4.00, now $2.98.

Colt Skin Patent Leather, worth to make them $4.00, now $2.98.

Boy's School Shoes, worth $1.50, now $1.19.

MEN'S TROUSERS.

All Wool fancy stripe trousers, the best to be had for $5.00, now **3.48.**

All Wool fancy stripe trousers, heavy weight, value $4.50, now **3.25.**

All Wool fancy stripe and plain trousers, value $4.00, now **2.98.**

All Wool Clay Worsted trousers in blue and black worth $3.75, now **2.25.**

Half Wool trousers, in blue and black, good quality, worth $1.50, now **98c.**

Men's Underwear.

Extra heavy fleece lined shirts and drawers, regular value 50c, now 42c.

Extra heavy fleece lined shirts and drawers, regular value 75c, now 50c.

Wright's Health Underwear, regular value, $1.00, now 79c.

Switz Conde all wool under shirts and drawers, regular value $1.25, now 79c.

Fine all wool under shirts and drawers, regular value $1.25, now 98c.

Mr. A. P. Gorman and the Presidency.

Divers political vaticinators are now looking into the seeds of time and selecting the Democratic candidate for President in 1904, says the New York *Sun*. They wave away Mr. Bryan airly. They assume that the elections in Nebraska and Iowa have cooked his goose for good and all. Some of them find the new Democratic man of destiny in the Hon. Arthur Pue Gorman. A very fine man to look at is Mr. Gorman, a benevolent, handsome, saintly sort of face. He might be one of those polished courtly Abbes of the eighteenth century. No, there is something ascetic in his countenance. Is he not painted, or somebody wonderfully like him, in Assisi or Perugia with a rope girdle around his waist and a brown gown that becomes him wonderfully? At any rate, a choice figure of a Roman senator of the days after the introduction of razors. A man much liked in the Senate of the United States, to which body he expects to return on March 4, 1903. A man of good appearance and civil and even engaging manners. What are his other qualifications and gifts for the honor which some guessers have prophetically bestowed upon him?

Well, he is a burrower, a worker in the dark, old true penny in the cellarage. He is an expert in making the straight crooked and the light darkness. He has all the small arts of the small politician. He knows how to thimble-rig. By legal means and by subterranean expedients more congenial to him, he can bilk the voters sometims and win a temporary success. Among his Maryland allies are some of the toughest citizens extant. Among his habitual opponents will be found some Maryland Democrats. Democrats of distinction and high character. He has helped make Maryland a Republican state. For such it really is; such it will be. The Gormanites have to steal it to get it. There is no security in Mr. Gorman's new lease of politican power. His attempt to cripple the Republican party by making it difficult for the colored Republicans to vote is an admitted failure. The edge tools that he has handled so jauntily are sure to be turned against his own party. In any real and lasting sense Mr. Gorman is far from being the shrewd political manager he has the name of being. He knows how to keep his mouth shut. He has an excellent gift of silence. He understands the mechanical part of the business; and by contrast with such a comic opera chairman as Jones of Arkansas, he is as Machiavelli to the village idiot. But he doesn't allow enough for ideas. He doesn't understand the generous enthusiasm which men have even for obviously mistaken political principles. Principles don't bother him; why should they bother anybody else? So in politics he plays essentially a cutthroat game, a small and short-sighted game, the winnings in which cannot be great.

Among the Democratic opportunists who are not his rivals, there is considerable admiration for Mr. Gorman. The impulsive candor and ardent faith of Mr. Bryan has not been rewarded at the polls. By a natural reaction some of the opportunists are turning to the Maryland Mole, supposed to be so long-headed, so deep-revolving, so wise to organize; known to be a cold and temperate Democratic believer, if not actually an infidel. Bryan was the Democratic romanticist; Gorman is the Democratic realist. To the age of chivalry succeeds the age of calculation.

It is not expected that any fury of popular applause will roar for Mr. Gorman. Oh, no; he is to be the safe, prudent candidate, in whom business interests can trust. For the retirement of Mr. Bryan, if he is retired, means that "commercialism" reigns over the Democrats as well as the Republicans. But how much can business interests trust in a candidate who was able to swallow silver, against his supposed convictions, if he has any? How far can Mr. Gorman's party trust him? We don't mean that he is other than trustworthy in private life, but in politics he seems to be a cynic.

Cynic or no cynic, how can he be nominated? In spite of his formal support of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bryan's friends, a numerous and powerful class, are not likely to forgive Mr. Gorman. If any olive branch is to be brought, some other bird must bring it. A new name and a new deal are the Democrats' only chance. They must break with their recent past so far as they can. As a matter of the most ordinary prudence they must steer clear, if they can, of the enmities of the last five years. Nothing can do them any good, if the present temper of the people continues; but their only glimpse of hope is to find a man with none of the dust and heat of the great schism upon him. An ambiguous candidate may sometimes be or seem to be an advantage to the party in opposition, but Mr. Gorman's ambiguity has simply made him pretty generally distrusted. With his record of opposition to the army and to the treaty of Paris he would be a suitable candidate for the Democrats so long as they choose to continue in the gall of bitterness, but he has too many enemies among them.

A Great Medicine.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all druggists.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

Question Just Now is at White Heat in a Number of States.

Sentiment among the citizens of several of the Southern and Middle Western States, notably Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois and Tennessee, in favor of improving the highways, is just now at white heat. Under the direction of the National Good Roads Association mass meetings and conventions are held in many of the cities and towns, and the subject of good roads is discussed and dilated upon everywhere by champions of the movement with earnestness and understanding. On the strength of the benefits which, unmistakably, have resulted from smooth and permanent highways wherever they have been built, the good roads agents are striving to impress upon the people that the maintenance in their respective localities of roads that are sensibly, not to say scientifically, constructed is a duty they owe to themselves and to succeeding generations. The agitation is certainly producing important results.

Leading newspapers in the states mentioned are doing much to help along the work. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, for example, has printed a series of interviews with representative citiens in various parts of Mississippi and Louisiana and they leave no doubt of the sincerity and vigor with which the good roads movement is conducted. We quote some extracts from interviews with residents in three large towns of Louisiana. A progressive landholder says:

"It is for the agricultural interests to realize that they can haul twice as much of their products over a good road as over one poorly kept. I don't know anything better for this parish than the inauguration of a movement of this kind."

A prominent physician expressed himself thus:

"Good roads, like good schools, are the most inviting objects to immigration. Coupled with the fertility of our soil, good roods will surely result in bringing hither capital and immigration."

A large Louisiana planter takes this view of the matter:

"Good roads are an object lesson to the capitalist, home-seeker and man of moderate means. Wherever he sees good roads he is assured that it is a community in which he can safely invest, satisfied that he will have good schools, quick and easy transportation of produce to and from market, and everything which can be desired in an enlightened and Christian community."

Here is the opinion of a wide awake farmer of the same state.

"There is no surer, safer or more expeditious way of building up and developing the resources of a country than by the construction and maintenance of good roads. They will always invite the home seeker as well as the capitalist, each of whom is assured of easy transportation to market for his produce, as well as of educational, religious and other advantages incident to such a combination of happy circumstances."

A prominent lawyer and planter says:

"The absence of good roads frequently means a lower market when products reach their destination; loss and delay from the failure to receive articles promptly when needed and a large loss resulting from the wear and tear of vehicles and horses and payment of increased time and teamsters."

We might go on quoting almost indefinitely similar opinions gathered by the *Times-Democrat* from citizens of Louisiana and Mississippi—municipal officers, bank presidents, clergymen, wholesale and retail merchants, farmers and others.

The good roads sentiment in the part of the country referred to has been greatly stimulated by the recent undertaking on the part of the National Good Roads Association and the Illinois Central railroad to run a train, especially equipped for practical road making, from New Orleans to Chicago. The "Good Roads Special," as it is called, has already given demonstrations in road building at New Orleans, Natchez and Vicksburg. It is now proceeding northward and is schednled to stop at fifteen or more places before it reaches Chicago. At each place a specimen road at least a mile long will be constructed and left as an object lesson to people who would like to have open highways twelve months in the year.

Enjoyable Reception.

The reception tendered by the members of Cumberland Council No. 179, United Commercial Travelers, at the lodge rooms in the Sprigg building on Saturday evening, was an event of unusual enjoyment, the guests in attendance numbering fully two hundred. The rooms were beautifully decorated, palms and flowers being scattered about in every available nook and corner. The exercises, literary and musical, opened with an overture by the Cumberland Concert club, which was followed by a prayer by Rev. C. A. Hauser. John W. Young, recently elected clerk of the circuit court, delivered an address of welcome and greeting to the members of the order and their friends.

Then followed an instrumental selection by the orchestra, a recitation by Miss Maud Dolan, a vocal number, a recitation by F. G. Pugh, an instrumental number by the orchestra, a reading, "The Kicker and His Kick," by Dr. E. T. Duke, another vocal selection, a dialect recitation by W. D. Hicks, instrumental music by the orchestra, address by Mr. Starr, Columbus, O., the exercises concluding with a farewell song. There was an intermission in the program of exercises to admit of the serving of delicious refreshments.

This lodge has very handsome quarters, which have recently been refurnished and redecorated, and few, if any, fraternal organizations in this city have more beautiful habitations.—Cumb. News.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL. Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

OPEN MART FOR PLUNDERERS.

Thieves Sell What They Steal in Mexico with Knowledge of Public and Police.

In the City of Mexico there is a place known as the thieves' market that has a large patronage, some of it coming from presumably respectable and honest citizens. That such a place should exist in any city appears almost incredible, yet it conducts business with the full knowledge of the police, and with that of every resident of the city. What is more, says the Chicago Chronicle, it is directly opposite one side of the national palace, the winter home of President Diaz, and is only one block from the offices of the city administration. And it is no small establishment, either, such as might be overlooked, for it occupies a court as large as a city block, and is crowded from morning to night with persons who are looking for bargains, and know that the place to find them is in the "thieves' market."

Naturally, the thieves themselves do not act as the salesmen for the stolen goods. They keep out of sight, and either dispose of the stolen goods for a lump sum to the hucksters or allow them to sell for them on commission. In either case the thief gets little, the dealer is content with a small profit and the goods, whose original owner is unknown, can be obtained for a tenth of their value.

To the visitors to Mexico the market is well worth a visit, even if scruples of conscience should prevent the purchase of what are admittedly stolen goods. There will be no trouble in finding the place.

Any policeman or any citizen will direct you to it. It is just east of the Zocalo — the park of the peons — and across the street from the south front of the national palace. Even with this knowledge you might pass but a high wall, such as surrounds many of the private homes. But at the end of the wall is a huge gate, large enough to drive a loaded truck through. Passing through this gate you enter the market. It is a big, open court, stone-paved and surrounded by buildings on three sides and by the wall on the fourth. Scattered over this, arranged in streets, are the booths, where the stolen goods are displayed for sale. These stalls are crude affairs. Usually they consist of a few boards, laid on supports which raise them two or three feet off the ground. Sometimes the goods are piled up carelessly on the stone pavement. But over each of them is the awning of coarse cotton cloth, supported on rough poles, which the Mexican huckster invariably has.

Crockery, tinware, cutlery and cooking utensils form one of the staples of the market. There is always a demand for these among the poor, and so the ratero gathers them in wherever and whenever he can, knowing that they will find a ready sale. And it is not only the poor who buy these things. One restaurant proprietor in the city whose place is one of the largest there, admitted that nearly all his table knives and forks as well as the pots and pans used in the kitchen were bought by him in the thieves' market. He is a regular visitor to the place, and not long ago he picked up a bargain in the edible line for his customers in the shape of a young pig, which some enterprising theif had gathered in.

How long the thieves' market will exist as it does now there is none to tell. It is an old institution, and no one thinks of interfering with it. Now and then a stranger, hearing of its nature for the first time, wonders how the city authorities can allow it to do business as it does. But the native Mexican and the acclimatized foreigner accept it as it is, and instead of objecting to it find it a very convenient place in which to pick up a bargain and save themselves considerable money.

New Papal Decoration.

In future all Roman Catholics who go to the Holy Land will have the right to wear a special decoration which has just been created by the pope. It contains a cross which resembles the cross of the holy sepulcher, to which is attached a small medal bearing the effigy of Leo XIII. and the words "Leo XIII. creavit anno MCM." On the cross itself there are also several other inscriptions. The pontifical decree says that this decoration is to be worn on the left side of the breast, and is to be held in position by means of a red and white silk ribbon. It also says that the decoration will be conferred on pilgrims by Father Giannini, guardian of the holy sepulcher, who has been authorized to do so by the sacred congregation of the propaganda. A diploma will be given with each decoration, and no applicant who is a Roman Catholic and who is really going to the Holy Land will be rejected. Pope Leo has ordered that no one is to wear this decoration in public except in his presence or on the occasion of solemn church festivals or while making a pilgrimage.—Chicago Tribune.

Done in Colors.

Clara—I was surprised to see so much paint on your face last night. I never saw anything like it in my life.

Maude—Well, if you can't afford to buy a mirror I'll lend you one.—Chicago Daily News.

The Other Woman's Hand

A Studied Offense and Its Penalty.

By GWENDOLEN OVERTON.

THE young man who would make for himself a name and fame goes east. By the same token, he who would hide those both betakes himself west.

Henesly went west because the girl he was in love with jilted him, out of hand, for a richer fellow, and he was very hard hit. He went west and was lost to sight, and the places where he had been knew him no more. If anyone chanced to mention him to the girl, she smiled the smile of pitying contempt, which is most women's tribute to the memory of a man they have treated abominably, and said: "Poor Dick." She was as mean as she was beautiful—which is not the fairy-tale formula; but she got her punishment in the end—which is.

This is how it came about:

Circumstances and physicians over which she had no control sent the rich man she had married—whose name was Kent—to spend a season on the Pacific coast. Kent's fancy lighted upon a seaport town, the only objects of interest in which were a break-water, in course of construction, and a spit of land upon which, tourists were assured, the skeletons of dead and gone pirates might yet be dug up. Neither these nor the adjoining shipping village, which only awaited the appropriation of a delinquent congress to become the harbor of the Pacific slope, offered to Mrs. Kent that variety and excitement which alone could make existence palatable to her. So she decided that if there were to be any such, they must come from within herself. Therefore, as the most unlikely thing that she could happen upon, she determined to try what it might be like to lead that which is known as a normal and healthy life—going to bed when the frogs began to sing in the dismal marshes about, and getting up with the sun. "I will take plenty of exercise," she explained to her husband; "I will row for a couple of hours before breakfast, on the lagoon, I think."

At daybreak she made her way across the strip of land that divided the lagoon and the sea. The hotels and cottages faced the sea, but the lagoon was the inner harbor, and there were upon it only wharves and rickety boathouses and fishermen's huts. It was not exactly a picturesque outlook, ordinarily, but the sunrise lights cast a sort of glamour over it now. Even the deep, loose sand was cool and tinted, and all traced over with fine cabalistic lines where the lizards had dragged their tails and no one had as yet stepped. Later on, it would be blistering hot and the marsh weeds would give out a choking smell; but this early, their stunted yellow and pink blossoms had a fresh and pungent scent.

She followed a path that led to a rough board shack, standing on stilts over the ebb-tide mud, where a sign advertised that boats were builded and for rent. When she stopped in the small doorway, her figure shut out most of the light, and she could barely discern the man who was moving about inside. He came toward her. Her back was to the low rays of the sun, so her face was in the blackness, and only her form was as glistening white as the Angel of Apocalypse.

Had he a row-boat, she asked; one not too heavy, and with oars of a moderate sweep? He was taciturn—a 'long-shore character, probably—for he did not even answer, only took a pair of spoon oars from their rack on the wall, and led the way out to the landing pier. She followed, running against strange shapes of wood, and stumbling over piles of lumber in the gloom. When they were out on the landing, he turned about and faced her suddenly. She was quite close behind him, and she gave a quick start back.

"I thought so," he said, steadily; "I thought the voice was like yours."

He had had that much warning, but she had had none at all, and it might have been a full two seconds before she got control of herself. Then the beauty of the situation and all its possibilities floated upon her suddenly, and she decided that her movement of impulse had been the best she could have made. So she followed it up. She shrank back into the doorway farther still. "Richard!" she said, cowering.

He stood resting upon the oars and scrutinizing her stolidly. He flattered himself that he was calm, not to say cool, but Mrs. Kent had a deeper than surface sight. She knew that he appeared cool for very much the same reason that a circular saw appears still when it is going fast enough. For herself and for the major part of mankind she was a very light scoffer at love; but she was no such fool as not to know that the heart which has truly loved and never forgets does have its existence in the flesh as well as in the lines of Erin's bard. So, summing up the situation with the aid of observations upon his character, made rather exhaustively some five years gone by, she came to the conclusion that, when she should be ready, it would take perhaps half an hour at the outside to have him at her feet as a tiger is at the feet of a trainer with a whip.

Henesly spoke at last. "You did your work pretty thoroughly while you were about it, you see," he said. "I went to the devil and to bed-rock in something less than a year. Then I married a Portuguese fisher girl when I was drunk, and she and I are living together in that shanty over there." He nodded in the direction of a little unpainted board shack some 50 yards off among the sands.

Mrs. Kent covered her face with her palms while she gained time to try and think of something as dramatic and concise. But her own appearance did not lend itself to narrative of the kind. She made a broken murmur, vague with hints of her own deep wretchedness, do instead. Henesly did not answer; only turned on his heel and led the way to the landing steps.

He was there to help her out when she came back. When she asked if she might use the boat next morning he told her yes. He explained it to himself as being proper pride, and that she should not fancy him afraid. After a day or two he altered the explanation to that it couldn't matter any way, and often that he did not try to explain. He let things go. At this point she lingered, sitting upon the keel of a yawl up for repairs, and talked about herself in hopeless vein. The ensuing steps were talk about himself. He responded fairly easily, and showed his drawings, his tools and the new gasoline engine band saw which was his especial pride. He taught her how to start the engine up, and to cut along traced lines through the hardest wood with the toothed band of steel.

It was inevitable, thereafter, that they should—having had herself and himself—come to themselves. And when that happened—it was about the tenth day of her "normal and healthy" life—much more did as well. So that when she started to go at last, and stood, beautiful, in the midst of all the roughness around, his head went completely, and he caught her hand against his lips and held it there. It was delight and bliss and temporary oblivion to him. It was the success of an experiment with her, and the point beyond which she did not mean to go, for her wisdom was of this world.

But to Maria, Henesly's Portuguese wife—who was under the boathouse, peering up through a knothole—it was rage and jealousy of a very savage kind. She had had her suspicions of the woman who came so often and for so long at break of day, and now she was verifying them. As for what they said, the two, she could neither hear nor understand all of that. Her English was limited. But she saw Henesly kissing the shapely hand, and there was nothing incomprehensible about that.

If Henesly had had the slightest idea of what Maria had seen, he would have been justified in being uneasy and in recalling the warning of one of those poets of his better days, anent mute natures which punish you in deeds. For Maria made no sign at all. She only waited her time. It came very soon. That same night Henesly was called upon to repair the hull of a launch, and he had to be up until long past midnight, working with lanterns, to take advantage of the tide. The consequence was that he overslept himself the next day. Maria, however, did not. She arose early and went out.

When Mrs. Kent came, humming a snatch of song that she knew would be calculated to awaken memories in Henesly, Maria was hidden behind a pile of lumber in the dark corner where the gasoline engine was, lying in wait, with a big knife up her sleeve. Mrs. Kent had no suspicion of that. She wandered around the boathouse, playing with various things, and finally, as the time grew long, she went over to the corner and amused herself by starting the band-saw up, as Henesly had shown her how to do. The gasoline engine began to spit and hiss, and the shiny contrivances, whose names she did not know, to clatter and turn. The saw-edged band itself began to whir so very fast that it seemed to be quite still. She held a scrap of wood against it and watched it cut smoothly in two without a jar.

When she looked up she could see Henesly hurry over along the path through the dunes from his shack. She stopped playing with the saw, and stood waiting for him, beginning the strain of song again. Her hand was lying close to the moving band. Maria raised herself up in the shadow and looked at it. It was so white, so small, so near the turning saw. It was the same hand that Henesly had kissed the day before.

The whir of the machinery was in Mrs. Kent's ears. The light of the low rays falling through the open door was in her eyes. She did not hear the boards behind her creak. She did not see that some one was coming nearer and nearer, with hot eyes watching that white and careless hand.

The engine was spitting and clattering unconcernedly when Henesly stepped into the place, and in the gloomy corner near it, something white and huddled was on the floor. It was a woman's figure fallen on the face and with arms thrown out. On the end of one arm there was a hand. On that of the other—there was none.

Mrs. Kent's tale, to Henesly and to her husband, was never quite clear. Perhaps she had moved; perhaps she had swayed; perhaps some one had pushed her arm against the saw. She had thought that some one had gone past her, just as she reeled and fell—and, besides, the hand, cut clean at the wrist, was gone.

And Maria, too, was gone. Henesly never saw her again. But that night as he sat alone in his cabin, his head dropped on his folded arms, a voice came in at the window above his head—came in with the croaking song of the frogs in the swamp outside and with the drifts of the thick, gray fog.

"Kess it," it said from vacancy, almost in his ear; "kess it, ef you like to, now." And something fell on the table near his forehead, with a thud. He groped and touched it. It was soft and cold. He felt it over. It was a small, stiff hand.—San Francisco Argonaut.

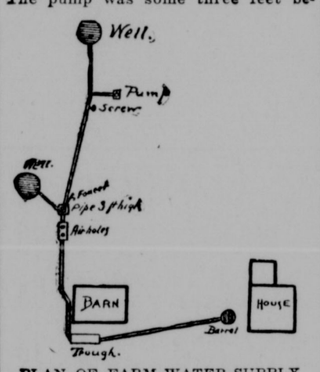
A rough pencil sketch made by Queen Victoria 35 years ago was sold in London the other day for $300.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

FARM WATER SUPPLY.

Unique System Adopted by a Man Who Could Not Afford a Windmill and Tank.

Father did not like to pump water for stock and could not afford a windmill and tank. He dug a well 200 yards from the house, and the bottom of the well was considerably higher than the house, and the house was 18 or 20 feet higher than the ground at the barn. A pipe was let into the well which nearly reached the bottom, the open end being protected by a wire screen, covered, so no mice or foreign substances could obstruct the flow of water. A trench was dug a few feet deep and the pipe laid from the well to a pump some 20 feet away. This pipe was connected with the perpendicular pipe in the well by a round elbow. The pump was some three feet below the top of the well, which was 18 feet deep. A short pipe, a foot long, was laid from the main pipe, and a round elbow connected it with a small iron pump. Near the pump was a screw in the short pipe to shut off or turn on the water from the well. On the main pipe, just beyond the place where the short pipe was joined, and below, was another screw.



PLAN OF FARM WATER SUPPLY.

Half-way down to the barn was a perpendicular pipe about three feet high and furnished with a faucet. Below this the pipe was fitted into a short plank board the size of the pipe, with one one-half-inch hole bored down into the passage and some three inches below a small hole, each fitted with a plug. These, with the faucet, were for the escape of air. When ready to start the water, the faucets at the house and water trough were closed. A large, strong barrel furnished a tank for the house. Then the two plugs were removed from the block of wood near the faucet, midway to the well, the faucet opened and they were ready. The screws at the pump must be in perfect order and not a bubble of air be allowed to enter the pipe anywhere but where indicated. The screw next the pump must be opened to let water flow from the well through the pump, and the screw in the main pipe just below the short pipe to the pump must be tightly closed.

To start, pour water in the pump, a half-bucketful, say, and hold the hand over the nose of the pipe and pump. In a short time the water will flow readily from the well, but let it come freely so the pipe is full, then lower the handle to the pump, close the screw at the foot in the short pipe, open quickly the screw in the main pipe and if your pipe is not laid too deep you will hear the water gurgling away down the hill to the barn. Now go to the block and faucet. The water is forcing out the air, and in a short time you will see it running through the block on its way down to the barn. Wait until the pipe is full, which you may know by the water overflowing from the air holes in the block. Then put in the large plug, then the small one, then close the faucet, and your syphon will draw water as long as there is any in the well, or a break in the pipe lets in air. When you do not want it to run, close the faucets at barrel and trough.

We have had water run for months without starting anew, but when water is low, as it often is in our long, rainless summer, we have to start it as often as it stops running. The pipe must, of course, be protected from frost, but that is no difficult matter here, where ice is seldom seen. We have had this well in operation since '84. The side well is connected by a screw and joint below the faucet. By starting the water when the pipes are full and the screw open to the side well, the water from the main well will back up there and fill it. Of course such things must be watched.—Mrs. L. R. Littlejohn, in Farm and Home.

Marketing the Milk Supply.

Over the seven electric roads centering at Cleveland, O., is a stroke of enterprise. The specially constructed milk cars pass barns, pick up the milk and deliver to the dealer at any point in the city. These same lines run parcel freight cars, and the amount of farm produce they carry daily is astonishing. With good roads, free rural mail delivery and 1,500 telephones in the farm homes of this dairy district, the economic changes and methods of living that have occurred are indeed wonderful—and the end is not yet.—Farm and Home.

Reflections of a Spinster.

To love is only to be unhappy.

Many men are courteous to all women save their wives.

Confidenitally, all business women would rather be married.

Matrimony is death to the ambition of nine women out of ten.

A husband's first deception leaves an ineffaceable scar on his wife's heart.

Other women's husbands make life bearable for many wives.

No husband ever lived who was at all times the apple of his wife's eye.—Vada Agnew, in Judge.

A Queer Fraternity.

I asked an old colored man to tell me something of his history. He said that he had been born in Virginia, and sold into Alabama in 1845. I asked him how many were sold at the same time. He replied: "There were five of us, myself and brother and three mules."—From Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery."

An Evolution.

"Do come home with me to dinner. I want you to meet my eccentric old uncle, John."

"Eccentric! It was only a year ago that you said he was an old boor."

"I know, but that was before his brother left him a fortune."—St. Louis Republic.

The Modern Elopement.

"Are you sure there will be no hitch in our elopement?" anxiously asked the beautiful maid.

"How could there be a hitch," assured the ardent lover, "when we are going in an automobile?"—Chicago Daily News.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Mrs. Wanterby—"Really, you must excuse the appearance of our house. It's so dirty and so upset." Mrs. Kauler—"Why, it seems to me to be just the same as ever."—Philadelphia Press.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. Always use it to Break in New Shoes. At all druggists and shoe stores; 25c.

Life's Little Frictions.

"Are you getting ready for winter?"

"Oh, yes; we've had our last scrap with the ice-man, and have begun to quarrel with the coal man."—Detroit Free Press.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The average man's guardian angel hasn't time to take a vacation.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The old-fashioned genius thrived on compliments. The genius of to-day is judged by its cash balance.—Washington Post.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle (except green and purple.)

Vanity sometimes assumes the guise of modesty for a purpose.—Chicago Daily News.

Love is the perfume of life.—Ram's Horn.

A twisted conscience is a poor business guide.—Ram's Horn.

The uglier you are, the more amiable you should be.—Atchison Globe.

Morally you cannot look one way and walk another.—Ram's Horn.

The accumulation of money is merely a habit—that's all.—Chicago Daily News.

Indisposed people blame everything but their appetites.—Atchison Globe.

Betting on horse races reveals two classes of people—lucky ones and fools.—Indianapolis News.

To be sure, faint heart never won fair lady, but, on the other hand, discretion is seldom sued for breach of promise.—Indianapolis News.

A colored citizen entered a book store recently and asked for "Bunyan's Pullgram Politics."—Atlanta Constitution.

Johnny—"Ma, gimme some more pudding?" Hostess—"Sh! Wait! Do have some more pudding, Mr. Hoamley. O! do, I must insist." The Guest—"Well, then, just a mouthful." Johnny—"O! Ma, there won't be none left for me then."—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Greene—"You said you never would look that woman in the face again, and yet you say she looked as spiteful as she could look. How do you account for that?" Mrs. Greene—"Why, you simpleton, I happened to turn around after she had passed, don't you see?"—Boston Transcript.

Faint Praise.—Towne—"I hear Jack Fligher was arrested for running his automobile at the rate of ten miles an hour." Browne—"Yes, and he's fighting mad about it." Towne—"Why, does he deny the charge?" Browne—"Yes, he considers it a gross libel upon the speed of his machine."—Philadelphia Press.

EVERY MAN WOMAN AND CHILD

who suffers from

Rheumatism

should use

St. Jacobs Oil

It Conquers Pain, acts like magic, and has no equal on earth as a pain killer.

Price, 25c and 50c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER

Grand-Niece of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham Saying:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child. I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER.

"The value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was called to my attention by an intimate friend, whose life had simply been a torture with inflammation and ulceration, and a few bottles of your Compound cured her; she can hardly believe it herself to-day, she enjoys such blessed health. I took four bottles of your Compound and consider myself cured. I am once more in fine health and spirits; my domestic and official duties all seem easy now, for I feel so strong I can do three times what I used to do. You have a host of friends in Denver, and among the best count, Yours very gratefully.—MRS. IDA L. ROSER, 326 18th Ave., Denver, Col."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

Meanest Man in Kansas.

Not long ago the wife of a western Kansas politician asked him to lay aside politics long enough one day to dig the potatoes in the garden. He agreed to do it. After digging for a few minutes he went into the house and said he had found a coin. He washed it off and it proved to be a silver quarter. He put it in his jeans and went back to work. Presently he went to the house again and said he had found another coin. He washed the dirt off it. It was a silver half dollar. He put it in his jeans. "I have worked pretty hard," said he to his wife. "I guess I'll take a short nap." When he awoke he found that his wife had dug all the rest of the potatoes. But she found no coins. It then dawned upon her that she had been "worked."—Kansas City Journal.

Board of Public "Imps."

"The abbreviation fiend is a nuisance and ought to be suppressed by law," said a man in the office of the board of public improvements, "but the limit was reached the other day when a letter came in here addressed: 'Mr. So-and-So, Board of Public Imps.'"

"Maybe that was neither a joke nor the result of carelessness," returned one of his associates. "Perhaps the man meant it, 'on the level.'"—N. Y. Times.

That Settled It.

Brinkerhoff—I thought you intended to become a piano virtuoso.

Beecroft—I did; but my barber says that I will be prematurely bald.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Neighbor—"Why do you jog the baby so hard when she's crying?" Proud Mother—"Sure, it makes her cry with such a beautiful tremmlyo."—Chicago Tribune.

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Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
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GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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FOR SALE—Small mortgages paying 6 per cent. Interest on irrigated farms in the Great Platte Valley of Nebraska, where crops never fail. Write for information. JAS. H. CASSELMAN, President of The Irrigators Bank, SCOTTSBLUFF, Nebraska.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 85 S. California Ave., Chicago.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE CAN AND THE CANNON.

An Incident of the Civil War—Commodore Foote Delivers Short But Powerful Temperance Sermon.

At a farewell banquet given to a company of our soldier boys just before they left to fight in the Philippines this true incident was related by a veteran of the civil war, says a writer in the Christian Endeavor World.

"In 1862, when Commodore Foote with his gunboat fleet was on the Tennessee, I had in charge the provisioning of one of the boats, and it was my duty to see that necessary supplies were constantly on hand.

"At that time it was the general belief that the man behind the gun could not be expected to go successfully into a sea fight unless he had plenty of whisky to keep his courage up. So twice a day every seaman in the service received a regular whisky ration, furnished by the United States government. On our boat were 200 navy jacks, who every morning at 11 and every afternoon at five would line up on deck while the allowance was dealt out. The liquor stood in a huge tin can, and beside the can was a wooden frame in which were set 20 little measures called 'tots.' Each tot contained about three swallows. As the men filed slowly past the can, the tots were filled with a dipper, and each man drank his share.

"One noon our whisky gave out. More was ordered; but the time

"IT MEANS DEATH AND DESTRUCTION."

came for the evening ration, and still the expected supply had failed to arrive. This was trouble. The boys had been known to take short rations of beans and bacon without grumbling, but to do without whisky was another thing. 'Row over to the flagship and borrow whisky enough for the evening ration,' was the order given me. So with our great tin can in the stern of our boat and four men to row, I started for the the commodore's vessel, the Black Hawk.

"As we came alongside her in the dusk, she loomed up high above our heads; and, glancing up, we found ourselves directly under the savage muzzle of a monster cannon. The load of whisky was readily granted, and soon our can was filled and lowered carefully into the boat. As I dropped to my place and gave the order to pull away, from the deck of the Black Hawk, high overhead came a voice: 'Young man!'

"I looked up. There, gazing down at me, with rebuke in his eyes, stood the commodore of the fleet, Commodore Foote. I saluted.

"'Young man, what have you got in that can?'

"'Whisky, sir.'

"'I thought so;' then, after a pause: 'Young man!'

"I saluted again.

"'Look up here.' I looked.

"'What do you see?'

"'A cannon, sir.'

"'What does that cannon mean?'

"Now this questioning made me decidedly uncomfortable, and I scarcely knew how to reply; but those eyes demanded an answer. 'It means death and destruction, sir,' I ventured.

"He bent down over the guard rail, and stretched out one forefinger toward the can in my boat as if he were taking aim at it; while with the other he pointed to the cannon's mouth directly over my head. 'Young man, this cannon here does mean death and destruction. It discharges a shot that weighs 64 pounds. Yet you, in that can of whisky there, are carrying more death and destruction to our own soldier boys than this big gun will ever carry to anybody.'

"I waited. 'That's all,' said the commodore; 'remember it.'

"I saluted again, and we rowed away. But I remembered it. I was only a boy then, but many a time in the years that followed I remembered the true words our commodore spoke that day. For I saw scores of our boys—young, strong and splendid fellows they were, clean in heart and life when they marched away to war—I saw them come home, untouched by ball or bullet, yet so scarred in soul and cursed in character that their after lives were more sorrowful than were the early deaths of their young comrades who died on the battlefield. Many of these had taken their first taste of liquor from the tots furnished and filled by our government.

"It was a fearful wrong that this danger should constantly be thrust upon our young soldiers by the government they risked their lives to save. This wrong, Commodore Foote set himself to attack, for he was a moral hero as well as a hero of war. In 1863 his efforts and the efforts of other brave souls prevailed, and the national congress abolished the whisky ration in the United States navy.

"Some dangers no true soldier ever tries to escape. You will face the fighting bravely, I know, and the fever, too, if you must, and, if death will meet death as a soldier should. You will never falter in the face of the cannon. Yet one danger you will meet, that you may well dread and avoid. The danger that lies in the can and the canteen—to shun this is not cowardice, but rather courage, moral courage, and moral courage is a more splendid quality in any man than is even that soldierly courage which is the record of the American soldier."

ARSENIC IN BEER.

Discovery in England Shows That Alcohol Is Very Serious and Obscure Source of Disease.

A remarkable revelation of the most serious injuries occurring in beer-drinkers has come to light in the neighborhood of Manchester, England, in the past two years. As far back as 1884 attention was called to the numerous cases of alcoholic paralysis in this vicinity. A few years after a noted expert described similar cases which seemed to be very numerous in that section. From that time on these peculiar cases have increased, until last year an examination was made and it was found that in the neighborhood of Manchester and the mill districts about, alcoholic paralysis was almost an epidemic. Three hundred cases were noticed at Manchester, and nearly five per cent. of all the cases seen in the hospitals in this region, and extending to Liverpool, and even to London, showed this kind of palsy. A careful inquiry revealed the fact that nearly all these victims were beer-drinkers. An analysis of the beer showed the presence of arsenic in sufficient quantity to account for this peculiar palsy. Experts visited breweries and obtained specimens of beer, finding arsenic in nearly every instance.

More careful examination showed that sulphuric acid entered into the manufacture of glucose used in the beer. This acid was made from iron pyrites, and contained quantities of arsenic. It was used on account of its cheapness, and in large quantities by many of the leading brewers. The symptoms following corresponded to arsenic poisoning, and many of the cases died. Others suffered from palsies and diseases of the nervous system which practically incapacitated them for all work in the future. It was found that a large number of brewers used in their beer this cheap glucose containing arsenic, and while the quantity was very small the accumulated effect in persons who drank large quantities of beer was apparent in very serious and obscure diseases of the nerves of motion. Over 500 cases have been noted, and this probably does not include more than a small part of the actual number. Parliament appointed a royal commission on arsenical poisoning in beer, and evidence is now being taken. Of course, the brewers were ignorant of the injury which followed from their beer, and were anxious to assist all efforts to find out the cause and to remove it. Other sections of England have become alarmed, and a very general inquiry is being made as to the cause of this new disease wherever it is noticed. It is found that alcohol is responsible for a great many of these palsies.

The forms of paralysis, from both alcohol and beer, called neurites, are the same, and are inflammations of the nerves of the extremities. A great deal of interest has been created in England, and it is confidently asserted that the disease is due largely to beer poisoned with arsenic, alcohol and mineral waters where carbonic acid is used to make them effervescing. This disease is well known in this country, but is not very common. Whether the brewers use glucose prepared from sulphuric acid containing arsenic is not known, but neurites, or palsies of the extremities, among beer and alcohol drinkers, can be found in many sections.

The common term describing these cases is "rheumatism." Persons who have used beer and spirits to excess call these nerve defects "rheumatic." It is probable that long before these nerve diseases appear the disorders of the brain occur which attract attention, and the other symptoms are supposed to follow. In reality the breaking down of the brain is the result of the obscure inflammation of the nerves rather than otherwise. The stiffness of the lower extremities and difficulty of walking noticed among inebriates is no doubt a very common symptom of this distinct affection, which may not go on to extreme stages.

The conclusion from this very startling discovery is evident, that alcohol in any form is a very serious and obscure source of disease, and that in the future we shall be able to trace many diseases to this source that are now unrecognized. Beer used in large quantities and continuously is a very serious destructive agent, not in its intimate effects but in its cumulative action. Beer drinking in England has received a very severe blow with this revelation, and it is to be hoped that its influence may extend to this country and break up much of the fascination which this drink has in the mind of many persons who do not use strong spirits.—T. D. Crothers, in Union Signal.

He who cannot rule his own appetite is unfitted to run his neighbor's affairs.—Ram's Horn.

A HARD WATER YARN.

Absalom Nailed His Boat to It to Keep from Floating Away—So He Said.

"I find it pretty hard work," I said, as I stepped out of the flat-bottomed boat, "to row this thing along, although it is not very heavy."

"It ain't the boat," replied the owner, from whom I had hired it; "it is the water what makes it. You see, some water's thicker'n others, an' the thicker it is the harder it is to pull through it. Now, I've seed water out onto a certing western lake what was so thick an' heavy sometimes that wild ducks what lit onto it broke their legs tryin' to swim. They couldn't get out of it to save their lives, an' whenever we seed them in this fix we'd go an' grab them by the heads an' pry them out with a oar."

"That must have been pretty thick, hard water," I ventured to remark while the old man was clearing his throat, relates a writer in Judge.

"Thick!" he said; "thick! Well, I should say it was thick. Why, you could pick up a handful of it an' throw it up like a ball an' ketch it comin' down. Why, I've seed fishes a-layin' on top of it, tryin' to take a sun bath, an' just when they was a-sunnin' theirselves nice an' warm something would startle them, an' they'd have to burrer like rabbits to get down under it. I have often stood at the stern of the boat an' dug them up while they was a-tryin' to escape."

"What! dig up water like dirt?" I asked, in dismay.

"Yes, dig up water like dirt," he persisted. "You could dig post holes in that water, an' the holes would stay there long enough to give you a show to build a dock. I remember once when I was out in my flat-bottomed boat a hard wind came up, an' it was so hard that it began to make the boat move along, an' I wanted her to stand still. I hadn't no anchor with me, so what do you think I did?"

"I can't imagine," I replied.

"Of course you can't, so I'll tell you. I took a big nail out of my pocket an' drove it down through the bottom of the boat right about the middle. Yes, sir; I nailed that boat right down to the water, an' the first thing I knew the wind began a-blowin' her around, fer she was on a pivot. Round an' round I went, an' never moved a inch forward or backward, until I got so tired of it that I had to pull up the nail an' go ahead. While I was a-rattlin' around, a fish that I had pulled out of the water with a pair of tongs jumped out of the boat and landed on his tail, an' stood in that there position a-gaspin' fer wind. By a most awful effort he flopped his tail out an' turned a somersault, and landed right onto his tail again. Then, somehow or other, instead of gettin' out of breath, he got his second wind, which is mighty uncommon fer a fish, fer I never knowed one to get it before; an' he ran somersaultin' away until the wind sort of flopped a wave over onto him, so's he could swim. Then the wind got a-blowin' higher an' higher an' harder an' harder, an' all that blamed thick, tough water was blowed up into high waves. Just before it got a-blowin' so hard a flock of wild ducks lit on the water what was bein' blowed into waves of all sizes. The next mornin', when I went out, there wasn't no wind anywheres around; but what do you think? The waves was all there, just as solid as if the lake had been plowed up an' was all full of furrers; an' right along on top of the highest one them wild ducks was a-sittin' like a lot of clothespins, laughin' fit to kill theirselves, but stationary an' unable to get off, an' I just sent my water spaniel out after them—"

"How in the world could he swim when the water was so thick and solid?" I asked.

"Swim, swim?" repeated the old man, contemptuously. "He didn't swim at all—he ran along on the water, an' he had to stick his claws in to keep hisself from slippin', an' just then—"

"Absalom!" shrieked a feminine voice from within the shanty, "won't you never get through talkin' an' split them kindlin's?"

And Absalom excused himself, and I wandered back to the hotel to marvel at the wonders of the hard, thick water on which Absalom had also told me people used to spread the weekly wash to dry.

"Jack Harkaway" Dies.

"Jack Harkaway" (Mr. Bracebridge Hemyng), has just died in England. Twenty years ago "Jack Harkaway" was the hero of the boy world of the United States. "Jack Harkaway" first appeared in the world of fiction in 1867, the early youth of the wonderful boy being chronicled in a weekly paper called the "Boys of England." "Jack Harkaway's School Days" was the most widely circulated of the series, the sale reaching millions. Seventeen "Harkaway" books have been published, and Mr. Hemyng, who was a barrister, was the author of all but two or three of them. They carried Jack through Oxford and then round the world, recording his wonderful adventures in America, Cuba, China, Greece, Australia and the Transvaal. "Jack Harkaway" did not greatly enrich his creator. Mr. Hemyng usually sold his copyrights outright for a by no means extravagant sum.—Chicago Tribune.

Big Orders for Steel Rails.

According to the New York Tribune, orders for 1,300,000 tons of steel rails for delivery in 1902 have been placed with the various manufacturers, to which must be added 350,000 tons held over from this year's orders, making the total amount actually on the books 1,650,000 tons. The aggregate orders for next year, it is estimated, will be about 2,800,000 tons. The output of rails in 1900 was 2,383,650 tons. It is understood that the price is at present being maintained at $28 a ton.

NAVIGATOR OF THE AIR.

Wonderful Feats of M. Santos-Dumont in His Efforts to Perfect a Steerable Airship.

An authorized article on the Brazilian aeronaut, M. Santos-Dumont, appears in the Century from the pen of Sterling Heilig:

This young Brazilian inventor works for the love of the thing, not for lucre. He has never felt moved to apply for a single patent. He is a son of the "coffee king" of Brazil, the proprietor of the Santos-Dumont plantations of Sao Paulo, the friend of the former Emperor Dom Pedro and the benefactor and adviser of whole populations. Santos-Dumont, the father, although a Brazilian by birth and nationality, was French by descent, and had his technical education at the Ecole Centrale (arts and industries) in Paris. Thanks to his education, he was the first to apply scientific methods to Brazilian coffee-culture, so that his plantations became the most flourishing in the land, having 4,000,000 coffee-plants, occupying 9,000 laborers, comprising towns, manufactories, docks and steamships, and served by 146 miles of private railroads. It was on these railroads that the young Santos-Dumont, before he was 12 years of age, drove locomotive-engines for his pleasure, and developed the taste for mechanics and invention which saved him, coming young and rich to Paris, from a life of mere sporting leisure. Until 18 years of age, when he completed his education at the University of Rio de Janeiro, he remained in Brazil, always returning in vacation-time to the wild back-country of the plantation, where he became a mighty hunter, killing wild pigs and small tigers by preference, and great snakes out of a sense of duty.

Arriving in Europe in 1891, he made a tourist trip, and ascended Mont Blanc. A part of 1891 and 1892 he spent between London and Brighton, perfecting his English, which he now speaks as well and as often as French; but he always returned to Paris, where in 1892 he was already driving automobiles. In 1894 he made a short trip to the United States, visiting New York, Chicago and Boston. He did not begin ballooning until 1897, in the summer of which year he made his first ascent in company with the late M. Machuron. In the same year he made 20 other ascensions, a number of them unaccompanied, and became a reliable pilot of spherical balloons. He has, indeed, an ideal figure for the sport, uniting remarkable strength, agility and coolness to his jockey's weight of scarcely 100 pounds. For this reason he was able to lower the volume of the "Brazil," his first spherical balloon, to the unusual minimum of 113 cubic meters. The little "Brazil" was always filled with hydrogen, and after each ascension he never failed to bring it back with him in his valise.

This Brazilian has neither the structure, the complexion nor the exuberant gestures of the men of his country. He is pale, cold and phlegmatic, even, if the words may be applied to one so active. In his moments of greatest enthusiasm and of most lively disappointment he is always the same; and he is as free from affectation as a child. He has a weakness for driving dog-cart tandems, and — something which has had a vital influence over his career as a balloonist—he has been an intrepid automobile chauffeur from the first.

He began with a Peugot roadster of 2½ horse-power. He has since owned and driven half a dozen automobiles of continually increasing speed and power, his longest trip without stop being taken in 1898, between Nice and Paris, and accomplished with a six horse-power Panhard in 54 hours. Latterly he has abandoned petroleum in favor of electricity, in a dainty light-running American buggy manufactured in Chicago. It serves him, he says, better than the more troublesome teuf-teuf for his morning spin through the Bois and his afternoon errands from the balloon-maker's at Vaugirard to his apartment in the Avenue des Champs-Elysee, and from the Aero club's ground at St. Cloud to the Automobile club in the Place de la Concorde. "I was once enamoured of petroleum automobiles, because of their freedom," he explains. "You can buy the essence everywhere; and so, at a moment's notice, one is at liberty to start off for Rome or St. Petersburg. But when I discovered that I did not want to go to Rome or St. Petersburg, but only to take short trips about Paris, I went in for the electric buggy.

"I got my first idea of putting an automobile motor under a cigar-shaped balloon filled with hydrogen gas while returning from the Paris-Amsterdam automobile race in 1897," he said, when he began giving me this interview. "From the beginning everybody was against the idea. I was told that an explosive gas-engine would ignite the hydrogen in the balloon above it, and that the resulting explosion would end the experiment with my life. Lachambre, my balloon constructor, went to work without enthusiasm. So far from others 'convincing me that their notions were worth taking up,' as has been said, I met with nothing but discouragment."

Fixing the Limit.

He (rather diffident)—Er—now that we are engaged, I suppose you—er—won't object to my kissing you.

She (much less so)—Certainly not; help yourself. And when mamma comes in I want you to kiss her also.

He—S—say, let's b—break the engagement!—Chicago Daily News.

Lots to Learn.

Kind Lady—How did you like your dinner?

Handout Hank—Well, de chicken wuz cold an' dere wuz no frostin' on de cake, but den I reckons youse hain't bin married long, an' has got lots ter lern.—Ohio State Journal.

FEMININE FINERY.

Some of the New Trimmings for Early Winter Costumes—The Latest in Hats.

Navy blue is used more than it has been recently, and a soft yet bright red with tints of yellow in it is attractive.

New trimmings are many. Irish lace is stylishly acceptable for any and every place where it can possibly be used, not only on gowns, but hats and fur garments as well.

Silk escurial lace is another revival and appears as dress trimming in the colors of the materials upon which it is used. It looks very well on tan and brown, and the latter is very fashionable from pale biscuit to dark brown, says a fashion authority.

A new and handsome trimming employed chiefly for evening gowns consists of pompadour wreaths of roses. Then those who like spangles may indulge their fancy to the extent of wearing spangled hosiery and gloves, for novelties in this line have made their appearance, and there are almost countless more sensible ways of using them.

Two-toned colors appear in novelty ribbons, sage green on one side and turquoise on the other, representing one combination, black and red another. To the polka dot and coin velvet ribbons have now been added a two-toned variety, the satin lining being in lighter tint than the velvet. Cashmere and Persian colored ribbons are also used very extensively.

Pretty shirt waists in shepherd's plaid are seen with silk collar and cuffs, and there are very dainty effects in gray and white, gray and black and red and white. Shirt waists of handsome striped Louisine silk are also seen, and usually show the delicate colors, such as pink and green, pale blue, green and white, or red, white and blue. They are made perfectly plain, with a few gathers at the neck in front, and fasten with hooks and eyes.

Taffeta and velvet will be used for many of the new long coats this winter, and will be made warm by lamb's wool interlining. Black and the dark, rich shades of red, blue and green will be the colors employed. A handsome taffeta cloak seen recently was of the deep ruddy tint that was once called wine color, with kimono collar and cuffs of black satin.

Many of the gowns by fashionable dressmakers have waists that open in the back and are perfectly straight in front, with a point. The skirt in many instances is put on the belt, with the back fullness confined in small box plaits flowing away from the waist. Art nouveau embroidery is frequently used and chenille also in delicate tints is applied in embordered designs.

The popular tailored hat is charming for all ordinary wear, and is generally made of camel's-hair felt, draped over a wire frame, and is flat and broad in effect. The hat is seldom worn just as made, for the wearer bends it to suit her particular type of face and style of hairdressing. Bending does not hurt it in the least. It is made with that in view. Velvet is much used for binding these hats, as well as for loops and bows.

Cranberry Pudding.

Wash a quart of cranberries, place in a two-quart granite ware saucepan with a pint of water, stew until tender, then add sugar to taste. Take a little more than a half-pound of flour, add to this a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and a tablespoonful of sugar, mix well together while dry, then add sufficient milk or cream to make a stiff batter, and with this cover the boiling cranberries. Put on the lid of the saucepan and let the pudding cook briskly until the crust is done. Any acid fruits, such as plums, gooseberries, currants or stewed rhubarb, can be used when cranberries are out of season. One of my bachelor girl friends calls this pudding a "dream." It is equally good baked.—Good Housekeeping.

Hash.

Of all culinary terms the word hash has come to have about as much opprobrium attached to it as any. Nevertheless, hash itself remains popular, with reason, for when properly made it is one of the best of dishes. As generally used the word indicates a mixture of cold corned beef and cold boiled potatoes cooked together, and the opprobrium comes in because of the fact that the sinewy bits of meat are those that fall to the hash. But hash can be varied. It can be made of various kinds of meat and of various sorts of vegetables; it can be stewed or fried, it can be served with eggs or without. It can be improved with tomato sauce.—Washington Star.

A Delicious Confection.

When peaches are extremely scarce and one wishes to utilize every bit possible of them, a delicicus confection may be prepared from the skins; for every quart of parings allow one cupful of water; cook until very soft, then press gently through a fine sieve, extracting every bit of the pulp. Allow one pound of sugar for every pint of this thick juice, put all together over the fire, and simmer until very thick.—Ladies' World, New York.

A Clove in the Olive Oil.

Put a clove of garlic in the bottle of olive oil when it comes from the grocer, and see what a palatable flavor it will impart. It should only remain about 24 hours, which will be sufficient time to do its work.—N. Y. Post.

Telegrams in New Zealand.

A telegram of 12 words is sent to any part of New Zealand by simply affixing to it a 6d stamp—12 cents.—N. Y. Sun.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The New Zealand government is raising the wages of its railway employes to the extent of $100,000.

What is said to be the first factory for the manufacture of oxalic acid is being built near Cheboygan, Mich.

In the year 620 the mulberry tree was first cultivated in Greece and the Levant for the benefit of the silk worms.

The nest of the wasp shows a degree of engineering skill and adaptation of means to end which rival the same talents of the bee.

Exports of steel rails for the first eight months of 1901, though less by 6,995 tons than in 1900, was 90,244 tons greater than for the period in 1899.

Irrigation has converted the South American desert valleys near the city of Mendoza into some of the most productive vineyards in the world.

The broom must go! A French hygienic journal states that in Tunis the mortality from tuberculosis is 11.3 per 1,000 among the Arabs, and only 0.75 per 1,000 among the Jews, who lead pretty much the same life as the Arabs, except that they daily clean all their furniture with moist cloths, and never stir up the germinfected dust with brooms.

The skunk first appears in history in the year 1636, when he was described in Theodat's History of Canada. He had been a long time on the earth before that time, however, for there are species of fossil skunks. The skunks of the genus Chinca range over the greater part of North America and as far south as Mexico. Other skunks are found in Central and South America.

PRAYERS FOR A STIPEND.

French Abbe Who Has Made a Town Prosperous by a Novel Traffic.

There is a small village in the department of the Sarthe, in France, that has arisen from poverty to affluence by means of prayer furnished on demand for a consideration. The cure of the village, a certain Abbe Buguet, was as poor as his flock. But he was not content to stay that way and, being a man of imagination, he looked around for some means by which he could better the condition of his people and incidentally his own. He finally hit upon an idea, says a London exchange. He learned to set type, bought a secondhand hand press and set up, printed and published a leaflet in which he discoursed upon the efficacy of prayer. Then he made a business proposition to his flock. He would pray for them, for their children and for their dead for an annual subscription of one sou. In other words, he would take charge of all their prayers for one sou a year. The idea appealed to his parishioners, and all of them subscribed. With the little sums thus acquired he printed more leaflets and distributed them throughout the neighboring country and every leaflet seemed to bring in a new subscriber.

To-day he has many thousands of subscribers who live in all parts of the world, and Montligeon, which was once little more than a collection of hovels, is a prosperous town. It has a church that is a cathedral. It has wide streets lighted by electric lights, a post office, waterworks and cab service. And in the center of the town is a large white building where Abbe Buguet, with eight almoners, 15 interpreters, 20 secretaries and a crowd of clerks, proceeds with his work of supplying prayers. More than 1,500 letters come each day, each of them containing at least the required sou, and most of them having a much larger sum. A part of these letters ask for prayers and these are divided among various needy priests in the neighborhood, who thus are able to add considerable to their meager incomes. All the voluntary offerings go into the general treasury and are used for the benefit of the town and the valley in which it is situated. The mayor of the town is the cashier and the principal councilors are the secretaries or chief accountants and Abbe Buguet is manager of all. It is the most profitable prayer factory in the world.

Hit by the Recoil.

Lawyer (examining accused pickpocket, testifying in his own behalf)—You deny this special charge, and yet admit that you have committed similar offenses. Perhaps you'll be good enough to tell the court just how long you've been in this business?

Pickpocket (nonchalantly)—Oh, not more than two or three months.

Lawyer—Only two or three months, eh? How do you expect the court to believe that statement in view of the fact that it has had police testimony to the effect that you are an expert?

Pickpocket (smilingly)—Oh, well, you must remember that I had the benefit of a three years' previous practice in your profession.—Richmond Dispatch.

Building in Stockholm, Sweden.

Only two-thirds of the area of the lot can be covered in Stockholm, Sweden, except on street corners, where three-fourths is allowed. The remainder of the lot must be reserved for courts, for light and ventilation. All chimney flues must be 12 or 15 inches and must be swept once a month from October to April by official chimney sweepers.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Woman-Like.

Tess—She says she can't understand why people call him a flatterer.

Jess—She does, eh?

"Yes; I guess it's because he never said anything flattering to her."

"More likely he did say something flattering and she's trying to make herself believe he was in earnest."—Philadelphia Press.

THE REPUBLICAN.

ENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901.

THE ELECTION SHOULD BE CONTESTED.

The question of expense should not in any way deter the Republican managers from making a contest in every county in Maryland where proof of fraud in the late election can be obtained. The issue at stake is not one of office or the emoluments of office. It is the integrity of elections that is challenged, and every voter should be informed whether or not it is true that he has been cheated at the polls. The evidences of fraud already disclosed show that the election was a farce in every county. Witnesses are ready and willing to testify under oath that election crimes were resorted to on a large scale. Fradulent nominating petitions were filed in many counties of the State by the Democratic managers before the Board of Supervisors of Elections to have the names of bogus Independent Republican candidates printed upon the official ballot to mislead voters and defeat the right of suffrage. In every section of the State the evidence of fraud is overwhelming, and the presumption is that it was resorted to on such a large scale because it was necessary to save the Democratic machine ticket from ignominious defeat. The presumptions of fraud are strong enough to warrant a contest in every county of the State, and will put on record the testimony of all the witnesses to fraud and subject all crooked election officials, their aiders and abettors, to a vigorous cross examination. The value of such a contest would not be the final issue as to the office contested, but the light it would throw on elections as conducted by the Democratic machine in this State under the new election law, and the evidence that would be brought out as a basis for the prosecution of guilty election officers. An autopsy is not valueless because it does not bring the dead to life. If it throws light on the cause of death it may save other lives, and that is its justification. If fraudulent elections are suffered to go on in Worcester county and State of Maryland indefinitely, and are not contested because a contest would be tedious and expensive, that means a complete surrender. Fraud triumphs because its victims lack the pluck, energy and persistence necessary to resist and expose it. If the cost was on the other foot and the Democratic machine was worsted under a suspicion of fraud, or criminal violat ion of the election law, it would contest the result as a contest could be maintained rather than yield a single point. The question is, Does the Democratic machine monopolize the energy and force necessary to the successful conduct of a political campaign in the State of Maryland.?

IN LOOKING over the political field ten days after the recent elections Maryland Republicans have much to be proud of.

1. They have made a vigorous and earnest fight for clean politics and gaod government.

2. Against the most astute and professional political managers to be found in this or any other State.

3. Who chose their own battle-ground and plan of campaign by the work of the late extra session and their handling of the ballots and elections

3. Whereby they practically disfranchised over 20,000 voters

5. And carried out all their work as though they lacked nothing in the sinews of war.

6. In spite of these advantages on the part of the Democrats, they lost one of their State ticket and elected their Comptroller by only five hundred votes,

7. And narrowly carried the General Assembly.

If anyone had ventured the opinion before the election that the Republicans would have any show at all with the ballots of 20,000 voters thrown out, he would have been thought "wild," yet this is what has occurred, and all in a campaign reinforced largely by an endeavor to arouse race prejudice.

This is indeed encouraging, and has been largely aided by the prudent and conservative conduct of the Republicans when in power. It means a vigorous opposition party which should be desired by all good citizens no matter what their party affiliations.—Bel Air Times.

IT IS AMUSING to read some of the Democratic editorials written anent the great triumph (?) of Gorman over in Maryland. If our Democratic contemporaries were to tell but half the truth about it they would hang their heads in shame and one couldn't get them to write Gorman's name on a block of ice over a furnace. It takes nerve to screw courage up to the sticking point in this case, but our brethern are equal to the occasion, and they must needs howl fraud to drown out the voices of indignant adherents of both polotical parties in Maryland who were disfranchised by Gorman's obnoxious bill. Here is a sample howl from the Wheeling *Register:*

The Republican gang is trying to steal the Democratic legislative victory in Maryland. That trick was done in West Virginia once, but the chances are that Gorman will not allow his pocket to be picked.

Judging from the statement made by Senator McComas, in Baltimore, Monday, and which may be found in another column of this paper, Gorman will have no occasion to "allow his pocket to be picked." Outraged justice is demanding the punishment of election officers who perpetrated the most flagrant frauds, and until those matters are settled by the courts Gorman's pockets are not so full as to attract attention. Our readers know all about the *Register's* reference to West Virginia, and comment on that statement would be superfluous.—Grafton Sentinal.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Warren Choate, Esq., proprietor of Hotel Chautauqua, spent last Thursday in the Park, returning to Washington City on 46.

Our new railroad time table is "a daisy." The kind that keeps a person at home unless they want to walk.

The Garrett Water & Light Co. will be ready to furnish the citizens of the Park with electric light next season. The company has secured the "right of way" through the streets and drives of the Park, as well as the contract to light up the streets and public buildings for a term of three years from next June. The company is prohibited from suspending wires on the trees. The plant will be centrally located for its business, on the railroad switch leading to the Association ice house. The grant of an acre of ground provides ample room for all the purposes of the company. The sale of stock will now be pushed, and work begin in earnest in early spring.

The western portion of the Park will be sewered as soon as the sewer pipe can be obtained. Secretary Rudisill is receiving bids for first class sewer pipe.

The grading of Philadelphia avenue will make it one of the most inviting drives in the Park, and greatly improve the property on K street. The removal of the old bridge, which had served its day and generation, will be appreciated by the public.

Mr. Rudisill expects to make a sidewalk from the corner of G street to Hotel Dennett, via the Methodist church, thence north on H street to Mountain View Home, thence to Hotel Dennett lands. Screenings from the Rowlesburg stone crusher will be used in constructing the walk.

Half an hundred families are spending the winter in this delightful winter resort. The past week seal skin coats, ear mufflers, etc., were necessary for outdoor comfort, and indoors rousing fires were kept up, and yet it was enjoyable weather.

Pheasants and rabbits are plentiful and bring a good price. The woods have been full of men and boys with guns.

The new addition to Hotel Chautauqua is ready for the plasterers. A car of "patent plaster" was unloaded Monday. Contractor Brown has certainly pushed the work, and is doing a good job.

At least $15,000 is being expended on new building and enlargments, and a larger sum will be expended next spring for the same purpose.

At this early date the indications for a successful summer are very flattering. Arrangements for a great camp meeting are being made by those having charge of the camp meeting. Dr. Davidson is at work on the Chautauqua program.

Bloodhounds to Hunt Murderer.

Bloodhounds will be used to run down the murderer of John Miller, aged citizen who was found Saturday night on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Keedysville, ten miles south of Hagerstown, with a bullet hole through his brain. They reached Hagerstown yesterday evening from Suffolk, Va. Mr. Miller usually carried a large sum of money, but when found there was not a cent in his pockets.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in Chicago

Hisgen Bros., the popular South Side druggists, corner 69th street and Wentworth avenue, say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup." For sale by all dealers.

TO ABOLISH TRICK BALLOTS.

Democratic Managers in Maryland Will Oppose The Policy in Future.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 18.—Democratic managers want no more to do with trick ballots, says the Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record*, (Dem.).

Those issued by the election supervisors in Baltimore and the central and western Maryland counties cost the party dear in the recent campaign. It caused a loss of four Democratic delegates in the Second legislative district in Baltimore, and other losses would be hard to estimate.

There is among Democrats revulsion of feeling against the practice of such methods as those in Southern Maryland and in Talbot aod Somerset counties.

The control of the House of Delegates by the Democrats is due to the election law which they passed. But for this law they would not have captured St. Mary's county, three votes in Prince George's, two in Caroline, one in Somerset, two in Talbot and four in Anne Arundel.

The Republicans are determined to make a bitter fight against this law. They say that under it 20,000 ballots were thrown out. Senator Putzel will lead the fight for repeal. The Democratic managers, however, have determined that the law shall not be repealed, but they will meet the Republicans half-way.

Isaac Lobe Straus, member of the House from Baltimore, and a candidate for Speaker and Senator Olin Bryan are drawing up amendments for the law and also for a new and fair law to govern the primaries. In the general election law it is intended to continue to araange the names of candidates alphabetically with their politics attached. The party emblem will not be restored.

Stringent provision will be made against the use of such ballots as were lately employed in some of the counties of Southern Maryland.

The law will prescribe that all the ballots in use throughout the state and in Baltimore city shall be printed in uniform type, with a uniform arrangement of names of candidates and party designation, and the type to be used will be required to be of a plain and bold sort.

The ballot will contain above each group of candidates specific directions as to the number of candidates to be voted for. It was the absence of this latter direction on the ballot at the late election that caused hundreds of men to vote for more candidates for the legislature than they should and thus lose their votes.

The fight for presiding officers of the two Houses of the Legislature will soon begin. Should President John Hubner not be a candidate for reelection as president of the Senate, Col. Spencer C. Jones or William B. Peter, of Howard county, will be the principal candidates with the chances in favor of the latter.

So far Isaac Lobe Straus, of Baltimore city, is the leading candidate for speaker of the House. Noble L. Mitchell, of Harford; Peter J. Campbell, of Baltimore city, and John G. Rogers, of Howard county, are also mentioned. Should Senator Peter be made president of the Senate, Rogers will be out of the race for speaker as the two presiding officers would not be selected from the same county.

The Democratic managers say they do not intend to do anything radical during the coming session of the Legislature, but on the inside there is a plan being considered to punish Mayor Hayes for sulking in the campaign.

Some of the managers say he did nothing to help Mr. Gorman and ignored the regular party organization.

If they find sentiment among the Democrats in the general assembly favorable to the scheme the managers propose to lop off six months of Mayor Hayes' term by changing the time of the municipal election from May to November, to go into effect next November. Hayes' term of four years does not expire until May, 1903.

It is believed, however, that Mr. Gorman and Chairman Vandiver, of the state committee, will oppose the plan. They would rather heal party differences than create others.

The Democrats fully realize that they are up against the independent sentiment in the city and state. They have no desire to antagonize this sentiment, knowing by experience that the independent vote holds the balance of power in the state. It is claimed, however, that not many of the independents are favorable toward Hayes.

Died.

BOWMAN.—At his home on the Northwestern turnpike a few miles south of Oakland, after an illness of a week or two of typhoid fever, John C. Bowman, aged about forty-eight years. Mr. Bowman was a prominent farmer and a believer in Christian Science, refusing to have the services of a physician in his illness. His funeral took place Monday, the interment being made at the Red House church. Rev. Fike conducted a short service at the house and also at the grave.

WARRING ON DISEASE.

State Board Of Health Aims To Protect School Children.

At a recent meeting of the Maryland State Board of Health the following rules were promulgated, being designed to aid the board in securing prompt information about cases of an infectious or contagious character, especially among school children. The rules, printed below, are published as a guide for our readers who are parents and having children attending the public schools of the county:

Every child absent from school four days on account of sickness must on returning to school present to the teacher the signed certificate of a practicing physician that such child has not been affected with any infectious or contagious disease.

No child from a house in which scarlet fever is present shall attend a public school until after the disease has disappeared, the house has been disinfected, all clothing worn during any period of the disease has been destroyed or disinfected and written notice has been given to the teacher or to the School Board that these conditions have been complied with.

Children who have suffered an attack of scarlet fever shall be considered well and the house ready for disinfection seven days after desquamation is complete.

Children living in a house where scarlet fever is present may be removed to another house, and after a period of 10 days may return to school. Evidence of compliance with these conditions must be furnished in writing by a competent person acquainted with the facts.

Children from houses where measles is present may be admitted to school upon the same conditions as are named with respect to scarlet fever, except that the date of recovery and the proper time for disinfection shall be fixed at 14 days from the disappearance of the rash.

In diphtheria the same regulations will be observed as in measles or scarlet fever, except that the evidence that infectiousness is passed shall depend upon negative results of a culture taken from the local area of infection, nose or throat, or both, not less than 24 hours after the use of any antiseptic gargle or application, and at a period not earlier than seven days from the disappearance of clinical symptoms.

Children not living in an infected house who have been exposed to diphtheria, but have not shown signs of the disease may be admitted to school after one negative culture is taken from both nose and throat. Written evidence that these conditions have been complied with may be given by the local health officer or by the attending physician.

Children suffering from whooping-cough shall be excluded from school so long as symptoms of the disease persist. Every child absent from school on account of whooping-cough shall, on applying for readmission, present the written certificate of the attending physician that the cough has disappeared. Children living in houses where whooping-cough is present must be sent home as soon as the cough is observed, but on presentation of the certificate of a physician that they are free from whooping-cough may be readmitted.

Children having chickenpox are not admitted to school during any period of the eruption, nor so long as scales or crusts remain upon any part of the body, nor until the clothing worn during the eruption has been destroyed or disinfected.

Children absent from school on account of mumps may not be readmitted until one week after the disappearance of all the symptoms, and shall present the certificate of a physician that all the symptoms and signs of mumps have been absent for a period of not less than seven days.

Children having scabies or itch upon any part of the body shall not attend school until the disease has been cured, and shall, on applying for readmission, present the certificate of a physician that the disease has been cured and the clothing worn by the child either destroyed or disinfected.

Children having ringworm of the scalp or of the face shall be excluded from school until the disease is cured, and on applying for readmission shall present the certificate of a physician that the disease is cured.

Children living in houses where typhoid fever is present shall not bring to school any milk or water from their houses.

Oakland District League.

Oakland District board of control met in Terra Alta, October 30, to fill vacancies in the board, and to transact other business. The first vice-president, Asbury Mick, and the secretary, E. R. Skidmore, having removed from the district, W. M. Shultz, of Swanton, was chosen first vice-president, and H. F. Colebank, of Hendricks, secretary. J. W. Bedford was chosen to fill the vacancy in the executive committee caused by the removal of M. F. Pritchard. A missionary committee was elected. The time for holding the next District convention was fixed for May 6 and 7, at Parsons. J. S. Harvey, of Mountain Lake Park, and Wallace Mason exchanged places, so Mr. Mason is now fourth vice-president, and Mr. Harvey third vice-president. The Conference convention will be held in Oakland next summer.

Church Services.

Rev. Dr. H. Scott, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, who met with a very serious and painful mishap some weeks ago, has recovered to some extent and will preach on Sunday morning. Sunday evening Presiding Elder Roberts will preach, and following the sermon communion services will be held.

Rev. Uhler will preach Sunday morning and evening in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Pleasure.

To the Editor of the Republican:

Rightly understood, pleasure is the chief object of all human government—the art namely of making people pleased or happy: and it would not be less rational to condemn religion because of the cruelties that have been inflicted in its name, or art, because some good pictures have an immoral tendency, than to inveigh against pleasure because some people pursue it selfishly, or find it in unworthy objects.

To enjoy rightly is one of the surest precepts of human happiness, and it is difficult for a layman to put his finger on any denunciation of pleasure, as such, in Old or New Testament. There is something of insincerity, in the conventional attitude assumed towards pleasure by professing Christians. We are continually seeking it, yet we express abhorence of pleasure-seekers; we profess to despise it, yet the whole effort of the nation is to obtain it.

What is the aim of philanthropy but pleasure in the present? What is the promise of every religion but pleasure in the future? With what consistency can the honest believer undervalue pleasure when the Psalmist declares that "at the Lord's right hand are pleasures for evermore?"

If, then, pleasure is a good and right thing, and therefore worth taking some trouble to secure, it is not wasting time to consider its true nature, and remark upon some of the common hindrances to its attainment, and to point out the common neglect of some of its purest sources.

Pleasure, then, in the full meaning of enjoyment or delight, is indeed one of the most difficult subjects that can be submitted to analysis. Seek and ye shall not find it, unless your search is wisely directed. Often it eludes the most elaborate plans and costly preparations for its capture. Equally often it springs out unawares upon the way-farer, when he is least looking for it; meets him with frankest countenance when its presence would be least suspected. Thus the ordinary scheme of social entertainment is devised to encourage that most precious of all earthly joys—congenial intercourse, and the guests come away wearied, while a chance meeting on a railway, or even in a dentist's waiting room may fill the heart with gladness. The fact is, elaborate preparations are more likely to scare than to secure pleasure. In the expressive words of Mr. Dallas: "Pleasure seldom gives note of her coming. She comes like an angel, unseen, unheard, unknown; and not till she is gone, or parting from us, are our eyes open to what we have enjoyed."

The nature of the object sought is not in itself of the essence of pleasure. There is, perhaps, no device of ease more consumately designed for its purpose than a modern bed. Yet to the bed-ridden what is this bed but Gehenna?

Again, to the student books are all in all. How can one remain insensible to books as a source of pleasure? Nevertheless, not to mention the school-boy, in whose eyes books are but elaborate obstacles to the enjoyment of life, there are thousands of educated men and women who prefer the sensational trash of the day to the treasures of literature, because desire, the gratification of which confers pleasure, has not been born in them.

In fact, there is no such thing as objective pleasure; pleasure is a harmony, a fitting together—a fitting of an external object with a mood or want within ourselves. It is to put it plainly, the fulfillment of desire, the gratification of an appetite not necessarily ignoble.

As Goethe said of beauty so it may be said of pleasure: It is a primeval phenomenon that eludes definition—a radiance shed from the presence of Him at whose right hand there are pleasures for evermore. The source of which though we may speculate about it, we can never know. This much, however, it is in our power to do: seeing that pleasure is a sensation arising from the fitting of fulfillment to desire, and of condition to mood, we can encourage those desires and train those moods which conduce to the purest gratification.

No pursuit confers as much pleasure as natural science. The pleasure of expanding knowledge has a boundless field for its gratification, and proof of the enduring quality of pleasure derived from knowledge of physical science may be had in the fact that no one is ever known to tire of it, or to fail in deriving pleasure from every new discovery.

All this fund of exquisite pleasure so generally neglected may be drawn on by multitudes who spend their lives in the pursuit of pleasure by methods which experience shows them fail of the desired end. What is true of Science is no less true of Art. W. W. L.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the land of the undersigned lying in District No. 2 of Garrett county either for the purpose of fishing, hunting or passing through the same with a weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. C. W. FRIEND.

$4,489.50 for a Steer.

All precedents were upset at the fat stock show at the East Liberty stock yards, Pittsburg, yesterday, when an individual steef, which had not even been awarded the first prize in the class in which it was entered, sold at $2.05 a pound, or $4,489.50. When the steer was brought out for sale there was great rivalry manifested among the visiting butchers. The bidding was spirited and the price was rapidly run up until it reached a price never before reached at any previous sale or exhibition of meat cattle.

The steer was raised by L. D. Bazell, of Lost Creek, W. Va., and weighed 2190 pounds. It was sold by C. H. Baumgarten, of L. Darr & Co., and was bought by Justin W. Harrison, a local dealer. It is a Hereford, crossed with the Aberdeen Angus.

Winter Tourist Tickets, Season 1901-2. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has placed on sale at all principal offices East of the Ohio River, Winter Tourist Tickets to points in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina and Texas; also Havana, Cuba, and Nassau, N.P., at reduced rates. For additional information call on Agent Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Seaboard Air Line Railway to Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Camden, Southern Pines and Pinehurst.

Winter excursion tickets were placed on sale to resort points on this line in Norrh and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida on October 15th and will remain on sale during the season. Exceptionally low rates are in effect this year to Pinehurst and Southern Pines, N. C., Camden, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and all points in Florida and Cuba. To reach any of these points the service of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, "Capital City Route," will be found the best and most attractive. In addition to the superior service now operated, it is announced that Cafe cars will be placed in service on the Washington-Atlanta Line about November 1st and on the Florida Lines about January 1st, 1902. Following this the Florida & Metropolitan Limited will be inaugurated about January 15th, 1902, with sumptuous appointments and superb equipment, including dining and club cars, constituting it beyond a doubt the peer of any train in the world.

The service of the Seaboard Air Line Railway to Cuba is most attractive. Its Cafe car service and many other features present advantages commending it to the favorable attention of all travelers.

LOW RATES FOR HUNTING AND FISHING PARTIES VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

This popular route, whose lines penetrate some of the best country for game, birds and fish to be found anywhere in the South, has on sale reduced rate tickets from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Richmond to all points in Virginia, North and South Carolina, for the benefit of hunting and fishing parties, moving individually or otherwise. One dog is carried free with each passenger and others are transported at a small cost.

Full information as to most desirable points, rates, schedules, etc., furnished upon application to any agent or representative of the Company. nov 30

BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parson age, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

Help... Nature

Babies and children need proper food, rarely ever medicine. If they do not thrive on their food something is wrong. They need a little help to get their digestive machinery working properly.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA

will generally correct this difficulty.

If you will put from one-fourth to half a teaspoonful in baby's bottle three or four times a day you will soon see a marked improvement. For larger children, from half to a teaspoonful, according to age, dissolved in their milk, if you so desire, will very soon show its great nourishing power. If the mother's milk does not nourish the baby, she needs the emulsion. It will show an effect at once both upon mother and child.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

When using baking powder it is always economy to buy the Royal.

Royal makes the finest, most wholesome and delicious food.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

He laughs best whose laugh lasts.

Senator Ravenscroft, of Accident, spent Friday night and Saturday in Oakland.

Mrs. H. C. Sincell and children have gone to Washington. D. C., where a few weeks will be spent by them.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Attorney William R. Offutt left Oakland Monday morning for Birmingham, Ala., where he will spend a week or two.

Mr. William Moody, of Bloomington, was in Oakland Saturday attending a meeting of the board of directors of the First National Bank.

If you want one of the best cutting boxes made either power or hand, see the ones Naylor has for sale for corn fodder or hay. It shreds the fodder. 36 3t

At a meeting of the board of directors of the First National Bank, held on Saturday, among others there were present Mr. M. N. Wilson, Mr. U. G. Palmer and Mr. William Moody.

Our attention has been called to an error in the election returns as printed in this paper the 7th inst. The majority of Mr. Edwin E. Friend, the Register of Wills-elect, was given as 833, when it should have been 883.

When you feel that life is hardly worth the candle take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, tone up your liver and reguate your bowels making you feel like a new man. For sale by all druggists.

The changed schedule of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which went into effect Sunday morning, is published elsewhere in this issue. The new schedule makes it quite inconvenient for persons desiring to go East to local stations, as but one accommodation train daily is run each way.

The lime-stone quarry along the Big Youghigheny river, a few miles south of town, which was leased by the Mosser brothers some months ago and who erected kilns and installed steam drilling machinery, is in successful operation. The lessees are overrun with orders and are unable to meet the demand for the output of their kilns.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequaled. For sale by all dealers.

Two or three of our game dealers attempted to corner the game market in Oakland Saturday, and as a result pheasants sold at one dollar each before nightfall. Monday prices eased off somewhat, the highest price paid being $1.80 a pair for the birds. Partridges sold at 15 to 20 cents each, and rabbits brought 10 cents each. The shipments of pheasants Saturday and Monday aggregated about 350 birds.

Now that the election is over and matters have settled down to their normal state we desire that our correspondents throughout the county resume their letters to this paper. Many things of interest transpire which remain unknown except in the immediate community where they happen unless mention is made of the fact through the columns of the county press. Our corps of correspondents in years past have been efficient and trustworthy. This standard should be maintained in the future.

Mr. B. Recknor, who was killed by falling through a bridge with a load of railroad ties on November 6th, was interred in the cemetery at Addison on the 8th, aged 37 years and 5 days. He was working for Edward Nicklow when the accident occurred. Services were conducted by Francis M. Biddle, of town, assisted by Rev. Eastburn, of the Addison M. E. church. Deceased was a member of Addison Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and was also a member of Company I, 5th Pennsylvania Infantry during the Spanish-American war.—Meyersdale Commercial.

A coal hole—the mine shaft.

Mr. William M. Junkins, of Deer Park, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Miss Teckla Johnson, of Cameron, W. Va., is in Oakland visiting Mrs. Bullard and family.

Mr. W. W. Briscoe has returned feom a prolonged trip through Virginia and West Virginia.

The meteors didn't have any show to be seen as the drop curtain did not rise even if the stars did shoot.

Dixon & Kelso will pay 90 cents per barrel cash or $1, one half cash, for ear corn. 53 cents cash for buckwheat. 37-2t.

When a man has a birthday he generally takes a day off. When a woman has one she generally takes a couple of years off.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cure biliousness, constipation and headache. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all druggists.

A good roads system is what this county needs worse than any thing else. It is the question before the people now and it will not be downed until it results in some sort of a plan being adopted.

Mrs. Clarence Michael (nee Lulu Stover) who has been visiting her aunt Mrs. Capt. Jas. A. Hayden, of Mountain Lake Park, left for Fairmont on last Tuesday to meet her husband. They will reside there for the winter.

Reports from the county as to the turkey crop are not very alarming, but it is said that there are not as many this year as usual. However everyone will probably get a turkey if he has the price, and most everyone in Oakland has that.

Here is to the girl who is gladdest in her gladness when she's glad, and saddest in her sadnees when she's sad. But her gladness when she s glad and her sadness when she's sad is not in it with the badness of her badness when she's bad.

Advertising is a modern substitute for salesmen. The clerk and the drummer were at one time the merchant's sole medium between goods and purchaser. Advertisments do the same work on universal lines. They should be business talks that will interest every one.

Rev. Asbury H. Rohrbaugh, editor of the *M. E. Times*, the official church paper of the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. church, died very suddenly at his office in Buckhannon on last Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Rohrbaugh was well and favorably known by many persons in this community.

There are a number of cases of typhoid fever near the Red House along the old Northwestern pike. One death has resulted in that community and there are now four cases in the family of Chas. Janoski and two in the family of the late John C. Bowman.

A big crowd of parishioners and friends of Dr. H. Scott, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, assembled at the parsonage on last Friday evening and tendered that worthy divine and his family an old fashioned donation, consisting of provisions and useful household articles. The evening was pleasantly spent in social intercourse. Dr. Scott and his family have been in Oakland but a few weeks and in that time they have made many warm friends.

The U. S. Express Compannv have placed guards on the cars of the B. & O. from Baltimore to Parkersburg. Each of these guards is equipped with Winchester repeating rifles and has a large revolver in a holster. There have been so many train robberies in various sections of the country that the company intends to be prepared for any such an attact in the mountainous soctions along the B. & O.

While this paper does not object to other papers copying articles of local interest from its columns when due credit is given, we do most seriously object when an article is stolen bodily from its columns by a paper published in Oakland and no credit given whatever. This occurred last week when the *Journal* copied the news item published the week previous by us giving an account of the explosion of blasting powder at the home of Michael Legeer near Bittinger, by which he and others in the building were injured.

GAME.—H. Creutzburg buys game of all kinds for cash.

Mr. Herbert Montgomery, of Piedmont, is holding cases temporarily in this office.

"Cheap John" is still east and will return in a few days with a car load of Christmas goods.

Go to Hinebaugh's Restuurant for meals, lunches, oysters, etc. Ladies' dining room in connection.

Foreman P. E. Kimmel, of this office, is kept from work this week owing to the illness of his father and mother.

Mrs. Joseph Helbig, of Oakland, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. A. Bolden, North street.—Meyersdale Commercial.

A dividend of five per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Aurora, Oakland and Terra Alta Telephone Company.

Mr. W. R. Mealy attended the reception in Cumberland tendered by the Commercial Travelers lodge of that city on Saturday night.

Dr. Henry W. McComas has adopted the following as his office hours: 10 a. m. to 12 m., and 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. Office at the Sanitarium.

The bad weather which has been prevailing here for a week or more, has put a stop to work on the new Catholic church now building.

Rev. W. H. Osmond, the rector of St. Matthew's, will return from Baltimore Saturday and on Sunday will conduct services at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. in St. Matthew's P. E. church.

John H. Purnell, one of the veterans of the Civil War, who has made Oakland his home for a number of years, has been admitted to the Soldier's Home at Dayton, Ohio, for which point he left last night. Col. Sturgiss secured his admission to the home through the Pension Bureau.

Seemingly winter set in in earnest on Friday when the snow commenced falling. Every day since it has been coming down at interyals. With the solid condition of the roads a good sledding snow is anticipated. With it all many wells remain dry, and should a freeze set in the streams, in which there is very little water, will become frozen solid.

Miss Nan Kenndy, of Washington, well known by many of our readers, will be married at her home in the above city on Thanksgiving afternoon to Francis Hampton Randolph, formerly of Marion county, Florida, but now chief clerk in the Adjutant General's office of the War Department in Washington. The wedding will be quietly celebrated owing to the ill health of the bride's father.

Garrett county lumberman and coal operators are greatly handicapped in making shipment of the output of their mills and mines on account of the great scarcity of cars. One lumberman at Wallman, this county, along the line of the West Virginia Central Railroad, has over $40,000 worth of manufactured lumber stacked at his mill and is unable to get it to market for the lack of cars.

A letter written by George Washington was found last week in the attic of an old stone house, known as the Job Lewis property at Wellsburg, W. Va. It is dated November 10, 1798, and is addressd to Mr. Barr, Whitehall, England. The writer complains of the intercepting of papers of importance by the French who captured the ship Suffolk. The letter was found in an old book and is well preserved.

By the fire which devastated Thomas, W. Va., one day last week, two former Garrett countians lost considerable property. "Dick" Thayer, who owned four or five dwelling houses, lost all of them. His insurance covered but one building. Adam S. Sell's house was burned. He saved from it a sewing machine and a few articles of wearing apparel. His daughter nearly lost her life by being overcome by smoke in the burning building, but was rescued by an Italian, who dragged her from her dangerous position.

F. H. Tibbetts, Esq., a few years ago employed as mine boss for the Bloomington plant of the Davis Coal & Coke Company, but now living near Fairmont, W. Va., was in Oakland Saturday on his way home from Alabama, in which State he has been engaged for some time in opening a new coal works. He will within a short time remove with his family to the South, where he will become superintendent for an operative company of coal shippers.

Mr. O. F. Morton has just shown us a complete sample of his new book, "Winning or Losing?" It is a very handsome volume and reflects much credit on both printers and binders. There are seven illustrations. With one exception it is the only book ever published in this county that concerns the county. It has a home interest to our people that no other new book could possess, and deserves a liberal patronage at their hands. Copies will be in the hands of subscribers within a few weeks. It will not be on sale at the stores and parties desiring copies may leave their orders at this office or with W. A. McGinnis.—Terra Alta Republican.

Mrs. L. C. Tabb, of Newport News, Va., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Delawder, came to Oakland Saturday last from Fairmont, where she had been on a visit to Mrs. Boughner, her sister, and after remaining here a few days went down to Deep Creek to visit her parents.

Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and the big refrigerating houses in Chicago are endeayoring to corner the egg market in that city by placing all the eggs they can lay their hands on in cold storage. 500,000 cases have gone into cold storage since July 1. Retailers have put up the price to 27 cents per dozen for eggs which a week ago were selling at 22 cents.

Mr. Thomas Parran, the newly elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will go into office December 1, when Mr. J. Frank Turner, the appointee of the court, will retire. The salary of the clerk is $3,000 a year; the bond $10,000, to be renewed biennially and approved by the court. When he takes the oath of office he is required to pay the State Treasurer a tax of $200.

R. D. Ruffin, a colored lawyer of Washington, D. C., has obtained titles to valuable coal and timber lands in West Virginia aggregating 141,000 acres, 71,000 of which lie in Randolph county. Ruffin was at Elkins, where all doubts to his title were removed. He went from Elkins to Harrison and Lewis counties in behalf of his interests, and from there to New York to confer with capitalists, who will develop the lands.

A newspaper whose columns overflow with ads of business men has more influence in attracting attention to and building up a town than any other agency that can be employed. People go where there is business. Capital and labor will locate where there is an enterprising community. No power on earth is so strong to build up a town as a newspaper well patronized and its power should be appreciated.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

A Dakota editor worked his typewriter over time and produced the following dirge, which hits most of us hard worked and poorly paid pencil pushers: "The melancholy days are here, the saddest of our time; the chilly blasts begin to blow from far off northern clime. The woodsaw sings, the coal bin groans, the tree doth moan in sorrow; the sun shines bright and though warm today—might snow like——tomorrow. We gladly think of times to come, when we can swiftly soar, through mince pie skies and night-mare drives, and stomach aches galore. Subscribers who are one year back should to the sanctum stroll, and soften these times which sorely try the editorial soul." The last seen of the poor, dear man after the appearance of this poem he was being carried to the hospital on a shutter.

Ball and Oyster Supper.

The members of St. Peter's Commandery No. 94, K. of St. John, will give a ball and serve oysters at Offutt's Hall on Wednesday evening next.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. H. McCoy, Eva Clark, Miss Edith Davis, F. B. Jackson, Dr. W. H. Rogers, Mr. T. W. Miller, Mr. John Galoway, Mr. Elias Frankhouser, Mr. Eddie Boyle, Mr. John L. Crump, Mr. L. J. Swartzentruhe, Mr. James Upole.

Notice.

The Epworth League will hold a "social" in Naylor's Hall, Thanksgiving evening, November 28th, 1901, to which all are invited. A silver offering will be received at the door, and refreshments will be served to the guests without further charge.

Proceeds to be used in relieving the wants of the destitute persons of our town.

MERCY, HELP AND SOCIAL COM.

Query.

To the City Councilmen and Mayor of Oakland: What has become of the chemical engine and hook and ladder truck, and in what condition ure these two pieces of machinery which cost the town's citizens something over fifteen hundred dollars?

Bitten by Dogs

A few days ago a number of worthless dogs, of which Oakland contains more to the square foot than any other town in the United States, got into a fight on one of the streets and while thus engaged little Dick Jamison was knocked down by them. When he fell two of the curs pounced upon him amd bit him severely about the limbs. A physician dressed his wounds.

A Card of Thanks.

OAKLAND, MD., Nov. 15, 1901.

We extend our thanks to Mr. B. H. Sincell for kindness shown us, and for the regular visits of THE REPUBLICAN to the parsonage; to H. Weber & Sons for beautiful flowers; to the Epworth League and members and friends of St. Paul's M. E. church for their visit to the parsonage last Friday eyening, and their unusually large donation.

H. AND E. SCOTT.

ANGORA GOAT FARM.

Success of the Enterprise Almost Assured' Stock May Arrive Within a Few Weeks.

The much-talked of Angora goat farm which is to be located near Oakland, on the Garrett lands and upon the McCormick farm, is about to be a success, the only contingent arising which may block the plans of the promoters will be their inability to sell the required amount of stock certificates. This is not probable, however, as a great deal of the money has already been paid or pledged.

A meeting was held on Saturday night by the stockholders, when the following officers were elected:

President, D. E. Offutt.
Secretary, John T. Mitchell.
Treasurer, Scott T. Jones.

The board of directors consist of the above named gentlemen and Messrs. H. H. Dill, of the B. & O. industrial department: B. F. Spencer, of Baltimore, and Peter Corbett, also of Baltimore, who will be general manager. Mr. Corbett has for a number of years engaged in the goat business in Texas, and G. S. Hamill.

The corporation is capitalized at $125,000, of which $25,000 is preferred and to be paid up in full.

The company has already purchased the McCormick farm of about 600 acres and has a lease upon a large tract of land adjoining.

Probably within the next two or three weeks one thousand head of goats will be brought to Oakland from a point in lower Maryland where there is now a flock of 4000 of the animals and upon which an option is held by the manager.

The origin of the Angora goat has never been fully decided by naturalists, but it is generally agreed that the parent goat comes from one of two species, between which there is but slight difference. The place where the breed originated, however, has been settled, it being in the vilayet of Angora, in Asia Minor, but it is not known when this was. Some writers have ventured to say that it was 2,400 years ago. There is pretty strong evidence which goes to show that they were a distinctive breed when Moses was leading the Israelites out of Egypt. Goats' hair was spun by the Israelites for curtains and other purposes for use in the temple. In the story recorded in I Samuel (chapter 19) of the artifice of Michael in deceiving the messengers of Saul by placing an image in the bed in place of David and giving it a pillow of goat's hair, is believed by Pennant to refer to a pillow made of the Angora fleece.

The city of Angora, or Enguri, the capital city of the vilayet of Angora, is the ancient Ancyra, and is located about 220 miles south by southeast from Constantinople. Angora was the seat of one of the earliest Christian churches, and was probably established by the Apostle Paul. The province is mountainous to a considerable extent and furrowed by deep valleys. It is about 2,900 feet above the level of the sea. It was here that this famous goat reached its perfection—and such a state of perfection as has not yet been reached by the goats of either Cape of Good Hope or the United States.

The Angora goat, and more especially the varieties it has produced are probably the most valuable of the goat family, and have been ably described by naturalists and travelers as good-sized animals, generally of a beautiful milk-white color, with short legs and wide-spreading, spirally-twisted horns. The wool is described as a very beautiful curled or wavy hair of silvery whiteness, with a fine downy wool at its base, and this hair is disposed in long, pendant, spiral ringlets on the whole body. The hair or wool often sweeps to the ground and is usually from five to twelve inches long. The market value of the fleece varies, according to the grade, generally being from 70 to 80 cents per pound. The pelts sell from $2 to $3.50, the meat being about the same as mutton.

A GREAT RAILWAY.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway owns and operates over 6,600 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

It owns and operates all equipment in service on its lines, including Sleeping Cars, Parlor Cars and Dining Cars, maintaining an excellence of service unequaled on any railway in the world.

It has been a Pioneer in the Northwest and West in the use of the block system in the operation of its trains, in the lighting of trains by electricity, heating by steam and many other progressive methods, which have added safety, comfort and luxury to travel. It is always the leader in that direction.

The Pioneer Limited Trains between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis have the costliest and handsomest Sleeping Cars in the world and the best Dining-Car service.

Time tables, maps and information furnished on application to John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 810 Park Building, Pittsburg. 37-3t.

A Great Opportunity.

The burned district of Jacksonville, Fla., is to be rebuilt at once, offering an opportunity of employment to workmen, and excellent prospect to contractors and capitalists. Jacksonville is reached from all directions by the Seaboard Air Line Railway System, which offers unexcelled facilities in the way of schedules and through car service to that point. nov 14tf

A Musical Treat.

On Wednesday evening next, Nov. 27, the Oakland Concert Band will give a grand concert in the Opera House and respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens. The band has made rapid progress in the past few months, and in addition to the elaborate program which has been prepared the band will be assisted by some of the best musical talent of Oakland. Dr. J. E. Legge will render one of his fine cornet solos, Miss Margaret Miller will sing a solo, the Misses Robinson will play some of their beautiful piano duets and Little Olivete and Victor Shartzer will again appear in their fine singing and dancing specialties, which never fail to "bring down the house."

The band is now fully equipped with a fine set of silver-plated instruments, which come up to the standard of those used by the large professional bands, and is an organization of which the town may well feel proud. The citizens should not hesitate to give them all the support and encouragement possible.

The proceeds will go toward helping to pay for recently purchased instruments. The prices of admission are within reach of all—only 10, 15 and 25 cents. Let everybody turn out and pack the house.

BLOOMINGTON.

Piedmont Independent.

Mr. A. P. Martin, the lumberman, running a saw mill a few miles above town, dropped a heavy piece of timber on his foot one day last week and mashed three toes on his left foot.

Mrs. Jack Larrimer, of Savage, returned from Baltimore on last Sunday evening from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Nellie Bickey. Mrs. Bickey, her husband, and three children were found one morning about two weeks ago, unconscious in their bed-rooms, at their residence on George street, and it was reported by the daily papers that the entire family was poisoned by eating sour krout for supper the evening before. Mrs. Larrimer reports however that the condition of the family was due entirely to asphyxia from escaping gas and that they are now out of danger and improving rapidly. The many friends of Mrs. Bickey in this vicinity, where she is well known as a former resident and a summer visitor, will be glad to hear of the fortunate escape of herself and family.

Miss Fannie Knight expects to spend the winter in Cumberland, where she will enter a business school and take a course in typewriting and stenography.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Stump polled the highest vote of any candidate on the Republican ticket, he was cut by seven Republican voters of this district, most of whom are said to be prominent men in the party. No reasonable cause is assigned by the knowing ones other than they wanted to cut and they cut.

Mr. H. H. Mansbach, of Cumberland, known for years all over this section of the country as one of the most prominent and influential business men of Piedmont, was in town last Tuesday evening shaking hands in his usual jovial way with a host of friends and acquaintances who wish him well.

Mr. Simon Smith, the young man who got into difficulties by marrying a lady, too young, according to law to thoroughly understand the responsibilities of a married life, is, we are happy to say, now out of trouble and returned to town and is working at the Buxton.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place at Grantsville, Md., on or about the middle of July last, 5 head of sheep, 4 yearlings and one older, 4 being ewes and one a weather. Four of said sheep having crops off left ear and slit in right ear; one with left ear cropped off.

The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay costs and take them away.

Dated Oct. 1, 1901.

CHRISTIAN M. LIVENGOOD,
30 Grantsville, Md.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.

Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.

OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.

No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.

A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

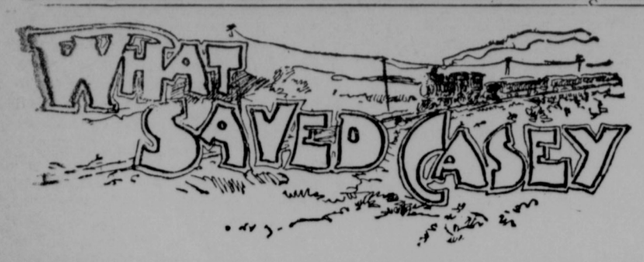
"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.

A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.



AN INTERFAMILY quarrel between two houses up on Lynn street, with the consequent estrangement between Conductors Grimes and O'Connor, fathers and husbands of the warring groups, respectively, were powerful factors in the last chapter, but Casey's sweetheart with the sunlit hair was the cause of the trouble. She was innocent of all evil intent, but between her comeliness and Casey's feelings the most serious consequences nearly resulted to both parties, not to mention two train loads of Italian laborers and a bunch of the company's money. And if it had not been for that Lynn street feud and the fact that both train crews took sides therein—well, Casey and the girl would not have gone picnicking the next day.

How the feud originated no one seemed to know, not even Casey, and afterward he was too glad to accept the bare fact to inquire. But after the "kids" the mothers took it up, and the fathers had to follow suit to keep peace in their own families. It was serious by this time. Each of those two men had said things which had been passed along by mutual friends till neither could speak to the other. Oh, they were sore hearted. They met face to face that morning in the little booth next to the office where Casey, the train dispatcher, held the chair. One glared into space and the other scowled, and they passed. Casey saw them and laughed, and later in the day was thankful that it was so.

Casey's division ran from Janesville up to Baraboo, or thereabouts, and Grimes and O'Connor were in charge of the two gravel trains working the cut north of Janesville. Their trains loaded and shoveled off alternately at the cut and the fill, as the case might be, and small were the civilities that passed between crews.

Casey was rather a young man for so responsible a calling, but there was one line besides train dispatching at which he was even less experienced, and he was finding constantly that his pathway was beset with new perplexities and wonderments. This morning he was absent-minded, subject to unwonted starts and other symptoms. Casey hardly knew what was wrong, but he suspected strongly, and so did Annie. It was hard to confine his brain to the work in hand. Instead of train numbers and switches and sidings and stations his mind was filled with such irrelevant matters as the shape of a certain young woman's nose and the way the sun shone in her hair. But he pulled himself together and got the hang of the day's work before things began to snarl up.

The alternating gravel trains were attended to early. Conductor Grimes and his 50 Italian laborers were sent back to the cut to finish loading their train with gravel. O'Connor and his gang were put to work for awhile at the fill, unloading the flat cars that had been filled the night before by the steam shovel. All this was easy. The passenger trains and the through and way freights were reported O. K., and Casey allowed his min dto wander just a little, prospecting on the quality of picnic weather he and Annie would get to-morrow for their trip up the river. When he was called back to earth by a message from the operator at the cut five miles above. Grimes wanted to run up to the water tank, three miles further on, to fill the tender. Casey gave the right of way.

About this time O'Connor had finished his unloading at the fill, and his long train of empty flats pulled up at the station for orders. The 50 "dagoes" sat complacently in the sun, smoking their black pipes and saying nothing, like so many graven images. Casey sent them along the line to the cut for another load. Casey laughed again at the stolidity of the Italians, and wondered if they ever felt as he did. They did not seem to care whether school kept or not, but then, they didn't know the condition of the train dispatcher's mind, although this ought to have been of vital interest to them. Still, the passengers and the through and the way freights were doing nicely, and it was already ten o'clock.

Just then Annie came by. She ought not to have done so in business hours, but she wanted to ask Casey what lunch to put up for to-morrow's picnic. The dispatcher couldn't resist. He stepped out for just a little "spiel," a very short one. Annie was such a good hand to "josh" with.

Casey returned to his desk at last. Nothing had happened, and everything was all right. The operator at the tank wanted instructions. Grimes' engineer was ready to go back, but requested additional orders to take on his train at the cut, and then go rolling down the line to Janesville, without waiting for further telegraphic instructions.

If Casey had been thoroughly himself he would not have granted it, because such a thing is irregular in railroad practice, and two trains nearly always get into trouble when they try to pass on the same track. But for ten seconds it slipped his mind that he had given O'Connor the right of way. And in that ten seconds, having Annie's smile before his eyes and being benevolently inclined to all, he told Grimes' engineer to go ahead.

Then he looked out and saw Annie waving at him from across the track. She, too, had forgotten something. Did he prefer beef tongue or ham in his sandwiches? That was all, or nearly all, and it was quickly settled. He preferred ham.

But when Casey got back and looked at his order book he turned white. According to the stories in the magazines he should have drawn a gun on himself or died of heart disease. This is a true story, however, and Casey did nothing of the sort. He shut his lips tight and all the sunshine of the day turned black, and all the pretty things he had been thinking about the girl turned black with it. He jumped to the ticker and tried to rouse the operator at the cut.

HE CAUGHT THE LAST HANDRAIL OF THE CABOOSE.

The brute was slow, and when he did answer he said that Grimes' train had gone. Gone! Casey was almost reaching for the gun in the top drawer. But he didn't. He worked the instrument again.

"Chase it!" rattled Casey, and the operator chased.

In the next ten minutes Casey got his first gray hair.

Now, from the cut to Janesville it is down grade all the way. The gravel train had stood on a siding, and the brakeman had to jump to catch the caboose after he had locked the switch. The track was bad and good sprinting out of the question. The operator was a long-legged chap, however, and he had a chance.

Meanwhile Casey sat still and waited. He saw the wreck—vividly—the steaming ruin of the engines, the heaped-up train and the bodies lying side by side under blankets. Then the inquest and all the rest of the nightmare. There was murder on his hands unless that train was stopped. And if it was stopped—well, there would be words of comment by trainmen, messages over the wire to the division superintendent and others not by Casey, and it would be all over with Casey's railroad career, to say nothing of Annie and the picnic.

O'Connor had left Janesville long ago and was now plugging along up the grade, with numerous curves ahead and 50 dagoes behind. Grimes train was rapidly gaining headway, stringing out of the siding and rattling onto the main track, going faster with every yard.

The long-legged operator ran rapidly. Just as the train straightened out for the down grade of the main line he caught the last hand rail of the caboose and was flung off his feet, but hung on and climbed aboard.

And there they stood, the engine puffing and blowing off and Grimes talking very earnestly with his engineer when the O'Connor train pulled in. It was the long-legged operator who saved the trains—but it was the backyard quarrel that saved Casey. Grimes scowled, O'Connor glowered, conversation was out of the question and official joint reports not to be thought of. In the feud that had disrupted the neighborhood up on Lynn street the poor train dispatcher who had nearly sent two trains over the Great Divide was forgotten.

So Casey and the little lady with the sunlit hair went on their picnic up the river according to schedule.—Paul L. Wright, in Chicago Record-Herald.

THE BOASTFUL VETERAN.

Talks Too Much and Is Quietly Called Down by One Who Knew His Kind.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles is remarkable for more than his war record, his photographs and his diplomatic manner. One of his most winning traits is his disinclination to listen to boastful speeches or to hear some one condemned while the object of the adverse criticism is not present, says the Chicago Tribune.

Not so long ago that the other man in this little story has forgotten it a man in Washington who had once been in the army and had served in Cuba was present at a reception at which Gen. Miles was one of the guests. The general was surrounded by friends, and was enjoying himself immensely until the civilian and former army officer, who, for want of a better name, shall be called Mr. Blank, came into the conversation.

He attracted notice at once by severely criticising several prominent officers, none of whom was at the reception. Gen. Miles did not feel called upon to say anything at first, but in a few minutes Mr. Blank, profiting by the general's silence and interpreting it to mean that the general shared his views, became harsher than ever in his strictures upon the men who were absent. After one particularly severe outbreak Gen. Miles said, softly:

"I wouldn't, if I were you. If some of the men you have been talking about should happen to come into this room what would you do?"

Blank was not taken aback. In a loud voice and with every indication of strong-mindedness, he said:

"O, I don't know. I don't think I would be frightened."

"No?" asked Gen. Miles, tentatively.

By this time the circle around the men had increased, and the interest in the dialogue was deep, especially as many were present who were friends of Gen. Miles, the other man, and the men who had been unfortuate enough to incur Mr. Blank's resentment.

"I don't think I would be frightened," Mr. Blank went on in his loud voice. "You know, general, that we soldiers are not easily scared by the approach of the enemy."

"Ah, you were a soldier?" asked Gen. Miles.

"Yes, I was a soldier. I was in Cuba with my regiment, and I believe that a search through the official reports will fail to show that the appearance of the enemy ever made me lose my mind. Why, general, there was one time that we lay within 300 yards of the Spanish army before Santiago, and it became necessary for us to communicate with them. Of course, there were many men who would have been willing to go into their ranks under a flag of truce, but even that would have been dangerous. I myself offered to carry the message and to hold the consultation with the officers to be selected by the Spanish commander and sent out by him to a place between the two lines. I offered myself and was accepted. I talked with the enemy, sir, there, during a lull in the firing."

This uncontradicted evidence of the bravery of Mr. Blank moved the men in the group to admiration for him, and Gen. Miles, knowing that so long as the orator talked about himself the absent officers were safe, said nothing. Mr. Blank could not keep off the subject of the absent ones long, and soon was at it again.

This time Gen. Miles interrupted him. It was hard work, because the speaker possessed an unusually loud voice, upon which he never put the soft pedal.

"Ah, you talked with the enemy?" asked the general.

"I have said that I did," answered Mr. Blank, proudly.

"May I ask," queried Gen. Miles, politely, "if you used a megaphone?"

While Mr. Blank was pondering upon this Gen. Miles moved away. The others laughed and afterwards Mr. Blank said to the general that he had not intended all he had said.

How Cities Bury Themselves.

A well has recently been driven in the Place de l'Hotel de Ville in Paris, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the subsoil of the French capital. The revelations throw light on the manner in which great cities, in the course of centuries, bury the relics of their past. First comes a layer of rubbish, nearly four and a half feet thick, dating from the sixteenth century to the nineteenth. A second layer, a little over two and a half feet thick, consists of rubbish recognizable by the character of its fragments as belonging to the period from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. This is separated from the first layer by a thin deposit of sand, and a second sandy deposit covers the third layer, which plainly shows relics of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. At the bottom is a clayey deposit filled with fragments of pottery and bits of oak timber belonging to the Gallic and Gallo-Roman periods.—Youth's Companion.

Elk's Teeth as Money.

Elks' teeth are becoming the financial medium of the Jackson Hole country, just south of the Yellowstone park. They are accepted in exchange for "wet goods" by the saloon men of the region, and in this manner many teeth have accumulated, and liquor dealers are laying up large sums from their sales to jewelers and agents who dispose of the tusks to members of the Elk fraternity. Every four tusks represent the death of one bull elk. Cow elk do not have tusks. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

Humane Flurry at Chicago.

Stray dogs and cats are to be cared for in Chicago during the coming winter, but, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the sparrows will have to hustle for themselves.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Wire fences were in limited use in the neighborhood of Philadelphia as far back as 1816.

The cost of the United States troops and of the civil administration in Cuba is paid out of the revenues of the island.

It has been decided by the Kansas supreme court that opening a window screen constitutes a "burglarious breaking" within the meaning of the law.

It is a curious fact that the deed to the present police headquarters of New York city, 300 Mulberry street, which passed in 1863 from the metropolitan police district of that city to the board of supervisors of the county of New York, was not recorded until a few days ago. No explanation is given.

A descriptive article on Norway contains some striking instructions for the use of fire escapes taken from a local hotel, of which the following lines are part: "The plaited snotter shall be found in every room. To increase the hurry, let down the body one by one until all shall be left. The cord shall put out the ground from the shoulder thereunder."

A man riding a bicycle and driving a horse at the same time startled North Broad street. He held the reins in one hand and guided his machine with the other. His feet rested upon the coaster, and the horse did the rest. In and out among the other vehicles he guided the animal, and all along the streets people stopped and gazed in wonder.—Philadelphia Record.

Among the interesting things on view with the collection of books by negro authors at Buffalo is an autograph of Webster, dated March 19, 1847: "I have paid $120 for the freedom of Paul Jennings. He agrees to work out the same at eight dollars a month, to be found with board, clothes and washing, to begin when we return south. His freedom papers I give him. They are recorded in this district."

ABOUT BACKACHE.

The Various Causes of This Very Common Affliction Call for Medical Advice.

Pain in the back is one of the commonest of the ills afflicting humanity, and at the same time it is often one of the most difficult to relieve and the most puzzling to trace to its origin. It is a symptom of many acute diseases, such as spinal meningitis, smallpox, malaria, influenza, and so forth, but in such cases it is of short duration and its cause is usually evident, says Youth's Companion.

The backache of gall-stone, renal colic, or simple stomach-ache is also an acute affair, and disappears rapidly when the gall-stone or kidney-stone is passed, or the flatulence relieved.

It is different, however, with the chronic form, which so often defies all the skill and ingenuity of the physician, and exhausts the patience of the sufferer with its persistence and wearying, boring, wrenching pain.

The conditions which may produce this chronic backache are so numerous that a mere catalogue of them would fill the space allotted to this article, and we can refer only to the most frequent of them.

The pain may be due to disease in the spine itself, in the spinal cord, in the back muscles, or in the abdominal cavity. Pott's disease of the spine (hunchback) and cancer of the vertebrae are the most usual affections of the spine causing backache.

Any affection of the spinal cord may find its expression in backache, but the one most commonly responsible is perhaps locomotor ataxia. When of muscular origin, pain in the back is known as lumbago, a disease which is generally regarded as a rheumatic affection of the back muscles.

The discovery of the source of the pain in these local affections of the bone, muscle or nervous tissue is usually not difficult, but the problem is more intricate when the pain is merely a reflex of some internal disorder. Often the physician must interrogate each internal organ in turn before he can locate the starting-point of his patient's suffering.

This is the field in which the quack reaps his greatest harvest, his advertisements dilating upon the terrible diseases of the kidneys or other organs to which a backache surely points, and which can be relieved only by his infallible remedy—too often, alas! containing opium or some other enslaving drug. These advertisements are, of course, gross exaggerations, and the condition is seldom so serious as the quack would have his victim believe, yet it is always well for the sufferer from a persistent backache to consult a physician.

He Had the Money.

A western millionaire, who has made a fortune out of mines, and who is remarkable alike for his liberality and for his ignorance of his bank account, was asked one day to contribute to an object of charity. The canvasser suggested that $1,000 would be an acceptable contribution. "That isn't enough," replied the capitalist. "I will give you $5,000 if I have the money in the bank. Wait until I call up and inquire." He summoned a clerk and told him to telephone to the bank to inquire if he had $5,000 on deposit, as he desired to contribute that sum, if possible, to a worthy object. The clerk returned, and reported that the bank advised that he had $380,000 in the bank. "Dear me," cried the capitalist, "as much as that! Well, make out that check for $5,000." —Chicago Inter Ocean.

FUNNY FOLKS

Only Wise Course.

"Let us crown a queen of beauty," said the enthusiastic young man who was interested in the entertainment they were getting up for social divertisement.

"By all means," replied the wise and thoughtful youth.

"It should be the first thing on the programme," continued the first.

"Oh, foolish man!" retorted the other. "Think of the fun we will have so long as every girl thinks she has a show for the honor and of the row there will be when a selection is made. Let us rather make it the last feature of the entertainment."—Chicago Post.

What Was in Him.

"Children," said the teacher, while instructing the class in composition, "you should not attempt any flights of fancy, but simply be yourselves, and write what is in you. Do not imitate any other person's writings or draw inspiration from outside sources."

As a result of this advice Johnny Wise turned in the following composition:

"We should not attempt any flites of fancy, but rite what is in us. In me thare is my stummick, lungs, hart, liver, two apples, one piece of pie, one stick lemon candy and my dinner."—Baltimore American.

Bound to Get Out of It.

Mrs. Blinks (after breakfast)—My dear, I wish you'd stop into Biggs, Store & Co.'s and order seven-eighths of a yard more of that cloth I got yesterday, and three-quarters—

Mr. Blinks—I'm afraid I'll forget if you give me the items now. Just speak to me over the telephone this afternoon.

Office Boy (in the afternoon)—Please, sir, Mrs. Blinks is at the 'phone, and wants to talk to you.

Mr. Blinks (hurriedly) — Say—er—tell her I'm drunk.—N. Y. Weekly.

Language of Flowers.

"There's a language of flowers, they say," said he;
"Now, which shall I choose to speak for me?"
She blushed like a rose ere she found her voice:
"Well—orange blossoms would be my choice."
(And that's how Cupid was made to rejoice.)
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

VERY NEIGHBORLY.

The Neighbor's Boy—Please, Miss Jinks, mom says if you'll lend her a cup of sugar an' yer lawn mower an' some stickin' plaster an' a few eggs she'll send back your sewin' machine.—Chicago American.

Merely a Tradition.

We say that farmer folk are queer.
Their ways we love to "josh,"
Yet, truly, did you ever hear
A farmer say "begosh?"
—Washington Star.

A Dear Friend.

Morgue Keeper—Looking for anyone?

Visitor—Oi'm lookin' fur me dear friend, Moik Moolighan, who's mysteriously disappeared. It ud break me heart to foind him dead. Oi loved that mon like a brother.

"Has he any marks by which you could identify him?"

"Yis; he do have a big scar on his forehead where Oi hit 'im wid a brick."—N. Y. Weekly.

One for Bobby.

"I understand," said little Bobby, looking up from his lesson and keeping a forefinger temporarily between the pages of his history, "that there is only one man before whom the czar of Russia must take off his hat."

"Why, yes—that's so. Your book tells all about it, eh? Who is it, did you say?"

"His hairdresser," said Bobby, getting busy.—N. Y. Times.

A Bad Error.

"See here, Lyons, you've ruined me. In this account of the ball I said that 'Mrs. Bunkerton, the famous lecturer on dress, wore nothing that was remarkable.' You've put it: 'Mrs. Bunkerton wore nothing. That was remarkable!' You can go to the cashier and get your money. We can't stand a man like you around here."—Harlem Life.

Failed on the Test.

"No, Mr. Whipcord," said the Boston young woman, rising. "It is useless to urge me. I had begun to hope that we were congenial, but I see my error. I cannot marry you. I could never endure the daily companionship of a man who pronounces gen-e-al-o-gy 'ge-ne-ol-o-gy.'"—Chicago Tribune.

Given as a Reason.

"But he doesn't seem to know much about the topics of the day."

"Well, no wonder. He got all his education in a night school."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Knew the Difference.

"Well, you're a veterinary surgeon—what do you know about a horse?" asked a brow-beating attorney.

"I don't pretend to be a horse doctor," replied the witness, "but I know a good deal of the nature of the animal."

"That means to say you know a horse from a jackass when you see them," continued the lawyer, in the same style, looking knowing and glancing triumphantly around.

"Oh, yes, just so!" drawled out the intended victim, gazing intently at his legal tormentor. "For instance, I should never take you for a horse!"—Tit-Bits.

A Stirring Tonl.

A fellow confined in the gaol
Once turned most exceedingly paol.
"What is it?" they cried,
And the fellow replied:
"I thought I had swallowed a whaol."
—Baltimore American.

EVEN THERE.

Captain — Yonder is Dinkydink Point, the first view we get of America. See it?

Lord Sayvus—Naw; cahn't say I see the point.

Captain—That's so—you're English! —Chicago Journal.

The Nightmare.

The nightmare comes to plague us when
The lights are all put out;
We find ourselves in need of help
And try in vain to shout.
We suffer all the agonies
Of marytrs at the stake,
And just as all seems lost, at last
We manage to awake;
Then in a trice the awful woes
We thought we had disperse—
The nightmare comes to teach us that
Our troubles might be worse.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Evidence to the Contrary.

"Do you think that a man is always better off for a college education?"

"No," answered the housewife, rather sharply. "This morning I asked a man who came around with a wagon whether he had any nice, fresh eggs. He merely looked at me reproachfully and said: "Madam, might I be permitted to observe that fresh eggs are always nice eggs, and nice eggs are always fresh."—Washington Star.

Haunted.

As I sit at fall of evening,
Musing 'fore the open fire,
'Joying thoughts as light and flitting
As the blazes of the pyre,
Lo! appears to me a figure
Standing in the flickering light,
And I say in trembling accents:
"Art thou come again to-night?
Speak! who art thou? what thine errand?"
Answer comes without delay:
"I'm Jim Brown, the tailor's son, sir;
Here's that bill. Pa wants his pay!"
—Detroit Free Press.

TAKING IT BACK.

Victim—Say, you ought to change your vocation. You'd make a good butcher.

Barber—Sir, that's an insult.

Victim—Oh, all right. I'll take back what I said. No doubt you would make a rather clumsy butcher. —Chicago Daily News.

In the Pantry.

Little Tommy was stealing jam.
He couldn't deny the fact,
For his mother happened to catch him
Red-handed in the act.
—Chicago Tribune.

Not the Way He Wanted It.

"You promised me a kiss. May I take it?"

"Surely," she replied, "a first-class baseball player like you would derive no satisfaction from simply taking a kiss. Stand off across the room and I'll throw you one."

Even meritorious proficiency in some line may be regretted at times. —Chicago Post.

Canada's Wood-Pulp Exports.

Canada's exports of pulpwood and woodpulp in 1900 amounted to $3,335,329, of which $966,920 was sent to Great Britain and $2,302,215 to the United States, $66,194 going to other countries.

Couldn't Use Him.

Cholly—So you think I am too slow for any use?

She—Yes. You don't even make the other young men jealous.—The Smart Set.

ART IN ARCHITECTURE

Designed and Written Especially for This Paper

WE HAVE always maintained that any structure, no matter how inexpensive, intended as a dwelling place for civilized people, should be designed by a skilled man and should bear the marks of good designing. Good design in architecture, as well as elsewhere, costs no more than bad in construction. An essential feature of good designing is refinement, which is manifested in pleasing proportions and general outlines, or what is technically termed the "massing" of the building, the appropriate use of well-proportioned moldings and the various details which make up the whole. Refinement is best secured in simplicity of treatment and the use of delicate moldings and forms rather than in richest decorations. If our means are limited, it is better to concentrate our efforts upon a handsome front door and entrance, or for the interior in the staircase or a fireplace in the principal room. Cheap stained glass is vulgar, but a handsome stained glass window may be appropriately used in a hall or bathroom or sometimes in odd windows in a room.

A PRETTY LITTLE HOUSE FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY.

This little house is designed to meet the requirements of a family of moderate means in the country, and for that reason a number of sleeping rooms have been provided, a living room or sitting room and a large kitchen with the intention of eating in the kitchen, as is generally the case in the country. However, if a separate dining-room be desired it could be secured by using the front room for that purpose, with a passage to the kitchen through what is now a closet. A pretty veranda shades the front entrance and adds beauty to the exterior. The stairs to the second story lead up between the kitchen and the front bedroom, and the stairs to cellar lead down from the kitchen under the main flight. The sitting room has a projecting window on the right with seat and drawer case under.

In the second story there are three good-sized bedrooms, with large closets for each. Over the front porch a flat roof forms an open balcony.

There is a cellar under the building, with stone foundation walls. The house is of wood above the foundation, balloon framed, outside walls sheathed and papered and finished with siding. The gables and roof are shingled. All outside finishing lumber is of white pine, painted three coats. The interior trim is of pine, finished natural.

There is a china closet, sink and drain board, with force pump in the kitchen. The pantry is large and thoroughly equipped with cupboards, shelves, pastry table, bins and lockers.

The house has been built after these plans complete for $1,200.

E. A. PAYNE.

PLANS OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

Height of the Atmosphere.

The height of the atmosphere above the earth is not definitely known, but it may be approximately estimated in several ways. Judged by barometric pressure, it ought to end at the height of about 38 miles, for at that height the column of mercury in the barometer would tend to disappear. Meteors have been seen, however, at a height of 100 miles, and as their combustion results from friction generated by their passing through a resisting medium, there must be air at that elevation, though very rare. Observation of the duration of twilight, which is due to the reflection of the sun's light from particles of dust and air, shows that the limit is about 50 miles, and it is fair to assume, therefore, that the atmosphere, in its coherent form, as we know it, ends at that height.

The Highest of Waterfalls.

The highest waterfall in the world, geography tells us, is the Cerosola cascade, in the Alps, having a fall of 2,400 feet; that of Arvey, in Savoy, is 1,100 feet, and the falls of Yosemite valley range from 700 to 1,000 feet. But higher yet is the waterfall in the San Cuayatan canyon, in the state of Durango, Mex. It was discovered by some prospectors, ten years ago, in the great barranca district which is called the Tierras Desconocidas. While searching for the famous lost mine, Naranjal, a great roar of water was heard. With great difficulty the party pushed on, and up and down the mighty chasms until they beheld the superb fall that is at least 3,000 feet high.

A High Telegraph Pole.

A 160-foot mast has been set up at Siasconset, Mass., for the wireless telegraph station which will receive messages from the Nantucket lightship. The ground connections were made by placing eight heavy metallic plates, two and a half by eight feet, in the ground.

First Use of the Hot Blast.

James M. Swank, in a government report on iron and steel, says: The first practical application of the hot blast to the manufacture of pig iron in this country was made at the Oxford furnace, in New Jersey, in 1834, by William Henry, the manager. The waste heat at the tymp passed over the surface of a nest of small cast iron pipes, through which the blast was conveyed to the furnace. The temperature was raised to 250 degrees Fahrenheit and the product of the furnace was increased about ten per cent. In 1835 a hot-blast oven, containing cast iron arched pipes, was placed on the top of the stack by Mr. Henry and heated by the flame from the tunnel head. By this means the temperature of the blast was raised to 500 degrees. The fuel used was charcoal.—Science and Industry.

Liquid Fuel for Vessels.

The adaptability of liquid fuel for the smaller vessels of the British navy is now being tested with a special method of burning the oil. The liquid is distributed on a bed of coal and fire-brick by means of a steam spray, and there ignited. The Borneo oil is used, as it has been found better than the Russian article for this purpose. The great difficulty in the use of liquid fuel is in the maintenance of the steam pressure. When this has been overcome there is but little doubt that it will be extensively used in the navy.

Alcohol as Motor Fuel.

On a private railroad, used chiefly to carry coal to and bricks from a brickyard in Prussia, a locomotive using alcohol as fuel is used. It was bulit for a society for the promotion of the use of spirits, which, in that part of the world, are largely produced in distilleries of large landholders to utilize sirup produced in making beet sugar, unmarketable potatoes, etc.

Repartee.

Aristocrat—I understand that your grandfather made horseshoes.

Plebian—Yes, he made some for your grandfather once and the bill isn't receipted yet.—Somerville Journal.

W. L. DOUGLAS

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MAJOR

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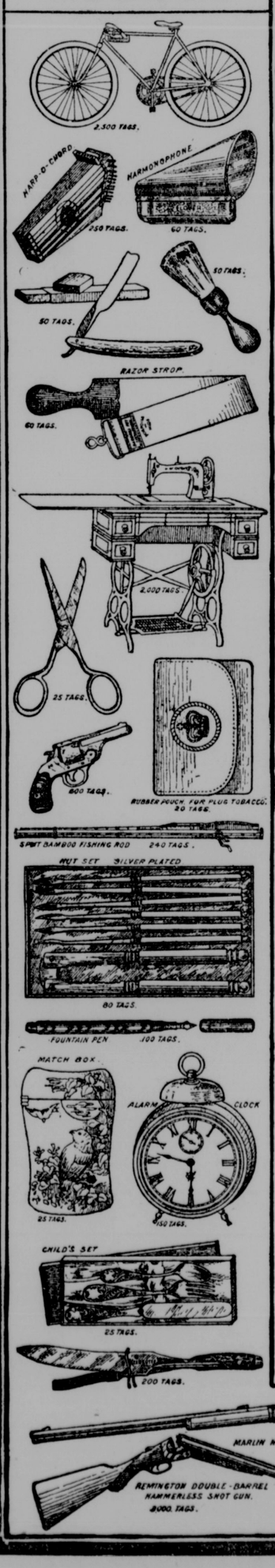

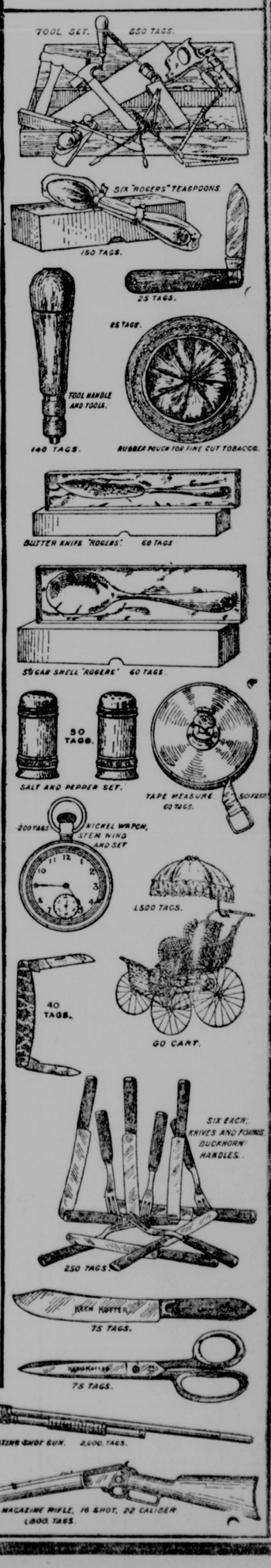

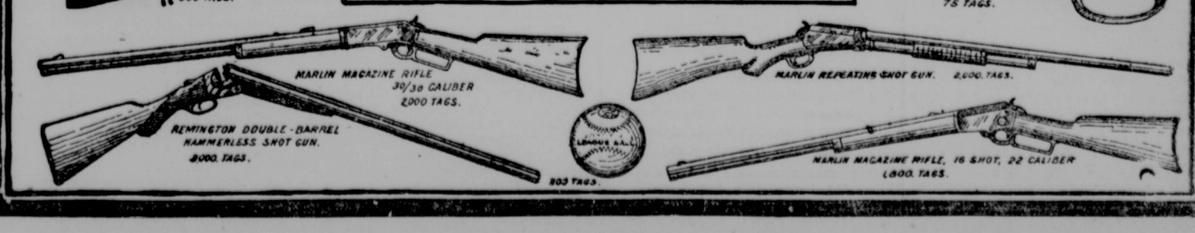

GROWTH OF CITIES.

Influence of Electric Roads on Urban Population.

In looking for an explanation of the astonishing growth of urban populations it is not necessary to go beyond the improvement in facilities for communication between centers of population and their suburbs, says the New York Times. About 1850 the horse car became in a small way a factor in determining the diffusion of population, gradually building up suburbs to which the leisure classes withdrew when seeking rural surroundings without entire separation from the advantages of nearness to a city.

Anything within an hour of the business center of a town or city was considered as admitting of suburban development, and an hour by the horse car did not take the passenger very far afield.

With the passing of the horse car and the advent of the trolley car, the area of accessible suburbs expanded very rapidly. In an hour a passenger is whirled past the utmost limit of horse car service and into what five or ten years ago were farm lands, worth no more by the acre than they are now valued at per villa site, or under exceptionally favorable conditions per front foot. The suburbs were removed five, six, eight, and even ten miles from the former city limits, and the nearby neighborhoods were left no recourse except to annex themselves to and become wards of the cities they had formerly surrounded.

This tendency is noticeable in nearly every large city, and it is encouraged and facilitated by the electric railroad, which is bringing everything within a radius of five to ten miles as near for all practical purposes as neighborhoods within the mile or two mile radius used to be.

This means that what under the conditions existing before the era of electric railroads would have been a relatively small city surrounded by a fringe of villages and having within a given number of square miles a population about equally divided for purposes of census tabulation between the urban and rural classifications is now a city of steadily widening boundaries and with, say, twice the population which could be comfortably accommodated within its original municipal limits.

DELIVERY OF MILK.

Public Health Demands Perfect Cleanliness of Receptacles.

Discussing the danger that menaces the public health in the careless manner in which milk is often delivered, the New York Evening Post takes the board of health of Utica to task for its attitude in this matter. The Post says:

"The board of health in Utica has decided to recommend that the use of bottles for milk has no advantage so far as the public health is concerned; that it is more of a fad than a necessity; that milk served from thoroughly cleaned cans into the vessels furnished by the people themselves would avoid the danger arising from the use of bottles gathered from places where infectious diseases have been prevalent and, unknown to the milk dealer, used by him the next day.

"This is voicing the argument of the indifferent milkman, who knows little of sanitary laws and cares less. It has been repeated so often that members of the Utica board of health must have heard it that the conveyance of milk in cans, which must be opened occasionally, and in open pails from the delivery wagon to the consumer's can or pitcher on the kitchen steps is a dangerous practice, submitting the milk to infection from the microbe laden dust of the city streets. As to the dangers from the use of unclean bottles, that may be avoided by requiring the dairyman to sterilize his bottles. It is his business and not that of his patrons to wash those receptacles."

This is a question that boards of health generally should interest themselves in and see to it that the laws of sanitation are strictly observed.

The Deadly Grade Crossing.

According to the report of the interstate railroad commission for the year ended June 31, 1901, there were 17,865 persons killed and 50,320 injured by the railroads of the United States. Of this number 5,128 killed and 6,949 injured are classified in the report as trespassers. While a considerable proportion of these so called trespassers were perhaps unlawfully on the property of the railroad companies and their deaths or injuries presumably the results of their own carelessness or folly, the great majority of them were unquestionably within their legal rights in passing over or upon the property of the railroad companies and were killed or injured in grade crossing accidents for which the companies were mainly responsible. The lesson which these figures convey is that town and county authorities should strenuously insist upon the abolition of grade crossings wherever possible, or at least to have such crossings adequately guarded with gates or watchmen, or both. So long as the grade crossing exists, eternal vigilance is the price of public safety.

Yonkers Never Had a Boom.

The city of Yonkers, N. Y., is one of those places that pride themselves upon never having had a boom. Yonkers has had, on the other hand, what its admirers style "a healthy growth." Thousands of people have moved in in the last few years, and thousands of houses have been built, but the city has not suffered from this influx. In 1880 there were only 18,000 people recorded in the census. In 1890 this had grown to 33,000, and in 1900 there were 50,000 on the books. A city that can grow at this rate and not suffer from its prosperity has every reason to congratulate itself.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Nov. 21, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1901,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, Maryland, passed in a cause wherein Noah Brenneman and others are plaintiffs and Paul Beachy and others are defendants, the same being No. 1115 Equity in said Court, the undersigned, as trustee, will sell by public auction, on the premises near the town of Bittinger in said county, on

SATURDAY,
The 7th Day of December, 1901,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

all that valuable fee simple piece or parcel of land of which the late John Brenneman and Benedict Beachy died seized and possessed, and on which Paul Beachy now resides, the same being

MILITARY LOTS NOS. 2417, 2418, 2419 and 2420,

lying in one body and comprising a farm of

200 ACRES.

About 150 acres of said place is cleared and in cultivation and the balance in timber. It is improved by a barn and fair-sized dwelling house, together with other outbuildings, and has an ordinary apple orchard thereon. Taxes adjusted to day of sale. (For title see deed from Samuel Brenneman and wife to John Brenneman and Benedict Beachy, dated February 5th, 1881, and recorded among the land records of Garrett county in Liber No. 5, folio 548, &c.)

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from day of sale (or all cash, at the option of the purchaser), the credit payments bearing interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser or purchasers, endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustee.

JOEL ORENDORF, Trustee.

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A Promise for Next Year

1902 has many good things in store for all of us; the country has seldom before been as prosperous as it is to-day. But, aside from this, education was never so general, and the number of well-informed, intelligent Americans is very large indeed in proportion to our country's population. This is easily explained in the fact that we are a nation of readers, and we are extremely critical aud discriminating in the matter of literature. One of the best evidences that this is the truth is demonstrated by the enormous popularity of **The Metropolitan Magazine.** That a monthly periodical of such a high character as **The Metropolitan** should be eagerly read every month by more than half a milliou Americans proves not only the worth of the magazine, but a keen appreciation of good fiction, timely articles, and extremely artistic illustrations.

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the publishers of **The Metropolitan Magazine** offer a rare treat for the coming year. To every one sending us a year's subscription at One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) we will send **The Metropolitan Magazine** for thirteen months to any address in the United States. Your subscription under this special offer includes the superb Christmas number with all its colored plates, many of which are suitable for framing. During the coming year **The Metropolitan Magazine** will present to its readers 2,500 superb illustrations by the greatest artists, nearly 2,000 pages of the best and newsiest reading (including stories by the world's greatest writers), with a pictorial cover on each number, printed in seven colors. It would take a column of this paper to print the names of all the famous men and women who have contracted to entertain our readers during 1902. This offer is good only for thirty days from this date, and subscriptions should be forwarded at once. You can make no more acceptable Christmrs gift than a year's subscription to **The Metropolitan Magazine** for 1902. Address

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE,
116 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Winter Tourists Tickets Now on Sale via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway announces that, effective October 15, 1901, round trip Winter Excursion tickets will be placed on sale to resort points on its lines in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. These low rates taken in connection with the superior service and fast schedules operated over this line, which is the shortest and best to Florida points, are brought to the attention of those who are planning Winter tours. It will be distinctly to their advantage to obtain definite information, which will be cheerfully furnished by an Agent or Representative of the Company.

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Cont'l Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
R. E. L. BUNCH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.,
Portsmouth, Va

A Village Blacksmith Saved His Little Son's Life.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so bad have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers.

"The Deacon."

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John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 17, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 17, 1901, Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily.....12.52 A. M
No. 3—Daily.....7.32 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday.....10.01 A. M
No. 55—Daily.....4.52 P. M
No. 1—Daily.....10.07 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily.....12.37 A. M
No. *8—Daily.....5.54 A. M
No. 2—Daily.....6.18 A. M
No. 72—Accom day except Sun.....2.47 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily.....4.46 P. M
No. 12—Daily.....8.35 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1901.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15*	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 06	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	6 01
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 15	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 49*	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 48	10 35 lv	Coketon	8 35	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 09	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 10†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 15
	SOON			
8 46*	12 52† ar	Beverly	lv	†1 44
9 10*	1 15† ar	Huttonsville	lv	†1 20
M. P.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 45
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

I HAVE PURCHASED
THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
KINDLING WOOD, Etc.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.

35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

153½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale. House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187½ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 26½ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ mues southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north o Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swauger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY,
ARCHITECT,
Office 7 North Liberty St.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—REPUBLICAN Building,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

PERCY H. VEITCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

General practice in all the Courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Money loaned on Mortgage.
Special attention given to sale of real estate, investigation of titles, conveyancing and preparation of legal papers.
Agent for the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
Offices in McComas Building, opposite Garrett County Bank.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OAKLAND, MD
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. [e14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 48—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 6

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building, Opposite Postoffice,
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GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
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Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48 26t*

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Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
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PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!

I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.

All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.

Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

THE REPUBLICAN.

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ORIGIN OF LOCAL HISTORICAL NAMES.

Savage River and Mountain—A Tragedy Which Gave Negro Mountain Its Name.

"J. B." in Cumberland News.

The article recently published in the *Daily News* touching on the names of mountains, rivers and Indians, seemed to have formed acceptable reading to a goodly number of persons, I have concluded to follow it up with another on the same lines, beginning at Cumberland, the source of whose name is well known. In early times, there were quite a number of Indians along the Potomac and Wills creek, which unite at our now city. In the angle formed by them there was not only good hunting ground, but good soil for "Indian Corn," which is more conveniently cultivated than any other food cereal. Among the natives of those times was Indian Will. Likely his name came from some white man, which was then no uncommon thing, as in the case of the celebrated Indian, Logan, who was the son of Skikellimus, chief of the Cayugas. But after becoming civilized, or partly so, under the Moravians in Pennsylvania, he was given the name of Logan, in honor of James Logan, one of the governors of Pennsylvania, in colonial times. So our Indian Will had the double honor of having a large stream of water—Wills creek, and a mountain—Wills mountain, at our city, named for him, the former severing the latter in its middle to its very base. Tradition tells us, somewhat dimly, that he was buried on the top of this mountain, about five miles north of this city.

I will pass by Dan's Mountain, as it was noticed in a previous paper, to the two Savage mountains, Great and Little, about one mile west of Frostburg. Those two ranges, it is understood derive their names from the wild character and nature of the surrounding country, and not on account of the presence of the savages or Indians. They did not inhabit the mountain regions as much as the lowlands. It is believed the name was given by Washington, who crossed the mountains, once or more, prior to Braddock's campaign, as he recognized the name. The Savage Creek flowing along the narrow valley down to the Potomac received its name from the same source. Meadow mountain is reached by way of the old National road, which passes over it eleven miles west of Frostburg. Little Meadows, at the western foot of this mountain, was a favorite stopping place of Washington prior to 1755. He gave the name to this charming place and also to the mountain which smiled upon the then beautiful prairie. This range of the Alleghenies, is a favorite to many, especially to the writer, whose home in youth was at its western base.

Often did he cast wishing looks up its even slopes; and at times when at his willing toils in the fields and meadows of the old home plantation, he would trend his eyes up and along Mason and Dixon's line—in early times plainly discernable from the deep depression or trench in the forest timber, which in the beginning had been cut down and cleared away to a width of about 50 feet—in 1768. Several generations of time were necessary to heal this deep wound in the native forest. It is well this historic line is about to be retraced and permanently marked, which was only partially done in the beginning. Just a few rods beyond the Little Meadows is the beginning of the Crossings hill, a slope westward of nearly two miles to the margin of the Little Crossings river, which gave the name to the hill. The map of Braddock's old road recognizes "Little Crossings," meaning the stream. This was and still is the original name of not only the river, but the "post town" or village on its margin. In recent years it has been called Castleman's river, but why, when or by whom so named no one seems to know. It is believed this new and erroneous name flowed up stream from somewhere in Pennsylvania. There is a station on the P. C. R. R. in Somerset county, called Castleman. The legal name of the Little Crossings has never been changed by authoritive method.

HISTORIC NEGRO MOUNTAIN.

The next and last mountain to be noted in this paper is Negro mountain. It or rather its name has tragical history. Its foot is about two miles west of Grantsville, with a moderate slope to the beautiful crest, with its magnificent views. It has been known for generations from vague tradition that the name came from a deadly battle between a negro and a hostile Indian. The Indian was slain, and the heroic negro at the time was supposed to be mortally wounded.

The most authentic and reliable account of this affair that I am aware of came from the venerable Joseph Friend, who died in Garrett county about eight years ago, at the great age of over ninety years. In 1893 he wrote me a long letter largely in reference to his ancestry. The three brothers, Nicholas, Jacob and Israel Friend, came from Sweden. The letter among other things stated that Capt. Cresap, old Thomas it is supposed, raised a company of 25 men to fight the hostile Indians. These men were dressed in Indian style, and marched in single file along the line that afterwards became Braddock's road till they encountered the natives, who inquired who the approaching men were. "Brother Indians," was the answer, but the truth was they were enemies instead of friends. A fierce battle ensued in which the negro already mentioned, and an Indian drew their guns at the same instant at each other and fired. The Indian fell dead and the Negro fearfully wounded.

After a severe battle the combatants separated. The heroic negro was left behind, laid by the side of a log for dead or to die. He was covered up with such debris as could be found. Friend did not state which side won the victory, but the captain must have returned to Skipton, his home. He was not a man to be whipped by the Indians at least. The day after the battle, straggling soldiers from Col. Washington's unfortunate affair at Fort Necessity or Great Meadows came by the battle ground where they heard deep groans from the side of the log. Search was made and the heroic negro was found in his agonies. The account given in the letter did not say what become of the sufferer, but it is supposed he died. At any rate his memorial is Negro Mountain to this day with many interesting and strange incidents in later years upon its summit, on the old National road. Nicholas Friend and Andrew Friend were in this fight from whom Joseph Friend obtained his information.

Grandfather Nicholas Friend died in old age, and was buried at or near McHenry in Garrett county, Md. Good old Joseph in his letter pathetically told how he wrote it. The tremulous right hand that wrote down his words and thoughts was steadied by the left member. How earnest, devoted and obliging he was. But his vast treasures of local and personal information are lost forever. Only few persons realize or appreciate such a loss. Here is one who does.

Nov. 20, 1901. J. B.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

For the past week the male portion of our population have been hunting—successfully hunting. Clerk Duckworth, as far as we know, is the champion, killing at "one hunt" six pheasants and four rabbits.

Advantage was taken of the cold snap by our farmers, by butchering cattle and hogs, hence fresh meat is plentiful and cheap.

Eggs are eggs and are as scarce as Republicans use to be in the ninth district.

The B. & O. masons put in a substantial foundation for the "tower" last week. All the material for the wood work and slate roof is here.

The Hustling Store Co. has ties, mine props and lumber enough along the sidetrack to load a dozen or more cars.

Wm. Clair visited Parsons, W. Va., last week.

The Youth's Companion has more than forty subscribers at this place.

Manager Rudisill made a business trip to Piedmont and Cumberland Tuesday, returning home on No. 55 Wednesday.

The heavy snow of last Sabbath broke quite a number of limbs from the trees throughout the Park, also disconnected the telephone wires at several places.

John Sanders has moved into one of Mrs. Bunce's houses at Loch Lynn.

J. A. Enlow and family contemplate moving to Cumberland next week. Mr. E's business requires him to be nearer headquarters.

A Village Blacksmith Saved His Little Son's Life.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so bad have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers.

WHERE I GOT MY "LIBRARY IDEA"

By ANDREW CARNEGIE

WHEN I was a boy working in a cotton factory, a true benefactor of his race, Colonel Anderson, announced that he would attend every Saturday in his library and give to working boys and young men a book from his shelves. He had only about 400 volumes, but I DOUBT IF EVER SO SMALL A NUMBER OF BOOKS WERE PUT TO A BETTER USE. Only he who has longed as I did for Saturdays to come can understand what Colonel Anderson did for me and for others of the boys of Allegheny, several of whom have risen to eminence. Is it any wonder that I resolved that if ever surplus wealth came to me I would use it in imitating my benefactor?

THE NEXT STEP IN CO-OPERATION

By SAMUEL M. JONES, Mayor of Toledo

THE trusts are making the application of the co-operative principle in the field of production. They are abolishing the warlike methods of competition and eliminating its dreadful and costly waste. Any combination of men and materials that saves labor and lightens the burden of human toil is in the line of progress and ought to be encouraged, but the trustmakers have not reckoned on the next step, WHICH IS JUST AS INEVITABLE AS THE STEP THAT LED TO THE FORMATION OF THE TRUSTS. This next step is co-operation in the field of distribution and the saving effected by the development of labor saving machinery, and the organization of the trusts does not belong alone to the trustmakers. This saving is a social product because it would not be possible except for the combined efforts of employer and employed alike.

These profits are a social product and should and will yet be socially owned and distributed in the way best calculated to build up the citizenship of the nation. This is to be brought about by a gradual process. The shorter workday is a step toward it, and the next step in the development of industry is the adoption of a system of co-operation in the field of distribution that will recognize the principle to which our government is dedicated and upon which all humanity must be saved or forever lost.

THAT PRINCIPLE IS EQUALITY OF ALL MEN AND THE RIGHT OF THE HUMBLEST CITIZEN—YES, THE RIGHT OF EVERY BABY BORN ON THE PLANET—TO HAVE ACCESS TO EVERYTHING NEEDED TO DEVELOP IN THAT BABY THE HIGHEST POSSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

A RECORD DROUGHT.

'Tis the Driest Autumn in Maryland for 25 Years.

This is the driest autumn Maryland has had in the past 25 years. The drought has been general over the State, and the director of the weather station says it is the driest since the establishment of the weather service in Maryland.

In the country the farmers have noted the dry spell with apprehension. The following table will explain the abnormal conditions of the drought during the past two months and the present month, to date:

September—Total rainfall, 2.50 inches; average rainfall for the month the past 25 years, 3.58 inches. This month's shortage this autumn, 1.38 inches.

October—Total rainfall, 1.52 inches; average rainfall of the month the past 25 years, 2.95 inches. The month's shortage, 1.46 inches.

November—Total rainfall, .12 inches; average rainfall for the month the past 25 years, 2.20 inches. The month's shortage, 2.08 inches.

The table shows that the accumulated shortage for the three months is 4.92 inches. While the shortage for the month of October is not so great, in comparison, it does not alter the nature of the case. Practically all the rain that fell during the month was prior to the 15th, which made it of little or no service to farmers as to the sowing of next year's wheat crop.

Agricultural reports from the State show that nearly all the wheat was sowed after that date, and has since had almost continuous drought, the rainfall this month to date being the smallest possible.

It is thought that the wheat crop will be materially injured by the protracted drought. The grain has been deprived of the moisture sufficient for germination, and should ample rains fall now the young shoots of the grain would be in a tender state and would easily succumb to early cold. Of course, the seed has to a certain extent remained in the ground dry and sound, with a possible exception of a slight shriveling. On the other hand, should enough rain fall barely to moisten the grain and thereby cause it to rot, there will be a large loss.

Should there be rain enough to cause the wheat to sprout, and if no hard freeze follows, the frost will not harm it, as it will only crop the tips of the sprouts, which often is done by the farmers' cattle, they being turned into the field when the growth is what is known as "rank."

Of course, the drought protected the corn crop. It has been caused by the areas of high pressure that have prevailed this fall and by the general absence of cyclonic disturbances, which precipitate rain areas.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Sunday morning the snow was ten inches deep, most of it had fallen during the night. It was so wet and heavy that it was both bending and breaking the trees.

J. A. Enlow has accepted a position as salesman for J. B. Williams Co., and will locate at Cumberland, Md., in the S. T. Little building, at least for the winter. He is to have charge of a new marble yard in that city, yet he will continue to travel this territory. He will move the first of December. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Flowers have already moved into his residence here. Mr. Enlow and family have nearly completed their 20th year here, and would gladly stay longer, but they wish to put their children into the excellent schools there.

Mr. L. A. Rudisill is spending part of this week in Piedmont and Cumberland, looking after closing up some lot sales here.

Joseph Lashorn, of Deer Park, is here lathing the new addition to the Chautauqua Hotel.

ISADOR RAYNER'S FEE.

Not One Dollar Would Great Lawyer Take From Schley.

Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley has presented Mr. Isador Rayner, who so ably represented the Admiral in the recent famous hearing before the Court of Inquiry, with a handsome souvenir as a token of his great esteem and affection for the distinguished Maryland lawyer. Mrs. Rayner has also been remembered.

A special dispatch from Washington states that two beautiful presents were recently sent out from that city by Rear-Admiral Schley. One was a valuable gold timepiece and the other a magnificent brooch of diamonds and pearls.

The watch came to Attorney-General Rayner and the brooch to Mrs. Rayner with expressions of the highest regard from Admiral and Mrs. Schley. Mr. Rayner declined to say anything about what he regarded as a personal matter, and Admiral Schley pleaded that nothing be said of the matter.

It is stated that both the watch and the brooch are beautiful and valuable samples of the jeweler's art. They came, it is understood, as a complete surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Rayner.

A mutual friend of Mr. Rayner and Admiral Schley, at Washington, who saw the gifts, describes them as follows:

"The watch is of solid gold, with white face and plain English numerals. On the back of the case is Mr. Rayner's monogram, 'I. R.,' exquisitely engraved. The chain is heavy, but perfectly plain, and on the end is a large ring, to which is attached a small gold pencil, likewise severely plain. The watch was made by Galt & Bros., of Washington.

"The brooch, or pendant, sent Mrs. Rayner, is about 1½ inches in diameter and heart-shaped. In the center is an egg-shaped stone, about the size of a finger nail. It is of a pale, delicate green when viewed by gaslight, but at other times has a decidedly bluish tint. Surrounding this center stone are seven solitaire pearls, each nearly as large as a small pea. Around the edges of the pendant are 50 diamonds, set close together and imbedded deeply in the gold forming a continuous border of the precious stones.

"Both watch and pendant are incased in handsome caskets of red plush, covered with leather of the same hue."

It can be stated upon the best authority that Rear-Admiral Schley has written to Mr. Rayner asking him to name his own fee for service rendered the Admiral before the Court of Inquiry, and that Mr. Rayner has positively declined to accept a single dollar.

A friend of Mr. Rayner who followed the trial and was with him a great deal during that time stated that he knew that after Mr. Rayner had declined to receive any compensation for his services Admiral Schley had insisted upon paying Mr. Rayner's expenses during the three months he spent in Washington. Mr. Rayner during that time had very expensive apartments at the Shoreham and Williard's where witnesses met daily for consultation. The gentleman declares that Mr. Rayner absolutely declined to receive any payment at all in the way of expense.

This gentlemen further stated that during the trial he heard a number of United States Senators and Representatives speak to Mr. Rayner with reference to offering a bill in Congress to provide compensation for the attorneys, and he heard Mr. Rayner say that while he appreciated their purpose very much it was not a case for money as far as he was concerned.

Mr. Rayner was seen and was asked if he would object to stating whether he had made any charge for the professional services rendered Admiral Schley before the Court of Inquiry. Mr. Rayner replied:

"I know that you will excuse me from talking about this matter. The Admiral is such a noble and generous soul that he would have sacrificed the last cent he had in the world for those who represented him in this case, and when it comes to money you can not measure his liberality.

"There are cases, however," continued Mr. Rayner, "in which I could not accept any compensation. Every feeling that I have in the world is so involved in this matter that I do not desire to hear the word money in connection with it."

Mr. Rayner's connection with the famous case has made his name known throughout the world, and everywhere public attention was divided between interest in the sensational nature of the evidence and the splendid manner in which Admiral Schley's side of the case had been managed by his counsel. Mr. Rayner, some time before the hearing began, gave up all his business here, went to Washington and devoted himself entirely to the Schley case. In a wonderfully short space of time he had mastered all the intricate and numerous details, and from the first was confidant of a verdict that would give Admiral Schley in full measure the tardy justice that had been withheld.

Mr. Rayner worked 15 and 16 hours a day during nearly the entire hearing. He was assisted by Captain Parker, an expert in naval matters, and Admiral Schley himself rendered valuable assistance. Ex-Judge Jeremiah S. Wilson, who had been retained as one of Admiral Schley's attorney's, died suddenly shortly after the case opened. The brilliant fight made by Mr. Rayner is well remembered and is evidently thoroughly appreciated by Admiral Schley.

HOYES.

Snow fell to a depth of eight or ten inches Saturday night and Sunday morning which stuck to the timber and made a very picturesque scene.

A series of meetings is in progress conducted by Rev. D. A. Friend.

We are making preparation for services on Thanksgiving day. We will have fifty pounds of candy to treat the Sunday school children. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Bishoff returned home Saturday from Morgantown, W. Va., where they have spent some time visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Lillie Smith and sister, Sadie, of West Virginia, who were visiting their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith, left here last Monday morning for Mr. Abel Dewitt's, where they will remain a few days.

Mr. Blaine Wilburn returned home Saturday from Abel Dewitt's where he has spent a few days hunting. We are sorry to say that he met with very poor success.

Our school is progressing nicely under the care of Miss Esther Budd. The only draw-back is that of the books. Some of our scholars have only one free book and others have two or three. Our teacher has sent order after order to the School Board. Once she received some two or three books. Part of them were not what she ordered; another time she received some answer papers which were also the wrong kind. One of the scholars made out a list of books needed and when it was telephoned to the School Board's office the examiner asked, "where are the books you got last winter?" as though we were superintendent of public schools and knew all about them. When he was told they were taken away by orders from Mr. Browning last spring for normal use he said, "well, you will have to go and hunt them up." If he knows how many books we had and will send us a list we would know how many was taken away and we would try and hunt them up. We think as people have to pay their taxes, and sure we pay as much as any other place, some investigation ought to be made concerning the matter as to where the money that is levied for free books is going. The books necessary to run the public schools of Garrett county are not sent out and the people should not be treated as a set of heathen or uncivilized people. There have been several of our most able scholars forced to stop school on account of no books, we are very sorry to hear. If the scholars must stop going to school on account of no books, and if the board thinks that we ought to look after the books that they get paid to look after, they must let us know and other schools may send their order to us and we will have plenty of books to fill their orders promptly.

A GREAT RAILWAY.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway owns and operates over 6,600 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

It owns and operates all equipment in service on its lines, including Sleeping Cars, Parlor Cars and Dining Cars, maintaining an excellence of service unequaled on any railway in the world.

It has been a Pioneer in the Northwest and West in the use of the block system in the operation of its trains, in the lighting of trains by electricity, heating by steam and many other progressive methods, which have added safety, comfort and luxury to travel. It is always the leader in that direction.

The Pioneer Limited Trains between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis have the costliest and handsomest Sleeping Cars in the world and the best Dining-Car service.

Time tables, maps and information furnished on application to John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 810 Park Building, Pittsburg. 37-3t.

GAME.—H. Creutzburg buys game of all kinds for cash.

"Keep A-Tryin'" Signboards.

"My boy," said Uncle Hiram, "you'll soon be starting out,
To drive o'er Life's long roadway, and oft a bit of doubt
Will puzzle you completely, as to which you'd best pursue
Of branching ways, when roads fork out, as they're inclined to do.
Each bears the equal marks of well-worn travel, like as not,
And so, one's undecided which he'd better choose to trot;
But I have learned the route, my boy, and thus much I'll confess—
The 'Keep a-tryin'' signboards mark the highway to Success.

"Success is such a pretty town—to reach it, all men strive;
You'll find the crowd, though, growing less, the farther on you drive—
For many, seeking shorter cuts through Dilly-dally Lane,
Get so far off the highway that they find it ne'er again!
You'll be allured, as on you go, by finger-posts that say:
'Take Chance's Road, past Waitingville, it's far the better way;'
But I this safer route would fain upon your mind impress—
The 'Keep a-tryin'' signboards mark the highway to Success.

"The road that runs through Waitingville has prospects bright and fair,
When first you start, but, farther on, it leads through swamps of Care,
And, after that, you'll have to climb the weary hill of Debt;
Then, still beyond, there looms in view the tollgate of Regret.
And so, my boy, when starting on the road of Life, alone,
The route your Uncle Hiram chose I trust you'll make your own,
And heed his plain directions, if you'd quite avoid distress;
The 'Keep-a-tryin'' signboards mark the highway to Success.

—Roy Farrell Greene, in Success.

A SEQUOIA DRYAD

By ETHEL WATTS MUMFORD.

DERRINGER thought he had a good thing when he bought up the timber rights of Cleopatra canyon. The grade was down all the way to the opening and the inlet made up close to the hills. Nothing easier than to swing the great redwood sections on the waiting freighter and transport them to Monterey, where the cheap Jap laborers could put on the finishing polish, convert huge slabs of rough timber to shining monolithic table tops—for that was his scheme, round tables, such as King Arthur would have envied. Already his friends—artists, decorators and millionaires in the country places, had filled his pocket with orders, and he could clear up a tidy little sum which he needed sadly. One acquisition he made, however, upon which he had not counted—the Dryad. He first saw her the day he brought up his men and tools and set them to building shacks by the spring side. She advanced to meet him from the trunk of a giant sequoia, with a hesitating, nervous step, paused some ten feet away and observed him. In turn he scrutinized her singular person. She was tall and sinewy, and her powerful shoulders were draped in an old Spanish shawl of Chinese crepe—a black ground embroidered in colors—a tattered skirt of dark silk hung below, and was gathered full at the waist after the ante-bellum fashion of California. The Dryad's face was haunting, white and hard like ivory, but cut by a strangely scarlet mouth that made a sudden dash of color in its pallid oval. Black eyes that burned slumberously drew down waxen lids to hide their fire, and black brows met in a straight line over a thin aquiline nose. Derringer looked, and his flesh crawled. She continued to watch him in silence. He wet his lips thrice, and then managed at last to speak.

"Who are you—and what do you want?"

"I am Carmelita," she answered, in Spanish. "What are you come for?"

"The timber," he answered, roughly; "what business is that of yours?"

She looked at him sullenly. "What for? You cannot move them; they are fast as the hills—and they do not wish to go."

He shrugged his shoulders and turned away. She took a step nearer.

"To cut them?" she asked, in a hushed voice.

Again the uncanny quiver shook him.

"Yes, what else? You don't expect me to pull them up by the roots, do you?"

She looked up at the stately height of the tree beside her, rising massive and tall as a cathedral spire till it seemed to uphold the blue tent of sky, far above in the rift of the canyon. She shook her head. "You had better go away, man," she said, calmly. "They will never let you. I have lived with them for years, and I know them. Go away before they show their strength." Derringer stood still for a moment, then hastened off to camp with an uneasy beating in his usually placid heart. The mad woman—for mad she undoubtedly was—moved his imagination strangely. The Dryad turned, slowly retraced her steps to the sequoia, stepped inside the hollow at its roots, and disappeared. Later in the evening Derringer saw a thin line of smoke climbing upward along the rough bark walls of her dwelling. Evidently the tree was her home.

The timber contractor, though "green," was no tenderfoot. He knew enough of the surprises of California life to expect strange things of the people he encountered—dwellers up inaccessible canyons, or on the edge of the sage brush deserts. He had met hoary old men a hundred miles from civilization who talked Emerson and Plato with him, and had encountered more than one beautiful and refined woman recluse, ruling a tiny ranch in the very heart of the coast range. But this woman, whom he could not help calling "The Dryad," was a new and disconcerting type. However, he was bodily tired that night and so slept and forgot.

The next morning, bright and early, the great 15-foot, flexible steel saws were uncrated, the finest redwood tree was surrounded by a scaffolding some 20 feet from the ground, and the work of destruction was begun in earnest. Derringer thought no more of the strange woman or her predictions. But at noon, when the men rested, ate their bacon and hardtack, drank bad whisky and water, and swapped stories, they were suddenly arrested by the appearance of the gaunt, dark figure. This time she did not wait to be addressed, but walked with majestic languor to within earshot.

"Men," she said in her clear, musical Castillian, "you are in danger—go your ways and do not tempt your betters to destroy you. For centuries they have lived. Do you dare to threaten their existence?—if so, beware! I know them, and I know their will."

She waited for no response, but turned, with the slow, strong, graceful motion that characterized her, and disappeared in the direction of her tree. The half-breeds looked after her in surprise, took a fresh drink all around and returned to their talk. But Derringer could not. He had experienced for the second time that ungovernable fear, that creeping of the flesh that unnerves a man. He swung himself from the platform to the ground and followed the retreating figure. He saw her enter the gaping cavern in the heart of the sequoia, and a few moments later noticed the same thread of blue smoke proceeding from an opening in the bark, where, doubtless, she had improvised a chimney. He longed to cross the narrow barrier of the stream and enter this unusual dwelling, but a sense of impropriety held him back. After all she was a woman, this forest giant was her boudoir, and the habit of his youthful training was still strong upon him.

That was the beginning. From that day forward he knew no peace. Every day at the noon hour the Dryad came, calm and unmoved as the speaking statue, to deliver her warning, and daily the men lost their indifference and grew more troubled at her coming. When the dinner hour approached they scattered instead of "climbing" on the scaffoldings. They looked over their shoulders hurriedly as they went, and gave the smoking sequoia a wide berth. In addition to the superstitious terrors to which he now found himself a victim, there was added the more definite anticipation of desertion among his woodmen. He tried to drown their whispered councils by cheery banter, but his own heart misgave him.

A week passed and nothing happened save the daily visits of the Dryad, and the completion of the dissection of the redwood. The wire ropes had been staked and drawn taut, the winders were set up at a safe distance to avoid the possible spring of branches, and another day would see the fall of the first cut redwood of his claim. Derringer breathed more freely, for the Dryad did not come at midday. Perhaps she had given up the fruitless bluff. But at twilight when the canyon was already full of the blue-black mystery of night, and the rush of the little stream sounded loud and unceasing, she stood suddenly before him, framed in the door of his little shack.

"Senor," she said, "this is the last warning—go!"

She disappeared as if by magic, and Derringer's heart lay cold in his breast. He shivered, rose, looked out at the blackness of the shadows, listened to the magnified roar of the little river, and tried to shake off the oppression of impeding evil—but anyhow the warnings of a mad woman. That night there were strange creakings in the forest and sounds at times of stretched cables and sinister cracklings. But the lumbermen thought of the doomed redwood and turned to more solid slumbers on their primitive beds.

Suddenly out of the night came a scream as of ten thousand demons, a rending and tearing as of an earthquake, a blow that shook the hills and echoed down the stony mountain walls. Then the silence grew and swallowed the vain tumult. Dawn showed the cleft redwood still standing in its cables, ringed by its plank platform, but the men who planned its destruction were not there to complete the work. They lay crushed in their frail plank shanties under the great sequoia.

Only the Dryad was there to see how its heart had been eaten out by the devouring fire, until the chamber at its base had become but a ring of bark. There was no one to tell of the patient vengeance of the half-witted priestess of the trees. But she, draped in her tattered Spanish finery, damp with the night's dews, only shook her head wisely at the ruin about her, and calmly took her solitary way through the unbroken silence of the canyon in search of a new home.—Town and Country, New York.

MEANING OF MANUSCRIPT.

Derivation of the Term Used to Indicate Matter Written by Hand.

The singular and plural forms of the abbreviated word "manuscript" (MS. and MSS.) are the initials of the two Latin words manu scriptum, whence our word is derived. Of course, says St. Nicholas, it means, literally, written by hand. After the introduction of printing, certain books were spoken of as codices (or libri impressi), printed books, to distinguish them from codices manu scripti. Most of the old and important records found in manuscript and preserved in libraries have been copied and reproduced in print, so that we need not trouble ourselves to decipher crooked characters or half-faded writing. It is, however, interesting as well as very curious to hold in one's hands the parchment or half-decayed paper on which the hand of some great scholar, long since dead, traced the story of his day, or wrote a poem which lives even now. Would you not like to own, for instance, the manuscript of Virgil's Aeneid, or of Dante's "Divine Comedy," written by their own hands? You would be a very rich young person if you did; but, of course, the real originals of the long-ago writers are very difficult, in fact impossible, to find. Probably they do not exist, and certainly if they exist, no one knows where they are.

VALUABLE FIND OF FOSSILS.

Rich Discovery of Professor Holmes of the Smithsonian Institution in Indian Territory.

Two miles north of Afton, I. T., there is a spring known as White Sulphur springs, which is proving a veritable gold mine for the scientific world. It is located on a flat prairie. It never goes dry, but it is just now in the lowest stage ever known. It thus affords an excellent opportunity for the investigation conducted by Prof. W. H. Holmes, head of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian institution, who, accompanied by M. A. Gill, government photographer, and an assistant, has thoroughly explored the bog surrounding the spring. They have accumulated one of the most wonderful collections of prehistoric remains ever brought to the light of science in any locality.

Prof. Holmes has filled numerous boxes with teeth and bones of mastodons, bears, wolf, deer and buffalo. There is also a box filled with valuable stone relics of Indian tribes and other races. Prof. Holmes only partially examined a space not over 10 by 15 feet and 10 feet deep. He thinks the whole bog is filled with those deposits of prehistoric times.

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

Queen Elizabeth, whose pen name is Carmen Sylva, has just issued a new volume of fairy tales. Her majesty is not only a successful writer, but a charming hostess and brilliant conversationalist, being able to entertain her guests with equal grace in half a dozen different languages. Her literary work includes novels, poems, dramas, proverbs, a philosophical treatise and an opera libretto, but her greatest delight she finds in writing fairy tales. The stories are about children and for children, and their ideas and imagery are just of the right kind to hold the little ones spellbound.

COAL WASTED IN MINING.

Twenty-Two Per Cent. of the Total Output of English Mines Annually Lost.

"It has been recently computed that more than 50,000,000 tons of coal are wasted every year in the mine." So said J. Stephen Jeans in addressing the South Wales Institute of Engineers, reports the London Telegraph. This waste is that mainly of small coal, and is, of course, quite independent of the reckless and useless consumption that goes on in nearly every domestic grate and at every furnace. Even this huge figure is less than it used to be, for, with the general adoption of coal washing plants, the introduction of producers capable of using small coal in the making of gas and the manufacture of briquettes, the loss has been reduced. It forms still 22 per cent. of the total output, and represents a money sacrifice of £20,000,000. Allowing 10,000,000 homes in the United Kingdom, these 50,000,000 tons would allow five tons per annum for every family. A high authority (Forster Brown) reckons that at the existing rate of consumption (and waste) "within 40 years from the present time an increase in the cost of coal will begin to be felt as a new element in the commercial position of the nation." Mr. Jeans thinks this estimate too pessimistic, but if we allow twice 40 years it is a terribly short time in the life of a nation. Most people ignore the fact that the exhaustion has begun. In the Northumberland coal field most of the thick seams are worked out, and it has now become necessary to work seams from two feet to two feet six inches thick, which is reducing the output per man by from 15 to 20 per cent.

Nut-Cracking by Electricity.

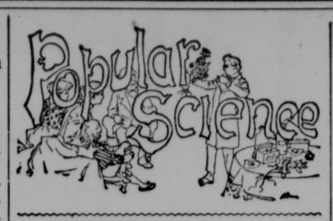
In St. Louis the nut-cracking industry gives employment to a considerable number of persons, there being three plants in the city. The nut-crackers are driven by electricity, each nut being fed individually into the crusher. After the shells are cracked the nuts are winnowed by an air blast and the meat is picked from the crushed shells by hand, women and girls being employed for this part of the work.

A High Balloon Ascension.

MM. Siering and Berson of the meteorological institute of Berlin have lately ascended in a balloon of 8,000 cubic meters capacity to the great height of 10,300 meters (33,800 feet). Success was possible only because the aeronauts began to breathe pure oxygen at an elevation of about 8,000 meters. The scientific results of this ascension are now in process of calculation and will shortly be published.

WOMAN'S TRIP OVER NIAGARA.

Mrs. Annie Edson Taylor is the first person who ever actually went over Niagara falls and lived to relate the experience. All previous so-called trips "over the falls" have been merely journeys through the Whirlpool rapids below the falls. Mrs. Taylor actually went over the Horseshoe fall in a barrel, the drop being 195 feet. When she emerged from the barrel in which she made her crazy venture the woman was almost dead. She was bruised all over her body and her hearing will probably be permanently affected. She made the trip to make some money which she needed badly.



SUBMARINE ANIMALS.

All of Them Are Interesting, But None More So Than the Deep Sea Anemones.

Very interesting is the manner in which some of the little submarine animals, scientifically known as Actinia, live. Sea nettles, sea flowers and sea anemones are the popular names of these creatures, and they are called sea nettles because they sting when touched and sea flowers because their long and slender tentacles are similar to the petals of many flowers.

Many of the Actinia lead a solitary life, but others form regular colonies, among the latter being the epizoanthes, several of which form themselves into groups around hard and immovable bodies, such as rocks, corals and large shells, while others form themselves into a colony around the body of a pagurus, that singular denizen of the sea which is popularly known as Bernard the Hermit. The latter are thus enabled to move from place to place, and in return for such a service they protect their host from various enemies. As a rule they live with him in the depths of the sea, and that is why their novel mode of life has only recently attracted attention.

Prof. Louis Roule, who lectures on natural sciences, has studied these Actinia carefully and has succeeded in obtaining some excellent specimens of them.

"At first," he says, "the epizoanthes is a tiny embryo, which is

AN ACTINIA FAMILY.

able to move about in the water. After some time it attaches itself to some hard object, and then it puts forth buds and produces a colony. If its domicile is a rock or a large shell, its life thenceforth is uneventful, but, if it selects a small shell, already inhabited by a young pagurus, a lasting intimacy is at once established between the two animals.

"As a result, the two continue to grow and each in turn does good service for the other. The pagurus in time finds that he is supporting from eight to ten epizoanthes, all of whom are ready to protect him when danger is near and who only ask in return that he will take them with him wherever he goes and thus save them from the monotony of an absolutely motionless existence."

Specimens of these Actinia are not readily secured, owing to the fact that they are never found near the surface of the sea. Scientists, however, who desire to study them, will find little difficulty in doing so, for there has never been a time when so much interest was taken in deep sea explorations as at present, and among the curious objects that are brought up now and then from the deep waters are colonies of these sea anemones.

MUSHROOMS AS FOOD.

Their Usefulness Lies in the Palatableness They Give to Other Food Materials.

Recent investigations made by the department of agriculture show that mushrooms are about equal to potatoes in the element of nutrition that goes to make flesh and blood, but that on the other hand, they do not hold much of the fuel stuff required to keep the body machine running. Containing, as they do, a very large percentage of water, they may be said, in a sense, to correspond with fresh vegetables in respect to food value. The notion that their composition resembles closely that of meat—a conception which has caused the term "vegetable beefsteak" to be applied to them—is an absurd error. One would have to consume eight pounds of mushrooms in a day in order to take the place of the ordinary ration of beef or mutton.

The great usefulness of mushrooms lies in the palatableness which they give to other food materials. This is a matter of no small importance from the point of view of the economic expert in dietetics, who looks upon the attractiveness of dishes as a notable element in their value. In this country only one species of fungus is utilized to any extent for the table—namely, the common field mushroom with pink gills—whereas in Europe a dozen or more varieties are eaten.

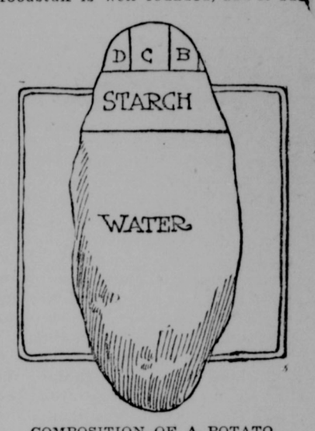
This common mushroom is a trifle more than 91 per cent. water. It contains nearly four per cent. of flesh-forming stuff, three and one-half per cent. of starchy and sugary substances, and one per cent. of fat and fiber, with one-half of one per cent. of mineral material. There are other species which are more nutritious—such as the "oyster mushroom"—but they are not sufficiently well known in the United States to be worthy of consideration.

THE POTATO ANALYZED.

It Is a Source of Muscular Energy, But Does Not Serve to Repair Body Tissue.

The accompanying diagram, which illustrates graphically the composition of the ordinary potato, has been prepared for the United States department of agriculture and appears in one of its recent publications. We quote the following description from the Philadelphia Record:

"The popularity of the potato as a foodstuff is well founded, and is due



COMPOSITION OF A POTATO.
A, fat; B, crude fiber and other carbohydrates, exclusive of starch; C, protein; D, ash.

to its prolific yield, superior keeping qualities, ease of propagation, and agreeable flavor. It was introduced into this country at the time of Raleigh's voyages to Virginia, and has steadily increased in popularity ever since.

"Every school child is aware that potatoes are classed as starch foods, and that their bulk is made up largely of water. . . . It is chiefly on account of the starch content that potatoes are eaten, and while they are apparently not economical foods, owing to the large proportion of water which they contain, this is not actually the case. In other foods, as for instance, rice, there is four times as much nourishment as in an equal weight of potatoes, but then water or milk is added to the rice in preparing it for the table, so that when ready to be eaten it very much resembles potatoes in the assimilable proportion, bulk for bulk. Equal weights of the two foods do not cost as much in each case.

"Being chiefly starch, the potato is valuable as a source of muscular energy and does not serve to build or repair the body tissue, except in a very small degree. This explains why potatoes are generally served with foods rich in tissue-making properties, such as meats, and why it is that large numbers of the country population of Ireland and Germany are so poorly nourished. Potatoes alone are a very one-sided diet.

"The accompanying table shows at a glance how the potato is proportioned as regards its food value:

	Per cent.
Water	78.3
Starch, or energy-producing material	18.4
Nitrogens, or tissue-producing material	2.2
Fats	.01
Mineral matter, chiefly potash salts	1.00

"It is often asserted that the potato is unwholesome, but there is no scientific basis for it. Eaten alone potatoes, of course, would form a very badly-balanced diet. As a matter of fact its universal popularity and consumption are evident from the statistics above quoted, that it forms nearly 14 per cent. of the total food of the people of this country, furnishing about four per cent. of the total proteins, or nitrogenous foods, and nearly ten per cent. of the total carbohydrates or starches.

"A word of warning. Potatoes that have been stored for a long time and which have begun to sprout, should not be eaten, as they are apt to contain an undue amount of solanin, or poisonous substance. Numerous cases of poisoning are on record resulting from this cause."

ART OF BREATHING.

Scientific Men All Over the World Are Beginning to Recognize Its Importance.

It is perhaps one of the signs of the times to those alert for indications that the art of breathing has become more and more a subject of attention. Oculists as well as physiologists go deeply into its study in a way hardly to be touched upon in a limited space. Physicians have cured aggravated cases of insomnia by long-drawn, regular breaths; fever-stricken patients have been quieted, stubborn forms of indigestion made to disappear. A tendency to consumption may be overcome, as some authority has within the past few years clearly demonstrated, by exercise in breathing. Seasickness, too, may be surmounted, and the victim of hypnotic influence taught to withstand the force of an energy directed against him.

There is a famous physician of Munich who has written an extensive work upon the subject of breathing. He has, besides, formulated a system by which asthmatic patients are made to walk without losing breath, while sufferers from weaknesses of the heart are cured. At Meran, in the Austrian Tyrol, his patients are put through a certain system of breathing and walking. The mountain paths are all marked off with stakes of different colors, indicating the number of minutes in which a patient must walk the given distance, the breathing and walking being in time together. As the cure progresses the ascents are made steeper and steeper.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

Persons Afflicted with It Should Use Some Simple Disinfectant with Regularity.

There are many causes for bad breath; in some cases it is occasioned by the teeth, in others by a disordered stomach or catarrhal trouble, again it is the result of diseased and decaying lungs.

As persons afflicted with bad breath are themselves frequently unaware of the fact, it is the duty of those with whom they come in contact to call attention to the matter in as kindly a manner as possible. Where the disorder comes from the teeth, the services of a good dentist are necessary, also some simple preparation for the mouth. The following recipe is harmless and good: One ounce of powdered borax, one ounce of precipitated chalk, one-fourth ounce of powdered myrrh and one-fourth ounce of powdered orris root. Charcoal is an excellent remedy for a feverish breath and the Canadian snake root is also very highly recommended; it imparts a spicy aroma to the breath and leaves a pleasant taste in the mouth. Needless to say the greatest cleanliness in regard to the teeth and mouth is indispensable. Many persons who are most particular about brushing their teeth after meals never think of doing so before breakfast, and at no time is it more important as various impurities gather in the mouth at night. After cleaning the teeth in the morning, wash the mouth with weak borax water.

Where the offensive breath is caused by some incurable disease the person thus afflicted is deserving of sympathy and consideration. Even then some simple disinfectant should be used.—Eliza R. Parker, in National Stockman.

KILLED A RATTLER.

Mrs. Seton-Thompson Dispatched a Venomous Reptile with a Rusty Frying Pan.

Mrs. Seton-Thompson, in her camping experiences entitled "A Woman Tenderfoot," confesses that in the beginning of her Rocky mountain life she regarded rattlesnakes as only one kind of disagreeable reptile. One day she was riding in advance of her husband. She says:

"Suddenly, there came a noise like dried peas in a pod, and gliding across the road was a huge rattlesnake. Whiskers, my pony, performed a flank movement, so nearly unseating me that I deemed it expedient to drop to the ground; and Whiskers, without waiting for orders, galloped down the road.

"The rattler stopped his pretty gliding motion away from me and seemed in doubt.

"'He is going to coil and then to strike,' said I, recalling a paragraph from my school reader.

"I cast a despairing glance around, and saw, almost at my feet, half hidden by sage brush, several inches of rusty iron. Blest be the passing teamster who threw it there. I darted toward it and turned on the rattler, armed with the goodly remains of a frying pan.

FRYING PAN CAME IN HANDY.

"The creature was ready for me, with darting tongue and flattened head. Another instant and it would have sprung. Smash on its head went my valiant frying pan and struck a deadly blow. I recaptured my weapon and again it descended. The rattler was settled.

"But, oh, that tail! That awful, writhing, lashing tail. I can stand Indians, bears, wolves, anything but that tail; and a rattler is all tail except its head. The snake was really helpless, and I put one foot on him to take his scalp; that is to say, his rattles.

"Then the uncanny thing began to wriggle and rattle with old-time vigor. Horrid thrills coursed through me; but, fortified by the assurance that the existing rattle was a 'purely reflex neuroganglionic movement,' I hardened my heart and captured the 'pod of dried peas.'"

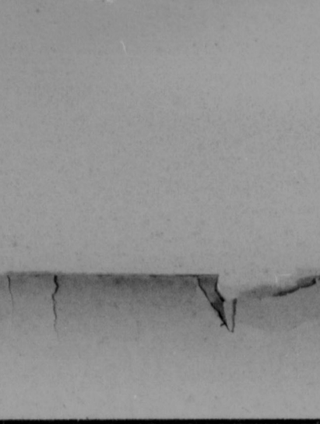
Children's Social Liberties.

The social liberties of the American child are one of the evils of this country. Children's dances and children's parties, once given in the afternoon, have intruded into the evening and are sending thousands of our children to their beds in a state of excitement which means no good for their future. It stands to reason that no child can, with his or her unformed strength, burn the candle at both ends.—Ladies' Home Journal.

HELPED HER HUSBAND

Mrs. La Follette, Wife of Wisconsin's Governor, Is a Helpmate in the Fullest Sense.

The tact and magnetism possessed by Mrs. La Follette, wife of the governor of Wisconsin, have made her of the greatest assistance to her husband in his political campaigns. She is best known among the women of the state for her advocacy of dress reform and physical culture, and as head of the Emily Bishop league for physical culture she has gathered an enthusiastic class about her. She attends all the gatherings of the league, and is usually its principal speaker and moving spirit. But Mrs. La Follette is remarkable for other reasons. She is one of the few women of the state admitted to the bar. She was a Baraboo girl—Miss Belle Case—and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in the same class as her husband, that of 1879. The same year she won the Lewis prize for oratory, her husband also winning the interstate championship in oratory, with an oration on Iago. Later she studied law and was admitted to the bar. The home life of the La Follettes is ideal. They have three children. One daughter, Miss Flora, a freshman in the university, who traveled in Europe last summer. Mrs. La Follette prepares her children for the high school at home.



MRS. LA FOLLETTE.
(The Talented Wife of the Governor of Wisconsin.)

Wisconsin people, for some reason not reported, have the reputation of being exceedingly cold to their prominent fellow-citizens, but whether this be true or not it does not refer to the governor's wife, who is received everywhere with enthusiasm begotten of respect. The people of the state understand that by her earnest endeavors in behalf of movements calculated to improve the industrial and legal status of women she has earned the gratitude of her sex in all parts of the country.

LIVING WITH OTHERS.

It Is Better, Even Where There Is Jarring and Friction, Than One's Own Company.

"It is better to live with others even at the cost of considerable jarring and friction than to live in undisturbed quiet alone," said a wise little woman the other day.

"Yes, I know that sort of life brings hurts, smarts and heartaches, to say nothing of an occasional tempest, but all the same it is an education that cannot be gained in solitude. Life brings many changes and throws strange people together, and it is easy to decide that some of one's kindred by birth or by law—especially the latter—are so uncongenial as to make living with them unendurable.

"Sometimes that is true, but very rarely. Usually if two persons are well-meaning—and most people really do mean well at heart—they can gradually grow into each other's ways, and by doing so modify individual traits and habits to the great improvement of character. We need to have our sharp corners rubbed off, our little pet vanities punctured, and most of all to learn self-control, 'sweet reasonableness,' and toleration for other people's point of view. When persons say to me of members of their own families: 'I do not know how to live with them,' I feel an unsympathetic desire to reply: 'Keep on living with them till you learn how; it is exactly what you need.'"—Wellspring.

Harmony in Color Schemes.

Women would do well to give much thought to color harmony and circumstances rather than style when choosing house furnishings. Upon the harmonious blending of wall and floor covering, together with the woodwork, depends much of the success of the room; yet some woman, hearing that red walls "are the style," and seeing how effective a soft shade of it is with the pure black Flemish oak, straightway has it put on her walls to combine with yellow oak. How much better a gobelin blue burlap or cartridge paper would be! Then, too, often the mistake is made of having everything of one color to match, thereby causing monotony. Artistic decorators advocate old rose in rugs and hangings as a relieving contrasting bit to gobelin blue walls and yellow oak woodwork. —Chicago Daily News.

Regulating a Child's Diet.

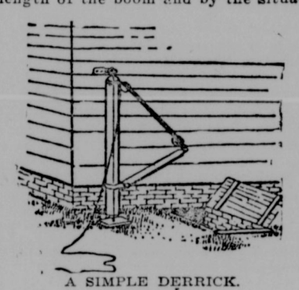
A child who is given whatever he asks for at the table and who is also allowed to be continually eating sweetmeats, cakes, buns, etc., between meals must sooner or later pay the penalty. It is as foolish to expect a child's digestive organs to do the work of those of an adult as to imagine he can compete with a grown person in physical or mental labor.

HANDY FARM DERRICK.

Time and Labor Saved by Its Use More Than Equals That Required to Make It.

A simple and cheaply constructed boom derrick, arranged as illustrated, will be found of much service by a great many farmers, and the time and labor that will be saved by its use will more than equal that required to make it, says an Ohio Farmer writer. When boxes, barrels or sacks of produce are stored in a basement, one man, without some mechanical assistance of this kind, will be unable to lift them from the cellar way and load on a wagon conveniently, and even if several men engage in the work, they cannot remove and load the articles as easily and speedily without the derrick as they can by its help. A derrick made in the same way, and supported as best suits the case on hand, will often be useful for other purposes, such as getting out stone, loading ice, etc.

For the derrick post use a piece of stout timber not less than four by four inches square, or a round pole, if preferable. The length of this pole will be governed somewhat by the length of the boom and by the situation of the derrick. For the boom use a round or square piece of light but strong wood, ten to fifteen feet long. Insert a heavy iron pin in the top and the foot of the post, and put on iron bands. Hinge one end of the boom with iron straps and bolt it to the post about five feet from the bottom, and on the other end put a band with eyes or hoops, as is shown in the partial illustration of the derrick.



A SIMPLE DERRICK.

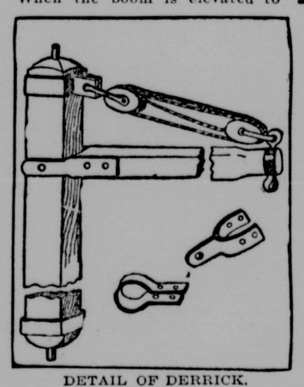
If the post is round instead of square, as pictured, the boom may be attached by using a band on the post and the iron device on the boom, like those shown in one corner of the same illustration, both of which may be made from a heavy wagon tire and fastened in place by bolts in the holes made for this purpose.

The top of the post and the end of the boom are connected by a rope and a pair of single pulleys, or, better, by a double block tackle.

The lower pin of the derrick post revolves in a wooden block, having an iron socket or a heavy stone with a hole drilled to receive it, and the top pin is held by a strong projecting wood or iron cleat or one of the building timbers.

The part of the post above the point at which the boom is hinged should be as long as the boom, so as not to have the tackle work with too great a loss of power.

When the boom is elevated to a horizontal position, the article being lifted will be about the right height for loading on a wagon, and the end of the boom may, by means of the revolving post, be swung around to the point desired.



DETAIL OF DERRICK.

With a double block tackle one man, by ordinary exertion, ought to be able to handle conveniently a weight of 300 or 400 pounds.

By attaching a hay rope pulley to a firm stake near the foot of the derrick or to the building, the rope may be conducted over it and have a singletree attached for a horse when it is necessary to lift more than an ordinarily heavy object from the cellar way.

Manures and Potato Scab.

It is the common experience that lime and ashes are apt to favor the potato scab. The Rhode Island experiments showed that this is attributable to their content of carbonate of lime which renders the soil favorably alkaline. Similar increase of scab followed the use of soda ash (carbonate of soda), potash (carbonate of potassium) and magnesia. Stable manure of all kinds favors the scab development, probably for similar reason. Fertilizing materials which do not tend to increase the scab and which may even check it are enumerated as follows: Common salt, land plaster, most commercial fertilizers (including superphosphates), sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, kainit, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash.

A Valuable Curate.

There is much excitement in the village of Slushton, because the most important cricket fixture which the village club had arranged was down for decision on the following Saturday, and the bowler who had won every match for them that season had sprained his wrist, and consequently would not be able to play.

All their fond hopes of victory had gone, when, as a last resort, they asked the new curate of the village to play for them. He consented, and owing to his score of 54 and his capture of eight wickets for 34 runs they scored a brilliant victory.

The next morning as the squire, himself an enthusiastic cricketer, was leaving the church, where the curate had just preached his first sermon, he was asked by the vicar what he thought of the new curate.

"Oh," responded the squire, "his voice is weak, his doctrine's shaky, he isn't as learned as he should be, but his cricket is a fair eye-opener. We must keep him, even if we have to pay him double the salary."—London Spare Moments.

Oratory is on the Decline.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, dean of the University of Chicago, in addressing the seniors at division meeting said: "We have no orators to-day—that is, no orators of the first-class. The reason for the decline in oratory is the vast increase in reading. There are too many gabblers without sound knowledge. We need more thorough knowledge and clear-thinking, and oratory will then take care of itself. The newspaper and periodical press at the same time make much oratory needless and multiply the power of what is left."

Strong Men.

Miss Touriste—You have some strong and rugged types of manhood out in this western country?

Stage Driver—Yaas, miss, we hev men out here thet don't think it's nuthin' t' hold up a railroad train.—Ohio State Journal.

The man who never smiles is the center of gravity.—Philadelphia Record.

A figurehead does not necessarily have a good head for figures.—Ram's Horn.

You had better contract your expenditures than stretch your conscience.—Ram's Horn.

A man will admit that he is prejudiced, but never quite as much as the other fellow. —Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Customer—"By the way, Mr. Yolker, there was a chicken in one of those eggs." Dealer—"So? Chickens are two shillings a pound, you know. I suppose you are willing to do the right thing?"—Boston Transcript.

"My dear, this is my friend Smiggins, of whom you have heard me speak." "I'm glad to meet you, Mr. Smiggins. You can hardly appreciate what a convenience your acquaintance is to my husband when he stays out later than he should."—Indianapolis News.

Wherein It Failed.—"Why didn't the tenor sing to-night? He has such a sympathetic voice." "Well, the reason he didn't sing was that his voice wasn't sympathetic enough to touch the manager for a week's salary overdue."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Poet—"I was pleased to see my poem in your paper. Is there any money—" Editor—"Oh, no; we sha'n't charge you anything this time. It is your first offense, you know. If, however, it is repeated, we cannot let you off again so easily."—Boston Transcript.

One of the latest apocryphal stories on the yacht race is that about the lady who, on hearing that the Shamrock was beaten on time allowance, said it was "horrid of the Americans to take advantage of the difference between their time and ours."—Glasgow Evening Times.

STRENUOUS STINGERS.

The Wasp Has More Real Executive Ability Than Any Other Hot-Footed Insect.

"I read in one of the magazines recently something about the sting of the bee," said a citizen, relates the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and I was reminded of an experience I had with a friend some time ago while in the country. He was plowing over behind a small clump of hills, and they were well wooded almost down to the fence line. It was a section which is noted for making wildcat whisky, and this fact threw me off the track, as will appear hereafter. I was approaching my friend from the hillside. I was riding.

"Suddenly I thought he glanced at me, and at the time he rushed around hurriedly to the singletree, unhooked the trace chains, threw them across the horse's back, and the animal struck out on a dead run down the turning row which split the ravine. My friend followed, and it was a race for who laid the rail, as they say in the country. I could see through it all in a minute. My friend had been making moonshine whisky, and he thought I was a United States marshal. I split my sides laughing over the thought of the thing, and then I struck out down the ravine after him. I traveled some distance before catching sight of my friend and his horse. Finally I found them close to a branch, and my friend was stooping down occasionally, picking up something and smearing it on his hands, face and neck.

"'Hello, Bill,' I said smiling, 'I guess you thought I was a United States marshal.' 'United States h—!' he said, almost uncivilly; 'plowed up a hornet's nest.' And sure enough he had, and both the man and the horse were as knotty as a hickory limb as the result of it all. The bee may be a good stinger, but the hornet is the fleetest thing on wings when it comes to using the stinger with swiftness and effect.

"That reminds me of the curious methods of bees and things of that sort of stinging," the narrator continued. "Take the honey bee, for instance. Now, the honey bee is what you might call a lazy, clumsy, docile sort of stinger. Really, the bee is awkward when compared with other insects. The bumble bee is a trifle more vigorous, and there is a deal more of what one may call action in its movements. It is a striking sort of sting, and I have seen children almost knocked down by these heavier members of the bee family. It is a mean sting to handle, too, and does not yield so quickly to treatment. The hornet and the yellow jacket sting on the wing, as it were. They do their work quickly, but thoroughly, and they generally leave a record behind them that they would have no cause to feel ashamed of if they had this element in their make-up.

"But there is my old friend, the wasp. I want to speak of him. He is the prince of stingers. You may not forget him so quickly when he stings you. He leaves a sort of waspy taste in your mouth, and it is anything but pleasant, and it is a taste you will remember even after the years have gone by. The wasp is a lingering sort of fellow. He lovingly and caressingly stings, perches for a while on one's neck, I may say, and then hums about his business. But really, while the wasp lingers longer than other insects while stinging, he also shows more anger, and is probably the most spiteful member in the list of stinging insects."

Teacher—"Yes, 'revive' means to 'come to.' Now make a sentence containing that word." Bright Boy—"If one apple costs three cents what'll four apples revive?"—Philadelphia Press.

Don't Pay for Another's Dinner.

"Order what you want; pay for what you order," is the unique way in which the Lackawanna Railroad is advertising its new dining-car service. The aptness of the phrase is apparent when it is understood that the traveler may order from the most complete menu, and yet pay for nothing he does not want. In addition, low-priced club meals are served individually from 35 cents to $1.00, so that table d'hote and a la carte features are virtually combined. All through trains to Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis are equipped with dining-cars, and the service is admitted to be second to none in the world.

Recalls Famous Cures.

Small doses of fine, dry sand are the latest freak "remedy" for dyspepsia. Somehow this specific recalls the remark of a distinguished American that six feet of gravel is the only cure for hay fever.—Norfolk Reflector.

"Straws Show Which Way the Wind Blows,"

and the constantly increasing demand for and steady growth in popularity of St. Jacobs Oil among all classes of people in every part of the civilized world, show conclusively what remedy the people use for their Rheumatism and bodily aches and pains. Facts speak louder than words, and the fact remains undisputed that the sale of St. Jacobs Oil is greater than all other remedies for outward application combined. It acts like magic, cures where everything else fails, conquers pain.

No man ever arrived suddenly at the summit of pure cussedness.—Chicago Daily News.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

What is worse than a giraffe with a sore throat? A centipede with chilblains.—Boston Christian Register.

Persons contemplating a journey East or West should be careful that the rates paid for their transportation do not exceed those charged by the Nickel Plate Road.

This company always offers lowest rates and the service is efficient. Careful attention is given to the wants of all first and second class passengers by uniformed colored attendants. The dining car service of the Nickel Plate Road is above criticism and enables the traveler to obtain meals at from thirty-five (35) cents to $1.00 but no higher.

The Pullman service is the usual high grade standard. Semi-weekly transcontinental tourist cars ply between Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. Confer with nearest agent of the Nickel Plate Road.

Just a Beginner.

She—Has she many friends in society?

He—Oh, yes; she hasn't been in long, you know.—Smart Set.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"Smith evidently does not think time is equivalent to money." "Oh, I don't know! He just now asked me to let him have ten dollars for a couple of days."—Detroit Journal.

Explosions of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"This ancient umbrella," remarked Squidig, "belonged to my grandfather." "Ah! One of the shades of your ancestors," added McSwilligen.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

People who get the hardest knocks have the best idea of life.—Atchison Globe.

We promise that should you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES and be dissatisfied from any cause whatever, to refund 10c. for every package.
Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

Two fools' heads are worse than one.—Ram's Horn.

SYRUP OF FIGS

IS
AN EXCELLENT FAMILY LAXATIVE—
IT IS REFRESHING TO THE TASTE
AND ACTS
PLEASANTLY AND GENTLY.
IT ASSISTS ONE
TO OVERCOME HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
PERMANENTLY

With many millions of families Syrup of Figs has become the ideal home laxative. The combination is a simple and wholesome one, and the method of manufacture by the California Fig Syrup Company ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product, which have commended it to the favorable consideration of the most eminent physicians and to the intelligent appreciation of all who are well informed in reference to medicinal agents.

Syrup of Figs has truly a laxative effect and acts gently without in any way disturbing the natural functions and with perfect freedom from any unpleasant after effects.

In the process of manufacturing, figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinally laxative principles of the combination are obtained from plants known to act most beneficially on the system.

To get its beneficial effects—
buy the genuine—Manufactured by

California Fig Syrup Co

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE

THE REPUBLICAN.

ENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1901.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING DAY.

Among the number of priceless legacies for which we have to thank the Pilgrim Fathers, is the custom of observing an annual Thanksgiving Day. This institution, originating as an expression of the gratitude of a handful of men and women for physical endurance beyond the demands of a rigorous climate, has grown along with the changing and enlarging of the nation itself. From the free acknowledgment of the goodness of a benign Providence to a small band of settlers in adversity, Thanksgiving Day became a celebration of grateful hearts for colonial freedom, success in war or the cessation of civil strife; now the heart of the American people pulsate throughout a national life, in the name of human kind sending life blood to the downtrodden and distressed, and with the expanding of the national life goes the extension of the meaning of this distinctly American holiday.

There is no need of referring to any special reason for national gratitude in these prosperous times. Nor do we mean to mention the many causes for the observance of Thursday as a day of thanksgiving for individuals. To those to whom this has been a season of plenty, thankfulness will be inspired by blessings of endless and confusing variety; those upon whom fortune has smiled but coldly may learn a lesson from the Pilgrims' first Thanksgiving Day.

The manner of observing the day has changed with the habits of the people. While the Puritans most probably spent the morning in the accustomed place of worship, as is the general custom now, there is no record of the afternoon being devoted to a football game or a chrysanthemum show. In the day of the Puritan maiden the "mum" adorned the pigtail of the more enlightened "Chinee," and the staid New Netherlander would have succumbed to the excitement and strenuous "rooting" incident to a modern football game. But on one point in this connection we find symptoms of history repeating itself. There is evidence that the gratitude of the American—be he Pilgrim, Puritan or Porto Rican—has always awakened a fellow-feeling towards the inner man. The latter being soundly patriotic, has a penchant for native products, and to gratify this weakness the turkey and pumpkin seems to have ever been indispensible. And thus it happens that this gallinaceous bird will be the usual center of attraction on many a table Thursday, and when reinforced with the delectable oyster and adorned with a dash of cranberry sauce, the pumpkin pie is all that remains to soften the most ungrateful heart. For all this and more let us be thankful.

GREAT efforts are being made to secure fac simile copies of the trick ballots used in some of the counties of Maryland at the recent election. Of course it is impossible to secure a real ballot, but a fac simile of some of them would prove quite a valuable souvenir to remember the "Old Ring" by, after they are gone or rather driven out.

NOW THAT the smoke of the recent conflict has cleared away we wonder if the old Ring in Maryland under the leadership of Mr. A. P. Gorman is satisfied with the number of honest votes it has succeeded in killing. The number of maimed and crippled votes in this state is very large and the amount of public sentiment that should have been expressed thereby would have been more than sufficient to deny any man who would make a bold threat at the liberties of the people, a seat in the United States Senate.

DURING every campaign we have a number of wise men with us who have are very free with predictions as to the result of the coming election, but such persons are able to tell more accurately about what will happen after it has happened than they could before. The last election, however, was a hard one for the prophets, although we hear of some, "I-told-you-sos." Everybody knew that an element of great uncertainty existed but even so we had several prognostications, although they amounted to no more than mere guesses. With normal conditions and a full vote those who give attention to politics can foretell the result with reasonably accuracy, but when conditions change and a light vote is cast the best political seers go wide of the mark. In the campaign just over those best entitled to speak with authority were dumb on the subject of figures. They did not know what would happen under the prevailing order of things and they were frank enough to acknowledge this fact. But now that it is over more than one man has been found who boldly asserts that he accurately predicted the result. Such claims amount to nothing, and are not even believed by those who make them. People who try to get credit for wisdom they do not possess do not fool many.

IT STRIKES the average person that Lloyd Wilkinson, who draws the salary of State Insurance Commissioner from the taxpayers of Maryland, oversteps the bounds of propriety and common decency, in his defense of the Democratic frauds perpetrated in the recent elections, when he asserts that an investigation "will disclose in a clear and more convincing light than ever this combination of negroes, illiteracy and bribe-takers controlling the Republican party in this state." Mr. Wilkinson is nothing but the paid hireling of the Gorman machine in this state, and has always stood ready and willing to appear in public as the defender of and apologist for the men who have debauched and corrupted Democratic politics of Maryland. The men controlling the Republican party in Maryland have never been charged by any reputable person with any crime against the State. Can Mr. Wilkinson, or any other champion of the Gorman Ring, say as much for some of the men who dominated the Democratic party in Maryland?

BRYAN'S LATEST PROPOSITION.

Mr. Bryan, with hope springing eternal in his human breast, proposes a revival of the debating society on a national scale. If the country is to be saved it must be by such means. The great dailies are under the thumb of the money power. All alike are for the syndicates against the people. They put the dollar above the man, and for the purpose of gathering in the dollars for themselves. The weeklies—an astounding admission from the editor of one to make—are too limited in circulation. Those advocating the doctrines of democracy and populism are well enough as far as they go, but they don't go far. They have too few readers. It is debate, then, we must have, in the fine old primitive fashion, or, as a people we perish.

This, although dictated by hope, is the language of despair. It admits too much. The picture drawn is too dark. If the country is in the condition described, the salt of village controversy won't save it. Mr. Bryan, in effect, refers the case to a jury not only uninformed, but incapable of digesting information. We are a nation of newspaper readers. The great dailies reach out in every direction, and undoubtedly are a power in shaping sentiment. If, therefore, they have poisoned conviction to the extent of their influence, and the weeklies are impotent, what chance is there for saving the country? Does Mr. Bryan really believe that those who are entirely outside the newspaper influence and strangers to the taste for everyday reading, can be organized to control this government? Is not that a somewhat startling proposition? And does it come appropriately or impressively from a man who for four years has lived principally on newspaper notices? He raised himself by the bootstraps into priminence in 1896, but since then he has owed much to the press—even to the great dailies.

The man who attributes too much power to money in our political affairs maligns the people and discourages the hope of better things. If the press of the United States is under bond to the syndicates, and its readers are under delusion as to the public policies to be pursued, how limitless may the operations of the syndicates be! How impossible to check their rapacity and rascality! Mr. Bryan by organizing the non readers on the out skirts, will but subject them to temptation. For no sooner are the debating clubs in full tongue than the irresistible agents of the money power will make their appearance, and begin to ply their arts. And where the alert and the up-to-date have fallen, may the backward and the underdone hope to keep their feet?

THE Maryland Republicans will be taking a sensible course if they follow up their present decision to prosecute the frauds perpetrated in the election held in that State. The frauds are so palpable and flagrant that the Republicans hope to punish those responsible for them and possibly prevent the seating of Arthur P. Gorman in the United States Senate. At a meeting of the Republican State Committee a tabulation was made of the Republican ballots objected to by Democratic counters and thrown out and it summed up 17,000 in the counties and 8,000 in Baltimore city. If these ballots were wrongly marked it was owing to the tricky manipulation of the ballot by the Democrats with exactly the end in view which resulted. The Maryland Republicans owe it not only to themselves but to honest elections everywhere to expose and punish these frauds. The Baltimore *Sun* says that the Republican Finance Committee is expected to raise $30,000 to prosecute these contests and that Charles J. Bonaparte, the leading reformer, will take a leading part in carrying them on.—Philadelphia Press.

Getting Thin

is all right, if you are too fat; and all wrong, if too thin already.

Fat, enough for your habit, is healthy; a little more, or less, is no great harm. Too fat, consult a doctor; too thin, persistently thin, no matter what cause, take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

There are many causes of getting too thin; they all come under these two heads: over-work and under-digestion.

Stop over-work, if you can; but, whether you can or not, take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, to balance yourself with your work. You can't live on it—true—but, by it, you can. There's a limit, however; you'll pay for it.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the readiest cure for "can't eat," unless it comes of your doing no work—you can't long be well and strong, without some sort of activity.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other.
If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.
SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists,
409 Pearl Street,
New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

FEDERAL AID TO AGRICULTURE.

Altho the Department of Agriculture is scarcely out of swaddling clothes, its aims and activities are full grown, buoyant and progressive as becomes the administrative relation of the State to the chief industrial occupation of its people. The diversification of agriculture in the United States, its predominance as a source of wealth production and the insatiate and inevitable demands of producers for new and broader markets have induced within recent years a commensurate activity in the bureaus of the department. The application of bureaucratic methods to the principles and practice of scientific farming has been vigorous, unstinted and apparently successful.

During the past twelvemonth, according to official reports of the department, a large number of the divisions formerly engaged in expert researches on allied subjects have been consolidated into four new bureaus, covering plant industry, forestry agricultural, chemistry and soils. Under these principal heads may be grouped nearly all of the subjects relating to modern agriculture, and the tendency to specialization, already so marked in the researches of department experts, will be further encouraged by the evident disposition of those in authority to make of the department practically a vast school of modern intensive farming, with such associated topics of instruction as forestry, floriculture, weather observation, road building and irrigation. A new department building is desired in order to concentrate properly these multifarious agencies of inquiry and instruction, and it will not be Secretary Wilson's fault if Congress shall withold the funds necessary for the proposed construction. Public money has been expended time and again for objects far less worthy.

The substantial expansion of this latest administrative department of the Federal Government has been noted for some years past with serene satisfaction by advocates of the arts of peace as opposed to the destructivness of war. If the varied and often conflicting interests of American agriculturists can be reconciled and promoted materially by administrative agencies, it is urged, why should such work not be done? And why not commercial interests as well?

Study and investigation of the natural resources of the country are in this view, closely allied to the application of governmental systems and agencies designed to influence conditions that are purely artificial and beyond administrative control. It is not a difficult matter to determine what crops may be grown to paramount advantage in a certain locality; but to designate the most profitable form of commerce in that quarter is quite a different matter. Yet it seems to be assumed—as witness the Reciprocity Convention resolution in favor of creating a Department of Commerce—that the scientific and bureaucratic methods employed in aid of American farming industry can be employed also to quicken the wheels of commerce, create new markets and secure for our manufacturers new outlets for accumulated stocks.

VOTE IN THE STATE.

Dr. Hering is Elected Comptroller by the Small Plurality of 121 Votes.

The completion of the official returns in the city of Baltimore makes the State vote complete, and gives the first opportunity to correctly estimate State majorities. According to the figures Dr. J. W. Hering is re-elected Comptroller by the small plurality of 121 votes.

In the counties exclusive of the city of Baltimore, the vote on the State ticket was as follows:

For Comptroller:	
Joshua W. Hering, Dem	57,362
Herman S. Platt, Rep	53,944
Hering's county plurality	3,418
For Clerk Court of Appeals:	
J. Frank Turner, Dem	56,938
Thomas Parran, Rep	54,440
Turner's county plurality	2,498

The vote in the city of Baltimore on the State ticket was as follows:

For Comptroller:	
Joshua W. Hering, Dem	39,115
Herman S. Platt, Rep	42,412
Platt's city plurality	3,297
For Clerk Court of Appeals:	
J. Frank Turner, Dem	38,331
Thomas Parran, Rep	42,218
Parran's city plurality	3,887

The total vote in the State on the State ticket was as follows:

For Comptroller:	
Joshua W. Hering, Dem	96,477
Herman S. Platt, Rep	96,356
Hering's plurality	121
For Clerk Court of Appeals:	
J. Frank Turner, Dem	95,269
Thomas Parran, Rep	96,658
Parran's plurality	1,389

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Seaboard Air Line Railway to Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Camden, Southern Pines and Pinehurst.

Winter excursion tickets were placed on sale to resort points on this line in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida on October 15th and will remain on sale during the season. Exceptionally low rates are in effect this year to Pinehurst and Southern Pines, N. C., Camden, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and all points in Florida and Cuba. To reach any of these points the service of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, "Capital City Route," will be found the best and most attractive. In addition to the superior service now operated, it is announced that Cafe cars will be placed in service on the Washington-Atlanta Line about November 1st and on the Florida Lines about January 1st, 1902. Following this the Florida & Metropolitan Limited will be inaugurated about January 15th, 1902, with sumptuous appointments and superb equipment, including dining and club cars, constituting it beyond a doubt the peer of any train in the world.

The service of the Seaboard Air Line Railway to Cuba is most attractive. Its Cafe car service and many other features present advantages commending it to the favorable attention of all travelers.

LOW RATES FOR HUNTING AND FISHING PARTIES VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

This popular route, whose lines penetrate some of the best country for game, birds and fish to be found anywhere in the South, has on sale reduced rate tickets from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Richmond to all points in Virginia, North and South Carolina, for the benefit of hunting and fishing parties, moving individually or otherwise. One dog is carried free with each passenger and others are transported at a small cost.

Full information as to most desirable points, rates, schedules, etc., furnished upon application to any agent or representative of the Company. nov 30

Winter Tourists Tickets Now on Sale via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway announces that, effective October 15, 1901, round trip Winter Excursion tickets will be placed on sale to resort points on its lines in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. These low rates taken in connection with the superior service and fast schedules operated over this line, which is the shortest and best to Florida points, are brought to the attention of those who are planning Winter tours. It will be distinctly to their advantage to obtain definite information, which will be cheerfully furnished by an Agent or Representative of the Company.

J. C. HORTON, Eastern Pass'r Agent,
183 Broadway, New York City.
C. L. LONGSDORF, E. E. Pass'r Agt.,
306 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
J. R. DEVAL, Passenger Agent,
Cont'l Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
R. E. L. BUNCH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.,
Portsmouth, Va.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR SALE:—The Lutheran parsonage, located on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in Oakland, near the court house. Contains 8 rooms, hallway, cellar and porches; excellent well of water. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address Rev. George I. Uhler, Oakland, Md.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAYS

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

SUPERVISORS INDICTED.

Hagerstown Jury Presents Messrs. Nock, South and Briscoe.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Nov. 22.—One of the last acts of the Grand Jury for the present term of court, before adjourning today, was to return indictments against Charles B. South, of Funkstown, and Thomas A. Nock, of this city, the Democratic members of the Board of Election Supervisors for Washington county. They are charged with official nonfeasance in connection with the misprinted election ballots. The indictments were sworn to by Thompson A. Brown, the Republican member of the Board of Supervisors, and cover six typewritten sheets.

The presentment sets forth that "Charles B. South and Thomas A. Nock unlawfully, wilfully, obstinatly and contemptuously did neglect, and omit and refuse to have printed and distributed to the voters of Washington county proper official ballots." It further specifies that "the parties aforesaid refused and omitted to have printed on the ballots to the right of the name of William Kleinle the designation of his party." The misprint in the ballots was made in this manner, the word "Republican" being printed after the name of Kleinle, who was the Prohibition candidate for Comptroller. The ticket thus showed two Republican candidates for the same office.

Warrants were served on Messrs. Nock and South by Sheriff Angle. They were released on their own recognizance in the sum of $300 each.

The investigation by the Grand Jury covered several days and a number of witnesses were examined. The cases will be heard at this term of court. The misprint is generally believed to have been a typographical error on the part of the printer. The discovery of the misprint was made in the morning of the day of election and created confusion and excitement in this city and throughout the county.

An indictment was returned by the Grand Jury at 2 o'clock this afternoon for James T. Briscoe, Ja., charging negligence in the printing of the official ballots. Mr. Briscoe had charge of the printing of the ballots, and was sworn in as a clerk by the Election Supervisors. He furnished bond.

NOTICE OF
First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of William J. Sanders, Bankrupt
In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William J. Sanders, of Gortner, in the county of Garrett and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said William J. Sanders was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 6, Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Nov. 22, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., NOV. 21, 1901.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1901,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, Maryland, passed in a cause wherein Noah Brenneman and others are plaintiffs and Paul Beachy and others are defendants, the same being No. 1115 Equity in said Court, the undersigned, as trustee, will sell by public auction, on the premises near the town of Bittinger in said county, on

SATURDAY,
The 7th Day of December, 1901,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

all that valuable fee simple piece or parcel of land of which the late John Brenneman and Benedict Beachy died seized and possessed, and on which Paul Beachy now resides, the same being

MILITARY LOTS NOS. 2417, 2418, 2419 and 2420,

lying in one body and comprising a farm of

200 ACRES.

About 150 acres of said place is cleared and in cultivation and the balance in timber. It is improved by a barn and fair-sized dwelling house, together with other outbuildings, and has an ordinary apple orchard thereon. Taxes adjusted to day of sale. (For title see deed from Samuel Brenneman and wife to John Brenneman and Benedict Beachy, dated February 5th, 1881, and recorded among the land records of Garrett county in Liber No. 5, folio 548, &c.)

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from day of sale (or all cash, at the option of the purchaser), the credit payments bearing interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser or purchasers, endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustee.

JOEL ORENDORF, Trustee.
FRED. A. THAYER, Solicitor.

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.

PRESTON LUMBER & COAL CO.,
2 tf Oakland, Md

GOOD ROADS NEEDED

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY RETARDED BY POOR HIGHWAYS.

Many Routes In Western States Suspended Last Winter Because of Road Conditions—What Is Required For Extension of Service.

The government officials in charge of the rural free delivery system of the postoffice department are just as much interested in the good roads proposition as is the good roads bureau of the agricultural department. Good roads are a necessity where rural free delivery is in operation. If a county does not have good roads, the residents of that county will have a very hard time securing the free delivery service. If the service is secured, it is very likely to be unsatisfactory, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

August W. Machen of Toledo, O., superintendent of the free delivery system, is a great friend of the good roads movement. He appreciates the fact that the free delivery of mail to the rural residents cannot be carried on entirely successfully without good roads. The good roads proposition and the rural free delivery system are very close relatives. They should go hand in hand. Superintendent Machen in this connection has this to say:

"The temporary suspension of service last winter and spring on a number of rural free delivery routes in the western states on account of the impassable condition of the roads brought forcibly to the attention of the department the necessity of good roads in connection with the rural free delivery service. At that time the local authorities were informed that unless the roads were improved before the return of winter there would be danger of a permanent withdrawal of the rural free delivery service. Reports show that the advice of the department has been heeded in many instances. In one locality which I recall favorable action was taken by the township trustees by appropriating an amount of money for the improvement of roads over which the rural carrier travels.

"While the actual suspensions of service on account of impassable roads were few, comparatively speaking, there were many cases in which the poor condition of the roads made it very difficult to provide an efficient service and in which the service was performed only by dint of perseverance on the part of the carrier, backed by the determination of the department to de-

MAKES TRAVELING SLOW.

liver mail whenever it was possible. It is readily seen that the condition of the roads becomes a very important consideration in the establishment of rural free delivery. Where the roads are good a route twenty-seven or thirty miles in length may be more easily served than another route of eighteen or twenty miles over poor roads.

"In the first case more people are served, and the service is performed more expeditiously and with much more ease to the carrier and his horse. The carrier, too, can establish a regularity of service, enabling the farmers to know just about what time every day he will arrive in front of their premises.

"In the second instance, with the short route over bad roads, as much time is consumed in serving a smaller number of patrons, the regularity of the service varies with the changing condition of the roads, the work is more trying on both the letter carrier and his horse and is unsatisfactory to patrons, especially when it becomes necessary to suspend the service on account of impassable portions of the route.

"Reports from all parts of the country indicate clearly that the people are waking up to the necessity of providing good roads in order to obtain the establishment of rural free delivery, and in this way it is seen that the rural service becomes a factor in the good roads movement which of late years has been agitated in many of our progressive states."

Mr. Machen brings out the policy of the postal department by intimation rather than by direct assertion. Rural free delivery will go to where the people either have or are willing to provide good roads. It will take several years to spread the delivery system over the entire fairly well populated portion of the country. Those portions which have at all times or certain times of the year such roads as make the service expensive will be denied the luxury of having mail brought to the house every day.

Daily the representatives are being more strongly impressed with this fact. When a good case politically is made out in favor of a certain route, the department acts upon the report of the inspector, and "bad roads in the spring" is certain to cause the petition to be held up for a time or sometimes for good. It is understood that the department will enforce a rule to the effect that when the carriers report their inability to cover a route on account of the condition of the road it will be abolished and mail service given from the village postoffices.

The Finest Cake

Is made with Royal Baking Powder. Always light, sweet, pure & wholesome.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Dr. Selby, of Eglon, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Dr. Edwin W. Greene, dentist, will be at Friendsville Dec. 2 to Dec. 8, inclusive.

Ezra B. Hook, of near Friendsville, was in the city Monday and Tuesday on business.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Assemblyman-elect Chas. A. Ashby, of Crellin, was in Oakland Saturday on business.

Dixon & Kelso will pay 90 cents per barrel cash or $1, one half cash, for ear corn. 53 cents cash for buckwheat. 37-2t.

Auction in the Opera House building every afternoon and night until all the goods are sold.

Mr. Fred. A. Thayer has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Michael Maroney.

Go to Hinebaugh's Restuurant for meals, lunches, oysters, etc. Ladies' dining room in connection.

Mr. Ed. Scherr, of Horse Shoe Run, was in Oakladd Tuesday on his way to Cumberland and Baltimore.

Election Supervisor Brison Welch, of Selbysport, was in Oakland a day or two this week on business.

Dr. Henry W. McComas has adopted the following as his office hours: 10 a. m. to 12 m., and 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. Office at the Sanitarium.

Miss Nellie Browning was at Parkersburg, W. Va., a few days last week as a guest of Mrs. Barrott.

Mr. W. P. Hansel, of near Lonaconing, was a visitor to Oakland Tuesday and made this office a pleasant visit.

Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell and children, accompanied by Miss Martha Schlossnagle, are at Kingwood spending the week.

If you want one of the best cutting boxes made either power or hand, see the ones Naylor has for sale for corn fodder or hay. It shreds the fodder. 36 3t

Mr. Henry Weber, Sr., returned home Monday afternoon from an extended trip through Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia.

Mr. Charles Bolden, one of "ye oldest residents" of Oakland, has returned from an extended visit to relatives at Terra Alta.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cure biliousness, constipation and headache. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all druggists.

We print our paper one day earlier this week than usual in order to give the office force an opportunity to enjoy the Thanksgiving festivities.

Ex-Sheriff Austin Brown was out at Wheeling a day or two this week where he was examined by the West Virginia board of undertakers' examiners.

Rev. G. A. Royer, formerly pastor of the Lutheran church at Accident was installed as pastor of the Clearspring, Md., charge on Sunday morning last.

Rev. W. H. Osmond returned on Saturday night from Baltimore where he spent some days with his mother, who recently returned from a visit of four months to England.

Surveyor Franklin P. Green and wife were here one day last week. Mr. Green and his family are contemplating moving to the Capt. Gordon farm adjoing Mountain Lake Park.

Rev. E. P. Idleman, of Rowlesburg, preached Sunday morning last in St. Paul's M. E. church, in the absence of Rev. Dr. Scott, who is still confined to his room on account of the accident which befell him some weeks ago.

Ross Wolf is home from his duties as a B. & O. brakeman with two of his toes badly crushed, the accident befalling him at Terra Alta one day last week, by having his foot caught between the bumpers of two cars.

When you feel that life is hardly worth the candle take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, tone up your liver and regulate your bowels making you feel like a new man. For sale by all druggists.

No portrait of a man ever appeared on Uncle Sam's coins, and no portrait of a woman on his postage stamp, and this leads a discriminating exchange to remark that this is the reason we lick the stamps and squeeze the coins.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Andrew Nelson, who has been engaged in Pittsburg for a year or more where he holds a lucrative position with a Chicago packing house, is home to recuperate after a five weeks siege of typhoid fever.

LOST.—On Monday, $7 or $8 in bank notes. This money was the property of the editor—all he had—and was to have been used in purchasing Christmas goods for his family. Unless some person finds the money and returns the same our expectations for a merry Christmas will be but a dream.

It is estimated that one county on the eastern shore of Virginia, containing a population of about 13,000, sold this year 550,000 barrels of Irish potatoes at a profit of $1,000,000, which means that every man, woman and child in the county would be entitled to receive, if the money were distributed pro rata, something more than $75 from one crop alone.

Sheriff-elect W. A. Maffett, of McHenry, brought to Oakland Saturday a portion of his household effects. He will take the oath of office and enter upon his duties within the next week or two. That Mr. Maffett will make a painstaking officer none will gainsay. He is a gentleman of good education and not without that requisite in the make-up of a man to hold the responsible position to which he has been elected—grit.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequaled. For sale by all dealers.

Rev. Dr. H. Scott, the Methodist Episcopal minister in Oakland, says of his arrival here and reception by the people of the town the following, which was published in the current issue of the *M. E. Times*:—"I arrived in this beautiful town Oct. 19. My goods came in Monday the 21st. Mrs. Scott and Gertrude came on the 8:30 train, Wednesday, the 23d, and we went to housekeeping Thursday. We found a good church, and splendid people who have shown us the greatest kindness. The society put a stove in sitting room at $25.00, one in parlor, $12.00, a range in kitchen, $22.00, papered two rooms, $11.00, and owed for papering, $14.00, total, $84.00. On Sunday, Oct. 27, we asked the people to pay this bill and they gave $107.00. The new preacher is an expensive luxury."

There is a growing tendency to make the country homes of this county more attractive in outward appearance. This is as it should be, and a more marked tendency in this direction would be of great benefit to the individual as well as the public. The time has gone by when the belief obtained that a good barn paid for itself, but a good house was a poor investment. The inmates of the home are now regarded more highly than the live stock on the farm. The boys and girls are recognized as the best products of the farm, and entitled to neat and attractive surroundings. We have heretofore spoken of the deep influence exerted upon formation character by its environment, and if the young people on the farm find nothing to give them delight in their homes they cannot be held at fault if they get up and leave the farm as soon as they are old enough.

A Great Medicine.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all druggists.

A Great Opportunity.

The burned district of Jacksonville, Fla., is to be rebuilt at once, offering an opportunity of employment to workmen, and excellent prospect to contractors and capitalists. Jacksonville is reached from all directions by the Seaboard Air Line Railway System, which offers unexcelled facilities in the way of schedules and through car service to that point. nov 14tf

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the land of the undersigned lying in District No. 2 of Garrett county either for the purpose of fishing, hunting or passing through the same with a weapon or in pursuit of game of any kind.

All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. C. W. FRIEND.

NEARLY $100 A FRONT FOOT.

That Was the Price Paid For a Lot in Oakland.

Monday the First National Bank purchased from G. S. Hamill the lot upon which his law office stands on Alder street, the consideration being $1,200. The lot fronts 14½ feet on Alder street and runs back 31 feet. By acquiring this bit of land the bank's lot is put in better shape for the proposed new building which will be erected next spring.

Blaine Mines Purchased by Philadelphia Syndicate.

A Philadelphia syndicate has purchased the plant of the Blaine Coal Company, at Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va., on the West Virginia Central railway, a few miles south of Piedmont. The coal lies in Garrett county, Maryland, but the dump is in West Virginia. The property belongs to the estate of the late Ebenezer Kitzmiller. The plant is to be improved and the output tripled. The price paid has not been made public, but was well up in five figures. Several other coal deals are under way here. Jonathan Vipond, of Scranton, Pa., has been at Piedmont several days examining coal land and inspecting all coal mines, presumably representing Pennsylvania capitalists. He has charge of 12 mines about Scranton, Pa.

Thanksgiving Services.

Rev. W. H. Osmond, Rector of St. Matthew's Parish, will conduct Thanksgiving services in St. Matthew's church Oakland, this morning at eleven o'clock. In Anderson chapel Swanton, services will be held at 7.30 o'clock.

A Heavy Snowfall.

Saturday night some eight or ten inches of snow fell in this section. There was considerable moisture in the snow, which made it have a tendency to cling wherever it fell. Several electric wires were broken down and the telephone service was almost entirely knocked out for a day or two. Numerous trees were broken down in Oakland as a result of the great weight of snow with which they were ladened.

Church Services.

In the Garrett Memorial Presbyterian church Rev. W. H. Miller, of Beaver City, Nebraska, will preach on Sunday morning, Dec. 1st, at 11 o'clock and also in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. Rev. Miller is expected to remain here one month to preach for the Presbyterian congregation. He is a native of Berkeley county, W. Va., and is highly esteemed by his parishioners in Nebraska.

On next Sunday, Dec. 1, there will be services morning and evening conducted by Presiding Elder Roberts at the Mt. Lake M. E. church. At the morning service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. All are cordially invited.

J. S. HARVEY.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Sunday afternoon at four o'clock Rev. W. H. Osmond will preach in St. Matthews' P. E. church.

Rev. G. I. Uhler, the pastor, announces services in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday.

The Columbia Coal, Oil and Gas Company.

The Columbia Coal, Oil and Gas Company, which was recently organized for the purpose of drilling for oil and gas in this county, has met with but little impediment in securing options of promising oil territory in the vicinity of Oakland. Already options upon several thousand acres of land has been secured by the company and as soon as other options they have in view can be obtained a derrick will be erected and necessary machinery will be brought here for the purpose of putting down a well.

The stockholders are greatly encouraged over the promising prospects before them. The company is a strong one and the directorate is composed of practical oil and gas men of the State of West Virginia.

I. M. Kelley, general manager, is at present the Mayor of Clarksburg, W. Va. He has had over thirty years practical experience in the coal and oil fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Mr. Kelley was first to develop gas in eastern West Virginia and is considered authority on coal, oil and gas.

Mr. Thomas B. Keating, of Oakland, is the authorized agent of the company, he having interested those concerned in the company in this section of country.

The directors are C. A. Morrison, W. A. Batten, Samuel O'Niel, R. H. Wilson, Clarksburg, W. Va.; John T. Mitchell, Oakland, Md.; J. P. Moore, Sand Fork, W. Va.; T. B. Keating, Oakland, Md.; I. M. Kelley, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Geo. D. Scott, Washington, D. C.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in Chicago

Hisgen Bros., the popular South Side druggists, corner 69th street and Wentworth avenue, say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup." For sale by all dealers.

MURDER IN ALLEGANY.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury in Cumberland Homicide.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Nov. 25.—Dolan Mason, accused of the murder of Taylor Locke in a dispute over the possession of an umbrella, was captured at Bayard, W. Va., his old home this morning and placed in Cumberland jail tonight. He consented to come without a requisition, and his brother Clarence, a cripple, who was present at the tragedy, accompanied his brother and is also in jail. Albert Mason, who was arrested yesterday, and is alleged to have said that his brother struck the fatal blow, was held by Justice Humbird today for the action of the grand jury. His counsel, Congressman George A. Pearre, will tomorrow apply for a writ of habeas corpus to have bail fixed.

The coroner's jury tonight held Dolan Mason responsible for Taylor Locke's murder and charges his brothers Albert and Clarence as being accessories. An attempt will be made to have the latter released on bail. William Hartung who saw the tragedy, is held in $200 as a witness.

Coal and Timber Development in Garrett.

Cortez H. Jennings, who is building a railroad near Grantsville, and who has about completed the erection of one of the most improved saw mills in this part of the state, took over his road the Trenton members of the Meadow Mountain Coal and Coke Company, which owns the coal under 6,500 acres of land in Garrett county. Jennings Bros., of Lopez, Pa., own the timber on the above tract and it is estimated that there is 100,000,000 feet of spruce and white pine on this property, the same being virgin forests. Jennings Bors. have about completed a side tract for the Meadow Mountain Coal and Coke company, which will begin on December 1 to erect a mining plant. A mining town has been laid out on the Three Licks river.

A Story of Goats.

Roy K. McCardell, whose genius as an humorist first began to bud when Cumberland was his seat of habitation, has undertaken a characteristic study of the Angora goat, which enlivens the pages of a recent issue of *Judge:*

The United States department of Agriculture has kindly sent us, writes Mr. McCardell, a scholarly and exhaustive treatise on the Angora goat. The author of this pleasant excursion into a field that is comparatively unexplored has not only covered himself with glory, but has brought to the public eye an animal that is all overcoat. His wool hangs down in heavy draperies that make him look like a mop in repose. He parts his wool in the middle, along the spine, and lets it hang over on each side like football hair. Like his Harlem brother, he is fond of scrap iron, which delicacy is fed to him in captivity, that he may yield mineral wool. He also yields mohair, which is noted for its specific gravity, though not so much as the Angora goat is himself noted for his skill, in which sphere he is said to be superior to the Chinaman, in clearing land. He makes the brushwood fly like oysters at a church fair, eats chestnut burrs with the same delight that a Scotch golfer devours thistles while helping the caddy find a lost ball. When he begins to clear off the bosom of the landscape, he eats cans, bottles and other things with such gusto that the owner of the place is harrowed by the suspicion that the omnivorous Angora may devour the title and both mortgages that hold the pumpkins down as if fastened with spikes. He has been known to eat cordwood, and sometimes he has been given slivers of cedar, which have the same effect on him that a chest of that wood has on a sealskin sacque—inasmuch as the moths fly to him as if he were a lamp. His pelt makes fine rugs, college diplomas and shoes, while Angora milk is much richer than that of the cow, and, in addition is absolutely waterproof. It is furthermore translatable into a cheese beside which limburger is as the dainty scent of the wildflower. He wears bric-a-brac horns and a Van Dyke beard; his wool is so long that sometimes it is put up in papers, that it may be curled up off the ground and not trip him. He protects ordinary sheep against wolves and dogs, and always keeps out of thickets, that he may not become snarled and tangled to such a degree that he will fall over himself and become impassable and unraveling. His song is an emulsion of the susurra and the frou-frou, and we thank the author, George Fayette Thompson, for the hour of genuine pleasure that was ours while reading his luminous exploitation of the Angora goat.

In Bankruptcy.

William J. Sanders, residing near Sunnyside, has made application for the benefit of the bankruptcy law. The notice for the first meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt will be found elsewhere in these columns.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Lola Sanbower, Mr. Charley Thompson, Mr. Alum Slarebungle, Mr. E. Petter, Mr. Richard Kerens, Mr. Jacob Kisner, W. M. Bergman.

Winter Tourist Tickets, Season 1901-2. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has placed on sale at all principal offices East of the Ohio River, Winter Tourist Tickets to points in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina and Texas; also Havana, Cuba, and Nassau, N.P., at reduced rates. For additional information call on Agent Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

TRIMMING THE LAMP.

Idaho People Know How to Make Their Light Shine.

That the sturdy and hustling citizens of Idaho county are alive and in the front rank of the procession of progress is evidenced by the following copy of a statement which has been sent broadcast over the country. Here is the way they boom their county:

Idaho county is the largest county in the state of Idaho and one of the largest in the United States. Its population is about 10,000. During the year 1899 the population of the county increased rapidly owing to the amount of railroad building and the impetus given to its mining industry by the discovery of the rich mines of Buffalo Hump and other good mining properties.

The resources of the county are large and varied. Its mines are good producers, its agricultural interests are large, while its stock interests form an important item in the aggregate wealth of the state. It occupies the heart of the Gem of the Mountains and extends from Oregon on the west to Montana on the east. It may with safety be said that no finer piece of farming land lies out of doors than the great Camas prairie. Looking down over this vast rolling plain, covered in the summer time with beautiful flowers and dotted with waving fields of grain, Camas prairie is indeed a pretty picture.

The soil of this prairie is a rich loam of great depth and of wonderful fertility. Hay, grains of all kinds, corn and vegetables grow there in abundance. It is a natural timothy country, the timothy in a short time when sown rooting out the native grass. Immense crops of wheat and oats are grown. The hardier fruits grow on the prairie, while on Salmon river are grown most delicious peaches, pears, plums, apricots and grapes. Mountain streams cut across the prairie at various points, and the entire country is well watered. Large herds of horses, cattle and sheep roam on the immense tracts of grazing lands in this county.

Mount Idaho is the county seat of Idaho county. It is a little village near the mountains and at one time was quite an important town. Grangeville, situated about three miles on the Lewiston side from Mount Idaho, is the largest town in the county. It is growing rapidly and is recognized as one of the most important towns in north Idaho. Its present population is about 3,000. It is well and compactly built, well supplied with schools and churches, benevolent and social orders, electric light plant and good water system. Come and see.

ADVERTISING PROBLEMS.

Some European Cities Prohibit Disfiguring Billboards.

In the little Dutch city of Leyden the municipality itself manages the public advertising and so frees the picturesque, canal cut streets from unkempt hoardings. The city erects at the principal corners and by the canal bridges boards of neat and attractive design for public notices. A projecting top prevents the rain from tearing or washing away the bills, the boards are surmounted by ornamental woodwork, and the advertising is thus not only kept in bounds, but is made almost artistic. Of like purpose, and better known, are the familiar kiosks of Paris and the city owned pillars of theatrical bills.

In Paris vigorous agitation has lately arisen against the defacement of building fronts by hugely lettered signs, and there are ordinances which prohibit the attachment of notices to any tree on the public way or to the municipal lighting apparatus.

In Rome the municipal and government acts are posted on marble tablets owned by the government and reserved for this use. Private announcements are on billboards of regulated size and form, which can be erected only on permission from the property owner and from the city.

ANNUAL FALL FESTIVAL.

How Cincinnati Manufacturers Advertise Their Wares.

The Cincinnati fall festival has become a favorite medium with manufacturers for the exploitation of their products. Last year its paid admissions were remarkably large in numbers, while the attendance this year exceeded that of last. Over 430,000 square feet in the great Music hall is devoted to exhibits and shows.

One of the influences that help boom the attendance at the fall festival is the active interest taken in it by the railroads of that section of the country. All the lines running into Cincinnati give special excursion rates during the fair, and these excursions are advertised extensively throughout the territory. The result is that immense crowds take advantage of the low rates and visit the show.

A Healthy Wyoming Town.

Here is the way the truthful citizens of Cody speak of the abounding healthfulness of that region: Joe Wheelock, Jr., the actor, is living here in the town of Cody in a colony of easterners who have come west for their health. He came to the Big Horn basin weighing 118 pounds and scheduled to die in two months. But nobody dies in Cody. If you can get a corpse there before it needs burial, it'll come to life. He's picked up a new pair of lungs, weighs 178 pounds and eats canned goods without opening the tins.

Early Advertising Ways.

In early English days, notably in London, the "touts" held high revel. They were usually apprentices, and when not fighting with each other or trouncing some unfortunate wayfarer they stood in the stalls of their masters' stores and howled to the passers-by to stop and purchase of their incomparable goods.

Portraits of Christ.

There is no portrait of Christ which can be pronounced authentic. The Jews were forbidden by their law to make likenesses, and so art, as we understand the word, scarcely had among them an existence. There are, however, two portraits which have the merit of extreme antiquity and were both probably made at some time in the first century. The one is cut on an emerald, the work purporting to have been done by command of the Emperor Tiberius. The jewel was preserved in the treasury of Constantinople, but in some way fell into the hands of the Turks before that city was taken by them and about 1483 was given by the sultan to Pope Innocent VIII. as a ransom for the sultan's brother.

The other portrait is on a fine brass medal discovered in Anglesea, Wales, in the year 1702. The workmanship is that of the first century, and a Hebrew inscription on the reverse declares the portrait to be that of the prophet Jesus. The two portraits bear a close resemblance, and it is altogether probable that both are ideal and that each followed the description of Christ given in the well known but not well authenticated letter of Publius Lentulus. The napkin portrait called St. Veronica's is much more modern and is probably a copy of the emerald likeness.

The Clerk Spoke English.

The ambitious attempts of the foreign tradesman to speak English to his American customers have been described by Mrs. Gillespie in "A Book of Remembrance" as part of her amusing experiences in Berlin.

Supplies of linen were to be bought, and we went again to the shop where we had essayed to speak German and the shopman had answered us with effort in English.

We found him affable as before, and, although we told him in German that we wanted to look at towels, he brought out some and said:

"I have found it very difficult to become such a towel as this."

We agreed with him and then asked for some other articles which he was obliged to look for in some distant part of the store. He bowed and said:

"Execute me in an instant."

My companion, Looli, bought twelve dozen children's napkins, and the young man said:

"Have you, then, so many young sisters and brothers?"

Thumbs.

The disparagement of the usefulness and importance of the thumb implied in the expression "His fingers are all thumbs" seems undeserved in view of the important part the thumb formerly played in the social customs of the people and the very important part it plays in our own lives.

Lord Erskine in his "Institutes" states that among certain of the lower ranks in Scotland the final settlement of a bargain was always signalized by the licking and joining of thumbs.

Selden in "Titles of Honor" says that kissing the thumb was a characteristic of servility. The clergy, the rich and the great were in receipt of this honor from their tradesmen. From the remotest days of antiquity the practice of licking the thumb has always been regarded as a pledge or promise existing, according to Tacitus and other authorities, among the Goths, the Iberians and the Moors, and it may also be traced through successive periods down to our own times.

Power of Pigeons on the Wing.

The power of pigeons on the wing is proverbial. All trained birds of this species have two qualifications in a marked degree. The first is speed, the second long and sustained powers of flight. This proposition can be amply demonstrated, and the following is one of the most remarkable records: On Oct. 6, 1850, Sir John Ross dispatched a pair of young pigeons from Assistance bay, a little west of Wellington sound, and on Oct. 13 a pigeon made its appearance at the dovecot in Ayrshire, Scotland, whence Sir John had the pair taken out. The distance direct between the two places is 2,000 miles.—Cornhill Magazine.

The Problem He Solved.

"Ah," he said to himself as he finished the last paragraph of his magazine article, "I think the world will have cause to thank me for this. In these pages I have worked out a reasonable solution of the servant girl problem. After this there can be no"—

"Henry," his wife cried as she rushed excitedly into his room, "Hannah has just notified me that she's going to leave, and here we have the Buchanans coming from New York next week. What on earth shall we do?"

He fell back helpless in his chair and gave it up.—Chicago Herald.

Friendship.

Friendship is as delicate and timid as a dove. She must be approached softly and allured gently; but, once taken, how faithful she is and how she fills all life with her grace and beauty! Do you know what attracts her? Good will and affability, obscure little virtues, one of which does not see or at least does not look at the defects of others, and the other of which attracts by a hidden charm pervading one's bearing, one's smile, one's words—little virtues which cost little and are of great value.—Selected.

The Coming Country Boy.

The life in the country is being more and more appreciated, and the income is sure. The young educated farmer is the coming man. Irrigation and forestry are bound to reclaim what is now arid land for the use of the farmer, and the broad prairies of this country will continue to invite our best young men to a calling more desirable and remunerative than pushing pens and pencils by the glare of a gas jet.—Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

WON BY A SCRATCH

PROF. STARRETT, of the Upper Midland university faculty, a polished gentleman of the highest intellectual attainments, a widower with one child—a daughter whose age was 20 years, and whose charms, both mental and physical, had driven more than one young man to the verge of poetry—was in a quandary. He scratched his nose delicately with the blunt end of his pencil, and permitted a frown to wrinkle the usually calm surface of his white forehead. The desk, upon which he rested one elbow, was strewn with literature pertaining to the Pan-American exposition. In his left hand, pendant at his side, was a letter just received from a friend of his boyhood, now the general passenger agent of a great railway. The letter was one practical in its cordiality. It begged the professor to accept, for old times' sake, a pass to Buffalo and return for himself and daughter.

Why the professor should have been in a quandary is difficult to understand at first blush. The weeds of vacation time were growing in the streets of the university village. His leisure was ample, and his desire to see the exposition was strong. The means were at hand. Why should he have hesitated?

The Professor Was in a Quandary.

The facts may as well be stated. His daughter was infatuated with a young student whose name was Ropp. The name was in itself sufficient to arouse an unreasonable prejudice in the breast of a highly-strung individual like the professor, even had there been nothing else against the young man, which there was. He displayed more enthusiasm for athletics than for Greek; he was given to playing first fiddle at high jinks, parties, from which statement it must be inferred that he was a violinist; he was irreverent in his demeanor toward his elders; he cracked jokes out of football season, and during the season cracked heads; in short, he was a savage. The professor was compelled to acknowledge in his more reasonable moments that there was a wonderful charm about the young fellow, and it is to be admitted guardedly that had the presumptuous rascal not fallen in love with the professor's daughter, and, what was worse, caused the professor's daughter to fall in love with him, the professor would have had not a word to say against him. The truth is that the professor's dislike was a matter of jealousy, as events conclusively proved.

The door of the study opened presently, and the young woman appeared. The professor aroused himself.

"Ah, my dear," he said, "I am glad you have come. I wish you to consider your determination regarding a trip to Buffalo. See here."

He handed her the letter from the passenger agent, watching her closely as she read it.

"It is very lovely of him to remember us," she said, returning the sheet, "but really, papa, I would rather not go. I have a horror of crowds and shows. Why cannot you go alone?"

"I am Glad You Have Come."

The professor cleared his throat. He had no really good reason for not going, and he was not accomplished in the art of dissembling.

"Well—er—my dear," he began, "I can go alone, but—"

"But what, papa?"

"But I would prefer that you accompany me. We—we have been so much together, you know, and—"

He hesitated to declare outright that he did not wish to give young Ropp a clear field for his courting; he had an intuition that the declaration would sound even more ridiculous than it felt, and he had a horror of ridicule.

"And—and it would be so much more enjoyable," he continued, lamely.

The young woman said nothing until she had kissed him. There is reason to suspect that she understood.

"Will leaves for Buffalo to-day," she announced.

"What! young Ropp!" The professor brightened visibly, and it was all the young woman could do to repress a smile.

"Yes," she continued, "he is going, and he is to remain three weeks, and when he comes back, papa, he is going to ask your consent to—your consent to—to marry me. It is a secret, papa. You must not breathe it to a soul."

"No?" The professor blinked rapidly, for he was not accustomed to coming down to business with such vengeance.

"No, papa; you will not, will you?"

"No," replied the professor, decidedly, "I will not." And then, fired by the spirit of the moment, he went on, recklessly: "The truth is, my dear, that this young Ropp is not a gentleman; he is woefully lacking in consideration for others, and I can never consent—"

The door closed softly. He was alone. Sighfully he gathered together the literature pertaining to the Pan-American exposition and pulled down the rolling top of his desk, locking it. That night he was on his way to Buffalo.

It was like the professor to act thus abruptly. Foresight was not one of his strong points. He was subject to intervals of what he lightly termed lapsus mentalis, which is commonly known as absene of mind. Furthermore, he was given to jumping blindly in practical matters. And he was a sufferer from some sort of a skin malady, resembling eczema, which came out upon the small of his back and itched distractingly when he was in his bed at night. Life was not all a dream to the professor, despite his dreaminess.

He arrived at Buffalo just as the evening shadows were falling. He was dirty and exceedingly fatigued. Five hotels he visited, directed by kindly policemen, before he found a place wherein to stretch his mortal frame. At the fifth hotel they told him that if he had no objection to sleeping double, they could accommodate him, and he gladly accepted the terms, going immediately to bed.

He was exceedingly fatigued, as has been said, and naturally his sleep was sound, although not free from dreams. The professor was never entirely free from dreams, whether waking or sleeping. And throughout the night he imagined himself scratching, scratching, scratching, to allay the distracting itching caused by the skin malady upon his back. The itching was still unallayed when he opened his eyes in the morning and looked into the face of his bed-fellow.

"Well, well!" ejaculated the professor, and essayed to arise hastily.

But the movement awakened his bed-fellow, who raised himself upon his elbow, smiling.

"Good morning, Prof. Starrett," he said.

"Good morning, Mr. Ropp," returned the professor, stiffly.

"I trust you rested well, sir."

It has been said that the professor was not adept in the art of dissembling. "No, sir, I did not," he said, frankly, and with some asperity; "my back troubled me a great deal, and I dare say I scratched it raw."

He drew on his trousers, and took a hand mirror from his grip, holding it before him while he backed towards the mirror upon the wall.

"Why!" he exclaimed, "there is not a scratch mark there! I must have dreamed it."

The young man offered no opinion, but suddenly he sat up in bed and pulled his nightshirt over his head, presenting his back to the professor's view.

"Oh!" gasped the professor. "Good gracious! I must have scratched your back all night!"

"Oh!" Gasped the Professor.

"You did," admitted the young man.

"But wh-why," cried the professor, "did you not awaken me?"

"There were two reasons," replied the young man. "In the first place you were, to all intents and purposes, my guest, this being my bed. In the second place I did not wish to disturb your slumbers."

"You were most considerate," murmured the professor, after an interval of deliberation. Then impulsively he held out his hand.

Twenty minutes later they went down to breakfast arm in arm.

After Waiting Four Hours.

He was a doctor and was patiently waiting for his first patient.

Thought he: "If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. And, as patients will not seek me out, I must needs seek them out."

He strolled through the cheap market, and presently saw a man buy six nice cucumbers.

"Here's a chance!" said he, and followed him home.

Patiently he waited for four long and lonely hours, and about midnight the front door quickly opened and the man dashed down the steps.

He seized him by the arm and cried earnestly:

"Do you want a doctor?"

"No!" replied the man, roughly. "Want more cucumbers!"—London Tit-Bits.

Beware of Appearances.

Two practical jokers once, when at a railway station, observed a rustic-looking personage, who stood gaping around at everybody and everything in evident astonishment.

Thinking to have some fun, they walked up, and, stationing themselves on each side of him, proceeded to have their sport.

"Paddy," said one, "are you a fool or an ass?"

"Neither," replied the peasant, "but I'm between the two."

The jokers were observed walking away in evident disgust and looking very small.—London Tit-Bits.

Tipsy Elephants.

The fruit of the umganu tree of South Africa yields a strong intoxicating drink for the natives. Elephants are fond of it, becoming quite tipsy, staggering about, playing antics, screaming so as to be heard for miles and having tremendous fights. When in this state the natives leave them alone.

The Independent American Cities.

While riding in a Maine country road a traveler observed a field of corn which was overrun with rank weeds, and midway of the piece was a large, conspicuously-displayed sign with the following: "Notiss! None of Your Business If This Corn Ain't Hoed."

SIMPLE AND COURTLY

Adjective Applied to the New Ameer of Afghanistan.

Not by Native Flatterers, But by an English Lady Physician, Who Has Known Him Ever Since Childhood.

The accession of Habibullah to the rulership of Afghanistan is subjecting the character of the youth to the closest scrutiny upon the part of interested powers. Whether he will be strong enough to follow out the policy of his father, Abdur Rahman, remains to be seen. A weak man, or one who turns to Russia, is likely soon to precipitate the long-threatened conflict in the far east.

Extracts from a recently published sketch written by Dr. Lillian Hamilton, who for several years was the physician of the late ameer's household, are herewith reproduced:

In 1888, when the father set out for Afghan Turkestan to punish the rebellion of his cousin Ishak, Prince Habibullah Khan, his eldest son, then a boy of only 16, was left to officiate during his absence, and the period of his rule in Cabul was marked as one of special prosperity and repose. Many causes may have contributed to this happy result, but one of the chief undoubtedly is the prince's own disposition. He has, indeed, so far seemed to combine in his person most of the best qualities of his immediate ancestors without their faults—the shrewd common sense, simplicity and courtly manners of Dost Mohamed without his Quixotic chivalry, the piety and religious aspirations of Mohamed Afzul without his weakness, and the ready wit, tact and keen perception of Abdur Rahman without his violence and cruelty. The one question that still remains unanswered is that of power. Is he also strong? Popular he certainly is at present, but without strength in such a country no one can even hope to remain in favor. At present it is impossible to answer this with any authority.

"Education," he has said, "is the cause of the prosperity of England. Why, the commonest workman in England becomes a master when transported to this country." Prince Habibullah is not only the eldest son, but has already acted for his father, not merely during

HABIBULLAH KHAN.
(The New Ameer of the Asiatic Kingdom of Afghanistan.)

his absence from Cabul, but in his many severe illnesses, and has, moreover, as the ameer's health declined, gradually had more and more authority placed in his hands.

Until recent years—until, indeed, they were put down by Abdur Rahman—bloody feuds and the law of retaliation, and the raids which they occasioned, were universal throughout the whole of Afghanistan. Every chief was at war with his neighbors or most of them, and the daughters of a man of older lineage might often be found to be slaves in the households of these various robber chieftains. Thus it came about that the daughter of the Mir of Fyzabad was taken prisoner by Mir Jahander, shah of Turkistan, and, being very pretty, was kept in the house and brought up with his own daughter till she should be old enough for him to marry her. Jahander Shah, however, died before that time arrived, and when his daughter became Abdur Rahman's fourth wife she took with her the companion and friend of her childhood. Shortly afterward the ameer, attracted no doubt by her beauty, which is still, even as an old lady, quite out of the common, married her with the sanction—almost at the request—of Jahander Shah's daughter, who had no children of her own, and who, like all eastern wives, was most anxious to have "children in her house," as they would say. This daughter of the Mir of Fyzabad is the mother of Prince Habibullah and Prince Nasrullah, and is a scion of one of the most ancient families of Afghanistan.

Marriage Fees in Mexico.

There are well-founded reports of excessive marriage charges on the part of the clergy in the interior of Mexico, where young men are "sized up" to see what they will stand. Thus the performance of the religious ceremony of marriage is discouraged. In some cases sensible grooms have refused to pay from $800 to $1,500, and have gone to the United States, where priests were happy to perform the religious ceremony for $25 gold, or, say $52 silver. The civil marriage, which alone legitimatizes children and provides for the due and orderly inheritance of property, is always in order, and many people are contenting themselves with what the law says is sufficient.

WHITNEY LEADS WINNERS.

His Share of Turf Stakes and Purses in the Season Just Closed Placed at $108,440.

William C. Whitney heads the list of winners on the American turf this year with $108,440 as his share of stakes and purses. To the intensely practical mind this seems like a small return for the $500,000 or more that Mr. Whitney has spent on his horses, but doubtless the royal sport he has enjoyed more than make up the difference.

John E. Madden, second in the list, has proved himself a magician. Although Yankee and Blue Girl and several other horses ranked among the

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.
(Famous Democratic Politician and King of the Turf.)

best of the year, he has still kept enough first-class performers running under his colors to earn him $103,115. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farrell hold third place with winnings of $49,110.

The principal winners of the season are:

Names.	Amount.
Whitney, W. C.	$108,440
Madden, J. E.	103,115
Farrell, Frank	49,110
Morris, Green B.	46,135
Mackay, Clarence	40,737
The Pepper Stable	40,600
Keene, James R.	36,901
Haggin, James	30,405
Sealey, W. H.	28,165
Wilson, R. T., Jr.	27,920
Belmont, August	25,520
Osceola Stable	24,750
Featherstone, A.	23,988
Morris, A. H. & D. H.	23,765
Daly, W. C.	22,351
Schorr, J. W.	20,505
Hitchcock, T., Jr.	19,930
Goughacre Stable	19,805
Keene, J. R. & F. P.	18,135
Littlefield, C. Jr.	17,685
Rollins, W. C.	17,650
McLewee & Co.	17,585
Fleischman, J.	17,130
Bell, L. V.	16,190
Chamblet, Mr.	15,795
McCafferty, J. J.	15,645
Walbaum, G.	15,145
Lakeland, W.	15,130
Follansbee, J. G.	12,640
Hitchcock, F. R.	12,760
Fleischman Sons	12,600
Aste, A. L.	12,350
McDowell, T. C.	12,135
Widener, Jos. E.	11,290
Healy, T. J.	11,145
Schreiber, Barney	10,885
McLaughlin, James	10,300
Smith, Harry W.	9,675
Randolph, P. S. P.	9,660
Smith, George E.	9,585
Dwyer, C. F.	8,970
Murphy, M.	8,690
Monahan, T. J.	7,575
Thompson Bros.	7,385
Griffin, H. T.	7,260
Brown, S. S.	7,200
Albermarle Stable	7,161
Bannington, N.	6,840
McCarren, P. H.	6,765
Rice, R. R.	6,755
Carruthers & Shields	6,610
Setauket Stable	6,595
Tabor, John	6,480
Myers, L. M.	6,135
Worth, Jacob	6,120
Patterson, C. T.	5,965
Smythe, J. W.	5,700
Johnson, S. C.	5,530
McGarry, J. A.	5,445
Oliver, W. L.	5,415
Dwyer & Maguire	5,305
Sullivan, Harris, Mulligan	5,230
Joyner, A. J.	5,200
Laughlin, R. J.	4,945
McDonald, J. E.	4,895
Smith, W. J.	4,670
Appleby, L. O.	4,650
Finlan, Miles	4,485
Richards, O. L.	4,475
Bennett, J. A.	4,430
Clancy, Michael	4,390
Walden, R. W. & Sons	4,350
Hill, Charles F.	4,220

GEN. GRANT'S WIDOW.

Former Mistress of the White House Is Just Recovering from a Rather Serious Illness.

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, who is just recovering from a rather serious illness following upon her last visit to

MRS. JULIA DENT GRANT.
(Her Recovery from Serious Illness Has Just Been Announced.)

Canada, is now in her seventy-fifth year and has enjoyed excellent health and spirits almost all the years of her life. The widow of the great soldier and president was born at St. Louis, the daughter of Frederick and Ellen Dent. It was soon after her graduation from a boarding school that the charming Miss Dent met and captured the heart of the then Lieut. Grant, who was stationed at St. Louis. The marriage took place on August 22, 1848. When Gen. Grant left the white house his wife accompanied him on his trip around the world and shared in all the honors bestowed on the hero of the civil war. After the general's death congress passed a bill giving his widow a pension of $5,000 a year, upon which she has chiefly subsisted since that time.

Mrs. Kate Berg, Secretary Ladies' Auxiliary of Knights of Pythias, No. 58, Commercial Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., After Five Years Suffering Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Whatever virtue there is in medicine seems to be concentrated in **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I suffered for five years with profuse and painful menstruation until I lost flesh and strength, and life had no charms for me.

Only three bottles of your Vegetable Compound cured me, I became regular, without any pains, and hardly know when I am sick.

Some of my friends who have used your Compound for uterine and ovarian troubles all have the same good word to say for it, and bless the day they first found it."—MRS. KATE BERG.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address Lynn, Mass.

"UNION-MADE"

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES

SOLD IN OUR 63 RETAIL STORES

SOLD BY OVER 5,000 DEALERS

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line Cannot Be Equaled At Any Price.

For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.00 and $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are made of the same high-grade leathers used in $5.00 and $6.00 shoes and are just as good in every way.

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere. W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

FAST COLOR EYELETS USED. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25 cents additional for carriage. Take measurements of foot as shown; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles.

Sold by 60 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and the best shoe dealers everywhere. Catalog O Free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Making No Useless Exertion.

Smooth Stranger—Beg pardon for troubling you, sir, but may I ask if you are carrying all the life insurance you want?

Fweddy (languidly to valet)—Williams, am I cawwying all the life insuwance I want?—Chicago Tribune.

Judging from Appearances.

The New Woman—In me, sir, behold a self-made woman.

The Old Man—That is certainly commendable. How long have you been a dressmaker?—Chicago Daily News.

Avoid the Alligator.

He was evidently from the country, this little old German, and as his eyes rested on the elevator, undoubtedly for the first time, his sense of the ridiculous was touched.

For a few minutes he stood in wonderment and then, laughing softly to himself, he stopped the first person he chanced to see, who happened to be the janitor, and fired this at him: "Vat was dot leedle box t'ing vat valks people oop der stairs stooden still?"

"Oh, that's the elevator," was the answer.

"Oh, dat's vat idt is, is idt? I haf a pockетbook made offen der peel uf one uf doze." He tried a ride, but didn't like it. Then he said:

"I vould told my wife nefer to go in mit von uf doz alligators ven der valking by hand vas goot."—N. Y. Post.

Made for Each Other.

Edith—I hear that you and Fred are quite interested in one another.

Bertha—Don't you tell a soul, Edith, but really I believe Fred and I were made for each other. We have played golf together three times, and we never have quarreled—except two or three times when Fred was clearly in the wrong.—Boston Transcript.

Comforting Improvement.

Pinchbeck—Ah, doctor! I see you continue your visits to my neighbor, Guffinger; how is he, by the way, this morning?

Doctor—I am glad to be able to report a noticeable improvement in his case.

"Indeed! Is he able to do anything yet?"

"Yes, indeed! He was able to pay his bill yesterday, and that's a marked improvement, as compared to the bulk of my patients."—Richmond Dispatch.

He Escaped.

Thingumbob—I thought you said you saw Borem first in Europe last summer.

McJigger—Well?

"Well, he says he's known you for years; besides he says he didn't see you at all when he was in Europe last summer."

"Exactly; because, as I told you, I saw him first there."—Philadelphia Press.

Only Half the Battle.

Brown—Are you anything of a linguist?

Jones—Well, I can read and understand French, German, golf, yacht, baseball, and football; but I can't talk 'em.—Detroit Free Press.

From Experience.

"Paw's weather-strips are feit," said Bessie, as she examined the door.

"So are his shingles," sobbed Tommy, who had been caught smoking in the woodshed.—Chicago Daily News.

The men are getting their rights. When a man eats too much pork these days, and gets sick, his friends find that grieving over the death of his wife, or his grandmother, caused his illness. Men never used to get any credit for poetic instincts.—Atchison Globe.

Revenge is like a mule—it works both ways.—Chicago Daily News.

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THE MODERN GULLIVER.

There was once a young man whose companions in life
Were Intemperance, Idleness, Worry and Strife,
And the whole of the rest of the Lilliput band—
Dissipation their leader—who roam through the land,
And who by their grimaces, cajoling and wiles,
And their limited pleasures, invidious smiles,
Bind young men in a web of contempt to the earth,
And then make their misfortunes a target for mirth.

Said this fearless young man to the Lilliputs bold:
"Ho, there, ho! you can't trouble me—I am too old—
So keep on, Uncle Worry, and tie your cord tight,
And you, too, Cigarette, you may pull with your might;
Also Billiards and Whisky, and you, little Pool,
Must conjecture that I have become quite a fool."
With a leer of false pride, he exultingly said:
"I can break through your mesh when it enters my head."

But the years sped along, and the Lilliputs wound
Their fine threads into ropes, and completely they bound,
Hand and foot, to the roadway of Utter Despair,
The weak Gulliver who their encroachment did dare;
But as soon as he woke, with a look of surprise,
He discovered that he was unable to rise.
Then the Lilliputs laughed, as such elfs only can,
For they knew they had ruined the life of a man!

—Felix G. Pryme, in Success.

ALCOHOL AND WOMEN.

Dr. Heywood Smith Thinks Women Drinkers Are Increasing and Tells Why This Is So.

I think we may take it for granted that drunkenness is on the increase among women, and that not only among the poor, but also to an alarming extent among the well to do. And we may the more readily do so, as, in answer to an invitation from the Charity Organization society, a meeting was held in the Royal United Service institution on the 29th of last month to consider the question of intemperance among women, and to suggest some remedy for the evil; and it was then given as the opinion of the majority of the speakers that intemperance was greatly on the increase among women.

That such is the case witness the provision that is being made for the reception of the criminal inebriates into reformatories that are being established in order to carry out the requirements of the inebriate acts. In those already opened there is accommodation for about 50 men, and for about 252 women, or in the proportion of one to five. So, too, the number of convictions under the act in 1899 were two males and 90 females. Again, in certified retreats there is provision for 131 men and 174 women. And in the recent epidemic of poisoning among beer drinkers in Manchester and its neighborhood the majority of the victims have been women.

Now, sir, why is all this? Why are so many women becoming drunkards?

(1) First, perhaps, to put it broadly, the increasing independence of women may be a factor; i. e., women during the last 30 or 40 years act more than formerly according to their own discretion; they are by common consent, or, if not by consent, yet by custom, accorded more liberty, a liberty which it seems some of them proceed to abuse.

(2) In the struggle for life which this independence engenders there is often the element of failure or over nerve strain, and women, too weak in many instances to bear the strain, fly to stimulants.

(3) The anxieties connected with the home and children, especially where to these are added, it may be, a husband's neglect, or the brutality of a husband who drinks.

(4) We must not omit the influence of pain in driving some women to alcohol as a remedy. To women, not only to the poor, but the rich, come often periodic waves of pain, and at those times the advice of injudicious friends, nay, even of their own mothers, is to take some hot gin and water.

(5) I am sorry that I cannot exclude the not infrequent carelessness of our own profession, for medical men are too apt, should they deem it necessary to prescribe alcohol, to say: "Oh, take a little wine," leaving it to the patient to determine the dose; whereas, did they realize that alcohol was so insidious a poison as it is, possessing as it does the seductive power of inducing the exhibition of larger doses, they might hesitate before they placed without limit such a dangerous drug in the hands of their patients, and prescribe it in more accurate doses, and wrapped, perhaps, on some less pleasant taste.

(6) Among the well to do the habit of drinking champagne and other wines at dinner, fosters a taste that tends to enthral rather than to leave the partaker a free agent. So-called moderate drinking is a snare, as few have sufficient self-control to determine what moderate drinking is.

Among men some of the causes of inebriety are the temptations arising from boon companions; there existing a sort of idea that to refuse to drink when invited is a kind of insult or want of good-fellowship. Again, how often business transactions are sealed by a drink, though happily this is not so frequent a habit as formerly. To these causes must be added business and domestic troubles, and but too often a careless, untidy, or nagging wife drives the man to his only club, the public house.

Men drink in company, women too often in secret, making the detection of the early stages difficult or almost impossible.

We will now just see how this evil of drinking affects men and women.

1. When a man comes home drunk he comes as a terror to his children, who shrink on hearing his footsteps; he quarrels with his wife, as to his food, it may be; he may be violent and smash up his little furniture, and with the broken pieces assault his long-suffering partner. But when a woman drinks she neglects her children, pawns their clothes, leaving them exposed to cold and disease; she neglects her home and her husband, driving him probably also to drink, and so leading to assault and perhaps murder.

2. Again, when a man is imprisoned for some consequence of his drunkenness, the family is indeed deprived of the chief bread-winner, and they are exposed to want and privation, which may, however, be mitigated by the industry of the wife; but when the wife is shut up the family is deprived of the mainstay, the husband is left without anyone to care for him or provide his food, the children are left to run about uncared for and exposed to all sorts of dangers, and on her coming out of prison her drinking habits are as bad as ever, and the house has ultimately gone to wrack and ruin.

I have hitherto referred only to wives, but woe betide that solitary woman, whether the unmarried or the childless widow, who, companionless and despairing in her very solitude, has recourse to drink in order to infuse, if possible, some measure of so-called happiness or oblivion into her probably objectless life. For these sad and unhappy cases, the victims of a veritable disease, measures must be taken (1) to prevent them having access to the poison that is destroying their existence, (2) to help them in their fight against the terrible onsets of the drink-crave, and (3) to build up their health during the process, which, in most cases, is associated with a deeper despair and hopelessness. And in our dealing with these suffering sisters of ours let us ever remember that a tender and human sympathy will do more to wean them from the habit than any measure of forcible coercion.

Among the well to do, facilities for women obtaining drink are being multiplied. The granting of licenses to grocers is one of the chief of these. The housekeeper has no necessity to enter a public house, she has only to go to her grocer and have the bottle of wine put down as candies or raisins or some other commodity, and even the lady in her carriage can there obtain all she needs without even entering a wine merchant's establishment. And to those who have no shrinking from entering a public house there are now being fitted up ladies' bars, comfortably furnished, and in some cases, with a separate, unobtrusive door, where the enemy lies in wait to compass their destruction.

The drink habit lays hold of women insidiously, and of its effects one of the most frequent is the habit of lying—a pretty constant symptom of the disease; then comes untidiness, poverty, dirt, ruin and death.

But before death closes the sad scene there is another effect that is becoming deplorably frequent, and that is insanity; the proportion being of two women to one man, and the seeds of insanity once sown bring forth fruit in succeeding generations.

—Dr. Heywood Smith, in Temperance Record.

Drink and Crime.

In 120 army prisons throughout Germany 46 per cent. of all the murderers committed their crimes while under the influence of drink. Sixty-three per cent. of the cases of manslaughter, 74 per cent. of serious injury to the person and 77 per cent. of criminal immorality are due to the same cause. In the navy, out of 1,671 punishable cases during the last six years 75 per cent. of the most serious cases have been due to drunkenness. —Berlin Letter to London Chronicle.

Seeking the roses of health in the red cup you may find the rouge of ruin.—Ram's Horn.

INDIANS WERE KIND.

Received the Early White Settlers with Gifts of Corn.

And Scientific Research Demonstrates That Many of the Tribes Had Attained a Fair State of Civilization.

[Special Washington Letter.]

GIFTED with reasoning faculties so well balanced that his analytical and synthetical mental processes were equally superb, Auguste Compte gave his "Positive Science" to the world as naturally and easily as a mother gives a part of her life to the wee babe in her arms.

It was Compte who first clearly explained that "science is fact; philosophy the reason or cause of the fact." It is one thing to know that the sun gives light and heat. It is another thing to take a philosophic theory and deduct from it the reason or cause of that fact. It is one thing to ascertain the facts that the vegetable and animal worlds interchange carbon and oxygen. It is another thing to theorize and philosophize concerning the rationale of those facts. There is no argumentation in science. Philosophy is based upon and absorbed in theses and discussions.

Although the learned men of the old world and the new have endeavored to follow Compte by keeping their science and philosophy separate, they have not been wholly successful. This is particularly true as to the science of geology, which is largely also a philosophy. This also is true of archaeology. Delvers in the earth have not been content to coldly chronicle their ascertained facts, but have endeavored to give the reason for all of those facts. Whatever and wherever they have sought the rationale, they have ceased to be positive scientists and have sought also to become philosophers.

In our own country and continent philosophical endeavor has surmounted scientific attainment. For example, discoverers of facts concerning the mysterious mounds which abound in certain localities have taxed their brains to develop theories concerning a race called mound builders. Lapsing into theories they have become theorists and philosophers, rather than pure scientists or fact-getters.

It is admitted that philosophy has developed many facts which are now a part of positive science. Theorizing is not decried, because from it knowledge, and philosophy is useful ence, however, is the higher form of knowledge and philosophy is useful only as it develops truths which are added to science. When a child burns its finger, it ascertains a fact concerning heat; the child is then in the domain of science. But the child enters upon the realm of philosophy when it asks why heat burns.

In the tide-water region of the Potomac river, for many miles to the southward of our national capital, scientists have discovered utensils and implements of bone, stone, pottery, iron and copper. They have added the well-known fact that Indians originally inhabited this continent, and they have evolved interesting philosophies concerning the habits of those prehistoric human beings. Books and pamphlets on these topics fill many shelves of the congressional library, while the National museum and Smithsonian institution exhibit the prehistoric articles concerning which the numberless works have been written. There are upwards of 25,000 specimens of rare relics which have been gathered by different individuals during the past half century. Local archaeologists have uncovered village sites all along this region;

PURITANS RECEIVED WITH CORN.

and they say that these sites are as distinctly the former dwelling places of the Indians as Herculaneum and Pompeii were the cities disclosed by similar delvers near Vesuvius.

According to the facts and theories of these workers in the earth, more than 40 of these villages have been uncovered within the limits of the District of Columbia alone, while scores of other village sites have been discovered along the river and Chesapeake bay. It is a matter of well-defined history that a number of tribes were included in the Powhatan confederacy when white men first trod the soil of Virginia, well-nigh 300 years ago. Until this day the country near the headwaters of the Potomac and the northern portion of Chesapeake bay is a happy hunting ground. In the pristine conditions of 300 years ago, this must have been a favorite hunting ground for the tribes of that confederacy. The Virginia Historical society has preserved maps of well-known trails which were used by the Indians in their annual trips to the Blue Ridge mountains in summer, and back again to the warm coasts in the autumn and winter, where they felt the warmth of the gulf stream without knowing what produced that effect. Their winter dwelling places are marked by miles of deep beds of oyster shells, which, philosophers say, plainly show that in winter the Indians lived upon those scavengers of the ocean.

The capable, active, energetic and enthusiastic workers of the geological survey have given systematic study and research to this entire region for a number of years; just as they have given to other portions of the country, as was notably manifested in their recent issuance at Buffalo of bulletins giving history, modern and pre-historic, of the formation of Niagara falls and the glacial erosions which formed the chain of great lakes. These diligent workers have contrib-

"WHITE MAN HE KILL INDIANS."

uted to this Potomac region lore the most valuable portions of the collections now on exhibition. In their officially published reports they give graphic illustrations of conditions which lead them to the conclusion that the Powhatan confederated tribes subsisted in winter on oysters and fish, while they hunted in the mountains during the milder months of each year.

These gentlemen offer proof that the Indians had reached the pottery stage of their existence, by showing numerous relics of earthen ware for domestic use. They had bowls, urns, rude plates and some large tubs. But that they were still barbarians, and had produced no Tubal-Cain, is manifested by the relics of knives, spears, arrow heads, mortars, pestles, drills, scrapers and war implements, all made of stone. They were learning to make implements of bone, when the white men came with their iron and steel weapons and implements. They were beginning to decorate their pottery, but all of their developments were cast aside and they ceased to grope towards civilization of their own volition, when the superior race appeared, with Bible in one hand and blunderbuss in the other.

Those ancestors of ours were freebooters who blazed their way across the continent with the blood of the original owners of every foot of soil. In the capitol rotunda are four pieces of statuary representing white men landing and being received by Indians offering them corn, Penn's treaty, Indians giving tobacco and pipes to white men, and a white man killing an Indian. When the Sacs and Foxes were in Washington a number of years ago and Gen. Balknap was showing them about the big building, one old chief pointed to those groups and said: "White man get corn from Indian; white man get land from Indian; white man get tobacco from Indian;" and then, pointing to the fourth group: "White man he kill Indian." Thus were condensed the salient features of three centuries of history of this continent.

In these collections concerning the early inhabitants of this region one of the most important is the historically indexed 12,000 arrow heads and spear heads, all of stone. These implements increase in size, so that there seems to be no distinct line of demarkation between the arrow and the spear.

The students of relics show similarities between the implements found here and in other portions of Atlantic tide-water. By them they offer proof that these Powhatan tribes were of Algonquin stock, and that they had dealings and commercial relations with the great body of ancient peoples whose domain extended from Nova Scotia to Florida. Their domestic and art relics, when compared with those found in the far northern and southern regions, are strikingly similar. But the deduction is by no means positive that they held commercial relations. However, there is where science and philosophy again strike a dividing line.

Two and one-half miles north of the white house there is a very large bowlder quarry and in it are evidences of having been the workshop of ancient implement makers. Two miles northwest of the white house there is a large and even now valuable soapstone quarry which the Indians worked. One mile and a half southeast of the capitol building is a thoroughly excavated and exposed Indian village which must have contained a population of not less than 5,000 people. All along the Potomac river, from Georgetown to Cabin John's bridge, and near the great falls of the Potomac, are disclosed fishing sites which are inhabited for months at a time by the Powhatan tribes.

These people left no mounds nor monuments other than the rude implements of industry and crude art which have been found, but careful explorations have shown to our professional students of the geological survey that the vanished people were intelligent, industrious and enterprising. They knew the locations of all valuable mineral and stone deposits in their area, and worked them to the best of their benighted ability. SMITH D. FRY.

SHE ADMIRES JIMMY.

Mysterious Girl Pursues Well-Known Yankee Bicyclist.

Her Maid Calls Her "Princess," and It Is Surmised She May Be Daughter of Alexis, One of the Czar's Uncles.

"Jimmy" Michael, the bicyclist crack-a-jack, has had a mysterious romance since he began riding at Paris, and is the greatest favorite among the women.

"I don't object to their sending me notes and portraits," he says. "My manager spares me the trouble of reading their foolish messages. But receiving flowers kills me. Everybody sends me bouquets, which are carried to my dressing-room, and I cannot refuse them without rudeness, yet they make me feel like a chorus girl."

"Jimmy" was compelled to make an exception in his disregard of femininity two weeks ago, says the New York World. While he was training on the Parc des Princes track a beautiful girl suddenly dashed from the riders' quarters, to everybody's surprise, for in the mornings only racers are admitted.

The girl took a few leisurely turns, then "tacked on to" Michael's wheel, keeping up a tremendous gait at his pace easily for two miles.

The boy was unconscious that he was followed until his trainer, growing impatient, cried:

"Spurt twice around and drop the lady, 'Jimmy.'"

"Jimmy" turned, saw the girl and increased his pace, smilingly confident that she would be unable to follow. But he was mistaken. Try as he might he could not leave the girl behind.

Finally the trainer, fearing that Michael would be unfit for his afternoon ride, ordered him to desist.

The girl immediately dismounted and extended her hand to "Jimmy," saying, in English:

"I admire your riding immensely."

"By Jove! I admire yours," exclaimed "Jimmy."

"Oh, I am good for short spurts," she responded, "but I couldn't have

JIMMY MICHAEL.
(American Crack-a-Jack Who Is the Sensation of Paris.)

followed much longer. Will you be friends?"

"With pleasure," cried "Jimmy." "May I inquire who does me such honor?"

"Never mind my name. I will meet you here every morning."

Thereupon the strange girl handed her wheel to an attendant and entered a luxurious closed carriage, which had a coachman and footman in full livery, and drove off.

The manager of the Velodrome was questioned, but could give no information as to the identity of the young woman, as a servant had arranged for the lady's riding daily, paying handsomely for the privilege.

Since that day the girl has been attending faithfully, rain or shine, and is fast growing chummy with "Jimmy," though when he questions her or tries in any way to discover who she is she grows sullen and leaves abruptly.

Naturally this has caused considerable gossip among the habitues of the track, and some have offered to follow the carriage and find where the girl lives, but "Jimmy" has threatened to break the head of anybody who tries to spy on her.

She seems to be about 24 years old, is of medium stature, refined, athletic and of surpassing beauty. According to experts she rides the wheel as no other woman ever did.

From the fact that her maid inadvertently twice called her "princess" and occasionally addresses her in Russian, the Parisians incline to think that she may be the natural daughter of Grand Duke Alexis, one of the czar's uncles, the same young princess about whom so much was printed three years ago, who lives in Paris in great splendor and proud isolation.

Women in Oil Business.

In the paradise of the petroleum industry, Texas, the young ladies of Beaumont are organizing an oil company, in which every officer and director must be an unmarried woman. The desire of the promoters to confine their undertaking exclusively to women has one limit; they regret that they will have to let the drilling contract to a man, as there is not a single drilling outfit in the field owned by a woman.

Official Ban on Chickens.

In Los Angeles, Cal., there is an ordinance imposing a fine of five dollars for allowing chickens to run on the streets and other people's property. The success of the ordinance is such that the city of Oakland will adopt one similar to it.

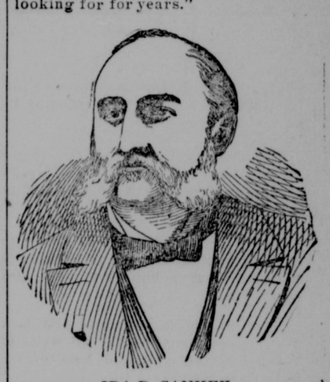
GENESIS OF A HYMN.

How Ira D. Sankey, the Singing Evangelist, Composed "The Ninety and Nine."

In the Ladies' Home Journal Cleveland Moffett tells how the greatest of all singing evangelists, Ira D. Sankey, came to give the world a hymn that will live long after his voice is stilled. It was during Moody and Sankey's first visit to Great Britain. As they were entering the train in Glasgow, Mr. Sankey bought a copy of a penny religious paper called The Christian Age. Looking over it, his eye fell on some verses, the first two of which read thus:

"There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold."

"Mr. Moody," exclaimed Mr. Sankey, "I have found the hymn that I've been looking for for years."



IRA D. SANKEY.
(Singing Evangelist and Composer of Many Famous Hymns.)

"What is it?" asked Mr. Moody.

"It is about a lost sheep."

Two days later, in Edinburgh, they held a great meeting in the Free Assembly hall. As Dr. Bonar finished, Mr. Moody leaned over the pulpit and asked the singer if he had not a solo for the occasion. The thought of the verses he had read in the penny paper came to Mr. Sankey's mind, and, opening his scrapbook, in which he had pasted the clipping, he placed it before him on the organ, and, after a moment of silent supplication, struck a full chord and began to sing. And note by note came the now famous song. He composed it as he went along. What he sang was the joy that swelled in his own soul, hope that was born, the love for those who needed help. Thus he finished the first stanza.

Then, as he paused and played a few chords, waiting to begin again, the thought came to him: "Can I sing the second stanza as I did the first? Can I remember the notes?" And concentrating his mind once more for the effort, he began to sing. So he went on through for five stanzas and after the services he put the melody in music.

OLDEST POSTMASTER.

His Name Is Roswell Beardsley and His Appointment Dates Back to 1828.

Roswell Beardsley, of North Lansing, N. Y., is unquestionably the oldest postmaster in the United States, if not in the world. He was born in 1809, and in 1828 was appointed by John Quincy Adams at the request of William H. Seward, a rising politician in Auburn, N. Y., and a law partner of the late millionaire, Nelson Beardsley, a brother of Roswell. Mr. Beardsley, now 92 years old, has held the office continuously since that time, and recently celebrated the seventy-third anniversary of his appointment. He has always given entire satisfaction to the public, never having been reprimanded for any lack of duty, and ever commanding the love and respect of all who know him. Until within a few years he has always made out his quarterly reports himself, and though now unable to perform actual labor he visits the office daily and knows what is going on.

ROSWELL BEARDSLEY.
(Appointed Postmaster by John Quincy Adams, in 1828.)

The receipts the first year were $19.53; now they are from $200 to $300. It is therefore apparent that though regarded "well to do," if not wealthy, his money has not been made in the post office but by general store, farming and other interests. He was invited to Washington at the last inaugural by the president—his expenses with two attendants to be met—but was then too feeble to undertake the journey. His health is now much improved.

Hat Etiquette in Sweden.

It is the custom of most countries in Europe to hold the hat in the hand while talking to a friend. In Sweden, to avoid the dangers arising from this during the winter, it is no uncommon thing to see announcements in the daily paper informing the friends of Mr. So-and-so that he is unable, through the doctor's orders, to conform to this polite usage.

The potato crop of 1901 is the poorest ever raised in America.

England raises 1,664,500 acres of turnips, most of which crop is eaten by its 26,000,000 sheep.

The Jersey bred male calf is a vealer by predestination, and ten weeks should mark the limit of his earthly existence.

If only boys would take as kindly to bucking wood as they do to bucking in a football game—but they don't and never will.

As wealth producers it is just now nip and tuck between the oil wells of Texas and the corn and hogs of the western states.

No living man can afford to risk his eternal happiness by trying to milk a kicking cow of the three pound of butter a week sort.

A cord of oak wood costing $6 when prepared for the stove is a much more expensive fuel than a ton of Hocking valley coal at the same price.

Enough sugar beets will be harvested this year in the southern part of Michigan to produce the sugar needed to supply all the people in that state.

If persistent layers of large white eggs are wanted, try the Houdans. These fowls are opposed to sitting on general principles. They, further, are very desirable table fowls.

The quality of both the winter and spring wheat raised in this country the past season is exceptionally good. The drought which cut short some of the other crops contributed to this result.

Wherever corn is extensively raised, cows milked and hogs fed there the silo has a place, for a winter ration of succulent food can thus be provided at far less expense than by the growing of any root crop.

Bad roads are popularly supposed to be muddy roads, but in many sections of the country the bad road is a sandy one and is the worst in dry weather. A top dressing of clay is the best cure for this sort of bad road.

Skimmilk is worth 35 cents a hundred pounds to feed the little pigs, which, when six months old, will sell at $7 per hundredweight, or more than half as much as the whole milk will bring to put into eight cent cheese.

France has seventy-five dogs for each thousand of its population. In the locality where the writer lives there must be not less than 250 to each thousand, and the hides of nine-tenths of them were intended by the Lord for glove stock.

It is claimed that concentrated lye placed along the runways of rats will get rid of the pests. The lye sticks to their feet and burns them, and then they go to licking their feet, which is too much for them. This is worth trying.

If country folk would visit with each other more, they would not give the peddler, the politician and the fake agent so warm a welcome. When persons have been left alone for a week, they will welcome most any old codger who comes along.

We are asked what becomes of the pork made from the old stags and 700 pound old hogs disposed of in the packing house markets. The sailors on the high seas get them, thus nicely illustrating one of the practical uses of the American navy.

A cheap tread power, so arranged that the bull will have to mount it and work it in order to reach his food, will almost surely take the devil out of him. If the power is attached to a pump, he will do better and more reliable work than any windmill.

One cow is just as likely to be cheap at $75 as another is at $25. It all depends upon the cow. A cow which will make 400 pounds of butter in a year is cheap at that figure, while another which will only make a calf and a manure pile is dear at a third of the money.

A Missouri landlord who had a number of tenants and whose land was located where the drought did its worst work the past season made out receipts in full for this year's rent and sent one to each of his tenants. This man is thus getting his tombstone engraved before he dies.

This was cruelty: He put two calves on to one cow and turned them out to take drought luck in the pasture, and when these were fit for the butcher he put two fresh calves with the cow. When fall came, she was a mere skeleton. Inhumanity works hand in hand with greed on many a farm

The thousand pound yearling steer fatted for baby beef is a sixty dollar product which should be more common than it is on all farms where blue grass, clover and corn will grow. To produce him nothing is better than a high grade Polled Angus.

There are much pleasure and many good things to be got out of a fall garden. The writer planted string beans, turnips, seed onions, radishes and lettuce the 1st of August, and on Oct. 1, there being no killing frost, had an abundant harvest from the seed sown.

One-third of the western dairymen do not obtain from their cows as much as the food eaten by the cows costs. In a test made with 100 patrons of a creamery thirty kept their cows at a loss, one farmer received $2.35 for each dollar's worth of food fed and the poorest stick in the lot only 60 cents.

If you want to keep your hired man, do not give him the kicking cow to milk. Milk her yourself if you are fool enough to keep her and commence singing "My soul, be on thy guard," when you grab the pail and the milking stool if you ever hope to shake hands with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

Where there are two or more men engaged in the work of the farm it is an excellent way to assign the doing of the Sunday chore work to each in turn, leaving those off duty to have the day to themselves. This is better than a division of labor, because chore work and Sunday cleanliness and clothing do not work well together.

When the public ideal of an agricultural fair centers around the sensational in the amusement line, such as midway fakes, dropping live dogs attached to a parachute from a balloon, locomotive collisions and bullfights, it were better that the people stayed at home and kept right on milking cows, feeding hogs and doing the fall plowing.

Of all the small fruits we find the blackberry the most difficult to raise. A friend tells us that we take too good care of it and that if we would set out a patch on the north side of some grove and just let it entirely alone we would have all the blackberries we want. He says the blackberry is just like an Indian—can't stand civilization.

The grade of certificate held by the pretty country schoolma'am has nothing whatever to do as affecting her chances for exchanging it for a marriage certificate after she has taught about a year and a half. In fact, as we have noted it, those with a third grade certificate are likely to go off first, for beauty and brains are often strangers.

The Virginia creeper as a decorative house and porch climber is just now (Oct. 1) in all its beauty. No tree or shrub will give for a brief season a more rich or bizarre display of color, shading all the way up from a blood red to maroon, scarlet, orange and yellow. A festoon of it on a north side of your house will be a whole flower garden for color and beauty.

If you want some nice currant bushes to set out next spring, cut this year's growth of wood from the old bushes—the new shoots which have sprung from the roots—and stick them in a box of damp sand, which keep in the cellar. When spring comes, they will be rooted and ready to set out. This rule applies to any and all plants which may be propagated from cuttings.

Just as soon as a man gets to regard his cow as a machine instead of a pension bureau the better results he will obtain. Like the ancient Hebrews, who were required to make bricks without straw, so a large per cent of the cows are required to make milk without proper food. Cows can make milk out of straw just as the Israelites could make bricks without it, but it is a hard proposition.

There should be a weekly gathering of a social sort maintained in every country community during the winter months. It may be literary, musical, terpsichorean or just simply social. The more the people of a neighborhood see of each other the more they will think of each other—that is, generally speaking. Then the chance is thus given for the boys to go home with the girls, and that's worth considerable.

One man whom we know has made a great success of hauling cut corn fodder by waiting until early winter and taking a spell of cold, dry weather, hauling the corn to the homestead and running alternate bundles of corn and oat sheaves through an old thrashing machine. This plan entirely prevented the heating of the fodder and the shelled corn, and where the grain is fed out on the farm the plan has much to recommend it.

THE COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY.

We have an inquiry about the Columbian raspberry—what it is like, etc. It is the rankest growing of any of the raspberry family, is propagated from the tips and is a most prolific bearer of a large purple berry which in size, color and appearance is almost identical with the Shaffer. It possesses one excellent trait in that if the bearing wood is cut back, say, to a foot in height in the spring it will throw out a profuse growth of new shoots which will bear a big crop of large and late maturing fruit. We have known a single hill of this berry to produce over one-half bushel of fruit. In the latitude north of central Iowa it is safer to lay the vines down and cover them for the winter, as it is not an ironclad variety.

The Garrett County Bank
OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Subscribed Capital, - $50,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, 100,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - 10,000.00

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The First National Bank
OF OAKLAND, MD.

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Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 6

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Office in McComas building, Second Street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

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Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
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Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
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Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

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Residence and P. O. Address,
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ANDREW J. HARNE,
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Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

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Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 49-1yr.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF
DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE
by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.
HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.
F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most prominent specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even then temporarily, that the head noises would likely cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,

W. F. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.
Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.
INTERNATIONAL AURAL [illegible], CHICAGO, ILL.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 17, 1901.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 17, 1901. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily.....12.52 A. M
No. 3—Daily.....7.32 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday.....10.01 A. M
No. 55—Daily.....4.32 P. M
No. 1—Daily.....10.07 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily.....12.37 A. M
No. *4—Daily.....5.54 A. M
No. 2—Daily.....6.18 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun.....2.47 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily.....4.46 P. M
No. 12—Daily.....8.35 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
D. M. MASON, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1901.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 07	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	6 01
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 15	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 45†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38	10 27	Thomas	8 58	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 48	10 35 lv	Coketon	8 35	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 50	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 10†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 15
	NOON			
8 46*	12 52† ar	Beverly	lv	†1 44
9 10*	1 15† ar	Huttonsville	lv	†1 20
M. P.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 45
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

I HAVE PURCHASED
THE OAKLAND COAL YARD
of Mr. D. L. Conneway and will continue the business. I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
KINDLING WOOD, Etc.
All orders will receive prompt attention. Leave orders with the weighmaster or at my residence, the Giessman Hotel.
35-2 GEO. GIESSMAN

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133½ acres coal land on Youghiogheny river, 7 miles north of Oakland.

The Andrews property in Oakland for sale.

House on 5th street, opposite the jail for sale.

A farm one mile from Oakland, containing 187⅝ acres; about 50 or 60 acres cleared and under cultivation; has been thoroughly limed. Balance of land well timbered. On this farm is one of the best dwelling houses in the county; also stables, wagon sheds, spring house and all necessary outbuildings; water within five feet of kitchen door. This property will be sold cheap.

New house containing eight rooms, cellar, etc., and 2⅝ acres of ground; barn, stable, and all other outbuildings, adjoining the town of Grantsville, Garrett county. This property is known as the Samuel J. Beachy property, and will be sold cheap.

A farm five miles from Oakland on the Aurora road, containing 200 acres, well watered, fenced, etc.; a good dwelling house, a new barn built last year cost $1,000, and all other necessary outbuildings. This property will be sold on easy terms.

A farm 2½ miles southwest of Oakland, containing ninety acres of ground, well watered and fenced; has been thoroughly limed, and is under a high state of cultivation. First-class dwelling house; new bank barn put up this year; stone spring house and all other necessary outbuildings. One hundred and twenty-five bearing fruit trees of choicest variety. This farm can be bought on easy terms.

A farm five and two-third miles north of Swanton, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, comparatively level, well watered and under fence; eighty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres of good timber; an orchard which never fails to produce fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apple trees. The buildings on this farm consist of an elegant dwelling house, containing six rooms and a cellar; a bank barn 40x60 feet; a spring house and all necessary outbuildings. This farm can be bought for part cash and balance on time to suit purchaser.

A farm known as the "Swanger Mill Property," containing eighty-six acres of land, partly cleared and balance in hemlock timber. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, small storehouse, a water-power grist mill, stable and all other necessary outbuildings. Besides being well watered by a stream running from one end of the place to the other it has on it a lake, covering about seven acres, which has been stocked with 40,000 brook and rain bow trout. This property can be bought at a low figure, part cash and balance on time, to suit purchaser, at five per cent. interest.

I have also houses to rent and sell in the town of Oakland.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN T. SINCELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
OAKLAND, MD

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

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CALIFORNIA
Via New Orleans & the Sunset Route.
THE ONLY TRUE WINTER ROUTE.
No Snow Blockades or Blizzards.

The only line operating double daily service between Cincinnati and New Orleans, carrying Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers, free Reclining Chair Cars and Buffet, Library, Smoking Cars, Cafe Dining Cars (meals a la carte).

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Pullman Excursion Sleeping Cars through to San Francisco from Chicago, via Omaha and the scenic line of the world.

Pullman Excursion Sleeping Cars through to San Francisco from Cincinnati and Chicago, via New Orleans and the Sunset route. These cars are personally conducted by competent agents to look after the welfare of patrons. Quickest and best line to

OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.
Fastest train service to the famous
BEAUMONT, TEXAS, OIL FIELDS.

Through Sleeping Car from Chicago without change and through Sleeping Car reservations from Cincinnati via Memphis, Tenn., to

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

SPECIAL HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TO ALL POINTS SOUTH, WEST AND NORTH WEST.
For FREE descriptive matter and full particulars regarding above, address

E. A. RICHTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent.
812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—Several persons of character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary $18.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head offices. Horse and carriage furnished, when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 316 Caxton Building, Chicago. 28 13t

Cure That Cold
And it can be done for 25 cents—a dose or two and relief is instant—a few doses more and the cure is complete.
Pine and Terpin Cough Syrup
Is a new remedy—contains new drugs and new chemicals—a trial will convince anyone of its merit—it cures where all else fails.
LOGAN DRUG COMPANY,
At all Druggists. WHEELING, W. VA.

CONSTIPATION CURED!
Nearly everyone suffers in a greater or less degree from this dreadful disease. It is dangerous to neglect the bowels, and often by doing so a foundation is laid for serious ailments.
Those suffering from Constipation suffer from slow Poison.
OUR NATIVE HERBS cures Constipation quietly and permanently.
No Pain, No Griping, No Binding effect afterwards. Its action is pleasant and sure.
200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00.
A CURE GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY BACK.

"When a girl I had Small Pox succeded by Typhoid Fever and Measels. I was left with Constipation and Sinking Spells. Sometimes I felt that I could not live. After having various physicians treat me with no benefit I bought a box of Our Native Herbs, which seems to be the only medicine that suits my case. I believe it saved my life." Mrs. M. MILLER, Crellin, Md.

No Case Too Stubborn for Our Native Herbs To Conquer.
THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A. C. BROOKE,
Local Agent. Mountain Lake Park, Md.
A box of Tablets or Powder mailed to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Notice to Delinquent Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax-payers that if taxes now due and in arrears are not paid before January 1, 1902, I will proceed by law to collect. For full information to all parties interested, I refer to Sec 50 of Chapter 563 of Acts of General Assembly of Maryland, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

W. M. LOFLIN,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

SECTION 50. The said Treasurer shall, during the first week in December in each and every year, give notice to all the delinquent tax-payers of said county, by advertisement inserted in two newspapers published in said county, and by hand-bills posted in five of the most public places in each election district of said county, and at the court house door, warning them that the payment of all taxes then due and in arrear will be enforced by by advertisement and sale unless the same be paid before the 1st day of January next following.

N. B. The above law will be strictly enforced after January 1, 1902.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

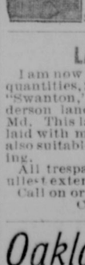
This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MICHAEL MARONEY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1901.

FRED A. THAYER, Administrator,
Oakland, Md.



J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

LAND FOR SALE!
I am now offering for sale in large or small quantities, 20,000 acres of a tract known as "Swanton," and better known as the "Anderson lands," situated in Garrett County, Md. This land is well timbered and underlaid with many valuable veins of mineral; also suitable for farming purposes and grazing.
All trespassing will be prosecuted to the ullest extent of the law.
Call on or address:
C. A. WILT, Agent, Elk Lick, Pa.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1901. NUMBER 39.

MR. GORMAN MENACED.

Trouble Ahead In the Legislature For His Senatorial Candidacy At the Next Election.

PARTY COUNCILS ARE HELD IN SECRET.

Republican Legislative Seats to be Contested as an Offset, Thus Completing the Steal and Thwarting the Voice of the People of Boss-Ridden Maryland.

Senator Gorman has another fight to win before he can go back to the Senate.

Should four of the fifty-one Democrats in the House of Delegates refuse to join their party in organizing the House, Arthur P. Gorman can never be a United States Senator, as it requires forty-eight to organize. Two of this number is known to have declared already that they will bolt. In this the Gorman clique sees trouble.

For two weeks the various Democratic members of the Legislature have been before the would-be Senator and pledges demanded. All of this is behind closed doors, of course, but the announcement made Monday at headquarters that the seats of several representatives would be contested shows that Gorman is a very much frightened man and proposes making his success absolutely certain if it lies in the power of his tools to do it.

Cecil and Somerset counties will be the storm-centre, with a possible attack on Senator Putzel, Republican Senator-elect in the second Baltimore city district. The question of a contest in the last named district is still in the air, but will be definitely decided this week. It is agreed that a Democratic gain of three votes to a precinct would be enough to defeat Senator Putzel and pull through all the Democratic candidates in the district.

The proposed contest in Cecil county, it is thought, will result in the seating of Austin L. Crothers, who was defeated by a small majority by McCullough, the Republican candidate for the Senate. With contests in Somerset and Cecil, and the probabilities of one in the second district, the Democrats count on increasing their majority nine votes. This would put a quietus on all talk of electing anyone except Gorman to the Senate and would, at the same time, increase the working majority in the House materially.

SONG OF HAPPINESS.

(W. A. M'KANNA, "DAVID.")

I have a song in my heart—
To sing to thee.
It's a song from which I will never part—
'Tis of thee.
Oh, the lullaby in my soul
Makes my heart's music unfold
Of the song of happiness untold—
'Tis for thee.

CHORUS.

And when you hear my heart a singing,
The glad tidings I'm a bringing—
Of joy divine.
And when my song influences your heart,
My soul from you will never part—
You'll be mine.

Oh, give me thine ear for awhile—
List to me.
I will your senses try and beguile—
Come to me.
With winged arrows from Cupid's darts,
Trained in line with my angel's heart,
To pierce it with love at the start—
For me.
It will awake the music in your soul—
'Tis to me.
It will expose happiness yet untold—
'Tis for me.
And unite our hearts as one,
When in music it is spun
Around our minds and hearts yet so young—
'Tis for you and for me.

Died.

PYSELL.—On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 3, after an illness of several days of typhoid fever, Edward Pysell, aged about 27 years. The deceased young man was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Noah Pysell, of near McHenry. He was engaged at the time he was taken ill at one of the lumber camps at Elder Hill, this county, and went to his home about a week ago. He was an upright, noble, generous man and very highly respected. His funeral will take place to-day.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Reciprocity and the Isthmian Canal Are Strongly Urged.

THE WORK OF A GREAT STATESMAN.

President Roosevelt's First State Paper Contains Many Suggestions to Fifty-Seventh Congress—Eulogizes Late Chief Executive and Condemns Anarchy.

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UNTANGLE THE YARN.

(W. A. M'KANNA, "DAVID.")

I will do what I can to serve my God;
I will do His will and remove from the rod,
All those who need my aid and are willing to be
Placed on the way to happiness in life's tree.
So give me strength in my heart and mind,
And make me physically able to wind
Up the ball of life's yarn strewn here and there,
That tangles up the feet of people everywhere.
So if the end of life's yarn I have found,
Help me to wind it up till it is big and round;
Each yard of yarn being a year of someone's life,
Covering many miles of friction and strife.
And every time I wind it around and around,
I think of the years that are spent, and abound
In the pains and misery of want and woe
That are observed everywhere you may go.
So as I wind and wind on my ball of yarn,
I will try and remember—it will do no harm—
The mistake's I've made in my journey through life,
And correct my errors before I withdraw from the strife.

Severe Goose Bone Winter Predicted.

Elias Hoartz Reading's famous goose bone prophet, gave a preliminary prophecy as to the weather. He says he has not yet found a satisfactory goose bone, but he believes from indications gleaned from trial bones that it would be a severe winter, beginning with Christmas. Mr. Hartz has announced his intention of staying in the city. With each winter, he says he can interpret more exactly the mysterious prognostications of the goose bone. He declared that he would give no perdiction by which he will stand until after Thanksgiving. He is nearly 90 years old, and has foretold the weather for Eastern Pennsylvania people for over seventy years.

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you have been promising your family for years? "Procrastination is the thief of time." Soon your children will have grown up and gone and left the old home desolate. Then you will begin to wonder whether you have done all you could to make their childhood happy. What will the few paltry dollars you have saved by not buying an instrument weigh when put in the balance against the many happy hours you have deprived them of? ("Stick a pin here.") Music is too important a part of an education to be neglected. Read what the great men have said about its ennobling, refining influence.

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OUR HOLIDAY STOCK

is full and complete, consisting of bric-a-brac, leather and silk upholstered Rockers, Dining Room Furniture, Glass Medallions, Willow Rockers, Settees, Work Tables, Moquette, Smyrna and Goat Skin Rugs, Ladies' Desks, Parlor Cabinets, Hand, Mantle and Toilet Mirrors, Pictures in endldss variety, Albums, Fancy Foot Stools, Jardinieres, Table Screens. The famous

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will make a most acceptable Christmas present to the wife or daughter who has the household duties devolving upon her.

All these goods are plainly marked and are on exhibition in our show window.

We have no Shoddy Goods.

Every article we sell has our guarantee behind it. Buy your goods early and have them laid away and then we can deliver them when convenient to you.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 25. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1901. NUMBER 39.

MR. GORMAN MENACED.

Trouble Ahead In the Legislature For His Senatorial Candidacy At the Next Election.

PARTY COUNCILS ARE HELD IN SECRET.

Republican Legislative Seats to be Contested as an Offset, Thus Completing the Steal and Thwarting the Voice of the People of Boss-Ridden Maryland.

Senator Gorman has another fight to win before he can go back to the Senate.

Should four of the fifty-one Democrats in the House of Delegates refuse to join their party in organizing the House, Arthur P. Gorman can never be a United States Senator, as it requires forty-eight to organize. Two of this number is known to have declared already that they will bolt. In this the Gorman clique sees trouble.

For two weeks the various Democratic members of the Legislature have been before the would-be Senator and pledges demanded. All of this is behind closed doors, of course, but the announcement made Monday at headquarters that the seats of several representatives would be contested shows that Gorman is a very much frightened man and proposes making his success absolutely certain if it lies in the power of his tools to do it.

Cecil and Somerset counties will be the storm-centre, with a possible attack on Senator Putzel, Republican Senator-elect in the second Baltimore city district. The question of a contest in the last named district is still in the air, but will be definitely decided this week. It is agreed that a Democratic gain of three votes to a precinct would be enough to defeat Senator Putzel and pull through all the Democratic candidates in the district.

The proposed contest in Cecil county, it is thought, will result in the seating of Austin L. Crothers, who was defeated by a small majority by McCullough, the Republican candidate for the Senate. With contests in Somerset and Cecil, and the probabilities of one in the second district, the Democrats count on increasing their majority nine votes. This would put a quietus on all talk of electing anyone except Gorman to the Senate and would, at the same time, increase the working majority in the House materially.

SONG OF HAPPINESS.

(W. A. M'KANNA, "DAVID.")

I have a song in my heart—
To sing to thee.
'Tis a song from which I will never part—
'Tis of thee.
Oh, the lullaby in my soul
Makes my heart's music unfold
Of the song of happiness untold—
'Tis for thee.

CHORUS.

And when you hear my heart a singing,
The glad tidings I'm a bringing—
Of joy divine.
And when my song influences your heart,
My soul from you will never part—
You'll be mine.

Oh, give me thine ear for awhile—
List to me.
I will your senses try and beguile—
Come to me.
With winged arrows from Cupid's darts,
Trained in line with my angel's heart,
To pierce it with love at the start—
For me.

It will awake the music in your soul—
'Tis to me.
It will expose happiness yet untold—
'Tis for me.
And unite our hearts as one,
When in music it is spun
Around our minds and hearts yet so young—
'Tis for you and for me.

Died.

PYSELL.—On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 3, after an illness of several days of typhoid fever, Edward Pysell, aged about 27 years. The deceased young man was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Noah Pysell, of near McHenry. He was engaged at the time he was taken ill at one of the lumber camps at Elder Hill, this county, and went to his home about a week ago. He was an upright, noble, generous man and very highly respected. His funeral will take place to-day.

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is full and complete, consisting of bric-a-brac, leather and silk upholstered Rockers, Dining Room Furniture, Glass Medallions, Willow Rockers, Settees, Work Tables, Moquette, Smyrna and Goat Skin Rugs, Ladies' Desks, Parlor Cabinets, Hand, Mantle and Toilet Mirrors, Pictures in endldss variety, Albums, Fancy Foot Stools, Jardinieres, Table Screens. The famous

Bissell's Carpet Sweeper

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The Scar on His Conscience

By ELIZABETH CHERRY WALTZ.

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NO ONE would have thought, to see the president of the Otranto bank on a late summer morning, that his conscience had ever troubled him in any way. He was as fair and splendid at 40 as any high-bred woman. He was noted for prompt decisions and an amazing foresight. Commercially and socially, he was a power. For three years he had been a widower and next season would be reckoned upon by the mothers of debutantes as worthy of the profoundest consideration.

People said that his domestic history was sad. He had made an unfortunate first marriage, of which no one knew the details. His second wife, once a brilliant eastern society woman, had been insane for several years before her death, and of the three children that had been born to them, two died in infancy and the crippled son shortly after his mother. The colonel had come out of his troubles, calm and uncomplaining. No one knew of any scar on his conscience. Business men are not supposed to have such appurtenances. Often it is called indigestion, but Col. Everard Newsome did not mistake it and dose it. He faced it and kept silent.

"I Want to See the Bank President."

This morning several friends had been in, talking of their summer outings and business at one and the same time. One went east because his wife must have sea-bathing, and one went north because his old father had hay fever in August. Country houses were open and everyone preparing for a flitting. Invitations here and there were plentiful. He could have gone to a dozen house parties, camping out, to the Canadian lakes and the Adirondack camps. But the scar on the colonel's conscience was more in evidence than usual. It was almost an open wound of late, for he could not forget the past.

While he idly figured on a scrap of paper, alone in his office, the screen door of the bank was pushed open and a young girl walked in. She had the air of never having been in such a place before, but of lacking no courage. Her dress was plain enough, a spotless white muslin, such as a young girl would wear in a small town on a festive occasion. A mass of light curls were tied by a white ribbon under a broad leghorn hat. The face that it half disclosed was both childlike and noble, and the cashier, whose window she looked into with large, calm eyes, was startled at its instantly-to-be-recognized expression.

"I wish to see the president of the bank," she said.

"Col. Newsome, miss? O yes—here, Aleck, see if the colonel is in his room."

The mulatto was used to this. He departed to see if the "colonel" wanted to be bothered.

"Who did you say it was?" repeated the colonel, absently.

"A young girl, sah," began Aleck, but he got no further. A calm young voice came over his shoulder.

"I didn't give him my name, papa. I just came in."

The mulatto stepped obsequiously aside. The colonel stared into a face that was the counterpart of his own, quite as blond and calm.

He rose and came around the corner of the desk. He actually stammered:

"You—you here?"

She smiled inscrutably, fearlessly. It was his own smile.

"How did you come? I thought you were at school."

"I have finished that school. I came to talk to you about what is to come next. I never knew just who you were until the other day."

"Who told you then?"

"A lawyer from here who came to see his niece graduate. He knew me from my resemblance to you."

"I Thought You Were at School."

"And he told you—what?"

"That you were alone—that you were rich—that I ought to let you see me and to talk to you about the future."

"Who was it?"

"His name was Oberding."

The colonel at once recognized the blow at himself and understood its reason and possibilities.

"Come here and sit down," he said, not unkindly, "and we will talk it over. Oberding is an enemy of mine."

She amazed him by replying:

"So I thought, papa, but he heard nothing from me of mamma. He only knows that I am really your daughter. Of course I had to tell him that."

"Of course," echoed the colonel, miserably.

"But when he told me how rich you were—and that you were alone—I thought I would come."

"What would you like to have me do for you?"

"I want to be something or somebody," she said, promptly. "I want a chance to see and learn—to be more than those about me."

His own old ambitions. How she stung him!

"You should have been a boy—"

"O, no, papa."

"Why?"

She flashed on him a glance he did not like.

"I would never have forgiven you for all of it."

He gasped.

"Can you forgive me now?"

"I can better understand mamma now. She has always forgiven you."

The colonel put his head down in his hands.

"Eva, you are only 16, I was only 20, your mother not much older than are you. Can you understand? Your grandfather goaded me, taunted me, insulted me at every turn after the elopement, and just because I was poor. Now things are different, you see. Do you know that he got that divorce for her partly on the grounds of non-support? That maddened me. But I have educated you and taken care of you ever since I had a dollar, and voluntarily."

Eva rose and placed her hands on his shoulder.

"You know grandpa and you know mamma. She gives up to every one she loves. And I understand you, because I am like you. I always fought grandpa—but he's gone—he's dead."

The colonel drew the hand on his shoulder around his neck.

"So you understand—and do not blame me so much—not all."

She pressed his head against her shoulder, trembling.

"And you are so alone."

He was trembling also.

"I cannot ask you to leave your mother. She has never married."

"She would not—she does not change."

"What would you have me do for you?" he asked, after a silence.

"For me?—I came to ask you to let me go abroad—to let me get about among other people until I knew what I wanted to do myself."

"You cannot go alone."

"I can never leave mamma—and now—I do not want to go very far from you, either."

He pressed her hand.

"Fate has been been very hard upon me—I have suffered a thousand deaths. How is your mother?"

"Always delicate and gentle and unchanged. She is still beautiful and not very old yet. I am always proud of her."

The two were silent a long time. He was holding her about the waist on the arm of the great leather chair when one of the bank officials came in and stopped abruptly.

She Grasped His Arm.

"O—don't go—this is my oldest child, Eva, Mr. Allen. She's been away at school—and could not wait any longer to see me."

Mr. Allen smothered his curiosity and proceeded to business. Eva retreated to the window, but a sentence caught her ear.

"Not to-morrow—I am going out of the city with my daughter here—on Thursday, perhaps."

She grasped his arm with shining eyes a moment later.

"O, papa—are you?"

He smiled back at her, sadly.

"Yes, I will go down with you, if you think she will see me. Can we repair the past?"

Eva's hat fell away and her beautiful head was on her father's shoulder in tears.

"O—O—to think it! For she's here, papa, waiting—at the hotel—praying, waiting—but I was not to ask you to come to her—only for myself. Are you waiting to go? Shall I see you two happy together?"

The colonel kissed her solemnly. She must never know what a scar and shadow would ever lie across his conscience for not having gone back before.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The train goes roaring up the track,
The sun is in the west;
The smoke rolls eastward, dense and black,
And I complacently lean back—
To-day I've done my best.

I think of one who waits out there
To greet me with a shout,
And I will kiss him and we'll fare
Across the open fields to where
The lights are peeping out.

Contentment fills my heart to-night,
The fates and God are kind;
I've worked to-day with all my might
And I can feel, with strong delight,
The miles recede behind.

Ah, but the years will pass away,
And I am doomed to see
A change that parents only may—
The child will be a man some day,
Who waits to-night for me.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Animals in the United States.

The department of agriculture has recently published an estimate of the animal population of the country on January 1, 1900. It comprised 13,537,524 horses, about 2,000,000 mules, about 28,600,000 cattle, 16,292,360 milch cows, 81,883,065 sheep. As automobile traction is introduced the number of horses and mules will gradually diminish, and the effect is already evident.—Washington Star.

Fractured.

"Isn't Styles looking seedy? He used to be a glass of fashion."

"Yes; but glasses of fashion are sometimes 'broke.'"—Brooklyn Life.

CITY WOOD GLEANERS.

Women and Children Clear Away Wreckage of Buildings in Short Order.

One of the picturesque sights of certain sections of the city is that of a woman bearing bundles or baskets of wood on their heads. Sometimes the dimensions of the bundles exceed the stature of their purveyors. In that case it may be concluded that the journey is toward home, where the material will be worked up, perhaps, into kindlings. After certain days it may appear again in the street, carefully bestowed in a basket and heaped high over the edges—two sticks being run up from the inside of the basket to support the pile—and the whole balanced on the head of an Italian woman, says the Chicago Tribune. The women who collect and peddle wood—often helped by their children—are sometimes an annoyance to wreckers, since it does not always "come natural" for them to limit their pickings according to the prescribed restrictions. They make short shrift, however, of clearing away such wreckage as is left to their mercies, and when there is a considerable "find" it vanishes before the assault of many rival hands almost like mist. The carriage of such heavy burdens on the person is not an ideal method of transportation for this day and generation, but the erect posture, bold step and free movement of the wood peddlers as they pace off under their towering burdens is one of the most interesting and artistic sights which the streets afford, and the grace and strength of the figure thus attained may well be admired and coveted. The sight itself is one which will largely disappear with the wooden pavements and frame cottages which now survive from an earlier day and are gradually being sacrificed.

A Queer Trade Drawer.

By very simple means a Philadelphia merchant attracted more attention to his store than any amount of placard advertising would have gained for it. A great Maltese cat was tied to eight yards of rope and was fastened in the marble doorway. It was a rare instance of a cat having its liberty thus restricted, and throughout each afternoon crowds of persons flocked about the door. The braver among them did puss the homage of a pat on the head, while more timid souls felt sure the animal was fierce and kept at a safe distance.

Nutrition in Mushrooms.

Recent investigations made by the department of agriculture show that mushrooms are about equal to potatoes in the element of nutrition that goes to make flesh and blood, but that, on the other hand, they do not hold much of the fuel stuff required to keep the body machine running.

SYMBOLS IN A CARPET.

Interpretation of Figures in an Ancient Persian Product by by an Expert.

During the shah's last stay in Paris he paid a visit to the Gobelins, where he showed a most appreciative interest in all that he saw. Before a remarkably fine Persian carpet, given to the museum by M. Goupil, he remained for some time, intepreting for himself the symbolical allusions thickly embroidered upon it, which, however, he declined to translate into French. A few days since the mystery was cleared up. There arrived in Paris the manager of the imperial carpet weaving factory in Teheran, who stated that he had been commissioned by the shah to study the methods of manufacture in use at the Gobelins. To him the director applied for a solution of the legends which had so captivated the shah. Thereupon the Persian began to read out a running translation: "A carpet for the ruler of the earth; superiority for his feet; how beautiful it is; it is in his cabinet and knows his secrets. It is pleasant as Paradise, and brighter than the Academy of Mari (Persian painter), for it contains all the colors of China. The nightingale coming to perch upon it cannot tear itself away from its loveliness. Neither winter nor autumn can ever change the tints of this carpet." This is a good deal for one carpet to signify, says the London Pall Mall Gazette, but critics say that it is justified in holding a high opinion of itself. It is about three centuries old.

Science and Sport.

We would like to take some of these mosquito fearing gentlemen with us on some of our squirrel hunting expeditions along the Pamunky river and let them see and feel what every huntsman endures while engaged in this sport, says the Southern Clinic. It is a fact that at times in these river bottoms the mosquitoes are so thick that they are unendurable, and when a fellow goes to aim at a squirrel he has to fight them off with his gun barrel before he can see the squirrel. We are not joking as to the number of bites that the huntsman suffers from, and we are serious when we say that the idea of malaria being dependent solely upon the bites of these insects sounds foolish to men who have observed what we have in thousands of cases.

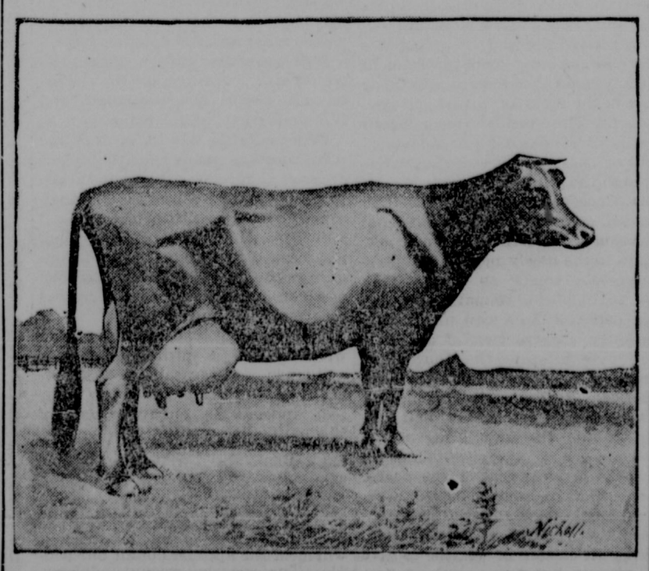
Cover the Mule's Eyes.

The mule drivers who take their animals across the South American Andes always cover the eyes of the mules with a poncho while they put on the heavy loads. If they could see they would be unmanageable, but blindfolded they meekly accept their burdens and start on their journey without protest.

THE PRINCESS HENRY OF PLESS.

"The most beautiful woman in the world" is as numerous as the sands by the seashore, but European courtiers profess to be unanimous in bestowing the coveted title on the lady whose picture graces this page. The princess is a daughter of Mrs. Cornwallis-West, the most famous beauty of a decade ago, and a sister of Miss Shelagh West, who was recently married to the rich duke of Westminster. The princess is a blonde, of medium height, slender and graceful, has an exquisite complexion and a charming wit. She was married nine years ago. King Edward and Emperor William are godfathers to her baby son.

THE PRIZE-WINNING JERSEY AT BUFFALO.



All lovers of fine stock will be interested in this fine picture of Pride's Olga IV. (96807), the Jersey cow which took highest honors at the Pan-American exposition. She is a large and solid animal, of a dark fawn color with an enormous, well-formed and perfectly balanced udder. As a two-year-old she gave 24½ pounds of milk and made 15 pounds 2 ounces of butter in seven days. Experts will see at a glance that she embodies most of the good points required for a typical cow of her class. She comes from a family noted for enormous milk production.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gatling's gun is computed to have killed 250,000 men since 1862.

The live stock of the country represents a value of nearly $250,000,000 over last year.

One out of every 49 deaths in Minnesota is due to accident or negligence, according to the report of vital statistics for 1894 to 1897, inclusive.

Of the surviving ex-mayors of New York—there are now seven—William R. Grace was born in Ireland in 1832, Smith Ely, Jr., in New Jersey, in 1822; Edward Cooper in New York, in 1823, and Abram S. Hewitt in Haverstraw, in 1822.

One of the newest things in the way of foods is fish powder, which, it is claimed, is a highly nutritive article, easy of digestion, and, therefore, particularly suitable for invalids. It is intended, however, for ordinary household use.

Miss Alice De Rothschild is one of the richest women in England. She owns a villa at Grasse and a London house in Piccadilly. At Grasse 70 gardeners are required to keep this southern paradise in a state of perfection. On the estate she has a collection of zebras, llamas and Hindoo bulls.

An arrangement has just been made whereby the Berlin gas lamps in the streets will be lighted automatically and simultaneously by means of an electric attachment. The current will be switched on from the central station and a spark will ignite the gas, which will be turned on by a special apparatus.

Seven American presidents were born in Virginia. The Adamses, John and John Quincy, were born in Massachusetts; Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson and James K. Polk were born in North Carolina. Pierce was a native of New Hampshire; Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Cleveland, of New Jersey, and Arthur, of Vermont. Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky.

A POLICEMAN'S DIPLOMACY.

He Was Mild Mannered and His Beautiful Brogue Made an Impression.

Most policemen would have come up and slapped the three roysterers on the back and said gruffly:

"Here, no smoking allowed in this depot."

But the officer who was on duty before the ticket window of the Exchange street station was a diplomat and worthy of a wider sphere than he will ever have, even as a depot policeman, says the Buffalo Courier.

There were really four in the party, but there were three of them who were seeing the other man off. All of them are exhibit attaches at the Pan-American exposition, and the fourth man was leaving for his home in a far western state. With his three companions they had started for the train several hours before train time, and they had spent most of the intervening time in drinking his health. Naturally, they were in a mood to be a little careless of the depot regulations.

About half an hour before train time one of them discovered that there was a later train which their friend could take and arrive at his destination just as soon, while the new arrangement would lengthen the time they would have to express their regard for him at sundry bars. They repaired to the depot to have his ticket changed.

While he was going through this formality at the ticket office, they stood a little way back in the waiting room, puffing vigorously on strong cigars. A policeman approached, but he wasn't gruff at all. With a pleasant smile and a strong Hibernian brogue he remarked:

"It's ividently none of ye gintlemin believe in soigns."

"Why not?" asked one of them.

"Because," replied the diplomatic policeman, "there be wan over there which rades: 'No smoking allowed in this waitin'-room.'"

Three cigars came out of three mouths with a chorus movement, and there was no moré smoking.

Negro Extravagance.

In some of these negro cabins of the plantation districts I often found sewing machines which had been bought or were being bought, on installments, frequently at a cost of as much as $60; or showy frocks for which the occupants of the cabin had paid from $12 to $14. On one occasion I went into one of these cabins for dinner. When I sat down to the table I noticed that while there were five of us at the table, there was but one fork for all of us to use. Naturally there was an awkward pause on my part. In the opposite corner of the same cabin was an organ for which these people were paying $60 in monthly install ments. One fork and a $60-organ! In most cases the sewing machine was not used, the clocks were so worthless that they did not keep correct time—and if they had, in nine cases out of ten there would have been no one in the family who could have told the time of day—while the organ, of course, was rarely used for want of a person to play upon it.—Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery."

Peeled and Curried Tomatoes.

Cut four large tomatoes into rather thick slices. Saute them in one and one-half tablespoons of butter. When nearly cooked sprinkle with one teaspoon of curry powder, one tablespoon of flour, one teaspoon of finely chopped onion, a dash of salt and pepper. At the last minute add one cup of cream, let it boil up and then strain over the tomatoes served on buttered rounds of toast.—Good Housekeeping.

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Says to All Sick Women: "Give Mrs. Pinkham a Chance, I Know She Can Help You as She Did Me."

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MRS. H. F. ROBERTS,
County President of W. C. T. U., Kansas City, Mo.

with a softly breathed blessing from the lips of thousands upon thousands of women who have been restored to their families when life hung by a thread, and by thousands of others whose weary, aching limbs you have quickened and whose pains you have taken away.

"I know whereof I speak, for I have received much valuable benefit myself through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and for years I have known dozens of women who have suffered with displacement, ovarian troubles, ulcerations and inflammation who are strong and well to-day, simply through the use of your Compound."—MRS. H. F. ROBERTS, 1404 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo. — *$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass.

Is Ten Years on an Errand.

Ten years ago John White, a substantial farmer near Mattoon, Ill., sold his farm and with his wife removed to Janesville, ten miles south of Mattoon, to lead a retired life. One day his wife sent him to the grocery store to purchase a package of soda and he disappeared. By many he was regarded as dead. It transpires that he went to Texas and purchased a cotton plantation and later went to North Dakota. The other day he stepped off the train in Janesville, went to the grocery store, purchased a package of soda and entering his home said to his wife: "There's the soda." She was overjoyed to see him and they are living together again. White offered no explanation for his ten years' absence.

Girl Studies Architecture.

When the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris was thrown open to girl pupils four years ago it was little suspected that the fair sex would invade the section of architecture. San Francisco has the honor of providing a solitary exception in the person of Miss Julia Morgan. She refused to enter the painting and sculpture section like the rest of her sister pupils and determined to solve the mystery of building palaces. Miss Morgan has brilliantly succeeded and will soon take her flight, with honors, to rival the exploits of Inigo Jones.

Make 85 Miles an Hour.

The trials of the experiment electric military railway from Berlin to Zossen are reported to be perfectly successful. The speed of the trains has been gradually increased until now 85 miles are comfortably covered in the hour. The cars run smoothly, and the engineers express confidence that they will attain a speed of 125 miles per hour. The wires have been tested to a capacity of 14,000 volts, but hitherto only 8,000 volts have been necessary. It is expected that a current of 10,000 volts will suffice to give a speed per hour of 125 miles.

Courage is a plant that cannot be destroyed by plucking it up.—Chicago Daily News.

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SAVED BY A TOY.

A Little Tin Watch That Proved as Efficacious as a Temperance Pledge.

It was a hot, sultry day in August, so hot that most of the children were kept indoors; but in some way Babe Sweet and James Holton managed to be out. It is probable that they had slipped out of the large hotel unobserved by their nurses. At any rate, they were having a glorious time playing in the sand on the shore.

James remarked that the sand was lots finer in front of the hotel.

Babe peeped out from behind the boat house and answered: "I rather play here."

"Yes, so would I," answered the boy.

Whether it was because the boat house afforded shade, or because they didn't want the other children to join them, it is hard to tell, but probably the true reason was that the boat house sheltered them from the hotel, and so from the mother's and nurse's eyes.

James Holton and Bertha Sweet (for that was Babe's real name), were strangers only three weeks before. In the middle of July little ten-year-old James had come to the Thousand Islands with his parents to spend the warm summer months. At first he thought it rather dry. He did not get along with the children. It was too hot to have any fun, and he wished he was back home.

One day about two weeks after his arrival, he was sitting on the steps

I PULLED IT OUT.

wishing for something to do, when a carriage drove up. An elderly gentleman alighted and assisted a very stylish lady. She looked like an invalid, for she leaned heavily on the gentleman's arm. Besides these two, there was a very attractive little girl of about six.

"Oh, papa," she exclaimed, "can you carry this fruit? I have these flowers and Dolly."

"Not now," replied the gentleman, kindly. "Wait until I see mamma in, and then if nurse is not here I will come back and help you."

"All right," replied the girl.

Just then James arose, walked down toward the carriage and offered to help the maiden. Babe (for it was she) gladly accepted his help, and thus began their friendship. These two seemed to enjoy each other's society better than that of the other children. Wherever you would see one you were sure to see the other.

On the day that our story opens arose their first dispute. After they had played together for several hours beside the boathouse they wandered down nearer the water. They were busy playing and did not notice the rising tide until Babe jumped up and said: "Why, my dress is wet." She dove her hand into her pocket for her handkerchief; and she pulled it out a string of beads fell into the water. They were immediately washed about two yards from shore, where they caught on some seaweed.

"Oh, my beads!" exclaimed Babe; "get them for me, James."

"What are they good for?" asked the boy.

"Oh, they are dolly's necklace," answered Babe.

"Well, it won't hurt her to lose them," replied the boy.

"Oh, James, won't you get them?" begged Babe. "I will give you anything you want if you will only get them."

"The only thing I want is a watch and chain, and you won't get that," he answered.

For an instant Babe's face clouded; then it brightened, and she said: "I will give you a watch and chain if you will only get the beads."

"Honest?" he demanded.

"Yes, honest, truly," she said.

The beads were soon restored to their owner, Babe's tears dried and she was happy again.

In a few minutes Mr. Holton came after the children. He said: "They have been hunting everywhere for you."

James did not even seem to mind the scolding he received on account of his wet shoes, for the thought of the watch and chain was uppermost in his mind.

"Now, don't forget, Babe," were his parting words.

"I will give it to you at tea," she replied.

When James went down to tea he found a little box under his plate. Well he knew what it was. He didn't want his people to see it, so he put it in his pocket. After supper he hurried off by himself to have a peep at his new treasure. When he opened the box he found a little tin watch and chain. His eager face clouded, for he had expected a real watch and chain. He said he would take it right back to Babe; but something made him change his mind, and instead he put it in his pocket and said: "It is just like a girl."

The icicles have formed their crystals and the buttercups have bloomed a score of times since then.

Two men in uniform were standing on the porch of the hospital. The taller and darker one asked his companion how Capt. Holton was.

"Well," replied the companion, "the doctor says he will live, but it was a narrow escape. The bullet caught in a little tin watch he had in his vest pocket."

Two weeks after a merry crowd of soldiers were gathered around the bedside of Capt. Holton to hear the story of the little tin watch, which the reader already knows.

James replied to the soldiers' eager questions: "Yes, at first I thought the watch worthless, but I didn't want to hurt the girl's feelings, so I kept it. As I grew older it grew dearer to me. I have that little watch to thank for making me what I am.

"Boys, when I was about 25 the wine cup was dearer to me than respect, mothers or sisters; yes, dearer than all else, except that little toy.

"Let me tell of three different times that it saved me from ruin. Once I was so drunk that my comrades were making sport of me. They asked me the time. I pulled out the little tin watch, at which they guyed me and made fun of it. I didn't care what they said to me, but I wouldn't let them make fun of the watch; so I got up and left, vowing never to go back to a place where the inmates would make fun of my watch. For several months I kept my vow; but at last temptation got the best of me. I went to an unknown saloon and ordered a good big drink. I went to pay for it, but as I was hunting in my pocket for change my fingers touched the watch. It burned like fire. I turned and left the saloon, leaving the drink unpaid for and untouched.

"The last time it saved me was shortly after I joined the army. This time it not only saved me, but ten good, worthy soldiers. We had been in camp several weeks, and such cold, damp ones that we were almost dead. So ten of us decided to get permission to visit the neighboring town and have a good old time. We gained permission and made for a saloon. We were all having our first round, when one of the boys asked if the others had seen my little tin watch. They hadn't, but were anxious to. As I pulled it out to show to the boys it was like an angel's face warning me. I pushed the glass from me and related the story I have just told to you. When I was through there were tears in every eye. One of the boys said: 'Amen;' we all rose as one body, leaving the glasses half empty, and left the saloon. The ten of us then made vows never to let liquor overcome our better selves.

"So you see, boys, that little watch is dear to me. It has not only saved my life, but my character."

"Now tell us about the girl," demanded one of the boys.

The captain blushed and replied: "Some day she will be my bride."—Florence Tilden, in Banner of Gold.

TALKS TEMPERANCE.

Chamberlain Declares That Drunkenness Cannot Be Put Down by Coercive Legislation.

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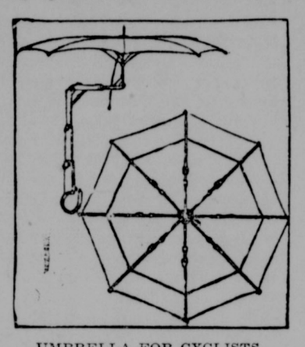


UMBRELLA FOR CYCLISTS.

curely fastened in an extended position by means of pins running through eyelets, the pins being secured by small chains to prevent loss. The ribs are jointed near the center, the inner ends being attached to the stick in the usual manner, while the outer section of each rib overlaps past the joint far enough to allow a sliding clip to secure it to the inner section. The clips are all connected by cords which join together near the stick and form a single rope extending down within reach of the rider, which enables him to release the ribs and fold the umbrella by a pull on the cord, the braces having been previously lowered on the stick to allow the ribs to drop, when the cover and ribs fold through the center. With the telescoping handle and jointed ribs the umbrella can be folded into small compass and suspended below the bar by loosening the clamping band.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A TALK ABOUT ICE.

Some Facts and Comparisons Which Will Surprise Scores of Well-Informed Readers.

The college professor asked the rest of us whether ice was colder in winter than it was in summer. Now, to the rest of us, ice was ice, and therefore we could not see how it could remain ice and be either colder or warmer. Then the professor explained the thing in this fashion:

"If a thermometer is buried in ice in summer it will indicate 32 degrees. If you throw a piece of ice into boiling water, and leave it there until it is almost gone, what is left will be still at 32 degrees. Ice can never be gotten above that temperature.

"But while ice can never be warmed above 32 degrees, it will go as much below that as the weather does. An iceman delivering ice one zero day in January was asked whether his ice was any colder than in July. He thought not. But, as a matter of fact, a piece of summer ice, if he had had it, would have been something of a foot warmer for him, as it would have been 30 degrees warmer than the air of the bottom of his wagon.

"Mixing salt with ice makes it much cooler. The ice in a wine cooler goes down to about zero. This is why the point zero on our common thermometers was fixed where it is. It was supposed to be the lowest point which could be reached by artificial means. Since then we have reached about 383 degrees below zero by chemical processes.

"Ice will cool down with everything else on a cold night to zero or below. What should prevent it? On a day when it is just freezing a block of iron, a block of ice, outdoors will stay at 32 degrees. If the weather grows warmer the iron will warm up with the weather, but the ice will stay at 32 degrees and melt away. But if the weather grows colder the iron and the ice will cool off, and one just as much as the other.

"As the ice grows colder it gets harder and more brittle. There can be no hickory bend on a skating pond on a zero day, for ice is then too brittle. Slivers of ice dipped in liquid air become so hard that they will cut glass. Water thrown on ice in the arctic regions will shiver it like pouring boiling water upon cold glass. This is because the ice is so much colder than the water."—Beverages.

A Happy Idea from France.

"White coal" is the striking name given by a French paper to the force generating electricity by harnessed mountain streams. In California, at Niagara and the Soo the power of cataracts and rapids is already utilized. The white coal produces no smoke or ashes, and, after transforming water power into electrical energy, continues its journey to the rivers, lakes and sea. Even if black coal should be exhausted the white coal will last as long as clouds form and water runs from elevations. White coal broadens the field of manufacturing far beyond the limits of towns and cities, and there are writers who look to it for a happy revolution in the conditions of labor.

SHAPELY FINGER NAILS.

Manicuring Is a Simple Art, Requiring Very Little Talent But Lots of Patience.

Where is the woman who does not like to have pretty nails and nicely kept hands? But how many women know how to care for their hands in the proper way? Not one out of ten knows how to manicure the nails, and in consequence we have ragged selvages, uneven nails and little white spots at the base of the nails. It takes a great deal of patience for these to grow out as they must, declares an authority.

To scrape the nails, as some do, thinking to remove the rough appearance the enamel sometimes has, is almost fatal. The enamel once removed takes a long time to grow on again—indeed, it must grow out with the nail, and the new nail is never as nice as before the scraping.

The instruments needed to properly manicure the nails are not many and are inexpensive. Get a good buffer, nail file and clippers, orange stick and cuticle knife. This is all that is really necessary for the proper care of the hands.

When manicuring the hands first place the tips of the fingers in a bowl of water, in which a few drops of lemon juice has been squeezed. Let them remain there a few minutes and then wipe.

Take one of the pieces of orange stick and carefully push the selvage back all around the nail. Be careful not to bear on the nail heavily, for this will cause little white spots to appear.

When you have pushed the selvage back if there happens to be a hangnail or a little ragged piece clip it with the cuticle knife very carefully; then put that instrument, with which so much harm is done to the nails, out of sight and out of mind.

Many persons keep the selvage entirely cut around the nails. This gives them a raw, sore look and increases the tendency of the flesh to grow up around the nails. The selvage should never be cut unless little ragged pieces appear.

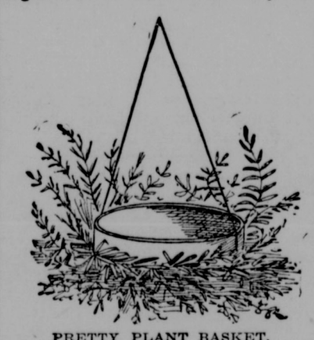
Clean the nails with the orange stick and then clip them if necessary. File the nails to remove any little rough corners that may have been left by the clipping. Touch with rosline dust, with nail powder and use the buffer lightly. Remember that a very highly-polished nail is not considered good taste.—Detroit Free Press.

PRETTY PLANT BASKET.

How Boys and Girls Can Become the Possessors of a Pretty Little Plantation.

A great many of the girls and boys who live in towns have no garden at all, and, perhaps, not even a window box in which to grow a few pretty flowers.

Many of them would enjoy growing flowers of their own. If they will



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follow these directions, they may cultivate a very pretty hanging basket.

Let them ask the greengrocer for a carrot from which the top foliage has not been cut away. Cut away the carrot, leaving only about a couple of inches at the end where it joins the fern. Scoop out the inside of this short piece of carrot and pour a little water into it. Then hang up this little bowl, still leaving the foliage upon it. At first the fern will appear to be growing upside down, but after a time it will grow upward in the right direction.

Fill the hollow part with water from time to time as the water dries up, and occasionally place the carrot end in a different position, for the side nearest the window will grow thicker and quicker than that which has less light.

Most Powerful Snuff Known.

On the Amazon river several Indian tribes use snuff, called pareca, which is made of the seeds of a species of plant. When a bout of snuff-taking is determined on the people become highly intoxicated and then use the snuff. The effect of pareca is so violent that the taker drops as if shot and lies insensible for some time; those more accustomed to it are highly excited, dancing and singing as if mad. The effect soon subsides. Other tribes use it to repel ague during the wet season.

To Brighten Cut Glass.

When cut glass is old it takes on a dull gray tinge. It is not dirt, and may be brightened and the film removed by washing with diluted hydrochloric acid and water.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Devoted to Her Husband and Children and Fond of a Simple Life.

Though Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, from early childhood, has never been publicly before the world, hers is one of those rare personalities which are bound to assert themselves under any and all circumstances.

And those friends who have known her from childhood are waiting to see how well every duty will be fulfilled, for they know her perfectly balanced character, her reserve force and her calm, cool judgment of people and things.

There is no gossip or scandal allowed in the Roosevelt household, and there is no guest who does not feel irresistibly compelled to stand up for what is best and right, so high is

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

the keynote that is sounded. This is not saying there is not plenty of life and jollity, for merriment reigns supreme with young and old, and never has it been allowed that the cares of office or the anxieties of politics should intrude upon the fun and merriment that go on unceasingly.

The Roosevelt household has always been democratic in its simplicity. There have never been any attempts made at elaborate entertaining. There have been no gorgeous banquets to be chronicled among social events, and when the news columns gave the information that Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt entertained at dinner, there have never been any wonderful table decorations to chronicle.

All about the management of the household has been charmingly simple. A true spirit of hospitality welcomed every guest, who was made to feel that his or her presence was to be desired. Wine was always served, but neither Mr. Roosevelt nor his wife cared for it.

The menu was always simple and never comprised many courses, for Mr. Roosevelt disliked a long dinner. Everything was well served, but on most simple lines. This, however, with an appearance of absolute comfort everywhere—comfort, not show, being apparently the watchword.

Mrs. Roosevelt, says the Kansas City Star, is not a very great talker, but is a brilliant conversationalist—an apparent inconsistency explainable by her being a remarkably good listener, and possessing that rare charm of drawing out the very best in anyone she talks to. She has a keen sense of humor.

Not a beauty, Mrs. Roosevelt is nevertheless an unusually pretty woman, rather above middle height, with a slight, girlish figure. She is a brunette in coloring, with brown eyes and hair, but fair skin.

She rarely, if ever, wears a large hat, and is generally seen in a small bonnet, and she does not change the style of her hat as the fashions change. Her brown hair curls in soft ringlets around her face, but is brushed smoothly back from her temples and arranged in a soft coil at the back of her head.

She wears it in the same style, whether for day or evening, but with evening dress she wears an aigrette, which adds height and emphasizes the long line of her shoulders, one of her chief beauties. She is a woman who looks much better in evening dress than in street dress, and her evening gowns are always rather elaborate.

The Art of Skipping.

The Living Age remarks that some of the fundamental principles of the useful art of skipping are suggested by Mr. Anthony Deane, in the following passage in the London Pilot:

When I meet a paragraph which begins: "It is now necessary to retrace our steps somewhat to explain;" or, "The crimson sun by this time neared the horizon. Far over the hills stretched a vault of heavy cloud, its strange, purple tints fading and dissolving into"—or, "But the contents of this room, his sanctum sanctorum, deserve more detailed description;" or, "O strange, unfathomable mystery of existence, compelling our purblind race"—when, I say, I meet a passage in a novel which begins thus, I skip like anything.

This Sounds Appetizing.

Soft, mild cheese is used in making a Welsh sandwich, which is an appetizing accompaniment to a green salad. Two parts of the cheese are rubbed together with one part of butter, the former having first been flavored with mustard and a herb vinegar. The mixture is spread between thin slices of bread.

How Tom Defined Arsenal.

A teacher had told the children they could look up the definition of words in the dictionary, but must use their own words in writing out the lesson. She was surprised to have "arsenal" defined as a "book of war stories." The definition in the dictionary was: "Arsenal—a magazine of war supplies."

SAVED BY A TOY.

A Little Tin Watch That Proved as Efficacious as a Temperance Pledge.

It was a hot, sultry day in August, so hot that most of the children were kept indoors; but in some way Babe Sweet and James Holton managed to be out. It is probable that they had slipped out of the large hotel unobserved by their nurses. At any rate, they were having a glorious time playing in the sand on the shore.

James remarked that the sand was lots finer in front of the hotel.

Babe peeped out from behind the boat house and answered: "I rather play here."

"Yes, so would I," answered the boy.

Whether it was because the boat house afforded shade, or because they didn't want the other children to join them, it is hard to tell, but probably the true reason was that the boat house sheltered them from the hotel, and so from the mother's and nurse's eyes.

James Holton and Bertha Sweet (for that was Babe's real name), were strangers only three weeks before. In the middle of July little ten-year-old James had come to the Thousand Islands with his parents to spend the warm summer months. At first he thought it rather dry. He did not get along with the children. It was too hot to have any fun, and he wished he was back home.

One day about two weeks after his arrival, he was sitting on the steps

I PULLED IT OUT.

wishing for something to do, when a carriage drove up. An elderly gentleman alighted and assisted a very stylish lady. She looked like an invalid, for she leaned heavily on the gentleman's arm. Besides these two, there was a very attractive little girl of about six.

"Oh, papa," she exclaimed, "can you carry this fruit? I have these flowers and Dolly."

"Not now," replied the gentleman, kindly. "Wait until I see mamma in, and then if nurse is not here I will come back and help you."

"All right," replied the girl.

Just then James arose, walked down toward the carriage and offered to help the maiden. Babe (for it was she) gladly accepted his help, and thus began their friendship. These two seemed to enjoy each other's society better than that of the other children. Wherever you would see one you were sure to see the other.

On the day that our story opens arose their first dispute. After they had played together for several hours beside the boathouse they wandered down nearer the water. They were busy playing and did not notice the rising tide until Babe jumped up and said: "Why, my dress is wet." She dove her hand into her pocket for her handkerchief; and she pulled it out a string of beads fell into the water. They were immediately washed about two yards from shore, where they caught on some seaweed.

"Oh, my beads!" exclaimed Babe; "get them for me, James."

"What are they good for?" asked the boy.

"Oh, they are dolly's necklace," answered Babe.

"Well, it won't hurt her to lose them," replied the boy.

"Oh, James, won't you get them?" begged Babe. "I will give you anything you want if you will only get them."

"The only thing I want is a watch and chain, and you won't get that," he answered.

For an instant Babe's face clouded; then it brightened, and she said: "I will give you a watch and chain if you will only get the beads."

"Honest?" he demanded.

"Yes, honest, truly," she said.

The beads were soon restored to their owner, Babe's tears dried and she was happy again.

In a few minutes Mr. Holton came after the children. He said: "They have been hunting everywhere for you."

James did not even seem to mind the scolding he received on account of his wet shoes, for the thought of the watch and chain was uppermost in his mind.

"Now, don't forget, Babe," were his parting words.

"I will give it to you at tea," she replied.

When James went down to tea he found a little box under his plate. Well he knew what it was. He didn't want his people to see it, so he put it in his pocket. After supper he hurried off by himself to have a peep at his new treasure. When he opened the box he found a little tin watch and chain. His eager face clouded, for he had expected a real watch and chain. He said he would take it right back to Babe; but something made him change his mind, and instead he put it in his pocket and said: "It is just like a girl."

The icicles have formed their crystals and the buttercups have bloomed a score of times since then.

Two men in uniform were standing on the porch of the hospital. The taller and darker one asked his companion how Capt. Holton was.

"Well," replied the companion, "the doctor says he will live, but it was a narrow escape. The bullet caught in a little tin watch he had in his vest pocket."

Two weeks after a merry crowd of soldiers were gathered around the bedside of Capt. Holton to hear the story of the little tin watch, which the reader already knows.

James replied to the soldiers' eager questions: "Yes, at first I thought the watch worthless, but I didn't want to hurt the girl's feelings, so I kept it. As I grew older it grew dearer to me. I have that little watch to thank for making me what I am.

"Boys, when I was about 25 the wine cup was dearer to me than respect, mothers or sisters; yes, dearer than all else, except that little toy.

"Let me tell of three different times that it saved me from ruin. Once I was so drunk that my comrades were making sport of me. They asked me the time. I pulled out the little tin watch, at which they guyed me and made fun of it. I didn't care what they said to me, but I wouldn't let them make fun of the watch; so I got up and left, vowing never to go back to a place where the inmates would make fun of my watch. For several months I kept my vow; but at last temptation got the best of me. I went to an unknown saloon and ordered a good big drink. I went to pay for it, but as I was hunting in my pocket for change my fingers touched the watch. It burned like fire. I turned and left the saloon, leaving the drink unpaid for and untouched.

"The last time it saved me was shortly after I joined the army. This time it not only saved me, but ten good, worthy soldiers. We had been in camp several weeks, and such cold, damp ones that we were almost dead. So ten of us decided to get permission to visit the neighboring town and have a good old time. We gained permission and made for a saloon. We were all having our first round, when one of the boys asked if the others had seen my little tin watch. They hadn't, but were anxious to. As I pulled it out to show to the boys it was like an angel's face warning me. I pushed the glass from me and related the story I have just told to you. When I was through there were tears in every eye. One of the boys said: 'Amen;' we all rose as one body, leaving the glasses half empty, and left the saloon. The ten of us then made vows never to let liquor overcome our better selves.

"So you see, boys, that little watch is dear to me. It has not only saved my life, but my character."

"Now tell us about the girl," demanded one of the boys.

The captain blushed and replied: "Some day she will be my bride."—Florence Tilden, in Banner of Gold.

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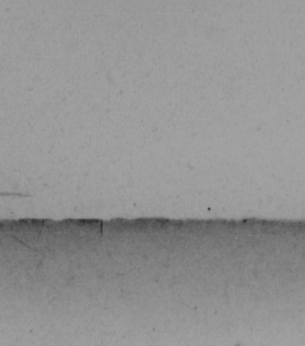
Elma Etta Morrison, residing at Anthony, Fla., has been granted a patent on the folding umbrella shown in the illustration, the invention being intended principally for cyclers' use. When an ordinary umbrella is attached to the head of a wheel it is either too far forward to afford much protection or else lies in a slanting position. In the new umbrella this fault is overcome by the double angle formed in the handle, the elbows being strengthened by jointed braces to support the frame as rigidly as a straight stick. The lower portion of the handle is in three telescoping sections, and at the lower end is a steel clamping band by which the umbrella is attached to the handle-bar of the bicycle. The telescoping sections of the handle are se-



UMBRELLA FOR CYCLISTS.

curely fastened in an extended position by means of pins running through eyelets, the pins being secured by small chains to prevent loss. The ribs are jointed near the center, the inner ends being attached to the stick in the usual manner, while the outer section of each rib overlaps past the joint far enough to allow a sliding clip to secure it to the inner section. The clips are all connected by cords which join together near the stick and form a single rope extending down within reach of the rider, which enables him to release the ribs and fold the umbrella by a pull on the cord, the braces having been previously lowered on the stick to allow the ribs to drop, when the cover and ribs fold through the center. With the telescoping handle and jointed ribs the umbrella can be folded into small compass and suspended below the bar by loosening the clamping band.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A TALK ABOUT ICE.

Some Facts and Comparisons Which Will Surprise Scores of Well-Informed Readers.

The college professor asked the rest of us whether ice was colder in winter than it was in summer. Now, to the rest of us, ice was ice, and therefore we could not see how it could remain ice and be either colder or warmer. Then the professor explained the thing in this fashion:

"If a thermometer is buried in ice in summer it will indicate 32 degrees. If you throw a piece of ice into boiling water, and leave it there until it is almost gone, what is left will be still at 32 degrees. Ice can never be gotten above that temperature.

"But while ice can never be warmed above 32 degrees, it will go as much below that as the weather does. An iceman delivering ice one zero day in January was asked whether his ice was any colder than in July. He thought not. But, as a matter of fact, a piece of summer ice, if he had had it, would have been something of a foot warmer for him, as it would have been 30 degrees warmer than the air of the bottom of his wagon.

"Mixing salt with ice makes it much cooler. The ice in a wine cooler goes down to about zero. This is why the point zero on our common thermometers was fixed where it is. It was supposed to be the lowest point which could be reached by artificial means. Since then we have reached about 383 degrees below zero by chemical processes.

"Ice will cool down with everything else on a cold night to zero or below. What should prevent it? On a day when it is just freezing a block of iron, a block of ice, outdoors will stay at 32 degrees. If the weather grows warmer the iron will warm up with the weather, but the ice will stay at 32 degrees and melt away. But if the weather grows colder the iron and the ice will cool off, and one just as much as the other.

"As the ice grows colder it gets harder and more brittle. There can be no hickory bend on a skating pond on a zero day, for ice is then too brittle. Slivers of ice dipped in liquid air become so hard that they will cut glass. Water thrown on ice in the arctic regions will shiver it like pouring boiling water upon cold glass. This is because the ice is so much colder than the water."—Beverages.

A Happy Idea from France.

"White coal" is the striking name given by a French paper to the force generating electricity by harnessed mountain streams. In California, at Niagara and the Soo the power of cataracts and rapids is already utilized. The white coal produces no smoke or ashes, and, after transforming water power into electrical energy, continues its journey to the rivers, lakes and sea. Even if black coal should be exhausted the white coal will last as long as clouds form and water runs from elevations. White coal broadens the field of manufacturing far beyond the limits of towns and cities, and there are writers who look to it for a happy revolution in the conditions of labor.

SHAPELY FINGER NAILS.

Manicuring Is a Simple Art, Requiring Very Little Talent But Lots of Patience.

Where is the woman who does not like to have pretty nails and nicely kept hands? But how many women know how to care for their hands in the proper way? Not one out of ten knows how to manicure the nails, and in consequence we have ragged selvages, uneven nails and little white spots at the base of the nails. It takes a great deal of patience for these to grow out as they must, declares an authority.

To scrape the nails, as some do, thinking to remove the rough appearance the enamel sometimes has, is almost fatal. The enamel once removed takes a long time to grow on again—indeed, it must grow out with the nail, and the new nail is never as nice as before the scraping.

The instruments needed to properly manicure the nails are not many and are inexpensive. Get a good buffer, nail file and clippers, orange stick and cuticle knife. This is all that is really necessary for the proper care of the hands.

When manicuring the hands first place the tips of the fingers in a bowl of water, in which a few drops of lemon juice has been squeezed. Let them remain there a few minutes and then wipe.

Take one of the pieces of orange stick and carefully push the selvage back all around the nail. Be careful not to bear on the nail heavily, for this will cause little white spots to appear.

When you have pushed the selvage back if there happens to be a hangnail or a little ragged piece clip it with the cuticle knife very carefully; then put that instrument, with which so much harm is done to the nails, out of sight and out of mind.

Many persons keep the selvage entirely cut around the nails. This gives them a raw, sore look and increases the tendency of the flesh to grow up around the nails. The selvage should never be cut unless little ragged pieces appear.

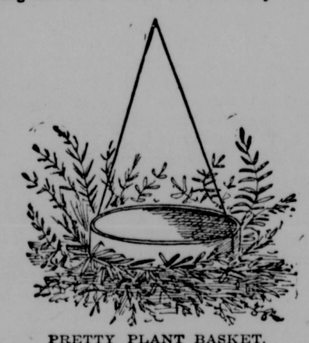
Clean the nails with the orange stick and then clip them if necessary. File the nails to remove any little rough corners that may have been left by the clipping. Touch with rosline dust, with nail powder and use the buffer lightly. Remember that a very highly-polished nail is not considered good taste.—Detroit Free Press.

PRETTY PLANT BASKET.

How Boys and Girls Can Become the Possessors of a Pretty Little Plantation.

A great many of the girls and boys who live in towns have no garden at all, and, perhaps, not even a window box in which to grow a few pretty flowers.

Many of them would enjoy growing flowers of their own. If they will



PRETTY PLANT BASKET.

follow these directions, they may cultivate a very pretty hanging basket.

Let them ask the greengrocer for a carrot from which the top foliage has not been cut away. Cut away the carrot, leaving only about a couple of inches at the end where it joins the fern. Scoop out the inside of this short piece of carrot and pour a little water into it. Then hang up this little bowl, still leaving the foliage upon it. At first the fern will appear to be growing upside down, but after a time it will grow upward in the right direction.

Fill the hollow part with water from time to time as the water dries up, and occasionally place the carrot end in a different position, for the side nearest the window will grow thicker and quicker than that which has less light.

Most Powerful Snuff Known.

On the Amazon river several Indian tribes use snuff, called pareca, which is made of the seeds of a species of plant. When a bout of snuff-taking is determined on the people become highly intoxicated and then use the snuff. The effect of pareca is so violent that the taker drops as if shot and lies insensible for some time; those more accustomed to it are highly excited, dancing and singing as if mad. The effect soon subsides. Other tribes use it to repel ague during the wet season.

To Brighten Cut Glass.

When cut glass is old it takes on a dull gray tinge. It is not dirt, and may be brightened and the film removed by washing with diluted hydrochloric acid and water.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Devoted to Her Husband and Children and Fond of a Simple Life.

Though Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, from early childhood, has never been publicly before the world, hers is one of those rare personalities which are bound to assert themselves under any and all circumstances.

And those friends who have known her from childhood are waiting to see how well every duty will be fulfilled, for they know her perfectly balanced character, her reserve force and her calm, cool judgment of people and things.

There is no gossip or scandal allowed in the Roosevelt household, and there is no guest who does not feel irresistibly compelled to stand up for what is best and right, so high is

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

the keynote that is sounded. This is not saying there is not plenty of life and jollity, for merriment reigns supreme with young and old, and never has it been allowed that the cares of office or the anxieties of politics should intrude upon the fun and merriment that go on unceasingly.

The Roosevelt household has always been democratic in its simplicity. There have never been any attempts made at elaborate entertaining. There have been no gorgeous banquets to be chronicled among social events, and when the news columns gave the information that Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt entertained at dinner, there have never been any wonderful table decorations to chronicle.

All about the management of the household has been charmingly simple. A true spirit of hospitality welcomed every guest, who was made to feel that his or her presence was to be desired. Wine was always served, but neither Mr. Roosevelt nor his wife cared for it.

The menu was always simple and never comprised many courses, for Mr. Roosevelt disliked a long dinner. Everything was well served, but on most simple lines. This, however, with an appearance of absolute comfort everywhere—comfort, not show, being apparently the watchword.

Mrs. Roosevelt, says the Kansas City Star, is not a very great talker, but is a brilliant conversationalist—an apparent inconsistency explainable by her being a remarkably good listener, and possessing that rare charm of drawing out the very best in anyone she talks to. She has a keen sense of humor.

Not a beauty, Mrs. Roosevelt is nevertheless an unusually pretty woman, rather above middle height, with a slight, girlish figure. She is a brunette in coloring, with brown eyes and hair, but fair skin.

She rarely, if ever, wears a large hat, and is generally seen in a small bonnet, and she does not change the style of her hat as the fashions change. Her brown hair curls in soft ringlets around her face, but is brushed smoothly back from her temples and arranged in a soft coil at the back of her head.

She wears it in the same style, whether for day or evening, but with evening dress she wears an aigrette, which adds height and emphasizes the long line of her shoulders, one of her chief beauties. She is a woman who looks much better in evening dress than in street dress, and her evening gowns are always rather elaborate.

The Art of Skipping.

The Living Age remarks that some of the fundamental principles of the useful art of skipping are suggested by Mr. Anthony Deane, in the following passage in the London Pilot:

When I meet a paragraph which begins: "It is now necessary to retrace our steps somewhat to explain;" or, "The crimson sun by this time neared the horizon. Far over the hills stretched a vault of heavy cloud, its strange, purple tints fading and dissolving into"—or, "But the contents of this room, his sanctum sanctorum, deserve more detailed description;" or, "O strange, unfathomable mystery of existence, compelling our purblind race"—when, I say, I meet a passage in a novel which begins thus, I skip like anything.

This Sounds Appetizing.

Soft, mild cheese is used in making a Welsh sandwich, which is an appetizing accompaniment to a green salad. Two parts of the cheese are rubbed together with one part of butter, the former having first been flavored with mustard and a herb vinegar. The mixture is spread between thin slices of bread.

How Tom Defined Arsenal.

A teacher had told the children they could look up the definition of words in the dictionary, but must use their own words in writing out the lesson. She was surprised to have "arsenal" defined as a "book of war stories." The definition in the dictionary was: "Arsenal—a magazine of war supplies."

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1901.

MR. EDWIN WARFIELD, president of a trust company, of Baltimore, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1903. When Col. Vic Baughman, Hon. Isador Rayner, Admiral Schley, Mayor Hayes, Farmer Brown and all the other aspirants get into the game there is likely to be a genuine kilkenny cat fight.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Briefly summarized the recommendations in President Theodore Roosevelt's able message to Congress Monday are these:

That alien anarchists be deported and those remaining here be punished for seditious utterances.

That the Federal courts be given jurisdiction over assailants of the President or those in line of succession for the Presidency.

That treaties among all civilized powers declare anarchy an offence against the law of nations.

That the Federal government be given the power to inspect and regulate the workings of corporations doing an interstate business.

That there be created a cabinet officer to be known as the secretary of commerce and industries; he is to deal with commerce, labor, business corporations and our merchant marine.

That the Chinese exclusion law be reenacted and strengthened.

That Congress by enactment aid the states to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market.

That all immigrants of a low moral tendency, or of unsavory reputation, be excluded.

That it be made advantageous to carry American goods in American built ships.

That our currency be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

That the inter-state commerce act be amended to make its operations more just and effective.

That additions be made to our forest reserves, and their management be made more business-like.

That the federal government build irrigation works, that arid lands may be reclaimed and settled.

That legislation be enacted in the interest of the home-maker in Hawaii and Porto Rico.

That Congress provide for a substantial reduction of the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

That systematic aid be given the Macabebes who are crippled and the families of those killed in the service of the United States in the Philppines.

That the industrial development of the Philippines be encouraged.

That a cable to Hawaii, the Philippines and points in Asia be laid.

That the new treaty with Great Britain with regard to the Isthmian canal be ratified and

That steps be taken for immediately beginning the construction of the canal.

That the navy be enlarged and made more effective as to ships, officers and men in accordance with the recommendations of the secretary of the navy.

That a national naval reserve be organized.

That a general army staff be created.

That the organization and armament of the national guard be made identical with those provided for the regular army.

That the civil service law be extended to apply to the District of Columbia; to clerks temporarily employed, and especially to our insular possessions.

That the consular service be reorganized and improved as suggested by many commercial bodies throughout the country.

That the Indian be recognized as an individual, and not as a member of a tribe.

That the federal government be represented by a complete set of exhibits at the St. Louis exposition.

That the census office be made a permanent government bureau.

That rural free delivery of mails be extended.

ON ADVERTISING.

The Merchants' Protective Association, of Dunkirk, N. Y., a thriving commercial town, has determined to refrain from advertising in any medium other than newspapers. This is a conclusion arrived after a long and costly experience. The merchants there have found that money spent in the many hundreds of methods and schemes offered for advertising does not bring one cent of return, but is just simply money thrown away. The Merchants' Association there calls all other advertising except the newspapers "fake" advertising, and realize that the only way to secure a return for their money is to use exclusively the home newspapers. They go to the homes and are read by all members of the family. Special mediums must necessarily, from their very nature, reach only a limited number of persons and in a manner that does not direct their attention to the offerings made by the advertisers. Specials generally serve to boom some entertainment, attraction, etc., in which the people are more interested than in the advertising matter, though they may be beautifully displayed and splendidly printed. Advertisements read in specials, if they are ever read, are forgotten, and the special is lying in the gutter or in some vacant seat, or on the floor out of reach, so that it is impossible to refer to it even should a reader remember that bargains were mentioned. With a newspaper it is different. It reaches a home early in the morning and remains there in the most prominent part of the house until the next issue comes to take its place. The merchants of Dunkirk, enumerated as some of the schemes they found as worthless, hotel registers, racing meet programs, dance and theatre programs, business directories, local time tables, advertising clocks, desk blotters, fair flyers, special sheets filled with ads and innocent of news matter and others. The merchants of Oakland will doubless remember the many dollars they have spent in advertising in schemes similar to the above, and on reflection will doubless see that the money thus spent has been wasted. A point about special advertising merchants should consider is that the prices charged for it are exhorbitant in comparison with what is paid the newspapers. The special ads, no matter what their size, can only reach a limited number of people; they can only be before that limited number a moment and then they are thrown away. If advertisers would follow in the footsteps of John Wannamaker and stick to the newspapers exclusively they would prosper. Mr. Wannamaker refuses to have anything to do with special advertising. He is a liberal user of the newspaper: he pays hundreds of thousands of dollars for the space thus used, and he has millions of dollars as a return for the money thus expended. The merchants should use the money they devote to specials and "fakes" to paying the newspapers for changing their advertisements or towards increasing their space in the newspapers and they will find it money well spent.

Mr. Wanamaker is a millionaire because he stands by the newspapers, and eschews specials and fakes. The merchants of Dunkirk are following in his footsteps after bitter and costly experience. It would be a wise thing for the merchants of this city to do the same thing.

Odd Fellowship at Friendsville.

Recently a lodge of Odd Fellows was organized at Friendsville, this county, by officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. The local lodge has a goodly number of charter members and is officered as follows:

N. G.—Marshal Fike.
V. G.—John H. Cuppett.
Sec'y—Charles Frazee.
Treas.—Leslie E. Friend.
F. Sec'y—Walter Riley.
Warden—Washington Taylor.
I. G.—Hiram Humbertson.
O. G.—Fred. G. Fox.
N. G. Sup.—A. W. Allen, G. Humbertson.
V. G. Sup.—E. J. Frantz, F. Humbertson.
Conductor—Frank Lowdermilk.

The members of the new organization have a well fitted up lodge room and as the community is made up of many good people the lodge is expected to grow and exert an influence for good.

Men, Dogs and Other Critters.

If a man should stand out in the street and talk in a loud voice all night, the police would arrest him as a disturber of the peace. Yet a dog is permitted to bark all night, and the police do not seem to care. There is nothing so worthless as a dog, and no other animal has so little to do or has an equally good time. A horse is compelled to work, a cow is butchered but a dog does nothing but loaf and bark at night and disturb the tired people who want to sleep. If a dog kills a sheep people say: "Oh, it is a dog's nature to kill sheep, the owner should have kept them up," but if a hard-working man kills a sheep there is a howl about it that can be heard from one end of town to the other.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

NOW HE SAYS HE DIDN'T

The "Journal," After Being Called Down, Resorts to His Usual Tactics of

VILLIFICATION AND MUD SLINGING.

The Account of the Bittinger Explosion Published in the "Journal" of Nov. 14th Identical With That of This Paper of Nov. 7th, the Day After the Mishap.

We do not intend to be drawn into a controversy with the *Garrett Journal*, neither do we intend to allow to go unchallenged the broad assertions made in that paper of last week with reference to an account of an explosion which took place near the village of Bittinger on Nov. 6th, and which was published exclusively in THE REPUBLICAN the day following (Thursday). This item of news was taken bodily from the columns of this paper and published as original matter in the *Journal* the week following. The attention of the *Journal* was directed to this piece of newspaper vandalism, and that paper utterly unable to confine itself to the limits of decency in any discussion, or to contain itself within the bounds of truth in words or deeds, it seeks filthy and disgusting words and ideas to express its meaning, and glories in everything "slimy," replying to our strictures in language which befits no one claiming the first principles of being a gentleman or editing a newspaper (save the work) which is calculated to elevate mankind in any degree whatever.

Whether or not the *Journal* pirated the article referred to we leave our readers and the public generally to decide by publishing herewith in parallel columns the articles as they appeared in THE REPUBLICAN of Nov. 7th and in the *Journal* of Nov. 14th:

From THE REPUBLICAN, Nov. 7:

Michel Legeer and Alfred Groves, residing near Bittinger, where the former owns and operates a coal mine, were both badly burned last night by an explosion of powder, which took place in the room in which they, with Mrs Legeer, her two children and W. A. Olcher, were sitting. Mr. Legeer and Mr. Groves were engaged in filling squibs with which to blast out coal. Seven of these had been finished and were lying on the floor near them. Nearby was a box containing a hundred fuses and a can with five pounds of powder enclosed. Mr. Legeer was explaining how the blasts were placed and set off, and to make the matter plain he took from the box one of the fuses and touched it off. The whole box took fire and in an instant the squibs on the floor and the can containing the powder exploded, blowing out the windows in the room and springing the walls and ceiling some two inches. The clothes of both Legeer and Groves were set on fire. Prof. Olcher retained presence of mind enough to throw the two children out of the window and then ran into the room adjoining where he got two buckets of water with which he extinguished the flames, thus probably saving not only the lives of the two imperilled men, but also Mrs. Legeer and the children. Mrs. Legeer sustained a number of burns, but none very serious. The men were badly burned about the face and hands. Prof. Olcher escaped with no injuries.

From *The Journal*, Nov. 14:

Michael Legeer and Alfred Groves, residing near Bittinger, this county, where the former owns and operates a coal mine, were both badly burned last Thursday night by an explosion of powder which took place in the room in which they, with Mrs. Legeer, her two children and W. A. Olcher, were sitting. Mr. Legeer and Mr. Groves were engaged in filling squibs with which to blast out coal. Seven of these had been finished and were lying on the floor near them. Near by was a box containing a hundred fuses and a can with five pounds of powder enclosed. Mr. Legeer was explaining how the blasts were placed and set off, and to make the matter plain he took from the box one of the fuses and touched it off. The whole box took fire and in an instant the squibs on the floor and the can containing the powder, exploded, blowing out the windows in the room and springing the walls and ceiling some two inches. The clothes of both Legeer and Groves were set on fire. Prof. Olcher retained presence of mind enough to throw the two children out of the window and then ran into the room adjoining, where he got two buckets of water with which he extinguished the flames, thus probably saving not only the lives of the two imperilled men, but also Mrs. Legeer and the children. Mrs. Legeer sustained a number of burns, but none very serious. The men were badly burned about the face and hands. Prof. Olcher escaped with no injuries.

The *Journal* claims to have been informed of the explosion the day following (Thursday), but according to the account published in its columns the accident took place on Thursday night. The *Journal* is usually printed on Thursday morning, and this being the case, how could the *Journal* have been in possession of the facts before the occurrence took place?

This paper has never taken any article of news from the *Journal* and republished it, the matter appearing in the *Journal's* columns being of such an unreliable nature as to preclude us from palming off on our readers something in which there is little or no truth.

A Great Opportunity.

The burned district of Jacksonville, Fla., is to be rebuilt at once, offering an opportunity of employment to workmen, and excellent prospect to contractors and capitalists. Jacksonville is reached from all directions by the Seaboard Air Line Railway System, which offers unexcelled facilities in the way of schedules and through car service to that point. nov 14tf

Winter Tourist Tickets, Season 1901-2. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has placed on sale at all principal offices East of the Ohio River, Winter Tourist Tickets to points in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina and Texas; also Havana, Cuba, and Nassau, N.P., at reduced rates. For additional information call on Agent Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

LETTER FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

James Jarboe, One of Uncle Sam's Soldiers, Writes of the Islands.

To the Editor of The Republican.

LIGAO ALBAY, P. I., Sept. 26, 1901.—As you allowed me space in your paper for my last letter, I will intrude on you again.

Flags are at half mast all over the islands in respect to President McKinley. Mrs. McKinley has the sympathy of every American soldier in the Philippines.

We have an ice plant within nine miles of us and have ice water every other day. It is something that a soldier appreciates after drinking sterilized water.

One of your readers has asked me to give a better description of the islands, which I will try to do. The Philippine islands are a bunch of trouble on the western horizon. They are bounded on the west by hoodooism and smuggling, on the north by rocks and destruction, on the east by typhoons and monsoons, and on the south by canibalism and earthquakes. The climate is a combination of electric charges especially adapted to raising cain. The soil is extraordinarily fertile in producing large crops of insurrection and trickery. The inhabitants are very industrious, the chief occupation being the making of boloo and knives and the unloading of Remington rifles and cartridges. Their amusements are cock-fighting, monte, theft and cheating. Their diet consists of boiled rice, stewed rice, fried rice and rice. The Philippine marriage service is very impressive, especially the clause wherein the wife can obtain the privilege of working as much as her husband desires. Manila, the largest city, is situated on beautiful Manila bay, a large land-locked body of water, full of disease, sharks and submarine boats of Spanish make. The principal exports of the islands are rice, hemp and sick soldiers. The most important imports are American soldiers, arms and ammunition, beer and tobacco. Malaria is so prevalent that on numerous occasions the islands have been taken with a chill. Communication has been established between the numerous islands by substituting mosquitoes for carrier pigeons; the mosquitoes being much larger and better able for the journey. The native costume consists of a flour-sack tied around the waist, and anything under twelve has to wait till next year for its clothing.

Well, as I do not want to take up too much of your valuable space I will close for the present, with best wishes for the success of THE REPUBLICAN and Garrett county, I remain, respectfully,

JAMES JARBOE.
Co. H, 26th Infantry.

LAWMAKERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Have Begun a Six-Months Session in the "Cave of the Winds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—With the begining of the Fifty-seventh Congress at noon today the national legislative body entered upon an era of action which promises to be one of great importance to the country. Other Congresses of recent years have passed upon questions of war and strife. This one will deal with issues, the fruits of war, on less important, and envolving the everyday, material interests of the citizens of the United States and the welfare of other people whose destinies war has placed in their hands.

It is in part a new Congress. A goodly proportion of fresh blood was infused in recent elections. Representatives coming direct from the people will be present to voice the wishes of their constituents. At the same time, there remain in both Senate and House practically the same number of old leaders, men of wide experience in legislation, of thorough familiarity with the needs of the country, the policies of the dominant party and parliamentary practice. It would seem to be a commingling of conservatism and enterprise.

The House has a membership of 357, of which 197 are Republicans, 151 are Democrats and 9 are fusionists, silverites or populists. With this division the Republicans would have a clear majority over all of thirty-seven in case the populists voted with the Democrats on party questions. The Senate has 87 members, there being at present three vacancies. The Republicans will have a majority in the Senate varying from 20 to 24, according to the way certain former populists and fusionists vote, and taking into consideration the possibility or at least one Democrat voting with the administration on national policies.

The new members of the House number 92, of whom fifty are Republicans, 38 are Democaats and 4 are fusionists, but who will probably vote with the Democrats. Thus not only is there a preponderance in numbers of old members of the House in the present bady, but it happens that most of the influential and experienced men in both parties were re-elected.

Wanted.

One hundred men for general woods work and grading railroad.

PRESTON LUMBER & COAL CO.,
2 tf Oakland, Md

OUR INTERNAL AFFAIRS

A Correspondent Discusses Politics, Forestry, Roads and Schools.

OUR FORESTS FAST DISAPPEARING.

Something Should Be Done to Protect Our Native Timber—Roads Given Attention and Our Public School System Hauled Over the Coals.

To the Editor of The REPUBLICAN.

Your recent invitation requesting correspondence strikes me as the proper plan to instruct and interest your many readers.

The stalwart Republicans of Garrett county are to be congratulated upon their last and greatest victory, as it was won under local leadership. THE REPUBLICAN can justly claim much credit for the zeal, energy and intelligence displayed in pushing the press to the front, educating and enlightening our people upon the devious devices of Democracy in trying to defraud the voters of their rights; and now with victory the duties, dangers and difficulties of leadership and government of our county affairs will largely devolve upon the press. All Republicans are leaders and should offer advice and suggestions for, "in many councils is much wisdom."

The protection of our forests, the improvements of our schools and the betterment of our roads are most important matters and demand the immediate attention of our people. If legislation is required to protect these interests action should be taken to secure it.

Garrett county, once famous for her fine and extensive forests, producing every kind of the most valuable timbers will soon be importing lumber. A number of large corporations are now operating in this county and it is believed in five years our mountains will be stripped of their virgin forests. Many of the states are taking action to preserve and protect their forests. The government has reserved large tracts of timber in the territories. It is predicted by a late Secretary of Agriculture at the present rate of consumption and destruction of our forests in less than one hundred years the United States will be barren, sterile and waterless, not producing enough to sustain present population. Certainly our local streams and springs are drying up, our rivers so small and shallow that even the fish are dying or deserting them.

Something should and could be done at least to protect our splendid maple sugar groves. If properly developed the sugar crop of our county would be worth at least $50,000 annually. Many of our farmers are selling their trees and lumbermen are manufacturing them. This wanton wastage of our most valuable and beautiful tree is greatly to be deplored—the growth and glory of centuries destroyed for a paltry pittance.

Garrett county, covering an area half as large as some states, sparcely settled, with large areas of rough mountain lands, with a comparatively small tax basis, has resources hardly known or developed, requires skillful and careful road building, but the wisdom and intelligence of our people demand some immediate improvement. Agitation and discussion will suggest some better system of making and working our roads. The value of our lands will be greatly increased, desirable imigration secured, the cost of transporting our products to market largely decreased by securing better highways. Our roads, originally laid out without system or science, can hardly be repaired without great wastage. If they were properly located or graded the money expended upon them would place them in mach better condition.

Our public schools are a disgrace to the State, a reflection upon the intelligence of our people, a wrong and an outrage upon the innocent and unprotected children, who are growing up in ignorance in this enlightened and progressive age. The last Democratic State Convention suggested a commission to investigate the condition of our schools and report to the next Legislature. This is adding insult to injury. What is wanted and demanded is intelligence and integrity in their management. The money is wasted, inefficiency and demoralization rapidly destroying the system. No other community would be so patient and long suffering. The petty positions of trustees are peddled out by these political hucksters. For pure and simple, stupid insolence commend me to the Maryland State school authorities. No wonder Democracy died. Its leprous and putrid remains are now ripe for interment.

It is asserted that the people have no remedy for for such a shameful state of affairs. Well, if such is the fact the county commissioners should refuse to levy the funds. The people should not be taxed to support schools so utterly useless. Then those who desired a higher grade of education could select their teachers, control and support their schools. This shameful state of affairs must be remedied. We are losing some of our best citizens. Intelligent people refuse to locate in a community so far behind the age. The genuine moss-backed bourbon Democracy knows but little and is determined, if possible, to keep others in the same condition of ignorance. He learns slowly and forgets rapidly.

OCCASIONAL.

Grantsville, Nov. 25, 1901.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Rev. Harvey went to Swanton last Saturday to hold the quarterly meeting services that circuit.

Rev. Fisher, of the U. B. church, conducted last week a very successful revival meeting at Bethlehem. He was assisted by Rev. Hardesty.

Presiding Elder Roberts preached at the Park last Sabbath morning and evening two excellent sermons.

James Jarboe, Esq., went to Keyser, W. Va., Monday. A number of our mechanics have been offered work at Keyser.

J. A. Enlow and family went to Cumberland Monday and carried with them the good wishes of their friends.

C. W. Hopkins is visiting his son Coldwell and the family of William Hocking at Fairmont, W. Va. He will return home in a few days.

Richard Moore and family have moved to Oakland from Loch Lynn. He expects to winter in Oakland.

Within the past ten years we have not had as wintry weather during November as we passed through last month. The warm weather and rain will make high water.

Dr. Davidson spent last Monday in Wheeling, in consultation with the management of the Moundsville Chautauqua, of which Rev. Graham is the president.

Capt. Cochran and wife spent last Monday at Loch Lynn, returning to Cumberland on the afternoon train.

Smouse Bros. & Echels is the title of a new firm in business at Fairmont. Mr. Echels visited Fairmont Tuesday. He and his family expect to move to that city January 1. Messrs. Reed and Howard Smouse are good business men and J. H. Echels is a "rustler."

Frank Arnold went to Keyser Monday to work for Wm. Liller.

Wm. Clair has gone to Hendricks, W. Va., to work as a carpenter's apprentice.

Lem. Dawson and family are much pleased with their Fairmont home. Lem. has plenty to do at good wages and intends to grow up with the growing city.

Ort Flowers rode the goat kept by the K. of G. E. last Monday evening.

Rev. Dr. Graham has been elected president of the Moundsville Chautauqua.

A. W. Dennett's recent failure for $93,000 caught one or two of our citizens.

Call for Your Letters.

Week ending Dec. 7, 1901: Mrs. Nellie Asbron, Theo. T. Kagley, E. Thrayer, Samuel Wakefield, Leopold Frenkel, Henry Euell & Son.

HOME AND CHILD

Does your horse "feel his oats"? What a difference between the grain-fed and the grass-fed horse! The first strong and full of ginger, the second flabby, weak and tired out before he begins. The feeding makes the difference.

Children are not alike either. One is rosy, bright-eyed, full of life and laughter, another is pale, weak and dull. The feeding again is responsible.

Sickly children need special feeding. They don't "feel their oats". Scott's Emulsion adds just the right richness to their diet. It is like grain to the horse. The child gets new appetite and strong digestion.

Scott's Emulsion is more than food. It is a strong medicine. It rouses up dull children, puts new flesh on thin ones and red blood into pale ones. It makes children grow. Scott's Emulsion makes ordinary food do its duty.

This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
409 Pearl St., New York.
50c and $1. all druggists.

The U. S. Government Tests Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Senator Ravenscroft was here a day or two this week looking after his property.

Miss Bush, of Eglon, was here Saturday as the guest of her cousins, the Misses Fringer.

Dr. S. M. Hardman, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Grafton, W. Va. Spectacles and artificial eyes fitted.

Mr. W. B. Miller, of Deer Park, was in Oakland Sunday afternoon, going from here to Fairmont where he is engaged at work.

Miss Marie O'Malley, for a year or more one of the nurses at the McComas Sanitarium, has gone to her home in Chicago for a short visit.

Mr. P. E. Kimmell, of this office, who took a two weeks' holiday which he spent at Grafton, has returned to work.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thompson, of Easton, Pa., are here on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. George I. Uhler, having arrived on Friday last.

Messrs. Browning Bros. have removed their meat store from its old location to a room in the Central Hotel building.

Mr. George W. Kitzmiller, who recently sold his coal holdings over at Blaine, was in town Tuesday on business.

Mr. Harry A. Rasche entertained last night at his home on Water street the members of the Oakland band, the occasion being his 21st anniversary.

Rev. Dr. Scott was taken quite ill on Friday night and for several hours he suffered greatly. He is still confined to his bed as a result of this last illness.

Mrs. R. R. Sanner is in Oakland superintending the removal of her household goods to Friendsville, where she and her family will reside this winter.

Rev. D. Harrison Friend, of Sang Run, was in Oakland Monday on business. Mr. Friend, notwithstanding his nearly eighty years, is still hale and hearty, full of vigor and bright of mind.

A broken water gate in the main at the B. & O. station here on Saturday gave the railroad people quite a lot of work and resulted in putting the electric plant out of commission for a few hours Monday morning and evening.

The rain of Tuesday had the effect of raising the waters all over this section and cleansing things generally. The water problem had begun to be a serious one with housewives and farmers, but now the wells and springs are again full.

A. W. Dennet, who made an assignment a few days ago for the benefit of his creditors, was deeply involved, his liabilities over his assets being $93,000. Mr. Dennet built Hotel Dennet at Mountain Lake Park several years ago. The investment was never a paying one.

Prof. S. C. Smith, who has conducted a piano and organ salesroom in the Ravenscroft building for some months, has put in a line of novelties, toys, etc., which he will carry in conjunction with the musical business. His announcement will be found elsewhere in to-day's REPUBLICAN.

Ed Helbig, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Helbig, of Oakland, who went to Elkins, W. Va., early in the fall, where he was engaged in painting and paper-hanging, came home on Friday night suffering with an attack of typhoid fever which he had contracted at Elkins. His condition is somewhat improved, but is still seriously ill.

Ernest Shartzer, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Shartzer, of Oakland, who went to Alaska upwards of three years ago, arrived home on Sunday morning from San Francisco, Cal., in which city he was employed for some weeks after his return from Skagway, Alaska, at which latter place he held a government position. He will be employed here with his father who is conducting an auction business this winter, and may return north in the spring.

Already the local merchants are getting ready for the holiday trade. More goods than ever will probably be sold this year, and as a general thing gifts this season will be along the line of useful articles. Of course, the ornamentals will have sale, and the young man and the young woman will be as much on the lookout for pretty things as ever they were. No better directory to consult than our columns to find just what you want. Our advertisers are up-to-date and will be ready to serve you.

Miss Lizzie Weber went down to Cumberland, Sunday afternoon to remain for a week or two as the guest of Miss Robb and other friends.

Attorney Wm. R. Offutt has returned to Oakland after two weeks' absence, which he spent in Alabama and other Southern states.

Don't forget to attend Shartzer's auction in Oakland, Saturday, Dec. 7th, and Friendsville, Thursday, Dec. 12th.

A cheap excursion from Oakland and points adjacent will be run by the Baltimore and Ohio to New York during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hoffman, of Cumberland, were here Thanksgiving day as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Taggart.

Attorney Norval Speelman and Edward Nicklow, of District No. 2, were in Oakland Tuesday on business before the county commissioners.

Services will be held in St. Paul's Ev. Lutherian church, Oakland, Sunday morning and evening at the usual hours.

The war is over and high prices must go. John Shartzer has returned from Alaska and will have auction at Oakland Saturday, Dec. 7th, and at Friendsville, Thursday, Dec. 12.

County Examiner Ed A. Browning went down to Baltimore Tuesday night to attend a meeting of the School Commissioners of the State. Mr. Hamill, president of the Board, left for the same point this morning.

Mrs. Geo. Fulmer went to McHenry one day last week to see her father, the aged Samuel Specht, who has been quite ill for several weeks. Mrs. Fulmer returned home Monday, her father being somewhat improved.

Mr. John W. Miller, of Accident, was in Oakland Monday of this week and had his name entered upon our books as a paid-in-advance subscriber of the large and ever increasing number of REPUBLICAN readers.

A meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank will be held on Tuesday, December 14, at the banking house in Oakland, at which time a board of directors of the bank will be elected for the ensuing year.

Reports from Thomas, W. Va., which town was devastated by fire some weeks ago, are to the effect that the people up there are getting along fairly comfortable, and that the wants of all those who were in need are being met.

C. Edward Presho, president of the Central Commercial College, of Cumberland, made a deed of trust to Finley C. Hendrickson and William H. Shepherd, and the institution, which has seventy-five students, is closed, pending a settlement.

It is estimated that the value of land along rural delivery routes has increased near $2 an acre. Then too there is an educational value in the free delivery, in that thousands more magazines and periodicals are finding their way to people's homes.

Mr. W. H. Chadderton, of near Deer Park, was in Oaklaud yesterday looking after some business affairs. He will leave Monday for Baltimore, where he will receive treatment in Johns Hopkins Hospital for a stomache disease with which he is suffering.

C. J. Lee, of Garrett county, went to Brushy Run, Pendleton county, W. Va., on the pretense of buying timber. When Henry B. Alt, a farmer of Brushy Run, who was absent, returned, he found that his wife was missing. Ii is supposed that they eloped.—Cumberland Courier.

Rev. Miller, of Nebraska, who preached in the Garrett Memorial Presbyterian church in Oakland Sunday morning and evening to large congregations, made a very favorable impression upon his hearers. He will preach again on next Sunday morning and evening at the usual hours—11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sheriff-elect W. A. Maffett and family will arrive in Oakland some time next week when Mr. Maffett will assume the duties of his office. The retiring sheriff, Mr. Andrew J. Oester, will remove from here to his farm down near Bittinger. While the people of Oakland regret exceedingly to lose Mr. Oester, they extend to Mr. Maffett and his estimable wife a hearty welcome.

The Christmas rush is beginning to be felt here. It is noticeable on the railroad and by the express company. These occasions always mean extra work to the employes, but pleasure to a great many others. Merchants also must work extra. Evidence of the approaching holidays are to be seen everywhere. The windows are beginning to show a great variety of merchandise and much of it is different from that of previous seasons. We hope every line will enjoy the glad season when it comes.

Howard Hoffman Hurt.

Howard Hoffman, formerly of Oakland, but now residing in Cumberland, and engaged as a passenger fireman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was quite painfully injured a few days ago by the bursting of a glass water tube on the boiler which he was firing, particles of the glass flying into his face and badly cutting him above the eye and in both cheeks. As a result of the mishap he is confined to his home. We trust that no serious consequences will follow.

Burned to Death.

Pearl, the fourteen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brumbaugh, of Wallman, Garrett county, four miles north of Gorman, was burned to death while playing in a room with her brother. In some way she got hold of a bottle of oil, and it is supposed she spilled the contents on her clothing, and getting too near the fire, the oil ignited and enveloped her in flames, and before any assistance could be given her flesh was burned from the bones causing her death. Her remains were taken to Woodstock, Va., for burial.

DIXON & KELSO can supply your wants in the feed line. Have large lots corn, oats, hay, feed, flour, bran, barley chop and corn and oats chop to sell below the market price. Just received TON candy to sell as low as 4½c lb. Will want 5 tons dry picked turkeys, delivered Dec. 16 to 20. Will pay top market price in either cash or trade. Can also handle good potatoes, 75c bushel; good, sound apples at 65c to 75c bushel. All other good produce bought at highest possible price. 39 2

Boys and Girls Fought Fire.

A serious conflagration was averted at Elk Garden by the prompt work of the High school boys and girls. The blaze, which was in the residence of F. C. Patton, in the center of the town, was discovered by the pupils in the High school. The principal, D. C. Arnold, dismissed the pupils, who rushed to the residence formed a bucket brigade, and checked the flames.

Fairmont Theater Burned.

Fire Saturday morning destroyed the Madison Street Theater, owned by Fairmont capitalists and leased by by R. L. Blair. The theater with four adjoining stables were burned to the ground. The Dilger-Cornell Repertoire Company holding the boards at the theater, lost all its property. The entire loss is estimated at $10,000. No insurance.

Meeting of Dorcas Society.

The Dorcas Society will meet at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Hinebaugh on Friday, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock p. m. It affords the members of the society a great deal of pleasure to be able to state that the finances are in good condition, owing to the liberal response of the business men of Oakland who were called upon for their contributions. Owing to the bad weather, the ladies were unable to call upon all the business men, but they will receive a call in the near future.

Christmas at Davis & Sons

The grand display of fine chinaware and glassware to be seen at J. M. Davis & Sons' store in Oakland, gives to the public a distinct line of goods, from which beautiful, acceptable and useful Christmas presents may be selected, and at the same time be inexpensive to the buyer. Their goods consists of almost everything in the chinaware and glassware line. Hand-painted placques, ornamental and handsome, 15c to $1.50. Toilet sets, decorated, from $3.50 to $5. Special attention is directed to their 10-cent counter containing many rare values in chinaware.

Badly Hurt By a Fall.

Miss Margaret Crystal, a well known lady of Oakland, fell on the icy pavement at the corner of Second and Alder streets last Wednesday afternoon and sustained very painful and serious injuries. The ligaments of the hip joint were somewhat ruptured and her wrist very badly injured as a result of the fall. Her condition, although improved, is such that her attending physician has as yet made no minute examination of the injuries sustained to the hip, but is hopeful that no bones were broken. Miss Crystal, after the accident, was taken home in a conveyance.

Chicken Thieves.

Some person unknown entered the hen house of John Flaherty Monday night and with a dexterous hand manipulated the fowls and succeeded in bagging several before Mr. Flaherty and his family was aware of the presence of the bold thief, although they heard a commotion among the hens. Mr. F. made a a hasty trip to the chicken roost, but too late. The maurauder was just disappearing over the back fence laden pretty heavily with seven of the choicest fowls.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A Three Days' Session to Be Held In Oakland on Jan. 6, 7 and 8.

Department Farmers' Institutes,
Maryland Agricultural College,
November 27, 1901.

To the Editor of The Republican:

At the state fairs, agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and on many farms in the north and northwest, including Canada, the Pan-American and its Live Stock Exposition, I have met many men and women who are recognized authorities and leaders in their lines as educators, importers, exhibitors, expert judges, breeders and feeders, whose acquaintance will be an enduring resource I shall always cherish. That my friends, the Institute patrons, may share the privilege with me, I have thought it possible, where the work of our department is appreciated, and we are sufficiently encouraged and supported, to give a special institute before the regular institute season, where two or three of these well known men or women could be invited to meet our farmers. With this thought in mind I have asked several of those I have met, if we arrange such a meeting as mentioned, where a visit can be made pleasant and profitable, in a better understanding of Maryland, would they accept an invitation to it? Without an exception we received favorable replies, with a complimentary expression showing an interest in our state and the hospitable habits of its people.

Though the thought came late to offer this treat at this time we now have the promise of four, (who, when our patrons meet them, they will long remember) to attend a special institute; one on the eastern shore, at Easton, Talbot county, Dec. 17th; one, accessible to all patrons, at Towson, Baltimore county, Dec. 19th; and one for Western Maryland, at Westminster, Dec. 20th. The first and last will have an evening session.

Our invited guests will be Col. Jos. H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington; subject: "The United States Department of Agriculture and Our Foreign Markets."

Mr. L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill., the champion baby beef feeder, who in 1899 and also in 1900 took the first prize on a car-load of cattle at the Chicago International Live Stock Expositions, selling the last for the highest price ever paid for a car-load of cattle. This year, Dec. 2nd, he will again show a load selected from 60 yearlings I saw in one of his feed lots in October 1900. Cattle I then thought more beautiful and picturesque in their pasture than any I had ever seen. His subject will be "Why and How I Grow Baby Beef."

Hon. O. C. Gregg, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes of Minnesota. I met Mr. Gregg first in 1896 in Chicago at a meeting of International Institute Workers. Speaking of his experience he said "My father was an itinerant; I was ordained a minister, but not feeling called to the work, accompanied by my good wife, we moved far out, by wagon, into the open country, where we carved a good farm out of the plains, fought Sioux indians, taught school, helped my neighbors when I could, and have conducted farmers' institutes for fifteen years." Mr. Gregg is every inch a man; one of those noble characters and frontiersmen to whom we Americans owe so much, for this our great and prosperous country. I have asked him to speak of "The Dairy Cow" and "The Farmer of the Past, Present and Future."

Miss Erma Sutor Jacobs, Director of the Cooking Schools of Washington, a tireless worker and constant student, having begun her work under adverse conditions, understands the needs of housekeepers and how to make their work light and pleasant. Her subject will be "The Staff of Life"—demonstrated.

If this first effort, to bring men and women whom we read of and have learned to admire, and whose writings and speeches we accept as a text on which to base our life-work, succeeds, it shall grow under our management into a prominent feature of institute work; but we should have a large audience of our representative people to meet them, or it will injure rather than improve the work, as such visitors will exercise great influence over others we invite in the future. As an advertising feature for our state we know of nothing better, as their impression obtained when among us will be accepted as facts by thousands of hearers they annually meet or who read their writings from the press. We hope that everyone, men and women, will come to meet them. It is quite probable that another opportunity will not be offered in this state to hear them.

Though I shall send a private letter to every patron who has shown enough interest in our work, to *give us his name and address* (about five thousand), if you will make mention of the above facts through your press, I shall be very grateful, and, I have no doubt, your patrons will be also, who have not accepted repeated warnings, that there is in agriculture, as in all other callings, an *everlasting need to hustle*, and to keep informed what others are doing and how they do it, that they may continue to have a Thanksgiving turkey every year, grown by themselves.

Our regular series of institutes will begin in Garrett county, January 7th. We will then do continuous work to, and including March 8th. The regular institute will be held in Talbot county, Easton, February 7th and 8th; Baltimore county, 22d and 23d at Monkton; and Carroll county, Middleburg, January 20th and 21st, for which other institute workers have been engaged. Yours truly,

WM. D. AMOS, Director.

Case is With the Court.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., 4—The case against Election Supervisors Charles B. South and Thomas A. Nock, indicted for nonfeasance, growing out of the misprinted ballots, was tried yesterday before Judges Boyd and Stake. The evidence was concluded, and in the evening Judge Boyd left for Cumberland without announcing the decision, but the court said judgment will be rendered on Saturday. The case against James T. Brisco for criminal negligence is abandoned.

Angora Goats as an Experiment.

Several months ago Messrs. Joseph H. Smithman and Joseph T. Glotfelty ordered from a firm of breeders in Ohio eleven head of Angora goats, which are expected to arrive here at an early date. The animals will be placed on the farms of the owners as an experiment and not for the purpose of raising herds for the market, as stated in one of our local contemporaries last week.

Braethorn Cottage Sold.

The splendidly located Braethorn cottage, at Mountain Lake Park, was sold last Tuesday for $2,250.00 to Mrs. G. B. Campbell, of Woodstock, Va. Mrs. Campbell successfully conducted a boarding house at the Park last summer. While at the Park this week Mrs. Campbell was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Rudicill.

HOYES.

Our good sledding is leaving us and the roads are almost impassable on account of the large drifts melting away.

Our protracted meeting, which has been in progress for the past two weeks, still continues. The pastor, Rev. D. A. Friend, has delivered many excellent and effective sermons during this series of meetings and we believe much good has been accomplished.

Mr. Griffith, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is slightly improved at this writing.

Miss Hallie Savage, of Sang Run, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. W. A. Smith.

Our efficient teacher, Miss Budd, is giving entire satisfaction and the pupils of this school speak highly in her favor.

We are sorry to note the serious illness of Edward Pysell. We were informed this afternoon (Tuesday) that he was dying. He has only been dangerously ill for about one week with typhoid fever.

Sheriff W. A. Maffett and family will move to Oakland next week. They leave many friends here and will be greatly missed from this neighborhood. Mr. Lloyd Wilburn, who was recently married to Miss Mary Glotfelty, will occupy Mr. Maffett's house.

Mr. W. R. Mealy, the genial traveling salesman for Gilbert Bros., was calling on Merchant Smith Monday evening of this week.

Miss Della Savage, who has been employed in the store and postoffice at Gortner for the past few months, came down to Hoyes Monday evening and will take charge of the Castel school this winter.

Mr. John DeWitt purchased of Mr. Milton Lowdermilk a very fine monument and is having it erected at the grave of his wife.

Mr. Wm. Callis has purchased a new cornsheller and will attach it to his aermotor. He also has a grain crusher and is doing considerable work by the power of the aermotor.

Mr. and Mr D. O. DeWitt are very happy over the arrival of a new son at their home.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 5 cents.

S. L. Townshend & SON.

Anything you want in our

Xmas Goods ?

Fancy China
Fancy Baskets
Stand Mirrors
InitialHandkerchiefs
Silk and Linen
Handkerchiefs
Neckties
Pictures
Medallions
Brass Picture Frames
Box Writing Paper
Children's Leggings
Slippers

S. L. Townshend & SON.

Get Ready
FOR A
Cheap Excursion
TO
NEW YORK CITY
and return via
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

Dates, rates and all particulars will be furnished later by Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents.

C. B. CROPP
has Toys enough for
Oakland, Crellin, Hutton Switch and Corinth.
Candy, 5c pound.
Mixed Nuts, 12½c.
Nice line
...JEWELRY...

ATTENTION!
Christmas Goods!

Assorted Cakes
Fancy Cakes
Ornamented Cakes

FRUIT (Light and Dark.)
CANDIES
NUTS (Plain and Mixed.)

BREAD, PIES, ETC.

A full line of SPICES, RAISINS, CITRON, FIGS, DATES, etc.....

Oranges, Bananas, Grapes.

Watch Our Windows to see a Grand Display.

Call and Give Us a Trial.

OAKLAND MODEL BAKERY.